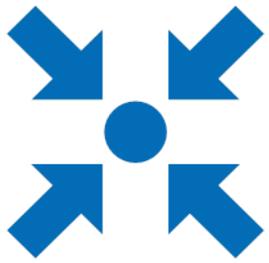




Inter Agency Meeting – 10 January 2014



AGENDA

- 1. General updates**
2. Linkages between WASH and Health
3. RRP5 year-end report and Kuwait II
4. AOB

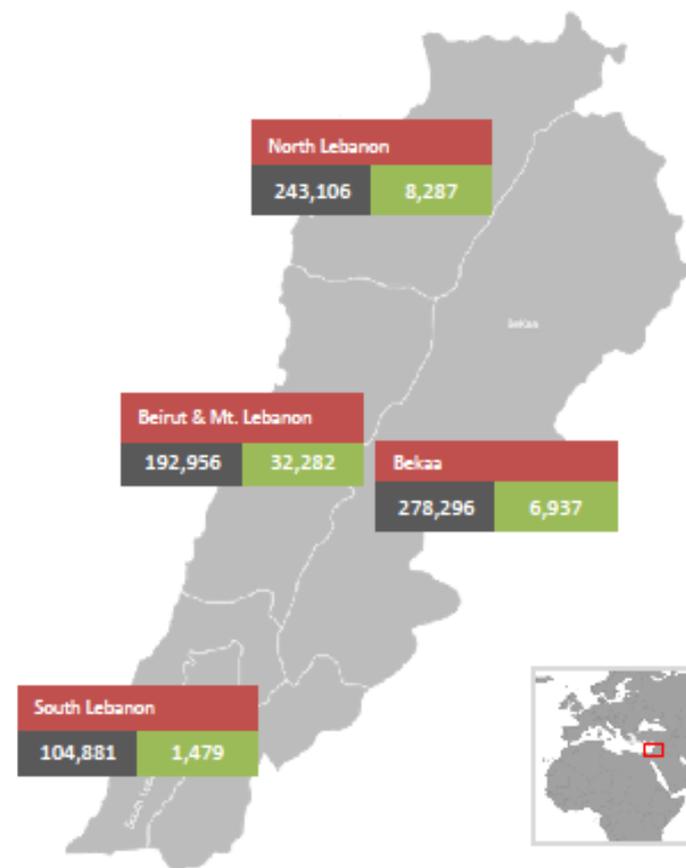
Daily Statistics

Registered on 09 Jan. 2014

Beirut & Mt Leb	1,068
North	640
Bekaa	669
South	342
Total	2,719

	868,224	Total
	819,239	Registered
	48,985	Awaiting

Governorate		Registered	Awaiting	Average waiting period	Total
Beirut & Mt Lebanon	Persons 	192,956	32,282	35 days	225,238
	Households 	47,311	8,091		
North	Persons 	243,106	8,287	21 days	251,393
	Households 	59,694	2,257		
Bekaa	Persons 	278,296	6,937	9 days	285,233
	Households 	58,137	1,465		
South	Persons 	104,881	1,479	9 days	106,360
	Households 	22,932	390		
Total Lebanon	Persons 	819,239	48,985	29 days	868,224
	Households 	188,074	12,203		





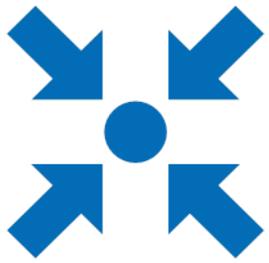
PROTECTION-Aarsal

- ❑ Statistics: Total of 278,296 refugees registered and 6,937 awaiting registration with UNHCR in the Bekaa (9 January 2014).
- ❑ Current average waiting time for registration: 9 days (from 34 days end of Oct.)
- ❑ 22 cases of rejection out of 96 interview for accessing the Lebanese territory through the Official border checking point affecting mainly Palestinians families
 - Main needs:
 - ✓ UNRWA presence to respond to obstacles facing Palestinian families
 - Protection responses:
 - ✓ Dedicated Aarsal team to respond to increasing report of conflict with host communities



PROTECTION- Registration

- Last 4 months of 2013: reduced but continued flow of new registration and requested appointments (minor exception in Sep.)
- **New registration:** monthly decreases at an average of 8% per month in Sep-Dec. (Sep -59,000; Oct -55,000; Nov -49,000; Dec-46,000)
- **Requested Appointments:** monthly decreases at an average of 12.5% per month in Sep-Dec. (Sep -20,000, Oct – 18,000, Nov -15,000, Dec 13,000)
- Current average waiting time for registration: 29 days (*in lines with global standard of 30 days*) .
- 87.7 % of refugees enter legally through official border checking and 12.3 % in an irregular manner through unofficial border points.



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WASH and Public Health

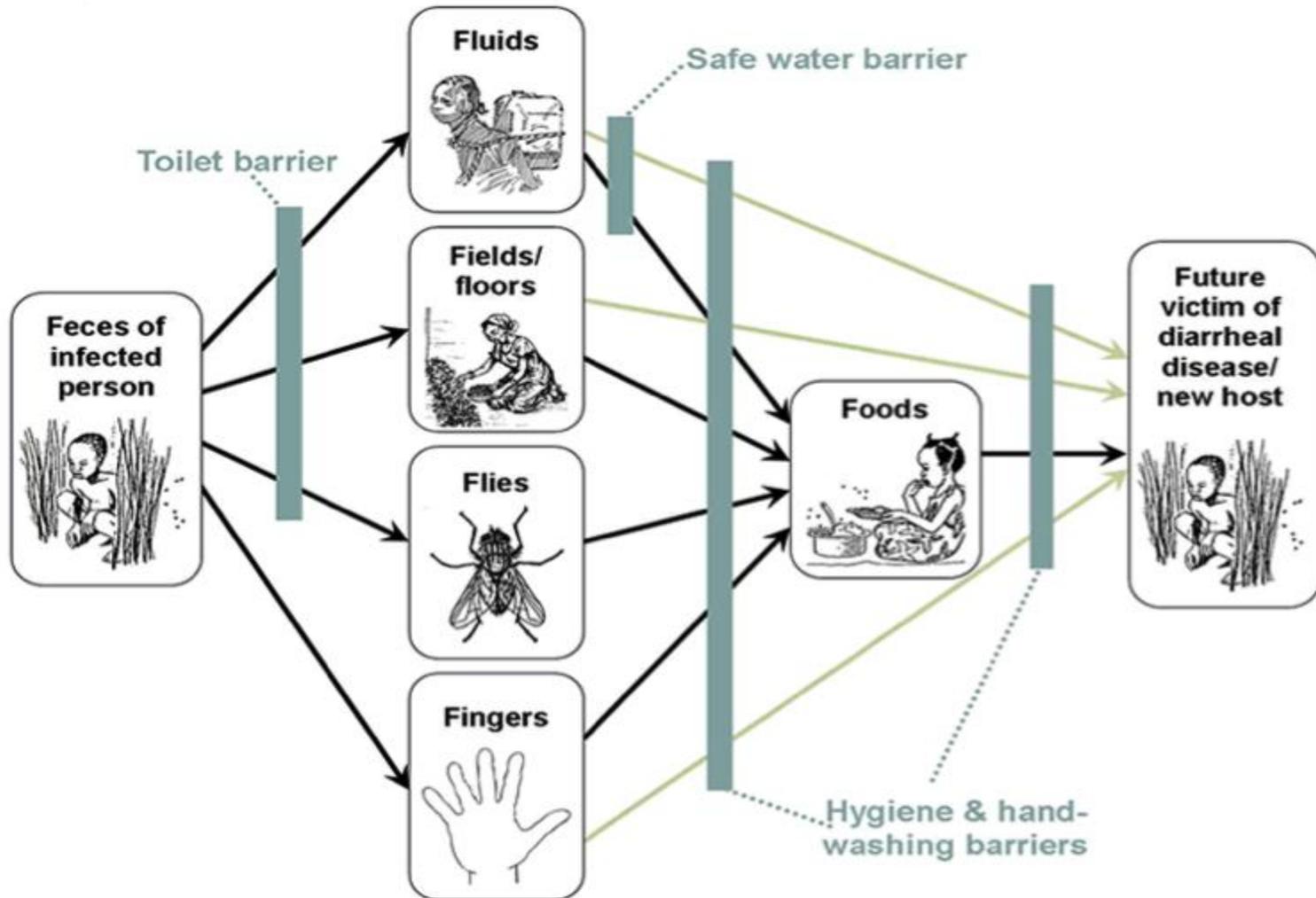


The impact of WASH on Health and Disease is tremendous:

- **Fecal-oral transmission:** infectious particles from feces are ingested through the mouth i.e. Vibrio cholera, Hepatitis A/E, Wild Polio, etc.
- **Water borne transmission:** diseases causing agent have part of their lifecycle in water - schistosomiasis and malaria
- **Vector-borne diseases:** infections transmitted by the bite of infected arthropod species: Mites - scabies, Lice – typhus, sand-fly – leishmania,
- **Soil transmitted helminthic:** Intestinal worms – N. Americanus and A. Duodenale
- **Intermediate host:** Housefly and cockroaches



Fecal-oral transmission





WASH related conditions of public health importance report in 2013



Condition	Lebanese	Syrians	Total reported
Acute flaccid paralysis	7	2	9
Cholera	0	0	0
Parasitic worms	24	0	24
Typhoid fever	364	24	388
Plague	0	0	0
Parasitic worms	24	0	24
Hepatitis A	1147	183	1330
Malaria	62	1	63



PROJECTED OUTBREAK SCENARIO

No of potential cases



Country and number of displaced Syrian refugees	Jordan	Lebanon	Iraq	Egypt	Syria	Total
	486,882	488,516	151,970	71,299	4,000,000	5,198,667
Number of projected case load over next three months						
Cholera (presuming that the attack rate during a 3 month period of an outbreak doesn't exceed 0.1%)	487	489	152	71	4000	5,199
Shigellosis (presuming that the attack rate during a 3 month period of an outbreak doesn't exceed 3.6%)	17,528	17,587	5,471	2,567	144,000	187,152
Typhoid fever (Presuming that incidence rate during an epidemic doesn't exceed over 0.6% over a three month period)	2921	2931	912	428	24000	31,292
Cutaneous Leishmaniasis (Presuming that incidence rate varies between 5-30 cases/10,000)	-	-	-	-	7881	7,881
Hepatitis E (presuming that the attack rate during an epidemic doesn't exceed over 3% over a 3 month period)	14,600	14,655	4,559	2,139	586,892	622,852



MoPH's - Early Warning and Response



Early Warning and Response

- Rapid reporting system established countrywide to alert MoPH about suspected cases.
- Rapid response team in the field/dispatched to the field to investigate and respond to the alleged outbreak

Outbreak confirmed

- Disease containment measures are immediately put in place
 - Depending on their role – relevant departments are informed about outbreak and expected to discharge their responsibilities
- The MoPH shares outbreak data with UN/NGOs/Development Partners particularly with WHO.



Coordination: Linkage Points



- Joint Field Visits and assessments (maybe routine or triggered by Public Health issue)
- Share Mobile Medical Units Schedule – Hygiene Promotion team delivers key messages
- Health facility Matrix shared with WASH and delivered to Refugee by outreach workers
- **Joint Hygiene promotion activities at community / school level**



Coordination Health and WASH



- Alerts and other Public health info are widely shared by Health Field officer to WASH – discussed at field level e.g. Scabies and Lice countrywide intervention

National Level:

- Outbreak Response – stock piling of response materials and Setting Roles/ Responsibilities
- Sharing of Health Information System (HIS) – undergoing clean-up
- Attend Health National (and also Regional) WASH Coordination meeting (Needs reinforcement)
- Capacity building on key Health and hygiene issues.



Areas of Improvement

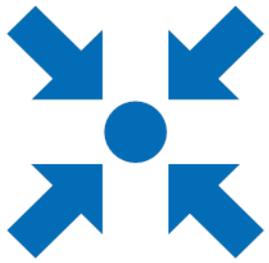


- More Strategic Behavioral Change and Communication (BCC) framework
- Regional Strategic plans and networking
- More Information sharing arrangements, documenting lessons learnt and identifying synergies/ collaboration/ coordination
- Looking at Malnutrition in relation to WASH
- Support the government in water quality Safety Plans and Monitoring System (EU Instrument for stability project – 8 Water quality Labs in hospital)
- Standardize the messages on hygiene and water safety – Ongoing
- Develop Integrated IEC materials for WASH, Nutrition and Health
- Develop training modules and guidelines for outreach staff
- Quarterly WASH-Health meetings



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SECTOR UPDATES



NFI Sector

Highlights:

- Overall winterization reached 88,000 refugees with stoves (17,600),
- 324,000 with blankets or quilts, and
- 465,000 (93,000 HH) with cash through ATM cards, fuel cards or vouchers.
- UNHCR's Newcomer gap-filling programme commenced in Mt Leb.

Action Points:

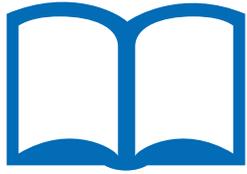
- Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) of winterization/cash assistance.
- Plan the transition from cash for winterization to a broad-based inter-agency platform for unconditional cash transfer that accommodates both relatively 'narrow but deep' and also 'broad but shallow' \$ programmes.
- Create the capacity – especially in data management – to support \$.
- Continue to work towards 100% reporting of distributions by partners.
- Transition to 'ActivityInfo' for reporting.



NFI distributed in 2013

Item	Jan - Oct	Nov + Dec (i.e. winterization)	Whole of 2013
Fuel voucher or cash (# HHs receiving 1 month's support)	330,700	120,600	451,300
Blanket	230,300	383,000	613,000
Mattress	188,200	19,000	207,200
Jerry-can	140,100	13,800	153,900
Clothes Voucher	79,100	36,200	115,300
Hygiene Kit (for newcomers)	67,300	26,500	93,800
Kitchen Set	49,400	16,200	65,600
Heating Stove	8,900	17,600	26,500

- NB. Figures are only as complete as the info provided – they probably reflect significant under-reporting.



EDUCATION - Update

Highlights & Action points:

- School enrolment by December 2013 was 121,193 for all RRP population groups
- Enrolment in non-formal education was 44,739 for all RRP population groups
- Second shifts have started opening, currently 38 schools out of 89 are operational
- In December a regional education conference was organized attended by Ministry of Education officials, UN and NGO from Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt, Iraq, Turkey and Syria. New innovative approaches to delivering education in conflict settings were discussed as well as cross border curriculum and certification issues



SHELTER-Update

Highlights:

- Six Temporary shelters- RHUs (Refugee Housing Units) have arrived in Lebanon and have been erected in Koushe (Akkar) for testing as per the Government recent approval.
- 80% of the winterization response to weather proof shelter units within informal settlements and unfinished houses have been achieved out of the planned 39,162 refugee HH target. Works on-going.
- In 2013, 28.3% of Syrian refugees registered and awaiting registration have been assisted by one or more types of shelter assistance by all agencies. This brings the total to 35% of the registered/ awaiting refugees from the beginning of the Syrian crisis in 2011.



SHELTER-Update

Action Points:

- As per Government approval, collective shelter capacity countrywide will be augmented with a maximum of 20 temporary shelter units in their vicinity. The Aarsal formal tented settlements already received the replacement of tents with temporary shelters.
- Online Mapping of Informal Settlements on the way, as most of the preparatory phase has been completed including procurement of licenses, and equipment and designation of agencies to provide field teams.
- Inter-agency regional level action planning is ongoing.

social cohesion & livelihoods - Update

Highlights:

- Conflict prevention sensitization for 60 school principals and parents in Bekaa and North Lebanon.
- Assessments conducted by Mercy Corps and UNHCR covering aspects of both social cohesion and livelihoods
- Social cohesion and livelihoods working groups at regional (Qobayat and Bekaa) and Beirut level drafting 2014 work plans
- Establishing linkages with social cohesion and cash working group

social cohesion & livelihoods - Update

Action Points:

- Promote more coherence between coordination structures in the field
- Conduct evaluation of livelihood activities under RRP5
- Establish regional working groups in South, Tripoli and Mt. Lebanon
- Finalize 2014 workplan
- Strengthen IM for sector