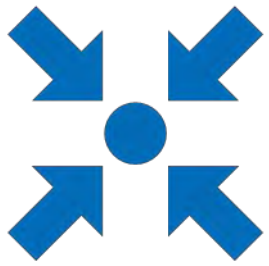




Inter Agency Meeting – 6th June 2014



AGENDA

- 1. Registration update**
- 2. Border update**
- 3. WASH scarcity update**
- 4. SFCG presentation**
- 5. Update on IM tools**



Registration as of 26 May 2014

29 days waiting period
73% of RRP6 projections



1,092,218

Total

1,036,370

Registered

55,848

Awaiting



Registration in May

- ❑ Total registered approx. 46,300 (50,400 in April)
 - 12% less than projected
 - Approx. 12,000 inactivation (no show, no assistance)
- ❑ 3 day increase in waiting period: 29 days
- ❑ Approx. 53,500 verified-renewed (6.5% increase from April)



May Thematic Registration Questionnaire

(1,161 HH Surveyed)

- ❑ **Objective: To better understand and look into the scope of refugees' registration with the Local Municipalities and implications on their lives.**
- 78% did not register with municipalities
 - Main reason: they did not know they could/should register
- 75% of families requested to provide their Syrian national ID
- 94% of families registered with municipalities did not pay any fee for the registration.
 - 3% paid a fee between US\$6-US\$20
- 57% advised to register by their family/friends; 22.5% by the authorities
- 75% did not receive a document attesting their registration with the municipality
- 41% of families were advised to register with UNHCR by the municipalities
- Of those who did not register, 89% stated they didn't face problems as a result
- ***94.7% did not face any problems accessing UNHCR for registration***



Update

- ☐ Inter-Agency referral form: **implemented**
- ☐ One-off Desk Review: **pending feedback**
- ☐ Business Card Registration Leaflet: **delayed printing**
- ☐ Referral form for ROVs: **developed& training set end June**
- ☐ UNICEF Polio Campaign: **First set of results show very few unregistered families**
- ☐ Note on Fast Track and Access to Registration: **finalized**
- ☐ **Q&A with LHIF** (Lebanese Humanitarian INGO Forum)
- ☐ **Mobile Registration before Ramadan:** Shebaa and Wadi Khaled
- ☐ **MOI Policy**



Border Update

MOIM Statement 31 May 2014

Requests Syrians to refrain from travel to Syria after June 1, otherwise the Government will no longer consider them as displaced/refugees.

Highlights concerns over safety and stability of Lebanon

Requests UN agencies and INGOs to share this information with Syrian displaced



الجمهورية اللبنانية
وزارة الداخلية والبلديات

بيروت في 2014/5/31

صدر عن المكتب الإعلامي لوزير الداخلية والبلديات البيان التالي:

في إطار عملية تنظيم دخول وخروج الرعايا السوريين إلى الأراضي اللبنانية، يطلب إلى جميع النازحين السوريين والمسجلين لدى مفوضية الأمم المتحدة لشؤون اللاجئين (UNHCR) الإمتناع عن الدخول إلى سوريا اعتباراً من 2014/6/1 تحت طائلة فقدان صفتهم كنازحين في لبنان. تأمل وزارة الداخلية والبلديات التقيد بهذا التدبير لسلامة وضع النازحين في لبنان علماً أنه سيتم من خلال المديرية العامة للأمن العام على كل المراكز المختصة على الحدود اللبنانية السورية.

إن هذا التدبير يأتي انطلاقاً من الحرص على الأمن في لبنان وعلى علاقة النازحين السوريين بالمواطنين اللبنانيين في المناطق المضيفة لهم، ومنعاً لأي احتكاك أو استفزاز متبادل. وقد طلبت وزارة الداخلية والبلديات من منظمات الأمم المتحدة ومنظمات المجتمع الدولي المعنية بشؤون النازحين تحمل مسؤولياتهم الكاملة حيال هذا الموضوع، والعمل على إبلاغ النازحين السوريين بمضمون هذا البيان ومتابعته وإعطائه الأهمية القصوى.

المكتب الإعلامي

وزارة الداخلية والبلديات



Border Update

SMS to all registered refugees

At the government's request, UNHCR has informed all registered refugees of the government's announcement.

UNHCR position

- Return to Syria does not necessarily mean a person no longer has a fear of persecution or faces serious risks for his or her life.
- Temporary return, including to renew their documents, check on elderly or sick family members or property, or to see if the situation in their villages is safe enough for return.
- Pressure or coercion to return may mean not necessarily returning voluntarily.
- Misinformation that voting required for future re-admission to Syria.

Q&A for communicating with refugees



Border Update

June 3 Election Day

Relatively calm at border and smaller numbers than expected

GSO introduced temporary exit and return coupon for 48 hour period

Status of Border

No increased reports of rejections at the border

بطاقة تسهيل خروج ودخول مؤقتة للراعي السوريين

الاسم:	الشهرة:
الأب:	الأم:
مكان الولادة:	تاريخ الولادة:
نوع الوثيقة:	رقمها:
العنوان:	

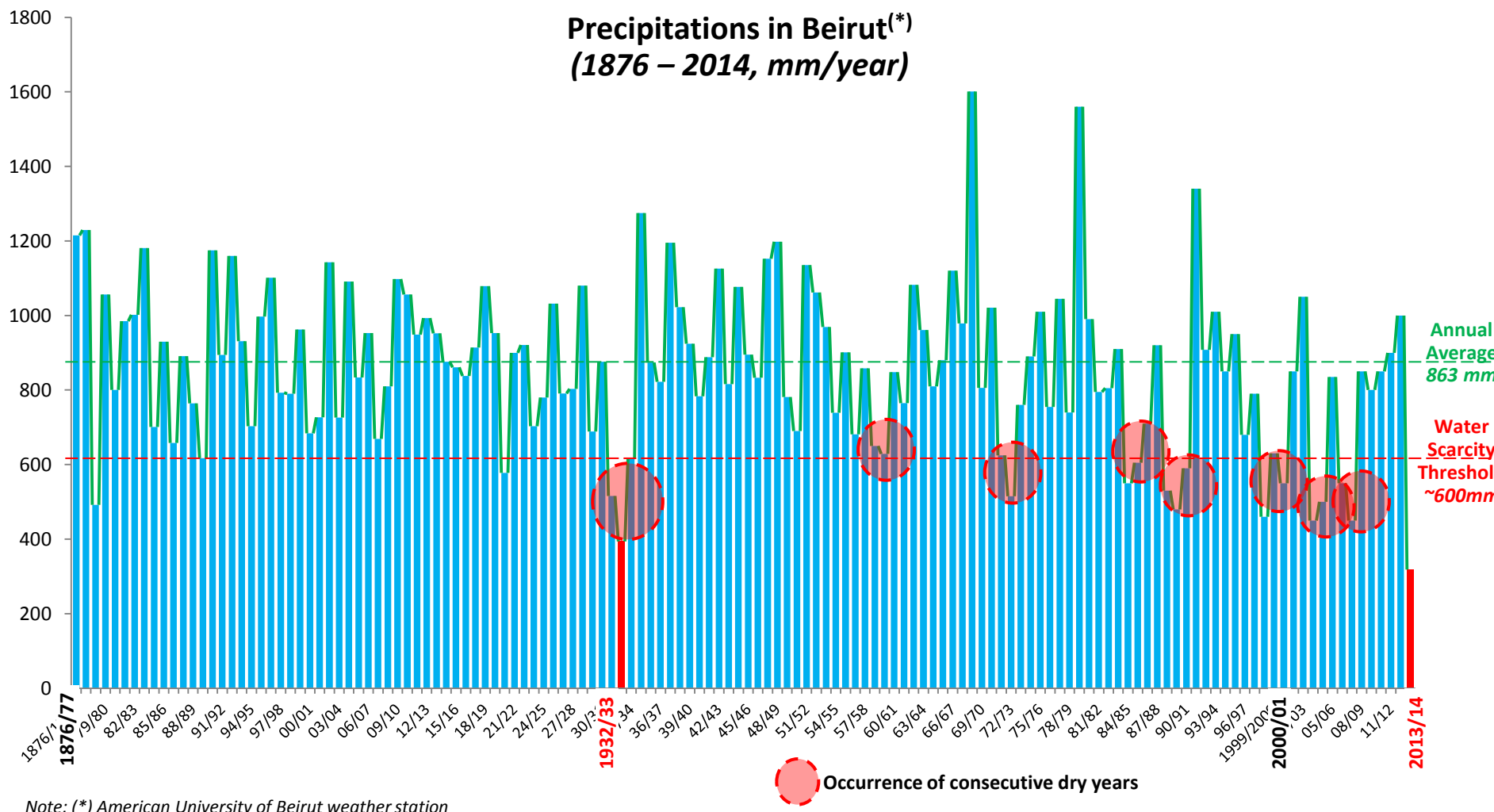
خاتم المغادرة	وقت التفتيش
تسليم عودة	وقت التفتيش

الاسم:	الشهرة:
الأب:	الأم:
مكان الولادة:	تاريخ الولادة:
نوع الوثيقة:	رقمها:
العنوان:	

خاتم دخول	وقت التفتيش
-----------	-------------

• يجب الاحتفاظ بهذه القسيمة وإعادتها عند العودة.

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



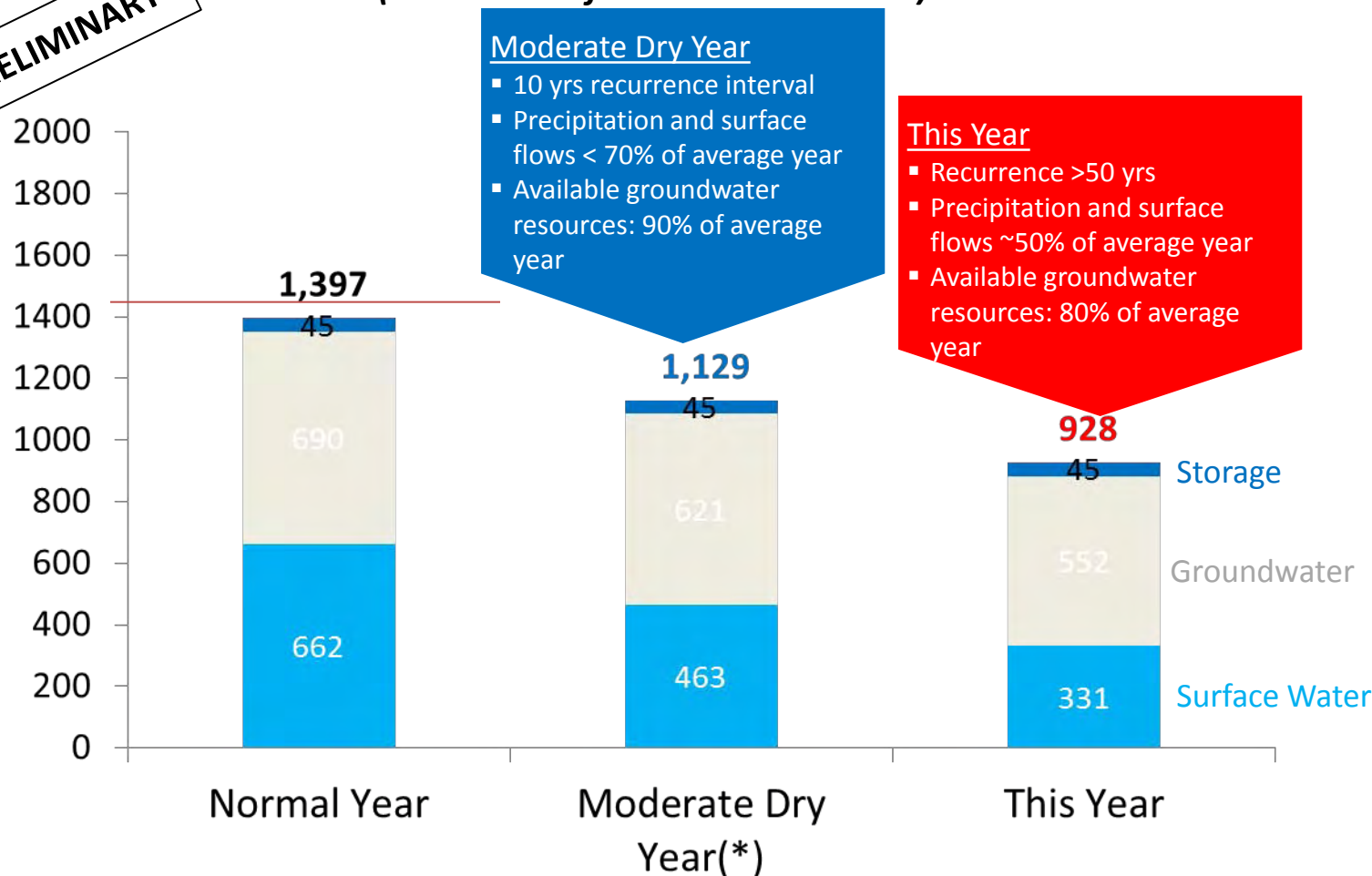


Impact of water scarcity more significant on surface water, springs, and lesser extent on groundwater wells



PRELIMINARY

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

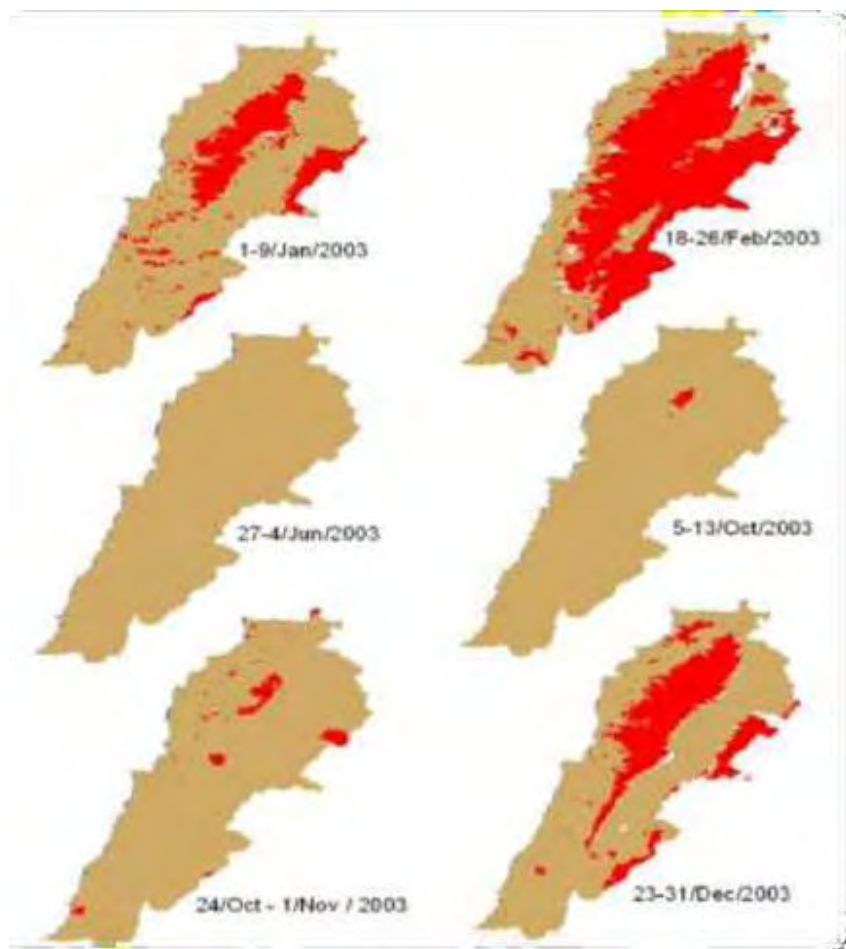


Note: (*) Dry year of a 10 year recurrence interval

Source: MEW – NWSS



What about the snow?

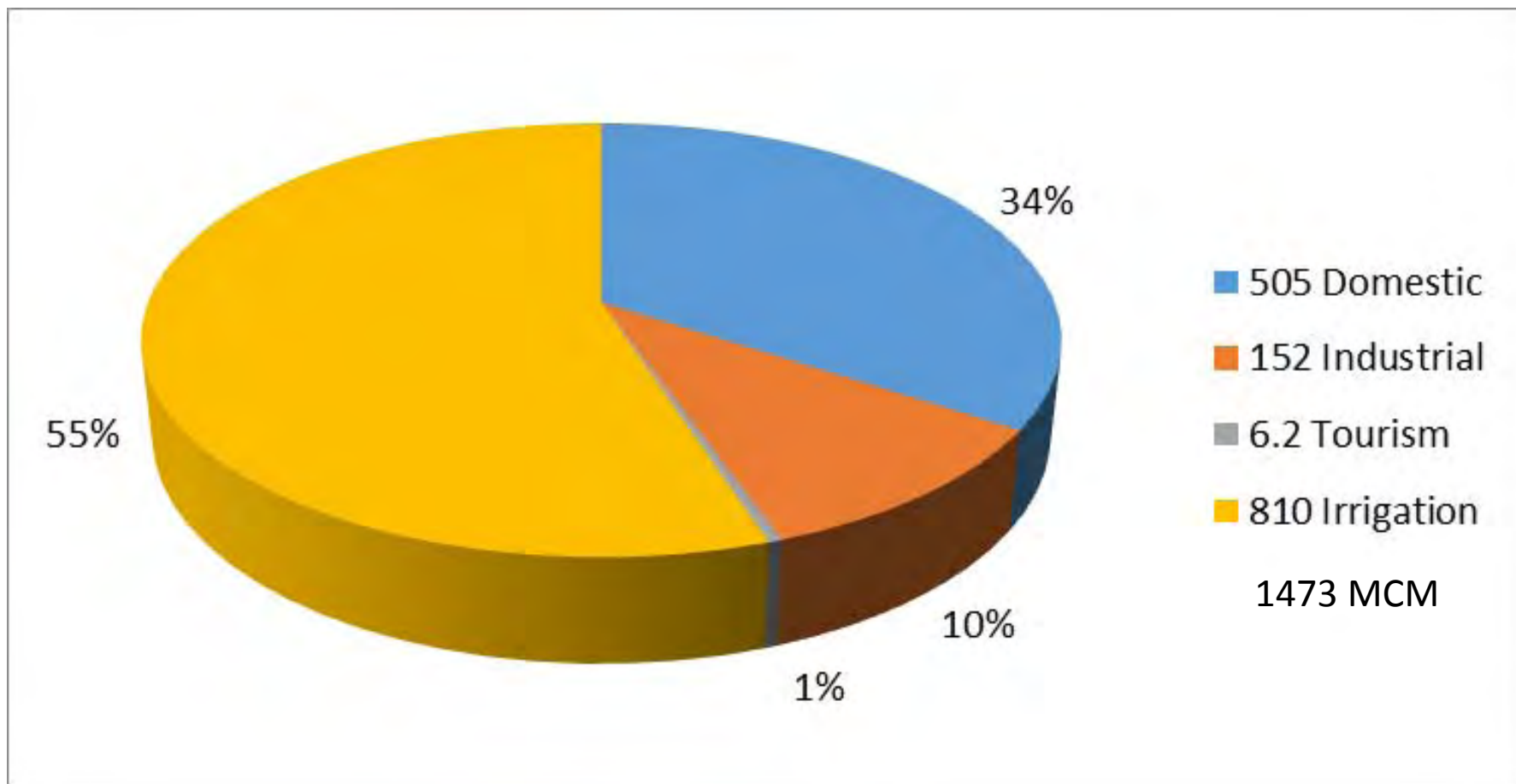


- Snow is basically not measured
- Acts as a giant water reservoir – a buffer
- Slowly releases water feeding groundwater and surface water long after rainfall



Annual Water Demand in Lebanon Prior to 2012

(Million Cubic Meters)

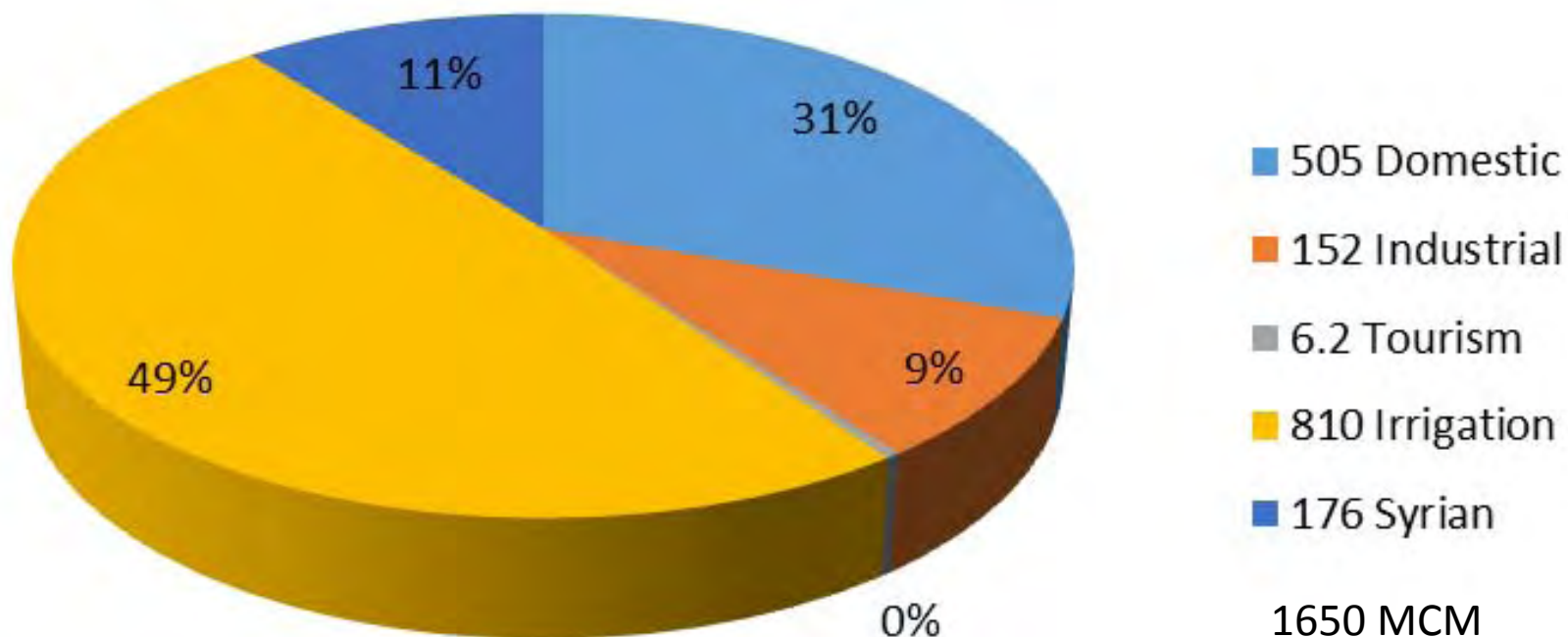


Water Pipe 'Loss'— blocked to divert water for irrigation





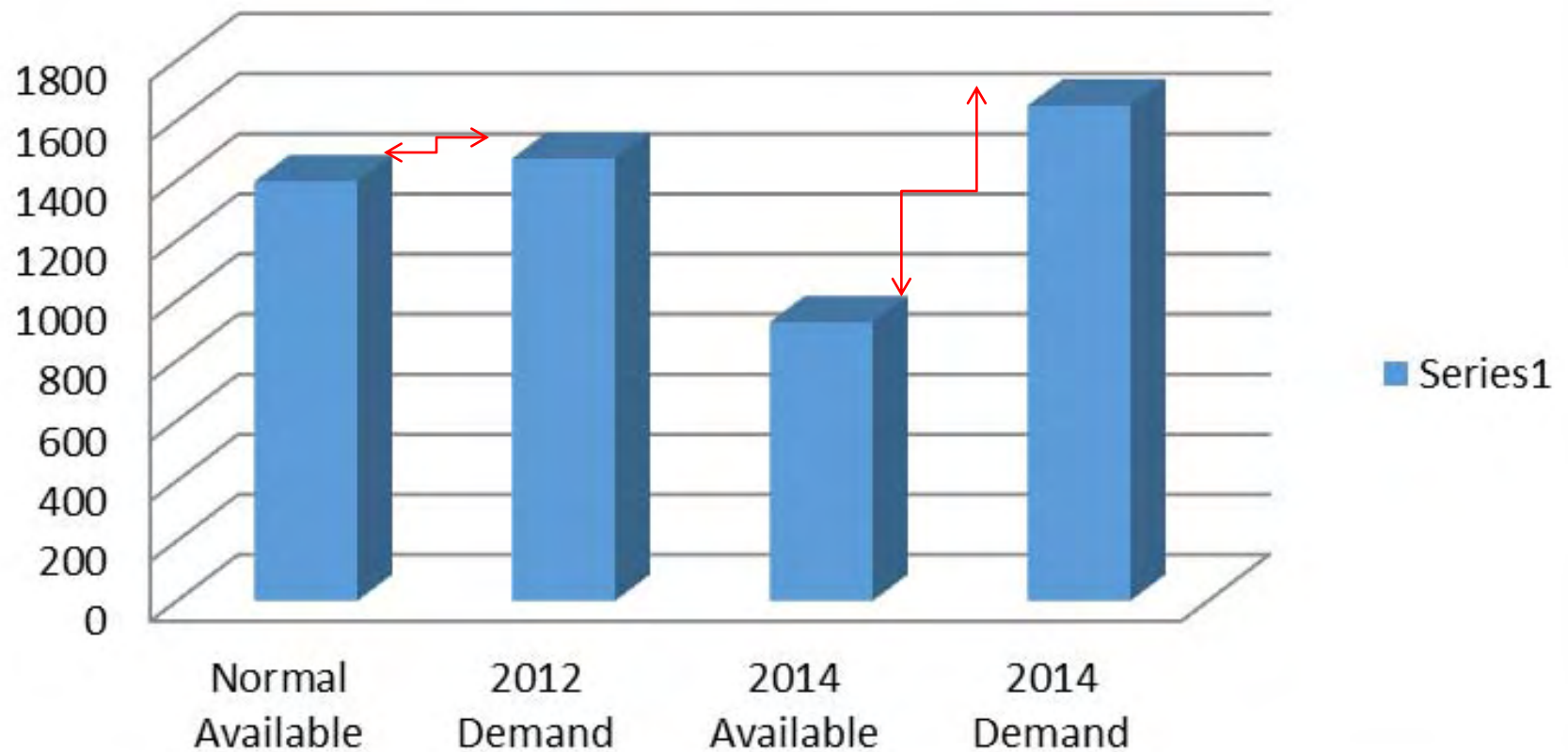
2014 Demand with Additional Syrian Population (MCM)



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

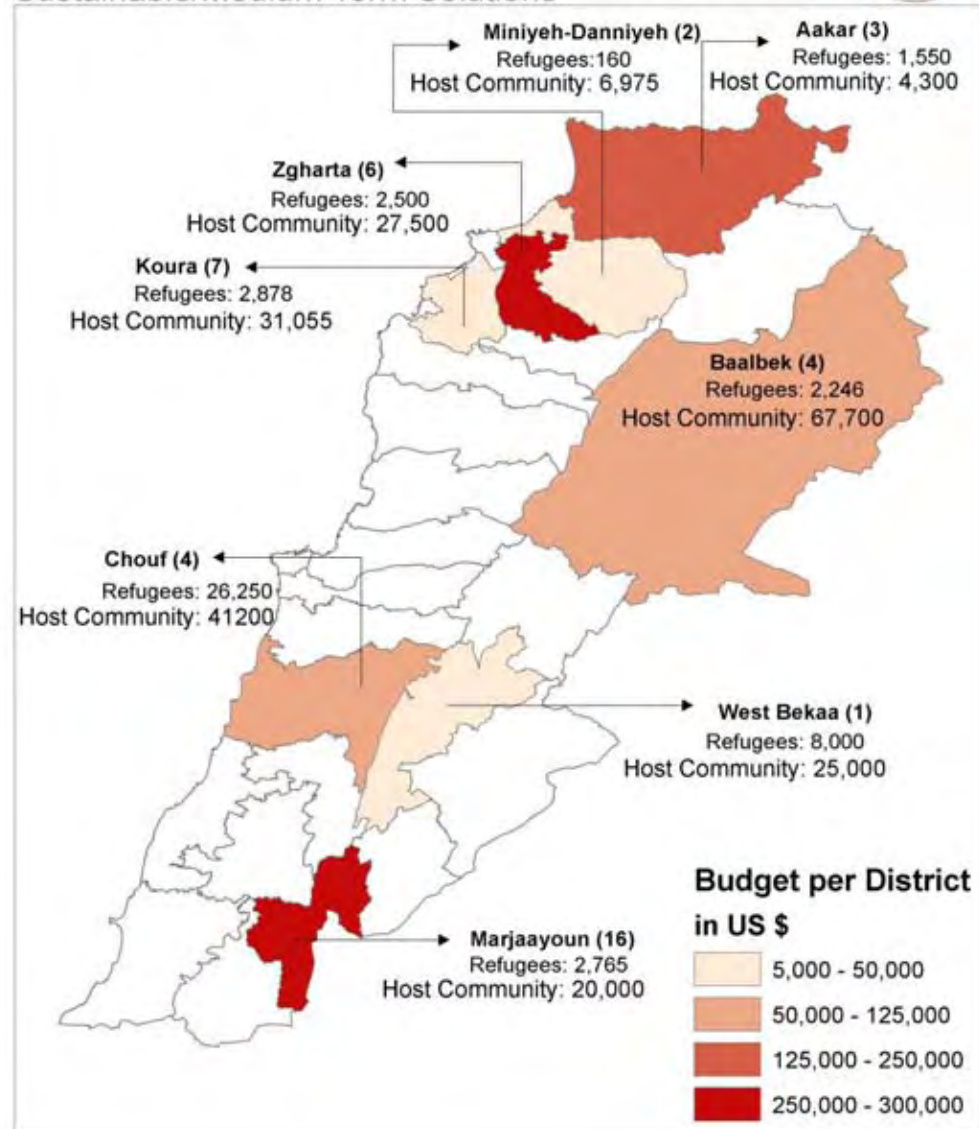
Sustainable WASH

- Investment in water supply infrastructure
- Focus is on 30% living in IS/CS not in apartments
- 35 LPD – effectively applies to trucking
- Household storage containers of 1000L

LEBANON

Water Projects

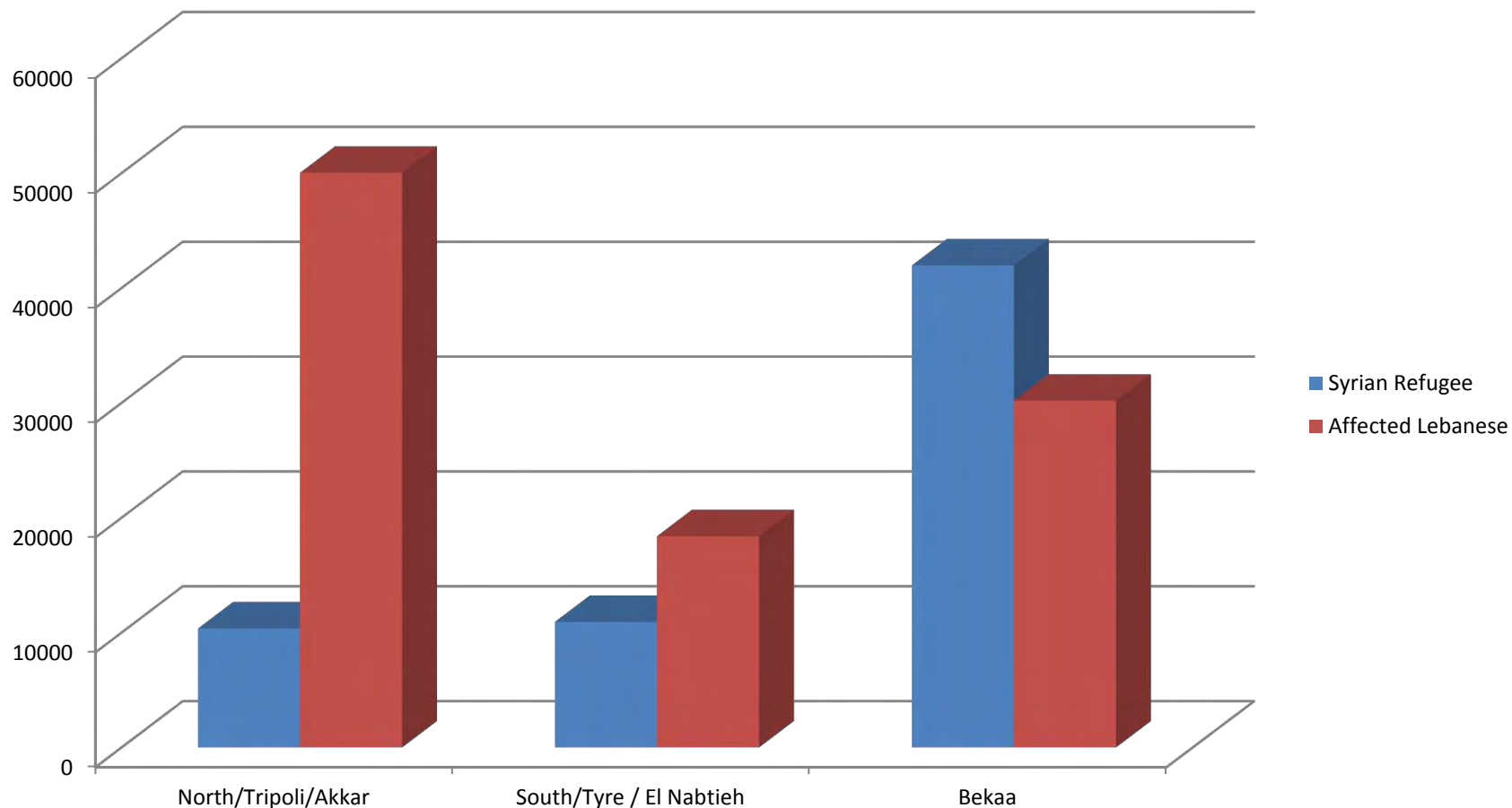
Sustainable/Medium Term Solutions





Beneficiaries of Water Infrastructure Projects

— Lebanon (Jan-Apr 2014)



Source: Activity Info



Water Scarcity Preparedness Plan

- Focus is on 2014 scarcity period
 - Health: Increased risk of outbreaks & Hospital H₂O
 - Increased tensions / competition for resources
 - Secondary movement of refugees / evictions
 - Humanitarian access
 - Food Security: Price increase on water & food
 - Perceptions that services favour refugees
- Objective:
Mitigate humanitarian impact



National and Regional Action Plans

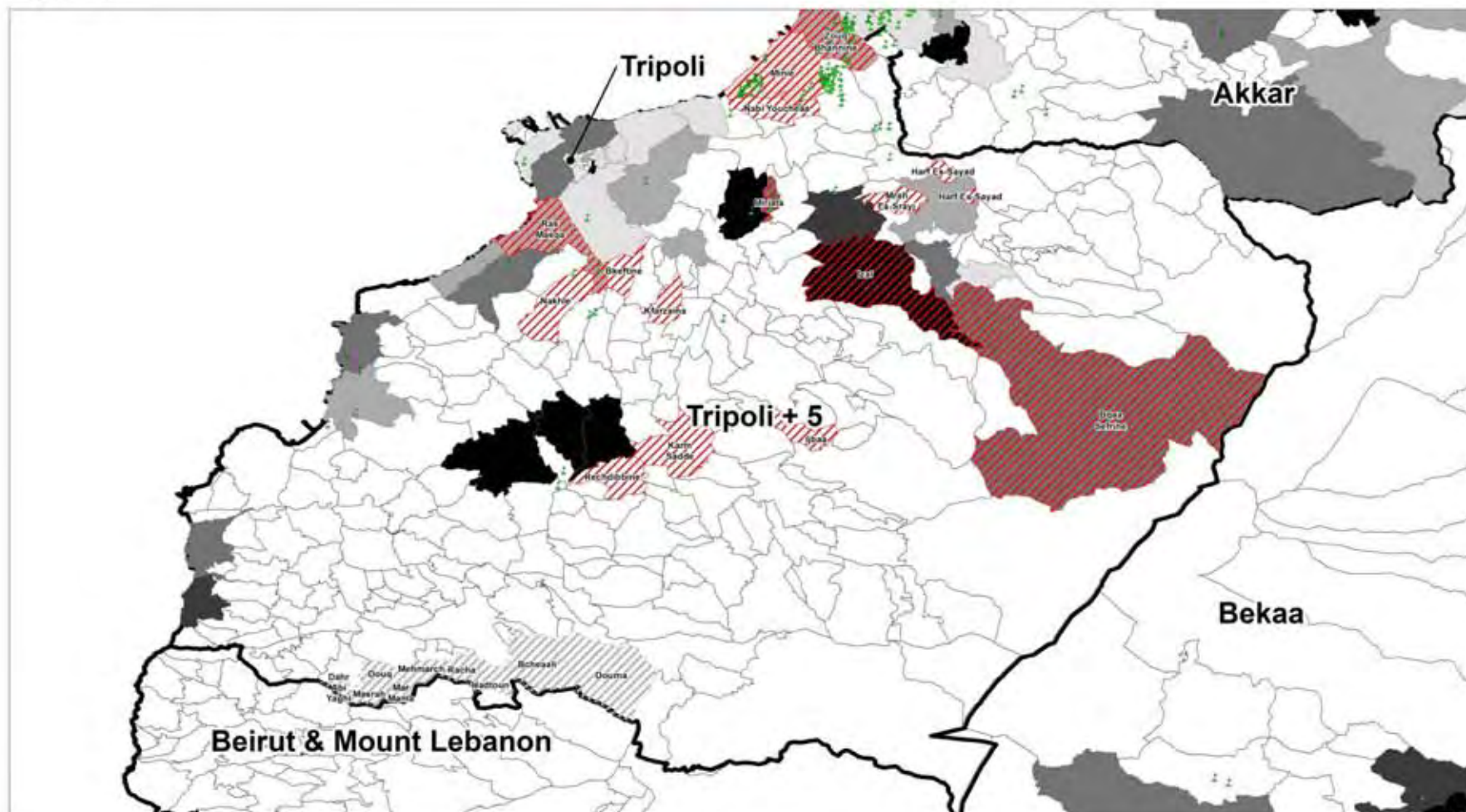
1. AWD preparedness plan (5)
2. Mapping – scarcity and vulnerability (10)
3. Water trucking efficiency (5)
4. Identification and implementation of immediate scarcity related interventions (12)
5. Water scarcity / conservation messaging (5)
6. Advocacy (5)
7. WASH capacity review (agency/public/private)

SYRIA REFUGEE RESPONSE
WASH Sector Working Group
Water Scarcity at Risk Areas
Tripoli + 5



WASH Sector Working Group
 GIS and Mapping by UNHCR and UNICEF
 For more information and updates contact
 William Lavell wlavell@unicef.org

Date: 6/5/2014



This map shows villages which are at risk of water scarcity in Tripoli area. The following criteria are associated with this risk:

High Risk:

- Villages already under restrictions and will have <1hr day
- Villages already under restrictions and might not get 1m3/day
- Villages are far from the source and connected to low pressured network
- Villages fed from a spring which is already decreased by 50%
- Villages fed from bore which is not capable to supply in continuous state more than 45min

Medium Risk:

- Villages fed 4hours/week and in need a big storage

For more information please contact
 William Lavell
wlavell@unicef.org



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

Host communities and Syrian Refugees Conflict Scan

**Presentation
to the Interagency members**

Dialogue and Local Response Mechanisms to Conflict Project
June 2014

SFCG Worldwide: What we do



Conflict
sensitivity



Natural resource
conflicts



Democracy &
governance



Reconciliation



Disarmament,
demobilization, &
reintegration



Refugee & IDP's



Fair & responsible
media



Security sector
reform



Gender equality



Sexual & gender-
based violence



Interfaith
cooperation



Violent extremism

SFCG Lebanon

- *Working since 1996, permanent office since 2008*
- *Addressing key conflicts within Lebanese society*
 - ❖ Tensions resulting from influx of Syrian refugees
 - ❖ Security sector reform
 - ❖ Women socio-economic empowerment
 - ❖ Youth and media



Dialogue and local response mechanisms to conflict

- 19 month UNHCR funded project starting October 2013

Phase 1:

Conflict
scan

Phase 2:
Roundtables
and CSPs

Phase 3:
Joint
committee
and
trainings



Syrian refugee and Lebanese host communities apply collaborative, conflict sensitive and non-violent responses to rising communal tensions.

A conflict scan is a tool to...

- Understand what different layers/dynamics of conflict/cooperation are prominent in the communities
- Identify if conflict resolution mechanisms are already in place and find ways to strengthen them and develop inclusive conflict response mechanisms when needed
- Identify community leaders and key actors who are trustworthy agents of change
- Mainstream conflict sensitivity throughout the project



It provides a deep understanding of the specificities of the communities we work in, moving beyond general studies

A conflict scan is not...

- A socio-economic study
- A historical research
- An anthropological assessment or an ethnographic study
- Does not aim to generalise its findings to the national context
- Does not aim to address the demographical context (urban v rural for example)

Pilot project for Community Dialogue

11 target communities

5 communities
in Tripoli



6 communities
in South Lebanon

Tripoli



- Urban area
- Low-income communities
- Low level of stability and security
- Weak presence of State's Institutions
- Host communities and refugees tend to live in the same neighborhoods and to share the same living conditions

South Lebanon



- Rural and semirural areas
- Less permeable host communities
- Strong presence and active role of Municipalities and Political Parties
- Host communities and refugees tend to live more separated
- Strong presence of Palestinian refugees in 3 communities (Burj el shamali, Ghaziyeh, Miye wa Miye)

Methodology

Participatory process with national peacebuilding NGOs:

- 900 Surveys
- 40 Focus Group Discussions
- 40 Key Informant Interviews

50% Syrian and 50% Lebanese respondents including gender balance

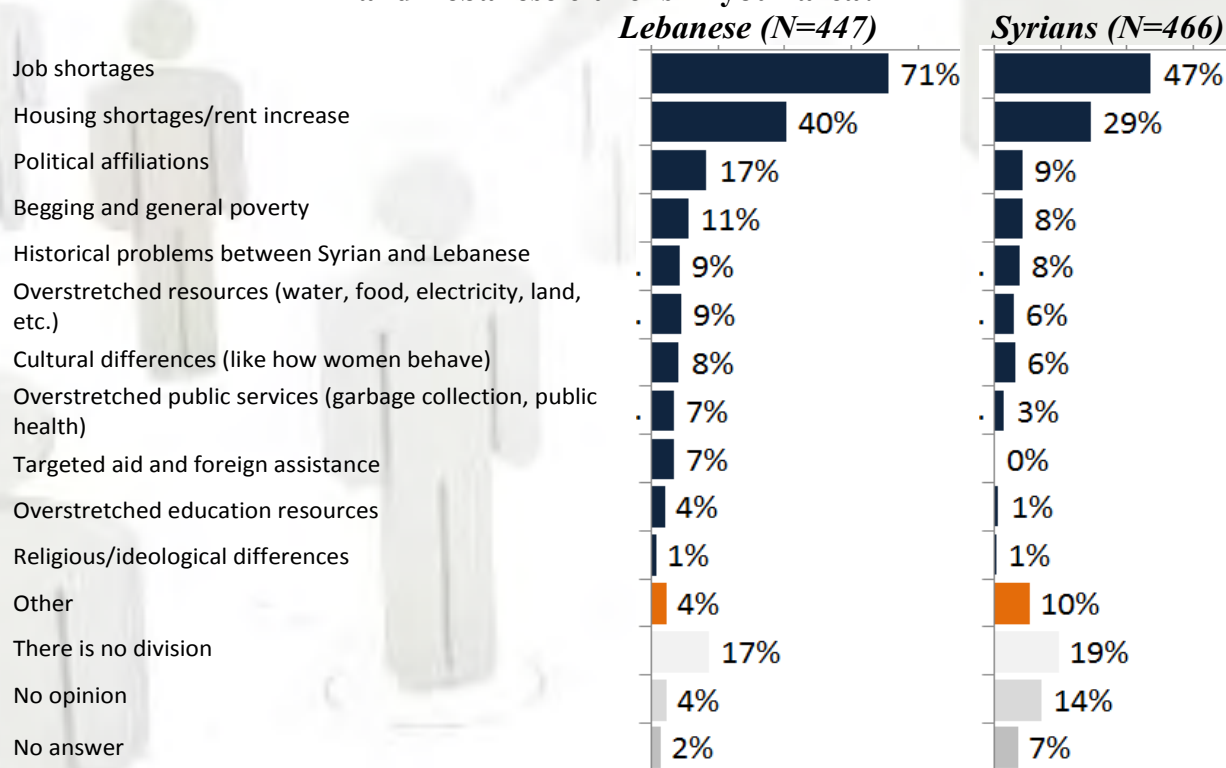
 Data collection between December 2013 and January 2014


Main Findings

Dialogue and Local Response Mechanisms to Conflict Project
June 2014

Economic pressure and insecurity

Figure 2: “What are the main issues that cause divisions between Syrian refugees and Lebanese citizens in your area?”

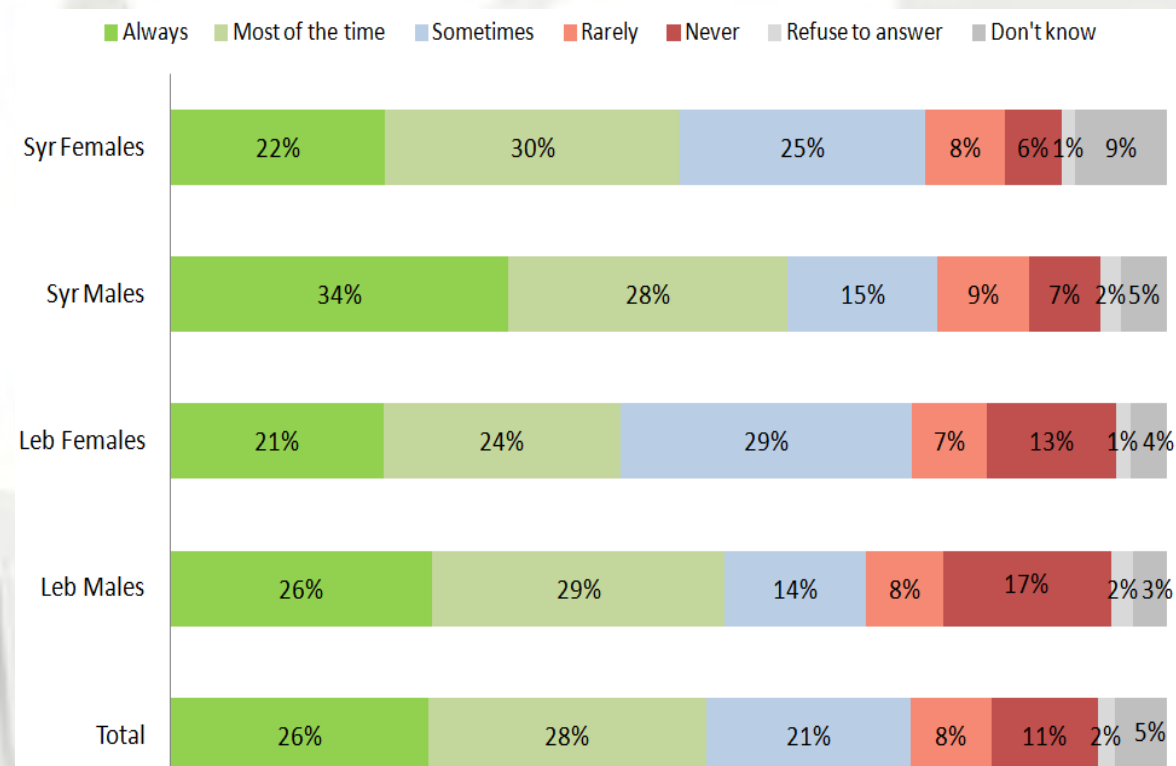


 The lack of employment opportunities, general poverty as well as access to affordable housing are deemed to be **the main sources of division/tension** between Syrians and Lebanese

Syrian and Lebanese Intergroup Perceptions

Figure 5: 'In the last 4 months, during your interactions with Syrians/Lebanese have you felt comfortable or safe?

(September to December 2013)



Although the majority of Lebanese residents and Syrian refugees interact on a daily basis and are relatively comfortable with each other, both prefer to reside in separate neighbourhoods and seem reluctant to share living spaces.

Syrian and Lebanese Intergroup Perceptions

➔ Lebanese residents of host communities perceive Syrian refugees as a **possible security threat**, with differences according to geographic locations.

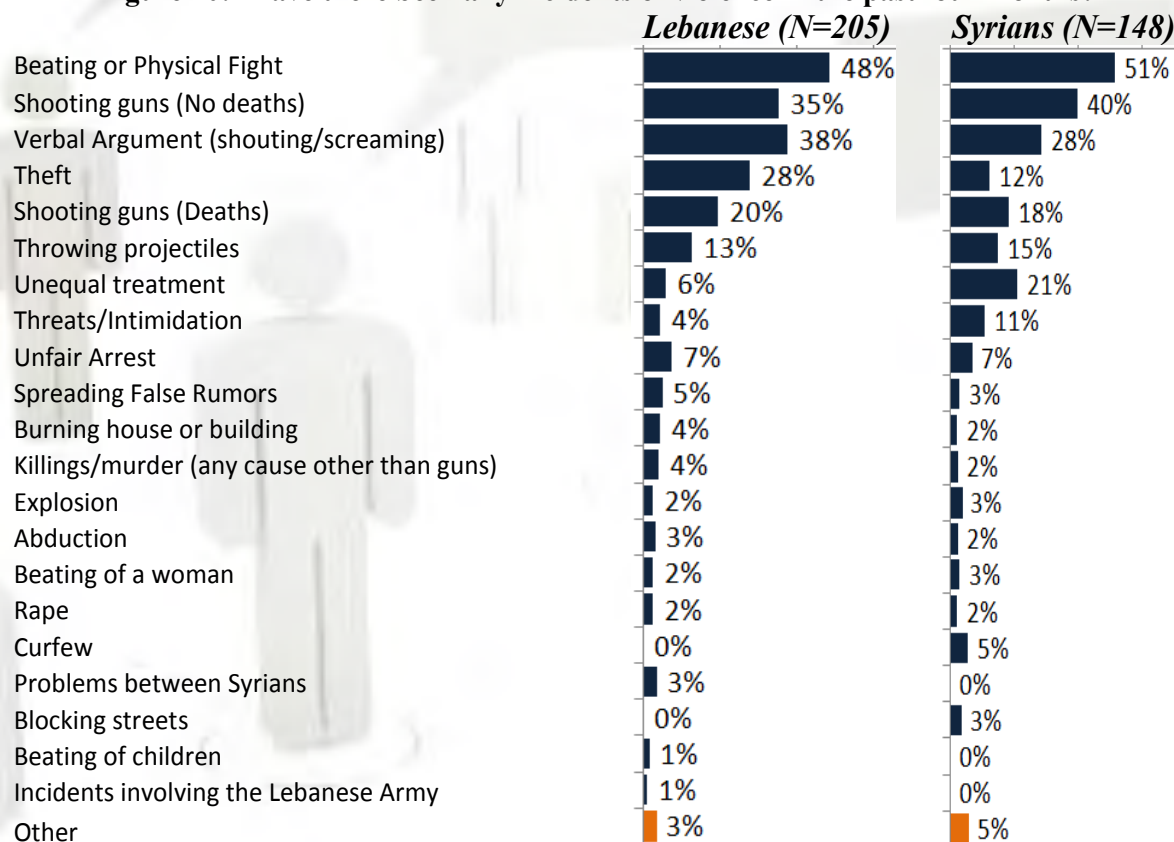
➔ Syrian refugees feel safer in Tripoli than in the South

➔ The perception among Lebanese residents and Syrian refugees of **sexual harassment and assault** by their counterparts prevails.



Propensity to Violence

Figure 10: ‘Have there been any incidents of violence in the past four months?’

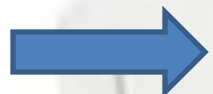


The nature of violent acts that take place in host communities between Lebanese residents and Syrian refugees is diverse, but the majority of conflicts tend to be confined to verbal arguments.

Propensity to Violence



In rural areas, **informal curfews** make Lebanese feel more secure, while Syrians view it as act of intimidation and prejudice BUT won't challenge it due to their perception that they are in Lebanon as **temporary 'guests'**.

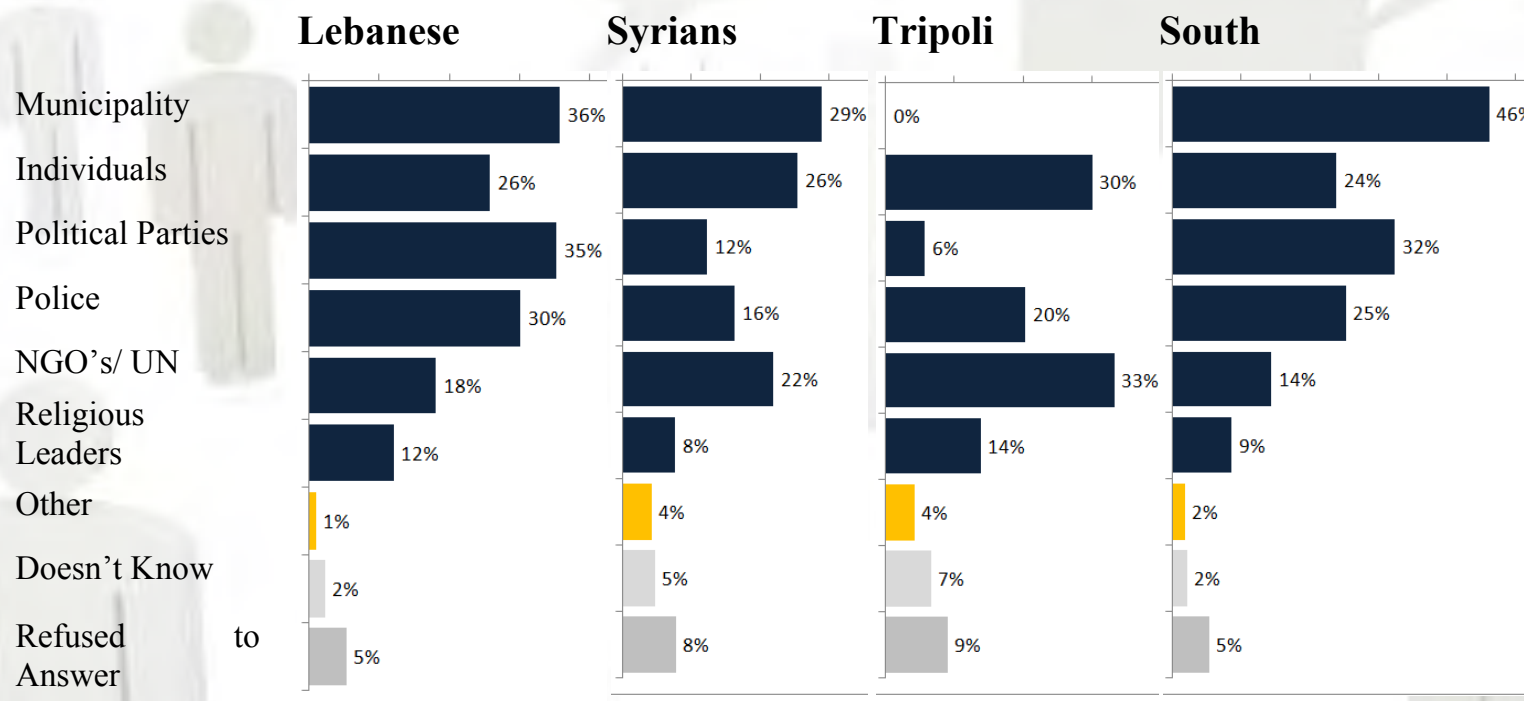


Syrians also resort to **self-imposed restrictions** on movement.



Role of Local Governance in Conflict

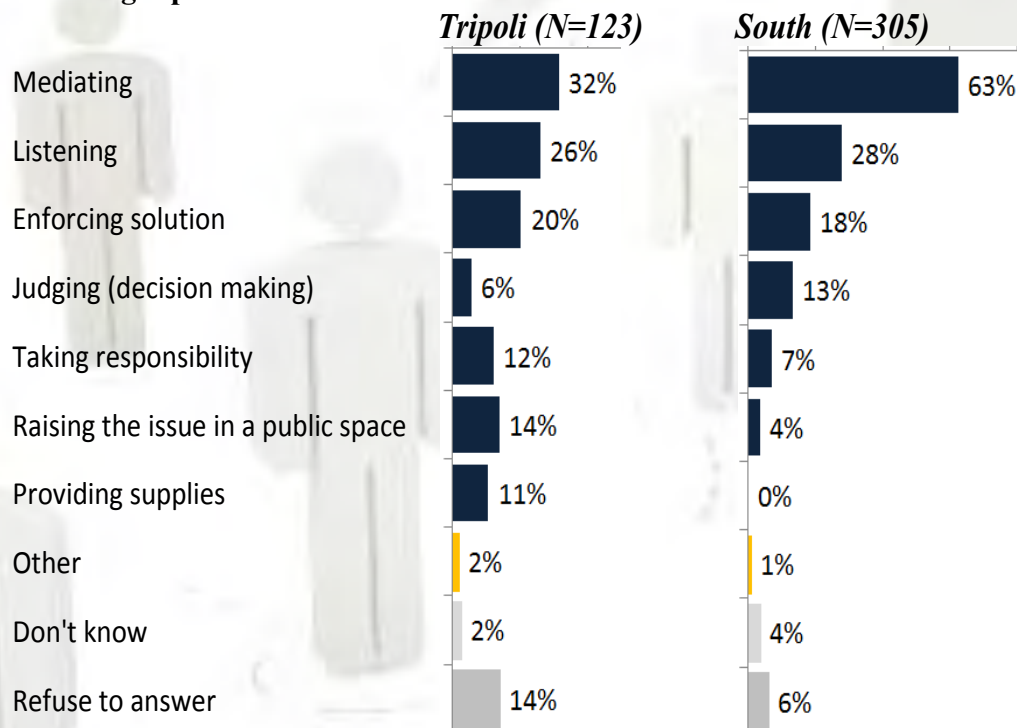
‘Is there anyone trying to play a positive role in addressing conflicts?’



While in the South municipalities and political parties are the ones addressing conflicts through law enforcement mechanisms, in Tripoli where the municipalities are absent, respondents rely mainly on individuals and civil society.

Conflict resolution mechanisms

Figure 9: ‘What methods are groups or individuals employing to take action that encourages peace?’



Lebanese and Syrians are generally conflict averse and **mediation** is the most prominent mechanism to resolve conflicts, but differences between the South and Tripoli are dominant.

Recommendations

Dialogue and Local Response Mechanisms to Conflict Project
June 2014

- ✓ **Implement economic and poverty reduction programmes targeting Syrians and Lebanese in host communities.**

The security and stability of Lebanon depend on a structured, politically backed process that diffuses tension in local communities and assists Syrians and Lebanese to face the economic downturn and the immediate and long term effects of the refugee crisis.

- ✓ **Empower Lebanese local councils and municipalities.**

Any humanitarian response plan should be directed towards Lebanese public institutions in order to strengthen their medium and long-term capabilities to deal with the refugee crisis.

A decentralized humanitarian response would empower local institutions to respond to local needs and perceptions.

✓ **Empower nascent Syrian engagement and participation in local affairs and institutions.**

The lack of Syrian representation and strong community leadership :

- Complicate aid disbursement
- Undermine the resolution of local conflicts
- Strengthen perceptions of lack of safety and security

Syrian refugees should be encouraged to participate in meetings with local municipalities and organizations and to take initiative within their communities.

✓ **Conduct community based campaigns to promote social inclusion of Syrian refugees.**

Investment in local campaigns, videos and national television shows, which handle stereotypes between the two groups.

These projects should aim at bringing Lebanese and Syrians together in constructive dialogue while providing them with tools of empowerment.



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THE NEW INFORMATION MANAGEMENT DATABOX

The Information Management team is honoured to introduce you to the new Databox.

Click [here](#) to access updated datasets and guidelines like:

- **Activity Info Reporting Guidelines**
- Regularly **updated lists of locations** and P-CODES (IS, Schools, PHC, SHC, MMUs) - very important for reporting!
- **GoogleEarth Maps** of all locations in Lebanon ready to be opened on your mobile or desktop
- The new **ActivityInfo Pivot tool** = all data entered by all partners into Activity Info from January till April 2014 displayed in an easy analysis tool!

Save this link in your bookmarks and access regularly our Information Management

updates: [https://www.dropbox.com/sh/6qw6c971791i7za/AAD00JJf-](https://www.dropbox.com/sh/6qw6c971791i7za/AAD00JJf-NVBWqNbeOT7kFKsa)

[NVBWqNbeOT7kFKsa](https://www.dropbox.com/sh/6qw6c971791i7za/AAD00JJf-NVBWqNbeOT7kFKsa)

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/6qw6c971791i7za/AAD00JJf-NVBWqNbeOT7kFKsa>





PROTECTION

- In April some 2,400 individuals (88% SYR) received legal counselling (9,250 since January); legal partners provided legal awareness sessions to some 6,800 refugees (59%F)
- In April, some 9,900 individuals (60% F) benefitted from community-based activities (information sessions on services, life-skills sessions etc.)
- Increased mobilisation of refugee outreach volunteers
- Since January, some 4,000 persons with disabilities were assisted by specialised partners; support needed to maintain these activities.
- Legal partners' technical groups (Beirut and field) are improving coordination to ensure good area coverage, share case practice and strengthen analysis on legal and administrative procedures relevant to refugees (civil documentation, family issues, housing/evictions).



SGVB

- 5 workshops have been conducted in each field WG for the revision of SOPs for prevention and response to SGBV
- Some 3000 women and girls, men and boys had access to spaces where they can receive assistance, benefit from empowerment activities and receive information on available services (safe spaces).

Shelter

- 1275 refugees living within Arsa'al informal settlements, benefited from a quick distribution of plastic sheetings and other materials undertaken by UNHCR and partners, in response to the heavy rains that destroyed their shelter units.
- In response to a fire in Choueifat camp, CHF distribution of sealing off kits provided by PU-AMI to 75 refugees. Moreover, three CHF engineers visited the site on Wednesday 14 May to provide assistance in the reconstruction of tents.
- A further 420 refugees benefitted from rehabilitation of 4 Collective Centers, 1110 refugees from distribution of Sealing off Kits, and 147 refugees from rehabilitation of SSUs by ACTED, CHF, CONCERN, and DRC, across the country in the month of May

Social Cohesion & Livelihoods

- The social cohesion and livelihoods sector will now become the 'host communities' sector, coordinating assistance to host communities (within and outside the RRP).
- 44 more CSPs completed, benefitting 70 communities.
- 20 participatory mechanisms established by UNDP as part of its Host Community Support and Peacebuilding Projects.
- 735 persons benefited from vocational trainings 426 from income generation opportunities
- Joined working group meeting held with the CASH Core Group to review implication of Cash assistance for social cohesion and livelihoods.
- Joined core groups meeting education/child protection/social cohesion on social cohesion issues and activities related to children. Follow up on documenting bullying in school and exchanging tools and experiences in peace education.
- Field working group established for South – Livelihoods workshop to be organized in Tripoli next week.



PUBLIC HEALTH

- Increased emphasis by partners on routine vaccinations since the decree by the MOPH which clarified all routine vaccinations should be administered for free.
- Pilot nutritional screening commenced in the Bekaa targeting all children <5 years of age and living in Collective Sites.
- Health systems strengthening, in terms of equipping PHCCs and training healthcare providers, has been identified as an area the sector need to improve in filling gaps.
- One case of MERS was identified in Lebanon in a national travelling from the Gulf States. Health providers are being trained in identification of the disease in hospitals since cases will only be diagnosed at the SCH level.



Education

- Total of 191,448 children have been reached with education services:
 - 139,091 children enrolled in formal education
 - 52,357 children enrolled in non-formal education
- 90 schools have been rehabilitated
- Non-formal education harmonization framework completed.
- Preparation for summer programs which will start in July is currently ongoing, targeting students both in and out of school.



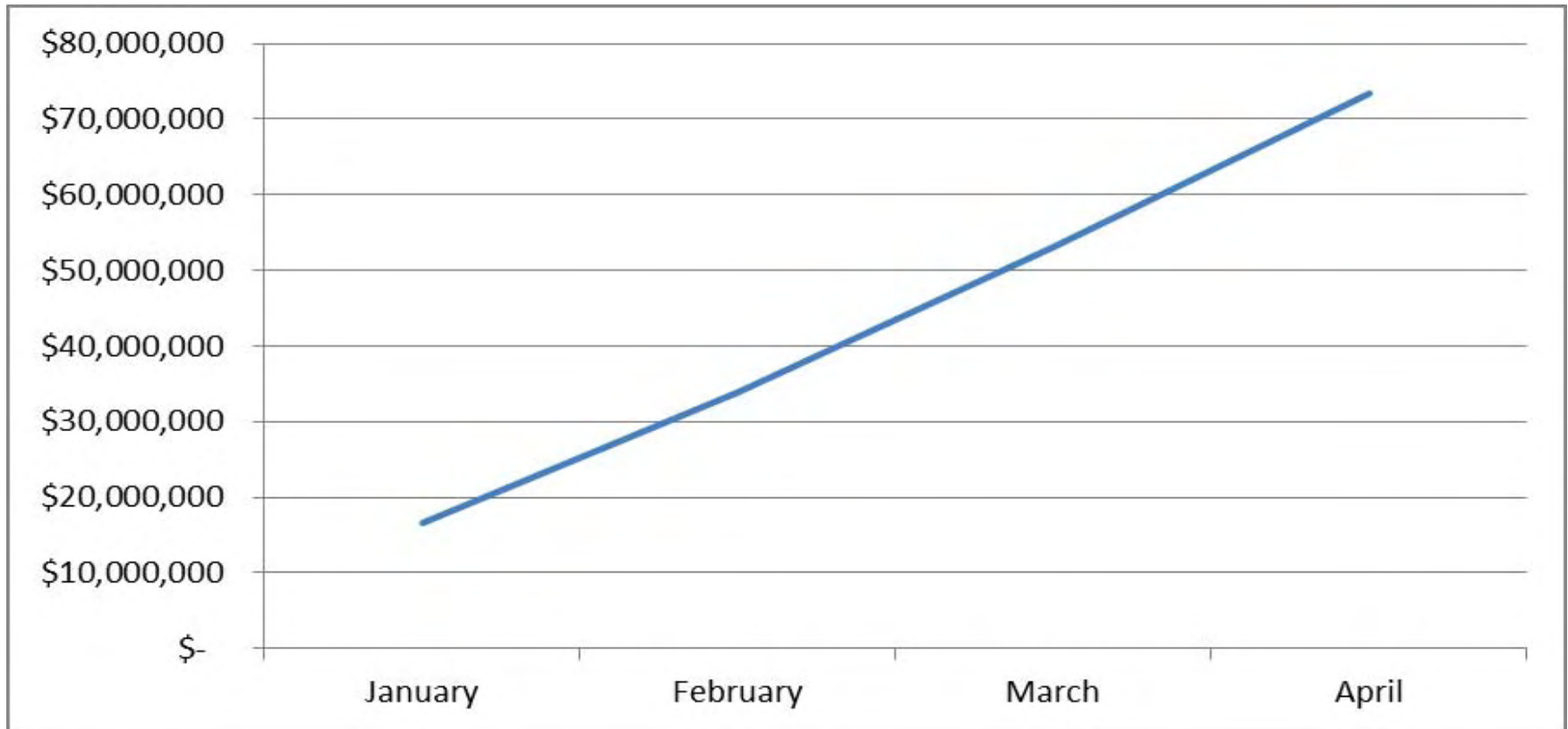
WFP - Update

- With **May** distributions completed, approximately **745,828 beneficiaries** were reached through either e-cards or food parcels during the month; reaching 94% of those targeted under WFP's May distribution cycle.
(reconciliation of figures ongoing).
- The **majority** of the beneficiaries (96 percent) were assisted through the **e-card modality**, while newly arrived refugees (4 percent) had to attend distributions to collect their food parcels.
- WFP is continuing to expand the number of partner shops where beneficiaries can redeem their e-cards. To date, WFP has **contracted over 300 partner shops** across Lebanon. A new shop strategy is being developed by WFP in Lebanon in order to expand during the second half of 2014.

WFP - Update

- **Money Injected into the Economy:**

Since the beginning of the year, WFP has injected over US\$73 million into Lebanon economy



WFP – Update

Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) 2014:

- As a follow up to the 2013 “Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees” (VASyR), UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP are currently conducting a **second round** VASyR for 2014;
- Data collection is currently carried out in **five regions** of Lebanon by 11 cooperating partners.

Thank You!

