

Key figures



240,000 Individuals targeted for UNHCR's winterization programme in November

320,000 Individuals targeted for UNHCR's winterization by the end of winter (March 2014)

November developments

- The winterization programme began this month. UNHCR provided winter related core relief items (CRI) to 45,442 households, 94% of the November target with nine implementing partners.
- UNHCR assisted newly arriving refugees with essential items for cooking, sleeping and keeping warm, in response to an influx of over 18,000 refugees in Aarsal, North Bekaa during November. Assistance included 1,740 stoves and over 10,000 quilts or blankets.

Achievements January – November

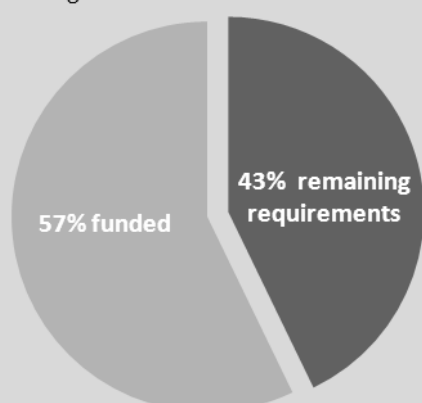
| Activity |  reached Jan November |  2013 Target |
|---|--|---|
| Refugees supported with cash for winter fuel, through ATM cards | 218,160 | 260,315 |
| Refugees supported high thermal blankets or quilts | 211,940 | 260,315 |
| Refugees supported with heating stoves (in-kind) | 22,735 | 41,250 |
| Newcomer assistance | 83,745 | 116,415 |

Funding

UNHCR CRI requirements: **USD 71.6 m**

Percentage funded: **57%**

- Remaining UNHCR requirements (RRP5)
- Funding received as of November



Needs

Winterization: During the cold winter months, refugees are in need of items to protect against the cold harsh winter, including blankets, heating stoves and fuel to last for five months (November – March). This is particularly true for refugees living in informal settlements, or in substandard dwellings that do not provide adequate protection against the winter weather.

Newcomer Assistance: In addition, over 90% of refugees have neither basic household items nor the means to purchase them upon arrival. These items include blankets, mattresses, kitchen sets, water storage containers, as well as hygiene and baby items, as needed.

Challenges

Dispersed refugee population:

Refugees live in close to 1,600 locations in Lebanon. This presents obstacles for the distribution of CRI to those in need. This increases logistics costs and also makes it difficult to conduct quality needs assessment and tailor assistance according to needs, as well as on the gender and age composition of the family. It is especially difficult to find and provide support to newcomers in order to ensure they receive basic items.



A man carries new mattresses to replace old ones which were infected with vermin @ UNHCR / E.Dorfman

Poor infrastructure, weather and insecurity:

Given the dispersed refugee population and the large number of refugees, distribution of CRIs requires the coordinated procurement, transportation, storage and distribution of items. Challenges to distribution include the limited warehouse capacity in Lebanon, poor transport infrastructure, and lack of suitable public facilities for use as distribution sites. In addition, severe weather conditions during the winter have delayed some deliveries and security problems – especially in Tripoli and Bekaa, which can lead to the suspension of distribution.

Strategy

UNHCR's strategy is to provide support to refugees – both registered and unregistered – when they are at their most vulnerable, during the cold winter months, and upon their arrival in Lebanon.

Winterization:

Over half a million refugees (and Lebanese returnees and vulnerable host community families) need assistance during the 2013/2014 winter. They were targeted based on their vulnerability status, the severity of the weather in their locations, the quality of their shelters, or other special needs they may have.

Newcomer Assistance:

UNHCR has assumed the role of 'provider of last resort' to the newcomer programme implemented through a dozen agencies with independent funding. When they do not have the resources to support the newcomers in their area of responsibility, or a sudden emergency occurs, UNHCR steps in to provide refugees who arrived in the past month (or earlier, if they were missed), with a standardized package of essential items.

Emergency Stocks:

The capacity to respond to a sudden increase in new arrivals has been maintained through 2013 and was put to the test during the sudden influx of over 18,000 refugees to Aarsal during the second half of November. Supplies of CRI need to be regularly replenished, but more warehouse capacity is still needed, especially in North Lebanon.

Use of a new assistance modality – CASH via ATM card:

UNHCR introduced the use of cash assistance via ATM card in lieu of in-kind assistance with the winterization programme in November 2013. Based upon vulnerability criteria agreed with inter-agency partners, UNHCR provided over 50,000 registered refugee households ATM cards to provide cash-for-fuel and stoves, reducing costs related to distribution and increasing the autonomy of refugees to use assistance as they deem best. In 2014, UNHCR will continue with CASH via ATM card to monetize some forms of assistance, but it will not replace distribution of all CRI. UNHCR will also upscale outreach and market monitoring to gauge the impact of cash assistance on refugees and hosting communities.

UNHCR implementing partners

ACTED; Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center (CLMC); CISP; Danish Refugee Council (DRC); Dar el Fatwa; INTERSOS; Makhzoumi Foundation; Save the Children International (SCI); Social Humanitarian Economical Intervention for Local Development (SHEILD); Solidar Suisse; Terre des Hommes (TdH); World Vision International (WVI).