

# LEBANON: RRP6 Mid Term Review - OVERVIEW



## FUNDING REQUIRED FOR 2014

 **USD 1.6 billion**

 **USD 1.51 billion**

 **USD 174 million**



## POPULATIONS TARGETED

 **1,500,000 Syrian refugees**

 **1,500,000 Affected Lebanese**

 **55,000 Palestine refugees from Syria**

 **50,000 Lebanese returnees**

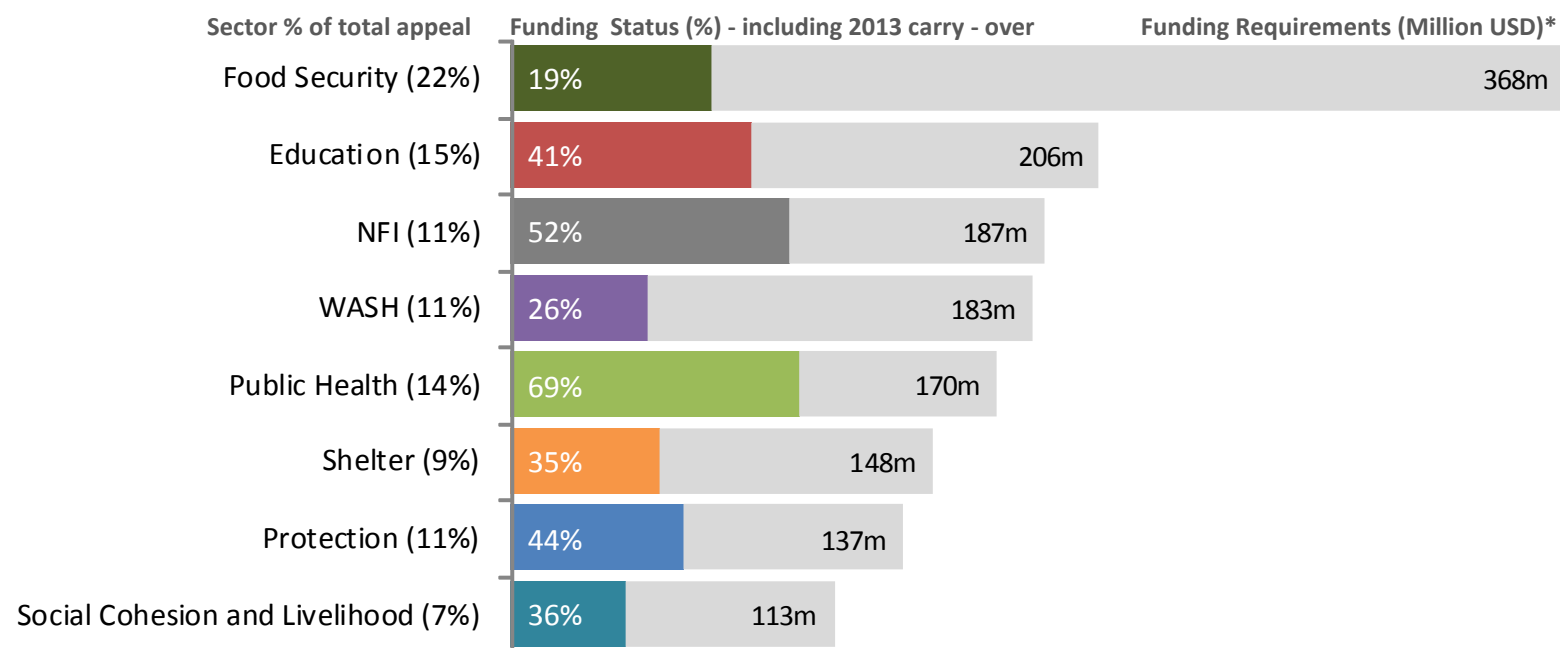
## RRP6 FUNDING STATUS as of 01 June 2014 (including Government of Lebanon)

**23%**  
funded

**USD 1.3 billion**  
funding gap

Official figures from Financial Tracking System

## FUNDING STATUS BY SECTOR



\* Figures do not include Government of Lebanon

## CONSEQUENCES OF UNDERFUNDING

With a 50% reduction in funding, many refugees and vulnerable Lebanese will be forced to resort to harmful behaviour to survive, such as child labour, survival sex, early marriage, skipping meals and begging.

- 172,000 children will not attend school and will be more likely to work or beg, making them even more vulnerable to abuse and exploitation.
- 1,500,000 more people will go unvaccinated, placing them at greater risk of contracting vaccine-preventable infectious diseases, such as polio and measles, and waterborne diseases, such as cholera.
- 800,000 persons will likely not have resources to stay warm and dry during the coming winter, increasing the likelihood of disease and death, particularly among children and the elderly.
- Palestine refugees from Syria will not receive shelter assistance beyond September, affecting tens of thousands accommodated in Lebanon's already overcrowded Palestinian refugee camps.

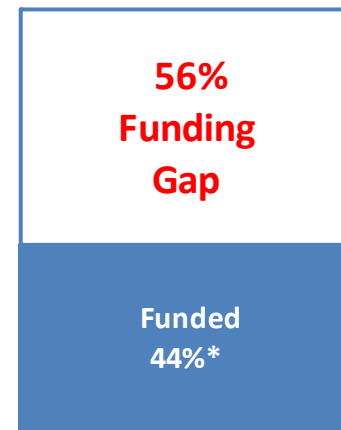


### FUNDING REQUIRED By Humanitarian Partners

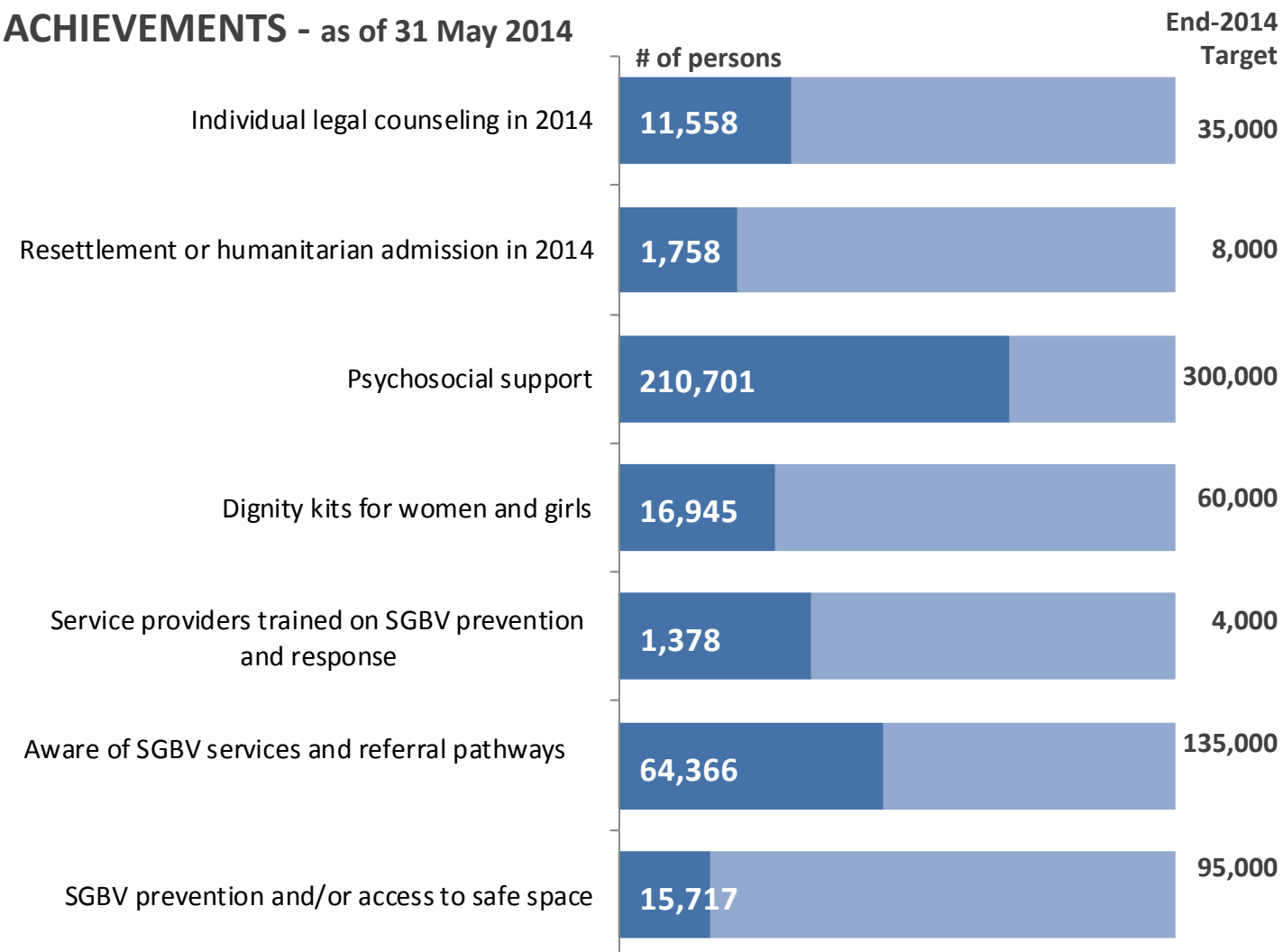


**137** million USD

### FUNDING GAP - as of 1 June 2014



### ACHIEVEMENTS - as of 31 May 2014



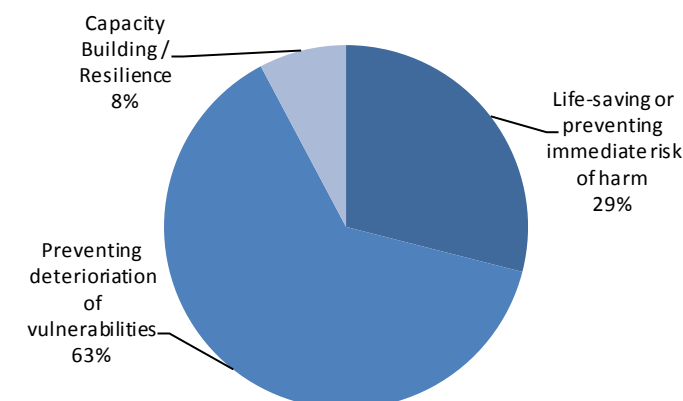
### PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS FOR THE NEXT 6 MONTHS

- Refugee registration and verification.
- Respond to protection risks such as personal security, violence, evictions and access to documentation (including birth registration).
- Disseminate information to promote awareness of services.
- Psychosocial support for those in need.
- Provision of services to SGBV survivors and children victims of violence.
- Establish alternative care system for children in need.

### CONSEQUENCES OF UNDERFUNDING

- Individuals with specific protection needs, such as older people, people with disabilities, women and children, will not be identified leaving them exposed to violence and exploitation.
- Women and young girls will be at greater risk of child marriage, domestic violence and sexual exploitation.
- 20,000 children will not have warm clothing this winter.

### CATEGORIZATION OF ACTIVITIES



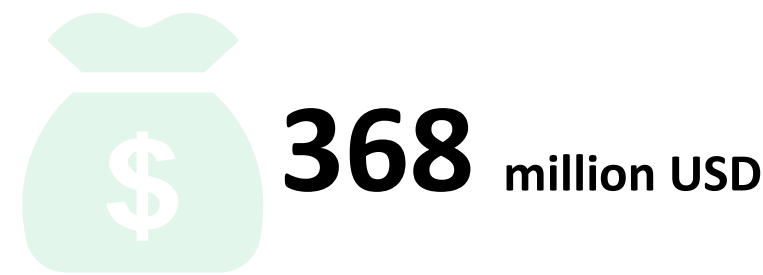
Leading Agencies: UNHCR- David Welin - welin@unhcr.org  
Partners

Detailed appeal data can be accessed through Activity Info—Donors can request access to the database contacting: Famabri@unhcr.org





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FUNDING GAP - as of 1 June 2014

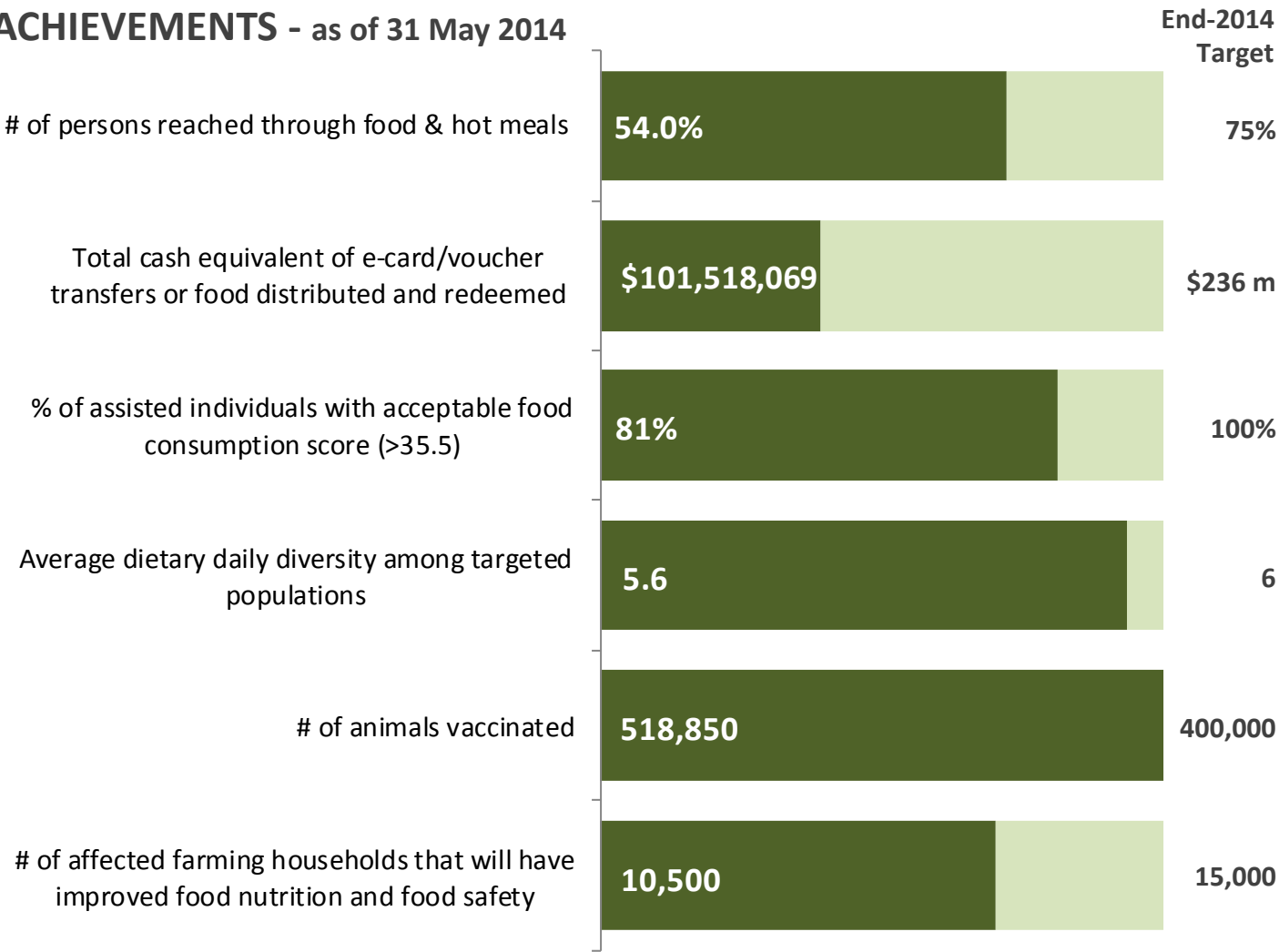


\* Including 2013 carry-over

PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS FOR THE NEXT 6 MONTHS

- 70% of UNHCR-registered Syrian refugees receive food assistance.
- Newly arrived refugees receive a once-off food parcel whilst awaiting registration.
- Vulnerable individuals whose households are excluded from targeted assistance will be considered for assistance on an individual basis.
- Extremely vulnerable Lebanese will receive food assistance through e-cards.
- 55,000 PRS will receive cash for food ATM cards.

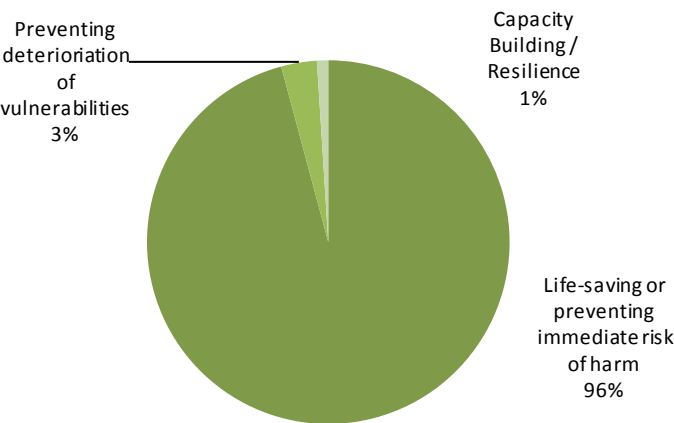
ACHIEVEMENTS - as of 31 May 2014



CONSEQUENCES OF UNDERFUNDING

- Reduction of food assistance will lead families to eat less or borrow money.
- The health and well-being of many refugee children will suffer because of low-quality or insufficient food.

CATEGORIZATION OF ACTIVITIES



Leading Agencies: WFP - Naison CHAKATSVa - [naison.chakatsva@wfp.org](mailto:naison.chakatsva@wfp.org)  
Partners:

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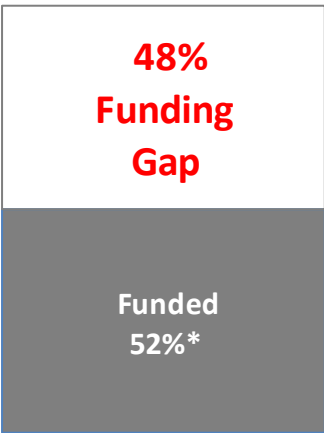


FUNDING REQUIRED  
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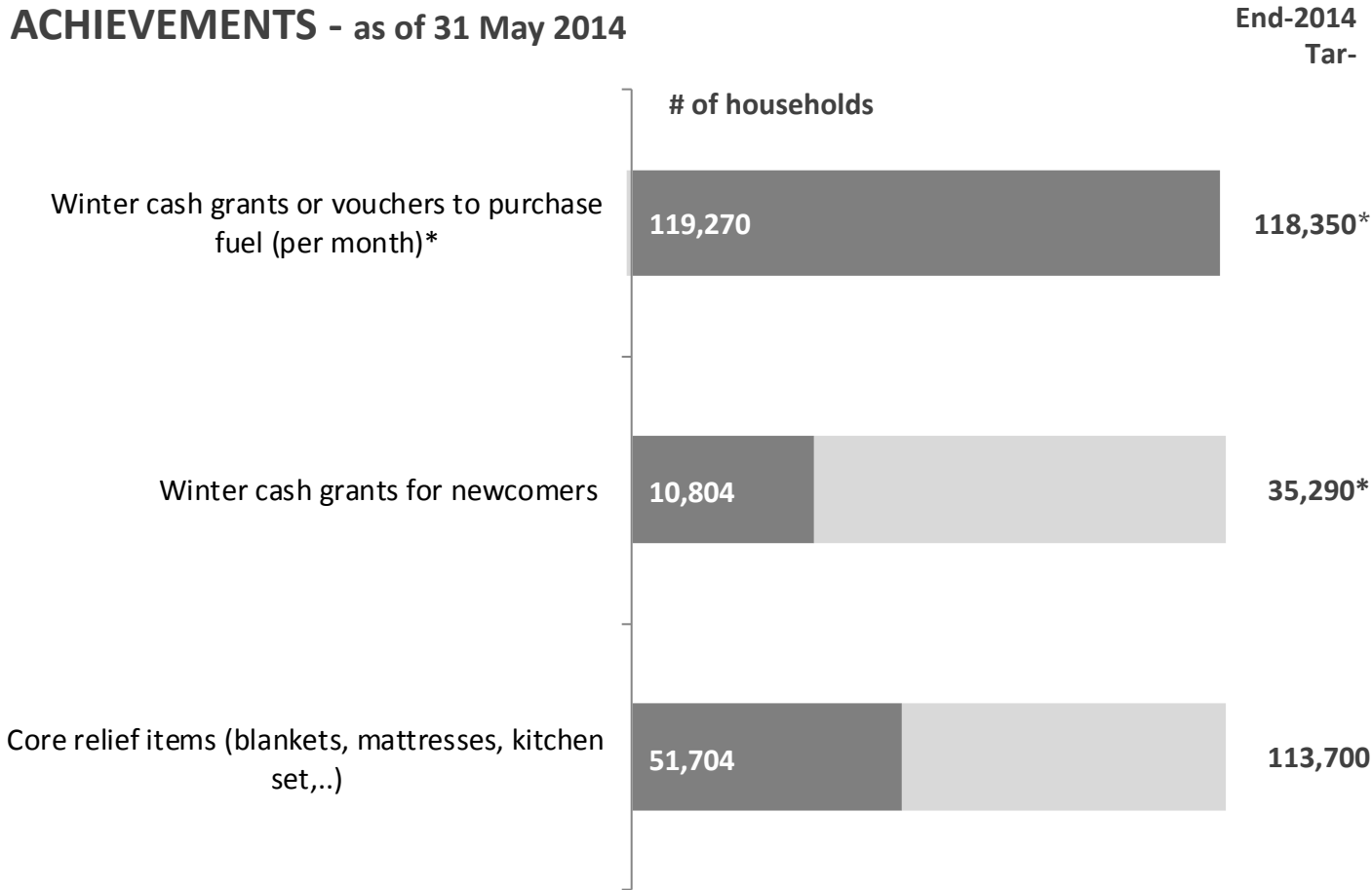
187 million USD

FUNDING GAP - as 1 of June 2014



\* Including 2013 carry-over

ACHIEVEMENTS - as of 31 May 2014



\* Targets refer to January—April winterization response

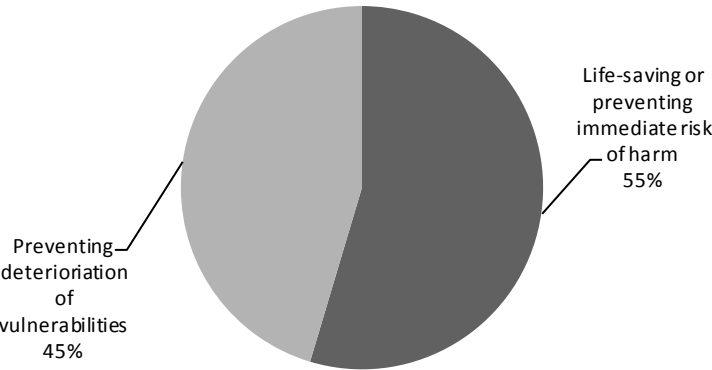
PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS FOR THE NEXT 6 MONTHS

- Vulnerable refugees and Lebanese are targeted for winterization assistance.
- Newcomers who arrive with little savings and no means to support themselves receive non-food items, including for winter.
- Highly vulnerable refugees are given the choice to determine their basic needs through multi-sectoral cash programmes.

CONSEQUENCES OF UNDERFUNDING

- 36,000 highly vulnerable households will not receive cash assistance to cover their basic needs, increasing the likelihood that refugees will resort to harmful behaviour, such as child labour, begging or high-risk and degrading jobs.
- 800,000 refugees with no winter assistance, increasing the risk of disease and death.
- Newcomers with no basic household items, such as mattresses, blankets, or heating stoves.

CATEGORIZATION OF ACTIVITIES



Leading Agencies: UNHCR - Chadi Ghajar—Ghajar@unhcr.org  
Partners

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FUNDING REQUIRED  
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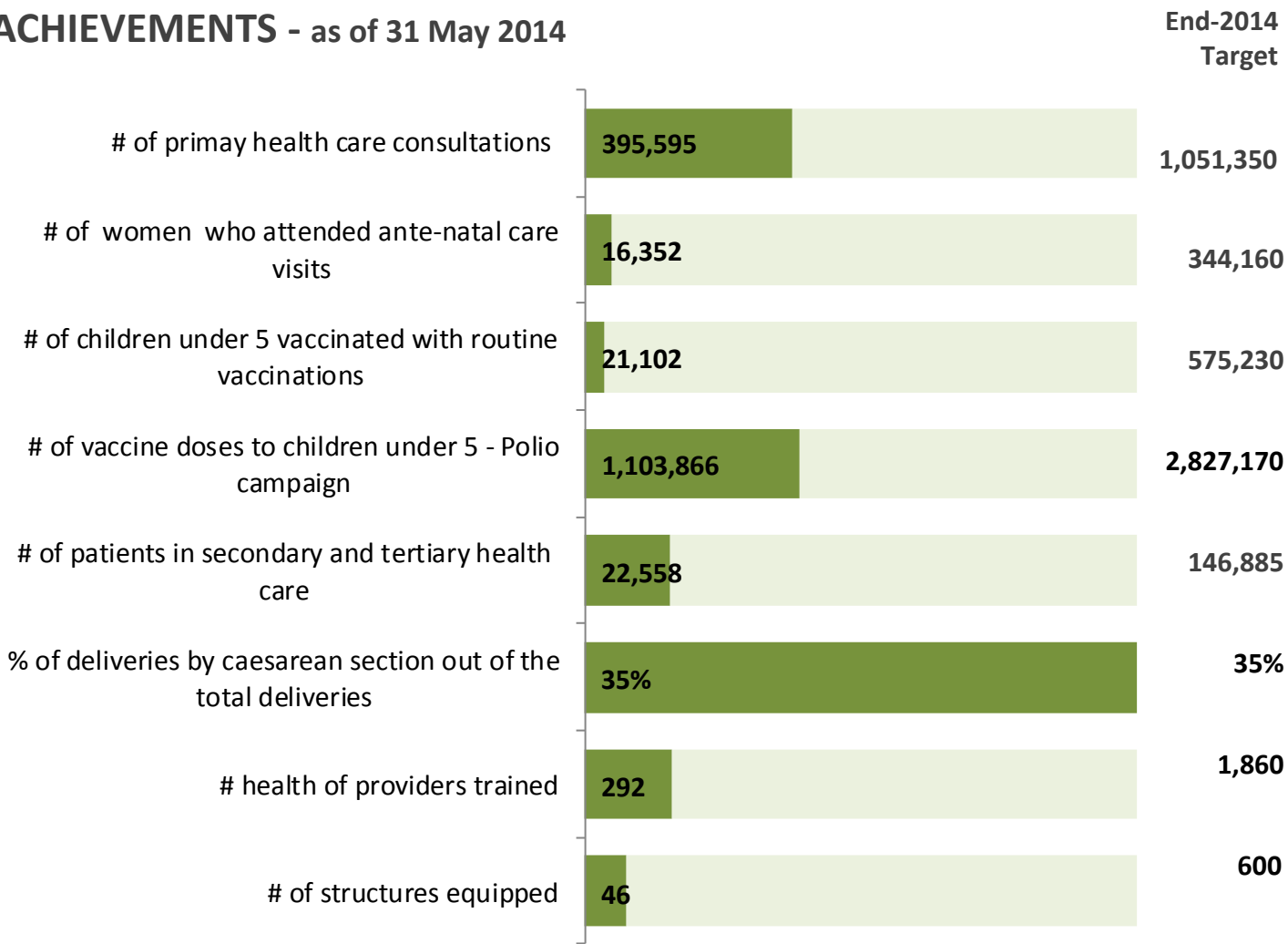
170 million USD

FUNDING GAP - as of 1 June 2014



\* Including 2013 carry-over

ACHIEVEMENTS - as of 31 May 2014



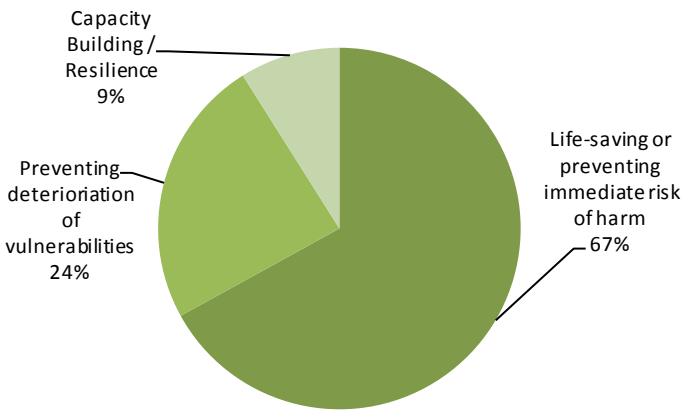
PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS FOR THE NEXT 6 MONTHS

- Increased availability and quality of services in primary health care (PHC) centres.
- Basic health services (including potentially reproductive health, vaccination, child health, chronic disease management, mental health) will be available in primary health care centres serving poor Lebanese.
- Mobile medical units reach remote locations.
- Communities understand that poor feeding habits lead to malnutrition.

CONSEQUENCES OF UNDERFUNDING

- 900,000 refugees and vulnerable Lebanese will not receive basic curative and preventive treatment.
- 50,000 refugees requiring emergency secondary health care will not be treated with potential lethal consequences.
- Many women will not have access to safe delivery in hospitals or neonatal care. Many will give birth in unsafe and unsanitary conditions.
- Children will be at greater risk of contracting preventable diseases, and all will be vulnerable to outbreaks of communicable diseases.
- More vulnerable refugees and Lebanese will die from measles, acute watery diarrhoea, malnutrition and respiratory infections.

CATEGORIZATION OF ACTIVITIES



Leading Agencies: UNHCR - WHO - Frank Tyler - tylerf@unhcr.org - Alissar Rady- radya@who.int  
Partners

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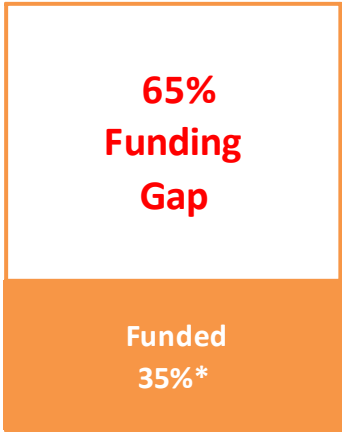


FUNDING REQUIRED  
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148 million USD

FUNDING GAP - as of 1 June 2014

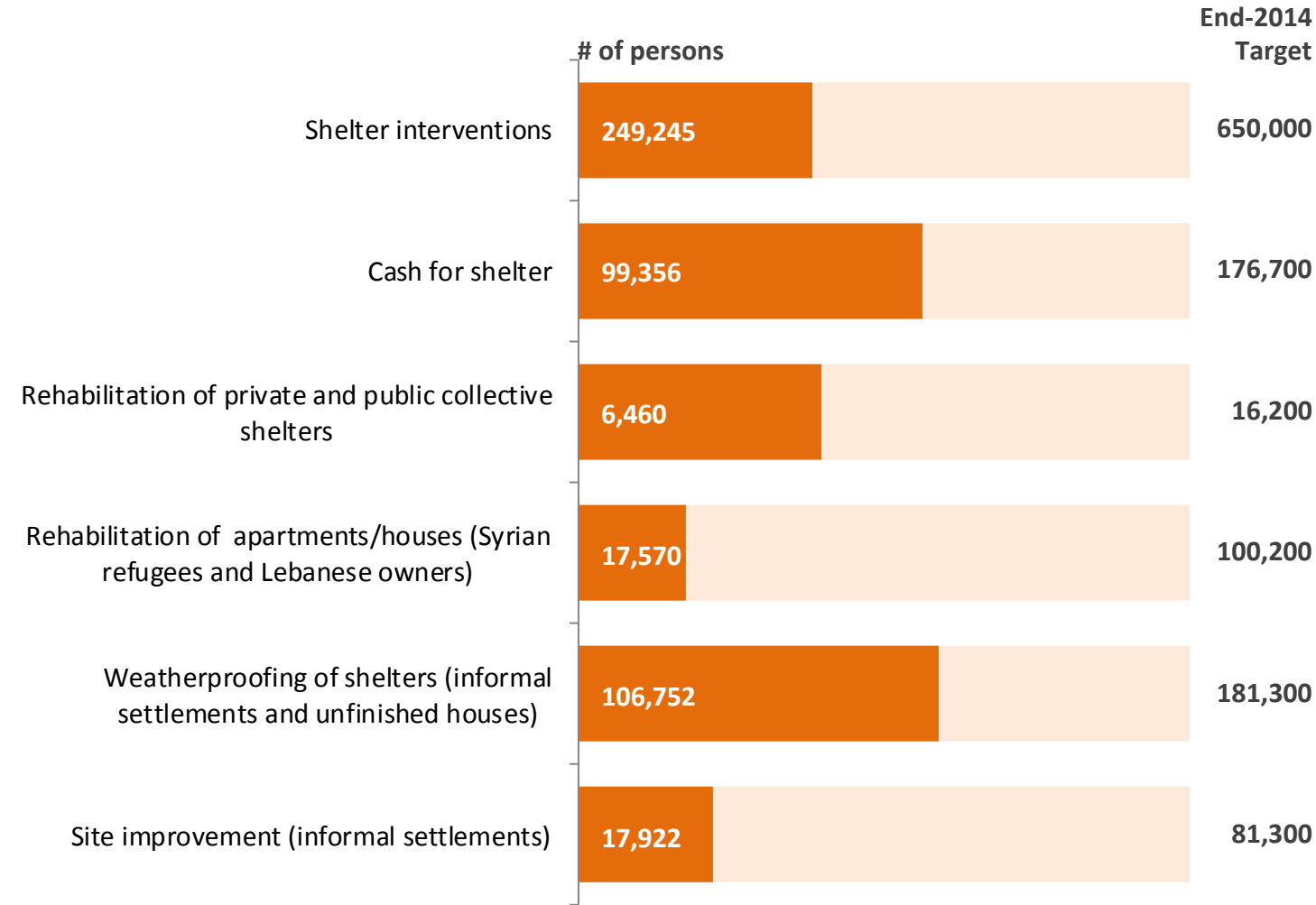


\* Including 2013 carry-over

PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS FOR THE NEXT 6 MONTHS

- Weatherproofing of substandard shelters, including unfinished houses and informal settlements targeting the 40% of refugees living in substandard conditions.
- Rehabilitation of collective shelters and Lebanese-owned houses.
- Site improvements of informal settlements.
- Cash for shelter to cover urgent cases of vulnerable families.
- Rehabilitation of formal tented settlements.

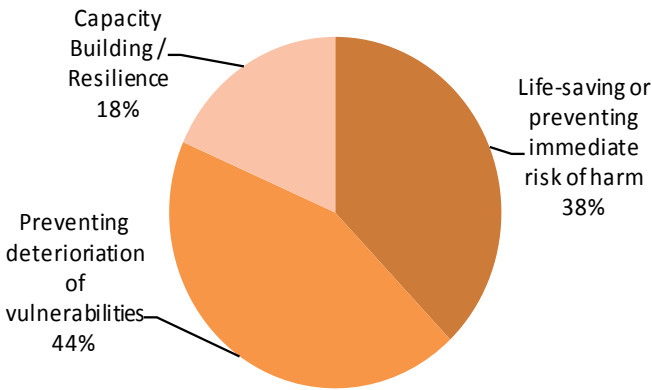
ACHIEVEMENTS - as of 31 May 2014



CONSEQUENCES OF UNDERFUNDING

- 39,000 refugees will live in informal settlements prone to flooding.
- 260,000 refugees will live in substandard shelters with poor sanitation, increasing likelihood of communicable diseases.
- 105,000 vulnerable refugees will be at risk of eviction due to limited resources to pay rent.

CATEGORIZATION OF ACTIVITIES



Leading Agencies: UNHCR - MOSA - Mohamad Mukalled mukalled@unhcr.org; Ahmad Kassem - Kassema@unhcr.org

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Partners

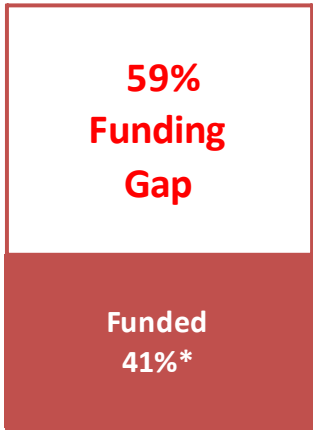




FUNDING REQUIRED  
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FUNDING GAP - as of 1 June 2014

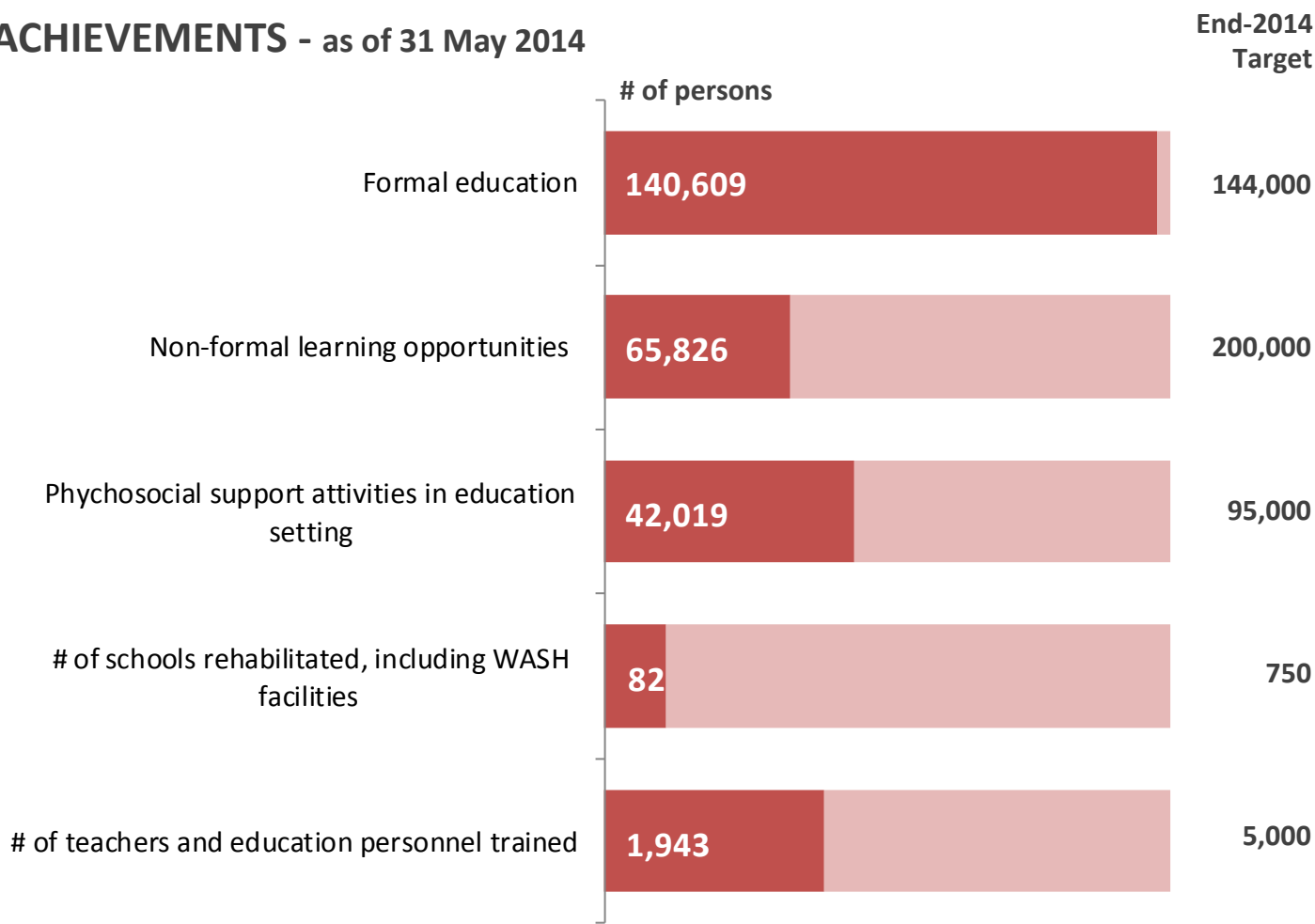


\* Including 2013 carry-over

PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS FOR THE NEXT 6 MONTHS

- Expand access to formal learning through increased enrollment in 2nd shifts in public schools.
- Expand non-formal education to prepare large numbers of out-of-school children to transition into the formal system.
- Development of curriculum for accelerated learning programmes.

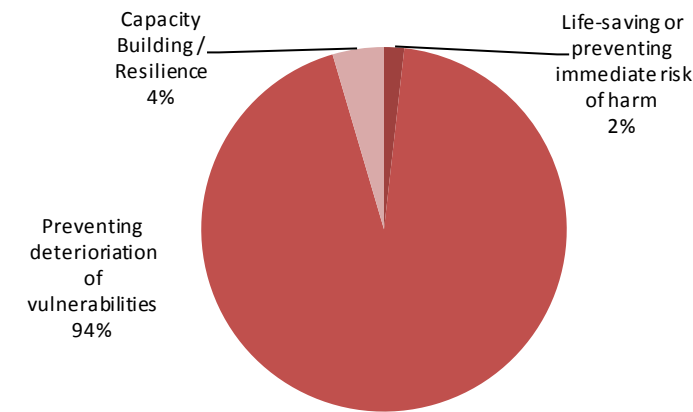
ACHIEVEMENTS - as of 31 May 2014



CONSEQUENCES OF UNDERFUNDING

- 172,000 refugee and vulnerable Lebanese children will not attend school of any kind and may resort to dangerous situations, such as begging and labour.
- Over-crowded schools will diminish the quality of education.
- Schools will not be rehabilitated.

CATEGORIZATION OF ACTIVITIES



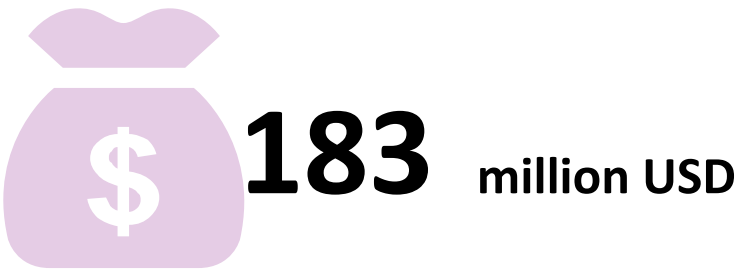
Leading Agencies: UNHCR - UNICEF - Kerstin Karlstrom - karlstro@unhcr.org, Nathalie Hamoudi - nhamoudi@unicef.org

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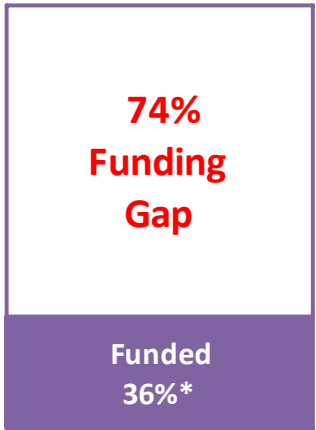
Partners



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FUNDING GAP - as of 1 June 2014

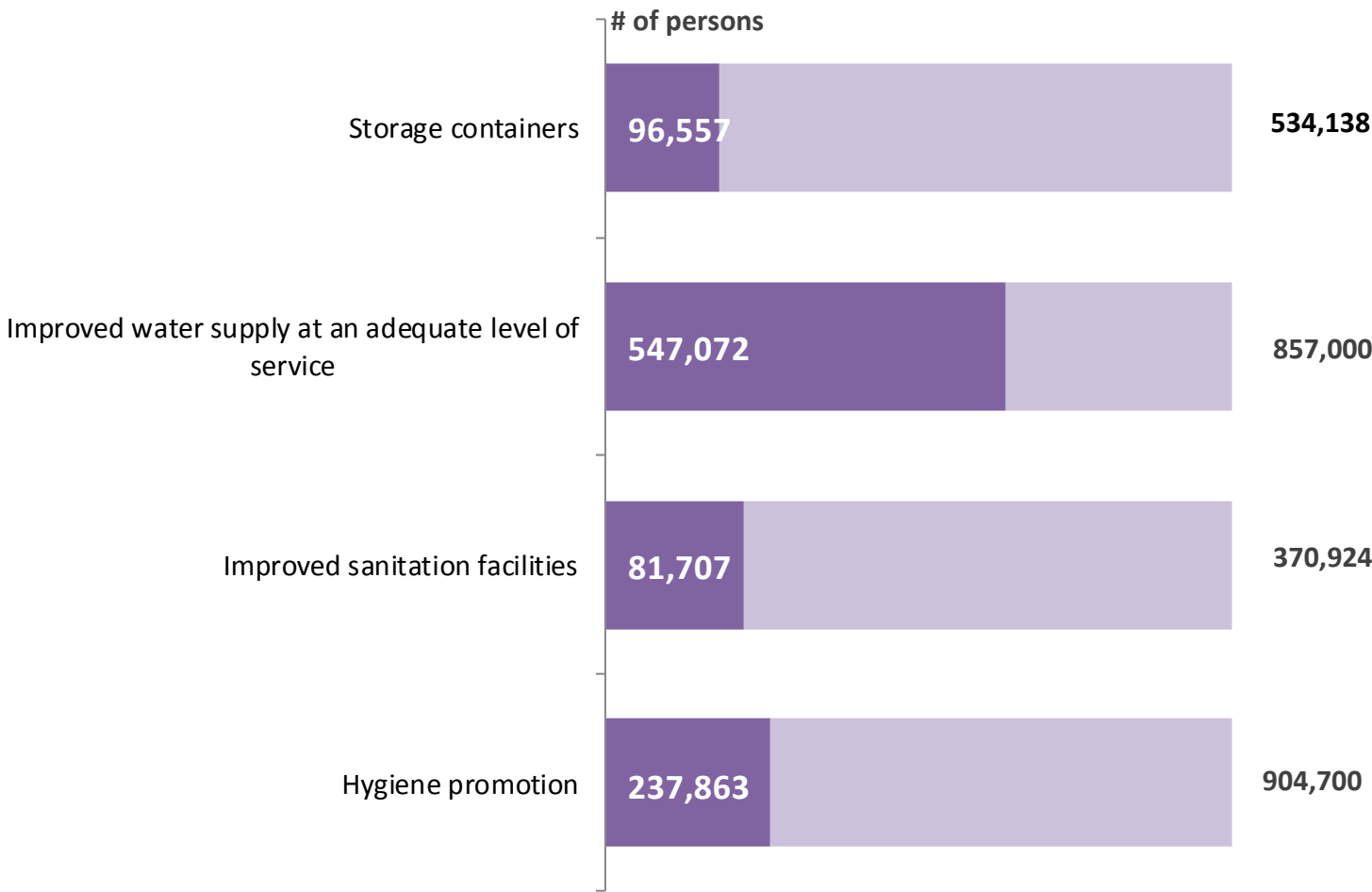


\* Including 2013 carry-over

PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS FOR THE NEXT 6 MONTHS

- Provide water, sanitation and hygiene services, especially in locations with the highest risk of infectious diseases.
- Latrines, water supply, drainage and solid waste collection systems installed in informal settlements and collective shelters.
- Infrastructural improvement to ensure that adequate WASH services reach both Lebanese and refugee communities, especially in urban areas with high demands on existing systems.

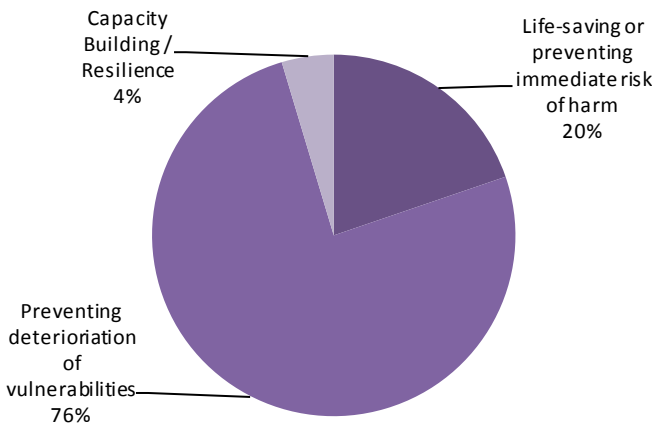
ACHIEVEMENTS - as of 31 May 2014



CONSEQUENCES OF UNDERFUNDING

- Refugees will face increased risk of water-borne infectious diseases, such as diarrhoea.
- In many areas, garbage and human waste will not be removed in a timely manner, exposing refugees to communicable diseases.
- 30,000 people will not have safe drinking water each day for the next 6 months.
- 8,000 people will not have a latrine.

CATEGORIZATION OF ACTIVITIES



Leading Agencies: UNHCR—UNICEF - Ross Tomlinson —Tomliso@unhcr.org—David Adams— dadams@unicef.org

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Partners





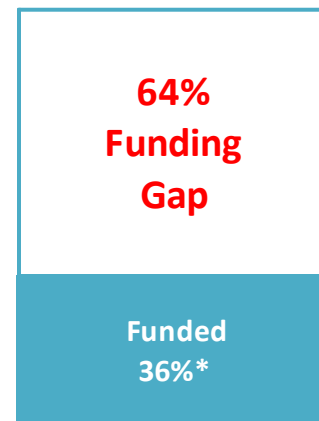


## FUNDING REQUIRED By Humanitarian Partners



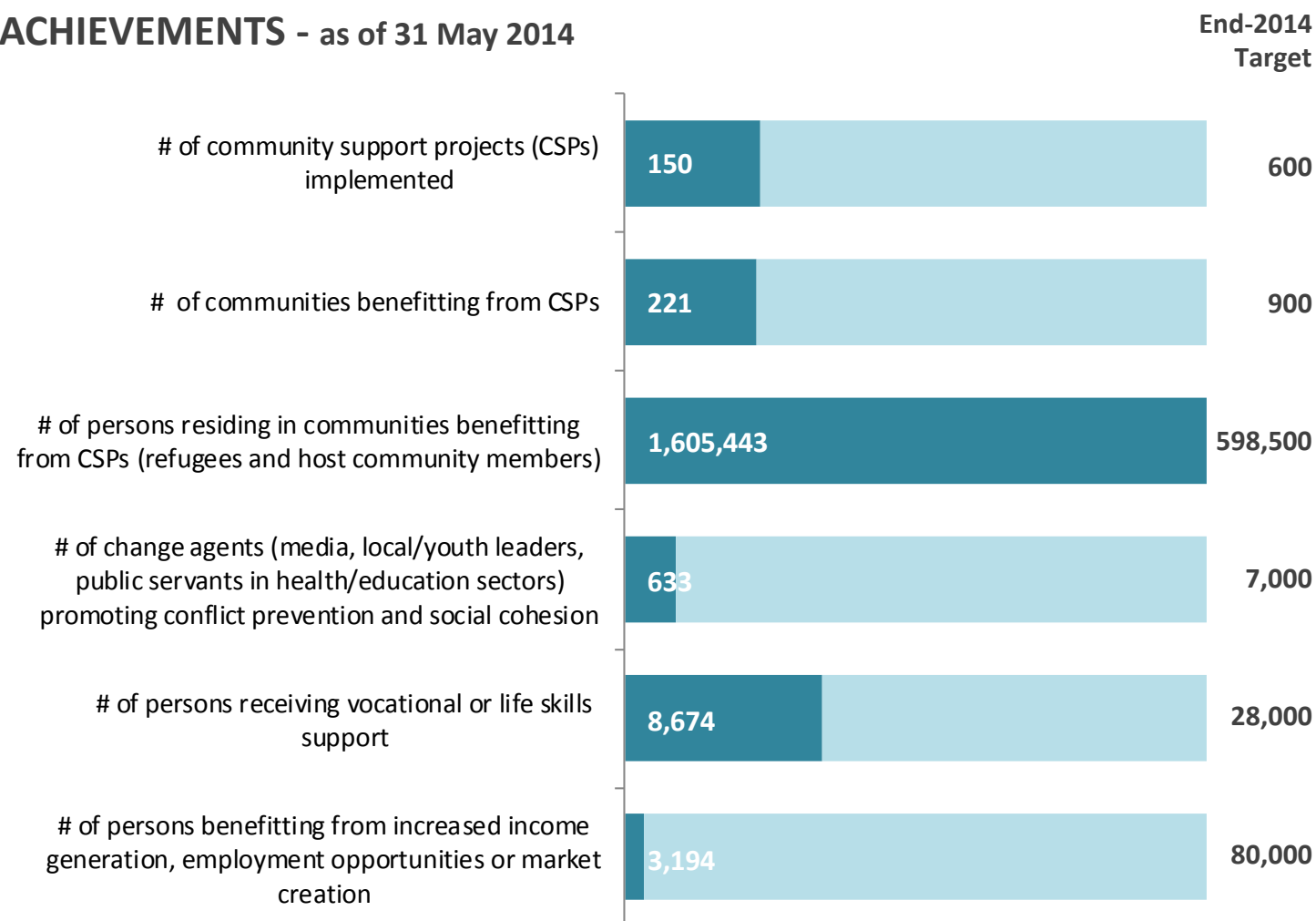
**114** million USD

## FUNDING GAP - as of 1 June 2014



\* Including 2013 carry-over

## ACHIEVEMENTS - as of 31 May 2014



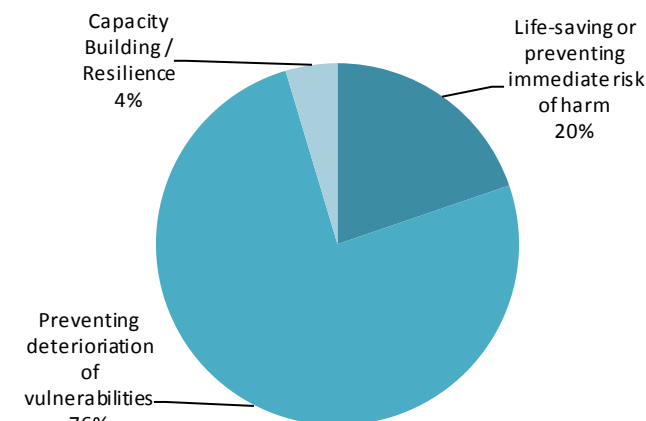
## PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS FOR THE NEXT 6 MONTHS

- Expand mechanisms that help mitigate local conflicts, especially in the poorest areas of Lebanon.
- Mainstream conflict-sensitive and innovative livelihood activities, especially for women and youth.
- Change perceptions of communities towards each other through media campaigns and local leaders.

## CONSEQUENCES OF UNDERFUNDING

- 50,000 refugees and vulnerable Lebanese will not benefit from income opportunities. Personal debt will likely increase, and refugees may be forced to resort to harmful behaviour to survive.
- Host communities will receive less assistance. Tensions between Syrian refugees and host communities are likely to increase as the refugee population increases.
- Additional community support projects will be cancelled. Many of these projects would have allowed refugees and vulnerable Lebanese to access basic services, such as water and solid waste management.

## CATEGORIZATION OF ACTIVITIES



Leading Agencies: UNDP Afke Bootsman—afke.bootsman@undp.org and Bastien Revel - bastien.revel@undp.org

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### Partners

