Inter Agency Meeting – 4 May 2015

AGENDA

1. Registration
2. Protection
3. Presentation by International Alert
4. 3W maps availability
5. Sector updates: education and basic assistance

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Syrian Registration as of 30 April 2015

- Complete data not consolidated due to Labor day weekend.
- Data in the following slides is approximate for the purposes of IA meeting on 4 May 2015.
- Final data will be shared in due time.

Syrian Registration in April

Registration

- Close to 10,700 vs. 12,500 in March.
- 14% decrease

Appointments Requested

- Close to 10,500 vs. 13,500 appointments in March.
- 22% decrease

April Thematic Questionnaire

- Data not available yet.
- Theme focused on residency renewal and fees.

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International Alert.

Lebanese Public's Perception of Insecurity in Lebanon

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This presentation analyses data gathered from a nation-wide survey conducted by Statistics Lebanon, in May-June 2013.

The survey was divided around three key axes focusing on security threats, security providers and non-state security actors.

This research forms part of the project 'Promoting People-Centred Security Sector Reform' being implemented by International Alert in partnership with the Lebanese Center for Policy Studies, the aim of which is to enhance understanding of security sector issues and dialogue among its stakeholders.

The project is funded by the EU.

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Content

- *Security Challenges Facing Lebanon*
- *Perceptions and Experience of Crime*
- *Reporting Crimes*
- *Public Perceptions of State Security Institutions*
- *Public Opinion on How to Enhance Performance and Conduct of State Security Institutions*
- *Trust and Confidence in Political Parties as Informal Security Providers*

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Security Challenges Facing Lebanon

- *Most people feel that the challenges facing Lebanon as a whole are serious.*
- *The most serious challenges within communities appear to be issues related to Syrian refugees (the socio-economic implications), socio-economic threats (including poverty, unemployment, price hikes, and low income) and service delivery (such as public health, education, and social security).*
- *People in Beirut and the North are more likely to perceive Lebanon to be unsafe.*
- *71% of respondents stated that they felt threatened by religious extremists.*
- *70% of respondents stated that they felt threatened by syrian related armed factions.*

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Perceptions and Experience of Crime

- *On average, people considered all the violent threats to be 'very serious' when it comes to Lebanon, while less serious ('serious' or 'neutral') when concerning the place where they live.*
- *The level of seriousness of these threats differed depending on the areas.*
- *People rate the seriousness of all these threats (theft, robbery; assault; bombing…; sexual assault) less serious if a permanent ISF station is present in the area.*
- *When asked what reasons respondents thought explained the existence of widespread crime in Lebanon, the majority blamed poverty (66%), while almost half (46%) thought unemployment was a factor.*

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Reporting Crimes

- *Of the 13% of survey respondents who said that they had been the victim of crime, many did not turn to anyone to seek help or report the crime.*
- *Property-related crimes are the most likely to be reported to state security institutions, with 71% of those who had been the victim of this crime reporting it.*
- *40% of respondents who said that they were victims of assaults and attacks reported it to the state security institutions.*
- *Only 11% of those who were victims of crimes such as bombings and street clashes, reported the crime to state security institutions.*

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- *While many respondents said that they did not report the crime to the ISF was because they did not consider the crime to be serious (34%), many also said that the reason was due to their belief that the issue wouldn't have been treated seriously (19%).*
- *There were no significant differences of opinion between members of different sectarian communities in terms of the security provider that they said they would go to should they become a victim of crime.*

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Public Perceptions of State Security Institutions

- *When giving reasons why people would go to a specific service provider, the most common reason was because they were the official responsible for security. Of course, reasons vary depending upon which provider was being considered. For instance, of the small percentage of respondents who said they would go to family members, political parties or neighbourhood youths, a common reason was because of trust and a swift response. This may indicate that increased efficiency and public trust in state institutions could increase the number of people who would turn to them in the event of a crime.*

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- *The most highly rated formal security provider in terms of its conduct is the Lebanese Army. Fewer agreed that the conduct of the ISF was good.*

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- *People in Nabatieh and Bekka are also more likely to positively regard the conduct of the ISF and have trust in the institution. For instance, 85% of people in West Bekka trust the ISF. This compares with only 10% of people in Sour, for instance.*
- *Of particular importance is that many more women (64.8% compared with 42%) said that in the event of a crime they would go to an ISF station if a Women's Unit was established (or, on the part of the male respondents, let a female relative go alone – 64% of people compared with 38% of men).*
- *Aside from suggesting the benefits of establishing Women's Units in ISF stations, it also indicates that women who have been the victim of crime are a little more likely to turn to the ISF, which reflects positively upon the ISF.*

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Public Opinion on How to Enhance Performance and Conduct of State Security Sector Institutions

- *When asked how these institutions could increase levels of public trust, the overwhelming majority of respondents agreed with dealing with terrorism, fighting corruption, respecting citizens, arresting criminals, preserving the police could enhance public trust, and – to a slightly less extent – increasing patrols. This was true of all state security institutions.*
- *When asked what could enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of state security institutions, again the vast majority agreed that all institutions should recruit on merit, address training and equipment requirements, apply sanctions in the case of misconduct, suffer less political interference, be disciplined, be given more authority, and – to a little less extent – have higher salaries.*

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Trust and Confidence in Political Parties as Informal Security Providers

- *The vast majority (92%) of survey respondents believe that the state should be responsible for security, while 5.3% (127 people) believe non-state bodies should be responsible (2.7% gave no response). Most of those who believe that security should be the responsibility of bodies other than the state, consider those bodies to be citizens (41.7%), political parties (25.2%), and Hezbollah (13.4%), with a few (6.3%) saying that the state along cannot provide security.*

- *20% of survey respondents said that political parties constituted one of the main state security providers in their area.*

- *Despite their significant role as a security provider, the level of distrust of political parties is high. While Hezbollah is the most trusted party, the majority of respondents still distrust it.*

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Perceived Threat Posed by Political Parties as Informal Security Providers

- *When asked whether political parties were viewed as threats, between a third and a half of the respondents said that they felt threatened by each political party mentioned.*
- *A person's sectarian beliefs and where they lived impacted which political parties they were more likely to be fearful of.*

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- *The arrival of large waves of refugees has fuelled perceptions of insecurity across the board.*
- *51% of respondents considered the Syrian presence to pose a threat to the Lebanese sectarian balance beyond their own areas; 38% disagreed.*
- *There was more consensus on the possibility of Syrian presence causing sectarian violence than affecting the long term sectarian balance of the country.*
- *Among the poor, especially in the North, competition with Syrians over limited jobs is a major concern.*
- *Perceptions of economic threat seem exaggerated beyond its real magnitude. Asked if they perceive Syrian refugees as a direct threat to their personal economy, only 23% of respondents answered yes, compared with 72% who thought that they were not personally affected. These ratios were reversed when respondents were asked if Syrians pose a risk to other Lebanese citizens, with 74% answering yes.*

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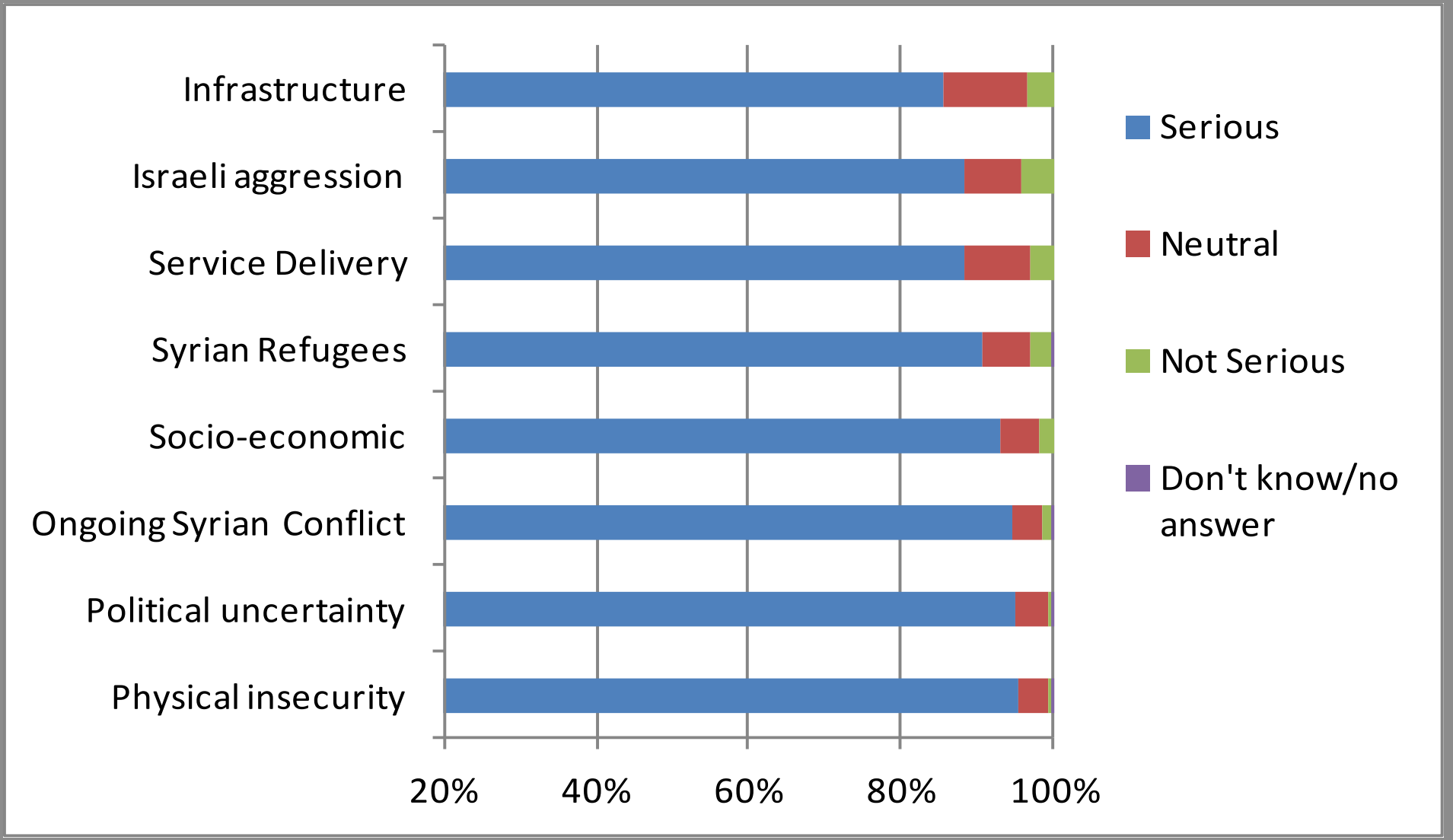
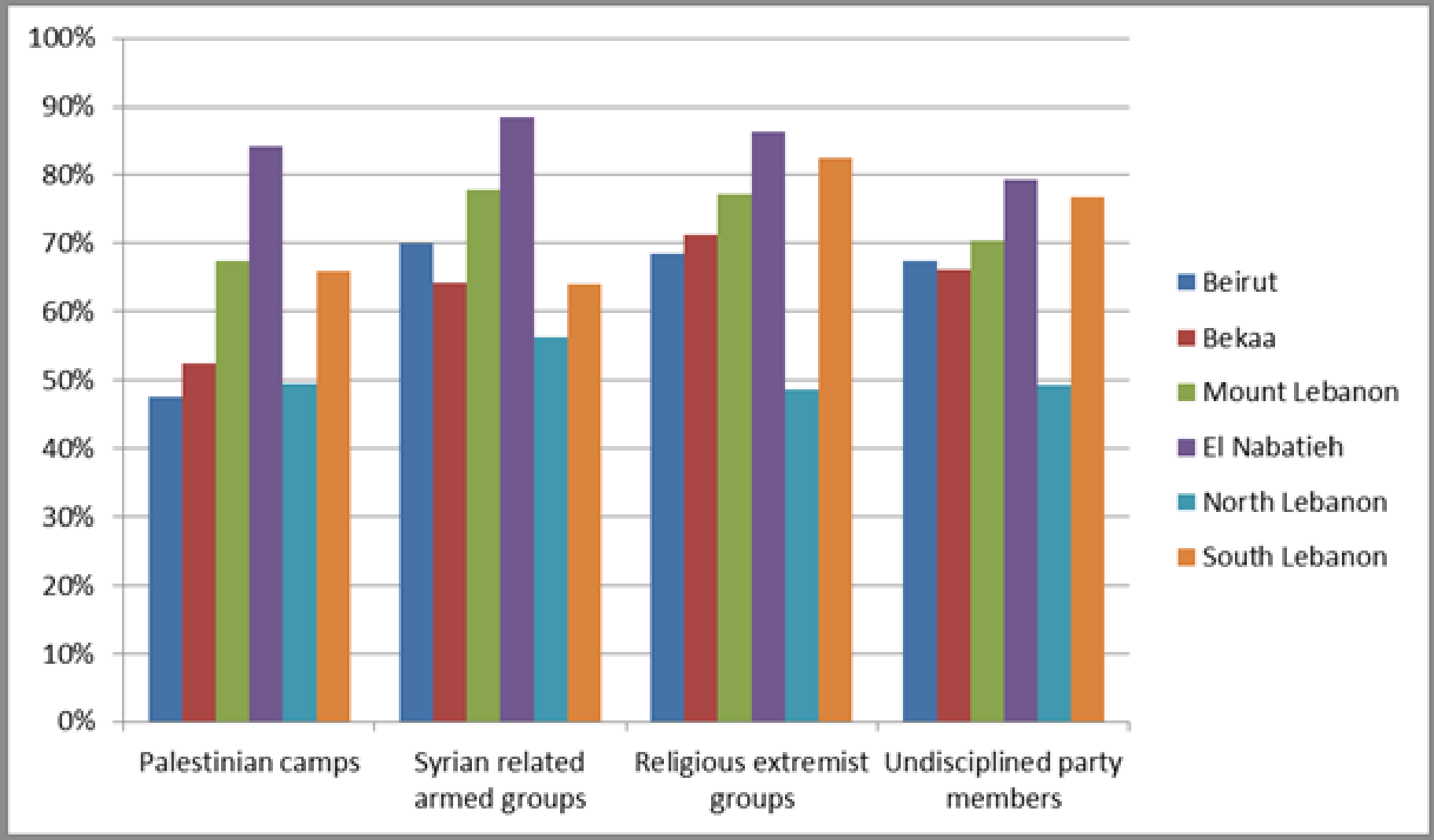
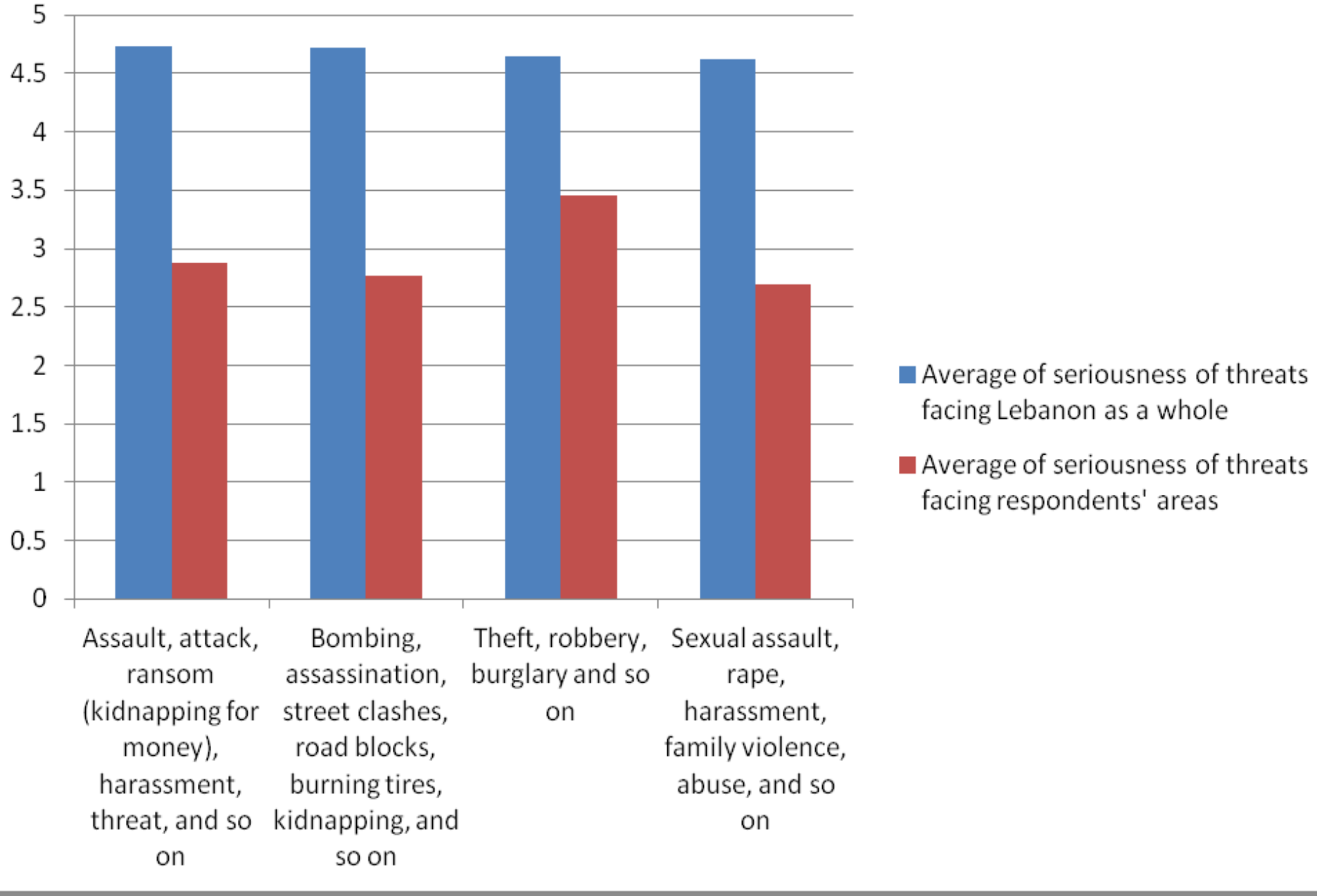
- *During FGDs, participants identified specific threats related to the decline in the quality and availability of resources and services, including water, sewerage, electricity, telecommunications, and education and healthcare facilities.*
- *the threat to Lebanese culture posed by differences in moral values with Syrians is similarly downplayed by the majority of respondents (63%).*
- *Analysing variations in information sources between the different areas reveals interesting findings. Religious leaders appear to be the most prominent opinion makers in most Sunni clusters (except in Saida), but hardly seem to be an influence in other areas. In Christian majority areas, radio and TV are significantly more important than any other source. Interestingly, reliance on social media was reported more in Hermel and Wadi Khaled than in Sin el-Fil and Metn.*


Infrastructure
Israeli aggression
Service Delivery
Syrian Refugees
Socio-economic
Ongoing Syrian Conflict
Political uncertainty
Physical insecurity
20%
40%
60%
80%
100%
Serious
Neutral
Not Serious
Don't know/no answer


100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
Palestinian camps
Syrian related armed groups
Religious extremist groups
Undisciplined party members
Beirut
Bekaa
Mount Lebanon
El Nabatieh
North Lebanon
South Lebanon


5
4.5
4
3.5
3
2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5
0
Assault, attack, ransom (kidnapping for money), harassment, threat, and so on
Bombing, assassination, street clashes, road blocks, burning tires, kidnapping, and so on
Theft, robbery, burglary and so on
Sexual assault, rape, harassment, family violence, abuse, and so on
Average of seriousness of threats facing Lebanon as a whole
Average of seriousness of threats facing respondents' areas

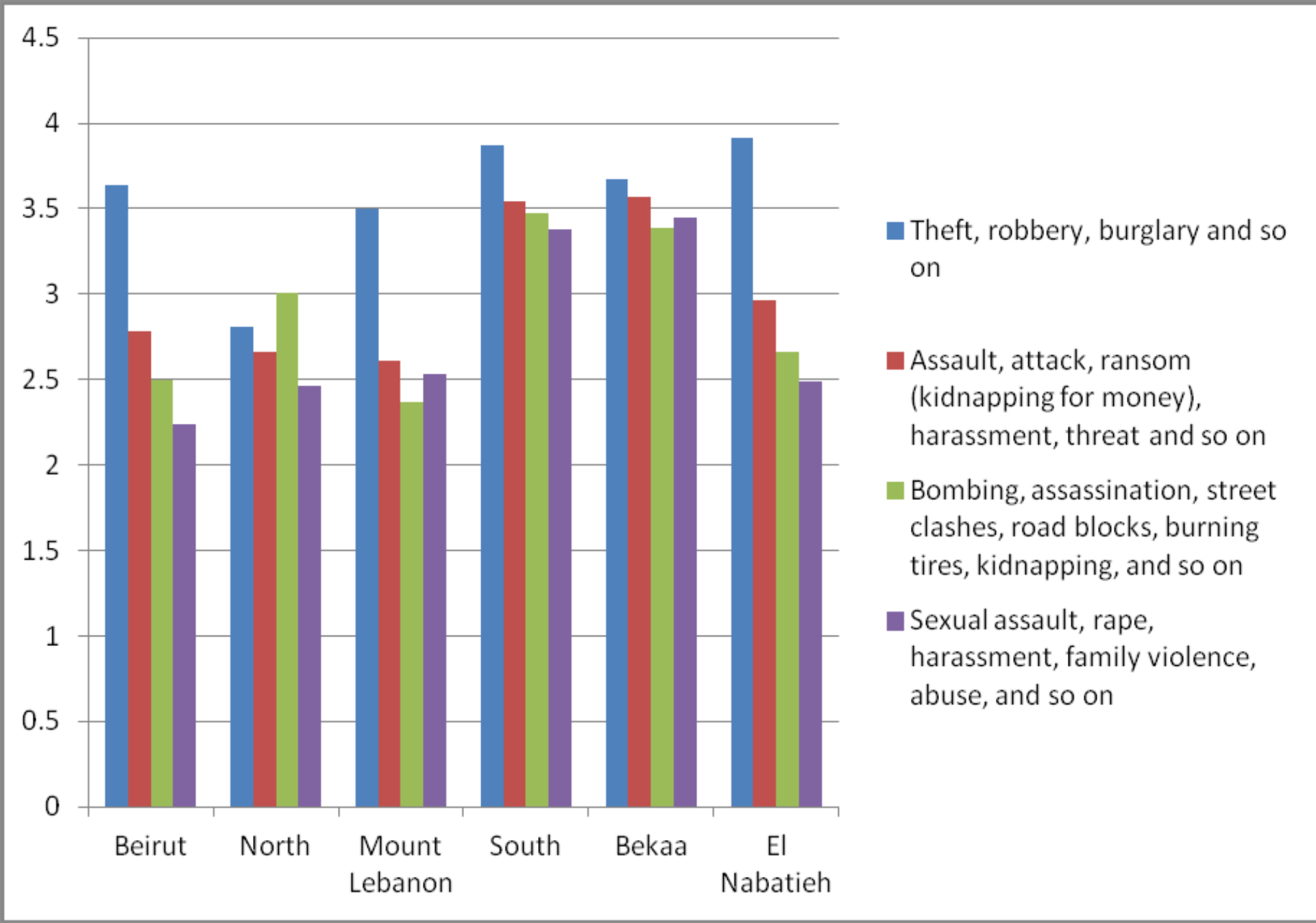
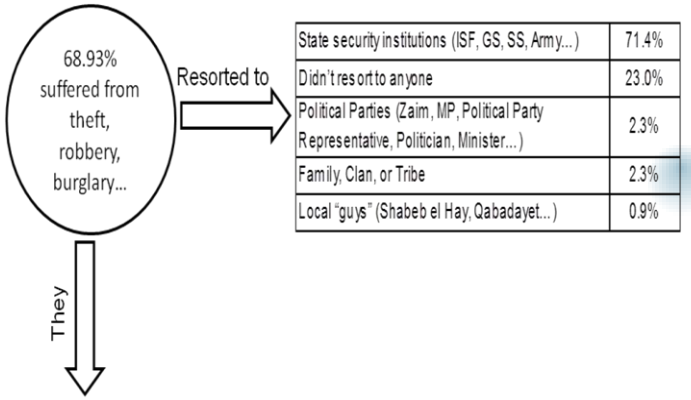

4.5
4
3.5
3
2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5
0
Beirut
North
Mount Lebanon
South
Bekaa
El Nabatieh
Theft, robbery, burglary and so on
Assault, attack, ransom (kidnapping for money), harassment, threat and so on
Bombing, assassination, street clashes, road blocks, burning tires, kidnapping, and so on
Sexual assault, rape, harassment, family violence, abuse, and so on

Chart A

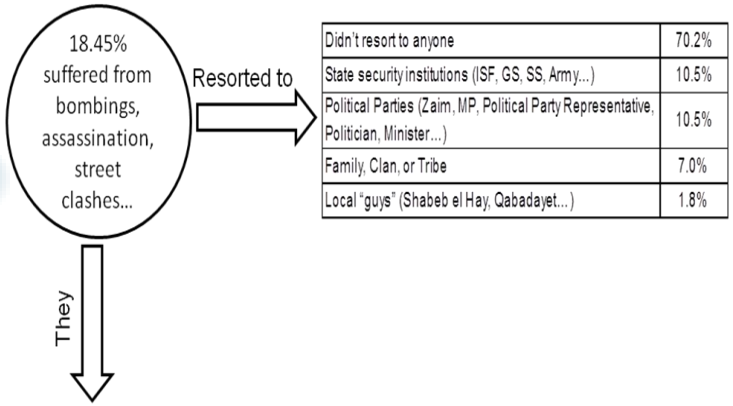


State security institutions (ISF, GS, SS, Army...)	71.4%
Didn't resort to anyone	23.0%
Political Parties (Zaim, MP, Political Party Representative, Politician, Minister...)	2.3%
Family, Clan, or Tribe	2.3%
Local "guys" (Shabeb el Hay, Qabadayet...)	0.9%

They

Went to the resort	52.4%
called	35.4%
No answer	11.0%
Seek rescue or help	1.2%

Chart B

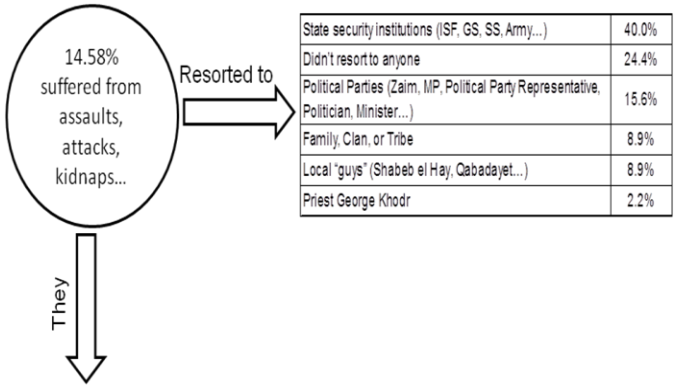


Didn't resort to anyone	70.2%
State security institutions (ISF, GS, SS, Army...)	10.5%
Political Parties (Zaim, MP, Political Party Representative, Politician, Minister...)	10.5%
Family, Clan, or Tribe	7.0%
Local "guys" (Shabeb el Hay, Qabadayet...)	1.8%

They

called	70.6%
No answer	17.6%
Went to the resort	11.8%

Chart C

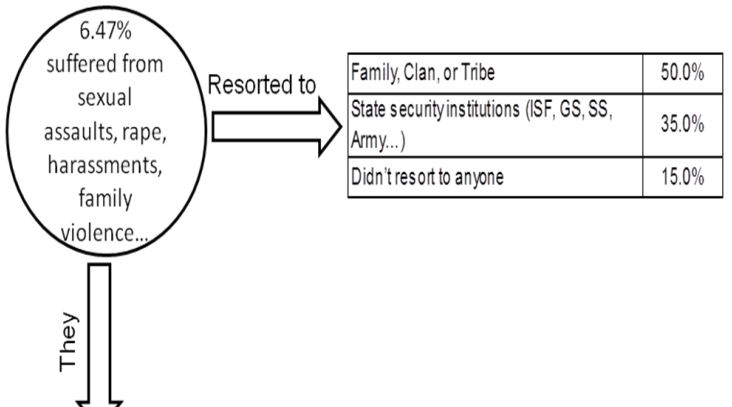


State security institutions (ISF, GS, SS, Army...)	40.0%
Didn't resort to anyone	24.4%
Political Parties (Zaim, MP, Political Party Representative, Politician, Minister...)	15.6%
Family, Clan, or Tribe	8.9%
Local "guys" (Shabeb el Hay, Qabadayet...)	8.9%
Priest George Khodr	2.2%

They

called	50.0%
Went to the resort	44.1%
Seek rescue or help	2.9%
International Red Cross	2.9%

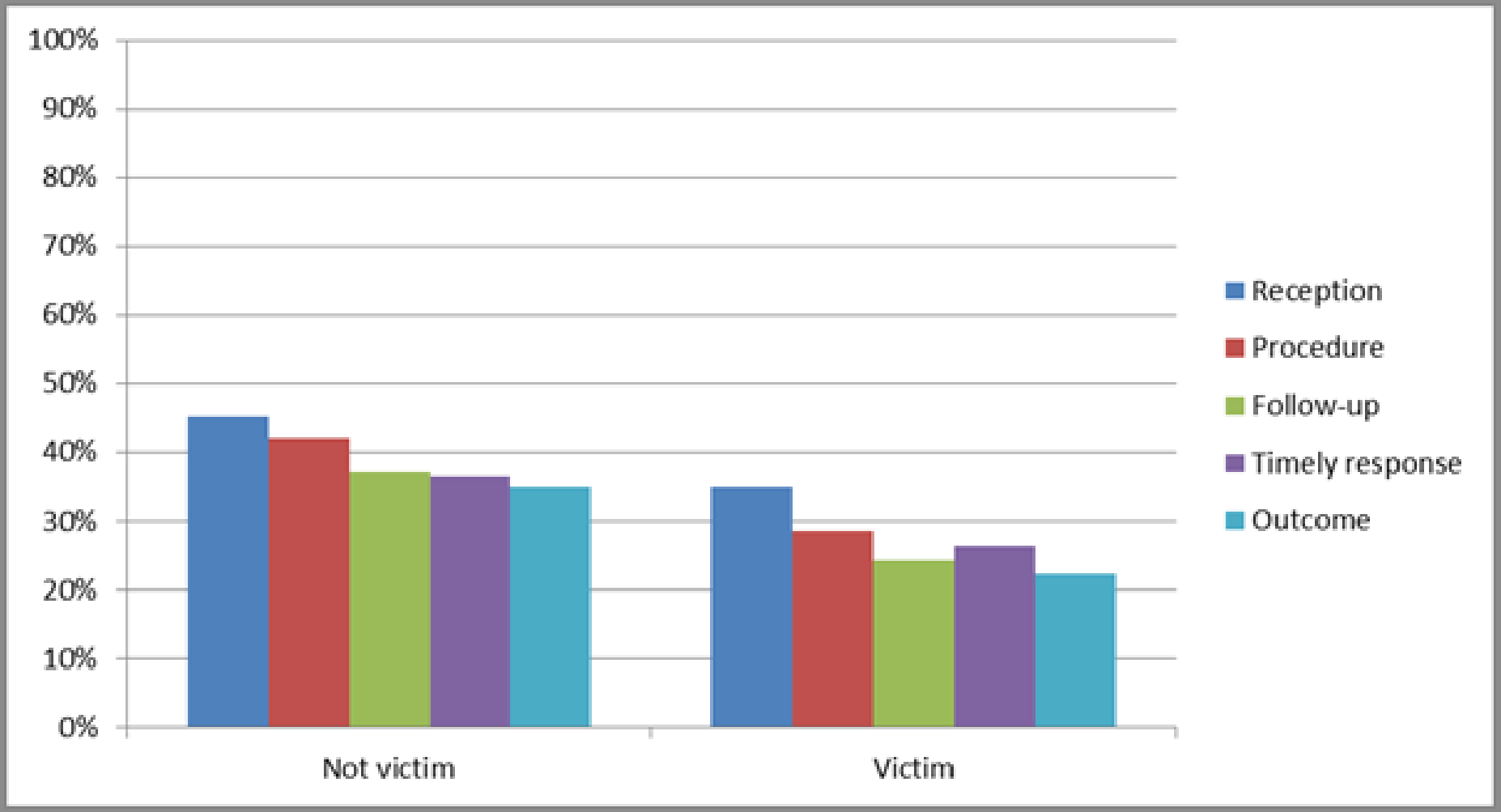
Chart D

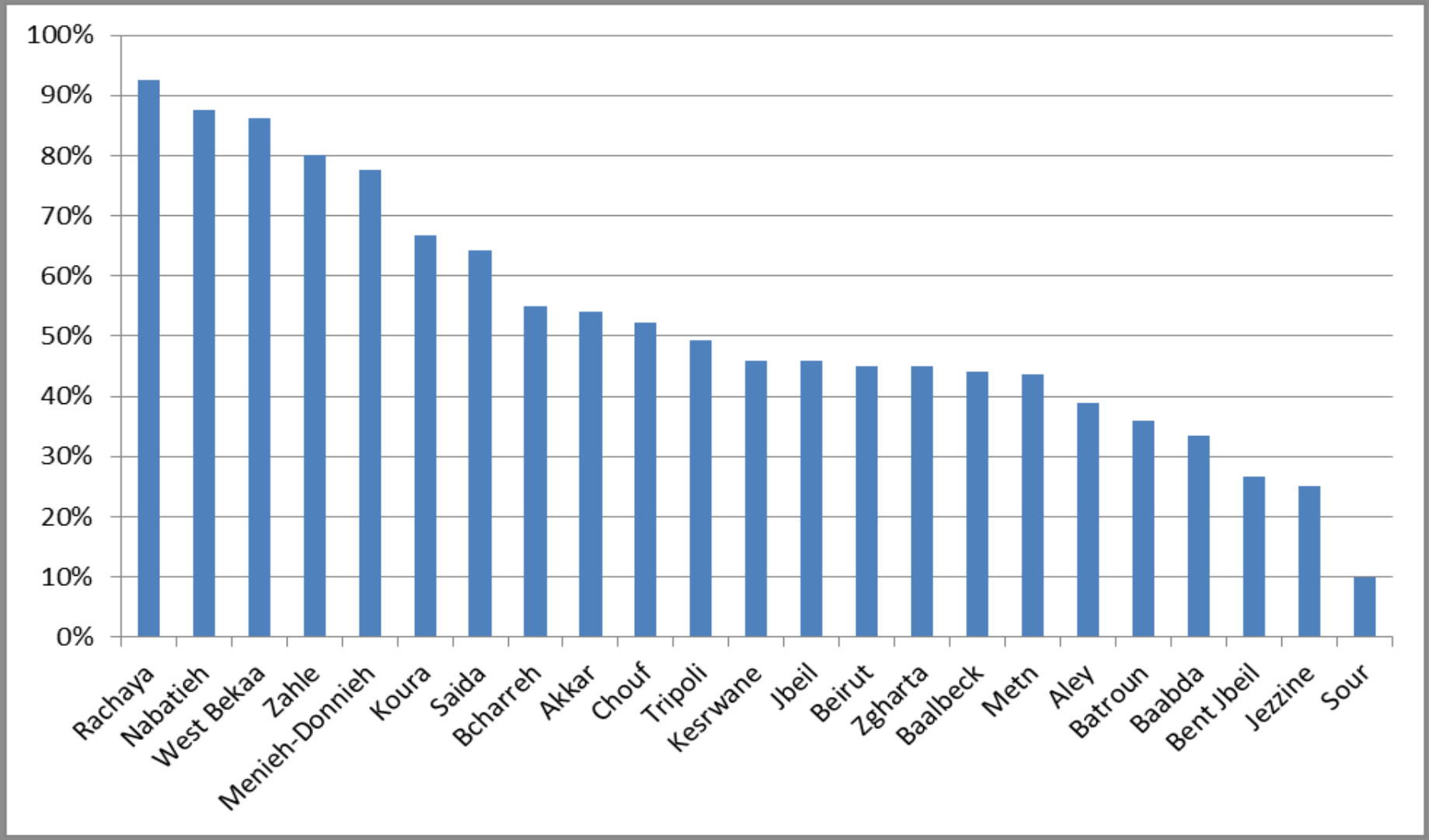


Family, Clan, or Tribe	50.0%
State security institutions (ISF, GS, SS, Army...)	35.0%
Didn't resort to anyone	15.0%

They

called	76.5%
Went to the resort	23.5%


100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
Not victim
Victim
Reception
Procedure
Follow-up
Timely response
Outcome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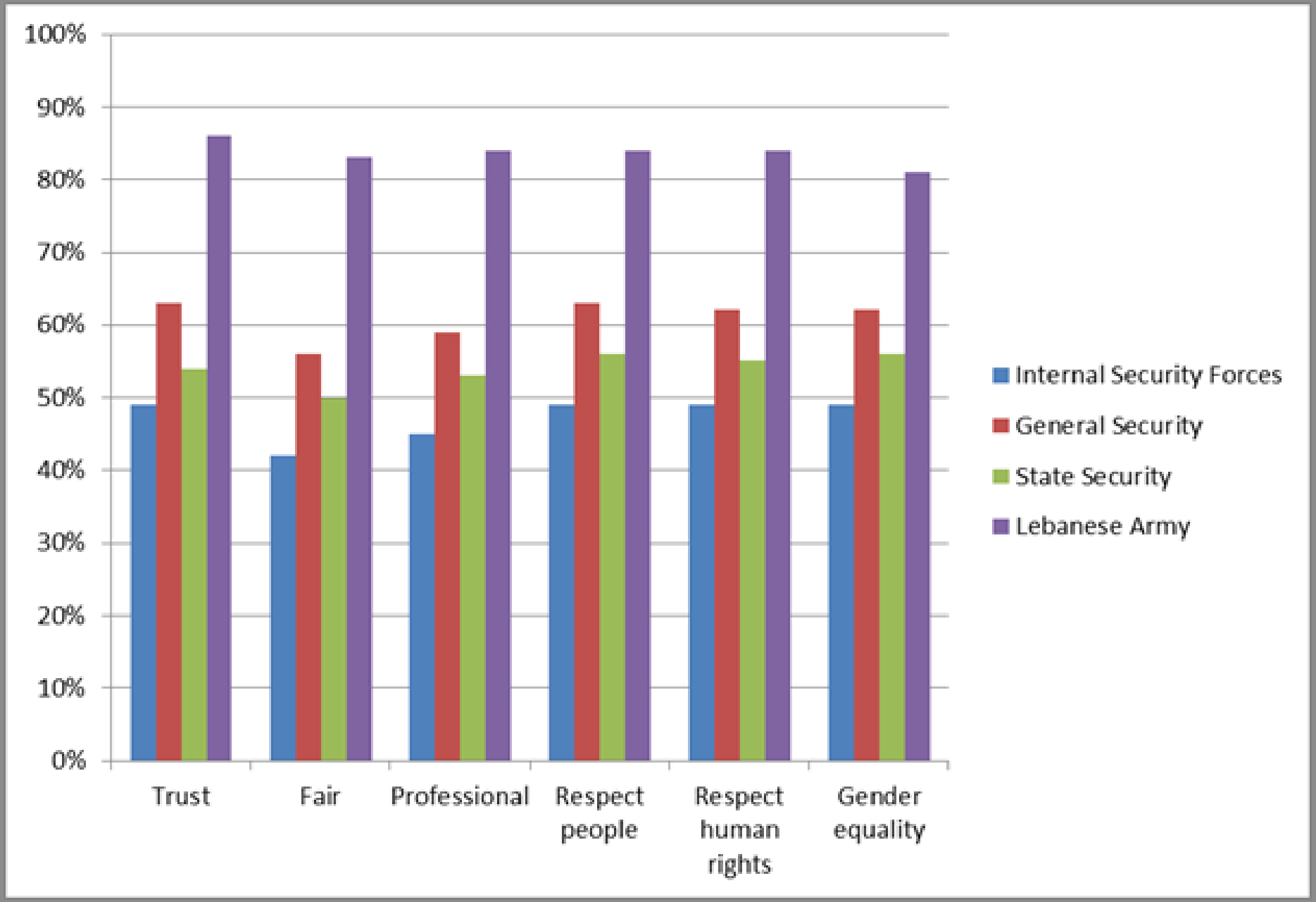
Rachaya
Nabatieh
West Bekaa
Zahle
Menieh-Donnieh
Koura
Saida
Bcharreh
Akkar
Chouf
Tripoli
Kesrwane
Jbeil
Beirut
Zgharta
Baalbeck
Metn
Aley
Batroun
Baabda
Bent Jbeil
Jezzine
Sour


100%
90%
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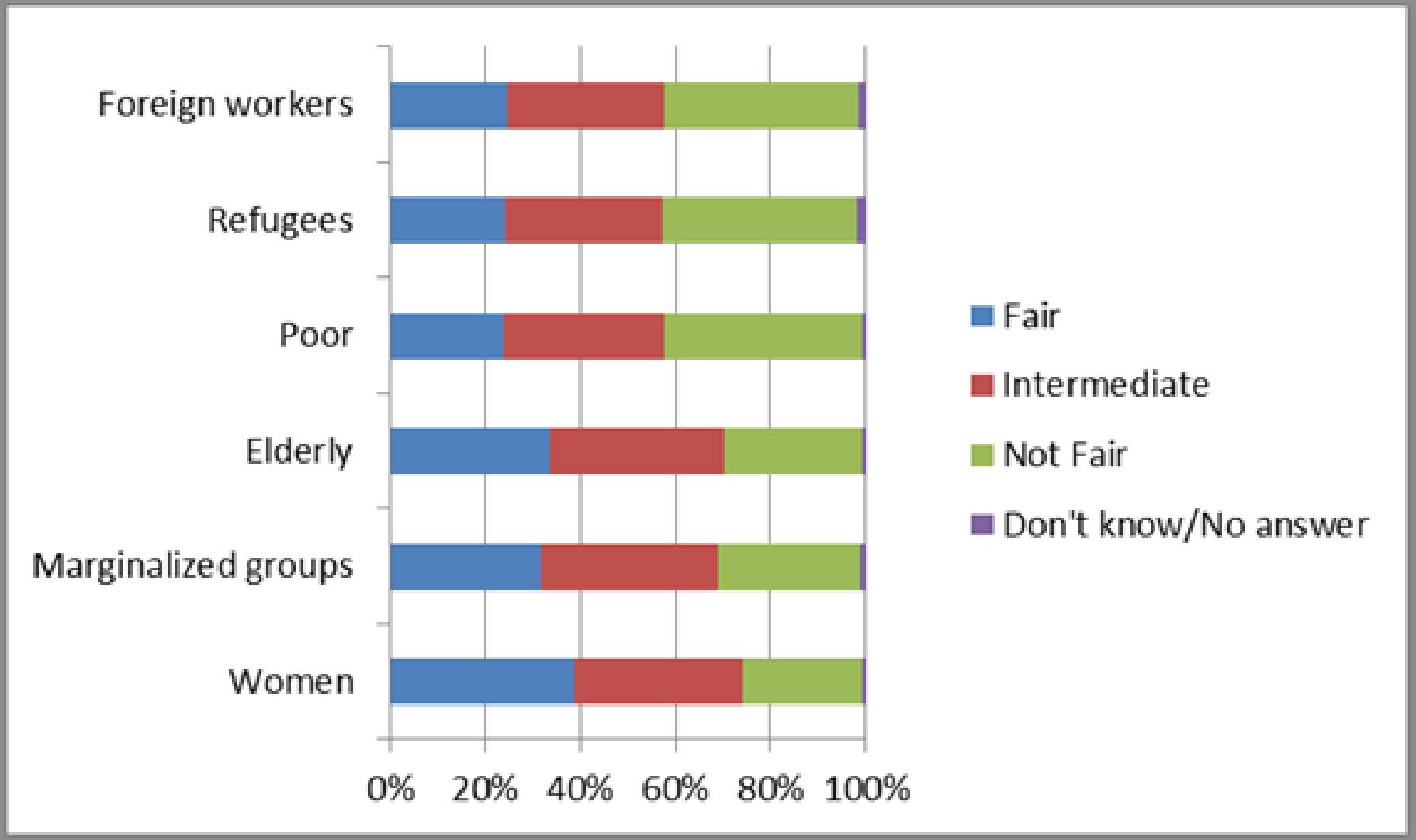
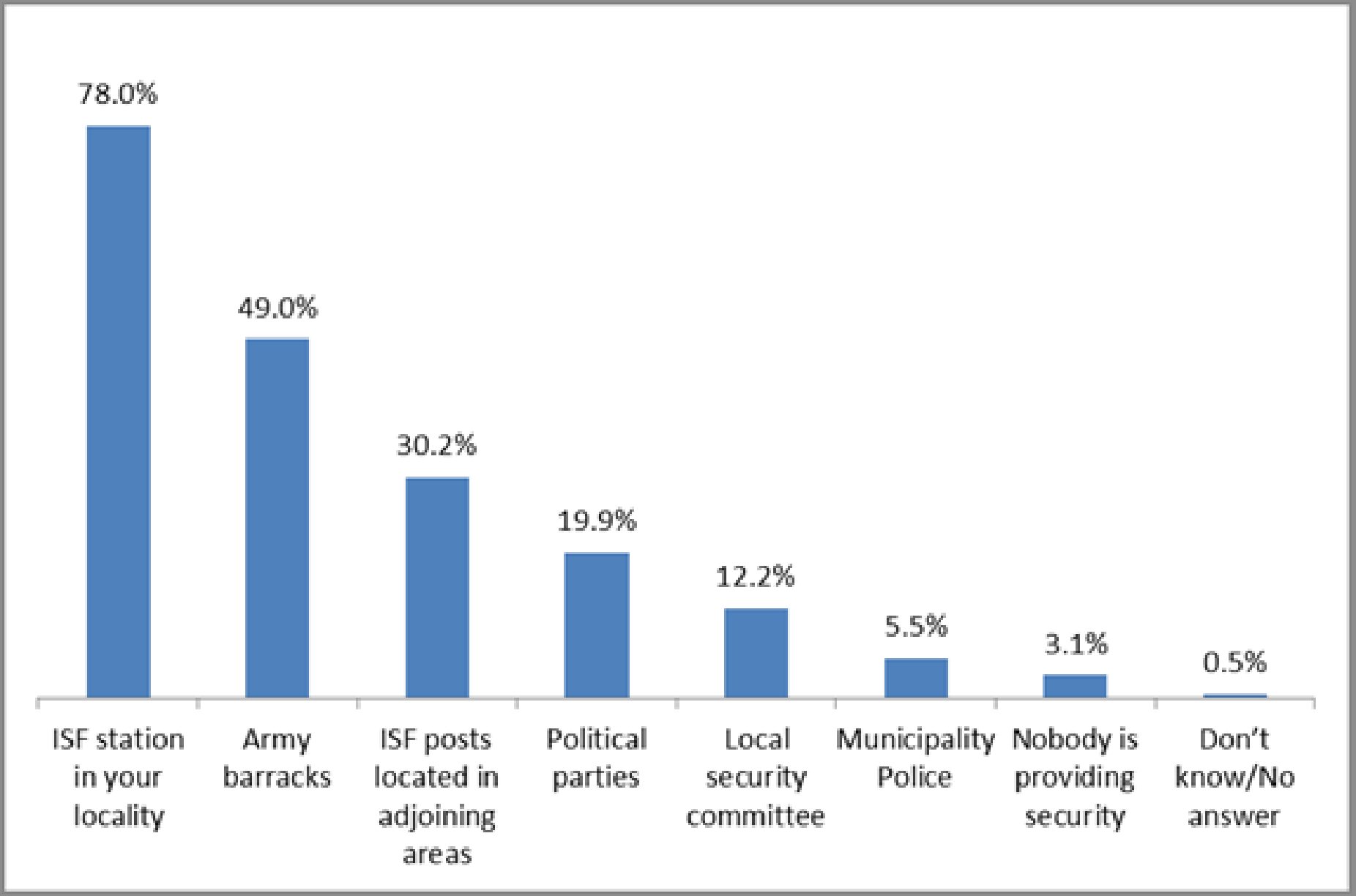
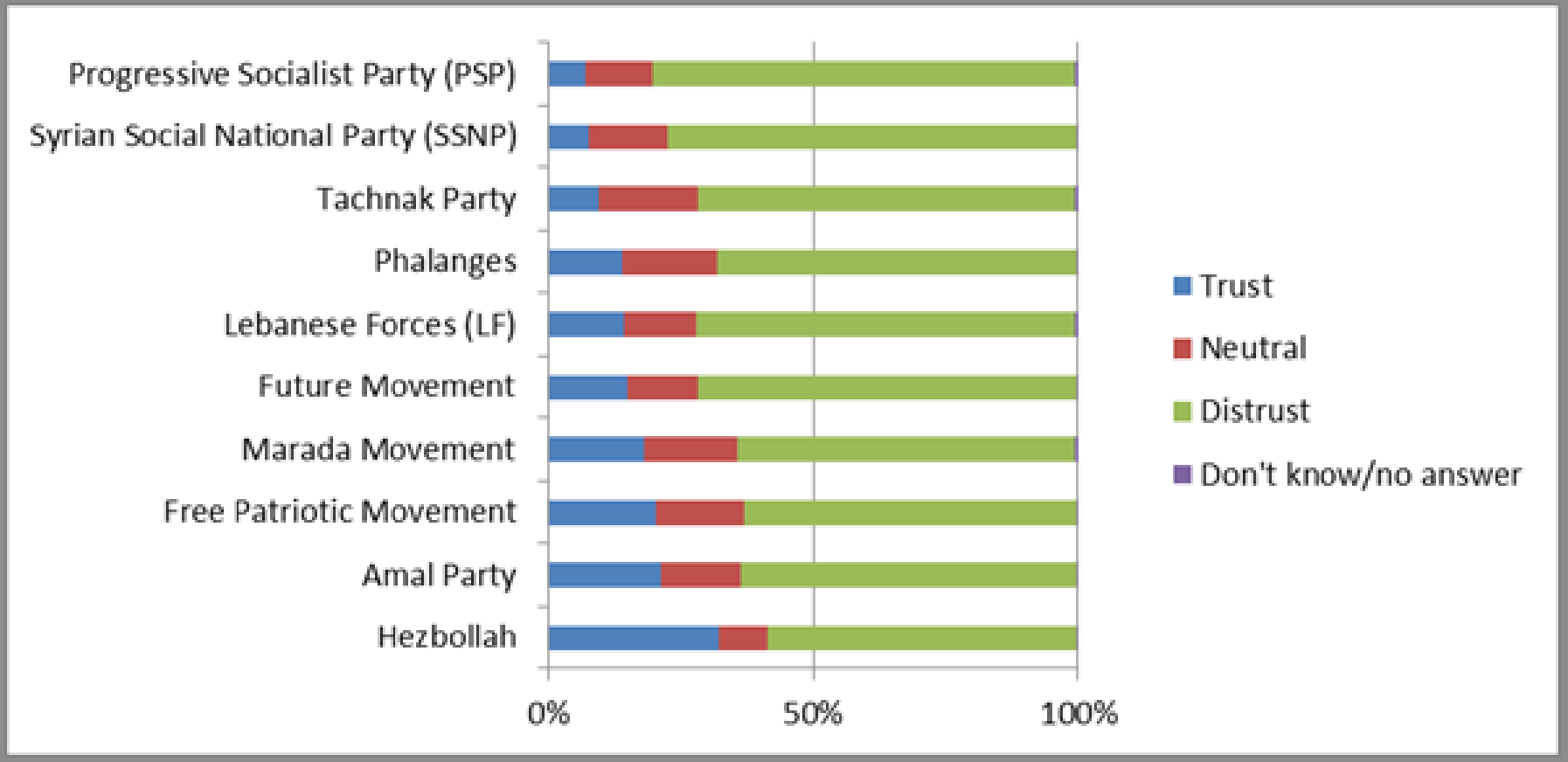
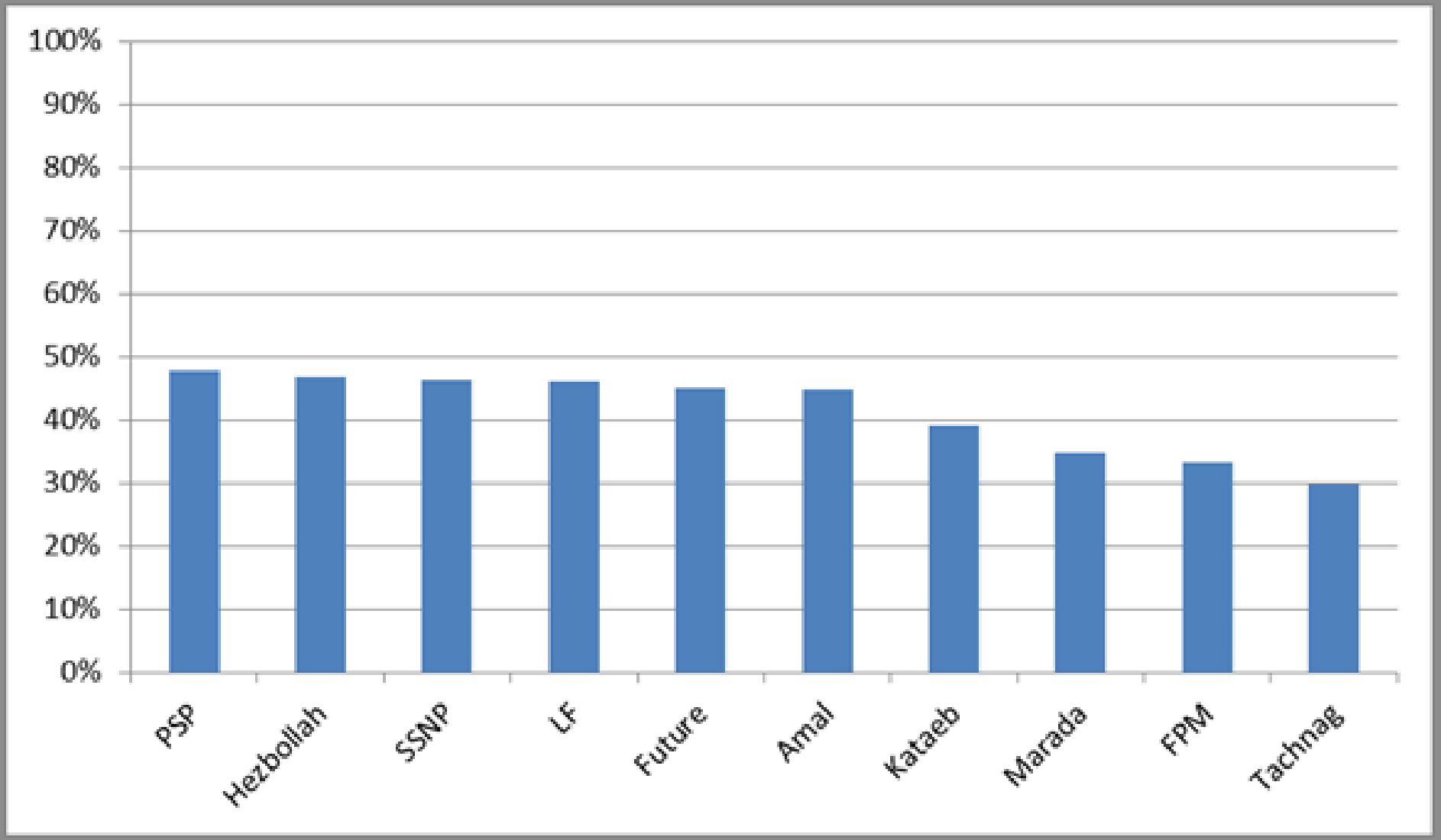
0%
Trust
Fair
Professional
Respect people
Respect human rights
Gender equality
Internal Security Forces
General Security
State Security
Lebanese Army


Foreign workers
Refugees
Poor
Elderly
Marginalized groups
Women
0%
20%
40%
60%
80%
100%
Fair
Intermediate
Not Fair
Don't know/No answer


78.0%
49.0%
30.2%
19.9%
12.2%
5.5%
3.1%
0.5%
ISF station in your locality
Army barracks
ISF posts located in adjoining areas
Political parties
Local security committee
Municipality Police
Nobody is providing security
Don't know/No answer


Progressive Socialist Party (PSP)
Syrian Social National Party (SSNP)
Tachnak Party
Phalanges
Lebanese Forces (LF)
Future Movement
Marada Movement
Free Patriotic Movement
Amal Party
Hezbollah
0%
50%
100%
Trust
Neutral
Distrust
Don't know/no answer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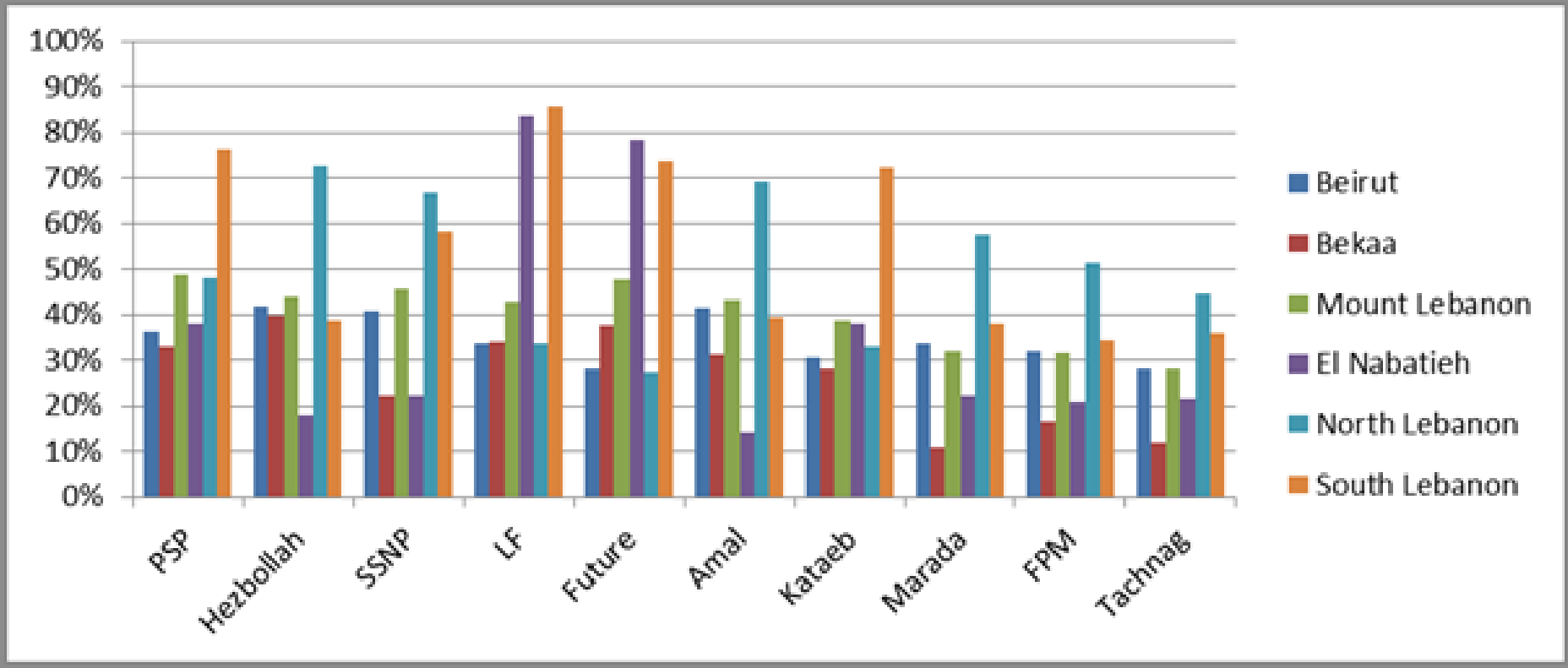
PSP
Hezbollah
SSNP
LF
Future
Amal
Kataeb
Marada
FPM
Tachnag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Amal
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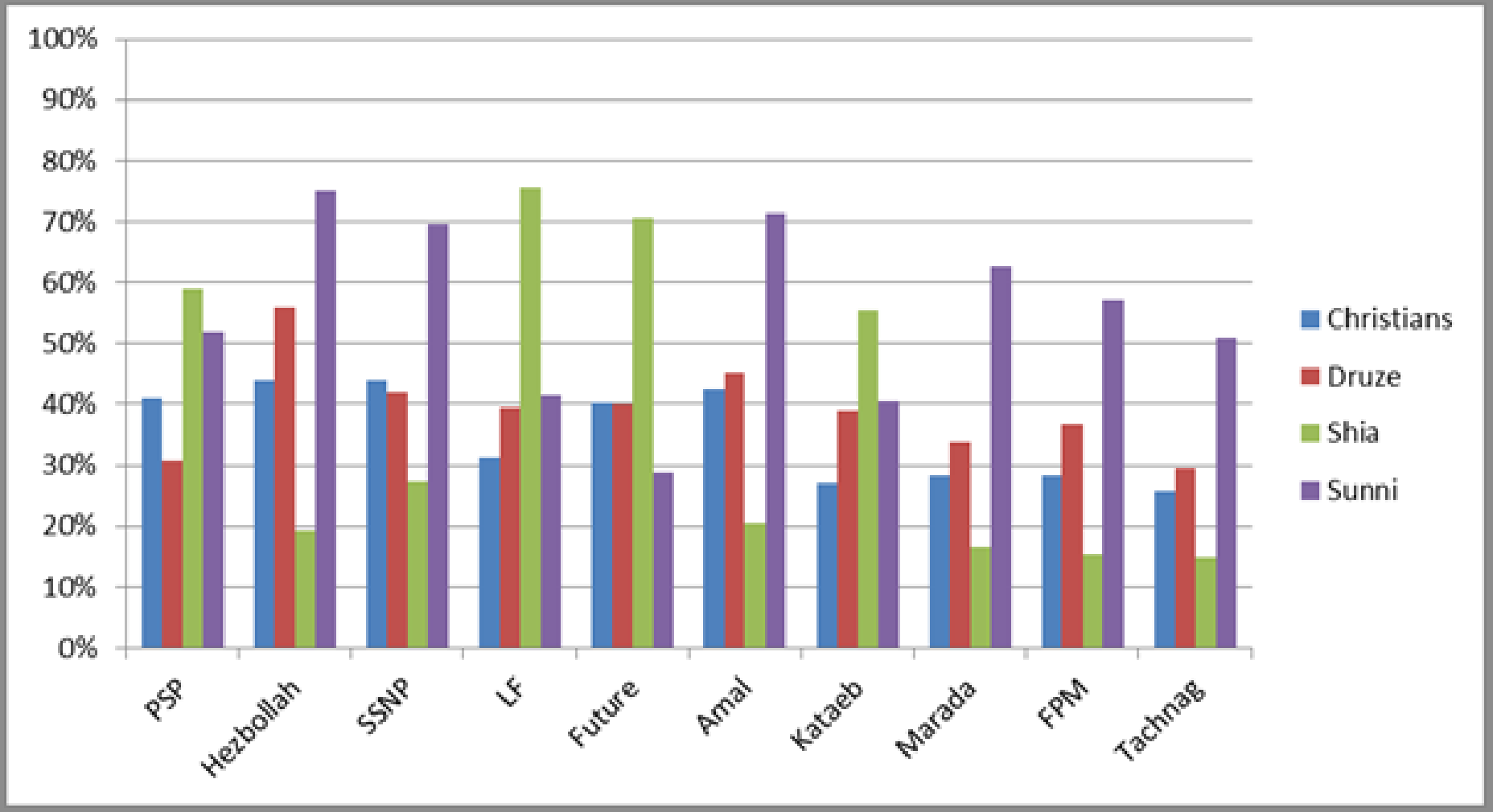
Marada
FPM
Tachnag
Beirut
Bekaa
Mount Lebanon
El Nabatieh
North Lebanon
South Lebanon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PSP
Hezbollah
SSNP
LF
Future
Amal
Kataeb
Marada
FPM
Tachnag
Christians
Druze
Shia
Sunni

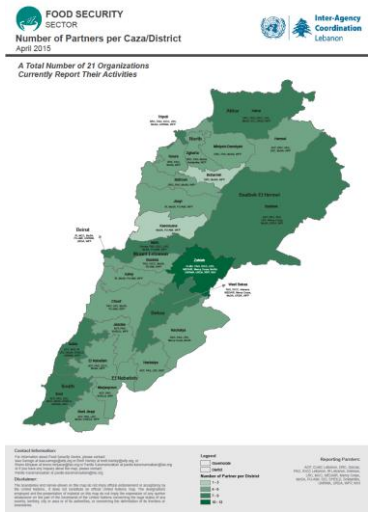
AGENDA

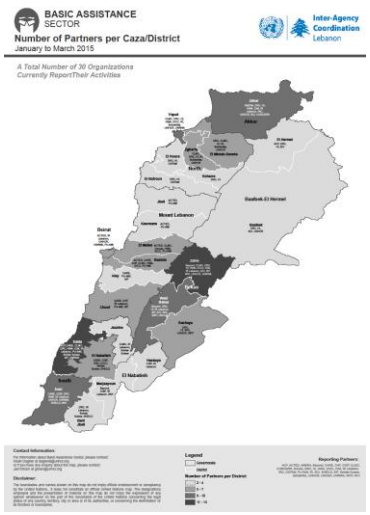
1. Registration
2. Protection
3. Presentation by International Alert
4. 3W maps availability
5. Sector updates: education and basic assistance

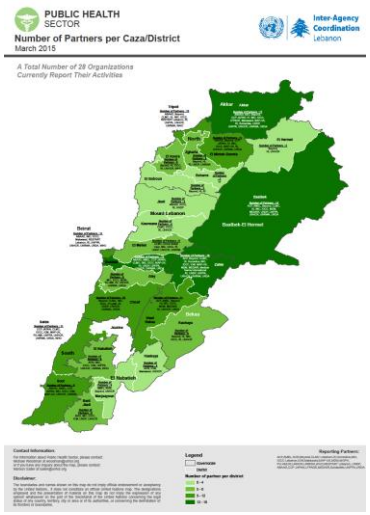
3W PRODUCTS
WHO DOES WHAT WHERE

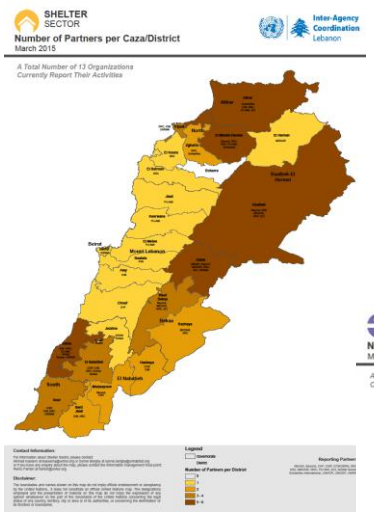
MARCH 2015

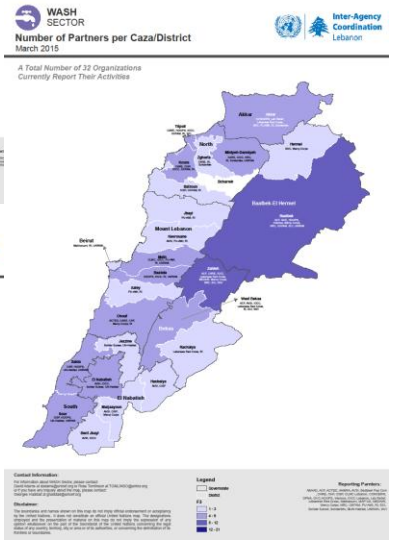
One Pager Sector 2W

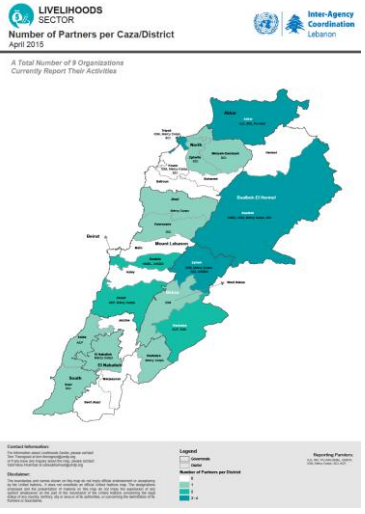


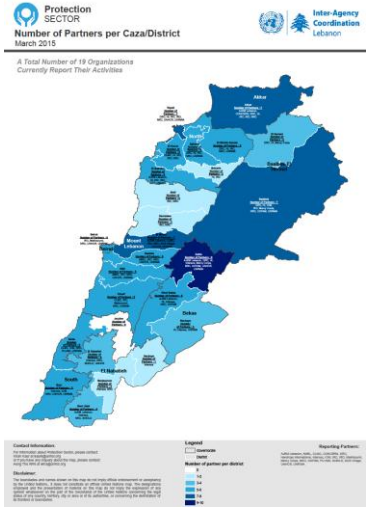


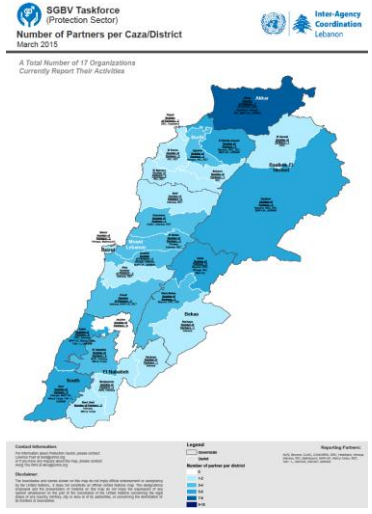


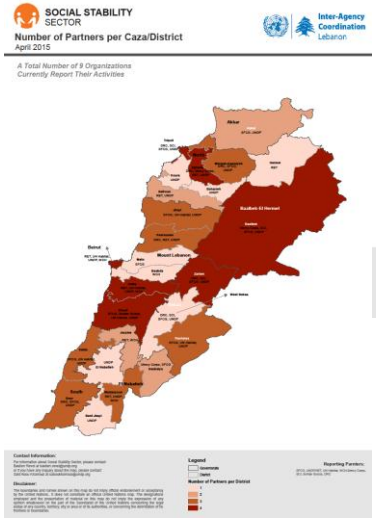












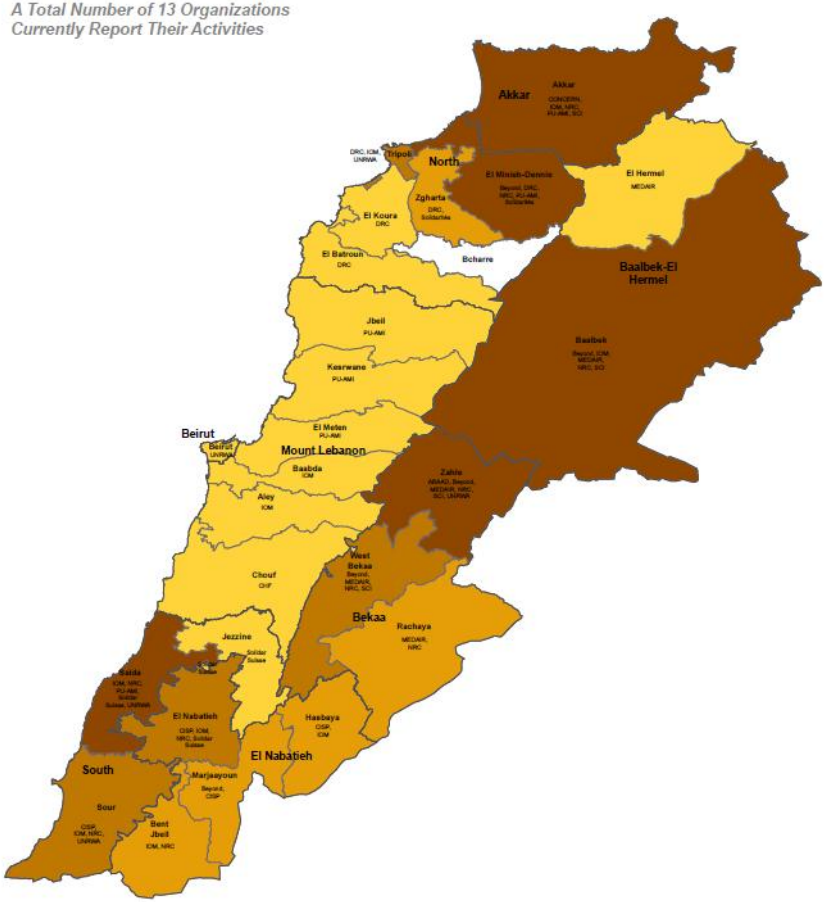
One Pager Sector 2W

SHELTER
SECTOR

Number of Partners per Caza/District
March 2015

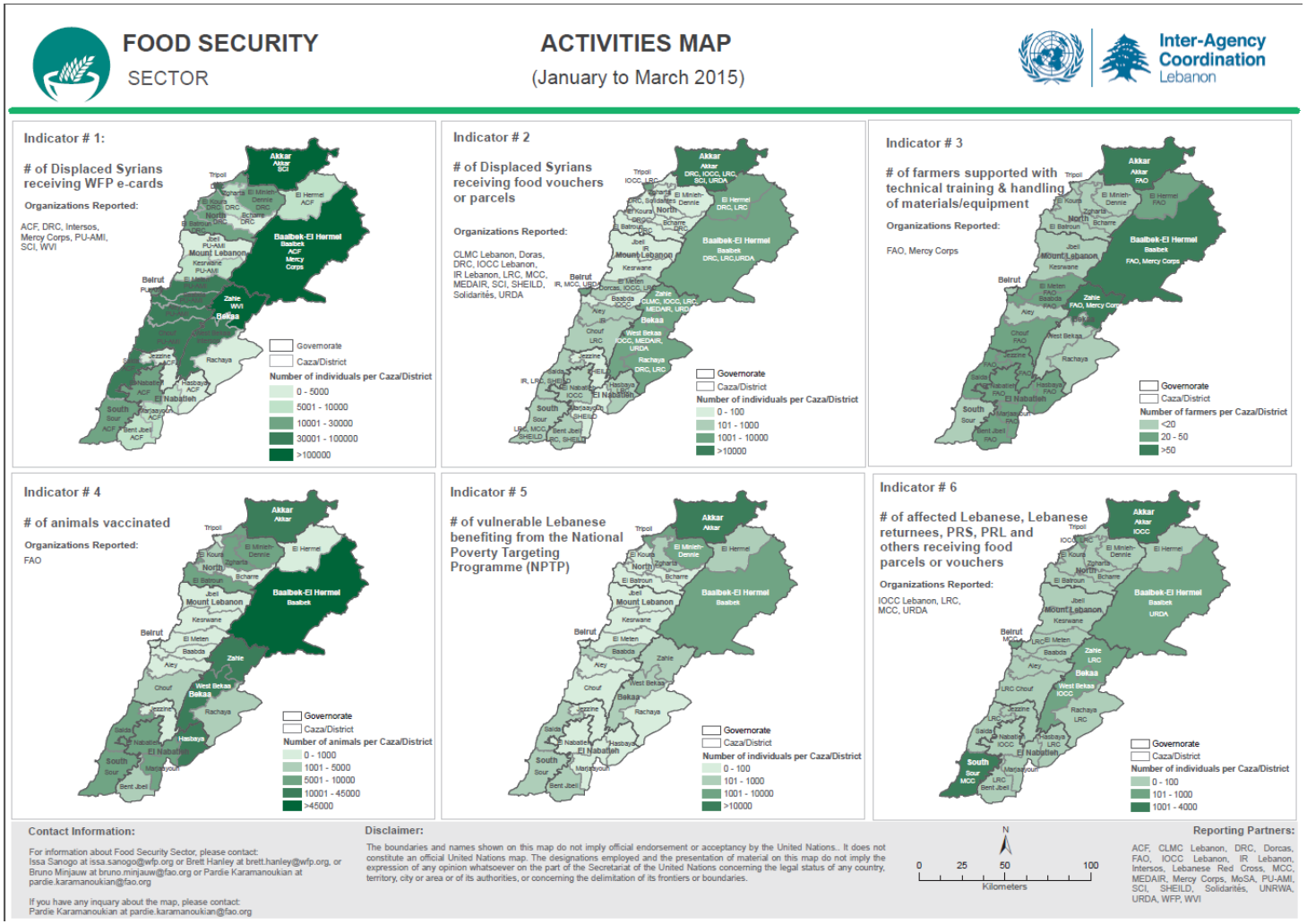
Inter-Agency Coordination Lebanon

A Total Number of 13 Organizations Currently Report Their Activities



One Pager Sector 2W – zoom in

3W - Sector Activities – 6 frames map



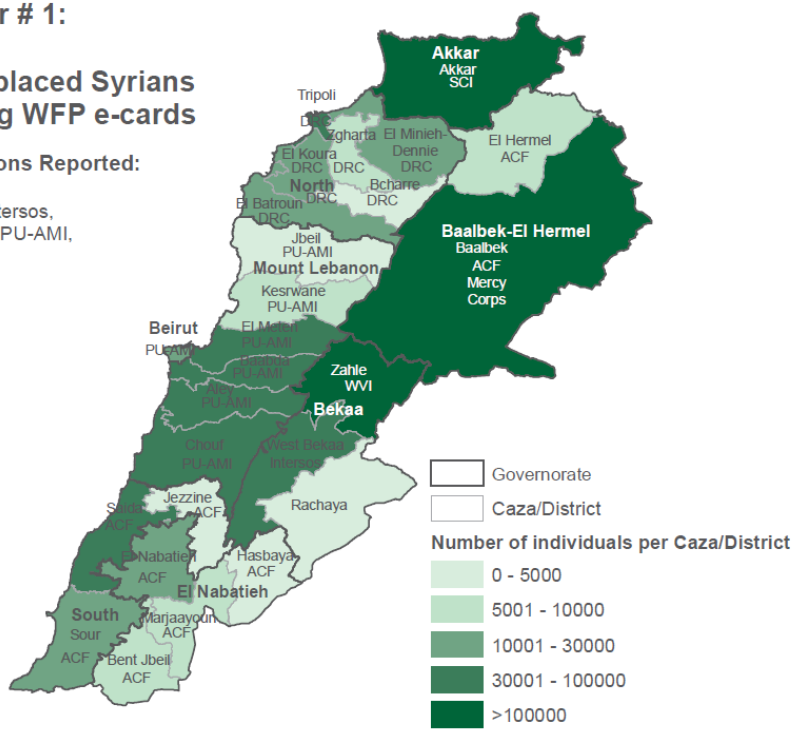
3W – Sector Activities Map

Indicator # 1:

of Displaced Syrians receiving WFP e-cards

Organizations Reported:

ACF, DRC, Intersos, Mercy Corps, PU-AMI, SCI, WVI

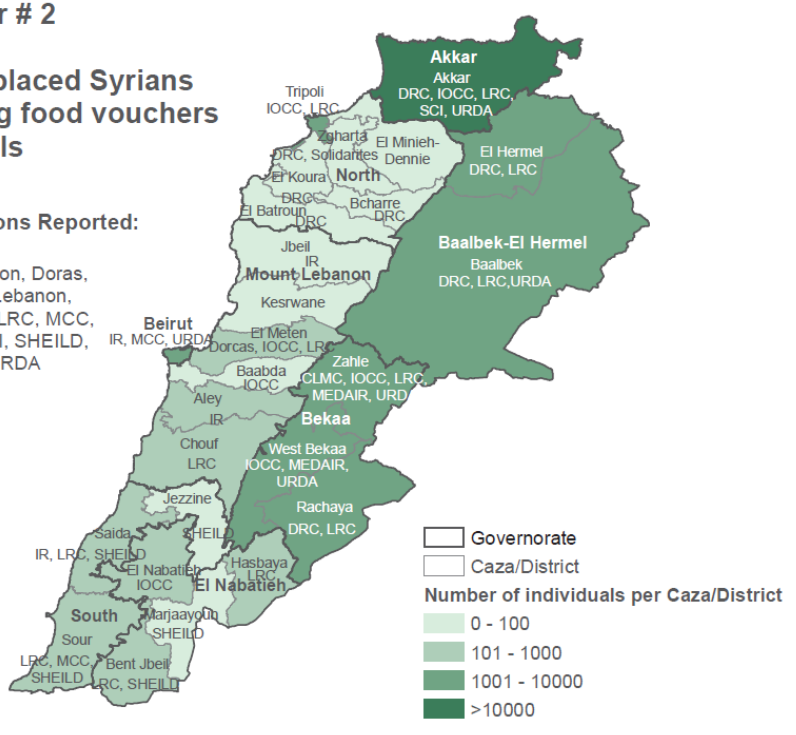


Indicator # 2

of Displaced Syrians receiving food vouchers or parcels

Organizations Reported:

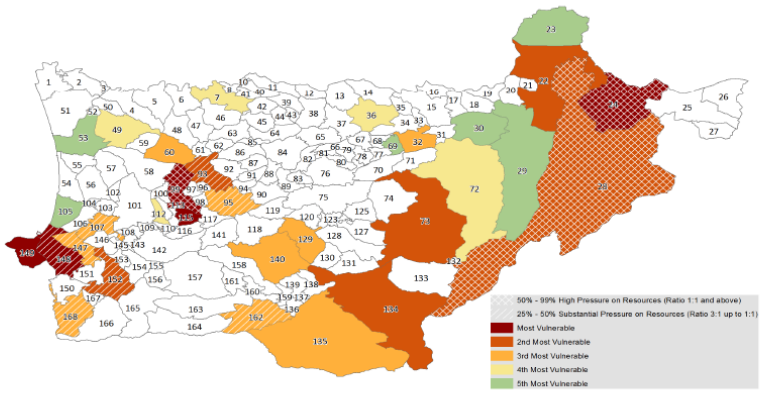
CLMC Lebanon, Doras, DRC, IOCC Lebanon, IR Lebanon, LRC, MCC, MEDAIR, SCI, SHEILD, Solidarités, URDA



Cadastral Level 3W – ex: Akkar

Inter-Agency Coordination Lebanon

Akkar Governorate - Akkar District



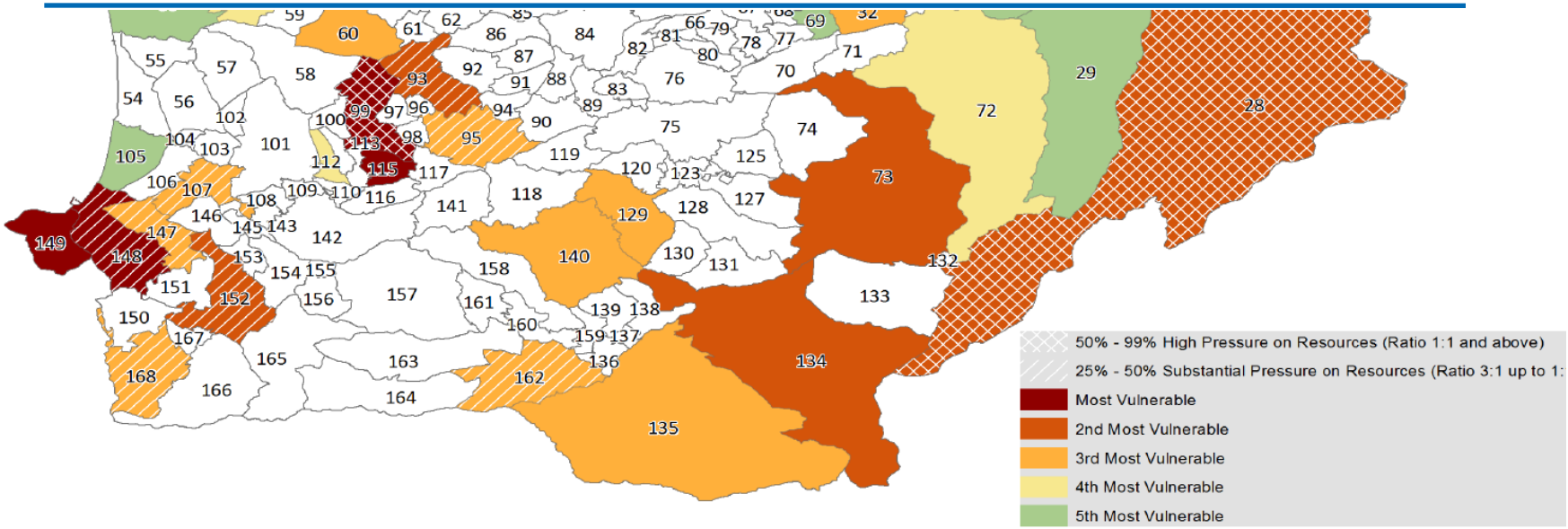
Akkar (whole caza) : 0

Lebanon Crisis Res

Aabboudiye : 10
Aain Ez-Zeit : 67
Aain Tinta : 66
Aain Yaaqoub : 127
Aaiyat : 125
Aakkar El-Aatiqa : 73
Aamaret Aakkar : 106
Aamaret El-Baykat : 38
Aamayer : 24
Aamriyet Aakkar : 34
Aandqet : 29
Aaouaainat Aakkar : 20
AAridet Cheikh Zennad : 1
Aarme : 12
Aarqa : 101
Aayoun Aakkar : 122
Aayoun El-Ghizlane : 167
Baghdadi : 37
Balde WaMazraatBalde : 89
Barcha : 41
Barde : 31
Bebnine : 148
Beino : 75
Beit Ayoub : 137

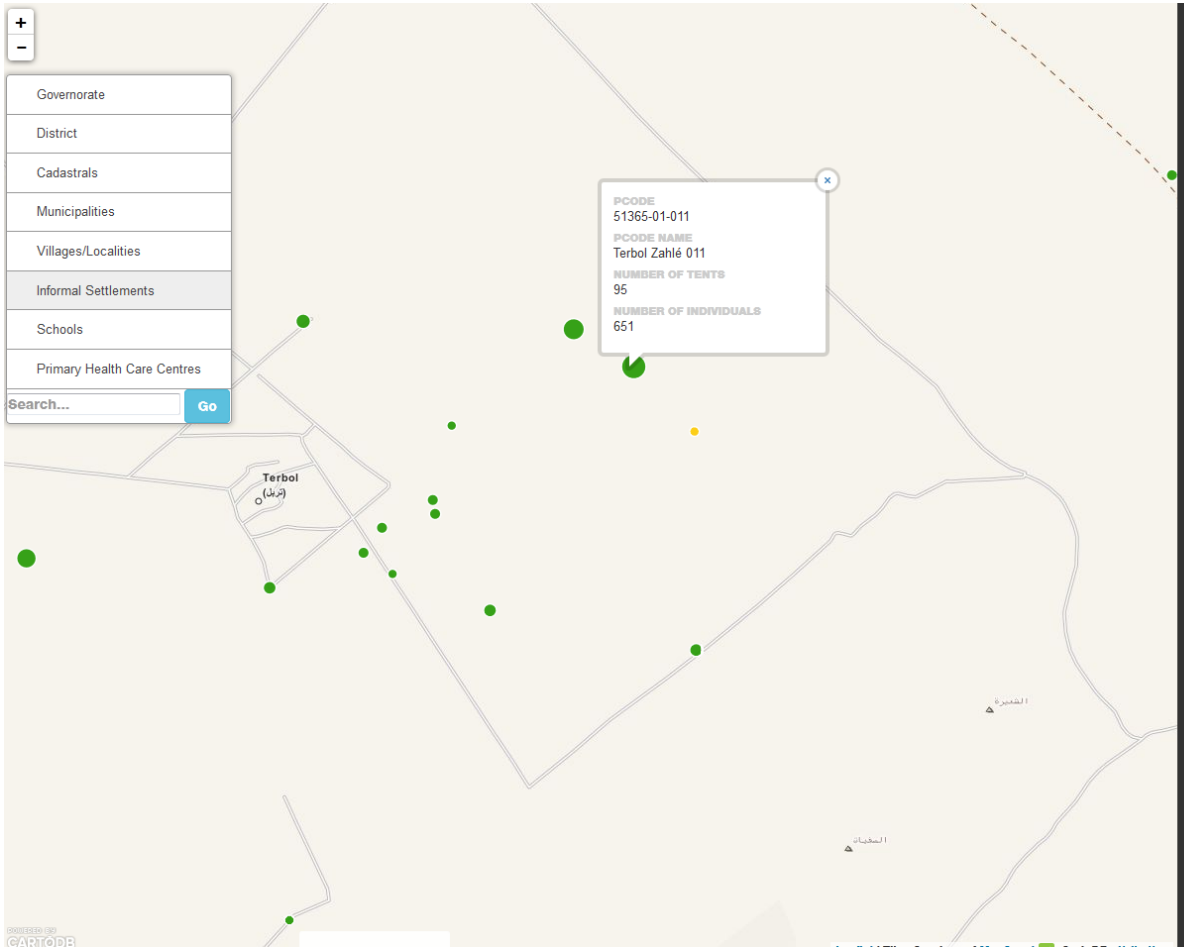
ID	Name											
		HI, IRC, UNHCR	UNRWA		Makassed		DRC, HI, IRD, NRC		DRC, Himaya, IRC			
1	AAridet Cheikh Zennad		CLMC	FAO		PU-AMI						
2	Zammaqiye		CLMC, IRC	FAO	Beyond, RI		IRC	SCI		PU-AMI		Lebanese Red Cross, RI
3	Hokr Ed-Dahri			FAO								
4	Massaoudiye		CLMC	FAO	Beyond	ILO				PU-AMI		PU-AMI, RI
5	Tall Bire		CLMC	FAO		ILO						
6	Tall Hmayra		CLMC, IRC	FAO	Beyond					PU-AMI		PU-AMI
7	Chir Hmairine		CLMC, IRC, SCI	FAO	Beyond, RI		DRC, IRC			PU-AMI		PU-AMI
8	Hokr Jouret Srar				RI							
9	Hige											

Cadastral Level 3W – ex: Akkar



ID	Name							
		HI, IRC, UNHCR	UNRWA		Makassed		DRC, HI, IRD, NRC	
1	AAridet Cheikh Zennad		CLMC	FAO		PU-AMI		
2	Sammaqiye		CLMC, IRC	FAO	Beyond, RI		IRC	SCI

Online 3W – Spongebase.org



A joint UNHCR/UNICEF innovation project

SpongeBase visualization

The number of Syrians registered as refugees in Lebanon after fleeing war in their country has surpassed one million. Refugees from Syria, now equal a quarter of Lebanon's resident population. Most of them live in poverty and depend on aid for survival.

DESCRIPTION

This interactive map collates available information from different data sources and links them to a location whether a governorate,a district, a village or even a small camp.

SOURCES

UNHCR Data Portal Activity Info

Location: Terbol Zahlé 011 | Pcode: 51365-01-011

Keyword(s):

Date	Description	Value	Category	Source
2015-9	Presence of Funded WASH Partner in Coming Months	1.00	WASH	ActivityInfo: ACF
2015-8	Presence of Funded WASH Partner in Coming Months	1.00	WASH	ActivityInfo: ACF
2015-7	Presence of Funded WASH Partner in Coming Months	1.00	WASH	ActivityInfo: ACF
2015-6	Presence of Funded WASH Partner in Coming Months	1.00	WASH	ActivityInfo: ACF
2015-5	Presence of Funded WASH Partner in Coming Months	1.00	WASH	ActivityInfo: ACF
2015-4	----------WEATHERPROOFING OF IS----------	1.00	null	ActivityInfo: MEDAIR
2015-4	Presence of Funded WASH Partner in Coming Months	1.00	WASH	ActivityInfo: ACF
2015-3	2.2.1 - # of sludge removal trucks supplied	3.00	WASH	ActivityInfo: ACF
2015-3	2.2.4 Volume of sludge removed from site during the month	12.00	WASH	ActivityInfo: ACF

AGENDA

1. Registration
2. Protection
3. Presentation by International Alert
4. 3W maps availability
5. Sector updates: education and basic assistance

Education Update – 4 May 2015

Education Update

- A donor roundtable held on 16 April 20145 hosted by UN Special Envoy for Education Gordon Brown in the framework of the IMF/WB spring meetings. Call for more predictable to increase targets in 2015/16.
- Report on opportunities commissioned by Gordon Brown released on April 10.
- Education for All meeting hosted by MEHE on 21 and 22 May 2015

Education Sector Achievements

- Enrollment estimates: 106,795 refugee children
  - First Shift: 44,000 non-Lebanese, mainly Syrian refugees, approx. 600 Iraqis (363$/child)
  - Second Shift: 62,000 Syrians (600$/child)
- School monitoring visits of second shift schools are ongoing, jointly with MEHE regional office.
- Transportation support being provided to 43,000 children, mostly in second shift.

Education Sector Achievements

- New ALP launched, test took place in all regions. Target is 10,000 out-of-school children aged 9-16.
  - More than 4,500 reached in the South and Bekaa on April 26.
  - More than 3,000 reached in North and Mount Lebanon on March 3
- Concept note approved by MEHE for a consortium of NGOs to deliver Early childhood and youth programme, and ALP.

Update on MEHE and RACE

- The PMU has been created in MEHE. The majority of a team comprised of 24 persons are now recruited.
- The RACE document will be reviewed and the UN is asked to take the lead in presenting current data and in projections.
- The Minister also recently open the door to including vocational education / schools.
- A paper on financing mechanisms has also been commissioned.

Education Sector Planning

- Mapping of Out-of-School Children for the RACE review and sector planning.
- Study on lessons learnt for 2014/15 enrollment to be undertaken by a consultant.
- Increased collaboration with PMU, including on coordination.
- Advocacy on targeting children out of school.

BASIC ASSISTANCE SECTOR: HOUSEHOLD VISITS - UPDATE

MAY 2015

Vulnerability and Assistance

HH Visits/Targeting Exercise - Key Figures (end of 4 May 2015)

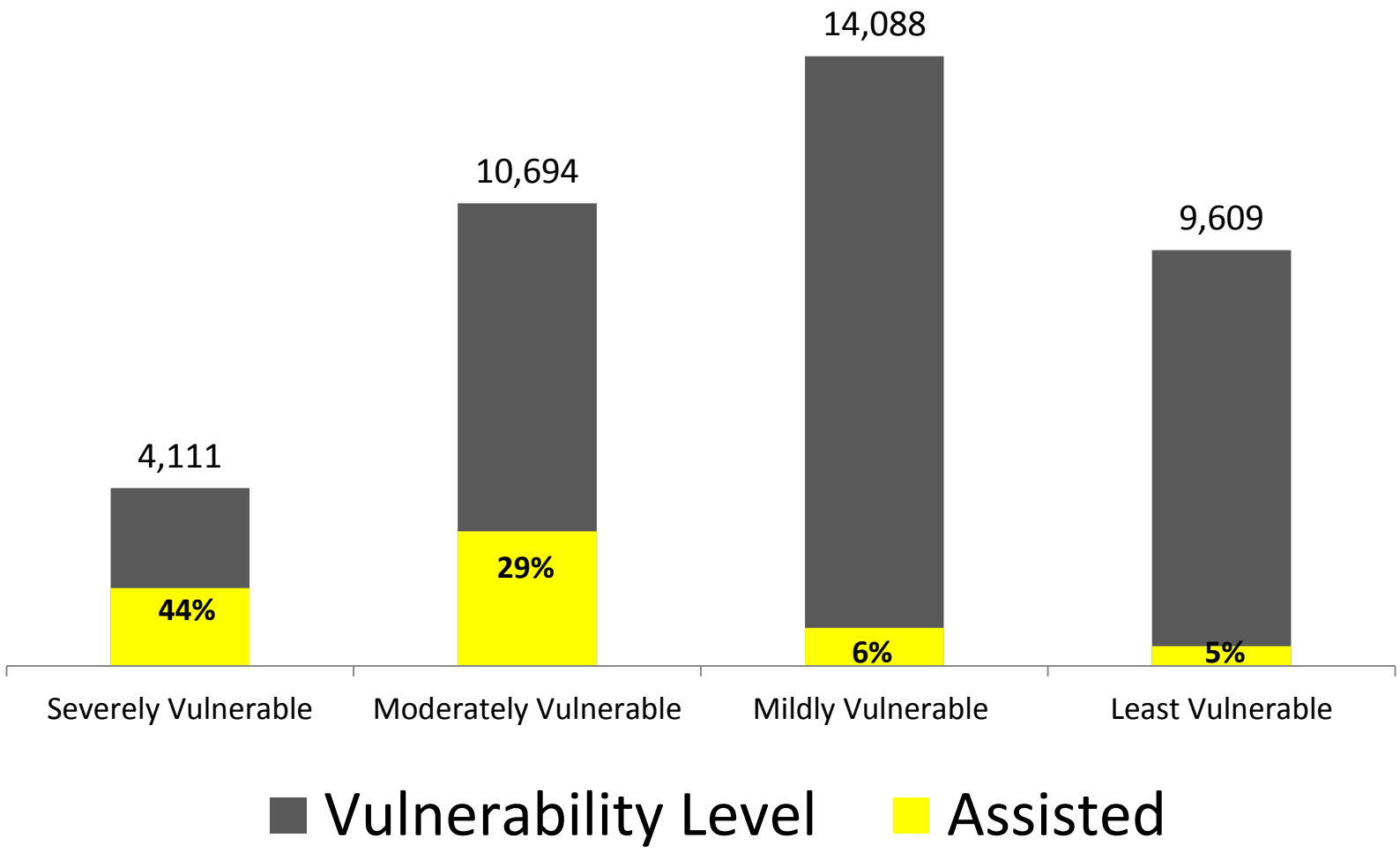
41,343 Cases visited (over 200,000 persons)

38,502 Cases Scored

14,805 (38%) Assisted

6,260 in process of receiving Multi Purpose CASH – out of cases scored

Vulnerability Level vs Inclusion in Multipurpose Cash



HH Visits – Beyond Vulnerability

What else can we get?

HH visits are providing a wealth of inter-sector information – out of the total HHs visited

(Note: numbers are not representative out of the total refugee population)

HH Visits – Beyond Vulnerability

Education: 45% children (6-14) are out of school	Livelihoods / Protection	Food Security	WASH / Health
6,251 HH withdrew children from school	89% of visited HHs borrowed money in the last 30 days 81% to purchase food	3 days a week on average, HHs visited reduced their daily meals consumption 77% of HHs visited reduced food expenditures	73% of HHs visited have access to water for drinking and domestic use

Thank You!