



LEBANON CRISIS RESPONSE PLAN 2015 **Annual Report**

REFERENCE MAP



LOCATION DIAGRAM



- ★ Capital
- Major Towns
- Waterways
- International Boundaries
- Governorate Boundaries
- Caza Boundaries

OVERVIEW

The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan required US\$1.87 billion (revised from the original appeal of \$2.14b) to

- 1) provide direct humanitarian assistance to 2.2 million highly vulnerable individuals with acute needs, primarily refugees from Syria and
- 2) invest in services, economies and institutions reaching up to 2.9 million people in the poorest locations.

POPULATION IN NEED AND TARGETED

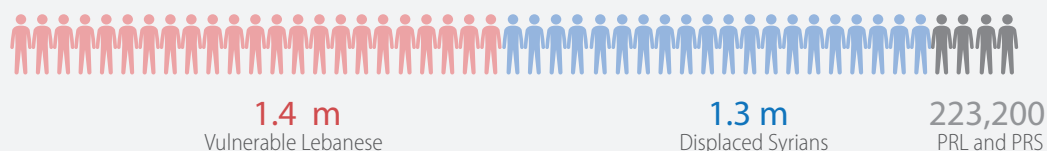
3.3 million People are in Need



2.2m People targeted for protection and direct assistance



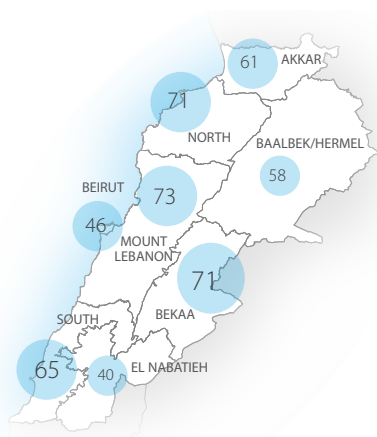
2.9m People targeted for service delivery, economic recovery and social stability



PARTNERS

Number of partners per governorate

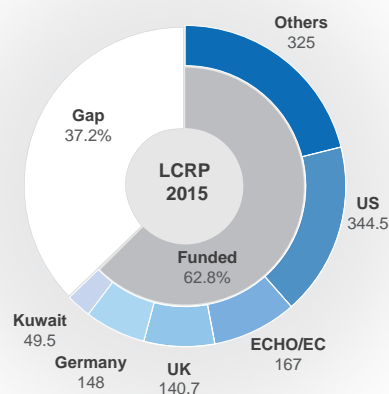
Source: ActivityInfo



FUNDING

Top 5 LCRP 2015 Donors

(in US\$ millions)



Source: UNOCHA FTS as of 31 Jan 2016

The Government of Lebanon refers to individuals who fled from Syria to Lebanon after March 2011 as "displaced". The United Nations characterizes the flight of civilians from Syria as a refugee movement, and considers that most of these Syrians are seeking international protection and are likely to meet the refugee definition. Therefore, for the purpose of this annual report, the terminology 'Syrian refugees' will be used throughout the text except in official infographics and text which are extracted from the joint LCRP.

2015 AT A GLANCE



More than **\$171.5m**
of assistance channeled
through and to public
institutions

919 staff provided to
public institutions



156

municipal and community
support projects
implemented to address
tensions with 55%
women participation



383,700
persons

benefited from
improved shelters



950,000

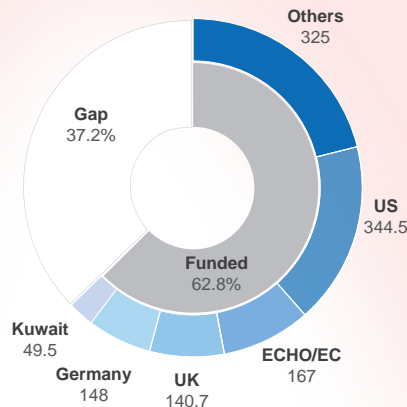
individuals received
winterization support



119,000 women, girls
and boys, at risk or
survivors of violence
participated in psychosocial
support activities

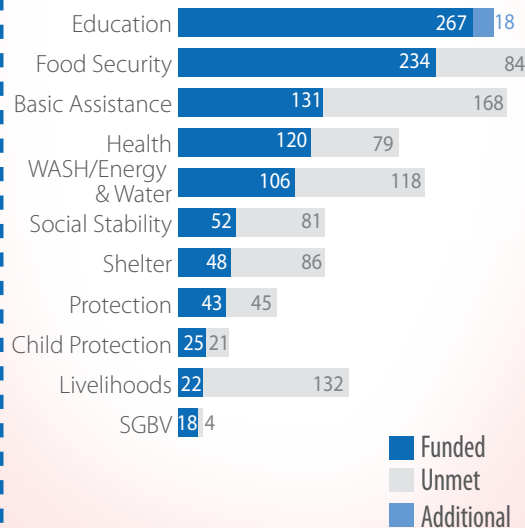
FUNDING

Top 5 LCRP 2015 Donors
(in US\$ millions)



Source: UNOCHA FTS as of 31 Jan 2016

Funding received per sector (in million US\$)



More than
2 million
people benefited
from improved
access to water
supply



1.4
million

medical
consultations at
Primary Health
Centers



326

municipalities
and **32** Unions
of municipalities
received
multi-sectoral
support
packages



158,500 refugee children –
mostly Syrian – were enrolled in
basic education and **197,000**
Lebanese children were supported
to enter basic education



970,000
individuals
reached with
food
assistance

2015 LEBANON CRISIS RESPONSE PLAN STRATEGY

Throughout 2015, the response to the multifaceted ramifications of the Syrian crisis was guided by the 2015-2016 Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP). This two-year strategy, jointly developed by the humanitarian community (United Nations, national and international NGOs and donors) and the Government of Lebanon (GoL), provides an integrated humanitarian and stabilisation framework, aiming to tackle Lebanon's challenges holistically, taking into account the vulnerability of all people affected by the crisis, primarily refugees from Syria.

It aims, on the one hand to ensure humanitarian assistance and protection for the most vulnerable among the refugees from Syria and poorest Lebanese, while at the same time, strengthening the capacity of national and local service delivery systems to expand access to and quality of basic public services. It also reinforces Lebanon's economic, social, environmental, and institutional stability.

The LCRP has three objectives:

I

Ensure humanitarian assistance and protection for the most vulnerable among the displaced from Syria and poorest Lebanese

II

Strengthen the capacity of national and local delivery systems to expand access to and quality of basic public services

III

Reinforce Lebanon's economic, social, environmental, and institutional stability by

- (i) expanding economic and livelihood opportunities benefiting local economies and the most vulnerable communities**
- (ii) promoting confidence-building measures within and across institutions and communities to strengthen Lebanon's capacities**

OVERVIEW OF THE EVOLVING SITUATION AND RESPONSE

Summary

Lebanon has one of the world's highest numbers of registered refugees per capita with over 30 per cent of the country's population being a refugee. The current number of registered Syrian refugees stands at 1,069,111 (as of Jan. 2016), which does not include non-registered Syrian refugees. As of December 2015, UNHCR Lebanon submitted 13,312 Syrian refugees under resettlement and humanitarian admission programs, of which 5,808 were actually resettled. In addition, UNHCR referred 5,000 Syrians to Canada under the Humanitarian Transfer Program. Refugees remain spread over 1,301 communities across the country. There are a further 20,224 non-Syrian refugees registered in Lebanon, 90 per cent of whom are Iraqis, as well as 42,189 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS) registered by UNRWA, in addition to approximately 270,000 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL). IOM and the Lebanese High Relief Commission recorded 5,245 households of Lebanese returnees from Syria (28,574 individuals), though estimates put the number of Lebanese returnees as high as 35,000 people.

The convergence of negative factors such as increased poverty, depletion of resources, some reduction in aid, in addition to a disproportionate socio-economic and demographic impact of the Syria crisis on Lebanon, are leading to increased vulnerability. Yet, the increased support to and through local institutions and the continuation of large scale humanitarian programming has prevented the situation from slipping out of control. Incidents of violence between Lebanese, Syrians and Palestinians remained very limited with no or little impact on programming but should not be underestimated and should be continuously monitored.

2015 marked the first year of an innovative and joint approach between the Government of Lebanon and the international community to responding to the Syria crisis. The integrated humanitarian and stabilization approach of the LCRP allowed for the implementation of programmes to strengthen national capacities to address long-term poverty and social tensions while also meeting humanitarian needs. It underscored the leadership role of the Ministry of Social Affairs and line ministries in the overall coordination of the response.

At year-end, significant achievements have been made towards the objectives of the LCRP. As of December 2015, \$1.17 billion has been mobilized to support the activities of over 100 partners across the country and in all sectors. Over 1.7 million people received some form of assistance as a result of completed activities. Achievements include the following:

DIRECT ASSISTANCE

- Over **2 million** people benefited from improved access to **water supply**.
- At most **970,000** vulnerable Lebanese, Syrian and Palestine refugees received **food assistance** through various modalities.
- **950,000** people received **winterization support** and **\$24m** was distributed as **seasonal cash assistance**.
- **1.4m medical consultations** were provided through 95 Primary Healthcare Center and Mobile Medical Units.
- **689,000** people gained access to improved **solid waste disposal**.
- Almost **400,000** children accessed learning opportunities including 158,500* mostly Syrian children **enrolled in public schools** (first and second shift) and 197,000 Lebanese children** who continued their education in regular first shift.

* In 2015/16 school year, an additional 45,501 children were enrolled compared to 2014/15 school year

** In 2014 fees for Lebanese children were paid entirely by the Lebanese Government; in 2015 costs were covered by the humanitarian sector.

- **556,764** children and caregivers were provided with **basic psychosocial support** through delivery of key messages and awareness raising activities within the community. Of these, **204,202** benefitted from community-based structured **psychosocial support activities and life-skills programming**.
- **6,071 children** at high risk and survivors of violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect received life-saving support through the provision of **case management and specialized services**.
- Over **540,000 children** under 5 years old received **routine vaccination**, over **1,575 children** treated for **acute malnutrition** and **196,001 children** and pregnant and lactating **women** provided with **micronutrients supplementation**.
- **383,700** persons benefited from **improved shelter interventions**.
- More than **37,000** Syrian nationals benefited from **legal counseling** on residency renewal procedure as well as on civil documentation, such as birth and marriage registration.
- **10,000** individuals were enrolled in **rapid income generating activities** creating the equivalent to \$1.6 million additional income.

SUPPORT TO INSTITUTIONS

- More than **\$171.5** million of assistance was channeled through and to **public institutions** and **919 staff** were provided to assist with coordination and service delivery. It includes **\$61.5m** support to municipalities and Unions, and to MoEW and Water Establishments for service delivery and infrastructure, and **\$61.3m** to **MEHE** and schools for education support.
- **244 Municipalities** and **11 Unions** received **capacity building support** to improve service delivery and management of the crisis at the local level. 156 municipal and community support projects implemented to address tensions with 55 per cent women participation. No major incidents of violence between refugees from Syria and host communities reported.
- **326 municipalities** and **32 Unions of municipalities** received **multi-sectoral support packages**. \$8.5 million were invested in 156 municipal projects.
- **57 Social Development Centers** supported to implement the MoSA National Plan for Women and Children in order to **strengthen the national child protection and GBV systems** and the regulatory role of MOSA in the delivery of services.
- **258 social workers** of MoSA were **trained** to implement the food assistance component of the National Poverty Targeting Programme.
- **180 Primary Health Centers** and **26 Government hospitals equipped** with lifesaving drugs material, improved IT, medical equipment, 214 PHCC trained in nutrition screening, 54 PHCs renovated and 2,530 healthcare providers were trained at PHC level. All PHCs were provided with required vaccines and cold chain.
- **400 Accelerated Learning Programme teachers trained**
- **164 new** Micro, Small and Medium **Enterprise/cooperatives established**.

OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

The overall security situation in Lebanon in 2015 continued to be relatively volatile. Several hotspots in the country remained of serious concern, in particular Aarsal in the Bekaa, Baalbek-Hermel governorates, Tripoli in the North, some Palestinian camps such as Ein al-Hilweh, and the area south of the Litani River. Sporadic armed clashes and targeting of security forces continued and included repeated use of explosive devices – although with less frequency compared to the end of 2014. The security situation deteriorated in the north-eastern border town of Aarsal at the end of March with an intensification of military operations related to the al-Zabadani and Qalamoun battles in Syria. The Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) heavily deployed in Aarsal and stepped up their security measures erecting checkpoints inside the town, staging patrols and raiding some Syrian Informal Tented Settlements (ITSs), leading in some cases to evictions of refugees. Some humanitarian activities and presence had to be temporarily reduced in Aarsal when clashes became too intense, although services continued to operate through local arrangements. Insecurity and clashes in some Palestinian camps such as in Ein al-Hilweh camp in Saida on 24 August, temporarily displaced as many as 3,000 people and prevented UNRWA from having full access and movement in and around the camp for several days, which hampered its ability to deliver essential services. Skirmishes and reported violations of the Blue Line in the South took place on several occasions, however the humanitarian impact of these incidents remained minimal. Humanitarian access can otherwise be considered good throughout Lebanon.

The integrated humanitarian and stabilization response, through enhanced UN-Government of Lebanon engagement on the implementation of the LCRP, has contributed to keeping Lebanon stable. In 2015, more than \$171.5 million of assistance was channelled through and to public institutions. 244 Municipalities and 11 Unions of municipalities received capacity building support to improve service delivery and management of the crisis at the local level; and 157 municipalities benefited from municipal service projects. In addition, 180 primary healthcare centers and 8 Government hospitals as well as 96 public schools were rehabilitated and equipped. New dispute resolution and conflict mitigation mechanisms were established in municipalities to promote tolerance and active community engagement. For instance, 1,814 local residents and municipal officials took part in 140 participatory planning processes to identify local priorities. The deployment of Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) coordinators in the field resulted in increased coordination of activities between local authorities and humanitarian actors, and enhanced Government of Lebanon leadership in the overall response.

Notwithstanding progress in some areas, the overall humanitarian and protection situation has deteriorated. This is illustrated by new border entry and

residency regulations for Syrians which have resulted in heightened protection concerns and the risk of increased numbers of Syrians considered illegal in Lebanon. The lack of a framework for non-formal education also limits the provision of alternative opportunities to children, which, despite higher enrolment rates in formal public schools compared to 2014, has left hundreds of thousands out of school or without education opportunities. Reductions in food assistance due to funding shortage, increased levels of poverty, rise in cases of evictions, increase in exploitation and negative coping mechanisms such as child labor have also increased the vulnerability of many households.

The official Government of Lebanon policy to better manage the influx of Syrian refugees into Lebanon and their presence gradually shifted. The Government of Lebanon introduced a set of measures aimed at implementing the guidelines set out in its policy paper of October 2014. These measures entered into force in January and provide that Syrian nationals wishing to enter Lebanon will be admitted based on pre-approved criteria. These criteria include presentation of valid identity documents and proof of purpose of stay in Lebanon, resulting in a significant reduction in Syrians' admissions at the border. In relation to this, the Government of Lebanon directed UNHCR in April to deregister all Syrian refugees who had entered Lebanon after 5 January, date of the entry into force of the restrictions at the border. Then, on 4 May, the Government of Lebanon directed UNHCR to suspend all new registrations of Syrian refugees until a new registration mechanism was put in place. A restricted number of humanitarian exceptions were made, based on a MoSA assessment of persons who were admitted to Lebanon as displaced, unaccompanied or separated children, persons with disabilities, persons with an urgent medical case or persons being resettled. Entry restrictions equally apply to Palestine Refugees from Syria, for whom entry procedures were already introduced in May 2014. Conditions on their entry are not publicly communicated and are applied discretionally. From observations and border monitoring, entry at the border is only granted to Palestine Refugees from Syria with either a verified embassy appointment in Lebanon, or a flight ticket and visa to a third country. Their lack of legal stay documentation limits their capacity to sustain their own wellbeing.

Following the gratis regularization period granted by the Government of Lebanon last year, the process aimed at streamlining the renewal of residency permits has made it increasingly difficult for refugees to meet the requirements. According to the new regulations, Syrian nationals already in country prior to 5 January 2015 and who are registered with UNHCR can renew their residency visa provided they pay a \$200 fees (valid for one year) for each adult above 15 years old, provide a certified "housing pledge", sign a pledge not to work, and show proof of financial solvency. Syrian nationals not registered with UNHCR can renew their residency only if they have a Lebanese sponsor and fulfill the same requirements, with the exception of the pledge not to work. The Government

of Lebanon has taken note of the concerns expressed by humanitarian partners about the increasing number of Syrians with expired residencies, resulting in difficulties accessing basic services and livelihoods opportunities due to limited mobility. This in turn enhances their dependency on external aid. The residency renewal criteria for Palestine Refugees from Syria are pending since the expiration of the last circular in May 2015. According to UNRWA, over 85 per cent of Palestine Refugees from Syria lacked valid residency documents as of September 2015, which increases their risk of being exploited, abused, as well as their exposure to a range of other violations, including gender-based violence. In addition, 700 unregistered Palestine Refugees from Syria children were born in 2014, and a further 500 Palestine Refugees from Syria mothers were expecting, the majority of whom will be unable to complete the necessary steps for birth registration.

Evictions or threats of eviction continued to impact Syrian refugees in Lebanon in 2015. Throughout the year, approximately 24,077 Syrian refugees living in 164 informal settlements and collective centers were evicted across the North and Bekaa. Humanitarian partners responded by negotiating grace periods before eviction notices went into effect, assessed and responded to needs, including by providing temporary shelters in some instances. Eviction presents a challenge for refugees and compounds already existing vulnerabilities. Relocation is often a difficult process given the refugees' limited financial resources and the increasing rental rates observed in Lebanon over the past few years. Many also prefer to remain with extended family members and social connections and close to agricultural lands where they are often employed. In addition to evictions being enforced by municipalities and private landlords, some evictions have been carried out by Government of Lebanon security officials due to security concerns such as proximity to checkpoints or border areas. A regulation was issued stating that refugee settlements should be at least 700 meters away from primary roads. In November alone, 24 evictions by LAF were reported in Zahle, Maallaqa and Dalhamiye areas in the Bekaa and some families relocated to existing settlements while others moved to new sites.

The number of refugees risking their lives to seek better opportunities increased in 2015. An increased number of Syrians transiting from Lebanon to Turkey to reach Europe was observed. This trend peaked in September 2015 when almost 6,000 Syrians¹ were transiting through Lebanon on a weekly basis. The numbers of people using Tripoli port as a point of departure decreased towards the end of the year, reportedly due to bad sea conditions onward from Turkey. This resulted in Syrians increasingly departing to Turkey by air rather than by sea. On the other hand, it remains challenging to identify the scale of movement of refugees already residing in Lebanon. Refugees have reported reduced assistance, limited access to livelihoods, difficulties in renewing their residency, and limited access to education as the triggers for such a decision. UNRWA reported

hopelessness as the driving force pushing refugees to take this perilous trip through the Mediterranean waters despite widespread knowledge of the associated risks. Palestinians are resorting to illegal means of travel since they are rarely granted a visa to Turkey. In addition, some Lebanese youth, in particular from the poor neighbourhoods of Tripoli are resorting to illegal travel to Europe mainly for economic reasons. Assessments conducted in the Bekaa have shown that the majority of refugees are not considering onward travel.

Despite a similar level of funding as in 2014, needs outstripped resources available and led to drastic cuts.

An average of 860,000 vulnerable Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian individuals received monthly food assistance. However, due to funding shortfalls WFP was forced to reduce the individual rations from \$27 to \$19 from January to June and to \$13.5 in July. UNRWA was able to maintain its \$27 monthly cash for food assistance to Palestine Refugees from Syria families. However, WFP increased the value of the voucher to \$21.6, representing 80 per cent of the intended value, from October to December. Therefore, beneficiaries received on average \$18.2 per month instead of \$27, or \$104.7 less than expected over the whole year. These uncertainties have also forced many beneficiaries to adopt negative coping mechanisms. Funding shortfalls also impacted the work of UNRWA, which was forced to suspend its cash for housing assistance for Palestine Refugees from Syria (\$100/family) as of July 2015. This came at a time when they were becoming increasingly vulnerable, with UNRWA cash assistance representing the main source of income for over 95 per cent of them. After weeks of uncertainty, last minute funding in August allowed UNRWA to start the school year as planned.

NEEDS ANALYSIS

A new map was released showing the 251 most vulnerable cadastres in Lebanon which include 67 per cent of the deprived Lebanese and host 87 per cent of all refugees. The map displays the vulnerable cadastres according to a composite index based on deprivation level scoring of households in five critical dimensions: access to health; income levels; access to education; access to water and sanitation; and housing conditions. It overlays this with the Lebanese population dataset from 2002 and the refugee population figures, including all registered refugees and Palestine Refugees in Lebanon. In addition, the map outlines the ratio of refugees to local Lebanese measured by cadastre to highlight the potential degree of population pressure on services and resources. According to the map, 37 cadastres are currently under high pressure (ratio of 1 refugee for 1 deprived Lebanese or more) while 77 others belong to the substantial pressure category (ratio of 3:1 to 1:1).

Despite ongoing efforts, rising poverty levels affect everyone. There are growing concerns over the increasing negative coping strategies and dependence on external aid. Five years into the crisis, people have fewer resources to cope

(1) Official Government of Lebanon statistics

with the consequences of their protracted displacement. Today, almost 1.2 million people in Lebanon live in extreme poverty with less than \$2.4 a day, an increase of 75 per cent from 2014. Initial findings from the 2015 American University of Beirut (AUB) survey 'Profiling the Vulnerability of Palestine Refugees' found that 90 per cent of Palestine Refugees from Syria were found to be living in poverty (35,000 could not meet their basic food and non-food needs), with 9 per cent living in extreme poverty (3,500 unable to meet essential food requirements). Extreme poverty is three times higher for Palestine Refugees from Syria than Palestine refugees from Lebanon. Poverty among Palestine Refugees from Syria is highest in the North (94 per cent) and Bekaa (94 per cent), and lowest in Central Lebanon (77 per cent). Extreme poverty incidence in the North is as high as 15 per cent and 11 per cent in the Bekaa. Based on focused group discussions with some beneficiaries, food security partners report that some beneficiaries had to reduce sizes and frequencies of meals, withdraw children from school in order to work, some resorted to begging, relied on debts and borrowing, sought illegal employment, often of a high risk nature. Extremely poor Lebanese constitute an estimated 10 per cent of the country's population as per the criteria of the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP).

A combination of factors has increased the vulnerability of refugees from Syria and ability to cover their basic needs, particularly shelter and food. These include the lack of legal residency, restrictions on employment opportunities, reductions in assistance and depletion of resources including savings and assets. For most of the refugees, family savings and assets have been drained by years of economic hardship that started prior to their arrival in Lebanon as well as due to limited assistance and access to services. The proportion of Syrian refugees unable to meet their minimal survival expenditures (\$2.9/day) has increased from 29 per cent to 52 per cent from 2014 to 2015. Furthermore, 89 per cent of Syrian refugees are resorting to increasing debt levels to meet basic expenditure needs owing an average of \$842 per household. The rate of moderate food insecurity doubled since 2014 with 23.5 per cent of Syrian refugees living in severe or moderate food insecurity. More than half of refugees are dependent on e-card food assistance as their main livelihood source. Food insecurity also increased by 3.5 per cent since 2014 for Palestine Refugees from Syria with 94.5 per cent food insecure. A survey from the American University of Beirut (AUB) has found that overall food insecurity for Palestine Refugees in Lebanon is the same as 2010, but more households are severely food insecure.

Living conditions have continued to deteriorate for many people. 41 per cent of Syrian refugees are living in substandard shelters including 18 per cent in informal settlements –up from 14 per cent in 2014– and are exposed to avoidable health and safety risks. 98 per cent of Palestine Refugees from Syria are exposed to shelter insecurity, most notably after cash-for-shelter was suspended in July 2015, and over 65 per cent of them are suffering from a combined acute deprivation in health, education and living standards.

This has placed additional stressors on the already precarious situation of Palestine Refugees in Lebanon.

Persons with specific needs face particularly acute challenges. Nearly 20 per cent of registered refugees is recorded to have special needs, from those with specific protection concerns in Lebanon, due to their profile, such as survivors of violence/torture or Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex people (LGBTI). Girls and women are particularly at high risk of violence and abuse and constituted nine out of every ten reported cases of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in 2015, in addition to a consistent increase in the number of child survivors (one in four reported cases). Ten per cent of Palestinian households in Lebanon have at least one family member with a disability, with a strong correlation between disability and poverty in Palestinian communities in Lebanon. Primary information submitted by partners for the Secretary-General's annual report on conflict-related sexual violence, showed that prolonged displacement has increased the risk of GBV for vulnerable people in Lebanon. Overall, it is estimated that 10 per cent of the registered refugee population of nearly 1.1 million is in need of being resettled. In total for 2015, 18,312 Syrian refugees were submitted for resettlement and humanitarian admission programs.

Increased vulnerability impacts refugees and host communities alike due to increased demand on public services and decreasing job opportunities. Lebanese Youth unemployment has increased by 50 per cent since 2011. According to recent studies, a majority of host community members reported a decrease in income in the past 24 months. In 2015, 27,208 Lebanese registered under the National Poverty Targeting Program received basic food assistance on a monthly basis. Host communities and refugee communities reported the availability of employment opportunities as a priority to reduce their socio-economic vulnerability.

Public institutions continued to face increased pressure on their systems. With a population increase of more than 30 per cent since 2011, public institutions as first line responders at the local level and need to be supported. This support is important to ensure that service delivery systems do not collapse and are able to address the needs of both host communities and refugees from Syria. Lebanon currently has 1,108 municipalities, of which studies report that 70 per cent are too small to be able to provide any public services and only 8 per cent provide services in different sectors including infrastructure such as sidewalks, potable water network, road lighting network, road paving, and retaining walls.

RESPONSE CAPACITY

At the end of December, there were 101 partners reporting in the LCRP, compared to 77 at the end of December 2014. The highest concentration of agencies can be found in Mount Lebanon, where 73 agencies operate, followed by North and

Bekaa governorates which are each covered by 71 agencies. The WASH sector has the highest number of partners with 48 agencies operating, followed by Education and Social Stability which each have 40 agencies contributing to these sectors.

Some international NGOs have faced challenges in obtaining multi-entry visas, work and resident permits.

FUNDING ANALYSIS

The LCRP sought \$2.14 billion in January 2015, which was revised down to \$1.87 billion following the mid-year review.

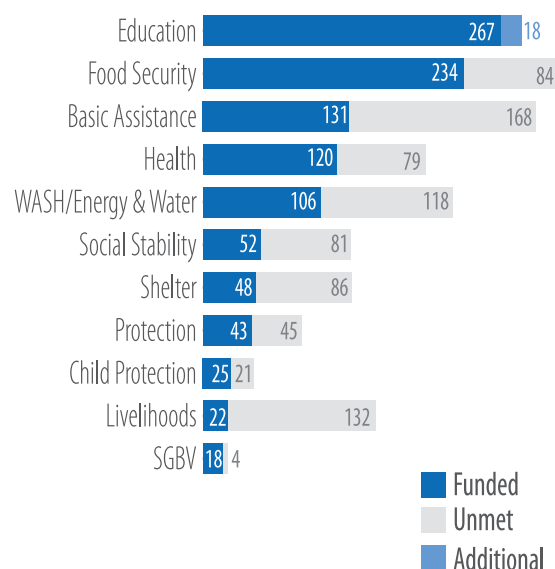
At the end of 2015, almost \$1.3 billion had been contributed as humanitarian funding to Lebanon, of which \$1.17 billion was received under the LCRP, making the revised appeal funded at 62.8 per cent. Lebanon received an additional \$220 million in absolute value compared to funding received in 2014.

The best-funded sectors were Education (100 per cent), SGBV (80 per cent) and Food Security (74 per cent). The two least-funded sectors were Shelter which only received \$47m out of its \$133m requirements or 36 per cent, and Livelihoods which was only funded at 14 per cent.

The 2015 funding included an allocation of \$18 million from the CERF underfunded emergencies window covering six projects in Health, WASH and Food Security which targeted almost 300,000 of the most vulnerable communities in Lebanon mostly in the Bekaa and the North. It also included \$5.66 million allocated under the Country Based Pooled Fund (CPBF) to 31 projects implemented as a priority by national and international NGOs and benefitting 171,450 Syrian refugees, vulnerable Lebanese and Palestinian refugees. The CPBF ended 2015 with a balance of \$13.4 million available, thanks to a generous end-of-year contribution of \$10.3 million from the Netherlands. A new allocation process will be presented in early February.

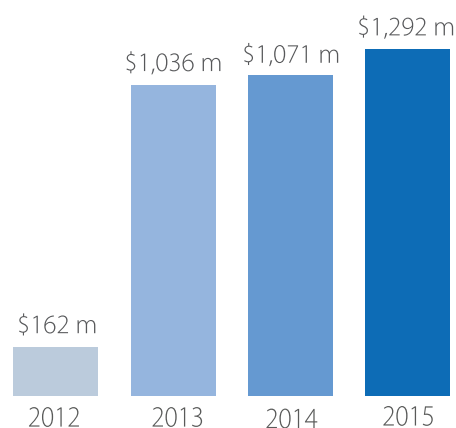
In total since 2012, Lebanon has received over \$3.5 billion in humanitarian funding.

Below is a funding overview per sector for 2015:



Source: Lebanon ActivityInfo

And the total funding received per year since 2012.



Source: OCHA - FTS

ACHIEVEMENTS VS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Strategic objective one: Ensure humanitarian assistance and protection for the most vulnerable among the Syrian refugees and the poorest Lebanese

As demonstrated by the achievements below several thousand refugee and host community families received food and cash assistance during 2015 preventing them from falling deeper into debt within a continuously deteriorating context. The assistance provided through cash, NFI and shelter partners has successfully ensured that refugees and vulnerable host communities stayed warm during the harsh winter months. Close collaboration with the national targeting programme successfully reached an agreement to institutionalize cash for Lebanese by building on the targeting approach already defined by the Ministry of Social Affairs.

PROTECTION

Total number of individuals reached through legal awareness sessions

Target	Results	Status
1,000,000	257,325	<div></div>

FOOD SECURITY

Number of targeted households with acceptable food consumption score over assistance period

Target	Results	Status
1,283,811	74 %	<div></div>

SHELTER

Number of Syrian refugees and other vulnerable groups with access to adequate shelter space

Target	Results	Status
266,232	81,941	<div></div>

Strategic objective two: Strengthen the capacity of national and local service delivery systems to expand access to and quality of basic public services.


The international community invested financial and human resources in strengthening the capacity of national systems to deliver services to refugees. One example of a successful handover of service provision from the UN and NGOs to the government is education where a government led plan –the Reach All Children with Education (RACE) plan - now guides the provision of education through the formal public education system and funding is provided directly to the Ministry of Education and Higher Education. This has increased sustainability of service provision while also building the capacity of the school system by creating a second shift structure that allows the system to expand and contract as needed in a crisis. Similarly, the Ministry of Energy and Water has reactivated its national strategic plan and is in process of analyzing how the plan could be adapted to the current crisis, a practical result of this has been the design of hydrological studies that eventually will allow for sustainable water provision where wells replace water trucking.

CHILD PROTECTION 		
Number of boys and girls that have access to services aimed at preventing, mitigating and addressing the impact of violence, exploitation, abuse on them and build their resilience		
Target	Results	Status
357,072	164,837	<div></div>

HEALTH 		
Number of vulnerable population accessing primary health care services		
Target	Results	Status
2,448,565	1,399,052	<div></div>

EDUCATION 		
Number of boys and girls accessing learning		
Target	Results	Status
603,348	410,662 *	<div></div>
* Including 170,000 Lebanese children supported in formal education, that were not originally planned for.		

SGBV 		
Number of SDCs and national organizations providing quality SGBV prevention and response services according to international standards		
Target	Results	Status
31	36	<div></div>

WASH 		
Number of vulnerable population accessing safe and equitable water		
Target	Results	Status
2,800,000	2,037,118	<div></div>

Strategic objective three: Reinforce Lebanon's economic, social, environmental, and institutional stability

A total of 87 per cent of the vulnerable cadastres in Lebanon received support to preserve stability, decrease tensions and relieve resource pressure in 2015. No major incidents of violent conflict were reported throughout the year, and dispute resolution and conflict mitigation mechanisms continue their work in fostering positive social relations within communities. More than 100 municipalities as the first responders now own an instrument for planning and partnership with national institutions, public sector and humanitarian actors through the Municipal Multi Sectoral Action Plans, built on participatory consultations with local stakeholders. Following these action plans, tangible municipal and community support projects, such as the rehabilitation of two bridges over the Al Berdawni river in Saadnayel (Bekaa), have proven to decrease tensions and risks of instability. Despite a challenging policy environment, progress has also been made in the provision of rapid income for the most vulnerable and towards the end of year, efforts to support small businesses, cooperatives and value chain development accelerated. With indications of a positive shift in the policy environment for 2016, partners are ready to scale up existing interventions to reach sector targets for 2016.

SOCIAL STABILITY

Number of municipalities/local institutions benefitting from capacity building programmes to promote social stability and to address host community needs

Target	Results	Status
350 municipalities	253 municipalities	<div></div>

Number of communities with functioning conflict mitigation mechanisms

Target	Results	Status
70 communities	41 communities	<div></div>

Number of local institutions (municipalities, union of municipalities, SDCs) engaged in host community-led participatory processes to build social stability

Target	Results	Status
300 institutions	140 institutions	<div></div>

SHELTER

Number of host communities and other vulnerable groups assisted through local neighbourhood upgrades

Target	Results	Status
426,384 people	0	<div></div>

LIVELIHOODS

% change of average national household income

Target	Results	Status
5%	n/a	<div></div>

Number of new jobs created in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises sector (targeted enterprises)

Target	Results	Status
2 jobs per MSME	n/a	<div></div>

Number of targeted vulnerable persons enrolled in rapid income generating activities

Target	Results	Status
74,479	9,664	<div></div>

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS



BASIC ASSISTANCE SECTOR

 PEOPLE IN NEED 1,341,240	 PEOPLE TARGETED 889,500	 # OF PARTNERS 29	 FUNDING STATUS (in US\$ million) Original Appeal 228.6 Revised Appeal 298.8 Received 131.1
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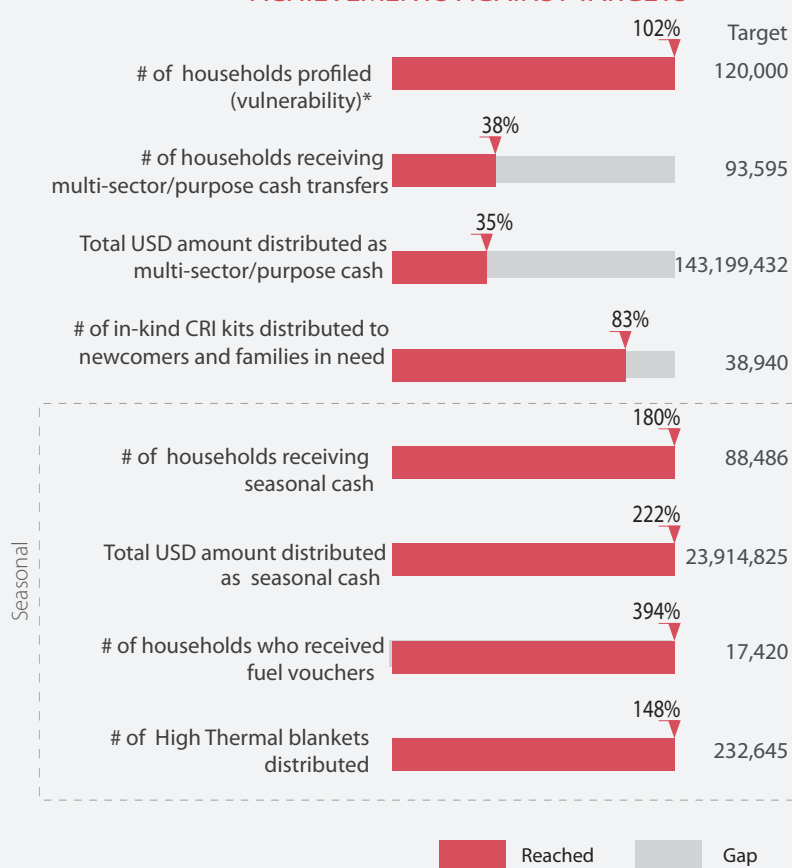
OVERALL ACHIEVEMENTS:

In 2015 the Cash Working Group and the Non Food Items (NFI) sector merged to form the basic assistance sector under the LCRP. Assistance modalities (cash and in-kind) have been linked in a single platform for coordination and implementation, with specific objectives to address vulnerabilities within a cross-sectoral impact framework. The sector prioritized identifying the most vulnerable refugee households eligible for targeted assistance where 122,000 have had their vulnerability profiled. 35,966 households received cash assistance in 2015 to help them secure part of their most urgent needs (food, shelter, health, debt repayment, etc.).

Existing resources for regular multi-purpose cash allowed reaching up to 38 per cent of the families targeted and estimated to live under the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) by Vasyr 2014. Yet, and due to the fast changing and highly increasing poverty pace spreading widely among the refugees in Lebanon, the sector managed to readjust its winter program

to reach out to more than 150,000 households (mainly Syrians) through non restricted winter cash by December 2015. In addition, families also received in kind items, clothing, stoves, blankets, and fuel vouchers from 2014 to 2015. Targets were adjusted, and targeting criteria were expanded to food eligibility, economic vulnerability and exposure to cold to ensure an optimal coverage.

ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST TARGETS



REMAINING NEEDS AND FUTURE PRIORITIES:

The Basic Assistance sector strategy in 2016 will focus on a further expansion of the assistance schemes (mainly the monetized programs) to make sure refugees and population groups in need do not fall further into poverty traps, become more vulnerable, and resort to negative coping strategy. This expansion is catalyzed by an efficient and cost effective identification and targeting methodology that ensures an optimal convergence with food security identification tools and targeting approaches.

Targeting approaches are further to be updated and revised, as they represent tools for monitoring, provide snapshots about specific refugee vulnerabilities, and ensure maintaining links with other sectors through information and referrals. Those programmatic needs are tailored to respond to the fast changing vulnerability of the refugee population from a needs based approach. In 2016, the sector will further explore possibilities of linking to existing safety nets by introducing cash assistance to vulnerable Lebanese in close collaboration with National Poverty Targeting Program (NPTP)/MOSA.



EDUCATION SECTOR

PEOPLE IN NEED 750,000	PEOPLE TARGETED 377,000	# OF PARTNERS 40	FUNDING STATUS (in US\$ million) Original Appeal 264.0 Revised Appeal 248.0 Received 267.1
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OVERALL ACHIEVEMENTS:

The education sector's main focus in 2015 was enabling access to formal primary education for vulnerable Lebanese and school-age refugee children in Lebanon.

The Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) RACE' Plan commits government and partners to provide 470,000 school-age Syrian refugees and poor Lebanese children with access to quality learning opportunities in safe and protective environments by the end of 2015.

Efforts of MEHE, the UN and NGO partners resulted in a significant increase in the enrolment numbers in first and second shifts. The number of students has doubled in 2015-2016 and a total of 158,500 non-Lebanese children, including Syrians and 197,000 Lebanese were registered in formal education.

In addition, MEHE launched the development of a Non-Formal Education Framework that regularizes NFE programmes. It also piloted a new Accelerated Learning Programme that allowed 5,588 children who missed out on school for two years or more, to catch up with the Lebanese curriculum and enroll in formal education.

The sector expanded outreach and awareness raising activities, reaching out to communities. In April and May 2015, outreach and awareness sessions were held for the pilot ALP Programme and in September 2015, a Back-to-School Campaign was launched to reach out to as many Lebanese and Syrian school age children.

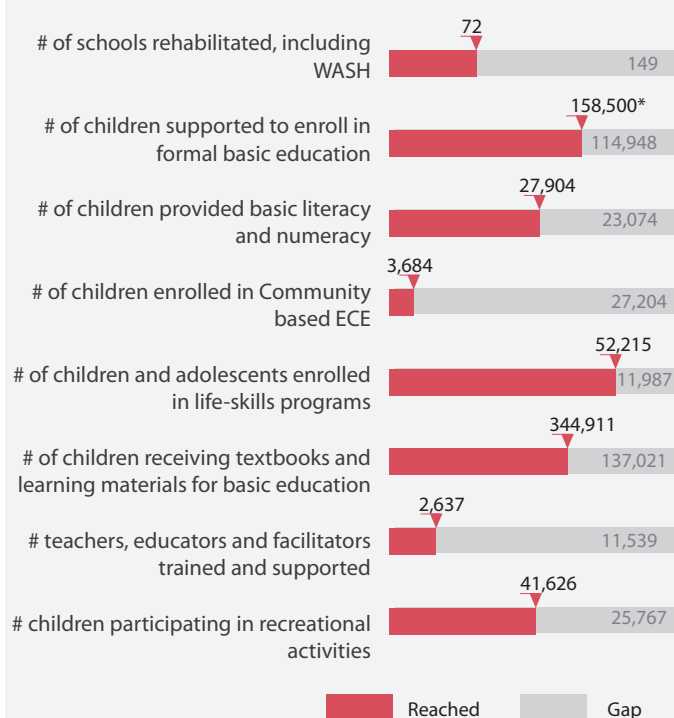
REMAINING NEEDS AND FUTURE PRIORITIES:

Access to formal, certified education continues to be the main need for children. Many children remain out of school, especially children in the hardest-to-reach areas. In addition, some children remain enrolled in unregulated Syrian curriculum schools and non-formal education. Programmes need to be implemented to target those children specifically. Despite the two-fold increase in the number of second shift schools (to 234), the need to increase the number of schools operating as second shift remains to ensure accessibility of children to schools. Non-formal education opportunities should be provided to reach children likely to remain excluded from formal education.

Another challenge is the drop-out of children from formal schools. To prevent drop-out, a priority is to improve the quality of learning by training teachers, implementing retention activities and establishing positive social interaction in schools.

More focus should be on outreach, awareness-raising and community engagement. Enhanced parental engagement is required in order to ensure that they enroll their children in schools. Community-based early childhood education continues to be a priority as the public kindergartens cannot cover all needs. Secondary education and programmes targeting youth are needed to avoid the youth's involvement in risky behaviors and conflict.

ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST TARGETS



* excludes Lebanese children



FOOD SECURITY SECTOR



PEOPLE IN NEED

1.5 million

PEOPLE TARGETED

1.2 million

OF PARTNERS

26FUNDING STATUS
(in US\$ million)

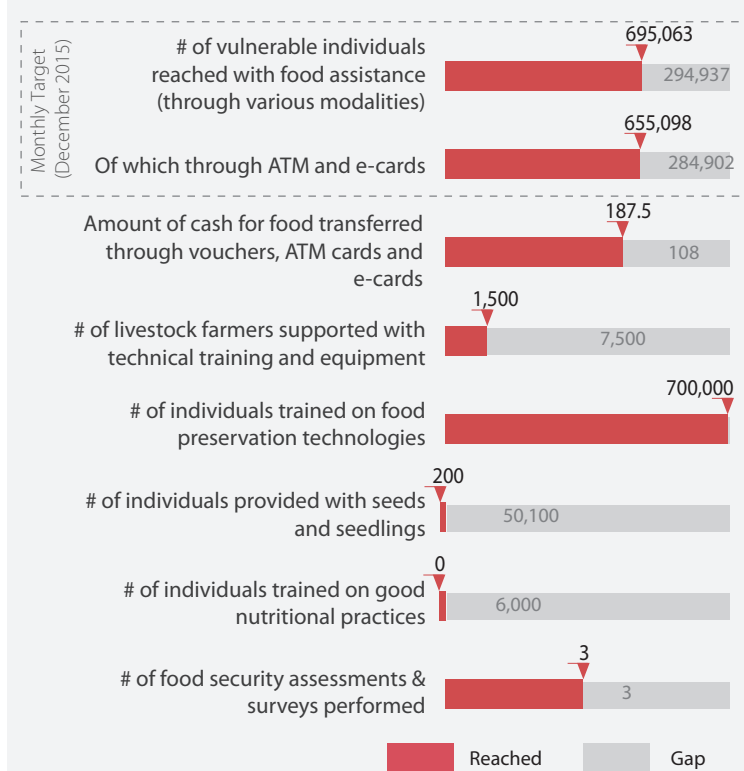
Original Appeal	447.1
Revised Appeal	352.0
Received	233.7

OVERALL ACHIEVEMENTS:

In 2015, at most 970,000 persons* were reached with food assistance through various modalities (such as vouchers/cash/in-kind). However, due to funding constraints, a fluctuation in the value of the e-card assistance between 50 per cent and 80 per cent of the intended \$27 value was experienced in 2015. Beneficiaries assisted included 896,000 Syrian refugees reached through e-cards (99 per cent) and vouchers. In addition, almost all PRS were provided with food assistance through ATM cards and vouchers reaching up to 43,620 individuals. Vulnerable Lebanese were also supported by the National Poverty Targeting Program, reaching 27,208 individuals monthly. In addition, in-kind food parcels and hot meals were provided to complement the food assistance reaching at most 80,000 individuals month from all population groups including PRL. Around 400 Lebanese returnee families received food production (seeds and tools and bread making kits) and preservation tools. Egg production units were provided to 1,500 vulnerable Lebanese households. To prevent transboundary

diseases, a national vaccination campaign was undertaken reaching an estimate of 700,000 animals (including cattle and small ruminants). Despite limited funding to the sector, food security partners were able to support the affected population with food assistance and agricultural activities across the year. To enhance information on the food security situation in Lebanon and better program targeting, three assessments were conducted targeting each population group.

ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST TARGETS



REMAINING NEEDS AND FUTURE PRIORITIES:

Data available at the end of 2015, shows a decline in food security for all vulnerable groups: a significant worsening in overall food security since 2014 for Syrian refugees. Moderate food insecurity has doubled, while food secure households have fallen from 25 per cent to 11 per cent. Vulnerability to food insecurity is affecting 10 per cent of Lebanese households. 94.5 per cent of the total population of PRS are food insecure. The agricultural economy and food production capacity has been affected all over Lebanon. Farmers who have traditionally relied on agricultural inputs and services at subsidized/cheaper rates from Syria currently face an increase in input costs, and are struggling to keep up production. Furthermore, farmers and pastoralists are unable to cope with the escalating feed prices and decreasing prices of their animals and animal products, and are facing a high risk of outbreaks of pest and livestock contagious diseases.

Sector priorities will remain to provide direct and critical food assistance to ensure improved food availability and food access for vulnerable individuals; improve agriculture livelihood by increasing capacity of production of vulnerable small-scale farmers, capacity of national institutions and by increasing employability in the food and agriculture private sector, improve nutritional practices and household dietary diversity and strengthen food security information systems and coordination mechanisms.

* March 2015



HEALTH SECTOR



OVERALL ACHIEVEMENTS:

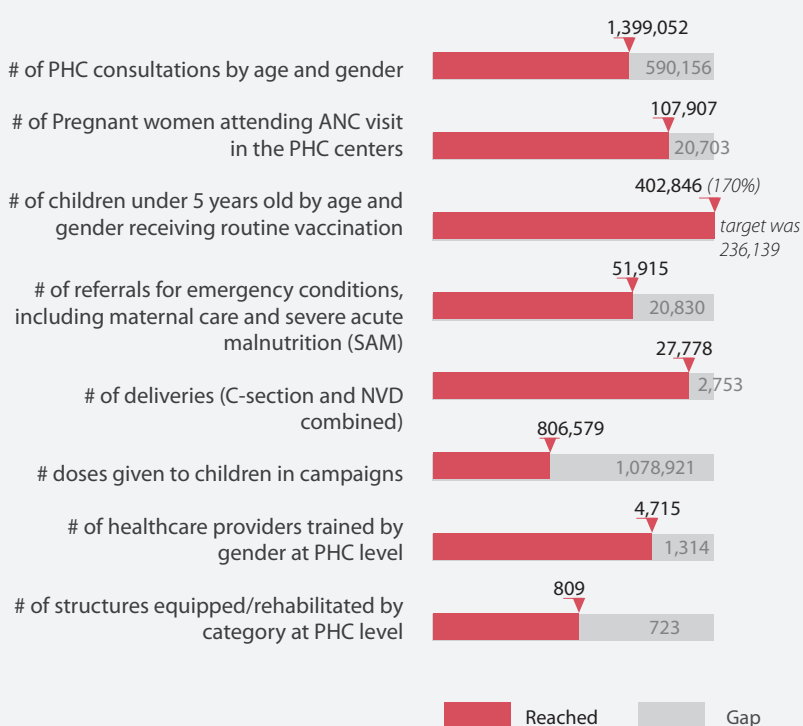
In order to respond to the health needs of refugees from Syria as well as vulnerable Lebanese, different actors including ministries, UN agencies, international and local organizations as well as donors responded. As a result of their efforts, approximately 1.4 m consultations (representing 70 per cent of the sector target) were provided through 95 primary healthcare centers (PHCs) supported by the UN humanitarian community as well as mobile medical units (MMUs). Some 50,000 Syrian refugees received access to life-saving and obstetric hospital care through a network of 56 contracted hospitals. Routine immunizations of children under 5 years of age exceeded the LCRP revised annual target by 170 per cent and 806,579 doses were given to children under 5 years old as part of the National Polio Campaign.

National Guidelines for the Management of Acute Malnutrition

were developed with the aim of integrating screening and appropriate management of acute malnutrition in Primary Health Centers (PHCs). As such, healthcare providers in PHCs within the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH)-PHC network were trained on the screening, referral and management of acute malnutrition.

The EU-funded "Instrument for Stability" project contributed to the reinforcement of primary health care through equipping health facilities and supplying them with vaccines and medicines, increasing human resources capacity for the MoPH and health facilities and building capacity of health care personnel through trainings. The project also contributed to the reinforcement of communicable diseases monitoring, early warning and response system through the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the response and surveillance of 43 selected diseases and hazards as well as the installation of water laboratories and negative pressure rooms in public hospitals.

ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST TARGETS



REMAINING NEEDS AND FUTURE PRIORITIES:

The Health Sector was 60 per cent funded. While many refugees from Syria and vulnerable Lebanese have been reached through the appeal, additional resources are required to continue addressing needs met in 2015 as well as needs that remain unmet. To illustrate the gap, 15 per cent of HHs report having at least one member requiring PHC which they could not get and 28 per cent of HHs report having at least one member requiring Secondary Health Care (SHC) which they could not get, the main reason being high cost (VASyR, 2015). Ensuring access to a package of basic health services at PHC level, continuing to provide support for access to hospital and diagnostic services for obstetric and life-saving conditions, preventing and controlling outbreaks of diseases as well as institutional strengthening are necessary and remain priorities for 2016.



LIVELIHOODS SECTOR



PEOPLE IN NEED

700,000

PEOPLE TARGETED

242,536

OF PARTNERS

26FUNDING STATUS
(in US\$ million)

Original Appeal **175.9**
 Revised Appeal **154.8**
 Received **22.3**

OVERALL ACHIEVEMENTS:

The sector has provided rapid income generating activities to approximately 10,000 people generating about 80,000 workmen days, and contributing to infrastructure improvement of about 100 villages. While failing short of the sector's target, the total number of beneficiaries is 50 per cent higher than in 2014.

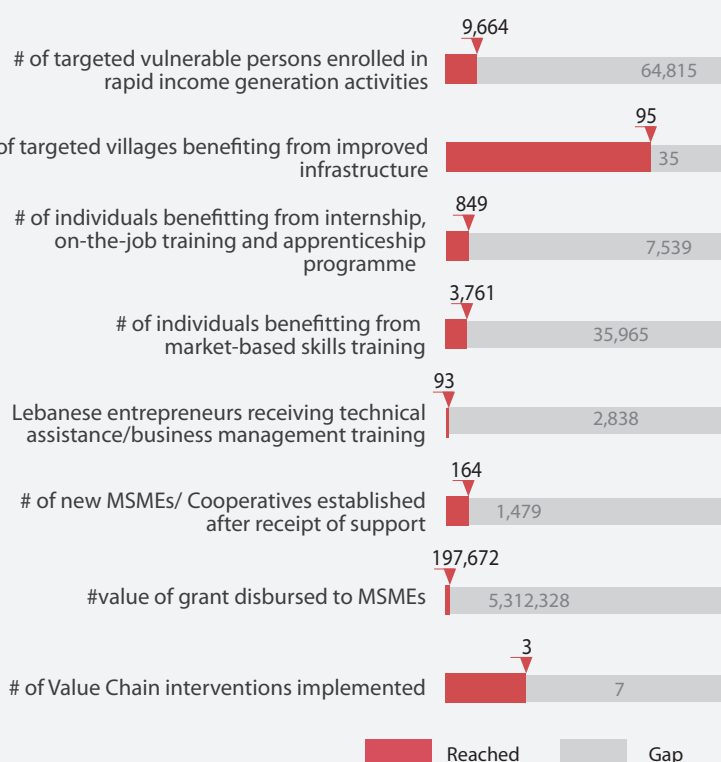
In contrast, partners' work to improve vulnerable people employability marked a notable decrease compared to 2014, with less than half of total reached – (6,000 compared to 15,000 in 2014).

Even more worryingly, medium-term activities aiming at developing the private sector capacity to create jobs in vulnerable areas have shown a very slow start, both in terms of support to small businesses and cooperatives, and value chain development.

However, two overarching challenges which hampered the work of the sector were the new restrictions introduced in January 2015 on Syrian refugees right to work, with the 'pledge not to work' that Syrians registered as refugees with UNHCR have to sign to renew their residency permit, and the drastic lack of funds for the sector, which was the most underfunded of the LCRP.

In this context, the sector has been unable to scale up its activities significantly compared to 2014, while livelihoods has remained a priority need for all population cohorts.

ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST TARGETS



REMAINING NEEDS AND FUTURE PRIORITIES:

The overall need to increase access to employment and income for vulnerable Lebanese, Syrians and Palestinians has become more acute over 2015, as the livelihoods assistance provided was too little to mitigate a rapidly deteriorating socio-economic situation. In particular, activities that foster job-creations in vulnerable areas, such as business development, value chain upgrading, or rehabilitation of economic infrastructure need to be scaled-up.

There were significantly more ongoing programmes in this area towards the end of 2015, constituting a promising basis for expansion in 2016. More generally, 26 partners have been engaged in livelihoods programming in 2015. With increased funding and operational space, partners have the capacity to deliver to scale. Thematic and geographic priorities for the sector in 2016 will include: increase targeting of urban areas, provision of income generating/employment opportunities to women, mitigating the increased prevalence of child labour, and increase linkages between partners and the Lebanese social system to improve targeting of vulnerable Lebanese.



PROTECTION SECTOR



OVERALL ACHIEVEMENTS:

As of December 2015, the Government of Lebanon (GoL) estimated the total Syrian population in Lebanon to be 1.5 million, including the 1,07 million Syrians registered with UNHCR. New border regulations were introduced for Syrian nationals in January 2015, limiting admission to Lebanon to certain categories such as tourism, study, business and transit. Syrians and Palestine Refugees from Syria wishing to enter under the 'displaced' category are limited to exceptional humanitarian cases, according to criteria developed by Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) (unaccompanied/separated children, persons with disabilities or a critical medical conditions and persons to be resettled). A dozen were admitted in 2015 under these criteria. In addition, residency regulations introduced in 2015 have added onerous new requirements for the renewal of residency permits of Syrians (e.g. pledge not to work, lease agreement and proof of financial means).

More than 37,000 Syrian nationals were individually counseled on these changes in procedure as well as on civil documentation, such as birth and marriage registration. Some 30,000 parents were sensitized and assisted in obtaining birth registration documentation for their newborn children by partners and by MOSA representatives deployed since July at UNHCR Reception Centers.

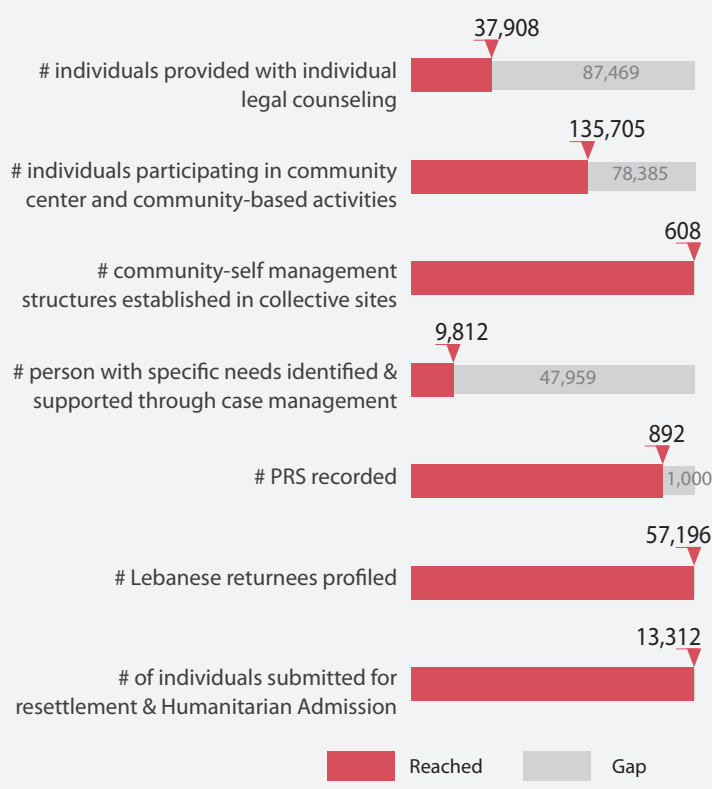
An average of 71 visits per month were conducted in detention facilities to identify persons of concern and provide legal, medical and psychosocial assistance. With a refugee population scattered across 1,700 localities, empowering communities to address their own protection concerns allow those with difficulties, including those more isolated or with limited access to information to reach services. As a result, more than 6,000 persons were referred by their own communities, both refugee and Lebanese, to legal aid, support for physical and intellectual impairment, psychosocial support, information on where and how to access assistance.

Activities organized in MOSA's Social Development Centers (SDC) and Community Development Centers (CDC) created a space to socialize and alleviate the stress and frustration due to prolonged displacement and isolation through learning and psychosocial support. More than 135,000 persons participated in life skills training, such as computer and language classes, awareness-raising session on topics such as birth registration, early marriage, sexual and reproductive health, maternal health, education. Activities in the centers bring together refugees and Lebanese who participate in youth committees, movie club, elderly club, and sports activities. The Siraj Program for instance brings together Lebanese and Syrian youth to play football in a community center, fostering an environment of dialogue, solidarity, mutual support.

In 2015, UNHCR submitted 13,312 cases of most vulnerable refugees and refugees with serious protection concerns, including those with legal and physical protection needs, for resettlement or humanitarian admission.

Over the past year, the most commonly reported types of violence, both through the Gender Based Violence Information Management System and in reports and assessments, are physical violence mainly linked to violence within the family or home, sexual violence (rape and physical assault), as well as forced marriage. More than 119,000 women, girls and boys, who were at risk or survivors of violence participated in psychosocial support activities in one of the 54 safe spaces established throughout the country. These activities are designed and led by women and girls themselves so as to

ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST TARGETS





PROTECTION SECTOR

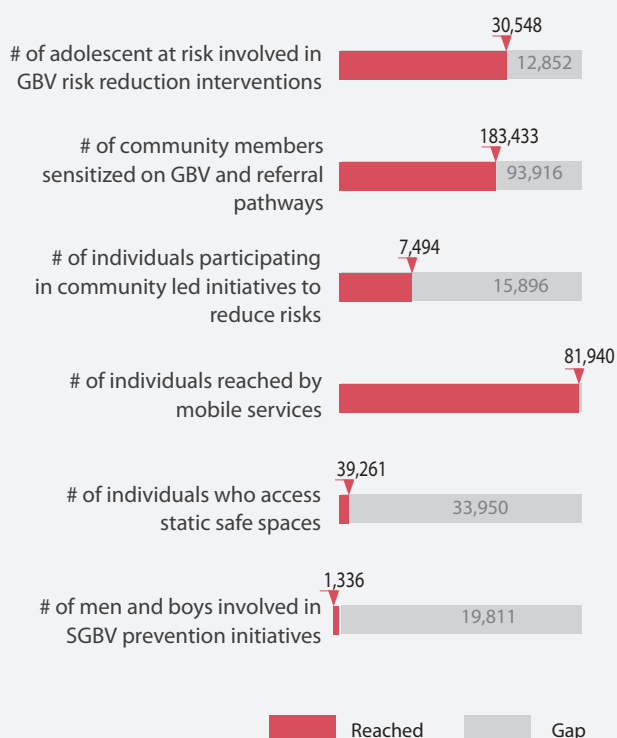
to empower them to regain control over their life and confidence in themselves. This included handcraft, cooking, make up, and drama, which provided opportunities for social workers to engage them on women's rights, communication skills, and peer-to-peer emotional support. Those in extreme situation were given shelter in one of the three 24/7 centers available in Lebanon, along with their children.

Survivors could access one of the 29 health facilities trained on clinical management of rape and equipped with PEP Kit and receive compassionate care from some 250 trained medical and non-medical staff.

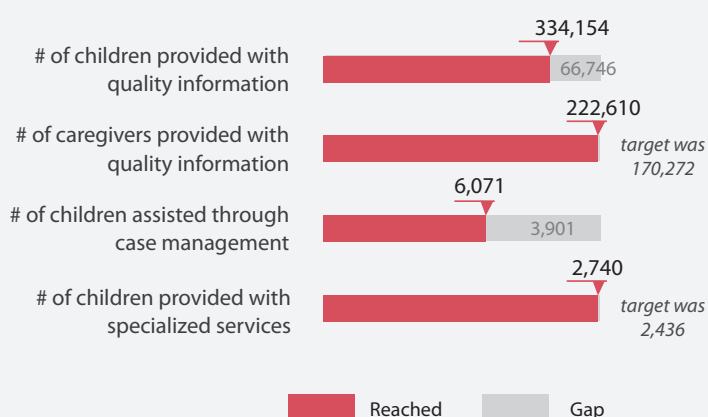
The protection environment for children deteriorates as the crisis continues. They are at a high risk of exposure to extreme forms of violence resulting in physical, psychological and emotional forms of harm. To respond to the increasing risks and needs, more than 334,000 children and 222,000 caregivers have been provided know where to go to seek help and 135,000 children and 45,000 caregivers have accessed structured psychosocial support. Additionally around 6,000 children received life-saving case management services and of those, more than 2,700 received further specialized services that include family-based care, judicial protection, cash support and mental health services. Around 23,000 adolescent girls and boys between the ages of 12 and 17 years have benefitted from life skills training. 200 social workers were trained on the national procedures for child protection case management with a view to strengthening the child protection workforce in Lebanon.

Street and working children, the majority of whom are Syrian, bear an excessive amount of responsibility and burden at a young age to meet their families' living expenses, by begging or working on the street. Children face exploitation and abuse trying to secure their basic needs. To help them be better equipped against the hazards they face in the street or in the workplace, 488 street children have been reached with psychosocial activities and could access emergency hotlines, staffed 24 hours a day. Follow up visits by social workers to the streets confirm that a number of children are no longer working there and that some of them are enrolled in school.

ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST TARGETS



ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST TARGETS





PROTECTION SECTOR

REMAINING NEEDS AND FUTURE PRIORITIES:

Access to justice, civil status documentation – with a particular focus on birth registration to prevent risks of statelessness – and legal stay remain a priority for awareness-raising sessions, individual legal counseling and assistance, including representation in court, administrative bodies, and informal dispute-resolution mechanisms. Visits to detention facilities will continue with a view to ensuring access to legal and medical services to persons of concern.

Verification and renewal activities for Syrian refugees will ensure specific vulnerabilities and needs are captured, and targeted assistance is provided on an individual basis. More than 40,000 persons with specific needs, including persons with disabilities and the elderly, will need continued provision of specialized services across various sectors of interventions, including cash assistance. Identification of cases for resettlement and other forms of admission will continue along with advocacy among the international community to expand alternative forms of admission such as private sponsorship, student or medical visa, and extended family reunification.

Movements of Syrian from Lebanon and through Lebanon, including towards destinations outside the region, will continue to be of concern to the protection actors, especially in regard to irregular movements, and awareness-raising activities about the protection risks related to these movements will be carried out.

Continued support will be provided to community-based groups, SDCs and CDCs and other initiatives to empower Lebanese and Syrians to solve community issues, re-establish social and community networks and better protect the most vulnerable individuals in their communities through identification and referral of those who need protection services most urgently.

Continued service provision of safe and multi-sectoral SGBV response services to Syrian refugees and Lebanese at risk of SGBV, such as individual counseling; referrals or direct provision of health, psychosocial and mental health, legal services, and shelter support; information on available services, sexual and reproductive health, positive coping strategies, skills-development and recreational activities will remain a priority.

Addressing child protection violations through increased response capacity of government and civil society actors needs to be continued through focusing on life-saving case management services; provision and referrals to specialized services; and establishing more focused psychosocial services that target children/adolescents at risk, i.e., children living and working on the streets, children at risk, or victims of child labor. Increased attention is needed on adolescents to ensure they have access to adequate services that respond to their vulnerabilities and reduce protection risks such as child labor, early marriage, abuse and exploitation.



SHELTER SECTOR



PEOPLE IN NEED

1.8 million

PEOPLE TARGETED

1.4 million

OF PARTNERS

26FUNDING STATUS
(in US\$ million)

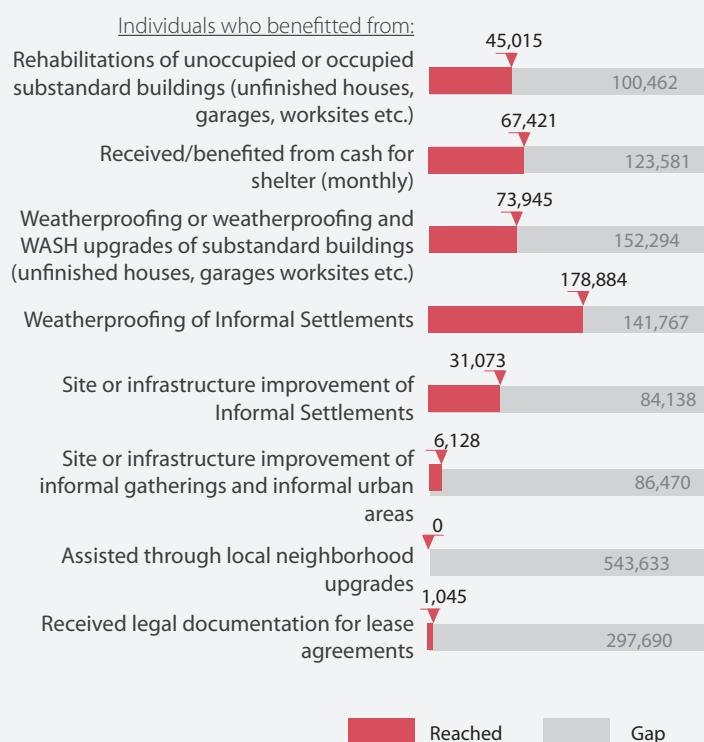
Original Appeal **147.0**
 Revised Appeal **134.0**
 Received **47.7**

OVERALL ACHIEVEMENTS:

As the socio-economic situation of Syrian refugees continued to deteriorate their living conditions worsened. Approximately 55 per cent of the Syrian refugees live in sub-standard housing such as informal settlements, substandard buildings or overcrowded apartments. Through a coordinated effort, 26 agencies assisted 314,000 Syrian refugees, 4,700 PRL, 43,000 PRS, 3,000 returnees and 19,000 vulnerable Lebanese. These combined efforts ensured that minimum humanitarian shelter standards were met.

In the Bekaa, North and Akkar governorates, 36,000 vulnerable families living in informal settlements received plastic sheets and timber to improve their shelters and protect them against harsh winter weather conditions, and the emergency shelters of 1,570 families were improved to become more durable. Sites of informal settlements have been leveled and drained and the risks of flooding have reduced ensuring that around 30,000 families now live in dry conditions. Unfinished, damaged or substandard buildings housing 136,000 Syrian refugees have been rehabilitated. Roofs have been fixed, doors and windows sealed and houses insulated alongside upgrading of WASH facilities. Properties of 8,000 Lebanese families hosting Syrians have benefitted from repairs or rehabilitations. 3,000 most vulnerable Syrian refugee families under eviction threats or living in over crowded apartments received financial support to find an affordable, safer, minimal standard shelter. As the financial rent contribution provided by UNRWA was terminated after June, due to funding shortfalls, 43,000 mostly severely vulnerable PRS remain without shelter assistance. In poor urban neighborhoods with many congested refugees, interventions to upgrade housing conditions, avoid breakdowns of services and to prevent destabilization of the sensitive cohabitation with the host community, have so far been scarce.

ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST TARGETS



REMAINING NEEDS AND FUTURE PRIORITIES:

In 2015 around 30,000 families in need of shelter improvements remained unassisted due to insufficient funding and difficulties to find viable options to sustainably respond to needs in substandard and overcrowded buildings. In 2016, the sector aims to strengthen targeting by using the information collected through household assessments to better identify the individual families that are in greatest need. The rapid distribution of improved types of weather protection measures, of insulation kits and further improvements of informal sites through raising floors and protecting from fire will improve the sustainability of the assistance and reduce repetitive interventions and costs. The shelter sector continues to repair and rehabilitate substandard houses and apartments as an adequate and dignified assistance that also has a direct positive impact on the housing market and fosters acceptance of refugees by the host communities. Particular cases identified by the Protection colleagues, e.g. severely vulnerable households threatened by eviction, will be assisted by the shelter sector under defined conditions for a limited time with Cash for Rent, a conditional support over a limited time, distinctive from the unconditional cash assistance provided by Basic Assistance. In 2016, the upgrading of densely populated neighborhoods for both displaced and hosting populations incl. Palestinian gatherings, which barely started in 2015, will be re-launched, as stated in the updated LCRP shelter sector response plan for 2016.



SOCIAL STABILITY SECTOR



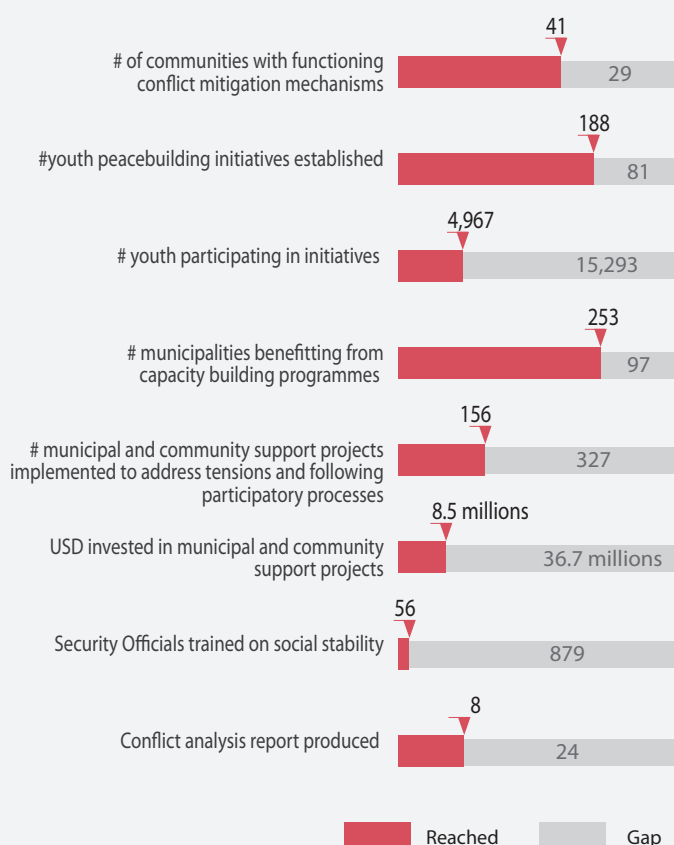
OVERALL ACHIEVEMENTS:

Overall, 220 of the 251 most vulnerable cadasters have received support to preserve stability, decrease tensions and relieve resource pressure in 2015.

Partners have thus set up 41 new dispute resolution and conflict mitigation mechanisms, engaging over 1250 change agents, and implemented 188 cultural, civic, and recreational initiatives involving nearly 5,000 youth to promote tolerance and active community engagement. These community mobilization activities aim at bridging gaps and increasing trust across groups but also between local institutions and their constituents. In addition, 1,814 local residents and municipal officials also took part in 140 participatory planning processes to identify local priorities.

Nearly 200 municipalities were supported both through capacity building and staff support (134 municipalities and 11 Unions) and through the implementation of 156 community and municipal support projects to alleviate resource pressure and competition. The latter type of intervention in particular marked a significant increase compared to last year, with the total budget invested in the most vulnerable communities being twice more than in 2014 (\$8.5m in total).

ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST TARGETS



REMAINING NEEDS AND FUTURE PRIORITIES:

Despite significant progress compared to 2014, the sector remains relatively far off its initial targets, most notably in terms of number of completed projects (33 per cent of the target achieved) and number of youth engaged through social stability initiatives (25 per cent of target achieved). Capacity building and support to municipalities also needs to be more developed to sustain the gains made this year and will be done through providing staffing to key municipalities and capacity support at the Union level. Finally, evaluation reports have highlighted how both soft (through the promotion of community inter-action) and hard (implementation of tangible projects to alleviate resource pressure) interventions have had a positive impact on community tensions and risk of instability. These interventions will need to be followed upon to prevent a new deterioration of the local situation.

The sector will therefore build on these priorities throughout 2016, and significantly expand its work targeting key ministries presence in the field, notably through support to security forces training and structuration as well as to Governors and Qaemaqam offices.



WASH SECTOR



PEOPLE IN NEED

3.3 million



PEOPLE TARGETED

2.8 million



OF PARTNERS

48



FUNDING STATUS
(in US\$ million)

Original Appeal **231.0**
Revised Appeal **224.0**
Received **105.6**

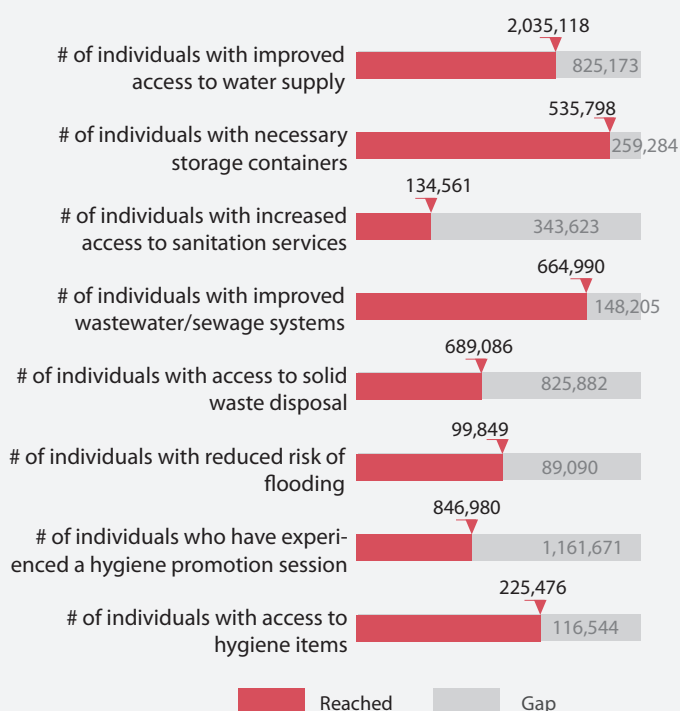
OVERALL ACHIEVEMENTS:

In 2015, 71 per cent of the target population of 2,862,291 had access to minimum water supply despite the original appeal only funded at 46 per cent. This has required a continued investment in costly water trucking for many of the most vulnerable households and communities. In addition, the sector reached 90 per cent of the target beneficiaries for improvement of water storage capacity, providing household storage tanks and reservoirs for communities. The overall quality of water was enhanced through different treatment options including filters and chlorine disinfection systems benefiting 1.3m individuals.

Despite the lack of wastewater treatment infrastructure and the solid waste crisis affecting the country, achievements have been made in improving access to wastewater systems with 83km of sewerage network rehabilitated or constructed benefiting over 600,000 individuals. Basic sanitation facilities have been maintained, rehabilitated or constructed in collective sites. Desludging of wastewater to ensure an immediate sanitary environment continues in quantities of up to 18,000m³ a month. Solid waste collection facilities and transport equipment have been provided in vulnerable communities including over 5,000 large waste bins, operation and maintenance of solid waste facilities and services have been conducted in over 400 sites. Hygiene promotion and a close collaboration with the health sector and the MoPH have minimised the spread of WASH related disease such as Typhoid and Hepatitis. Cross-sectoral collaboration and the persistent work of hygiene promoters has enabled self management through committees of services and facilities in dozens of collective sites.

Finally, communication and collaboration between government authorities and other stakeholders improved considerably throughout the year through institutional support to Water Establishments and key Ministries.

ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST TARGETS



REMAINING NEEDS AND FUTURE PRIORITIES:

None of the sector targets have been reached fully and many challenges persist whilst vulnerabilities increase. The scope of the sector has been increased for 2016 to address in addition to WASH needs those of energy, irrigation, storm water drainage, air quality and land use. These additional priorities will require extra resources and efforts.

Major efforts are needed to ensure that water provision is safe at the point of use due to the many different risks of contamination that are specific to every site across the country. Finding more sustainable and more cost effective solutions to activities like trucking in water and trucking out wastewater to thousands of sites across Lebanon is highly needed.

Temporary wastewater facilities and services must be continually maintained at considerable cost whilst better transfer and treatment solutions must be implemented to mitigate the risk of disease outbreak and damaging natural resources. Similarly, increased efforts are required in reducing, reusing and recycling solid waste in the midst of a national problem of waste management.

The sector needs greater focus on behavioral change with respect to hygiene practices in order to foster individual and community responsibility for hygiene promotion and operation and maintenance of WASH facilities.

Another priority is to mitigate the impact of the Syrian crisis on the environment through support to municipalities and to MoEW to enforce environmental laws and guidelines and to conduct required assessments and studies for proper targeting and prioritization. Finally, it is crucial for the sector to be prepared for different risk scenarios such as disease outbreak, refugee influx and internal displacement.

ANNEX: Sectors Achievement (January - December 2015)

Sectors/Indicators	Estimated Overall Achievement Status	Reached	Targets	Percentage Reached
Child Protection	75%			
# children of provided with quality information		334,154	400,900	83%
# caregivers of provided with quality information		222,610	170,272	131%
# Boys - children receiving structured psychosocial support		65,341	302,001	45%
# Girls - children receiving structured psychosocial support		69,663		
# Male - caregivers receiving structured psychosocial support		8,613	66,495	68%
# Female - caregivers receiving structured psychosocial support		36,769		
# Male - adolescents benefitting from life-skills programming		10,400	58,956	41%
# Female - adolescents benefitting from life-skills programming		13,577		
# of children assisted through case management		6,071	9,972	61%
# of children provided with specialized services		2,740	2,436	112%
# Children - community members mobilized to promote CP & PSS		3,104	9,454	119%
# Adult - community members mobilized to promote CP & PSS		8,192		
# of CP actors trained on CP standards		3,410	1,989	171%
# of Non-CP actors trained on CP standards		1,908	3,792	50%
WASH	60%			
# of individuals with improved access to water supply		2,037,118	2,862,291	71%
# of individuals with necessary storage containers		535,798	595,082	90%
# of individuals with increased access to sanitation services		134,584	478,184	28%
# of individuals with improved wastewater/sewage systems		664,990	813,195	82%
# of individuals with access to solid waste disposal		689,086	1,514,968	45%
# of individuals with reduced risk of flooding		99,849	188,939	53%
# of individuals who have experienced a hygiene promotion session		846,996	2,008,651	42%
# of individuals with access to hygiene items		225,476	342,020	66%

Sectors/Indicators	Estimated Overall Achievement Status	Reached	Targets	Percentage Reached
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Education 51%

# of schools rehabilitated including WASH	72	221	33%
# of children supported to enroll in formal basic education (excludes Lebanese children)	158,500	227,947	70%
# of children provided with basic literacy and numeracy	27,904	50,678	55%
# of children enrolled in Community based ECE	5,588	30,888	18%
# of children and adolescents enrolled in life-skills programs	52,215	64,203	81%
# of children receiving textbooks and learning materials for basic education	344,911	481,932	72%
# teachers, educators and facilitators trained and supported	2,637	13,106	20%
# of children participating in recreational activities	41,626	67,393	62%

Shelter 37%

# of individuals benefitted from rehabilitation of occupied or unoccupied unfinished houses/shelter units	47,015	100,462	47%
# individuals benefitted from Site or infrastructure improvement of informal gatherings and informal urban areas	6,128	86,470	7%
# individuals benefitted from Site or infrastructure improvement of Informal Settlements	31,073	84,138	37%
# individuals benefitted from weatherproofing of Informal Settlements	178,884	141,767	126%
# individuals who received cash for shelter	67,421	123,581	55%
# individuals who received legal documentation for lease agreements	1,277	297,690	0%
# individuals benefitted from weatherproofing or weatherproofing and WASH upgrades	73,945	152,294	49%
# Individuals assisted through local neighborhood upgrades	-	543,633	0%

Sectors/Indicators	Estimated Overall Achievement Status	Reached	Targets	Percentage Reached
Protection	71%			
# individuals provided with individual legal counseling		37,908	125,377	30%
# individuals participating in community center and community-based activities		135,705	214,090	63%
# community-self management structures established in collective sites		608	608	100%
# persons with specific needs (excl. children and SGBV survivors) identified and supported through case management services		9,812	57,771	17%
# PRS recorded		862	1,000	86%
# Lebanese returnees profiled		57,196	53,800	106%
# of individuals submitted for resettlement and Humanitarian Admission		13,312	9,000	148%
SGBV	55%			
# of adolescent at risk involved in GBV risk reduction interventions		30,548	43,400	70%
# of community members sensitized on GBV and referral pathways		183,433	277,349	66%
# of individuals participating in community led initiatives to reduce risks		7,494	23,390	32%
# of individuals reached by mobile services		88,966	81,940	109%
# of individuals who access static safe spaces		39,261	73,211	54%
# of men and boys involved in SGBV prevention initiatives		1,366	21,147	6%

Sectors/Indicators	Estimated Overall Achievement Status	Reached	Targets	Percentage Reached
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Food Security 56%

# of vulnerable individuals reached with food assistance through various modalities	970,000	990,000	98%
of which through e-cards, ATM and vouchers	966,000	940,000	103%
Amount of cash for food transferred through vouchers, ATM and e-cards (Million USD)	187	295	63%
# of livestock farmers supported with technical training and equipment	1,502	9,000	17%
# of individuals trained on food preservation technologies	238	50,300	0%
# of individuals provided with seeds and seedlings	200	1,000	20%
# of animals vaccinated	700,000	700,000	100%
# of food security assessments & surveys performed	3	6	50%

Basic Assistance 82%

Number of Housholds profiled	120,859	120,000	101%
Number of households receiving multi-purpose cash	36,617	93,595	39%
Total USD amount distributed as multi-sector purpose cash	51,863,012	143,199,432	36%
Number of in-kind CRI kits distributed to newcomers and families in need	32,315	38,940	83%
Number of households receiving seasonal cash	181,481	88,486	205%
Total USD amount distributed as seasonal cash	53,048,920	23,914,825	222%
number of households who received fuel vouchers	78,974	17,420	453%
number of high thermal blankets distributed	353,646	232,645	152%

Sectors/Indicators	Estimated Overall Achievement Status	Reached	Targets	Percentage Reached
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Social Stability **38%**

# of communities with functioning conflict mitigation mechanisms	41	70	59%
#youth peacebuilding initiatives established	188	269	70%
# youth participating in initiatives (42% women)	4,967	20,260	25%
# local governance institutions (municipalities, unions, SDCs) benefitting from capacity building programmes.	253	350	72%
# municipal and community support projects implemented to address tensions and following participatory processes	158	483	33%
USD invested in municipal and community support projects	8,457,540	45,200,000	19%
Security Officials trained on social stability	56	935	6%
Conflict analysis report produced	8	32	25%

Livelihoods **19%**

# of targeted vulnerable persons enrolled in rapid income generation activities	9,664	74,479	13%
# of targeted villages benefiting from improved infrastructure	95	130	73%
# of individuals benefitting from internship, on-the-job training and apprenticeship programme (at least 67% women)	849	8,388	10%
# of individuals benefitting from market-based skills training (at least 83% women)	3,232	39,726	8%
Lebanese entrepreneurs receiving technical assistance/business management training	93	2,931	3%
# of new MSMEs/ Cooperatives established after receipt of support	164	1,643	10%
#value of grant disbursed to MSMEs	197,672	5,510,000	4%
# of Value Chain interventions implemented	3	10	30%

Sectors/Indicators	Estimated Overall Achievement Status	Reached	Targets	Percentage Reached
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Health	74%
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# of PHC consultations	1,399,052	1,989,208	70%
# of pregnant women attending ANC visits in the PHC centers	107,907	128,610	84%
# of children under 5 years old receiving routine vaccination	402,846	236,139	171%
# of referrals for emergency conditions including maternal care and severe acute malnutrition (SAM)	51,915	72,745	71%
# of deliveries (C-section and NVD combined)	27,778	30,531	91%
# doses given to children in campaigns	806,579	1,885,500	43%
# of healthcare providers trained at PHC level	4,715	6,029	78%
# of structures equipped/rehabilitated at PHC level	809	1,532	53%

This document is produced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in collaboration with humanitarian partners on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team. It covers the period from January to December 2015.

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For additional info: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/lebanon>