



IA Donors Meeting – 8th August 2014



AGENDA

- 1. 2015 projections**
- 2. VASyR 2014 preliminary results**
- 3. 3RP status update**



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REGISTRATION PROJECTIONS FOR SYRIANS IN 2015

**UNHCR LEBANON
REGISTRATION UNIT
8 August 2014**

ASSUMPTIONS

- ✓ Security situation in Syria
- ✓ Security incidents in Lebanon
- ✓ Official and unofficial Lebanese borders
- ✓ GoL Policy
- ✓ Flow of Syrians and plans for registration
- ✓ Effect of programs (RST, assistance, etc)

Projections: 2014

- Based on Last 6 months of 2013
- 52,500 Registered/month (2,500/day)
- 60,000 Appointments/month (2,857/day)
- **Total Registered: 630,000**
- **Total end year population: 1,435,835 (2.5% short of RRP6 1.5 M)**

Update on 2014 Projections

❑ To date (January-June)

- 290,215 out of 315,000 total registered: **8% short of projection**
- 374,340 out of 360,000 total appointments requested: **4% higher than projection**

❑ As of 6 August 2014:

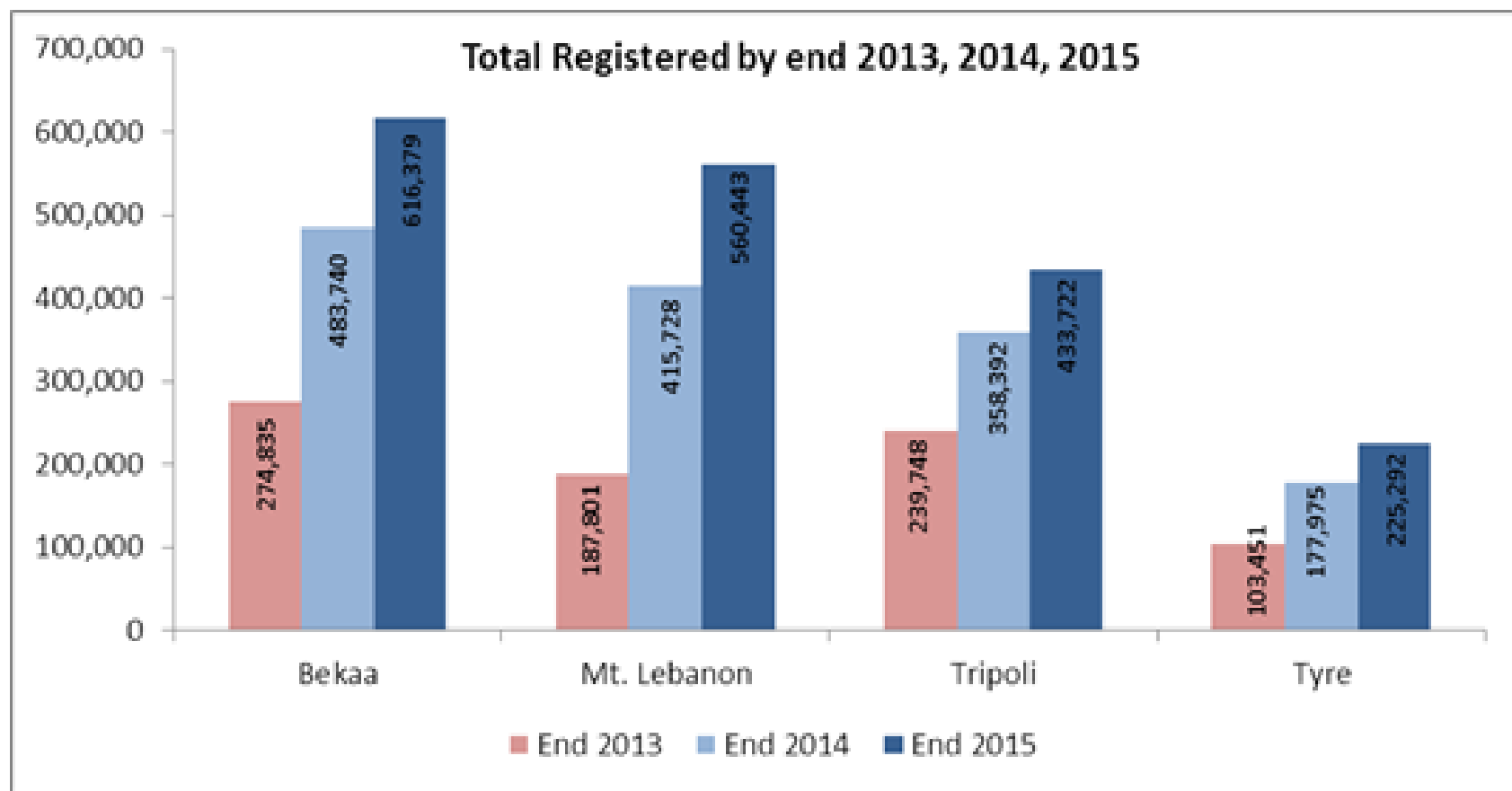
- Reached **80%** of the total population projected by end 2014*
- Reached **76%** of the 1.5M RRP6 projection by end 2014*

** Does not include waiting registration; currently approx. 28,000*

Projections: 2015

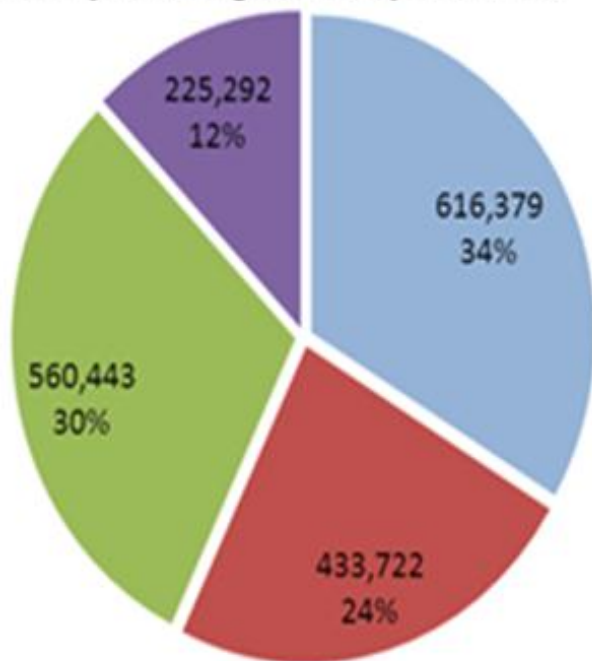
- Based on 35% decrease in new registration & 30% appointments from 2014
- 33,333 Registered/month (1,587/day)
- 42,000 Appointments/month (2,000/day)
- **Total Registered: 400,000**
- **Total end year population: 1,835,835**

Total Population end 2013, 2014, 2015



Distribution of Population in 2015

Total Syrians Registered by end 2015



■ Bekaa ■ North ■ Mt. Lebanon ■ South



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1. 2015 projections
2. **VASyR 2014 preliminary results**
3. 3RP status update



*VASyR 2014

II. Preliminary results



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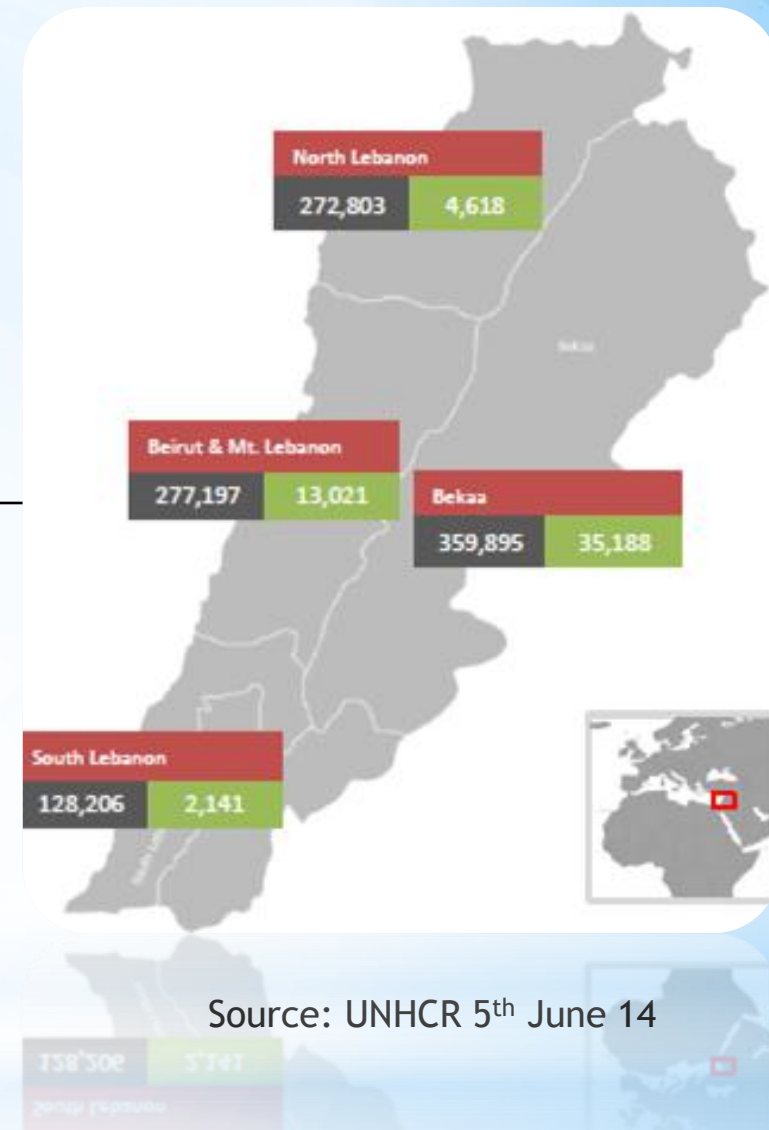
* Last multi-sectorial survey representative at national level: **VASyR 2013**

* Significant **changes in context** 2013-2014

	2013	2014
• <i>Number of refugees</i>	423,495	1,087,814
• <i>Targeting</i>	No	Yes
• <i>Time after the conflict started</i>	2 years	3 years

* What is the **impact** of these factors on the **vulnerability and living conditions** of Syrian refugees in Lebanon?

* UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP joint exercise



* **Rational**

*GENERAL

- * To monitor and evaluate the vulnerability situation of Syrian refugees in Lebanon one year after the original 2013 VASyR.

*SPECIFICS

- * Provide a multi-sectorial overview of Syrian refugees' living conditions.
- * Analyze the main changes found compared to their situation last year
- * Discuss major drivers of these possible changes (if any)
- * Recommend steps forward.

*Objectives

* Population

- * UNHCR registered and awaiting registration Syrian refugees - Included and excluded for assistance

* Sampling frame

- * Representativeness at regional level:
 - * Beirut - Mount Lebanon
 - * Bekaa
 - * Akkar
 - * T5
 - * South (including Nabatieh)

* Sample size

- * 1750 HH
- * 350 HH / region
- * 35 clusters (=locations=villages, towns, neighborhoods) / region
- * 10 HH / cluster

* Methodology I

*Who?

Field data collection by CPs and region

Akkar: REACH/ ACTED

Beirut/Mount Lebanon: REACH & PU

Bekaa: InterSOS, Mercy Corps & WorldVision.

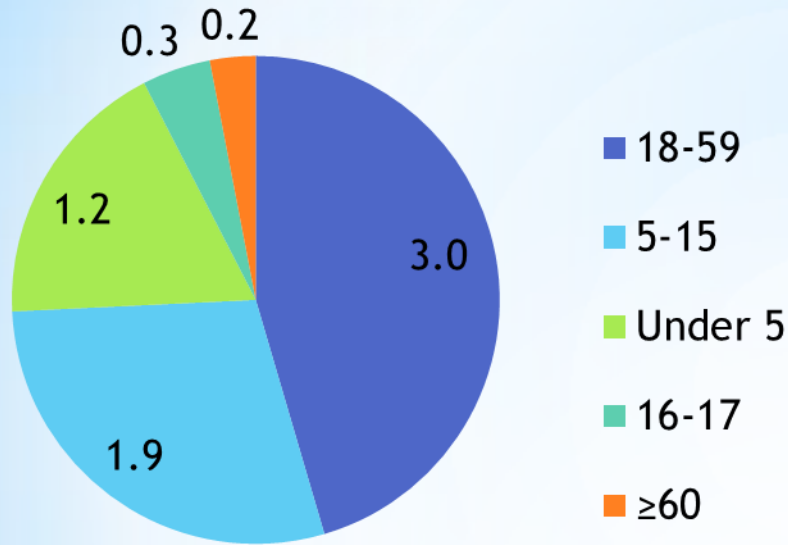
South: ACF, NRC, Sheild

Tripoli 5: Care, NRC and Solidarite International

*Methodology II. Data collection



* RESULTS



*** Average HH size**

6.6; 1 adult less than 2013 (7.7)

6.1 BML - 7.1 Bekaa

*** HH size ≥ 7 = 40% (2013: 50%)**

*** Dependency ratio:** 32% HH have ≥ 2 dependents/ non-dependent
lowest in BML; highest in Akkar.

*** 8% single headed households with dependents** (3% BML - 15% Akkar)

*** 16% were female headed households** (2013: 11%) (10% BML - 23% Akkar)

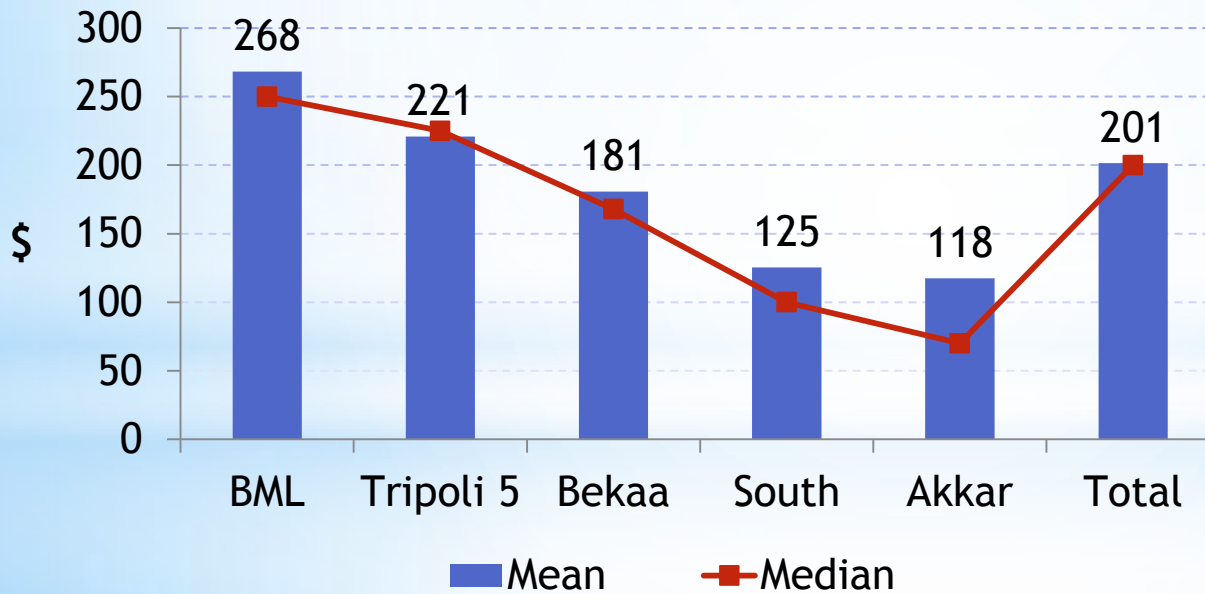
*** HH composition**

* **Apartments (SSU): 59%; Unfinished shelter: 25%; IS: 14%**

* Akkar & Bekaa - less apartments & more IS.

* **82% renting** - mainly unfurnished shelters - Akkar ↑ HH hosted for free

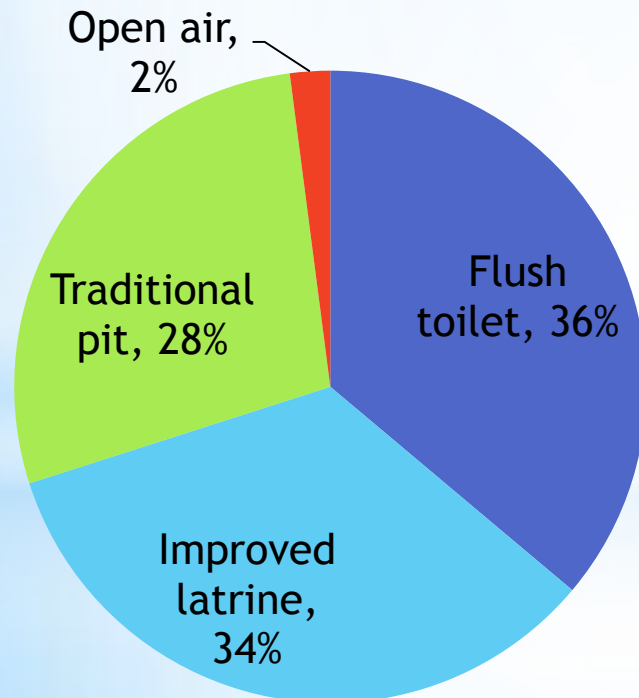
* **50% HH $\leq 7\text{m}^2$ /person; 19% $\leq 3.5\text{m}^2$ /person (↑ in BML)**



* VASyR 2013
 - mean: 250\$
 - median: 225\$

* **Shelter**

- * 33% have no access to drinking water (2013: 28%)
- * 40% have no access to hygiene items (2013: 13%)
- * 12% HH have no access to bathrooms (2013: 6%)
- * 7% of households share bathrooms with 15 people or more



- * 8% of households shared latrines with 15 people or more

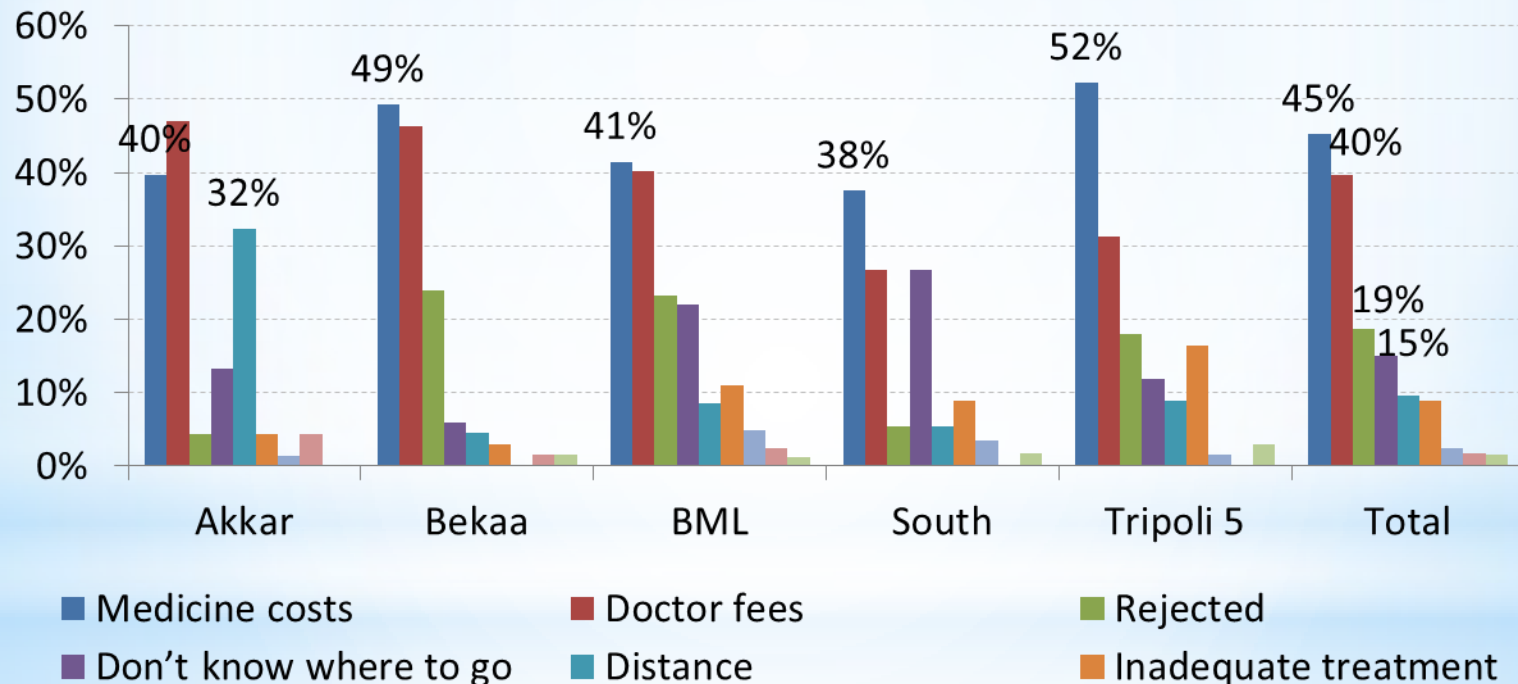


* 12% HH felt insecure; 5% Bekaa - 18% BML

* Most common type was harassment by neighbors : ↓ Bekaa - ↑ T5

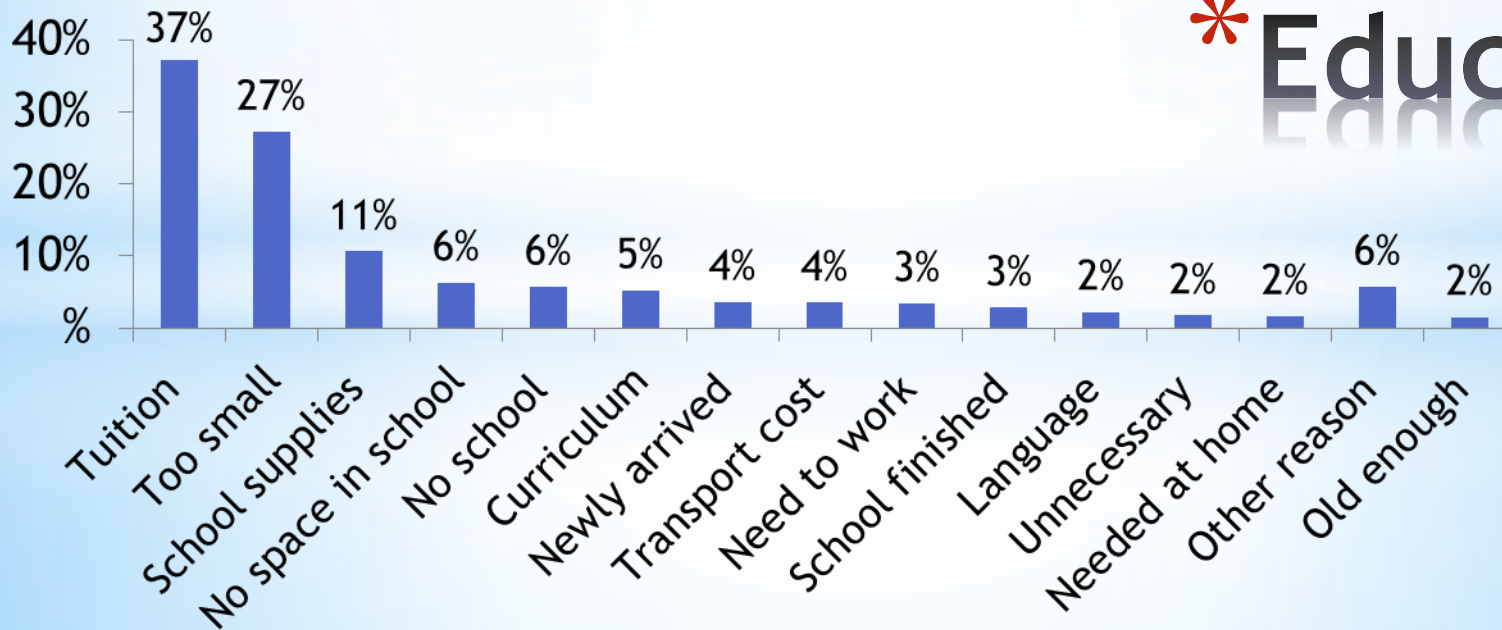
* Assets & Security

- * 72% of households have at least 1 person with a **specific need**
- * 34% of households have at least 1 **pregnant or lactating woman**
- * Nearly 1/3 of HH that required HA could not access to it



* **Reasons why required HA was not received**

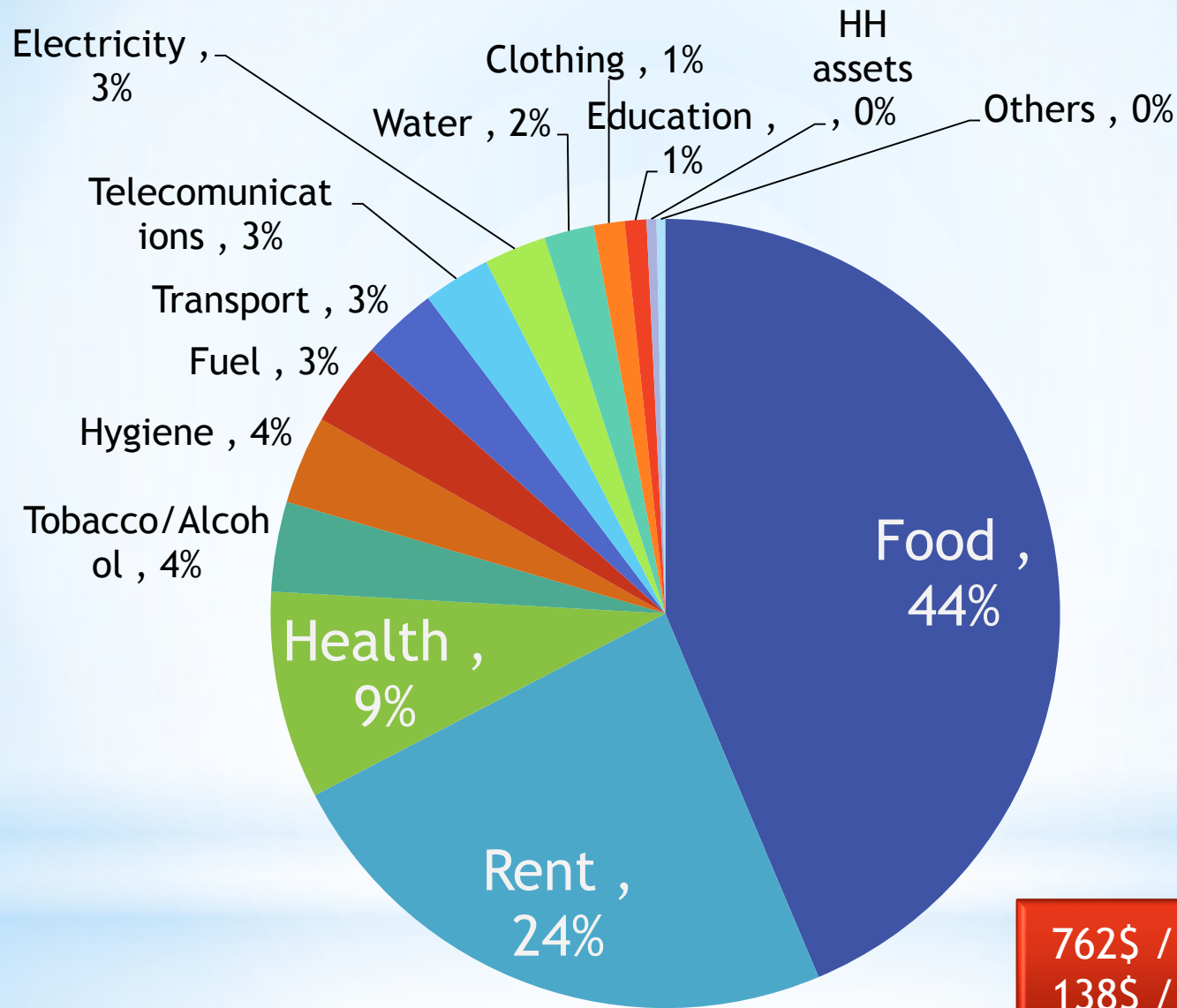
- * 2-3 children **in school age** per HH
- * 66% were **not attending school**
- * 44% have **not attended school for 1 year** or more
- * 16% **moved to the next grade**
- * 6% were **attending non-formal education** activities



* **Education**

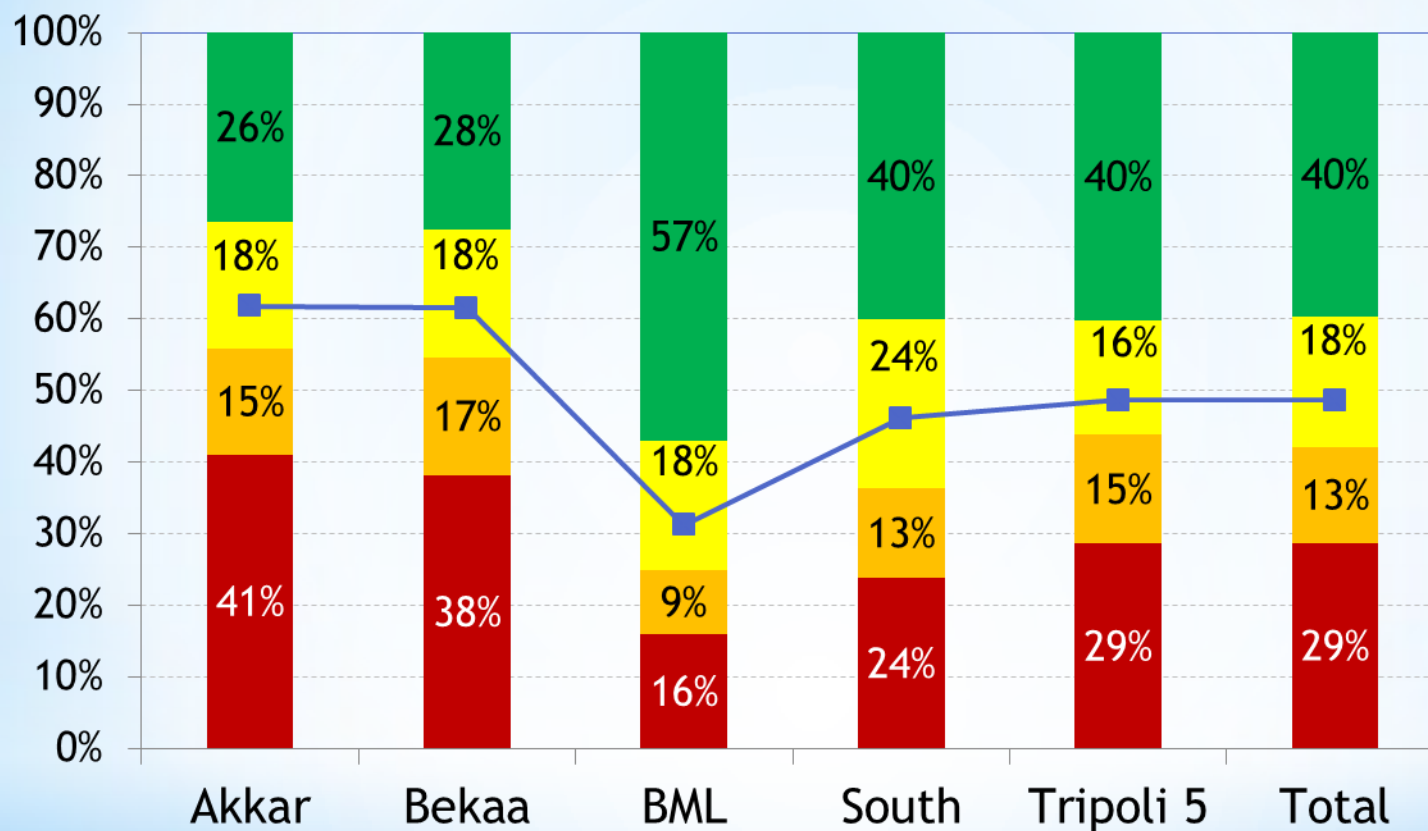


*Expenditures and
food security



762\$ / HH/ month
138\$ / pc/ month

*Expenditures per category



■ < SMEB (88\$)

■ MEB- 125% MEB (106 - 131\$)

■ Below poverty line <3.84

■ SMEB-MEB (88-105\$)

■ >=125% MEB (>=132\$)

✱ **MEB**

- * 762\$ HH monthly expenditure / 20 working days / 20\$ daily salary = 1.9 working members
- * 1 working member / HH = 5.5 non-working members (dependents)

- * **Main livelihood source:**

Food voucher: 40%

Non agricultural casual labor: 29%

Skilled work: 14%

- * **Second livelihood source (79%)**

Non agricultural casual labor (20%)

Debts/loans (20%)

Food voucher (14%)

- * **Third livelihood source (45%)**

Debts/loans (22%)

Food voucher (4%)

Gifts (3%)

- * 26% HH unemployed

- * 31% HH with ≥ 5 dependents / active member

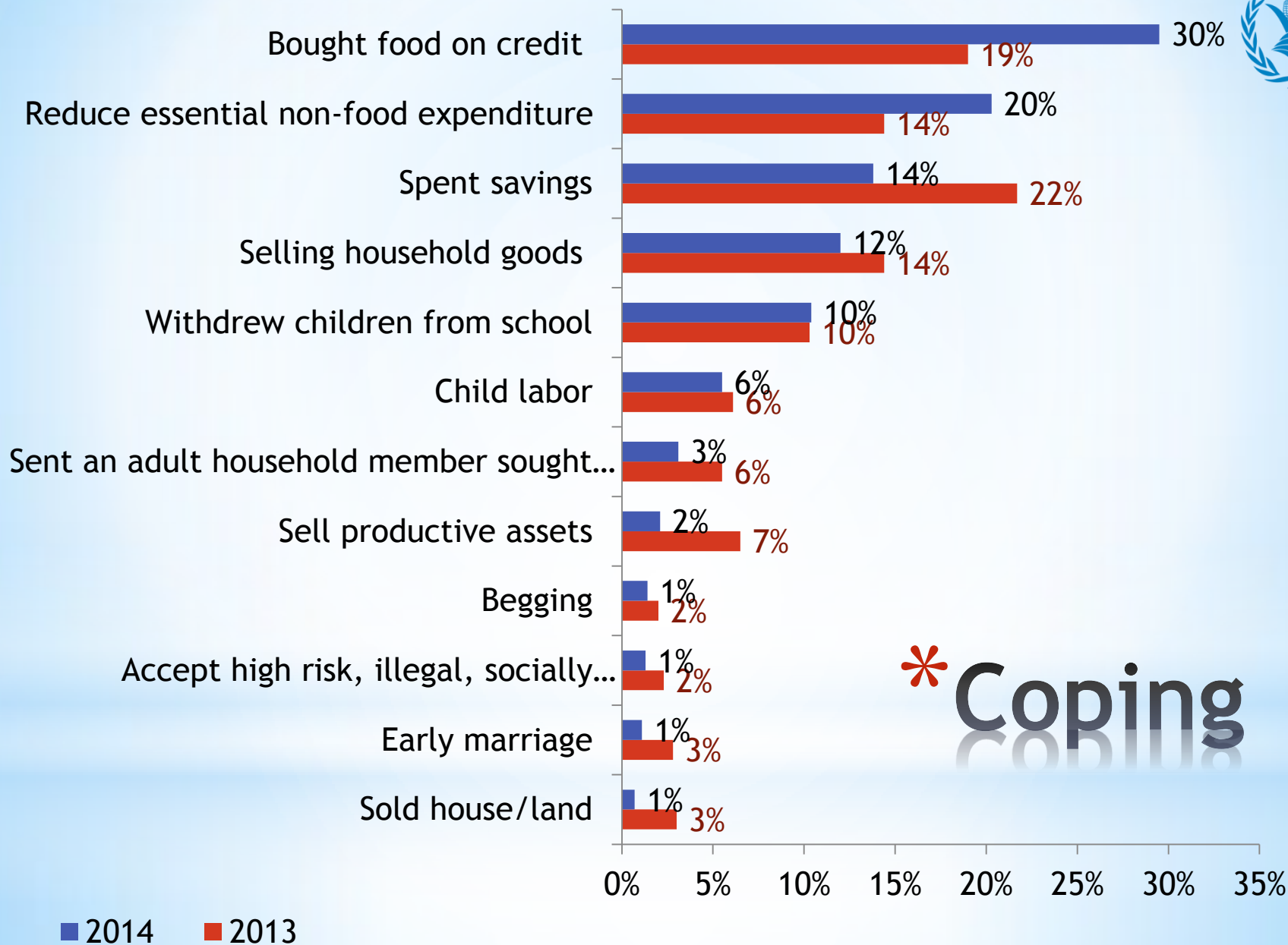
- * 75% employments are casual

- * 21% permanent

* **Livelihood**

	FOOD SECURITY	MILD FOOD INSECURITY	MODERATE FOOD INSECURITY	SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY
Food security	25%	62%	12.4%	.4%
Food consumption	Acceptable	Acceptable with FCRCS	Border line	Poor
	35%	52%	9.5%	3.3%
Food expenditure share	Low (<50%)	Medium (50-64%)	High (65-74%)	Very high (≥75%)
	68%	21%	6%	5%
Coping strategies	No CS	Stress CS	Crisis CS	Emergency
	13%	59%	20%	8%

***Food security**



* Coping

- 82% HH borrowed money or receive credit in the past three months (74% BML - 88% Bekaa) (VASyR 2013: 71%)

- **WHY?**

- 73% HH to buy food (VASyR 2013: 81%)
- 50% HH to pay rent (VASyR 2013: 52%)
- 31% HH to pay health care (VASyR 2013: 25%)

SOURCE

- * 92% from friends or relatives in Lebanon

* **Debts**

AMOUNT

- * Mean = 674 \$ (CI 95%= 620-730\$) (VASyR 2013: 750\$)
- * 50% HH have debt \geq 400\$ (median) (350\$)

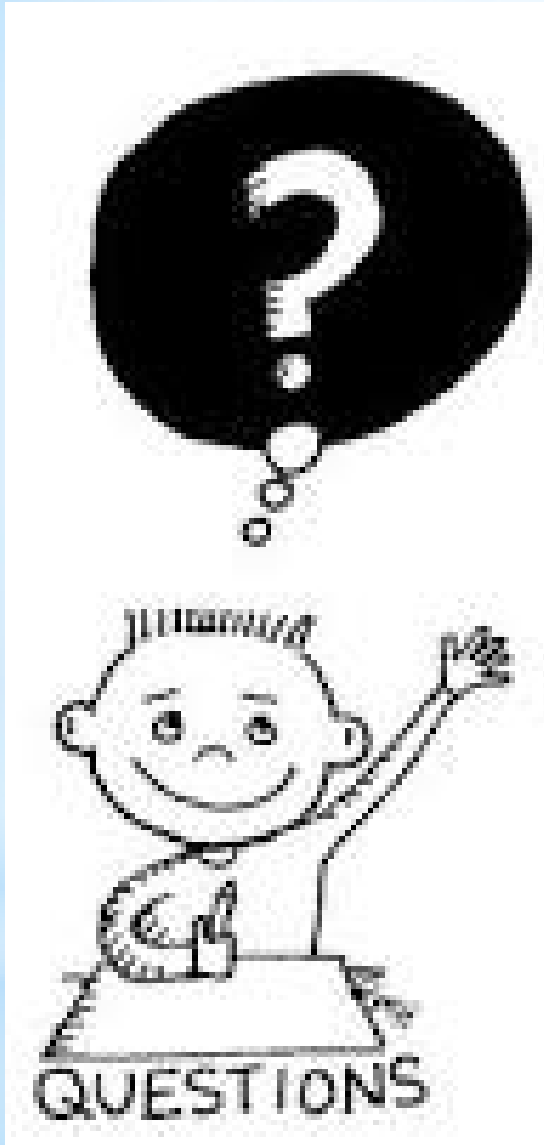


		FOOD SECURITY	MILD FOOD INSECURITY	MODERATE FOOD INSECURITY	SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY
Food security	2013	32%	56%	11.5%	.9%
	2014	25% ↓	62% ↑	12.4% ↑	.4% ↓
Food consump.	2013	55%	38%	4.7%	2.3%
	2014	35% ↓	52% ↑	9.5% ↑	3.3% ↑
Food exp. share	2013	54%	26%	9.4%	10%
	2014	68% ↑	21% ↓	6% ↓	5% ↓
Coping strategies	2013	18%	60%	14%	8%
	2014	13% ↓	59% ↓	20% ↑	8% ≈
Coping capacity indicator	2013	10%	63%	23.7%	3.6%
	2014	10% ≈ ↓	68% ↑	20.4% ↓	2.3% ↓

* Food security



*Thank you



*Questions & comments



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Moving forward to 2015

Guidance Note number 1



1 Objective that means 2 things (2015-2016)

- build the resilience of vulnerable communities and strengthening the capacity of national and municipal delivery systems.
- address refugee protection and humanitarian assistance needs



PHASES

SITUATION ANALYSIS Identifies/Prioritizes Needs	August 15
RESULTS FRAMEWORK Objectives, Outcomes, Outputs	Mid September
BUDGET REQUIREMENTS	Early October



SITUATION ANALYSIS

- 1. General overview of needs and evidentiary basis** (300 words)
- 2. Results achieved to date** (250 words)
- 3. Constraints** (150 words)
- 4. Priority interventions** (with a justification) (150 words each)
- 5. Targeted beneficiaries** (based on vulnerability and with a justification) (250 words)
- 6. Cross-sectoral priorities** (250 words)



EVIDENCE

- Sectoral needs assessments and MSNA;
- 3/5 Ws;
- VaSYR for refugees;
- UNRWA needs assessments for PRS;
- IOM survey for returnees;
- UNDP Mapping of 242 cadastrals;
- OCHA Reach Host Community Vulnerability Mapping;
- UNDP risk mapping to define vulnerability for all population groups



General Overview A - Situation analysis per population planning group and per sector

Situation analysis

- Needs & priority interventions for each population grp.
- Needs of key public institutions in your sector

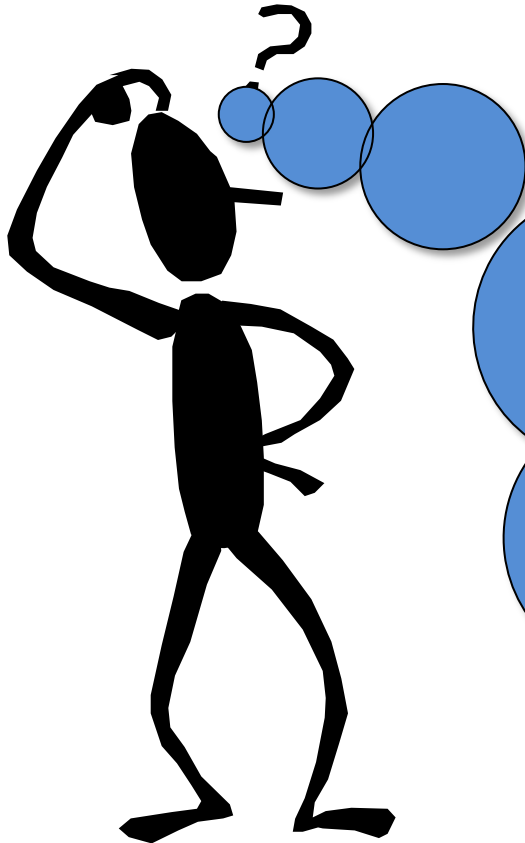
The justification must include information on the way the most vulnerable were identified.

Based on the situation analysis:

- What needs have been identified in your sector?
- What evidence do you use to determine who is most vulnerable from your sectors perspective?



Determining Vulnerability



- persecution based on status
- poverty, hunger, illness
- ratios: refugees vis-à-vis hosts
- inadequate access to services
- capacity of institutions to deliver
- risk of conflict



Results achieved to date

- What results haven't been achieved?
- Who are you reaching and who are you not reaching (by area and population cohort)
- What are the trends of achievements over time?
- Results achieved by key public institutions



Constraints

- What implementation constraints do you face and how do you address them?
- What facilitated or hindered reaching the people you reached?



Priority interventions (with a justification)

For each of the needs identified in section 1.1 B list the top 5 needs based on the following criteria:

- **Magnitude of the impact** (number of persons affected. nature of the threat to their well-being/survival)
- **Is it critical for saving lives? Reducing social tensions?**
- **Cost Efficiency** (“value for money and time”)
- **Scalability and sustainability** of the intervention
- **Nature of the service delivery** (in-kind, cash or through public institutions)
- **Impact on the ability of the service delivery system** to cope with the crisis

By population group and for the relevant public institutions



Targeted beneficiaries (based on vulnerability and with a justification)

- For each population cohort, who is in greatest need of your sector's support? How do you determine them?
- What cadastrals have the biggest needs in your respective sector? How are you determining this?



Priorities w/cross-sectoral linkages

- Use the MSNA matrix on cross-sectoral linkages to identify with other relevant sectors needs and vulnerable groups that need to be addressed jointly.
- Are there interventions that can have a multiplier effect? (It solves 2 things at once -- e.g., solves a basic need + reduces conflict, solves a health problem + a protection problem)



Coordination

- Lebanese Crisis Response section of the 3RP will be initiated by UNHCR and UNDP.
- Planning will continue within the existing sector structure. The UN agency with the strongest development mandate leads on the resilience/stabilization portion.
- UNDP is prepared to provide support to agencies leading on the resilience/stabilization portion,
- UNDP will advise if other sectors would be needed to deliver a resilience response.
- The government leading role in all sectors will be preserved.

Thank You!

