



Inter Agency Meeting – 17 April 2015



AGENDA

- 1. Registration Update**
- 2. Protection Update**
- 3. Findings Shelter Survey / overview Shelter strategy**
- 4. LHIF Presentation**
- 5. Inter-Agency Vulnerability Map**
- 6. Inter-sector Update: WASH, Health, Social Stability**
- 7. AOB**



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Syrian Registration as of 15 April 2015

28 days waiting period



1,197,965

Total

1,186,869

Registered

11,096

Awaiting



Non-Syrian Registration as of 31 March 2015

9 days waiting period



18,411*
* 90% Iraqi

Total Registered

660

Registered in March

156

Awaiting



Syrian Registration in March

☐ Registration

- Close to 12,500 registered vs. 14,000 in Feb.
- 11% decrease

☐ Appointments Requested

- Close to 13,500 appointments vs. 15,000 in Feb.
- 10% decrease



Profile of Syrians Registered Jan-Mar

Arrival to Lebanon: Jan. vs. Feb vs. Mar

	Jan	Feb	Mar
Same month	6%	4%	5%
Past 1-5 months	58%	41%	35%
Past 6-12 months	18%	28%	29%
Pre 12 months	18%	27%	30%

Observed Trend: increase in long stayers and new born babies



Profile of Syrians Registered Jan-Mar

Family Composition: Jan. vs. Feb vs. Mar.

	Jan	Feb	Mar
Households	3,169	4,913	4,494
Female-Headed	29%	17%	16%
Male-Headed	70%	83%	84%
Single females	10%	7%	7%
Single males	32%	46%	50%

Observed Trend: Increase in single males and Male HH



Mobile Registration Mission

□ Wadi Khalid- 23-25 March

- 15 individuals newly registered
- 307 renewed
- 200 appointments issued for TRC

□ Chebaa- 30-31 March

- 487 renewed
- 5 newly registered (vulnerable referred by Intersos)



March Thematic Questionnaire

- ❑ **Sample size:** 1,963 HH randomly selected at renewal
- ❑ **Objective:** To gather information on refugees' knowledge of residency renewal/new entry requirements
- ❑ **Limitations:** not in-depth survey, generates base line information only, time bound



March Thematic Questionnaire

- ❑ 45% familiar with renewal requirements, 29% partially, 25% not.
- ❑ 40% wouldn't be able to fulfill requirements, 23% will, 37% don't know.
- ❑ 42% will be impacted, mainly compelled to become irregular as they can't meet requirements.
- ❑ 32% will not sign the pledge not to work, 30% will sign, 38% don't know.
- ❑ Of the 32% who will not sign, 87% said so as they need to work, 8% didn't know where to find a notary public to complete the paper work, 2% was advised by their employer not to sign.
- ❑ Additional administrative fees: 27% paid under \$75 to, 4% between \$75-\$100, 15% \$100+



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Inter Agency Shelter Survey 2015

MOSA, April 17, 2015



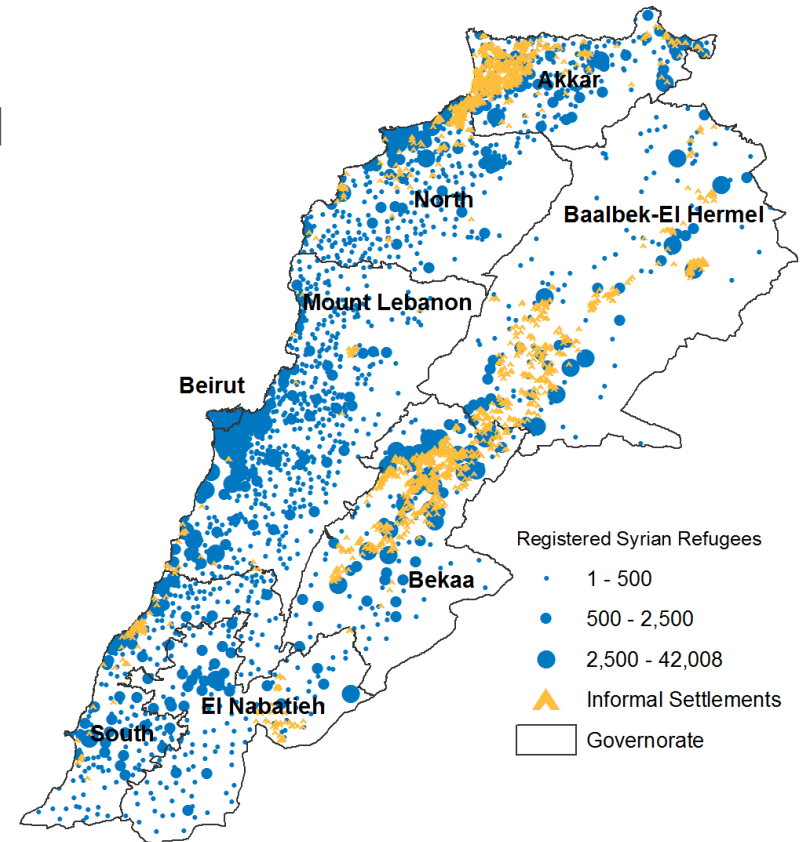
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Current Situation

- **1,17 M** registered Syrian Displaced
- **1,5 M** Affected Lebanese in 242 localities
- **43,000** Palestinian Refugees from Syria
- **50, 000** Lebanese Returnees
- **270,000** Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon





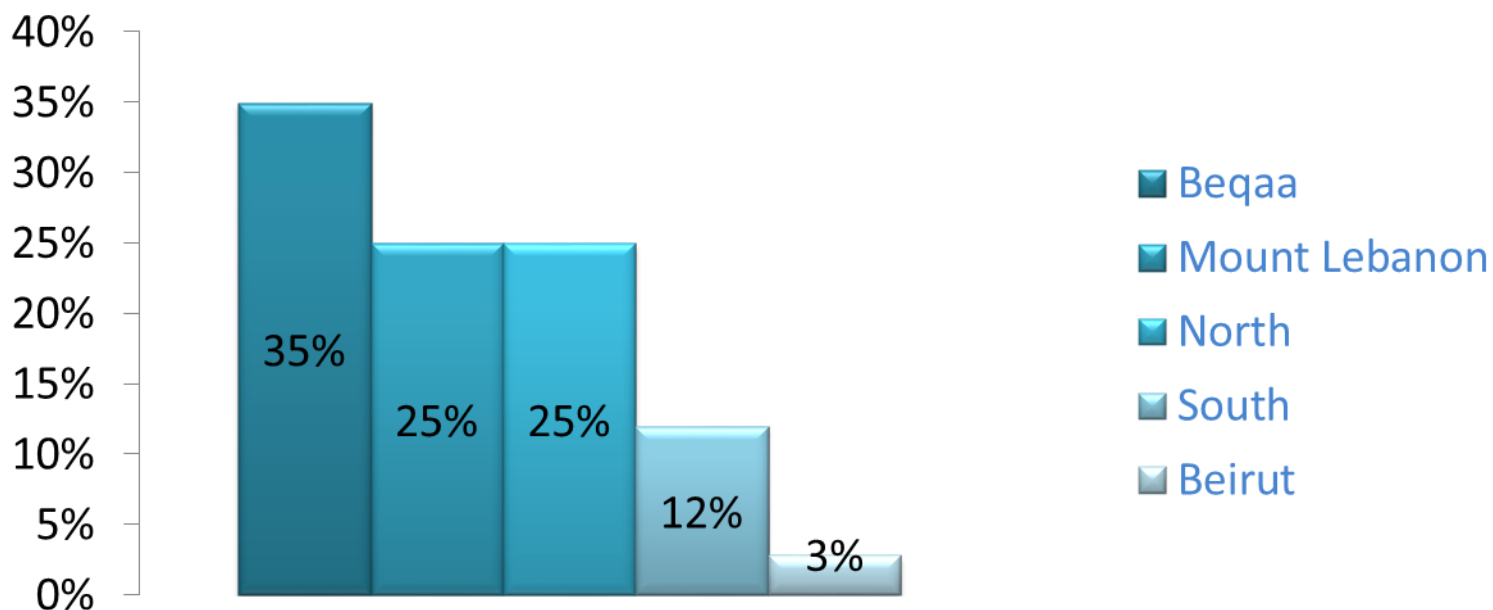
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Project methodology

Governorate	Beqaa	Mount Lebanon	North	South	Beirut
Sample	2120	1512	1491	714	163
Total	6000				





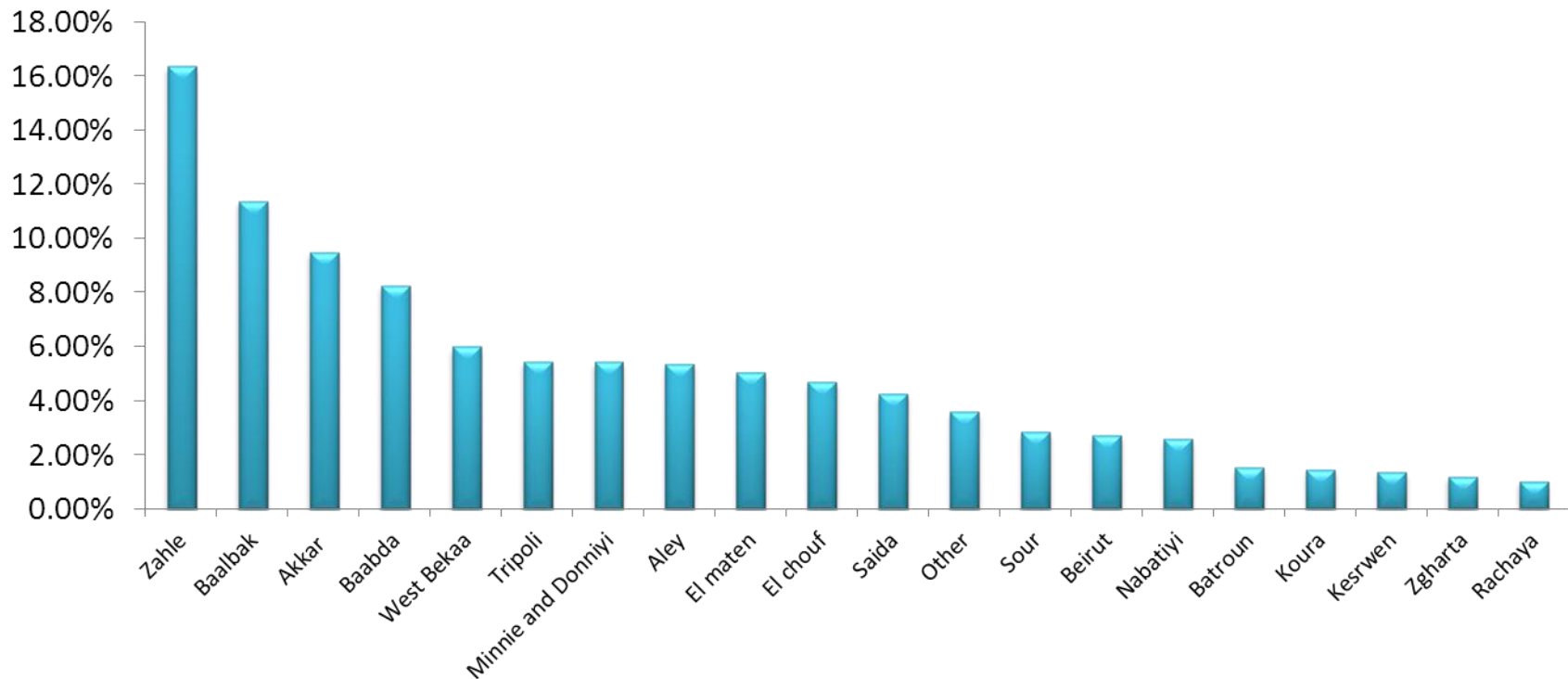
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Geographical Distribution

The highest concentration of Syrian refugees selected is in Zahle, followed by Baalbak, Akkar, and Baabda





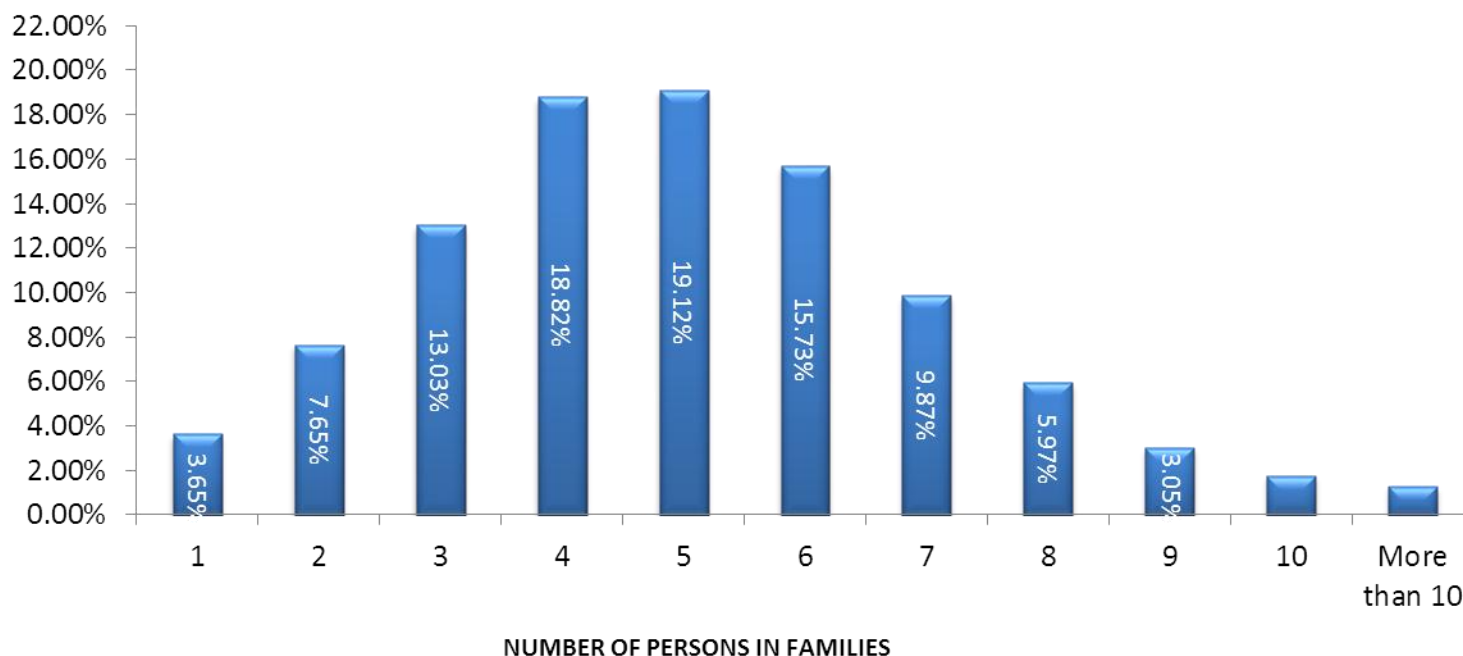
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Family composition

- ❖ The average number of Syrian refugee family members is **5.02**
- ❖ 19.2% of Syrian refugees in Lebanon belong to families of 5 members and 18.82% belong to families with 4 members



Average
5.02



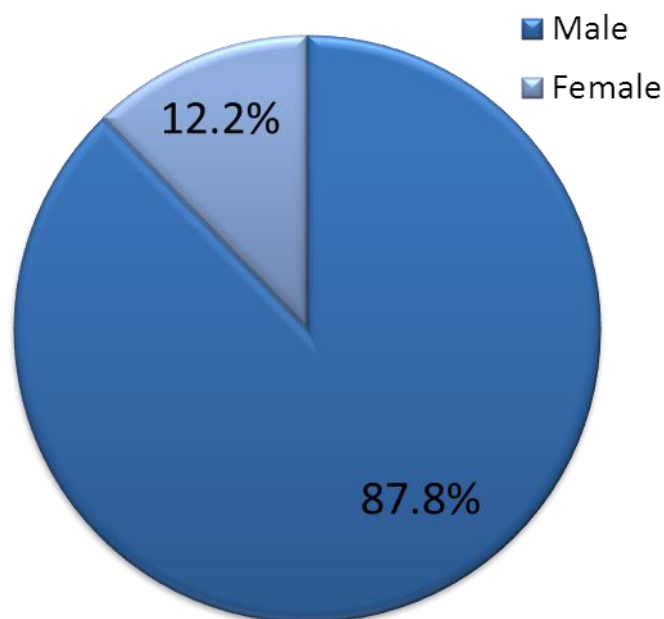
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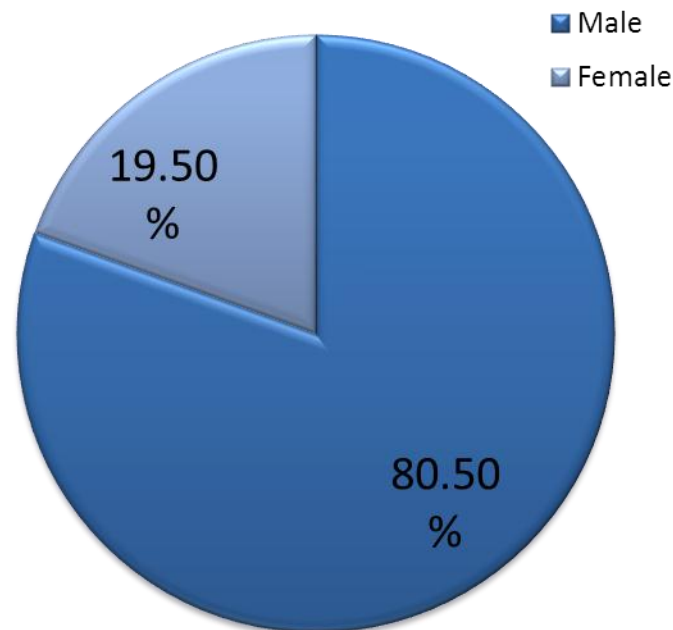
Family composition

❖ Most of the Syrian refugee families have male heads with a percentage of **87.8%**



HEAD OF FAMILY- **2014**

❖ Most of the Syrian refugees families have male heads with a percentage of **80.5%**



HEAD OF FAMILY - **2015**



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Pattern occupation & Sharing accommodation



The highest percentage of Syrian refugee families sharing their accommodations with other families is in Beirut (49%)

and the highest percentage of them living alone is in El Maten (65%).

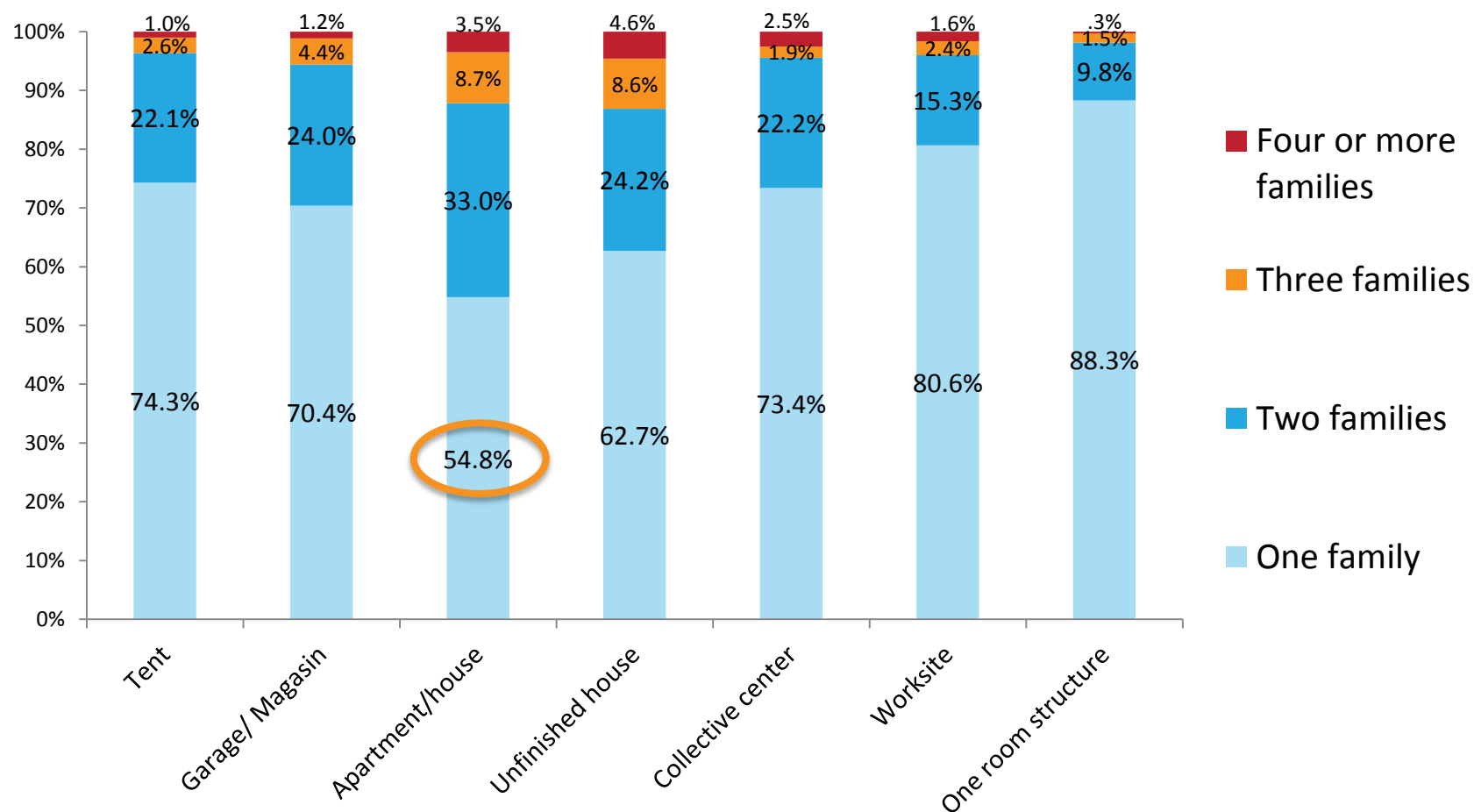


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Type of accommodation x Number of families



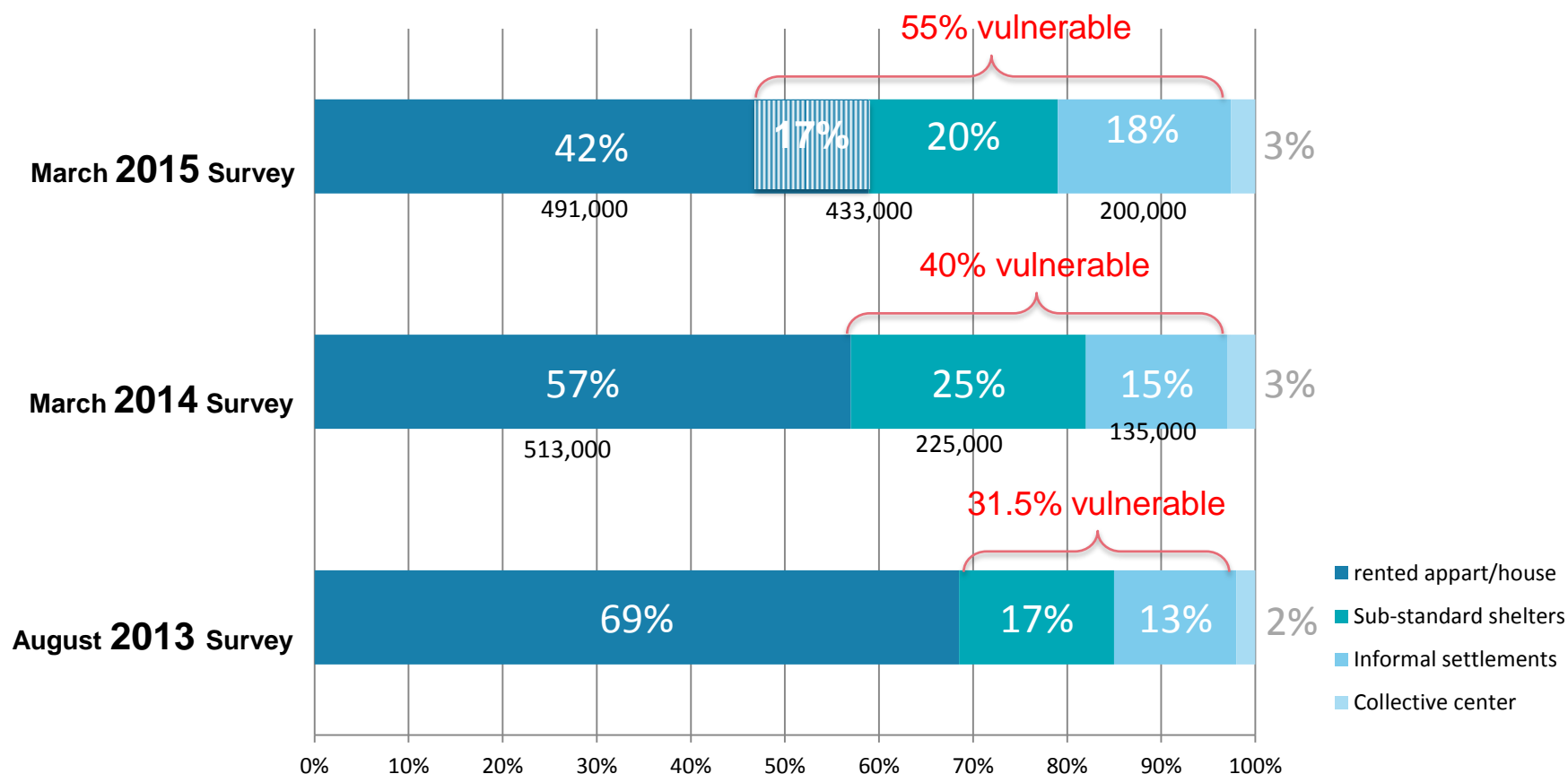


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Type of accommodation 2013 - 2015



* 17%: nb of refugees sharing accommodations & not having acceptable living condition

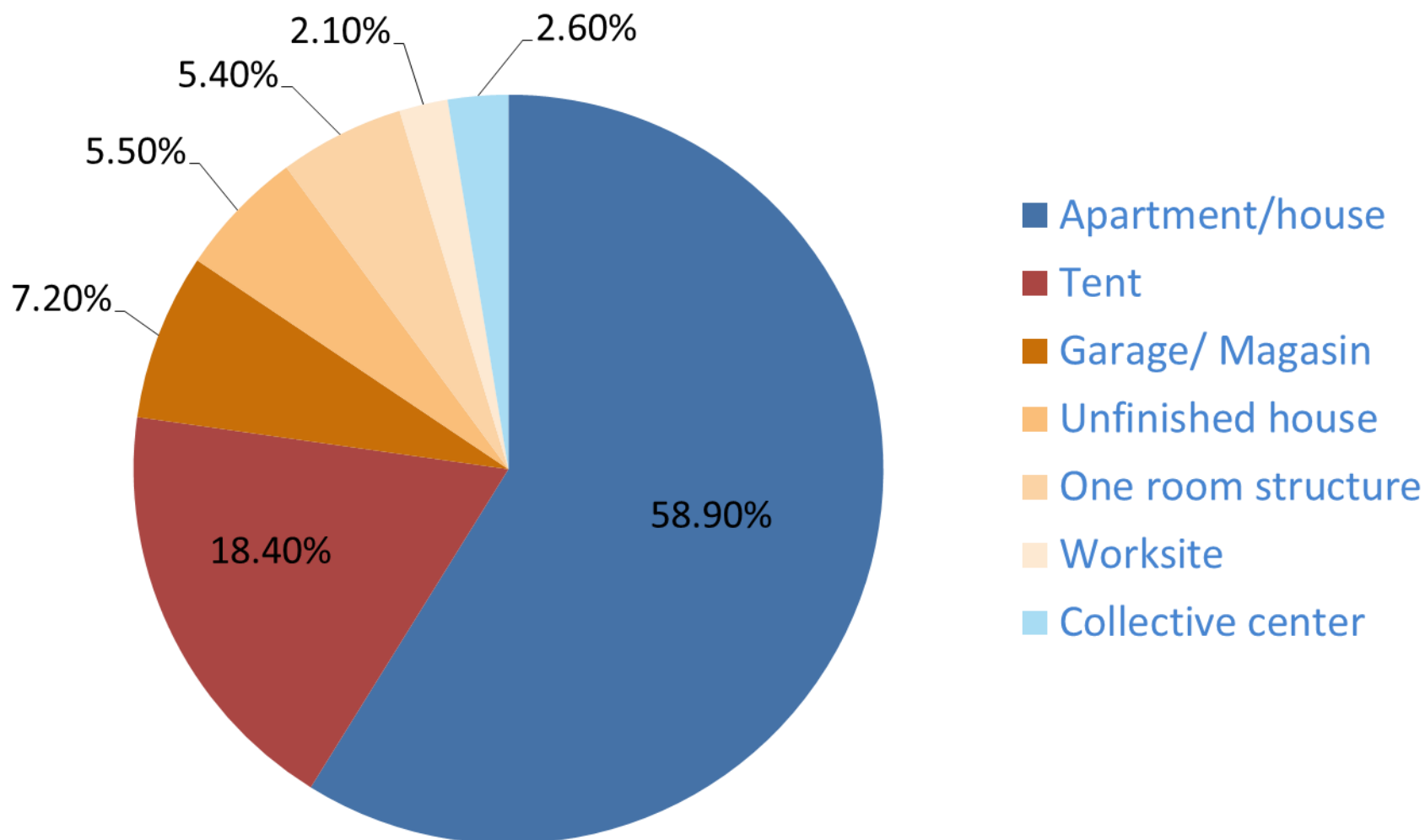


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Type of accommodation 2015



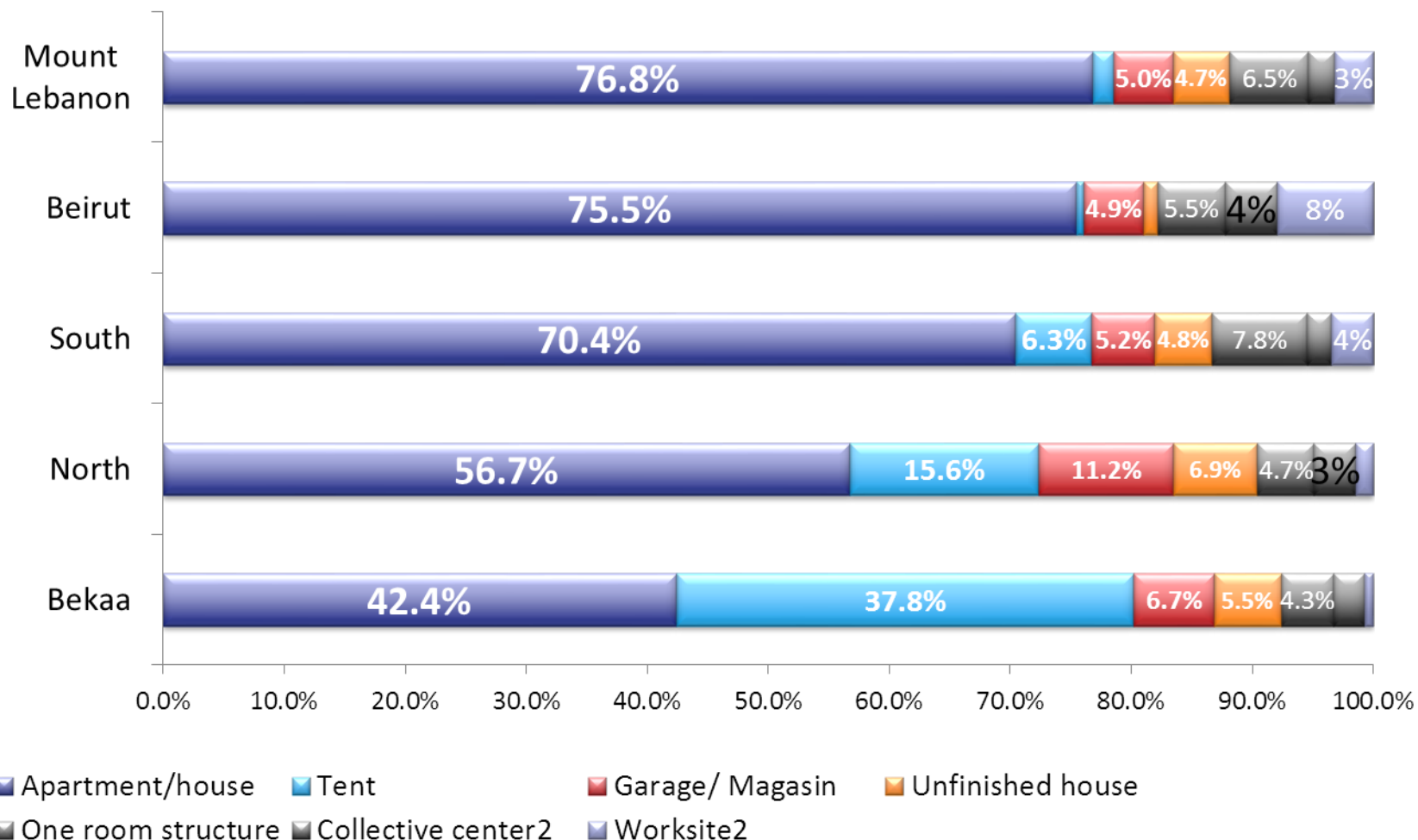


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Type of accommodation x Mouhafaza



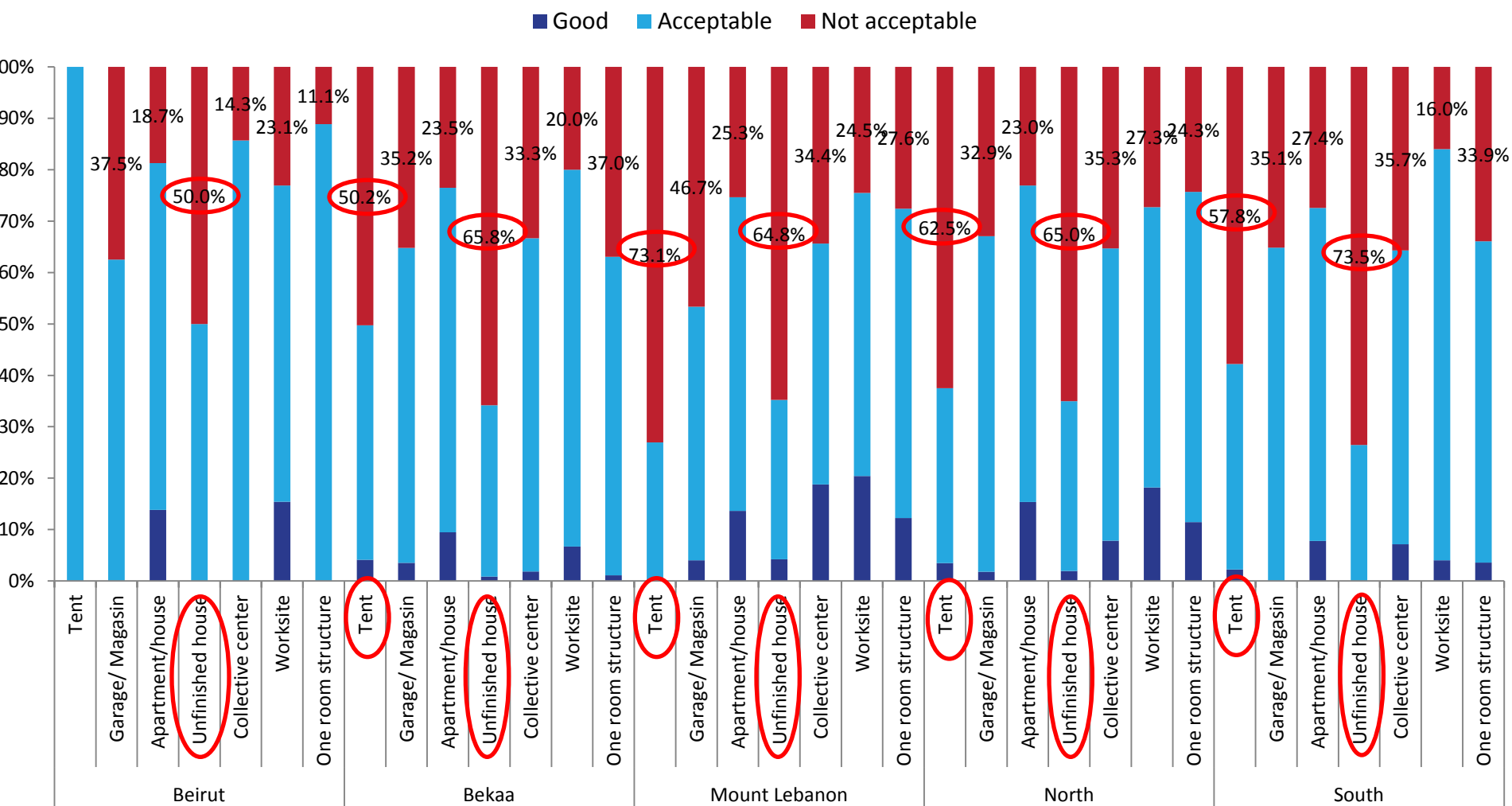


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Condition of accommodation x Mouhafaza



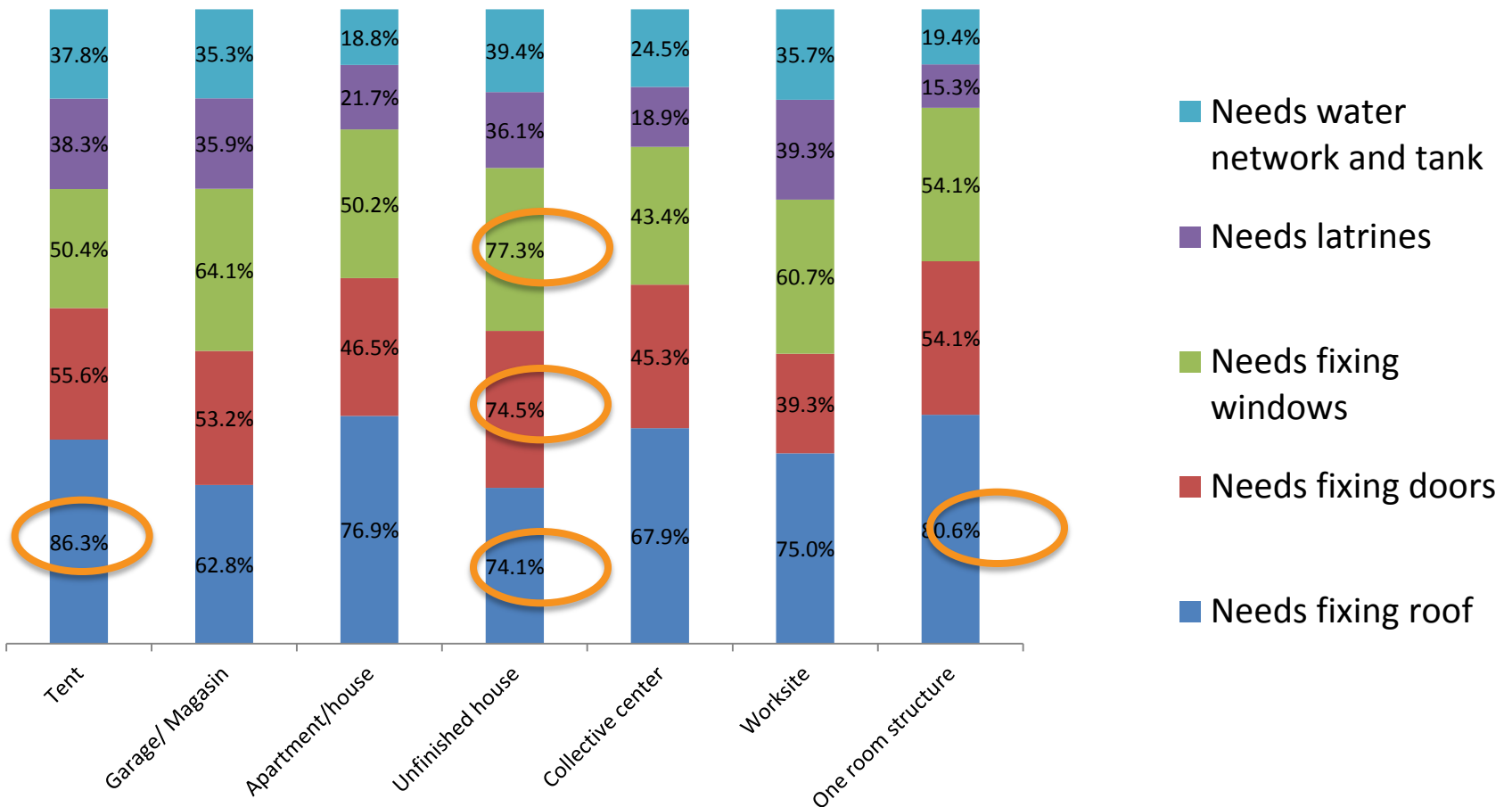


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Type of accommodation x Factors affecting the condition



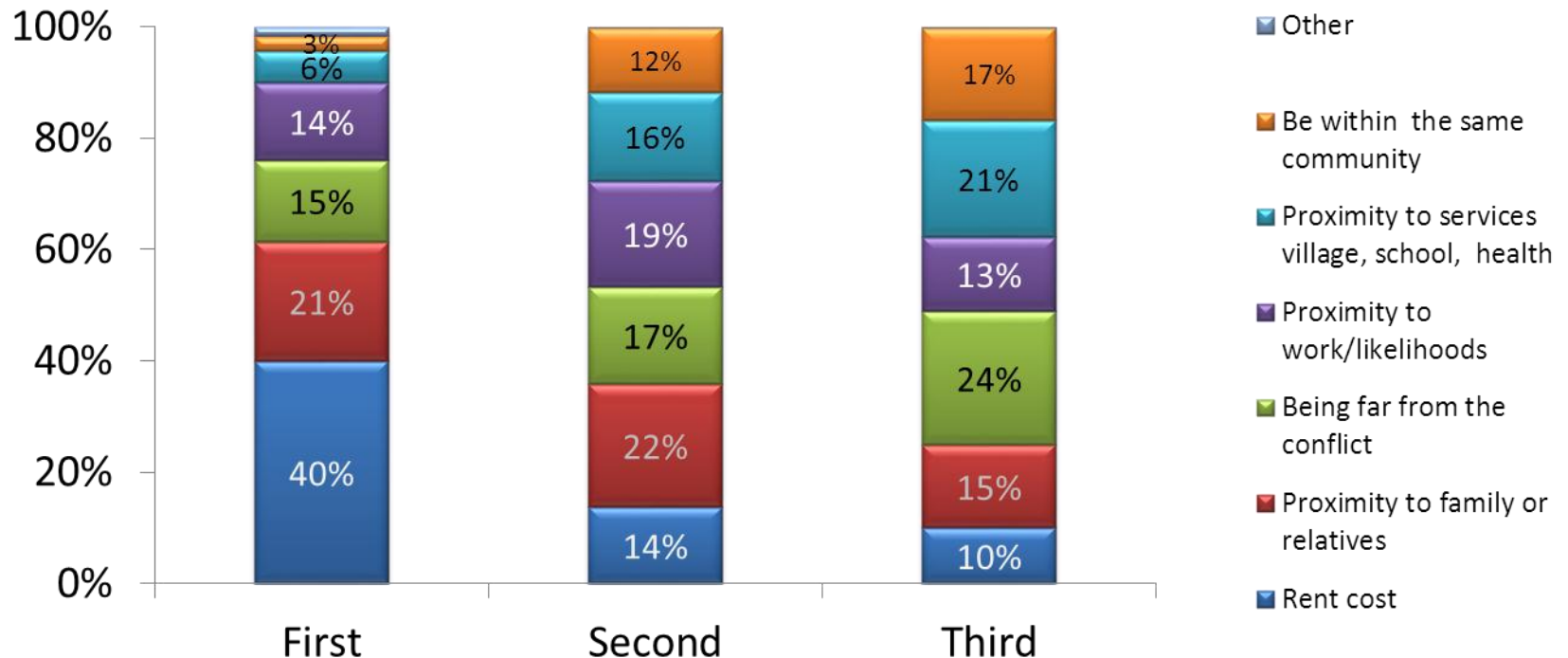


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Order of factors affecting choice of accommodation by importance

- ❖ The **first** factor reported the most is the rent cost, the **second** factor reported is the proximity to family or relatives and the **third** factor is being far from the conflict



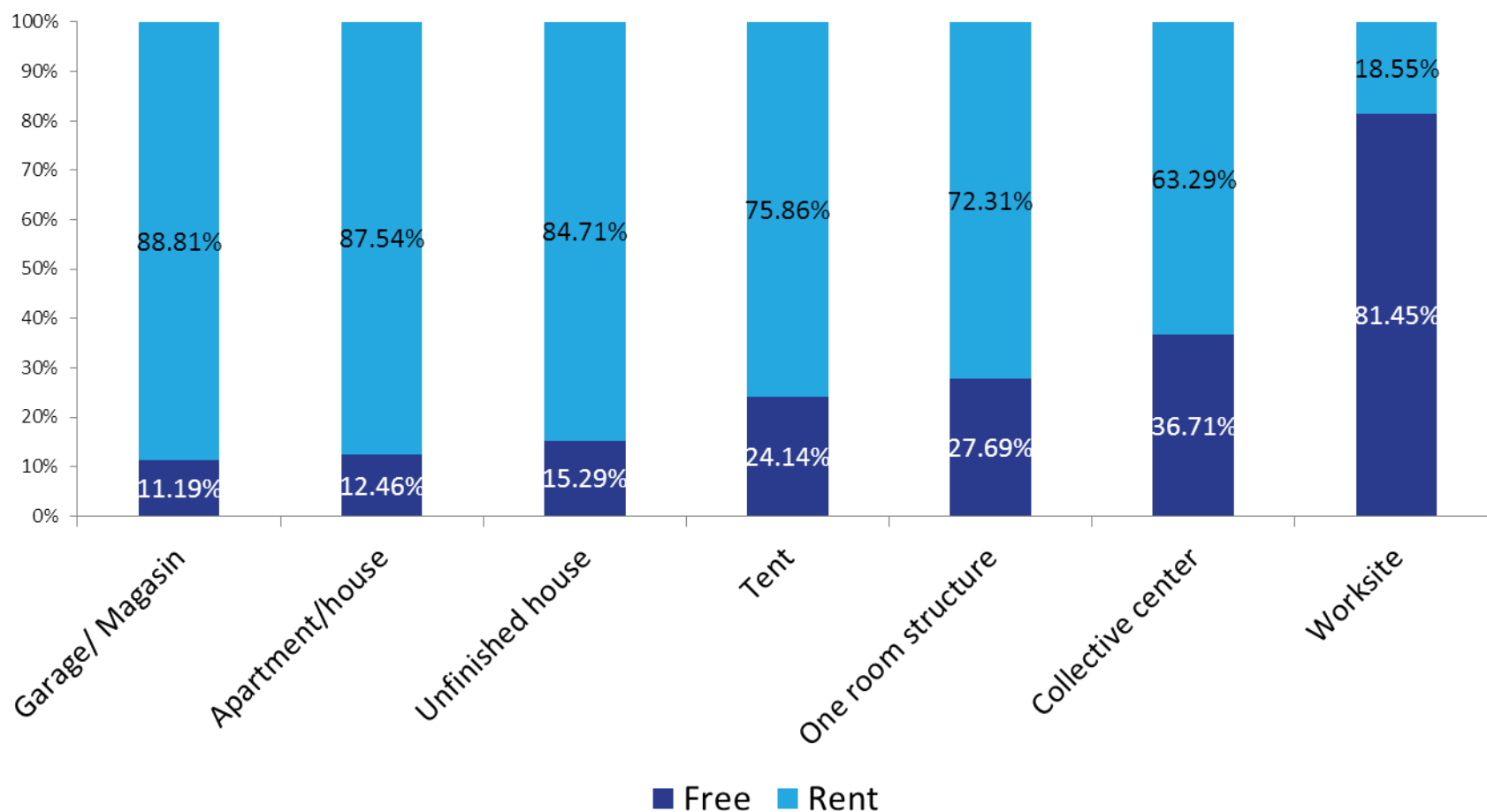


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Rent per accommodation type



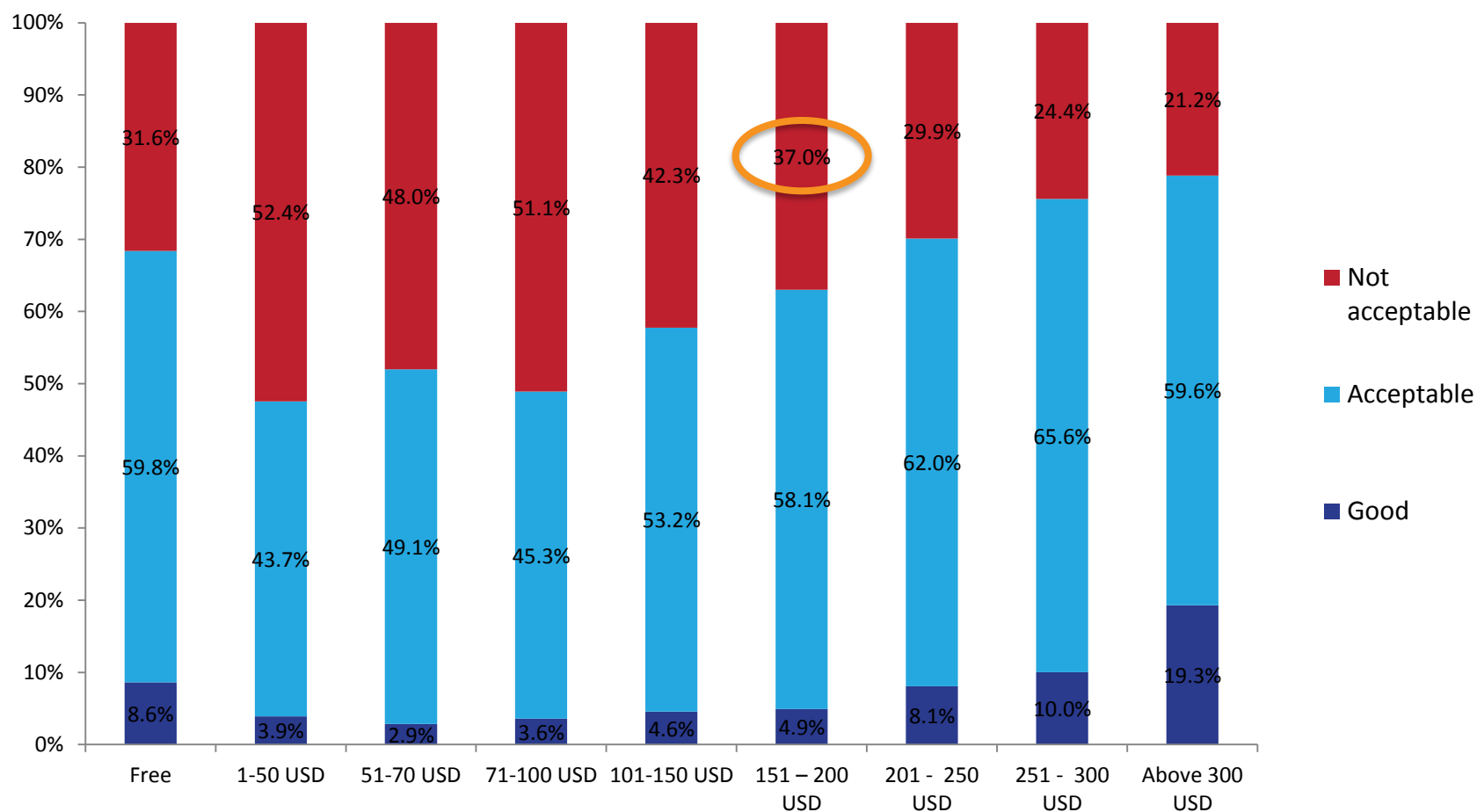


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Rent x condition of accommodation



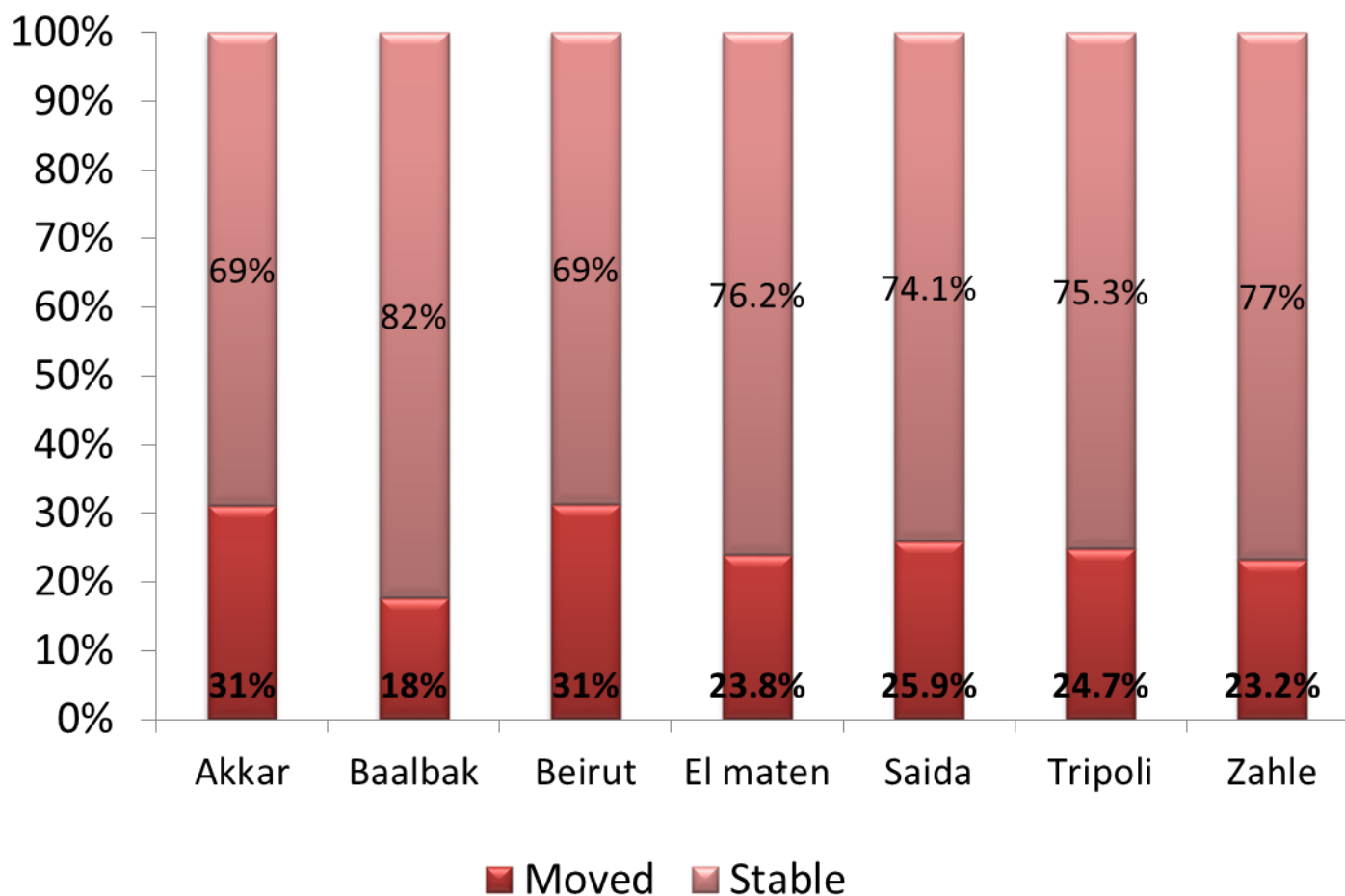


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Accommodation change x Kaza





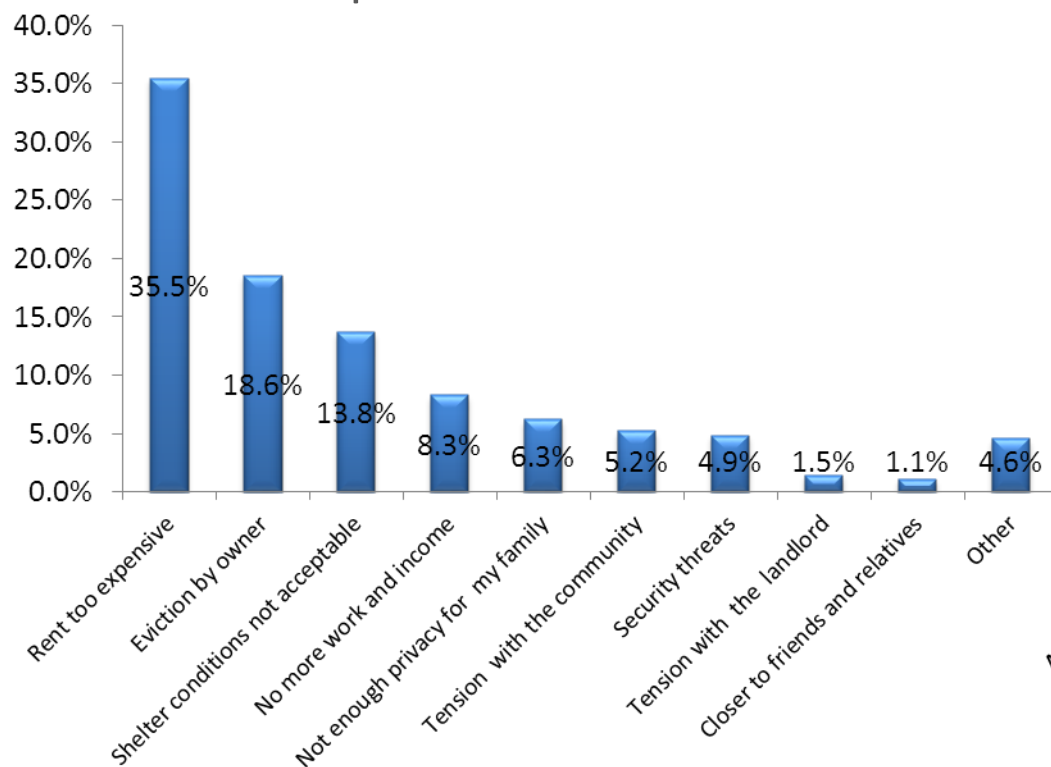
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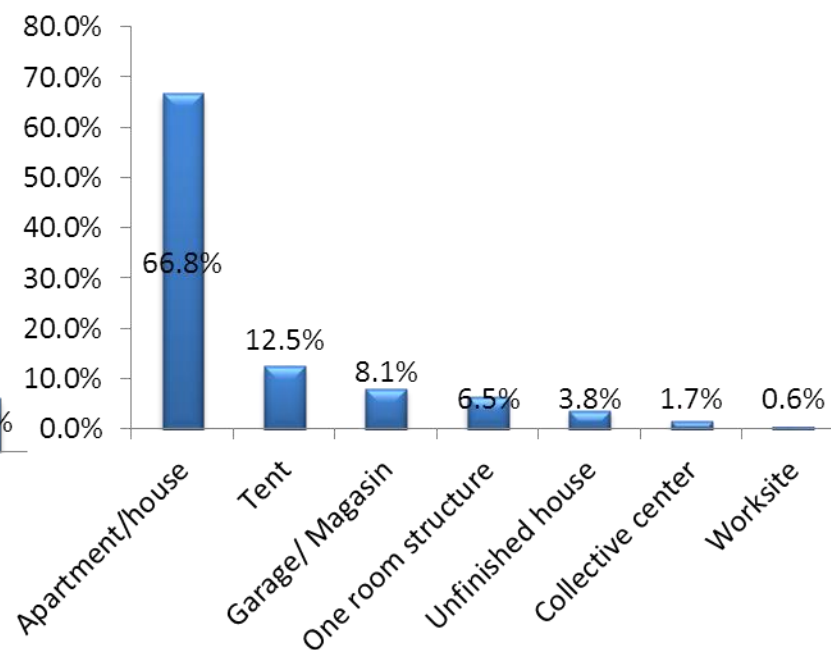
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Reasons for moving

- ❖ **35.5%** of those who moved did so because the rent was too expensive



- ❖ **67%** of those who moved used to live in built apartments/houses



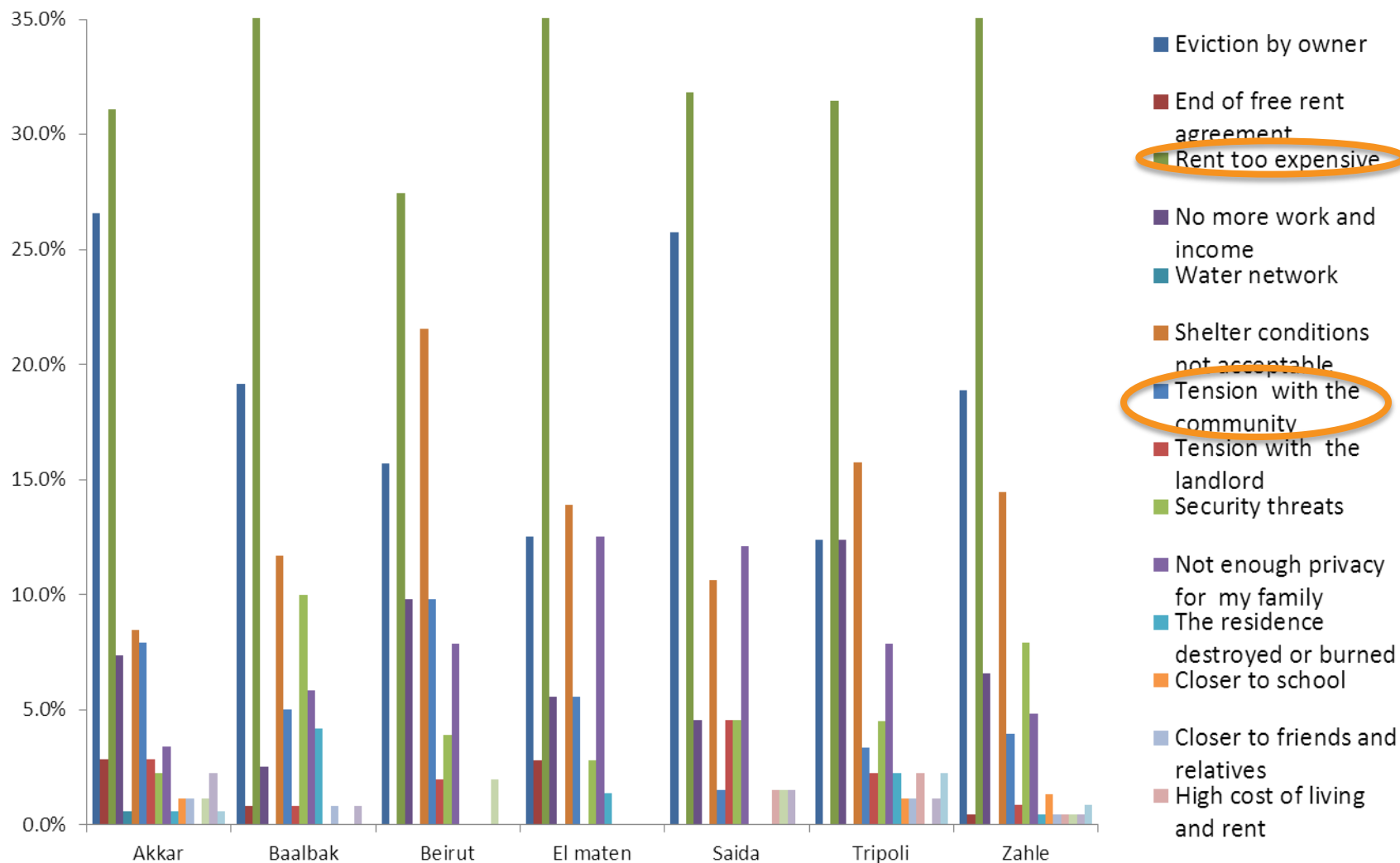


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Reasons for moving x Kaza



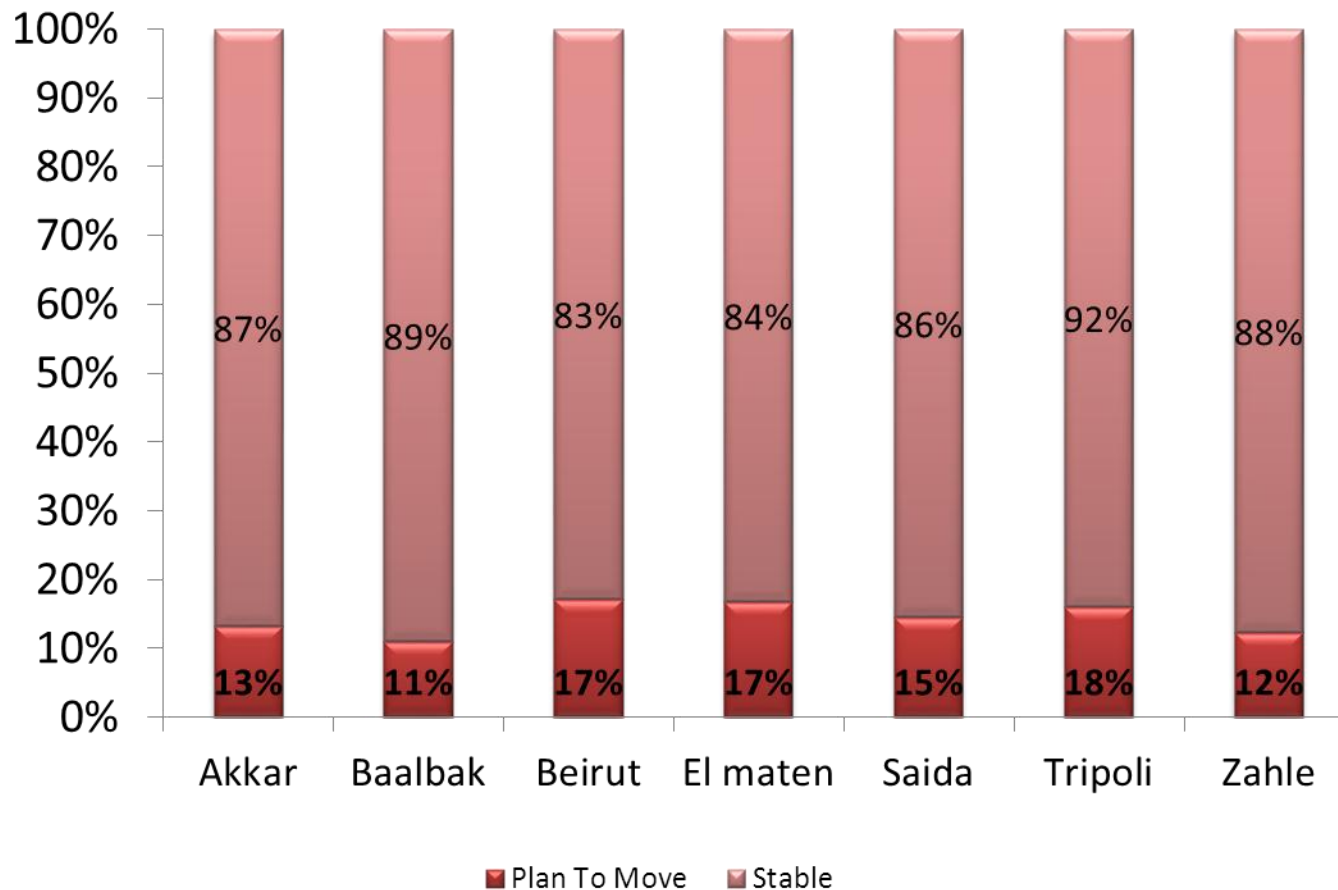


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Plan to move x Kaza



The figure shows that the highest percentage of Syrian refugees planning to move is from Tripoli, followed by Beirut and Maten



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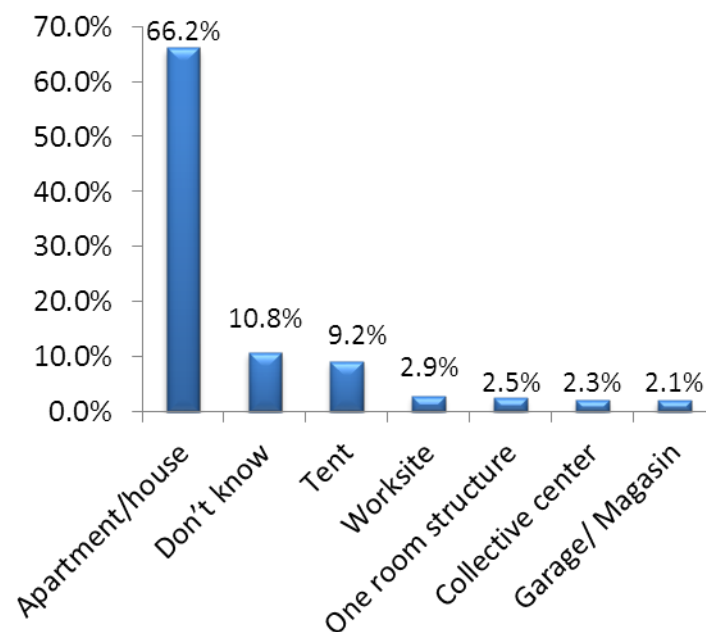
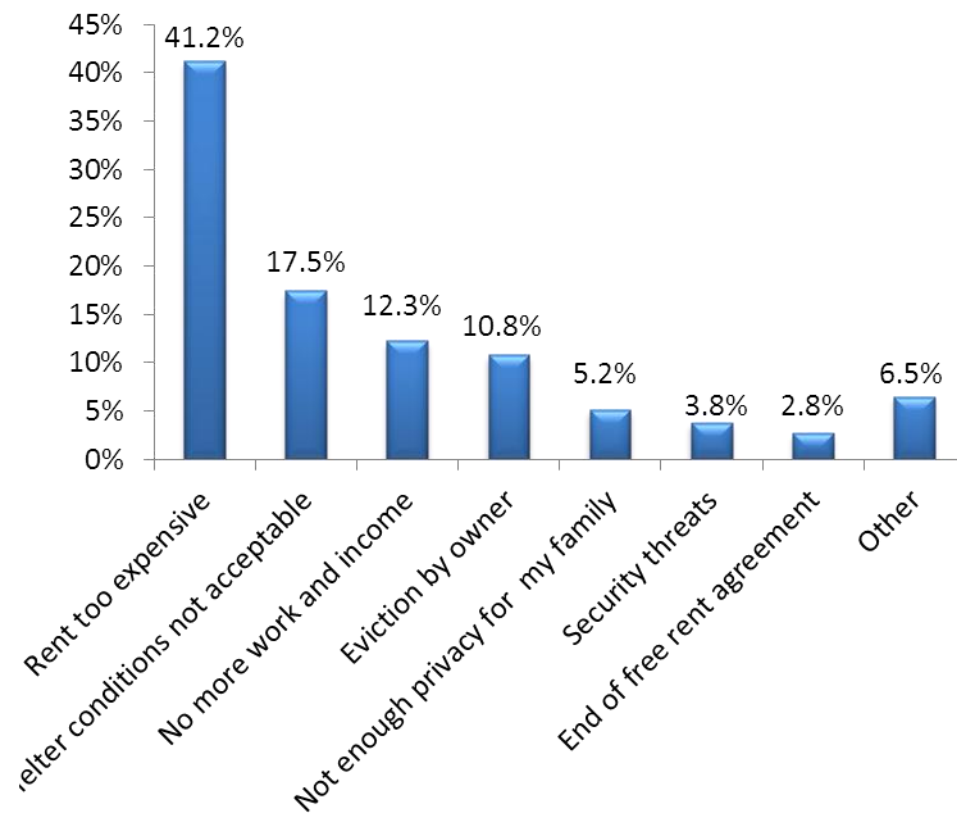


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Reasons for planning to move

❖ **41%** of those who are planning to move, want to because the rent is too expensive

❖ **66%** of those who are planning to move, want to move into a built apartment/house





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Challenges

- No Camp Policy
- Refugees reside in socio economically vulnerable areas – burden on host communities
- Reduced Shelter Stocks
- Informal Settlements exposed to continuous evictions and climate threats with limited options of interventions
- Risk of disproportionate allocation of resources with focus on visible shelters (Informal Settlements)
- Security of Tenure



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2015 Shelter Strategy



Requirements

USD **147.2**
million



Funding level

11.1%

People targeted

1.3 million

Humanitarian USD **114.9** million

Stabilization USD **32.3**

Priority interventions

- Targeting as per **type and condition of individual shelters, tenure concerns, and socio economic vulnerability**
- Increasing adequate/affordable housing stock through house upgrades.
- Integrated neighborhood approaches.
- Improved security of tenure for vulnerable population

Shelter Typology	Associated Activity
Informal Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weather-proofing Site or infrastructure improvement Shelter enhancement
Substandard Buildings <i>(Unfinished Houses, Inadequate apartments, garages, worksites, one room structure, etc.)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weather-proofing Weather-proofing and WASH upgrades Rehabilitation of Unoccupied/Occupied Houses
Collective Centers/Shelters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation into Collective Centers Collective Center Management
Apartments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash For Shelter
Neighborhoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site / Infrastructure Improvements in Informal Gatherings Integrated Neighborhood Improvements



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Way Forward

- Improve implementation and Cross-Sectoral Coordination mechanisms
- Temporary but durable Shelter in informal Settlements
- Contingency planning
- Security of Tenure



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Introduction to LHIF

Presentation for Inter-Agency

17 April 2015

What is LHIF?

- An informal, independent coordinating body composed of international NGOs who are working to address the needs of vulnerable communities throughout Lebanon.
- Provides a joint platform to facilitate members' work, and help members to efficiently and effectively address key issues of common interest.
- Formed in October 2012

Who is LHIF?

LHIF is its members!

- The Plenary Assembly of all members is the decision-making body of the LHIF
- Members are represented in the Plenary by their Country Director and one senior-level alternate
- Current membership includes 27 INGOs:
ACF, ACTED, CARE, Concern Worldwide, DRC, Dorcas, GVC-Italia, Handicap International, IMC, INTERSOS, IRC, Islamic Relief, MDM, Medair, Mercy Corps, NPA, NRC, Oxfam, PU-AMI, Relief International, Save the Children, Solidarités International, SIF, Solidar Suisse, TdH-Italia, War Child Holland, and World Vision

Who is LHIF?

- An elected 5-member **Steering Committee** represents LHIF externally and oversees LHIF activities:
 - The current Steering Committee is comprised of the Country Directors for Concern, ACTED, Oxfam, SIF, and DRC
- A full-time **Secretariat** provides strategic, technical and logistical support to further LHIF initiatives:
 - Country Coordinator (Amy Keith)
 - LHIF Officer (Amani Abdel Ghani)
- The LHIF Secretariat is funded by ECHO and administratively hosted by the Danish Refugee Council

Who can join LHIF?

- Any organization that fulfills the following criteria may apply to join:
 - registered as an NGO in a foreign country
 - registered in Lebanon or in process of registration
 - signatory to the *Code of Conduct of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief*
 - operating in humanitarian sectors
 - currently implementing projects in Lebanon
- Membership applications must be approved by a 2/3 vote of the membership.

What does LHIF do?

- ***Representation***

LHIF facilitates representation of INGOs in the LCRP Steering Committee, Humanitarian Country Team, and Inter-Sector Working Group, as well as representing members with donors, the diplomatic community, the Government of Lebanon, national civil society, and other stakeholders as requested.

- ***Facilitating engagement in planning and coordination***

LHIF mobilized INGO participation in the RRP6 and LCRP planning processes, and pushed for ensuring that the response focused also on the needs of Lebanese communities.

LHIF looks to support and facilitate INGO engagement in inter-agency coordination structures, not to duplicate these structures.

What does LHIF do?

- ***Advocacy***

In Lebanon and through members' international networks, LHIF advocates for greater support to and solidarity with Lebanon, by lobbying with key stakeholders and awareness raising initiatives such as the 4Lebanon campaign.

- ***Spearheading joint initiatives to better meet response needs***

LHIF initiated the MSNA Phase 1 process to help improve the evidence base for the response, and has consistently played a key role in efforts to improve needs-based targeting.

- ***Supporting members to address common challenges***

Helps members better understand, navigate and comply with administrative procedures

What does LHIF do?

LHIF also...

- Provides updates for members on key topics and developments
- Develops reports and briefings on priority issues
- Serves as a focal point for information circulation among members, and from the UN and other stakeholders in Lebanon, in the region, and globally to our members
- Facilitates training for member staff to better engage in coordination mechanisms

LHIF Members

- Cover all humanitarian sectors: education, health, food security, protection, shelter, basic assistance, WASH, livelihoods, social stability
- Work closely with the communities they serve, local civil society, municipalities, MOSA, and relevant technical ministries
- Partner with over 100 national NGOs
- Employ over 3,300 Lebanese citizens

LHIF Members

Work with both displaced and host communities.


Highlights of work with Lebanese communities include:

- In 2014, over 550,000 Lebanese citizens benefited from community support projects implemented by LHIF members, and over 215,000 benefited from activities supporting waste management and access to water
- LHIF members improved 45 schools, supported dozens of health clinics, and provided psycho-social support to 20,000 Lebanese children
- Over \$11,000,000 reached more than 2,000 Lebanese landlords and building owners through private infrastructure improvements and cash for rent

LHIF #4Lebanon Campaign

- Timed for the launch of the 3RP in December 2014 and the lead up to the 4th anniversary of the crisis
- Intended to raise awareness among humanitarian-minded individuals in Europe and North America about the crisis in Lebanon and how it is affecting all vulnerable communities
- Stories, photos, videos and info-graphics shared through the www.LHIF.org/4Lebanon website, Twitter and Facebook
- 3 main messages:
 - 1. Increasing funding for the response to the crisis**
 - 2. Providing a lifeline to the most vulnerable refugees through resettlement**
 - 3. Negotiating a political solution to the Syrian conflict**

LHIF #4Lebanon Campaign



www.LHIF.org/4Lebanon #4Lebanon

Hassan's Story – Nabatieh

Hassan was working on a new building when he heard about five Syrian refugee families living in tents nearby. They now live in his building rent-free. He provided a television, and a neighbor donated a washing machine. "We know what it's like to flee war. Supporting the families now was an easy decision for me and I would do it again. I want to do whatever I can."

LHIF #4Lebanon Campaign



www.LHIF.org/4Lebanon

#4Lebanon

Shawi el Hattab's Story – Akkar

The fighting in Syria has impacted the lives of poor Lebanese farmers living near the border, like Shawi. Cross-border shelling means they cannot access farmland, and rising insecurity makes it more difficult to access markets. In light of these challenges, a new dairy cooperative has been set up in Shawi's village to help farmers pool their resources and attract higher prices for their milk.

LHIF #4Lebanon Campaign



www.LHIF.org/4Lebanon

#4Lebanon

Nadien's Story – North Bekaa

"Everyone here was suffering; trying to keep their roofs above them. The wind was merciless. We were exhausted, wet and of course freezing. Everything was wet... all the clothes and bedding... and we are still at the beginning of the winter so I really don't know how we will survive," Nadien, Syrian refugee and mother of five describes winter in the Bekaa valley.

LHIF #4Lebanon Campaign



www.LHIF.org/4Lebanon

#4Lebanon

Al Yarmouk Music Band – Tripoli

Rana and her daughters Layal and Sara are Palestine Refugees who fled Yarmouk Camp in Syria and refuse to give up on their dreams: they have formed a music band called Al Yarmouk Band, and have performed in many venues across Beirut and at Al Soumoud Association in the Palestinian Al Baddawi Camp in north Lebanon. They also teach music for children.

Visit www.LHIF.org

Contact LHIF at info@LHIF.org

Questions?



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Most Vulnerable Localities

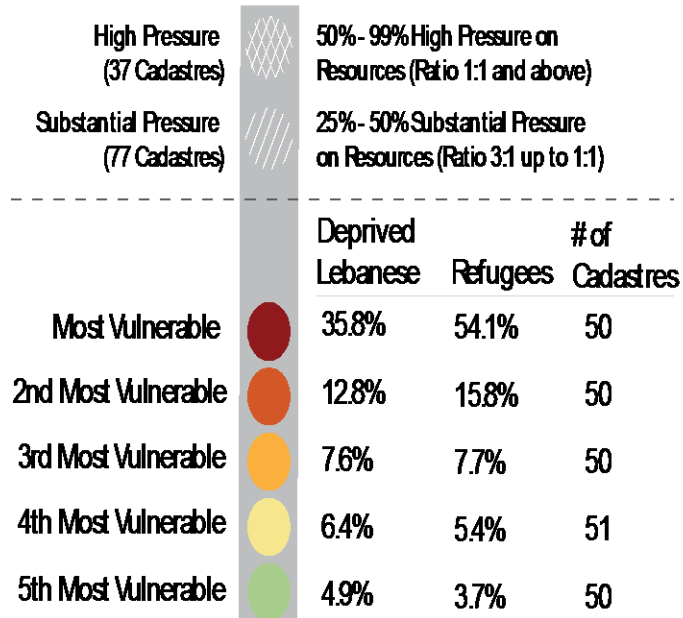
- **Overview of the new vulnerability map**
- **2014 vs 2015 comparison**



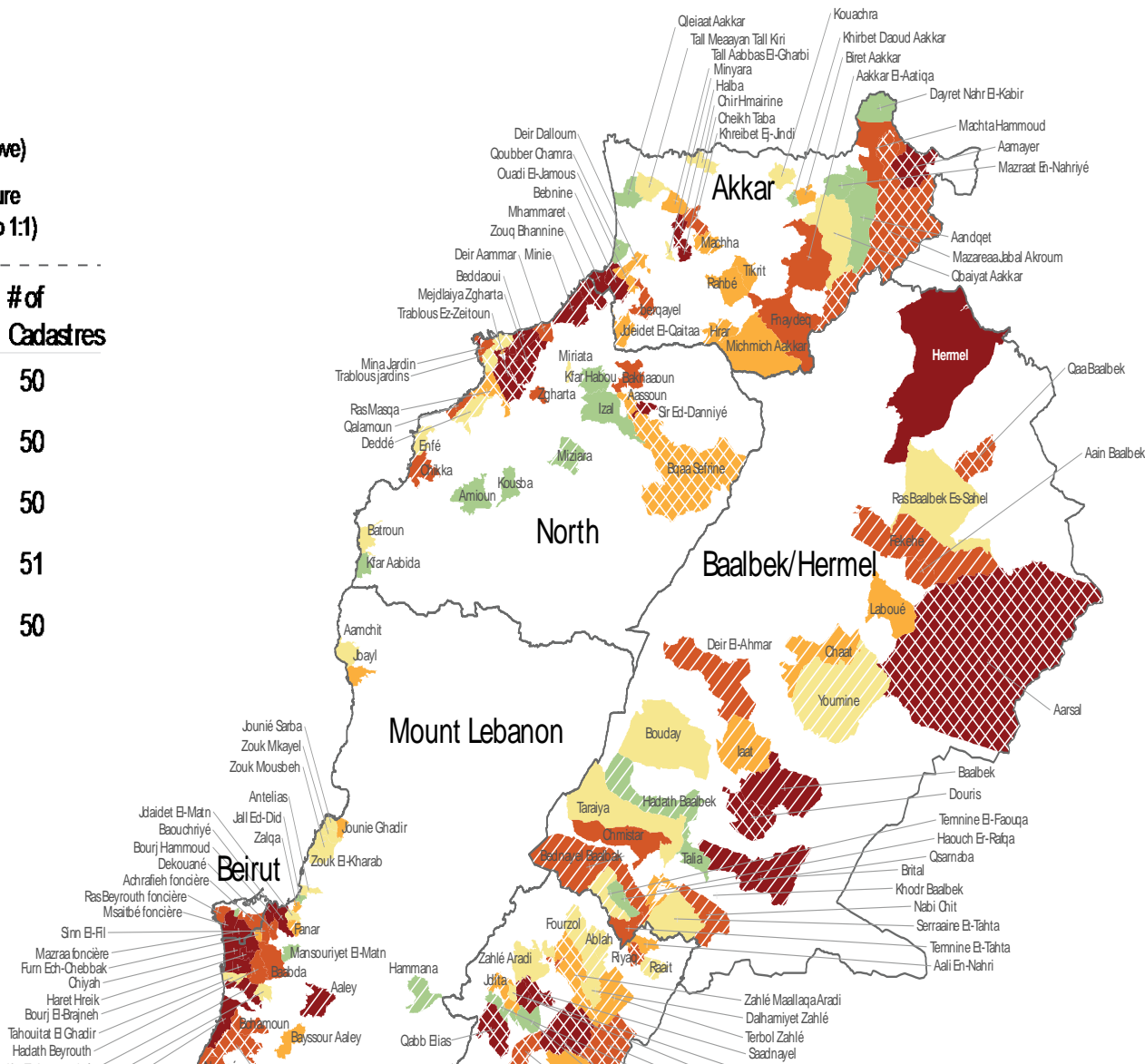
The 251 Most Vulnerable Most Vulnerable LOCALITIES IN LEBANON

87% Refugees &
67% Deprived Lebanese

March 2015

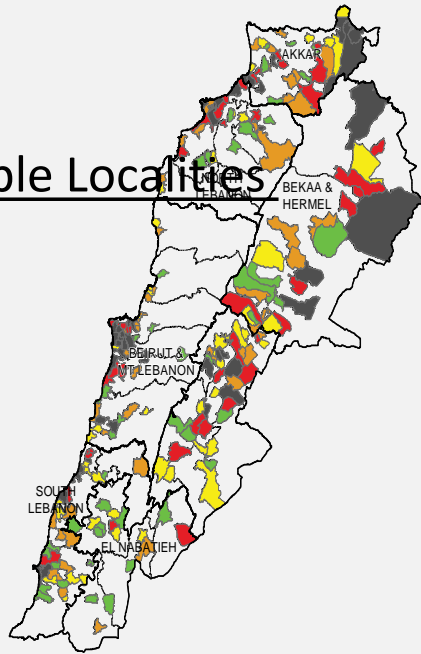


The ratio of refugees to Lebanese, by cadaster, is included to highlight the potential degree of population pressure on



2014

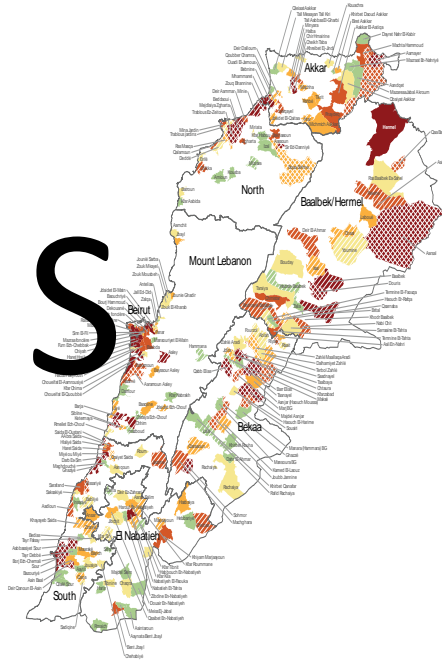
Most Vulnerable Localities



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2015

Most Vulnerable Localities



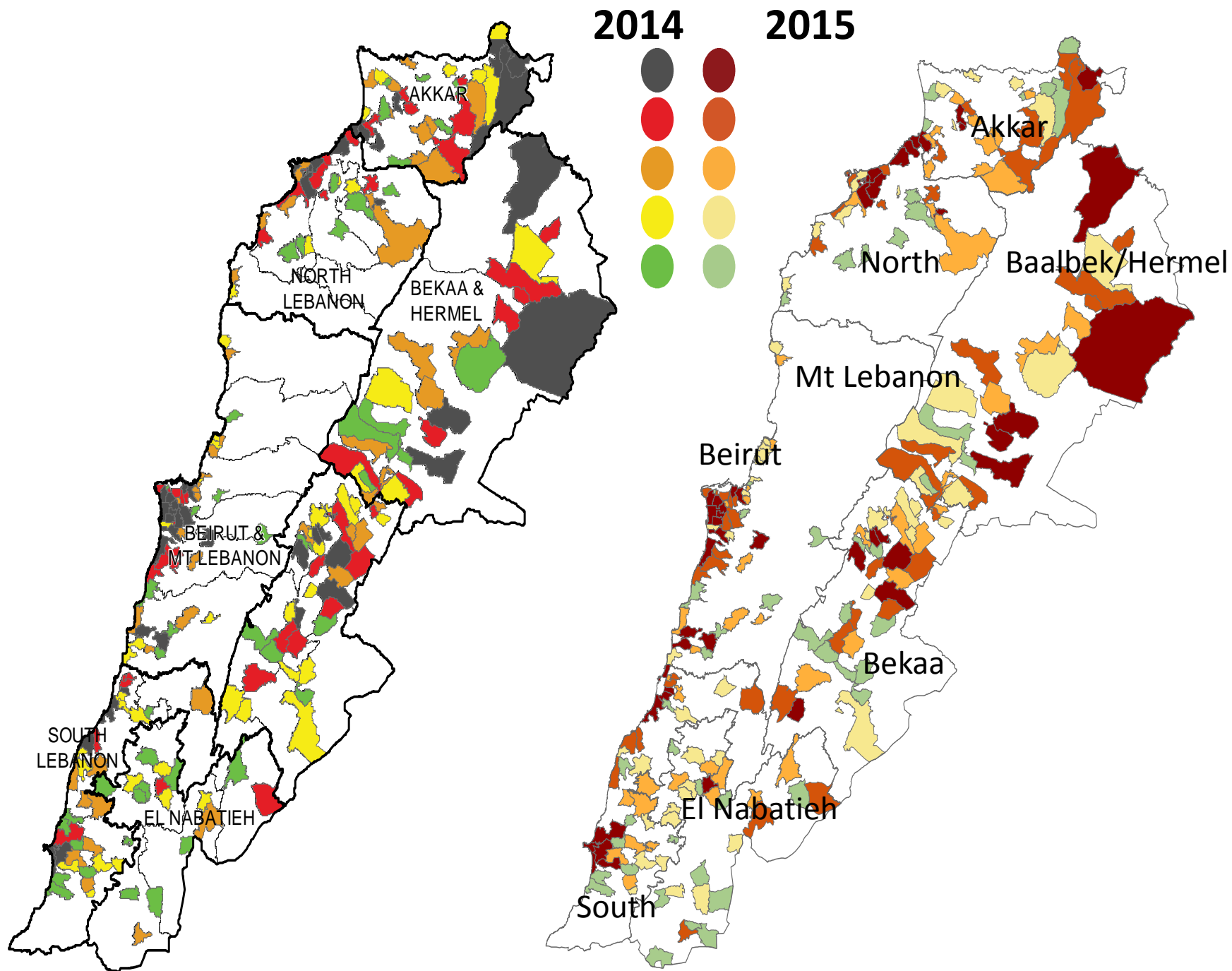
- 242 Cadastres
- People below the poverty line

- Syrian refugees
- 8 domains or data zones

- 251 Cadastres
- Multi Deprivation Index

- + Access to health services
- + Income level
- + Access to education
- + Access to Water and Sanitation services
- + Housing conditions

- Syrian & Palestine refugees
- 16 domains or data zones
- **Pressure/ratio layer**





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- 1. Health Steering Committee**
- 2. MediVisa**
- 3. HC's visit to Rafic Hariri's hospital**
- 4. NCD Workshop**



PUBLIC HEALTH-Update

Highlights:

- The first Health Steering Committee meeting took place on the 19th of March in the MoPH premises. It is led by the Director General of the MoPH with members from the MoPH, MoSA, WHO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP, UNRCO, ECHO and the World Bank. This committee will focus on strategic planning and decision-making related to the health sector.
- UNHCR engaged MediVisa as the Third Party Administrator (TPA) to facilitate access to hospital care for displaced Syrians from the 1st of March, 2015, after a competitive bidding process. UNHCR is working alongside the TPA through the transition phase to ensure uninterrupted access to life-saving and obstetric care.
- Antonio Gutterres, High Commissioner for Refugees and Dr Abdullah Al Matouq, UN Secretary General Humanitarian envoy visited Rafik Hariri University hospital on Tuesday 14th of March
- A national non communicable diseases (NCD) prevention and control workshop was held organized by the MoPH and WHO. It was attended by UN agencies, several NGOs and academic institutions to harmonize the strategy and initiatives to tackle NCDs in Lebanon including for Syrian refugees

Social Stability Update

- Public institution support tracking
- Municipal coordination
- Social stability mainstreaming



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Thank You!

