

April Statistical Dashboard



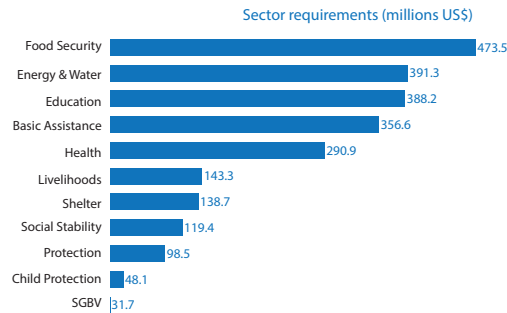
Inter-Agency
Coordination
Lebanon

The monthly dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. Partners in Lebanon are working to: 1) ensure humanitarian assistance and protection for the most vulnerable among the displaced from Syria and poorest Lebanese; 2) strengthen the capacity of national and local delivery systems to expand access to and quality of basic services; and 3) reinforce Lebanon's economic, social, institutional and environmental stability.

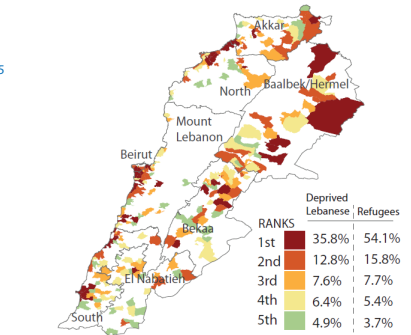
2016 Planning Figures



2016 Funding Requirements US\$ 2.48 billion

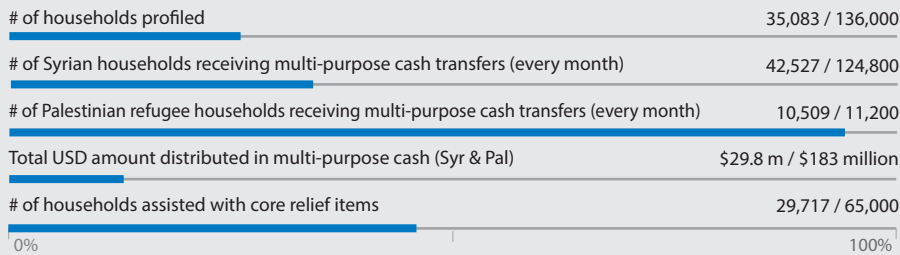


251 Most Vulnerable Cadastrals



Basic Assistance

reached / target



Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)¹ 114 \$/capita/month

Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB)¹ 87 \$/capita/month

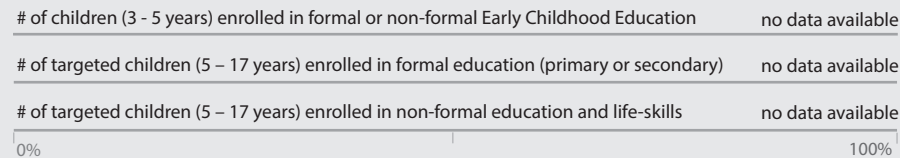
Syrian refugee households living on less than MEB¹ 69%

Syrian refugee households living on less than SMEB¹ 52%



Education

reached / target



School aged Syrian refugee children (age 3-17)² 477,034

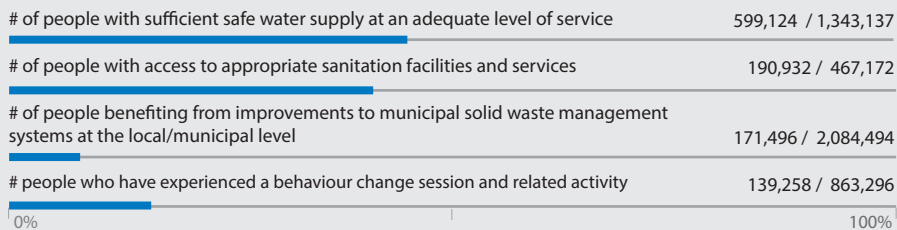
School aged Palestinian refugees from Syria (age 3-17)³ 10,950

of public schools operating second shifts for the 2015-16 school year⁴ 238

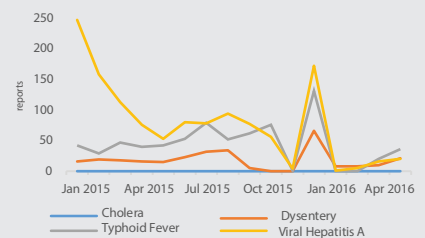


Energy & Water

reached / target

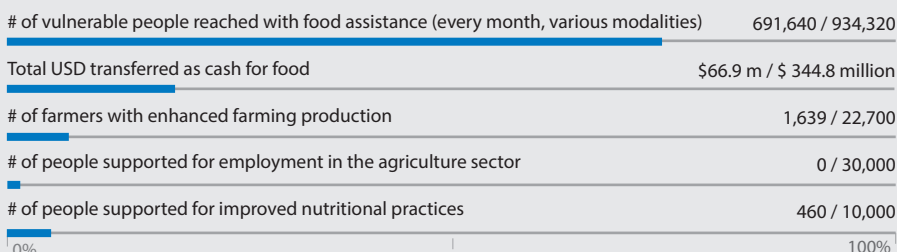


Trends of WASH related diseases from Jan 2015 to April 2016⁸



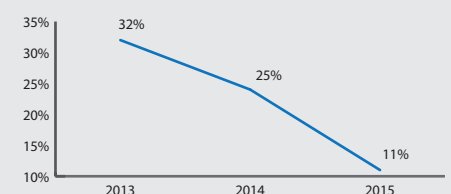
Food Security

reached / target



WFP food voucher amount⁶ 21.6 \$/person/month

Percentage of Syrian households with food security¹





Health

	reached / target
# of primary health care consultations provided	573,056 / 3,204,000
# of persons assisted with their hospital bills	22,044 / 128,500
# of staff receiving salary support at central, peripheral and public health centre level	55 / 283

0%

100%

Number of PHCs in MoPH network	222
The Number of PHCs in MoPH network supported by NGOs	45
# of new PHCs added to the MoPH-PHC network (LCRP 2016 target is 32)	8



Livelihoods

	reached / total
# micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) & cooperatives supported	213 / 1,800
# of targeted vulnerable people working on public infrastructure/ environmental assets upgrading	2,724 / 65,000
# people trained and/or provided with marketable skills and services	4,042 / 54,159

0%

100%

Percentage of Syrian households living below the poverty line (\$3.84 per/day)	70%
Host community members report an increase of unemployment since the beginning of the crisis	90%
Youth unemployment rate before the crisis	34%



Protection, SGBV and Child Protection

	reached / total
# of individuals enrolled for the first time in life skills activities in community centers	5,379 / 17,000
# of individuals who received individual legal counseling on obtaining legal stay documentation	4,982 / 30,000
# of individuals who received individual legal counseling on birth registration	7,995 / 50,000
# of interventions to mitigate protection concerns and ensure access to services (includes referrals)	5,739 / 20,000
# community leaders and gatekeepers trained and/or engaged on GBV	212 / 4,500
# individuals accessing psycho-social support in safe spaces	23,946 / 120,000
# of girls and boys who are survivors or at risk receiving specialist child protection support	2,853 / 8,304
# of girls and boys participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes	68,813 / 152,682
# of individuals (girls, boys and caregivers) reached with community mobilization, awareness or information	127,967 / 402,470
# of people trained on child protection	773 / 2,550

0%

100%

Total registered Syrian refugees ²	1,041,784
Percentage of Syrian refugee who are women and children ²	79%
Percentage of Syrian refugees without legal residency ¹	41%
Percentage of Syrian households with residency permits for all members ¹	28%
Residency permit fee per person (age 15+)	USD 200
Documents required to obtain legal residency (for UNHCR-registered refugees) include:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> certified copies of a lease agreement or real-estate deed; certified attestation from a mukhtar (village leader) that the landlord owns the property; notarized pledge not to work; and proof of financial means or support received. 	
Community-based groups trained and supported to address child protection concerns	280
Referrals of boys and girls from community-based programs to case management and focused PSS programs	727



Shelter

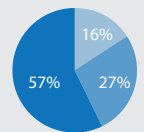
	reached / total
# of people benefiting from weatherproofing or shelter enhancements in informal settlements	44,230 / 285,030
# of people benefiting from rehabilitation of substandard buildings	16,351 / 147,353
# of people benefiting from weatherproofing or weatherproofing and WASH upgrades of substandard buildings	14,925 / 60,566
# people who received conditional cash for rent	3,620 / 57,468

0%

100%

Syrian refugee shelter type⁵

- Apartment
- Substandard buildings
- Informal settlements



Percentage of households living in substandard shelter ⁵	58%
Average monthly rent per household ⁵	USD 200



Social Stability

	reached / total
# community & municipal support project implemented to alleviate resource pressure and reduce tensions	51 / 732
# new dispute resolution and conflict prevention mechanisms established	14 / 32
# youth and children engaged in social stability initiatives	2,244 / 12,550

0%

100%

Number of vulnerable cadastres where population has increased by 50% or more	114
Percentage of municipalities too small to provide any local services	70%
Percentage of host and displaced communities members reporting multiple causes of tensions	55%

Sources:

¹ Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) 2015, <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=10006>² UNHCR refugee data, as of 30 April 2016³ UNRWA, 2015⁴ UNHCR 2016⁵ Interagency Shelter Survey 2015⁶ World Food Programme January 2016 Update, <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=10220>⁷ Interagency Social Stability December 2016 Update, <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=10171>⁸ Ministry of Public Health

MULTIPURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE : WHAT IS IT AND WHO BENEFITS?

Multi-purpose Cash Assistance (MCAP) is provided to the most severely economically vulnerable of the Syrian refugee population. Cash as a modality of assistance aims to mitigate the need of families to resort to negative coping mechanisms by helping them address some of their basic needs, and facilitating their access to goods and services in the market such as additional food, hygiene items, rent, water, clothing, services, etc. Cash grants promote the dignity of households and ensure their freedom of choice.

Cash grants boost the purchasing power of poor families with US\$175 per eligible family of five on a monthly basis. This in turn positively impacts local markets as demand for products increases. MPC grants are given with the understanding that people are free to spend this money without conditions or restrictions according to their most pressing needs. Post-distribution monitoring has revealed that MPC grants are used to compensate for food and shelter needs as well as covering parts of their health and debt repayment expenditures.

\$175
per household/month
MCAP package

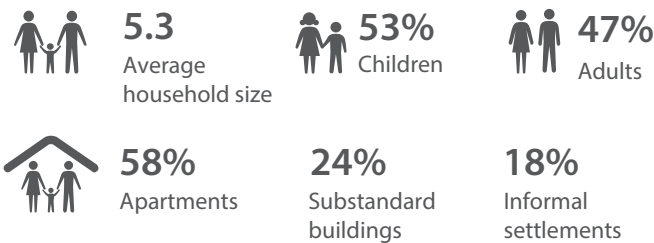
1,041,275
Registered Syrian Refugees¹

272,951 →
Syrian refugees receiving MCAP

42,527
families receiving MCAP

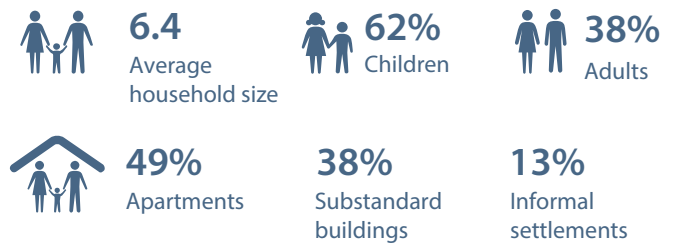
¹ As of 30 April 2016

TOTAL REGISTERED SYRIAN POPULATION²



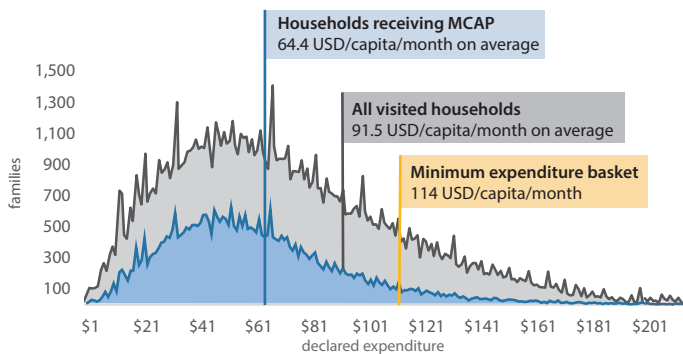
Source: VASyR 2015

SYRIANS RECEIVING MULTI-PURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE

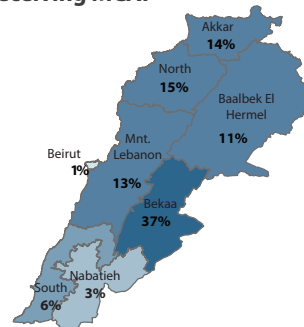


Source: Household profiling results as of 30 April 2016

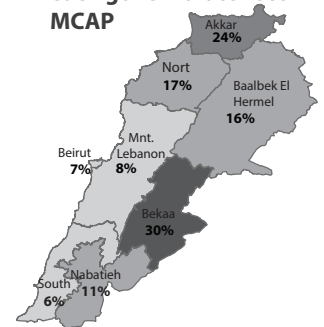
Declared household expenditure per month



Distribution of households receiving MCAP



Percentage of households in each governorate receiving MCAP



CONFLICT MITIGATION MECHANISM PARTNERS BY DISTRICT

The map to the right takes stock of the different 'conflict mitigation mechanisms' established by social stability partners over the past two years. These 'mechanisms' are generally local dialogue committees, gathering key community stakeholders and aiming at defusing tensions, improving inter-group relations and identifying joined solutions to local issues for the municipality, community, or international partners to take forward. The mechanisms are therefore an important potential local resources for partners from all sectors to use in their programmes.

The detailed map of communities covered by existing mechanisms is available here: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/admin/download.php?id=11025> and a summary table on the composition and mandate of each committee can be found here: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/admin/download.php?id=10567>

For more information contact the social stability sector coordinator at bastien.revel@undp.org.

