

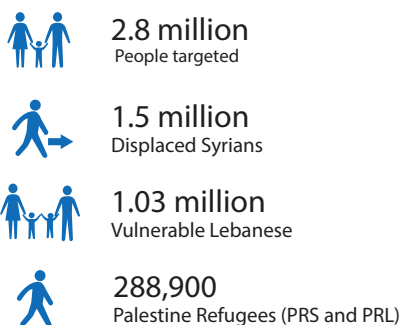
2017 April Statistical Dashboard



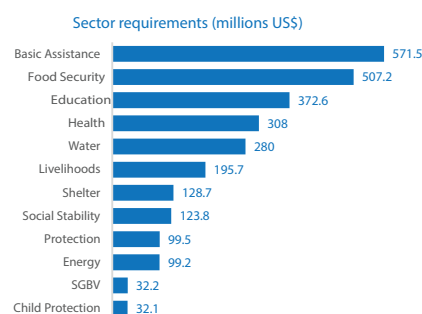
Inter-Agency
Coordination
Lebanon

The monthly dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response (LCRP) and highlights trends affecting people in need. Partners in Lebanon are working to: 1) ensure protection of vulnerable population; 2) provide immediate assistance to vulnerable populations; 3) support service provision through national systems; and 4) reinforce Lebanon's economic, social, institutional and environmental stability.

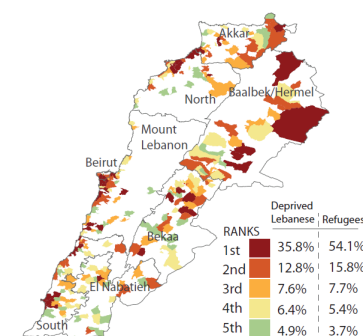
2017 Planning Figures



2017 Funding Requirements US\$ 2.75 billion

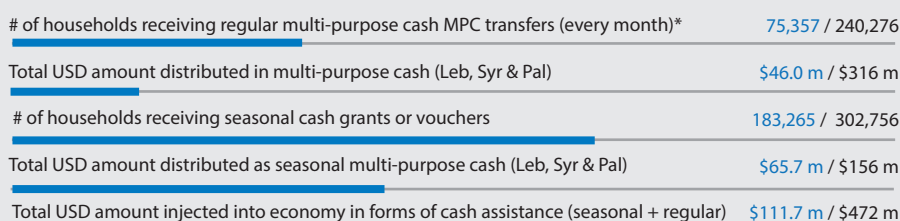


251 Most Vulnerable Cadasters



Basic Assistance

reached / target



0%

100%

* Vulnerable Lebanese, Syrian Refugees and Palestine Refugees. Reached include HHs targeted by UNICEF.

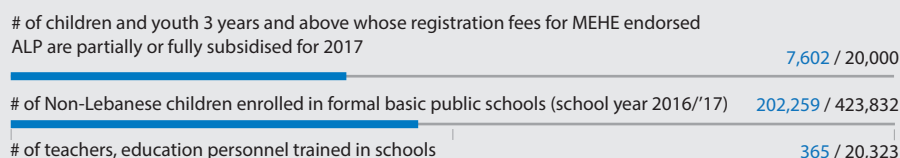
Regular multi-purpose cash	Households Reached	USD distributed
Lebanese	1,860	\$747 k
Syrians	64,435	\$ 31.2 m
Palestinians	9,422	\$ 2.8 m

Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) ¹	114 \$/capita/month
Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) ¹	87 \$/capita/month
Syrian refugee households living on less than MEB ²	71%
Syrian refugee households living on less than SMEB ²	53%



Education

reached / target



0%

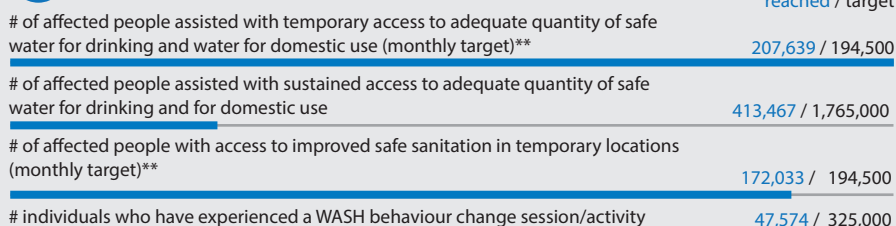
100%

% of school aged refugees out of formal education ³	59%
Non-Lebanese students in basic education enrolled in the first shift ³	1 of 3
% of non-Lebanese among all students enrolled in first shift basic education ³	32%
% of non-Lebanese among all students enrolled in public schools in basic education ³	50%



Water

reached / target



0%

100%

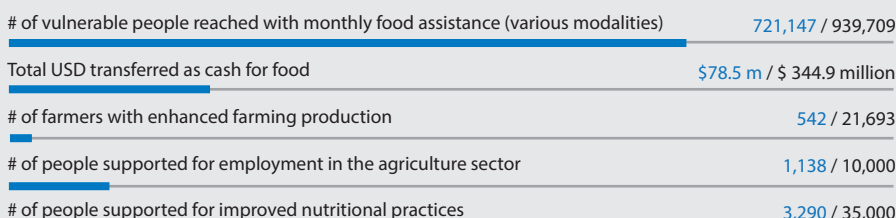
** The target represents the population receiving continuous support every month throughout the year.

% Syrians refugee households that have access to cleaning items ²	90%
% Syrians refugee households that have access to personal hygiene items ²	87%
% Syrian refugee households that have access to female hygiene items ²	86%
% Syrian refugee households that have access to baby care items ²	78%



Food Security

reached / target



0%

100%

% Syrian refugee households present some level of food insecurity ²	93%
% Syrian refugee households are moderately to severely food insecure ²	36%
% Syrian refugee households depend on food voucher/ecard for income source ²	33%
% Lebanese households vulnerable to food insecurity ⁴	10%
% Lebanese Farmers in need of agriculture support ⁴	73%
% PRS population who is food insecure ⁵	94.5%



Health

reached / target

# of subsidized primary health care consultations provided	555,438 / 2,214,000
# of persons assisted with their hospital bills	30,096 / 130,000
# of staff receiving salary support at MoPH central and peripheral levels	182 / 244



Livelihoods

reached / target

# micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) & cooperatives supported through increased access to financial services, in-kind & cash grants	320 / 1,215
# of targeted vulnerable people working on public infrastructure/ environmental assets upgrading	1,262 / 37,650
# people trained and/or provided with marketable skills and services	5,335 / 28,000



Protection

reached / target

# of individuals who benefitted from legal counseling, assistance and representation regarding legal stay	11,033 / 40,000
# of individuals who benefitted from counseling, legal assistance and legal representation regarding civil registration including birth registration, marriage	29,732 / 70,000
# of individuals benefitting from community-based interventions	24,074 / 61,500
# of Individuals trained, supported, and monitored to engage in community-based mechanisms	4,938 / 4,750
# of individuals with specific needs receiving specific support (non-cash)	3,171 / 16,800
# of women, girls, men and boys at risk and survivors accessing SGBV prevention and response services in safe spaces	28,613 / 140,000
# of women, girls, men and boys sensitized on SGBV	88,296 / 250,000
# of boys and girls accessing focused psychosocial support and/or assisted through CP case management services	11,446 / 53,800
# of caregivers accessing child protection prevention (caregivers' programmes)	18,471 / 105,500
# of boys and girls accessing community based PSS	55,107 / 177,000
# of boys, girls and caregivers reached on key child protection issues	140,733 / 613,000



Shelter

reached / target

# of people benefitted from weatherproofing and/or maintenance of makeshift shelters within informal settlements, residential and non-residential buildings	28,638 / 269,000
# of people benefitting from rehabilitation, upgrade or repair of substandard buildings into adequate shelters	18,994 / 258,000
# of people benefitting from upgrade of common areas within substandard residential buildings	0 / 30,000
# of individuals received fire fighting kits and awareness sessions in informal settlements and substandard buildings	9,246 / 131,000



Social Stability

reached / target

# community & municipal support project implemented to alleviate resource pressure and reduce tensions	47 / 119
# new dispute resolution and conflict prevention mechanisms established	20 / 61
# youth and children engaged in social stability initiatives	18,092 / 14,300

% of Syrian refugees not able to access needed primary healthcare in past 6 months ²	16%
% of Syrian refugee households monthly health-related expenditure share ²	12%
% Syrian refugee household monthly health-related expenditure ²	USD 55
% of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) among Syrian Refugee children ²	2.3%

% of Lebanese Household registered with NPTF have access to full time employment ⁶	13%
% of Syrian refugees live below the poverty line ²	71%
Estimated number of Syrians employed ⁷	153,600
% of Lebanese SMEs are concentrated in Beirut and Mount Lebanon area ⁸	78%

Total registered Syrian refugees ⁹	1,011,366
Percentage of Syrian refugee who are women and children ⁹	80.5%
% of Syrian refugee Households reporting that all members have legal residency permits ²	21%
% of households reported having at least one member with specific needs ²	63%
# of individuals participating in activities in community centres and SDCs (2017) ¹⁰	33
# of institutional actors trained who demonstrate increased knowledge of SGBV(2017) ¹⁰	252
# of partners and government staff provided with general training on child protection and children's rights (2017) ¹⁰	387

# of assessments and profiles of (mainly poor urban) neighbourhoods (target:15)	0
% of Syrian refugees living in Informal Settlements ²	17%
% of Syrian refugees living non-residential buildings (ex: worksites, garages, shops) ²	14%
% of Syrian refugees living in substandard shelter conditions ²	38%
Average cost for rent per household for Syrian refugees ²	USD 189
Shelters that have been rehabilitated up to minimal standard in 2016 ⁷	11,281

# of vulnerable cadastres where population has increased by 50% or more ⁷	114
% of Lebanese that feel safe ¹¹	55%
% of Syrians that feel safe ¹¹	73%
% increase in municipal garbage collection expenditures ¹²	40%
% of host and displaced communities members reporting multiple causes of tensions between communities ¹³	55%

Sources:
¹ Inter-Agency Information Sharing Portal, Basic Assistance, SMEB, MEB: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=6327>
² 2016 Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees, VASyR: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=12482>
³ MEHE - 2017
⁴ Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment of Lebanese Host Communities FSLA 2015
⁵ AUB UNRWA 2015
⁶ MoSA NPTF Database

⁷ ILO Quantitative Framework for Access to work for Syrian refugees in Lebanon, 2016
⁸ MOET SME strategy
⁹ UNHCR Data as of 31 December 2017
¹⁰ Activity Info Partner Reports - 2017
¹¹ USJ / UNHCR Perception Survey
¹² REACH/OCHA/UNICEF: Defining Community Vulnerabilities in Lebanon <https://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=9545>
¹³ Inter-Agency 251 most vulnerable cadastres, <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=8698>

As the crisis in Syria enters its seventh year, Syrian refugees continue to face eviction notices for a variety of reasons. This In Focus report looks at the impact of evictions on refugees and host communities, as well as how humanitarian actors are responding to incidents. It profiles three particularly large-scale evictions that have occurred over the last year in the Bekaa and North Governorates. Other, smaller-scale evictions continue to occur regularly throughout Lebanon.

RATIONALES

Evictions are commonly carried out for one or more of the following reasons:

- Safety and security
- Environment and sanitation (public health)
- Competition over public resources
- Failure to pay rent and other disputes with landlords
- Desire by landlord to use land for alternative purposes

In accordance with international and national legal standards, evictions can only be justified in the most exceptional circumstances, when no feasible alternatives exist, and they must be conducted in a lawful, reasonable and proportional manner.

POTENTIAL IMPACT

ON REFUGEES

- Difficulty identifying secure alternative accommodation
- Limited or no access to basic services in relocation sites
- Financial and material loss (e.g. advanced rent paid and shelter improvements)
- Exploitation by potential landlords and shawish
- Risk of further relocation if municipal approval is not secured at destination
- Cut-off from livelihood opportunities
- Disrupted schooling

ON HOST COMMUNITIES

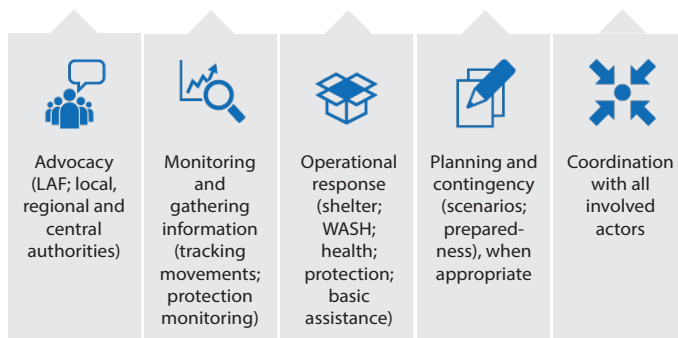
- Increase in the number of informal settlements elsewhere
- Weakening or fragmentation of communities, and increased segregation between refugee and host communities
- Creation of social tensions and problems for other municipalities

ON THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

- Duplication of humanitarian interventions in water, shelter, etc.
- Financial loss in humanitarian project implementation

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Evictions should be the last resort, when all other options have been explored. The operational response must be carefully coordinated, so that engagement is carried out with the right balance between the rights and humanitarian needs of affected populations and the legal justification underlying the eviction. The response will focus on:



Due to operational constraints, UNHCR and partners are at times required to prioritize the response to the most vulnerable, especially in large eviction situations.

Incident: Minnieh, North Governorate, Jul-Nov 2016

RATIONALE

- Security-related grounds; proximity to within 1km of LAF facilities and supply routes.

POPULATION AFFECTED

- 578 households (HHs) (approx. 2,923 persons) evicted. Majority of HHs moved with their belongings.

RESPONSE

- Advocacy with LAF resulting in extension of eviction deadline, and with municipalities on relocation sites for refugees.
- Tracking of population movements, particularly secondary relocation.
- Provision, in transit and relocation sites, of shelter kits, WASH assistance, mobile medical units, referral for emergency cash and food parcels (for extremely vulnerable); follow-up for persons with specific needs.

Incident: Akkar, North Governorate, Feb 2017

RATIONALE

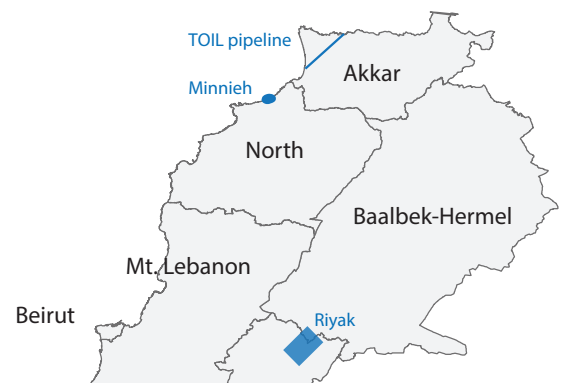
- Health and safety risks; proximity to Tripoli Oil Installations (TOIL) pipeline; follows eviction of 1,243 HHs in 2015.

POPULATION AFFECTED

- 220 HHs (1,336 persons) handed eviction notice. 91 per cent evicted by end March.

RESPONSE

- Advocacy with TOIL and LAF to extend eviction notice period and clarify distance to be maintained from the pipeline.
- Provision of basic assistance to relocation sites including 75 shelter kits, 22 latrines, 14 water tanks, 176 hygiene kits, 109 baby kits, 167 CRI kits and 176 jerry cans.
- Protection monitoring: protection counselling sessions to 90 refugees and facilitation of 33 lease agreements.



Incident: Riyak Bekaa, ongoing since March 2017

RATIONALE

- Security-related grounds; due to location within an area of 6x9km around Riyak airbase.

POPULATION AFFECTED

- 2,160 HHs (approx. 12,665 persons) handed eviction orders; 58 per cent evicted by 23 May. LAF has not yet enforced evictions, but has progressively introduced eviction deadlines. There is a continued need for approved relocation sites.

RESPONSE

- Advocacy with LAF to give refugees adequate time to find alternative accommodation, and with neighbouring municipalities to accept relocating refugees.
- Assessment of needs and intentions of evictees; tracking of movements to provide basic assistance to new sites; eviction response tools and GIS mapping.
- Provision of assistance to most vulnerable, including shelter kits for 454 households and WASH interventions for 330 households; protection interventions for 1,053 individuals referred for legal or specialized counselling.