



Inter-agency Donors Briefing – 3 October 2014



AGENDA

- 1. Registration update**
- 2. Protection update**
- 3. Aarsal update**
- 4. Funding gaps for remaining of the year**



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Registration as of 30 Sep. 2014

23 days waiting period

78% of RRP6 projections

1,173,617

Total

1,150,198

Registered

23,419

Awaiting



September

REGISTRATION

- 31,000 individuals **registered**
- 5% **decrease** from August
- 2 day **increase** in waiting period: 23 days
- 41% **less** than projected (52,500)
- Decrease in registration since May 2014

VERIFICATION

- 42,500 individuals **verified**
- 56,000 **inactivated** after verification
- **Total verified:** 376,000
- **Total inactivated:** 111,500



Updates

- Low Registration numbers since May due to:
 1. Expansion of verification portfolio
 2. Staff involved in other tasks
 3. Significant increase in number of new Iraqi asylum seekers
 4. High now show rate in Aarsal
 5. Government policies + Ramadan
 6. Border Restrictions (September)



August Thematic Registration Questionnaire

(1,225 HH Surveyed)

Theme: Access to Education and Information on Education

- 76% did not receive info: 43% received it from friends/family/local community, 39% from UNHCR.
- 82% found info. relevant to make a decision.
- 49% plan to enroll all children in school, 36.5% some and 14% none.
- 39% will select eldest to attend, 14% youngest, 4% boys, 1.5% girls.
- 77% will enroll children in public schools.
- 32% will not enroll all due to financial constraints, 12% lack of info., 5.5% child/children are working.
- 31% of children had been out of school for 0.5-1 school year, 25% 2-3 school years, 25% never out of school.
- 39% stated Syrian curriculum as most relevant, 18% Lebanese curriculum, 28% combination.
- **Repeated questions:**
- 63% displaced at least once in Syria before fleeing-**highest % to date.**
- 18.5% returned at least once to Syria since arriving to Lebanon: 47% check on family, 14% obtain documents, 9% medical.
- 93% did not face any problems accessing UNHCR for registration- **4% increase from July.**



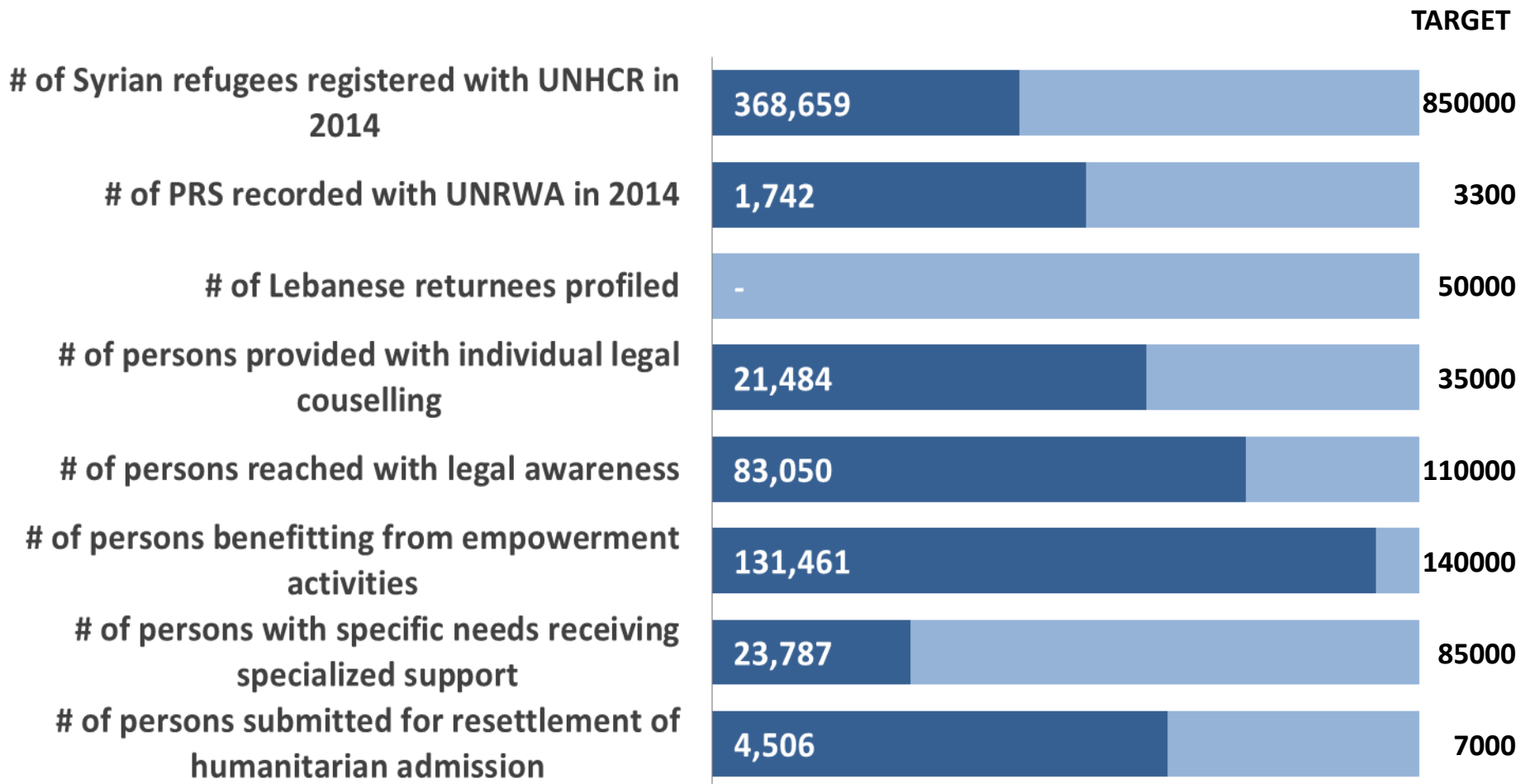
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PROTECTION

Highlights - Progress





PROTECTION

Highlights – Border restrictions

- Border crossings are officially open, although with heavy restrictions.
- Number of Syrians entering Lebanon decreased significantly in September
- Reports suggest criteria for entry are applied by border authorities; criteria has not been shared
- UNHCR is working with GOL to set criteria for humanitarian exceptions



PROTECTION

Highlights - 2015 Planning Process

New initiatives:

- Explicit protection prioritization criteria for protection interventions, based on risk levels (not needs)
- Individual case management - specific needs cases at heightened risk
- Mediation interventions - security of tenure and prevent evictions
- Strategic litigation in respect to HLP and evictions
- Centralized repository for protection incidents - including evictions, security raids and retaliatory acts
- Shift in capacity building strategy of local NGOs



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3. **Arsal update**
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September 2014 Situational Update Bekaa

Situation in Arsal

- Access to Arsal remains restricted since early-August clashes; assistance provided remotely through e-cards and I/NGO resident staff; shelter assistance and NFI distribution have not been possible albeit through some NGO committees
- Clashes in August were followed in September by frequent LAF raids on Informal Settlements and restrictions of different degrees of movement between Arsal and its outskirts and Arsal and the Bekaa
- According to local focal points, developments in Arsal have led to over 30% of the refugee population to leave the town, mostly to the outskirts and possibly back to Syria.
- Movement from Arsal to other locations in the Bekaa and Lebanon remains difficult to gauge, however to date we have recorded 262 families who have officially changed their addresses

- Deterioration of situation and escalation in tensions in Aarsal following Sept 19th IED attack on LAF in Wadi Hmeid
- In response to attack, LAF ramped up raids on Informal Settlements and refugee concentration points
- Between 19-24 Sept, over 200 male refugees, including minors, were arrested and detained by LAF
- LAF reportedly evicted a large number of refugees residing in private acc. In Ras Al Sarj (allegedly 80% of Syrian residents of the area)

- On 25 Sept., escalated measures culminated in a LAF crackdown on the area of Ras Al Jefer in NW Arsal
- 8 Informal Settlements and 1 Collective Settlements in the Ras Al Jefer/ Ras Al Sarj area were impacted by the raids; the estimated affected population is 4,534 individuals
- While the raids were ongoing, tents in one of the Informal Settlements (Al Bonian 7) were torched. 96 tents were completely destroyed in the fire. Only two minor injuries were reported.
- No new raids have been conducted by LAF on refugee residences or Informal Settlements since 25 Sept

- The raids of the Sept 25 were accompanied with a mass arrest of male residents of the locations, aged between 15 and 80
- Reports indicate that between 300 and 500 men and minors were arrested
- The raids were conducted with a heavy hand and a number of abuses including physical abuse, intimidation, humiliation, verbal abuse, were reported by focal points, local authorities and refugees
- Most of those who were arrested have been released following rapid background check conducted in the 8th Brigade's headquarters in Laboue. An unknown number of individuals have been transferred to Ablah and Fayyadiyeh
- The 25 Sept developments added immense strain on an already tense situation. In reaction to the loss of property and the mass arrests, a large crowd of refugees protested LAF's measures on 25 and 26 Sept brandishing ISIS and JAN banners and calling for the intervention of AOGs to put a stop to the perceived injustice



Destruction of property due to fire, September 25 2014

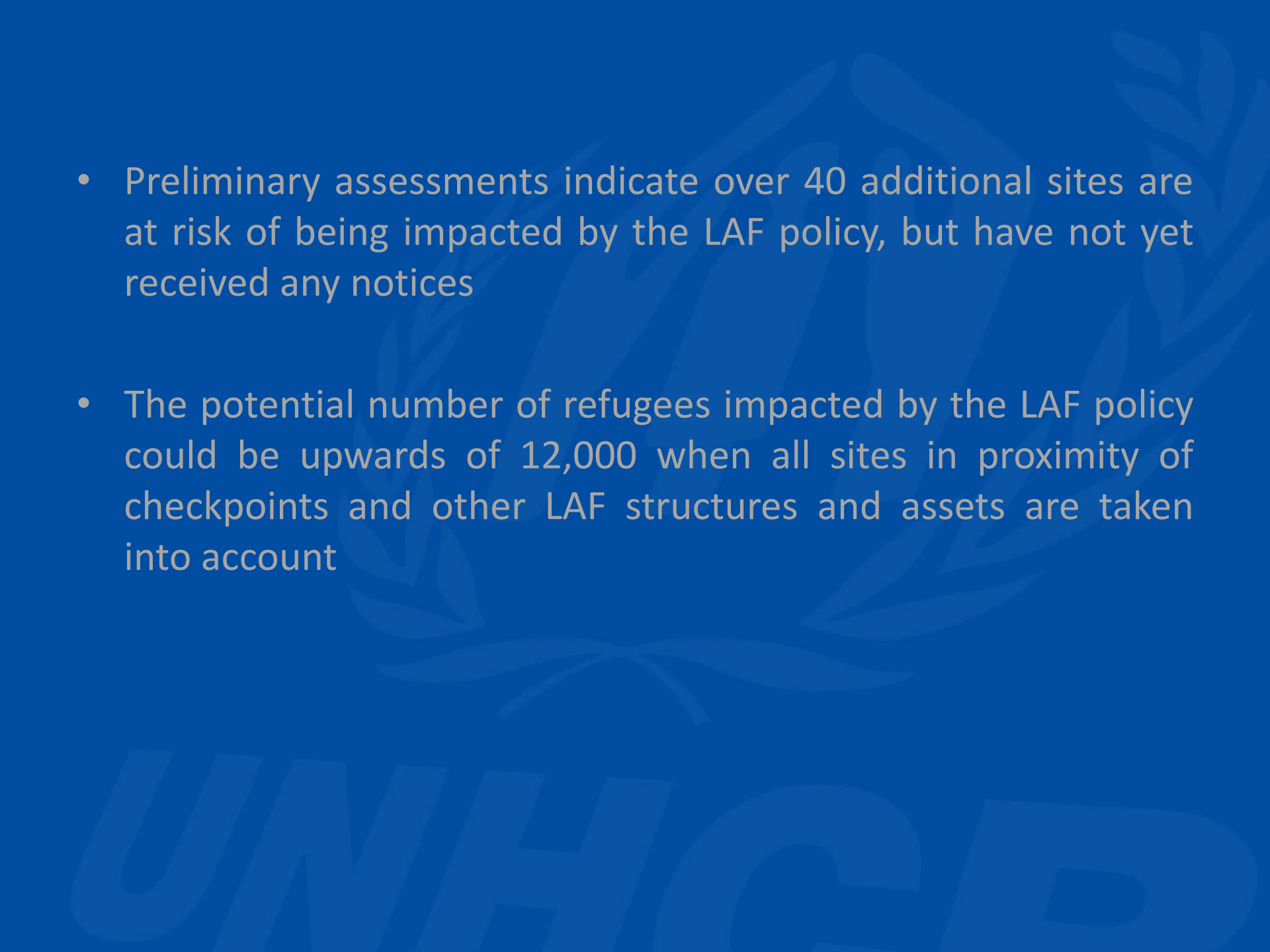


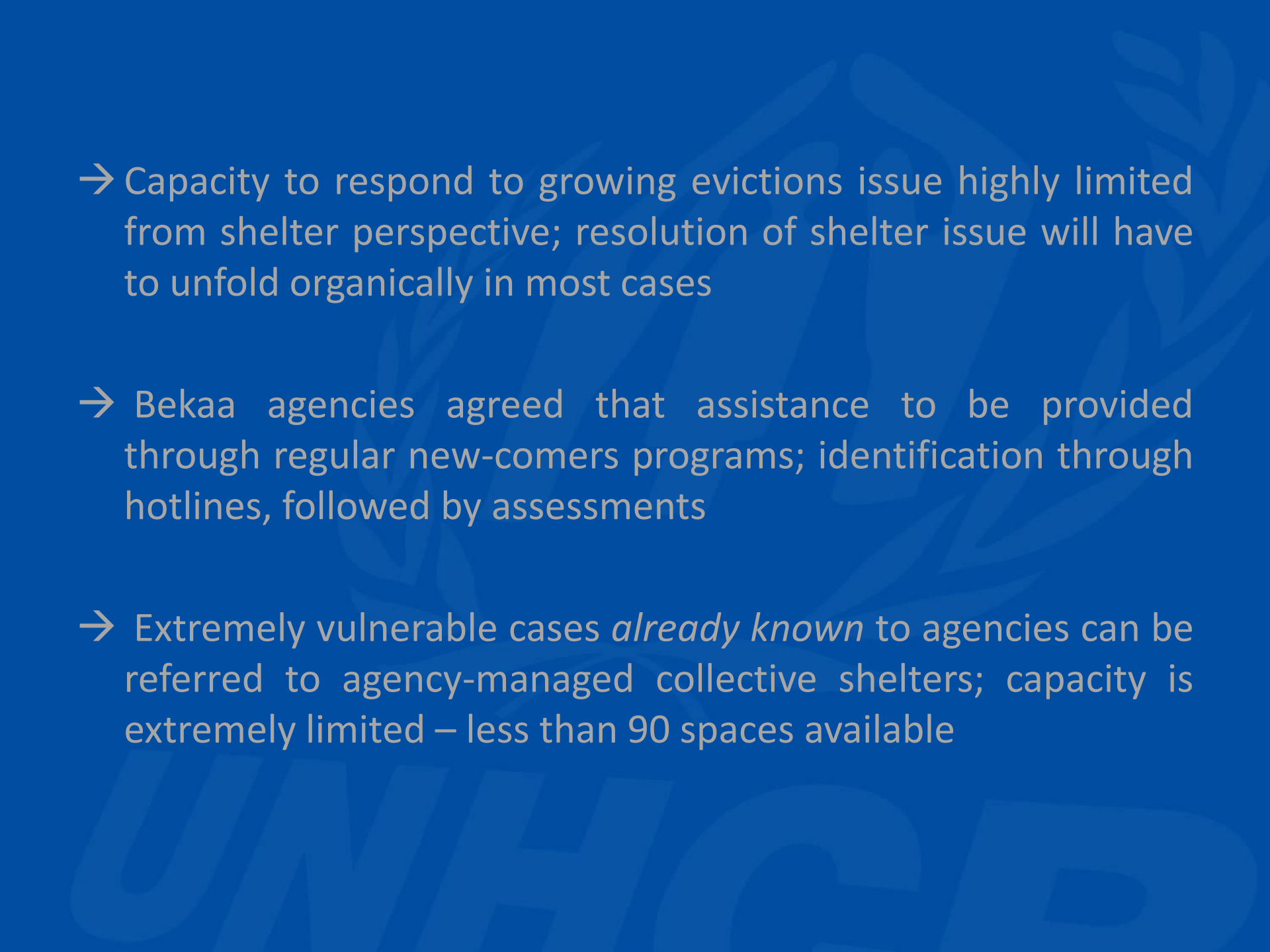
Mass Arrests, 25 September 2014

Expanding Evictions

- Impact of LAF policy to vacate sites in proximity of military assets continues to swell
- As of 1 Oct, a total of **21 sites/locations** in central and north Bekaa are affected by LAF evictions
- Total number of Informal Settlements who received an order of eviction: 20 + an area in the village of Jdeidet El Fekha (farms + rented accommodation)
- Total number of tents affected by the evictions: 845
- Number of HH already evicted: 288

The total number of impacted refugees is **5,500**

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- Preliminary assessments indicate over 40 additional sites are at risk of being impacted by the LAF policy, but have not yet received any notices
 - The potential number of refugees impacted by the LAF policy could be upwards of 12,000 when all sites in proximity of checkpoints and other LAF structures and assets are taken into account

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- Capacity to respond to growing evictions issue highly limited from shelter perspective; resolution of shelter issue will have to unfold organically in most cases
 - Bekaa agencies agreed that assistance to be provided through regular new-comers programs; identification through hotlines, followed by assessments
 - Extremely vulnerable cases *already known* to agencies can be referred to agency-managed collective shelters; capacity is extremely limited – less than 90 spaces available

Contingency Planning

- Given current security conditions in North Bekaa and potential for further deterioration, a scenario of mass internal displacement should be considered thus contingency planning discussions have taken place with a meeting held to discuss scenarios :
 - Community centers/SDCs/Distribution sites to be considered as first points of contact for displaced refugees
 - Protection support to be conducted through sector specialist at flow points with assessments on site to be conducted by relevant partners
 - Direct support to municipalities and government agencies to be considered

Note : Capacity for response in shelter sector is negligible, save for government approval of large-capacity formal sites



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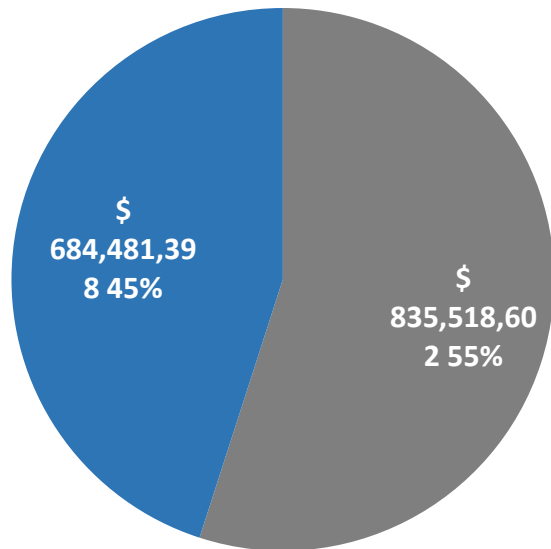
Funding gaps

September 2014

Current funding RRP6

Only Humanitarian agencies

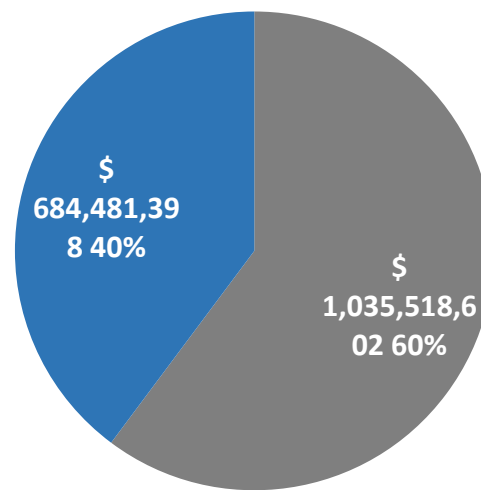
2014 Total appeal \$ 1,520,000,000



■ Gap
■ Total received

Humanitarian agencies and government

2014 Total appeal \$ 1,720,000,000



■ Gap
■ Total received

Funding by agency

LHIF - summary NGOs

- Primary reported impact on INGOs has been not receiving funding as anticipated from UN agencies
- Considerable reductions (e.g., 20% up to 100%) from key UN agencies that in some cases are the INGO's primary donor in Lebanon
- Some reported reductions in anticipated funding from bilateral donors (notably for health programs)
- Examples of direct impacts of underfunding:
- Downsizing of both activities and capacity
- Overall reduced coverage and inability to fill identified gaps
- If funding continues not to be met through the end of the year, 100,000 HH would miss out on WASH, child protection, education and basic assistance
- Inability to increase access to healthcare by expanding PHC, mental health services, and community based activities to new locations
- Could not employ facility-based community health educators
- Could not purchase sufficient quantities of psychotropic medications

(Feedback from 6 INGOs, including some of the highest appealing)

The consequences of underfunding for UNICEF

UNICEF funding status	WASH	Education	Child Protection	Health	Nutrition	NFI	Total
Required (USD, million)	90	115	35	31	5	10	286
Funded (USD, millions)	32	53	27	21	2.4	7	142
Gap (USD, millions)	58	62	8	10	2.6	3	144
% Gap	64%	54%	23.5%	33.5%	53%	30%	50%



Education: UNICEF is seeking to assist 155,000 children to enroll in non-formal education programmes and 60,000 in formal education. With a **54% gap** (USD 62 million), UNICEF will be unable to support **115,000 children**, making them vulnerable to protection risks such as child labour or begging and preventing them from realizing their fundamental right to education.



WASH: Water- and sanitation-related disease remains one of the most significant child health problems worldwide. Diarrhoea is the most serious of these diseases, which can physically and mentally stunt children and even lead to death. By reducing the **64% funding gap** (USD 58 million), UNICEF can increase access to and quality of **sanitation** for refugees through access to temporary toilets in informal settlements and for host communities through improved sewage systems, thereby reducing public health risks. UNICEF is seeking to meet the needs of 214,900 people with access to sanitation. To date only 25,000 individuals have been provided this access.

UNRWA 2014 Urgent Funding Needs

- **Food and Shelter cash assistance shortfall**

- **Cash assistance shortfall of (USD 2.28 million)**
 - USD 2m food; USD 280,000 shelter
- PRS will cease receiving any assistance for food or shelter within the next 8-10 weeks



- **Winterization**

- **(USD 3 million)** required for winterization
- PRS not included in wider programming for Syrian refugees - if UNRWA does not receive funds, PRS will be excluded
- PRS in the Beqaa will receive no winterization assistance if no funds received

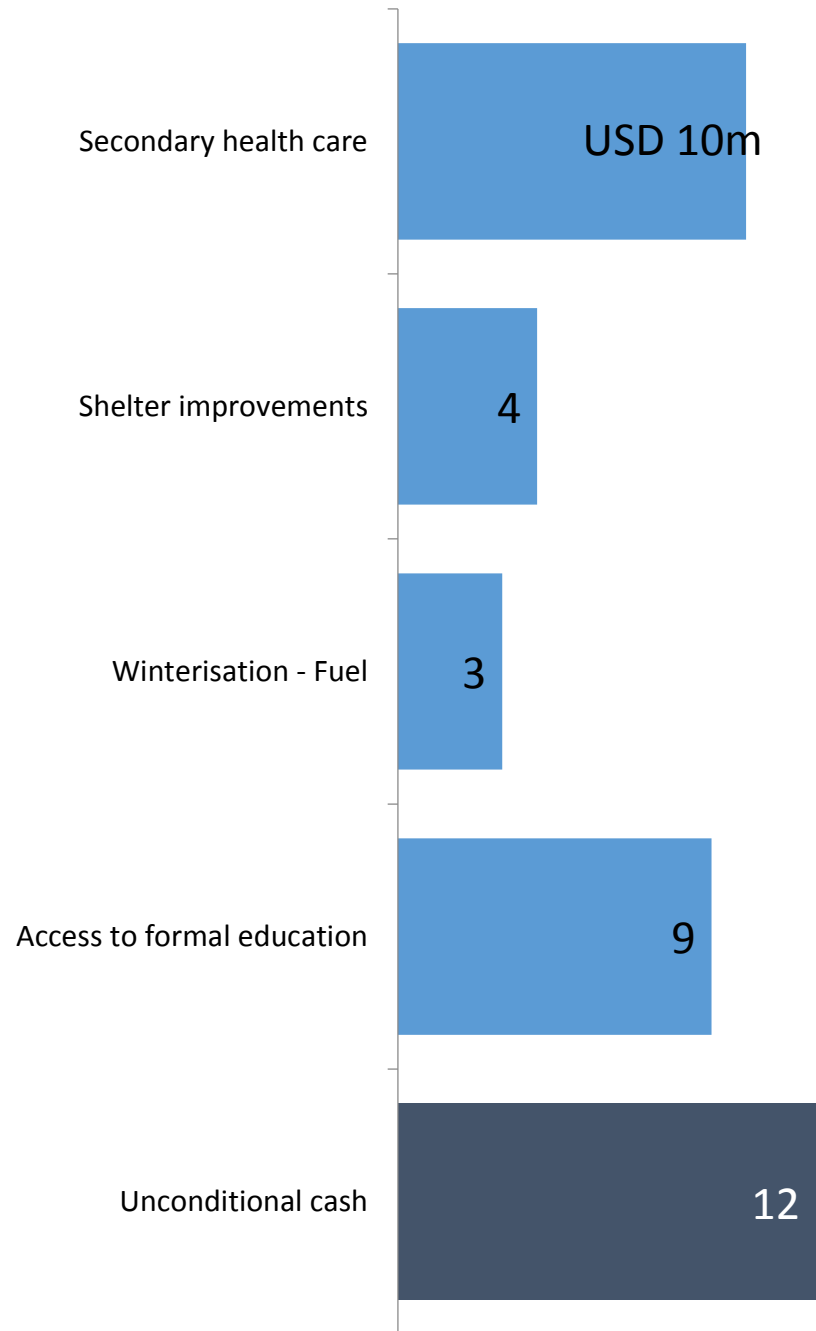
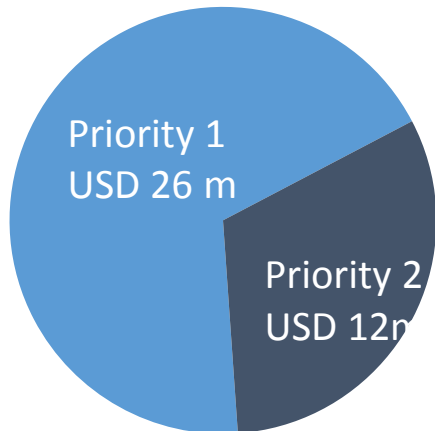


UNHCR

Funding Needs, Gaps and Consequences to December 2014

**Funding Gap
USD 38 m**

Prioritized life saving needs



Food Security – WFP and FAO

- Food security sector appealed for **\$368Million**, and so far is funded to some **46%**.
- WFP & FAO have both been funded to **46%**.
- Other food sector partners have funding levels that range from **zero to 20%** max.
- WFP & UNRWA & FAO make up over **98%** of the RRP6 appeal, hence the **46%** sector average.

Consequences of funding gaps

- WFP has already reduced the Food voucher (e-card) value from \$30 to \$20 (*74% daily Kcal rqts/indiv.*) for the month of October, while maintaining October target of **904,045** refugees to be assisted.
- October Food parcel distribution to new comers will continue for a limited caseload; and assistance to Palestinian refugees from Syria will not be provided in October.
- Failure to get funding for Nov & Dec will result in further progressive decrease to food voucher value and removal of food parcel for newcomers altogether

Possible scenarios

Overall, consequences of a trend of 50-60% underfunding include (among others):

- 172,000 children will not be in school leaving them vulnerable to protection risks such as labour, begging or fending for themselves on the streets.
- 1,500,000 refugees and Lebanese at risk of vaccine preventable infectious diseases such as polio and measles as well waterborne diseases such as cholera.
- 800,000 refugees risk not having sufficient resources to keep warm during the coming winter leading to severe risk of disease and potentially death.
- Palestine Refugees from Syria will not receive shelter assistance beyond September, affecting tens of thousands accommodated Lebanon's already overcrowded Palestinian refugee camps.

Thank You!

