Response to New Arrivals in the North and Akkar

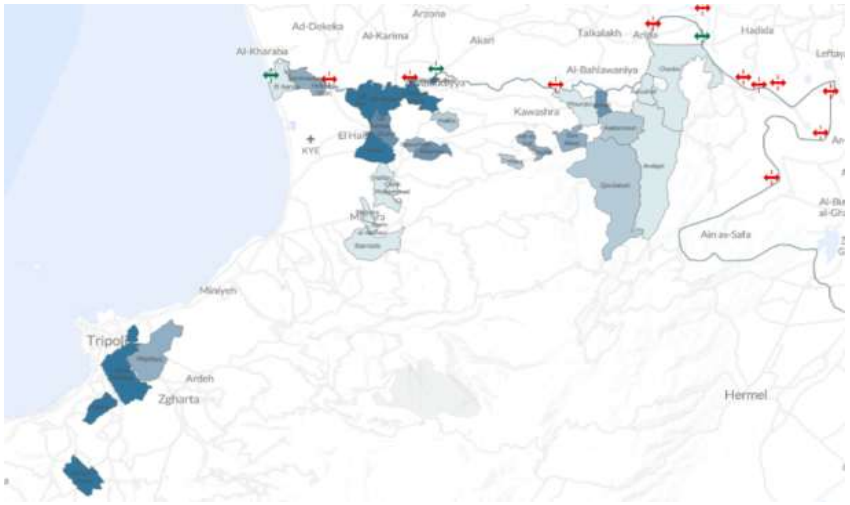
As of 09 June 2025

General Overview

The hostilities in the Tartous, Lattakia, Homs, and Hama Governorates of Syria in early March continue to displace people on a daily basis into the North and Akkar Governorates of North Lebanon. Newly arrived refugees are now located across 35 distinct locations, predominantly in Akkar in 30 villages near to the border with Syria. The Disaster Risk Management (DRM) of Akkar cites 26,434 individuals (5,660 families) as of 08 June. The highest concentrations are in Massaaoudiye (11,890 individuals/2,047 families), Hissa (1,837 individuals/429 families), Tall Hmayra (1,421 individuals/342 families).

Following the Lebanese Red Cross's enumeration exercise, a total of 13,296 individuals (3,262 families) were counted in North Lebanon.
Geographically, most families are residing in Jabal Mohsen area of Tripoli (9,884 individuals/2,404 families) and Dhour el Hawa (1,281 individuals/327 families).

Distribution of population



Basic Assistance

Mattresses	24,488	Blankets	29,848
Sleeping Mats	19,020	Pillows	4,418
Kitchen Sets	6,063	Clothing items	21,797

Gaps

Clothing items for the new arrivals.

Actors	
12	AICA, ANERA, IOM, IRC, LRC, NRC, SC,UNICEF/AND, UNHCR/Caritas, WVI

Wash

Bottled water	175,384	Baby Kits	1,230
Center kits	92	Family hygiene Kits	7,743
WASH facilities rehabilitated	12	Water storage tanks installed	105,000
MHM kits	7,139	Portable showers	28
Portable latrines	43		

Water quality testing completed in all shelters (32 shelters) out of which 20 shelters with clean sources.
Second round of center kits completed in all shelters while consumable HK in shelters to be finalized this week (91% of the shelters covered with the second round).
ACF has the capacity to support in the WASH response including the support with the installation of external facilities for the new shelters identified, water treatment if needed, etc (full WASH package)
WV capacity with the NFIs distribution
Save the Children can be mobilized in case of massive influx.

Gaps

Data per shelter not updated impacting the upgrade of the response (number of individuals very dynamic within the shelters)

Some shelters lacking sufficient space for additional external facilities.

Actors	
9	ACF, CARE, DRC, I'm Possible, UNICEF/AND, UNICEF/LRC, UNICEF/SI, WE World GVC

Population

	Akkar	North	Total
Indiviudals	26,434	13,296	**39,730**
Families	5,660	3,262	**8,922**

Collective Shelters

	34	9	**43**
Indiviudals	3,776	468	**4,244**
Families	836	223	**1,059**

Food Security and agriculture sector

Hot meals	Ready to eat meals	Food Parcels	Bread Packs
860,176	**9,448**	**11,294**	**20,930**

Gaps

RTE, and hot meals remains a significant concern for the upcoming period, with limited capacity to meet the needs of all new arrivals in North and Akkar.

Actors	
14	AICA, B&Z, Caritas, CIL, DRC, ICRC, LRC, Nusaned, PCPM, RMF, SCI, SI, WeWorld,WFP

Solid Waste

UNDP is providing support related to SW cost reduction in direct coordination with Akkar Governorate which could be in direct engagement/response to the current emerging crisis of the new influx however insufficient resources and capacity with only UNDP supporting in solid waste.

Gaps

The Task force partners are not responding to the current emergency.

Actors	
1	UNDP

Health

Nbr of children vaccinated	1,431
Nbr of Health Consultations	11,628
Nbr of NCD consultations	1816
Nbr of people benefited from MHPSS services	706
Nbr of RH consultations	593
Number of People scanned for TB	2,117

Gaps

Lack of MHPSS services due to funding cuts.

Limited coverage of Secondary Health Care services (hospitalization) by UNHCR (60% lifesaving only and 50% deliveries)

No coverage of critical non-acute health conditions such as cancer, dialysis, blood disorders and others.

Gaps in Chronic Medications at PHCCs/PSUs level.

Overcrowding increasing risk of outbreaks.

Actors	
12	Caritas, ICRC, IMC, IOM,LRC, MSF-B, Order of Malta, PUI, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR

Nutrition

Caregivers received awareness and counseling on IYCF and ECD.	366
Children supported through developmental milestones monitoring.	215
Children received protein and energy nutritional and micronutrients supplements.	453
Children under 5 years old receiving Vitamin A supplement.	10,158
Adolescent girls received MMS.	5
PBWs received MMS supplements.	80
PBWs screened for Wasting, from which one 1 identified and referred to treatment.	22
35,753 infants and children screened for Wasting, from which 290 identified and referred to treatment.	

Protection

Individuals receiving counseling	Individuals attended awareness/PSS sessions	Individuals receiving emergency protection case management
1,879	461	114

Dignity kits distributed	Individuals receiving PSEA messages (GBV response)	Individuals receiving awareness sessions on legal topics
8,663	8,663	625

Protection Monitoring & PWSN

Protection partners provide counseling and PSS for persons with specific needs, prioritizing referrals for the most vulnerable. As of 9 June, 761 new arrivals received counseling; Due to limited funding, case management is restricted to high-risk cases, with 94 cases initiated, including access to recurrent and emergency protection cash.

Gaps: Many are unaware of how to access humanitarian services. Partners are working on enhancing counseling through mobile info desks. Other key issues include limited movement, lack of livelihoods, and negative coping mechanisms.

Actors	
8	DRC, IRC,NRC, PUI, UNCHR/InterSOS, UNHCR/IOCC, UNHCR/Caritas and UNHCR/Lecorvaw

Legal

MOSA and legal actors have held awareness sessions on civil documentation and legal residency for newcomers, reaching 1,051 individuals.

Gaps: A significant challenge is the widespread lack of legal identification, restricting movement, access to services, and employment opportunities. Addressing this gap remains a key priority.

Actors: 5	DRC, MOSA, NRC, UNHCR/INTERSOS

Child Protection

257 children and caregivers benefited from PSS; 21 children are under case management (# reduced because some cases are closed now); 1,980 recreational kits distributed by Save the children; 1,980 awareness raising sessions delivered.

Gaps

Child labor is most common coping mechanism adopted by new arrivals families and requires dedicated funding to be addressed. Lack of access to education for newly arrived children contributes to create unsafe environment. Partners also observe high number of children in need of PSS following the trauma witnessed in Syria. Current living conditions in collective shelters are considered a child protection risk being mixed-gender environments that do not provide the personal space for play; the lack of safe spaces is key gap too.

Actors: 7	AICA, AND, Intersos, IRC, Himaya, RMF, SCI

GBV

Number of individuals (women and AGs) benefiting from awareness raising sessions is 456 and from PSS is 53. Number of individuals benefiting from case management services is 3

Gaps

GBV partners highlight the lack of safe spaces for case disclosure and case-management as a key gap. From the latest needs assessment, new arrivals raised their current living conditions as unsafe for women and girls due to lack of privacy, including separate wash facilities. Lack of livelihood opportunities affect both male and female adults among new arrivals.

Actors	
9	ABAAD, AKKAROUNA, AND, DRC, IMPOSSBILE, Shift,UNHCR and UNFPA through LECROVAW

Shelter and site coordination

Out of the 43 CSs listed in the DRR list, 17 CSs have the shelter repairs work completed and 5 CSs have the work ongoing.

7 CSs are deprioritized due to either having less than 6 HHs or acting as transit sites and 5 CSs do not require any shelter work to be conducted. 2 CSs were found as duplicate but listed under different name, and 7 CSs remain under shelter assessment phase.

21 CSs received FEs and fire blankets.

30 MSNAs were conducted so far by the shelter sector partners.

The minor repairs work is ongoing for the newcomers' families residing out of the CSs with Care, RMF, CWW and SI and with a total target of around 340 HHs along with UNIQLO clothes distribution.

Gaps

Risk of evictions for newcomers' families as landlords started asking for rent; Nearly 90% of newcomers are residing in shelters out of CS; Shelter with structural damages cannot be repaired. Minor repairs in the CS are limited due to the gap in funding and the typology of CS; Overcrowded conditions with no housing stock capacity; No connection to the water nor to sewage networks; Access to the electricity, and support for electricity for CSs; UNHCR is the only agency with shelter kits.

Actors	
7	Careliban, NRC, PU-AMI, SI, UNHCR/RMF, UNHCR/Concern