



## 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.

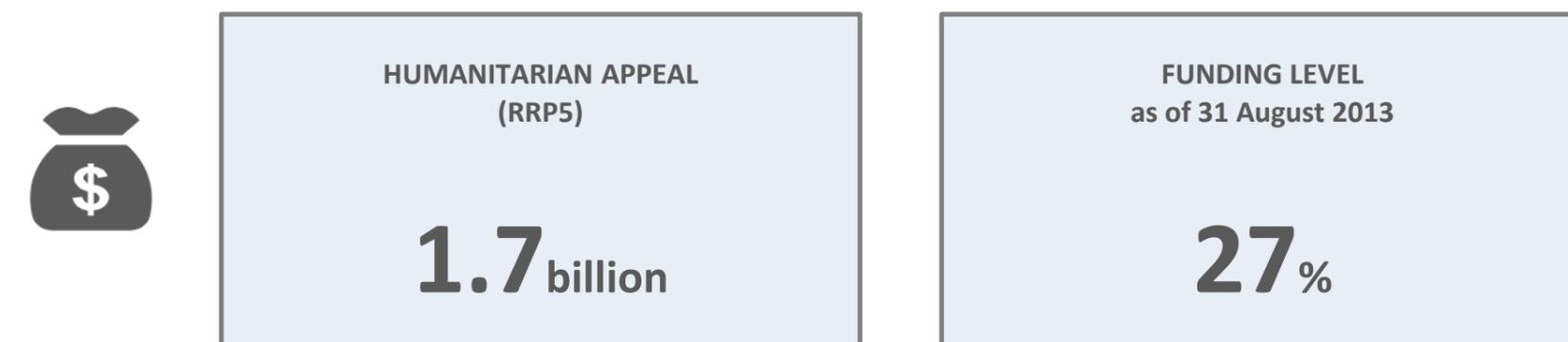
The fifth regional response plan covers humanitarian requirements from January to December 2013.

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 - AUGUST 2013

- More than 343,000 individuals received World Food Programme (WFP) food vouchers
- More than 200,000 refugees benefited from the distribution of hygiene and baby kits
- Over 22,500 individuals benefited from the distribution of summer blankets, mattresses and other household items
- More than 19,200 refugees nationwide received primary healthcare services including consultations, treatment, referrals, medication, vaccinations and diagnostic tests
- Over 11,800 individuals received awareness sessions on various topics including pre/post natal care, mental health, nutrition, early marriage and the importance of breastfeeding
- Some 3,000 patients were admitted to hospitals nationwide
- 55,000 refugees were 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

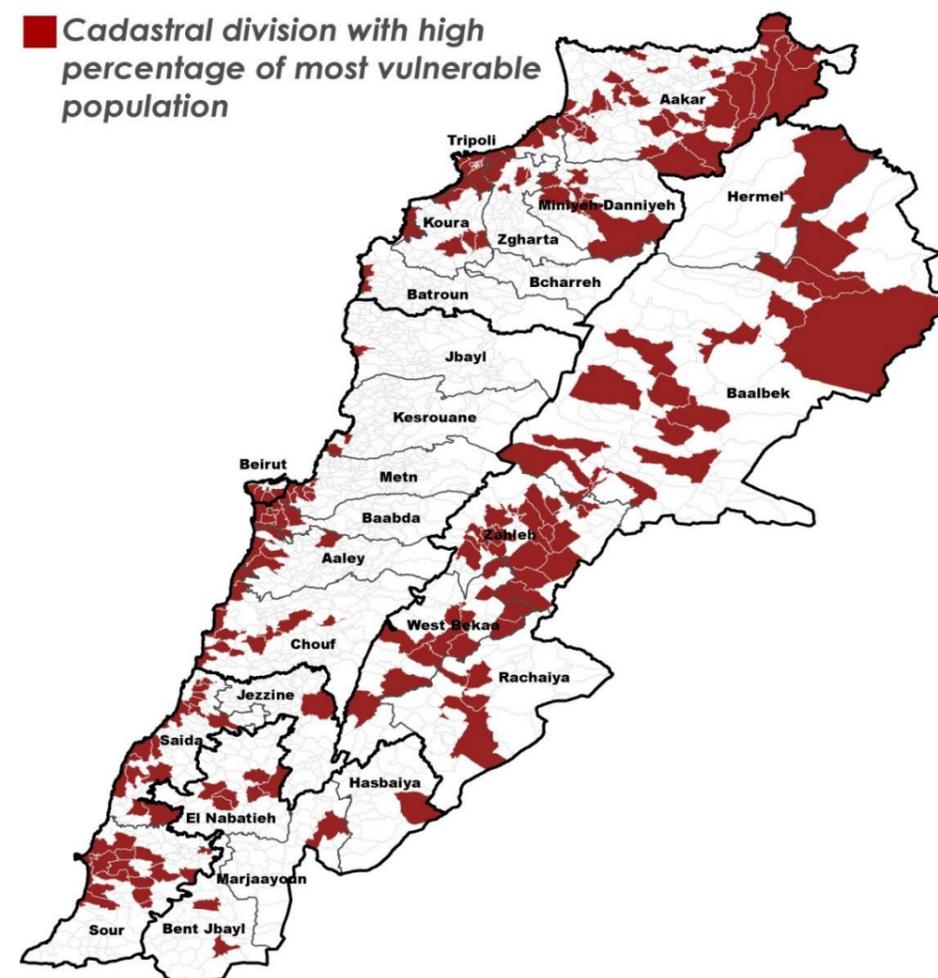
A task force led by the Prime Minister's Office (PMO), the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), UNDP and UNHCR brings together more than 25 stakeholders at local, national and international levels to identify needs of host communities and jointly plan and fundraise for robust support to meet those needs.

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 fecal 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

As specified in the RRP5

**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

Shelter absorption capacity has diminished in Lebanon as the refugee influx from Syria increases. Over 69% of all refugees are renting accommodation, not only in apartments, but also in unused shops, worksites, and even in tents within informal settlements. Rents continue to increase while accommodation standards decline.

Close to 2% of refugees live with Lebanese families and this number is unlikely to rise. The number of buildings available for rehabilitation is dwindling. Additional shelter alternatives like transit sites have not yet been approved by the Government. Only 'formal tented settlements' (FTS) have been authorized for a maximum of 20 shelter units each. Identification of plots proved difficult given shelter saturation nationwide, particularly in Beka'a and Akkar. Four FTS were established by the NGO Layan in Beka'a. An additional 19 sites were identified and more will be established by NRC and other partners across the country.

More refugees are turning to improvised shelters and informal settlements, particularly in locations providing access to agricultural work. Elsewhere refugees are squatting in disused buildings, creating informal collective shelters. These informal shelter arrangements are often sub-standard, with limited or no sanitation facilities, some of which are 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 (as per RRP5)

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

## KEY AUGUST DEVELOPMENTS

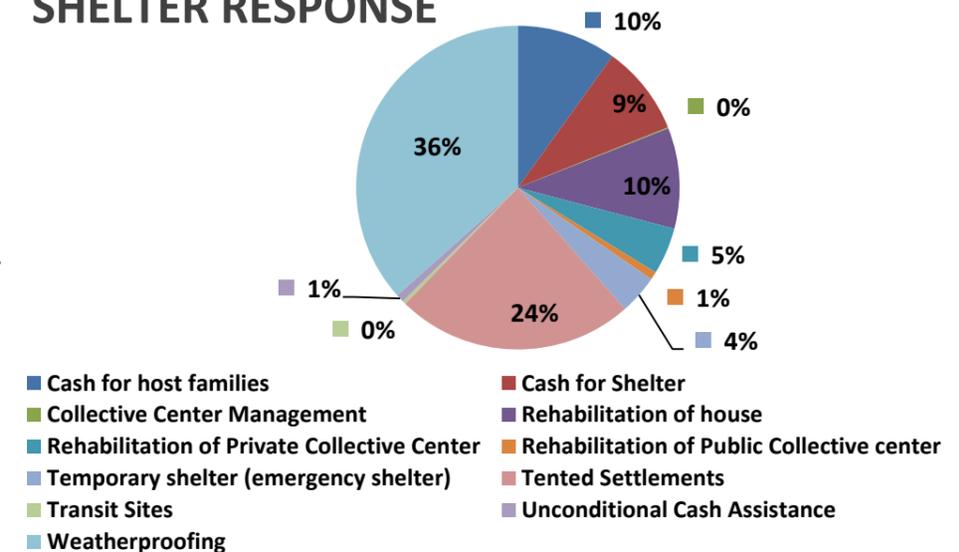
- Disused farms authorized for use as refugee shelters enabling partners to expand capacity
- Number of informal settlements (IS) increasing at a rate of 30-35 per month (1,200 HH per month). Currently 368 IS identified sheltering around 10,000 refugee HH
- Temporary technical committees established to review existing SoPs and develop additional guidelines to complement the Shelter Strategy as technical annexes
- Readiness to implement contingency plan in view of the recent developments assured
- Shelter components of the winterization plan developed

## ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

Reporting month figures in brackets

- 117,511** (10,143) individuals benefitted from shelter assistance
- 42,382** (159) individuals assisted with weather-proofing
- 28,374** (2,312) individuals in tented settlements assisted
- 11,898** (3,353) individuals supported with cash for host families
- 11,614** (495) individuals benefitted from house rehabilitation
- 10,945** (2,045) individuals supported with cash for rent
- 6,443** (949) individuals accommodated in collective shelters
- 4,535** (830) individuals received temporary shelters
- 400** (0) individuals in formal tented settlements

## SHELTER RESPONSE



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

Agencies reporting this month:





## TARGETS

As specified in the RRP5



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 AUGUST DEVELOPMENTS

- Over 15,700 children vaccinated at UNHCR registration centers in collaboration with MopH and UNICEF.
- Mental Health Psycho-Social Services evaluation ongoing
- Rapid assessment on delivery services to analyze reasons for high rate of C- sections and the low coverage of pre-natal care
- Identification of malnutrition cases and follow up - Increased focus on preventive measures

## ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

Reporting month figures in brackets



248,000 (19,500) individuals assisted with primary health care

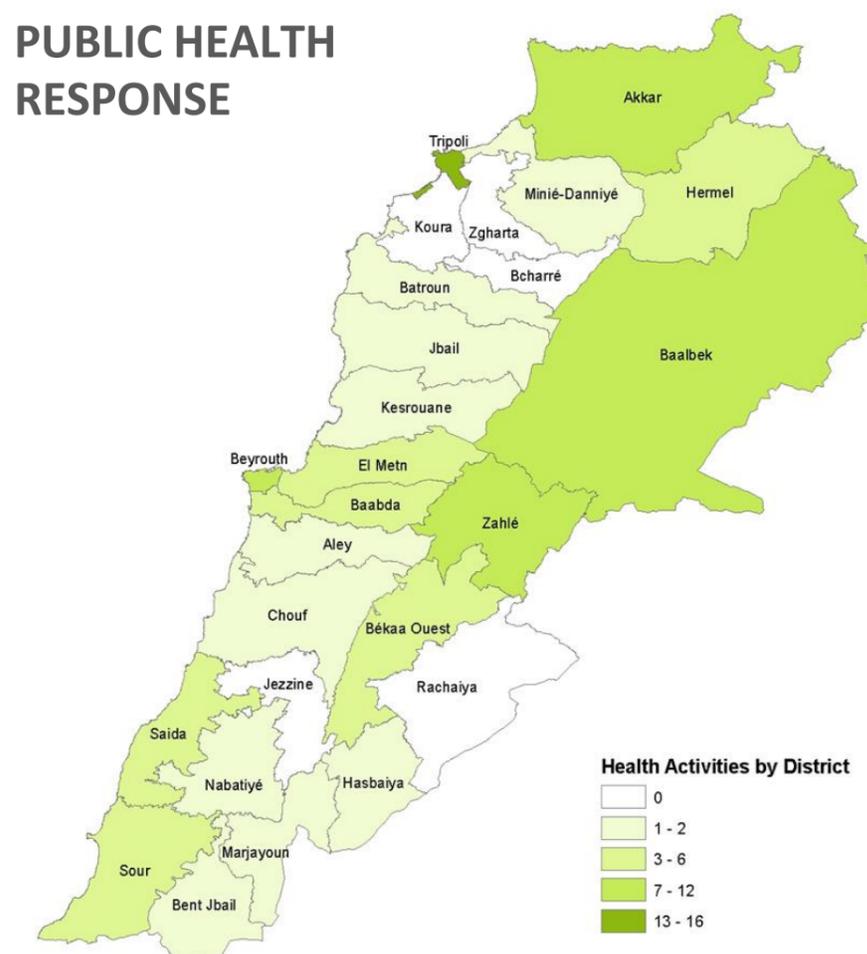


80,000 (8,500) individuals participated in health education



49,700 (2,700) 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

As specified in the RRP5



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). Security constraints continue to obstruct access to beneficiaries, especially in Tripoli and Wadi-Khaled. Lebanese returnees are also only receiving limited support and limited assistance for host communities is leading to increasing inter-community tensions.

The vulnerability assessment for Syrian refugees (VASyR) will ensure that assistance is targeted at those who need it the most. The upcoming winter will also add additional challenges to food assistance. The winterization plan for the sector needs to be finalised.

**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. 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. The response 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. Support will also 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 all population groups
- 2 Spread of trans-boundary animal and plant diseases and pests contained, and food safety control established
- 3 Restore smallholder agricultural production

## KEY AUGUST DEVELOPMENTS

- Information campaign for targeted assistance started through posters and leaflets at distribution sites, group discussions with beneficiaries and help desk
- Food security sector working harmonization of market monitoring methodology
- FAO assisting small-scale dairy farmers with technical equipment 76 dairy farmers and 40 women headed households.

## ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE



1,017,241 individuals received food vouchers

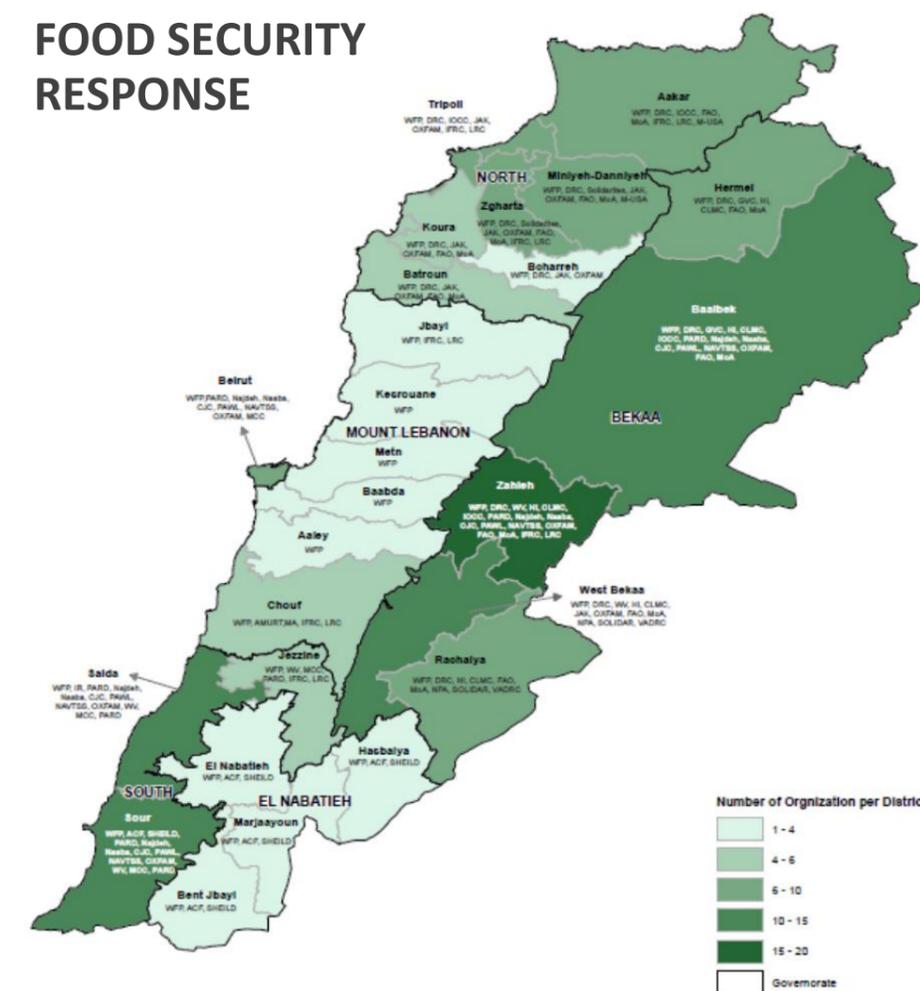


133,532 individuals received food parcels



5,456 host community members received agricultural support

## FOOD SECURITY RESPONSE



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

As specified in the RRP5



### 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 of targeting by armed elements, exploitation or separation of families. Since July, stricter border controls are in place, including reverification of personal documentation. Border monitoring and prompt registration are crucial elements of protection and assistance, although the ability to undertake border monitoring is limited. Growing numbers of refugees find themselves in irregular situations, including risk of detention, limited freedom of movement, exploitation and difficult access to certain basic services, insecurity, rising tensions with host communities, and eviction. Shelter options are scarce due to the high numbers of refugees in need.

215,374 (34.6%) persons are identified with specific needs, including disabilities, older persons, women and children at risk, serious medical conditions and SGBV survivors. Vulnerability increases as displacement becomes protracted and the limited resources of refugees are depleted. Community mobilization and outreach activities are critical among persons of concern, who are scattered in over 1,400 locations across Lebanon.

Displacement disproportionately affects children in terms of separation, trauma, and physical violence, many of whom experienced or witnessed atrocities and suffer from psycho-social distress. 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 informal 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 holistic support services.

## KEY AUGUST DEVELOPMENTS

- Stricter border controls introduced by GSO at all border points in relation to type and quality of documentation required for entry
- Revision of inter-agency contingency plan by sector, including a consensus to fix triggering number in a single day from 50,000 to 30,000 and mapping of additional deployable staff per agency
- Increased reports of eviction threats from informal settlements and collective shelters, which already lack many basic services
- In some locations, increased number of check-points by security forces and parties. Authorities released specific security instructions to municipalities on how to relate with Syrian population
- Mass information campaign on targeted assistance launched

## 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 TO DATE (Reporting month figures in brackets if relevant)

- |                                                                          |                                                                                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>718,104</b> (53,104) Syrian refugees registered and awaiting          | <b>461</b> children at risk have been identified and referred                   |
| <b>20,000</b> (3,000) individuals participated in community awareness    | <b>115,000</b> (67,000) children received psychosocial support                  |
| <b>19,125</b> (2,125) individuals with specific needs have been referred | <b>183</b> actors participated in protection training                           |
| Needs of <b>371</b> (69) SGBV survivors addressed or referred            | <b>98</b> refugee outreach volunteers mobilized                                 |
|                                                                          | <b>57,500</b> received mine awareness training through community-based sessions |

Leading Agencies: MOSA, UNHCR, UNICEF - Makram Malaeb mmalaeb@yahoo.com; (Coordinator) Charlotte Ridung ridung@unhcr.org - (SGBV) Emmanuelle Compingt compingt@unhcr.org; (Child Protection) Natacha Emerson nemerson@unicef.org  
 Agencies reporting this month:





## TARGETS

As specified in the RRP5



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 AUGUST DEVELOPMENTS

- Preparation of a detailed WASH Contingency Plan for mass influx of refugees and revision of capacity (stock, HR, warehousing, logistics, geographical response coverage).
- Provision of WASH services at the Masnaa border reception area.
- Strengthening of linkages with the development forum and Lebanese Water Authorities; initiating coordination platform at Governorate level for medium-term WASH initiatives and providing input to the drafting of the World Bank Impact and Stabilization Assessment.
- WASH planning matrix and mapping at governorate level (who will/can do what and where) based on priority areas where there is the most vulnerable populations (high concentration of refugees as well as very poor Lebanese) drafted.

## ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

Reporting month figures in brackets



**838,358** beneficiaries received hygiene kits and baby kits



**30,963** beneficiaries have access to adequate latrines



**30,159** beneficiaries reached through hygiene promotion



**43,718** beneficiaries benefited from water storage facilities

## WASH RESPONSE



Leading Agencies: Water Establishments of Lebanon - UNHCR Francesca Coloni coloni@unhcr.org - UNICEF; David Adams, dadams@unicef.org

Reporting agencies this month:





### TARGETS

As specified in the RRP5



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 not enrolled in 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 refugees at school age will reach some 330,000 by the end of 2013, while the public school system can accommodate just 300,000 students.

For the next school year, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (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 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

- Children have access to inclusive education
- Schools are safe and protective environments
- Youth have access to appropriate learning

### KEY AUGUST DEVELOPMENTS

- Sector strategy outlines complete after three regional consultations and one national consultation. Outline will be approved by Ministry of Education and Higher Education on Friday 13 September 2013.
- 18,977 Syrian and vulnerable Lebanese children continued to participate in summer activities launched in June.

### ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE



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



**34,255** children received psycho-social support



**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:





## TARGETS

As specified in the RRP5



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 is fast approaching. Weather conditions are harsh in Lebanon and storms, snow and hail will 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 need winter NFIs such as warm blankets, heaters and fuel supplies (provided by e-card, cash or voucher) to survive the winter without adverse effects.

Urgent attention is also given to the creation and stockpiling in key field locations of sufficient contingency reserves to enable a rapid response to meet basic needs in the event of a sudden

## 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 AUGUST DEVELOPMENTS

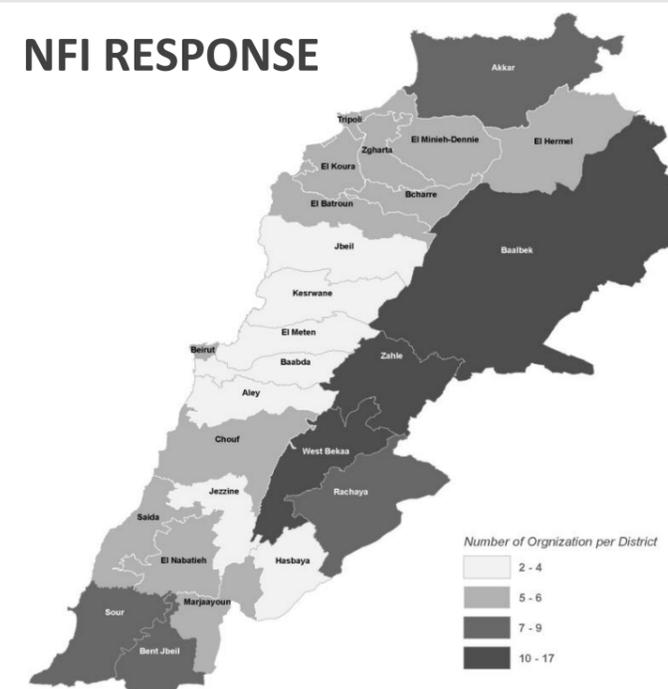
- Reviewed and made recommendations on the Emergency Response Fund (ERF) proposals (all of which in the NFI Sector, were approved for funding).
- Continued work on winterization, revising the Inter-Agency Action Plan in light of decisions on standardizing the assistance package, and on the scope of UNHCR's programme.
- Informed donors of the likely gaps in the overall winterization programme, still to be filled.
- Reviewed preparedness for the NFI and logistics sectors in case of a mass refugee influx, and continued to advocate for greater reserves and common warehouses for contingency stocks.
- Defined an appropriate implementation strategy for new funding allocated within UNHCR so that it can now take a more direct role in the provision of New Arrival Kits.

## ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

Reporting month figures in brackets when relevant

- 330,700 fuel vouchers distributed
- 165,624 (33,131) blankets distributed
- 140,100 jerry cans distributed
- 156,052 (43,406) mattresses distributed
- 79,100 clothes vouchers distributed
- 36,930 (21,635) hygiene kits for new arrivals
- 29,647 (18,028) kitchen sets distributed
- 8,915 (15) 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:

