

## GENERAL OVERVIEW

Southern Lebanon consists of two governorates: South Lebanon (Saida, Jezzine and Tyre) and El Nabatieh (El Nabatieh, Hasbaya, Marjaayoun and Bent Jbeil). The area was severely affected by the 2006 war. Whilst the influence of the central government is relatively weak in the South, the private sector and faith and political groups play an important role.



## POPULATION OVERVIEW

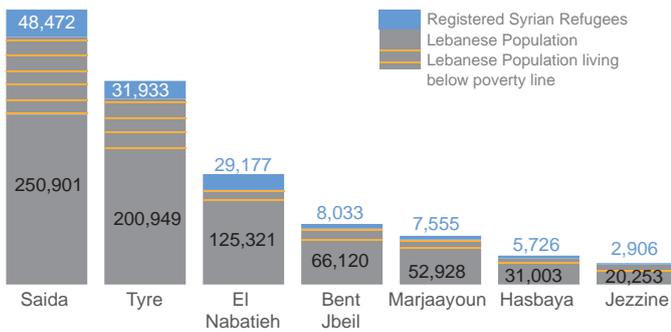
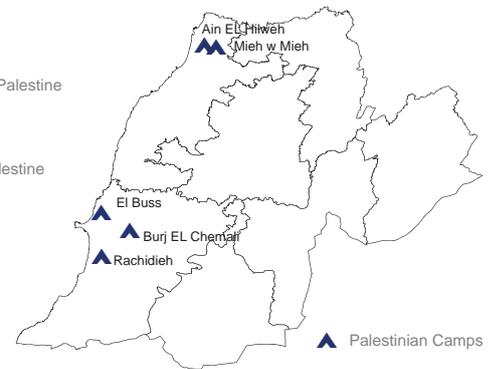
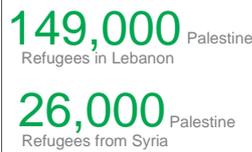
Southern Lebanon has a population of about three quarter of a million with the largest towns being Saida, Tyre, El Nabatieh and Jezzine. The population is mainly Shiite, although there are pocket of other confessions across the area.

Southern Lebanon has seen only a limited number of Lebanese returnees from Syria, with 502 individuals having returned to El Nabatieh and 33 to South Lebanon. With most returnees renting accommodation, their main concern is related to finding a durable shelter solution.



## Palestine Refugees

There are five Palestinian camps in the South (Ein El Hilweh, Mieh Mieh, Bourj Shemali, Rashidieh and El Buss) as well as 23 unofficial gatherings which are characterized by chronic overcrowding and high poverty rates. Most Palestine refugees are concentrated in Saida (73,000) and Tyre (76,000). There are also 16,000 Palestine Refugees from Syria in Saida and 9,500 in Tyre .



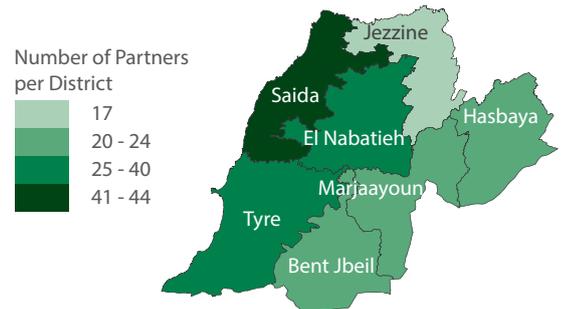
## HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

Inter-agency coordination takes place in Tyre. A large number of charitable societies and local NGOs support the operation especially in Saida where three major NGO platforms representing 61 local NGOs provide assistance with funds mainly from the Gulf.

Most informal settlements are concentrated in and around the Saida and Marjayoun districts, whilst in other areas refugees tend to rent accommodation or live with host families. Many vulnerable families are accommodated in small shelter units rehabilitated by humanitarian actors. Tyre and Nabatieh host some collective shelters. However, the willingness to such shelter solutions is decreasing.

There are a number of Syrian refugees living in Palestinian camps, who sometimes fail to access assistance as they fall between the mandates of UNHCR and UNRWA.

## Humanitarian Intervention



## Security Situation

Although the security situation in the Southern Lebanon has been relatively stable, cross border incidents continue to occur on a regular basis. Anti-personnel mines along the Blue Line and cluster munition contamination also continue to pose a risk.

Access and movements of humanitarian actors have at times been affected by high security measures implemented by the local authorities, communities and other groups. Like in other parts of the country, some municipalities have imposed night curfews to address an increase in security and criminal threats.

## UNIFIL

UNIFIL's Area of Operation covers the area south of the Litani River. Following the 2006 war UNIFIL's mandate was extended to monitor the cessation of hostilities, accompanying and supporting LAF's deployment throughout the South, and ensuring humanitarian access to civilian populations and the voluntary and safe return of displaced persons. UNIFIL has 11,000 international troops and 1,000 civilian staff with its headquarters in Naqoura.

	Education	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH	Food Security	Other	Total *		
<b>Saida</b>	9	8	13	5	13	10	5	9	44	
<b>Tyre</b>	8	6	11	4	14	9	4	9	38	
<b>El Nabatieh</b>	4	2	7	3	10	6	3	4	9	26
<b>Bent Jbeil</b>	5	3	6	1	8	4	1	4	4	22
<b>Marjaayoun</b>	4	2	7	2	8	3	2	5	5	23
<b>Hasbaya</b>	2	3	5	2	2	4	2	5	5	20
<b>Jezzine</b>	1	2	3	2	6	2	2	4	5	17

\* Total number of organizations operating in each district

Social Cohesion Sector
 Livelihood Sector