

# Inter-Agency Meeting

## Sectors End of Year Presentations

February 10, 2017



# Summary Protection Situation

Based on Protection Monitoring Reporting

## Access to Territory

- Increased reports of irregular cross-border movements in 2016
- Unofficial arrivals typically resorted to smugglers (charging 100-300 USD pp, or as much as 1,000 USD) at risk of exploitation and abuse.
- Majority of new arrivals encountered during community visits reported to have entered unofficially, more new arrivals in North and Bekaa than in the South.
- Number of humanitarian exceptions has been limited, but with some progress in 2016.

## Onward Movements

- Low interest in onward travel to third countries reported, especially in North Bekaa, Bekaa and the South, with North as an exception. Actual onward movement remains low.
- Primary motivation for staying in Lebanon include: desire to return to Syria when conditions permit safe return, feeling settled in Lebanon, cost of onward movement and fear of not being able to adapt to new cultures.
- Small numbers of permanent departures to Syria were identified, largely driven by the inability to meet the cost of living and lack of access to services (particularly health).

## Legal Residency

- Overwhelming majority of refugees have no valid residency (59%-76% based on HH visits and monitoring).
- Women less likely than men to possess valid legal residency.
- Barriers include fees, GSO practice and inability to secure sponsorship (reported to charge 300-800USD).
- Some 83% of GSO offices still do not accept UNHCR certificate for renewal, and instead request a Lebanese sponsor (those who are perceived to be working, e.g. men of working age).



# Summary Protection Situation

Based on Protection Monitoring Reporting

## **Civil Status Documentation**

- Main challenges to BR reported are lack of awareness and lack of legal stay. Other issues include difficulties in navigating the procedures, meeting the cost associated to the process and malpractices by Mukhtars and Nofous offices, especially when refugees approach them alone.
- Overwhelming majority report lack of awareness on marriage registration procedures. Other issues include lack of financial means and legal stay, as well as lack of necessary documents.

## **Community Dynamics**

- Dynamics between refugee and host communities differed from location to location.
- 59% - 71% of refugees never interact with host community members – avoidance reported to mitigate the risk of tensions arising or escalating.
- In some locations, refugees reported limiting their interactions with other refugees (particularly those newly arrived to the area) because they believed such interaction would be viewed negatively by the host community.

## **Curfews and Municipal Restrictions**

- Curfews and checkpoints, including mobile checkpoints, increased following Al Qaa. In Mt Lebanon curfews were imposed in 73% of the areas monitored, up from 57% in December in 2015. In the South, existing curfews were reported to now completely prohibit movement of refugees after 8pm, including in emergency cases.
- While exemptions are given on a case-by-cases basis, penalization for violating curfews range from fines, ID confiscation, verbal and physical abuse to threat of expulsion from municipalities.
- Other requirements include additional taxes or requiring that sponsors be from the same location where refugees themselves are living.



# Summary Protection Situation

Based on Protection Monitoring Reporting

## Arrest and Detention

- Arrest and detention continue to be reported, affecting primarily men and mostly in the North and Bekaa, and with most reports linked to raids conducted by the LAF or mobile LAF checkpoints.
- Raids continue to be reported, particularly in the Bekaa (56%) and North but with a recent increase in the South, and with certain informal settlements and collective sites being frequently targeted.

## Evictions

- Refugees continue to face the threat of evictions, by landlords (58%), the LAF (32%) as well as municipalities and other actors, due to their inability to meet rent costs or security agencies or authorities.
- Most landlord evictions were reported in Mt. Lebanon (47%) and the North (21%), while most LAF evictions were reported in the North (45%) and Bekaa (27%).

## Exploitation

- Key areas of exploitation highlighted include: exploitation by employers, shawishes and landlords.
- Main exploitation reported occurs in the work place, with some 83% of refugees having their wages withheld according to some reports, and as high as 90% in Akkar.
- Exploitation by landlords relate to the amount of rent charged for substandard housing and abuse of power over refugee households, including some reports of GBV.
- Exploitation by shawishes was commonly reported, particularly in situations of debt/labor, and controlling access to assistance.

# Funding Updates

# LCRP 2016 FUNDING UPDATE

## 2016 APPEAL

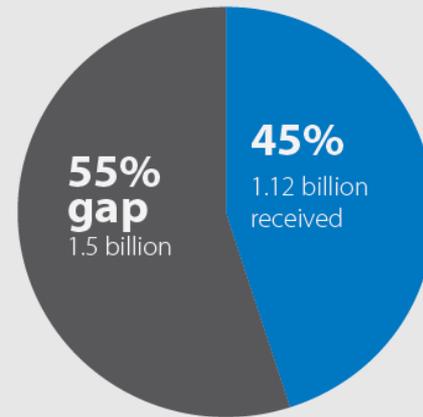
RECEIVED

\$ **1.12**  
BILLION

Total funding reported  
received as of 31 December

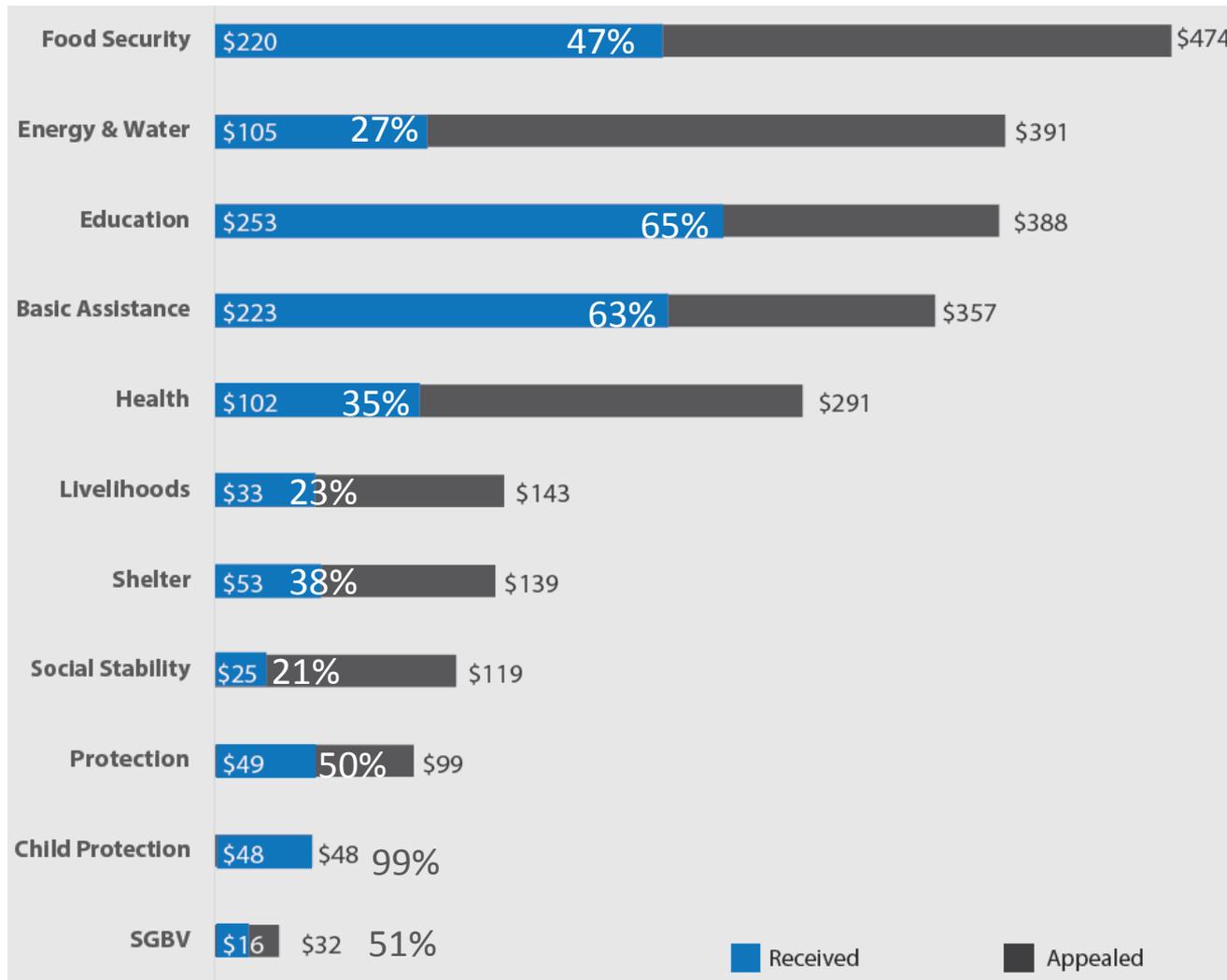
APPEAL

\$ **2.48**  
BILLION

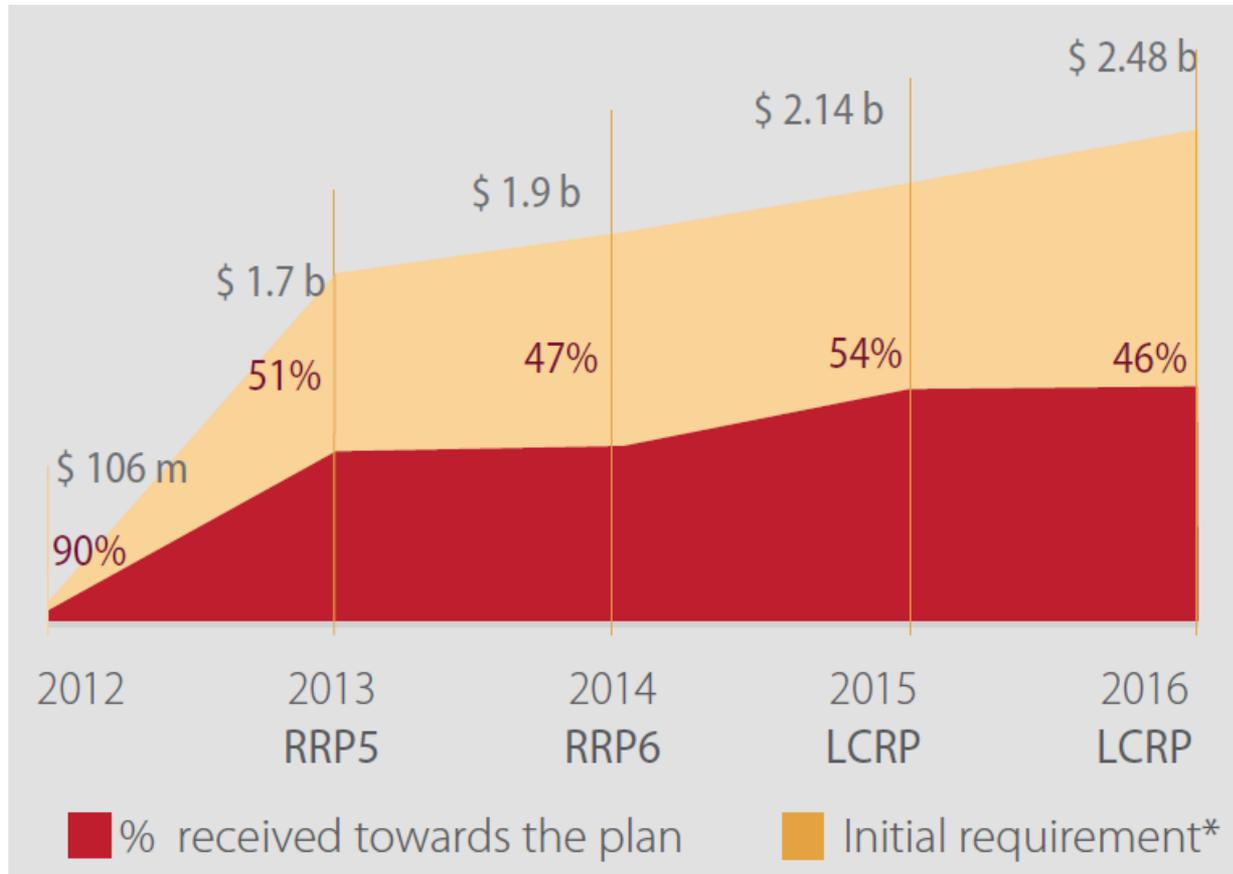


TOTAL APPEAL

# 2016 FUNDING RECEIVED AND ALLOCATED



# FUNDING OVERVIEW 2012 - 2016



\*includes GoL requirement

Source: Funding figures used are from FTS and UNHCR annual reports.

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## Public Institutions Support Tracking

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### LCRP 2016



## Key findings

Estimated **\$157.5 million** in support to public institutions in 2016.

→ as compared to **\$171.5 million** in 2015.

**772 additional staff** seconded to government institutions to enhance institutional crisis response capacities within the LCRP.

→ as compared to **896 additional staff** in 2015.

## Overview – support to public institutions

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**USD 73 million (↑) – 59 staff seconded:** Ministry of Education and Higher Education.

**USD 14.4 million (↓) – 151 staff seconded:** Ministry of Public Health.

**USD 34.9 million (↑) – 269 staff seconded:** Municipalities and Unions.

**USD 11.6 million (↓) – 13 staff seconded:** Ministry of Water and Energy & Water Establishments.

**USD 10.4 million (↑) – 197 staff seconded:** Ministry of Social Affairs, its network of SDCs, and **8.2 million (↑)** to NPTP.

**USD 1.8 million (↓) – 1 staff seconded:** Ministry of Agriculture.

**USD 3.2 million – 82 staff seconded:** other institutions (PCM, MoIM and security forces, Governor's offices, Ministry of Industry, CDR, CAS...)

## Changes in support to PI compared to 2016

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Despite an overall decrease in the financial & staffing support provided to Lebanese public institutions by LCRP partners in 2016, we also notice:

- The **scaling up of the support provided to MEHE** and its extended network of public schools (as a possible consequence of the London conference held in February 2016).
- A **stronger focus on municipalities and unions** as key providers of basic services and frontline responders to communities' needs.
- An **increased support to the Ministry of Social Affairs** (and its network of SDCs) as the leading Ministry in charge of coordinating the crisis response and the main provider of social services to vulnerable Lebanese.

## Main Highlights

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- **27,208 Lebanese** benefitting from monthly food assistance through the NPTP.
- **64 Social Development Centres** supported to implement MoSA's National Plan for Women and Children.
- **313** functioning **second-shift schools** with **458,011 children & youth** enrolled in formal education provided with learning materials,
- **220 PHCs** receiving acute and/or chronic disease medication, benefitting over **561,000 patients**, with over 1.2 million consultations subsidized.
- Over **28.5m USD** invested in service delivery, primarily in water and wastewater projects.
- **241 Municipalities and 26 Unions** supported to manage the crisis and improve service delivery at the local level, with **265 delivery projects** completed.

## Moving forward

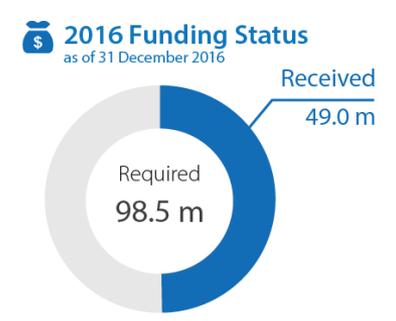
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- In 2016, LCRP partners continued to mitigate the pressure placed on local communities, systems and infrastructure in order to reinforce Lebanon's long term stability and resilience.

Key PIST findings confirm:

- The programmatic shift made with the LCRP 2015-2016, which emphasized the importance of strengthening the capacity of institutions and service delivery systems to address the needs of vulnerable communities.
- The integrated nature of the LCRP, as both humanitarian and stabilization interventions are increasingly delivered through public institutions.
- The need to better capture impact level (rather than output level) results to show the tangible effect of the support provided.

Protection



# PROTECTION SECTOR ACHIEVEMENT 2016

## OUTCOME 1:

# of individuals who benefitted from counseling and assistance, to obtain civil, legal stay or other documentation



## OUTCOME 2:

# of displaced persons and vulnerable individuals engaged in community based activities



## OUTCOME 3:

# of persons with specific needs who benefitted from individualized assistance and services



# POPULATION IN NEED vs TARGETED

## Progress against targets



### Activities

reached / target

# of individuals enrolled for the first time in life skills activities in community centers 25,845 / 17,000

# of individuals who received individual legal counseling on obtaining legal stay documentation 16,126 / 30,000

# of individuals who received individual legal counseling on birth registration 29,731 / 50,000

# of interventions to mitigate protection concerns and ensure access to services (includes referrals) 16,530 / 20,000

# of individuals reached through awareness sessions (legal awareness and awareness on available services) 366,230 / 309,328

# of individuals consulted during monitoring visits including to collective sites 82,815 / 68,452

# of Individuals benefitting from individual counseling and case management (excl. child & SGBV) 16,014 / 10,916

0%

100%



## What went well

### Key achievement and impact against SO of the LCRP

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- Through awareness sessions provided by protection partners, some 366,230 individuals (**target: 309,328**) are now better informed on the legal steps to obtain civil status documentation, and how and where to access services to address their basic needs.
- The knowledge base and skill sets of 108,761 (**target:88,156**) individuals improved through participation in community centre activities, English language classes, literacy classes, and life-skill activities.
- Resettlement and different humanitarian admissions programmed provided a durable solution to refugees with particular protection needs and vulnerabilities in Lebanon. In total, 24,426 refugees (**target: 10,200**) were submitted and 19,502 persons departed .

# Challenges

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- Approximately 60% of displaced Syrians currently are without legal residency, which limits freedom of movement, increases risk of arrest and detention, and limits access to livelihood opportunities, education and civil status registration and documentation procedures.
- Lack of access to civil status documentation, namely birth and marriage registration continues to present challenges for refugees.
- Adequately addressing the needs of persons with specific needs, included disabled population and old persons; lack of specialized care arrangements was cited as a concern.

## Key Priorities and gaps foreseen- 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2017

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- Capacity-building support will continue to Government institutions throughout the next four years, to strengthen the response to the needs of both the displaced populations and vulnerable Lebanese.
- Through advocacy, legal counselling and awareness sessions, the Sector is aiming to increase the number of persons with legal residence.
- Focus will be placed on the promotion of birth registration of new born babies to ensure children are able to confirm their nationality and have access to documentation that proves their identity.
- Community based interventions will be enhanced to ensure individuals with protection needs are identified in a timely manner and referred appropriately.
- The Sector will work closely with Municipalities to enhance timely and effective responses to the needs of persons with specific needs, including women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities.

SGBV

# SGBV SECTOR ACHIEVEMENT 2016

OUPUT 1: The risks and consequences of SGBV are reduced and access to quality services is improved

# individuals accessing psychosocial support and individual services in safe spaces

 63% | 100%

# of community members engaged in GBV awareness activities

 100% | 100%

# of actors trained who demonstrate an increased knowledge on GBV

 100% | 100%

## What went well

### **Key achievement and impact against SO of the LCRP**

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- Positive reception of capacity building initiatives on prevention and response to SGBV
- Continued support to national system through Social Development Centers and local organizations
- Roll out of Standard Operating Procedures which increase GBV and non GBV actors capacities to safely identify and refer survivors in need of help
- Mobile approach to take services closer to women and girls at risk or survivors of SGBV, especially for those whose mobility is restricted due to security concerns and cultural norms

# Challenges

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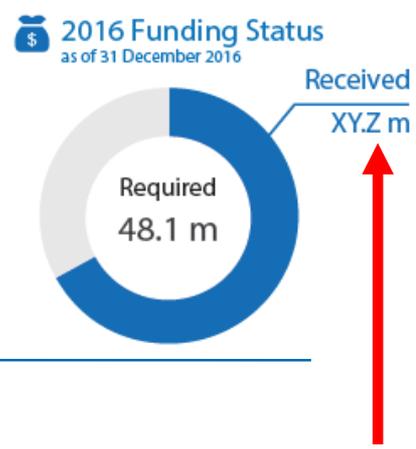
- Lack of predictable funding has affected continuity of service provision
- High turnover of staff and overloading
- Increasingly complex cases
- Limited mobility particularly of women and girls

## Key Priorities and gaps foreseen- 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2017

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Continuation of specialized service provision for SGBV survivors  
Capacity building of social workers and activation of self care programmes  
Roll out of Monitoring and Evaluation toolkit for reporting on impact  
Community mobilization and engagement  
IASC GBV Guidelines Roll Out

# Child Protection



## SECTOR ACHIEVEMENT 2016

### OUTPUT 1:

Communities engaged in addressing vulnerabilities of boys, girls and caregivers:



### OUTPUT 2:

Child protection violations addressed through increased response capacity of government and civil society actors:



### OUTPUT 3:

National CP systems strengthened through development of guidance and evidence to inform programming & advocacy:



Achieved

Partially achieved

Gap

**Output 4.1 Communities are engaged in addressing vulnerabilities of boys, girls and caregivers**

<b>Activity-4.1.1: Community capacity</b>	<b>Progress</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>%</b>
Indicator-4.1.1.1: Community leaders and gatekeepers trained and engaged on CP/PSS	3,564	1,400	255%
Indicator-4.1.1.2: Community-based groups trained and supported to address CP concerns	472	300	157%
Indicator-4.1.1.5: Referrals from community-based programs to CM and focused PSS programs	12,793	14,000	91%
<b>Activity-4.1.2: Children capacity</b>	<b>Progress</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>%</b>
Indicator-4.1.2.1: Girls and boys are sensitized on CP/PSS	374,096	187,000	200%
Indicator-4.1.2.2: Structured community-based child protection, PSS and life-skills programmes	201,666	125,000	161%
<b>Activity-4.1.3: Caregivers capacity</b>			
Indicator-4.1.3.1: Caregivers/community members are sensitized on CP/PSS	290,068	215,470	135%
Indicator-4.1.3.2: Caregivers programmes and parenting support groups	71,394	100,000	71%

Achieved

Partially achieved

Gap

**Output 4.2 Child protection violations are addressed through increased response capacity of government and civil society actors**

**Activity-4.2.1: Quality response**

	Progress	Target	%
Indicator-4.2.1.1: Focused PSS and life-skills programming	23,046	27,682	83%
Indicator-4.2.1.2: Case management	9,865	8,304	119%
Indicator-4.2.1.3: Specialized services	5,345	5,537	97%

## What went well

### **Key achievement and impact against SO of the LCRP**

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- Reaching and sensitizing communities of CP issues, risks and services.
- Training on safe identification and referral
- Standardizing responses;
- Working with MoSA
- Rolling out of National SOPs for case management
- Mentoring programs for case managements services
- Development of curriculums for PSS

# Challenges

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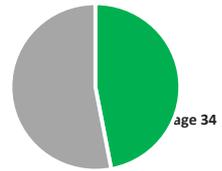
- Cultural change – challenging culturally engrained practices such as use of violent discipline
- Reaching male care givers
- Reaching high risk children including adolescents
- Population movement – makes programs requiring longer term interventions difficult (focused PSS for eg need a minimum of 15 hours of engagement)
- Lack of systematic data collection
- Lack of specialized services including family based alternative care options

## Key Priorities and gaps foreseen- 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2017

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- Still areas with no access to CP interventions
- Evictions - strategy now developed
- Capacity building with government / Nationalizing CP sector
- Systematic response to referrals (for example violence in schools)
- Continuing to mentor case management services and government
- Continuing to develop CPIMS
- Scoping study on alternative care options

# Food Security



FOOD SECURITY SECTOR ACHIEVEMENT 2016

**OUTCOME 1: Food Availability**

- # of vulnerable people reached with in-kind food assistance ● 213% | 107,105
- % of farmers with enhanced farming production ● 23% | 5,311

**OUTCOME 2: Food Accessibility**

- % of vulnerable people reached with cash based food assistance ● 87% | 773,641
- Amount of cash for food transferred through vouchers, ATM cards and e-cards ● 67% | \$222.9 M
- # of individuals reached with food assistance (all modalities) ● 94% | 880,746

## FOOD SECURITY SECTOR ACHIEVEMENT 2016

**OUTCOME 3:**

% of individuals supported with nutritional practices  
(training + gardens)

● 132% | 13,200

**OUTCOME 4:**

# of national institutions involved in food security  
supported

● 120% | 6

# of national institutions staff trained

● 56% | 277

- 
- **Up to 880,746 individuals** reached through different types of **food assistance** representing the 95% achievement against the sector established target
  - The food assistance provided has helped stabilize the situation – ensuring poor and food insecure families **can meet their basic food needs**.
  - **Funding for job creation activities increased** during Q2 and Q3, leading to the start of job creation in Q4 in the agriculture sector (casual and seasonal labour)
  - **Support to government/national institutions** was provided mainly to the Ministry of Agriculture offices (7), centers (30) and technical schools (7) and Ministry of Social Affairs Social Development Centers (SDCs)
  - Support to integration of **social protection for farmers** through initiation of the establishment of farmers' registry
  - Conducting **several studies on food security** and related topics: VaSYr 2016 (WFP-UNICEF-UNHCR: published); Child Labour in Agriculture in Bekaa (FAO-UNICEF-ILO: ongoing); Agriculture Production Survey (FAO: ongoing); Child Labour in Agriculture – demand side (FAO-UNICEF: ongoing)

The sector witnessed an increase in funds directed to supporting Lebanese farmers and the agricultural sector after quarter 3 of 2016.

Due to the nature of the interventions, the progress and the impact of such responses is expected to be more visible and tangible in the upcoming years to follow.

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- **Based on the current food security situation sector priorities remain:**
    - Provision of direct and critical food assistance (through cash-based transfers for food and also in-kind assistance where appropriate) in support for highly vulnerable groups;
    - Promote agricultural investment to improve agricultural opportunities for Lebanese small-scale farmers to protect their assets, stabilize their livelihood opportunities and enhance long term competitiveness; and to create adequate job and livelihood opportunities for men and women;
    - Support national and local food security systems, including social safety nets' capacity building and social protection to promote stabilization.
  - **Shifting of interventions since 2015, moving from direct humanitarian assistance to medium stabilization interventions: overall sector needs for stabilization have increased from 14% of total needs in 2015, to 27% in 2016 to 32% in 2017**

***The sector has high recurrent needs, with some \$20 million a month needed for the core food assistance to displaced Syrians.***

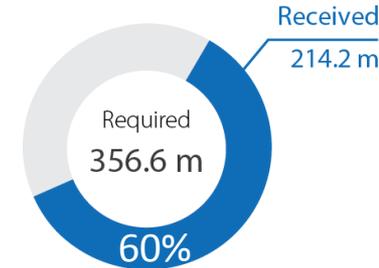
# Basic Assistance

Achieved

Partially achieved

Gap

2016 Funding Status  
as of 31 Dec 2016



## SECTOR ACHIEVEMENT 2016

### OUTCOME 1:

% of severely economically vulnerable Syrian displaced households received multi-sector cash transfers

● 40% | 100%

% of Syrian displaced households receiving cash assistance also receiving food assistance

● 90% | 100%

### OUTCOME 2:

% of seasonally vulnerable population assisted

● 98% | 100%

### OUTCOME 3:

% of socio-economically vulnerable Leb households assisted through the NPTP under LCRP

● 9% | 100%

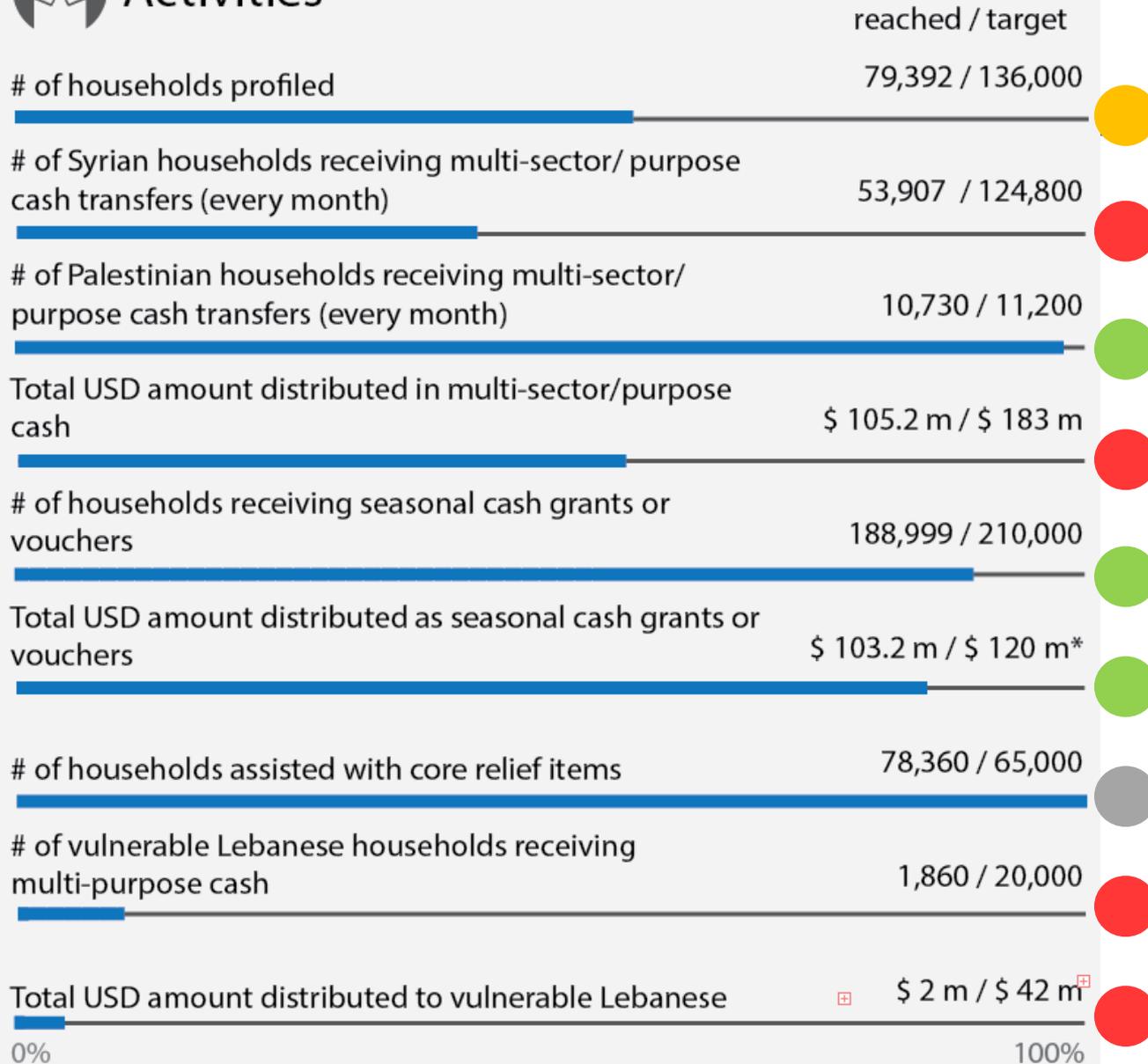
Achieved

Partially achieved

Gap



## Activities



❖ Targeting for Cash is based on “administrative targeting” as of August 2016; households visits will be used for other purposes;

❖ Noticeable scale up of regular assistance through multi-purpose cash yet nearly 50% of the severely vulnerable syrian households have been covered;

❖ A more solid targeting framework -> shift to desk formula -> more convergence with food assistance;

❖ Persistent funding gaps prohibited the inclusion of additional vulnerable Lebanese in cash assistance;

## What went well

### **Key achievement and impact against SO of the LCRP**

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- Overall, 190,000 households (Syr, Leb, Pal) have been reached with seasonal and regular assistance during 2016;
- More than \$208Millions injected in local markets in forms of direct assistance;
- Deterioration of economic vulnerabilities was halted. Same poverty level was recorded in 2016 compared to 2015;
- Humanitarian actors continued shifting programmes to multi-purpose cash. 15 partners implemented cash activities in 2016 compared to 9 in 2015;
- Increased levels of cooperation with NPTP; More BA / LCRP partners are approaching NPTP as the sole official poverty programme to target vulnerable Lebanese;

# Challenges

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- **57%** of Syrian households identified as **extremely vulnerable** are still **not receiving multi-purpose cash**;
- Multi-purpose cash assistance to vulnerable Lebanese only reached 9%;
- Existing strategies for direct assistance do not exist;
- Compared to the needs; funding allows to cover a limited number of families;

## Key Priorities and gaps foreseen- 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2017

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### Priorities – 1<sup>st</sup> Q 2017:

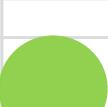
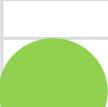
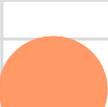
- Conclusion on the appeals / referrals mechanisms for cash assistance programmes;
- Roll out of the harmonized PDM tools developed;
- Update of the desk formula coefficients based on the most up to date data;

### Foreseen gaps

- Nearly 3,800 HHs (53% Syrians; 47% Lebanese) covered by 6 partners with multi-purpose cash and funded by the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund will be discontinued as the duration / coverage of the project will finish in march;

Shelter

# SHELTER SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS 2016

OUTCOME 1: Vulnerable and displaced groups have access to adequate shelter		Achieved	Target <small>Page 46</small>
		53 Mio	139 Mio
Shelter Sector Appeal 2016		38%	100%
% of targeted population w. shelter at affordable conditions + min. sta		30%	50%
# of individuals benefitting from OC 1 related Shelter assistance		60%	100%
% of displaced <b>Syrians</b> benefitting fr. OC 1 Shelter assistance in comparison to the Shelter sector targets (Gap Analysis)		66%	100%
% of <b>PRS + PRL</b> benefitting fr. OC 1 Shelter assistance in comparison to the Shelter sector targets (Gap Analysis)		28%	100%
% of <b>vulnerable Lebanese + Returnees</b> benefitting fr. OC 1 Shelter assistance in comparison to the Shelter sector targets (Gap Analysis)		35%	100%

# SHELTER SECTOR ACTIVITIES 2016

2016	SHELTER SECTOR ACTIVITIES	assisted	targeted	assisted		Achievements and Constraints <small>Page 47</small>
1.1.2.	Rehabilitation and Repair to Upgrade substandard (residential) shelters	89'000	147'000	61%		Increased security of tenure for SyrD Input into local economy of host communities
1.1.3 +	Weatherproofing and minor repair of substandard structures w/ wo W+S	23'000	140'000	16%		Weatherproofing and insulation against winter Decreasing assistance, very vulnerable cohort
1.1.5.	Weatherproofing of makeshift shelter units within IS and scattered locations	178'000	224'000	79%		High coverage of temporary assistance in IS Repetitive, still emergency response
1.1.7.	Conditional Cash for Rent	9'000	75'000	12%		Small activity;: stopp UNRWA Cash for Sh. Extend tenure security, also in urban areas
2.1.1.	Site or infrastructure improvement of Informal Settlements (IS)	53'000	75'000	71%		Water protected, better access to all larger IS Coordination with WASH, also to small IS?
2.1.4.	Upgrading site + infrastructure conditions within poor urban	15'000	225'000	7%		Profiling started in 2 neighborhoods Upgrading + coordination to be elaborated

## What could be improved

### Key achievement and impact against SO of the LCRP

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- Continued good coverage of temporary shelter needs in IS.
- Many IS now well protected against flooding, but not against fire.
- Continued qualified upgrading of substandard shelters to standard
- Consolidated guidelines, minimal references, e.g. security of tenure.
- Elaborated targeting process, combining s.ec. and shelter vulnerability.
- Awareness on Urban Refugee Crisis: Neighborhood Profiles started.

## What went well

## Main challenges

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- Repetitive temporary needs hinder shift towards stabilized upgrading.
- Increased economic vulnerability affects security of tenure (rent costs)
- Professional “Real-estaters” more reluctant to agree on low-cost rehabilitation
- Neighborhood Upgrading not yet much funded and not yet explored.
- Institutional support not yet launched: reluctance to support / to contribute.
- Increasing stakes for funding of more complex, longer, less visible assistance.

## 2017: Key Priorities

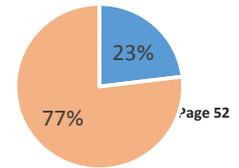
### 2017: Foreseen gaps

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- **Partners shelter targets: ensured, coordinated, implemented**
- **More tailored, less repetitive winter assistance in Informal Settlements**
- **Pop-up shelter repair / rehabilitation in urban neighborhood in costal cities (B/ML)**
- **Implementation of inter-sectorial neighborhood upgrading yet to be started**
- **Institutional Approach yet to be launched: build up interest and capacities.**
- **Increasing duration of socio-economic vulnerability: threat of tenure security**

Livelihoods

## SECTOR ACHIEVEMENT 2016



■ Received ■ Gap

### OUTCOME 1:

# of MSMEs/ Cooperatives supported or established



648 / 1,800

### OUTCOME 2:

# of value chains valorized and/or being upgraded



6 / 21

### OUTCOME 3:

# vulnerable cadasters benefitting from improved infrastructure and environmental assets



122 / 251

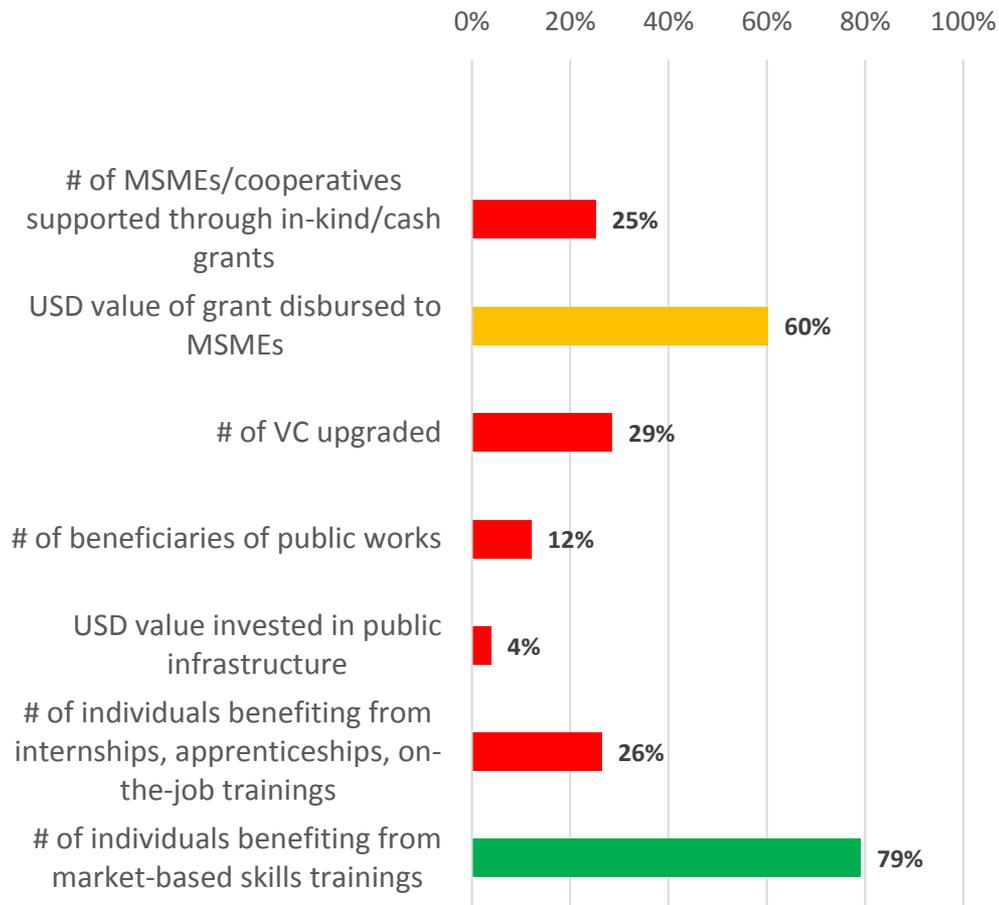
### OUTCOME 4:

# number of jobseekers supported



28,577 / 50,000

# 2016 achievements vs sector's targets



- **Output 1.1:** High value of grants disbursed (\$1.6mUSD) to support a quite limited number of MSMEs (453: 1/4<sup>th</sup> of target).  
=> Yet **threefold** increase compared to 2015.
- **Output 1.2:** 52 interventions implemented in 6 value chains.  
=> Against 3 VC upgraded in 2015.
- **Output 1.3:** Most severe gap in public works (with 7,855 beneficiaries: 1/10<sup>th</sup> of sector target).  
=> 20% year-on-year decrease.
- **Output 1.4:** Most significant progress recorded, with 19,775 beneficiaries of MBST  
=> **Fivefold** increase compared to 2015.

## What went well

### Key achievement and impact against SO of the LCRP

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- **494** long-term employment opportunities created or maintained in supported MSMEs.
- **7,588** vulnerable individuals enrolled in public work projects, representing over **US\$2,3m** invested in municipal infrastructure.
- **6** value chains being strengthened in agriculture, handicraft and waste recycling.
- **648** businesses and cooperatives supported through **\$1.6m** worth of grants.
- Over **19,975** vulnerable Lebanese and displaced Syrians benefiting from market-based skills trainings throughout the year.

# Challenges

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- **Chronic underfunding** of the Livelihoods sector (\$33mUSD received in 2016 => 23% of sector's appeal).
- **Negative macro-economic context.**
- **Job competition** increasingly perceived as key driver of inter-community tension.
- **Lack of involvement/engagement of the private sector.**
- Difficulty of assessing the overall impact of LCRP partners' interventions on **job creation**.
- **Short-term nature** of current funding.
- **Lack of reliable / up-to-date data** on the Lebanese labor market.

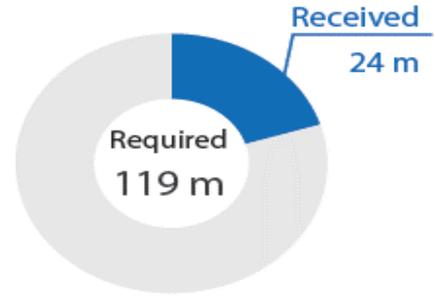
## Key Priorities and gaps foreseen- 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2017

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### KEY GAPS/ PRIORITIES

- **Addressing key information gaps** through the finalization of important studies on poverty & deprivation (Rapid Poverty Assessment...).
- **Develop more economic development programmes** to generate employment opportunities and balance sector strategy.
- **Strengthening the M&E framework** to ensure the satisfactory tracking of partners' interventions on job creation.
- **Enhancing private sector's engagement** as key driver of economic growth (i.e. setting up of a dedicated platform...).
- **Preventing programmatic/geographical gaps:**
  - =>in Nabatiyeh, South and Baalbek governorates.
  - =>under outputs 1.2 (VC development) & 1.3 (public works).

# Social Stability



## Social Stability

### SECTOR ACHIEVEMENT 2016

#### Output 1: Support to Municipalities

Total number of municipalities receiving support	<span style="color: grey;">●</span> <b>224</b>   244
Number of municipalities benefitting from projects to alleviate resource pressure	<span style="color: orange;">●</span> <b>99</b>   244

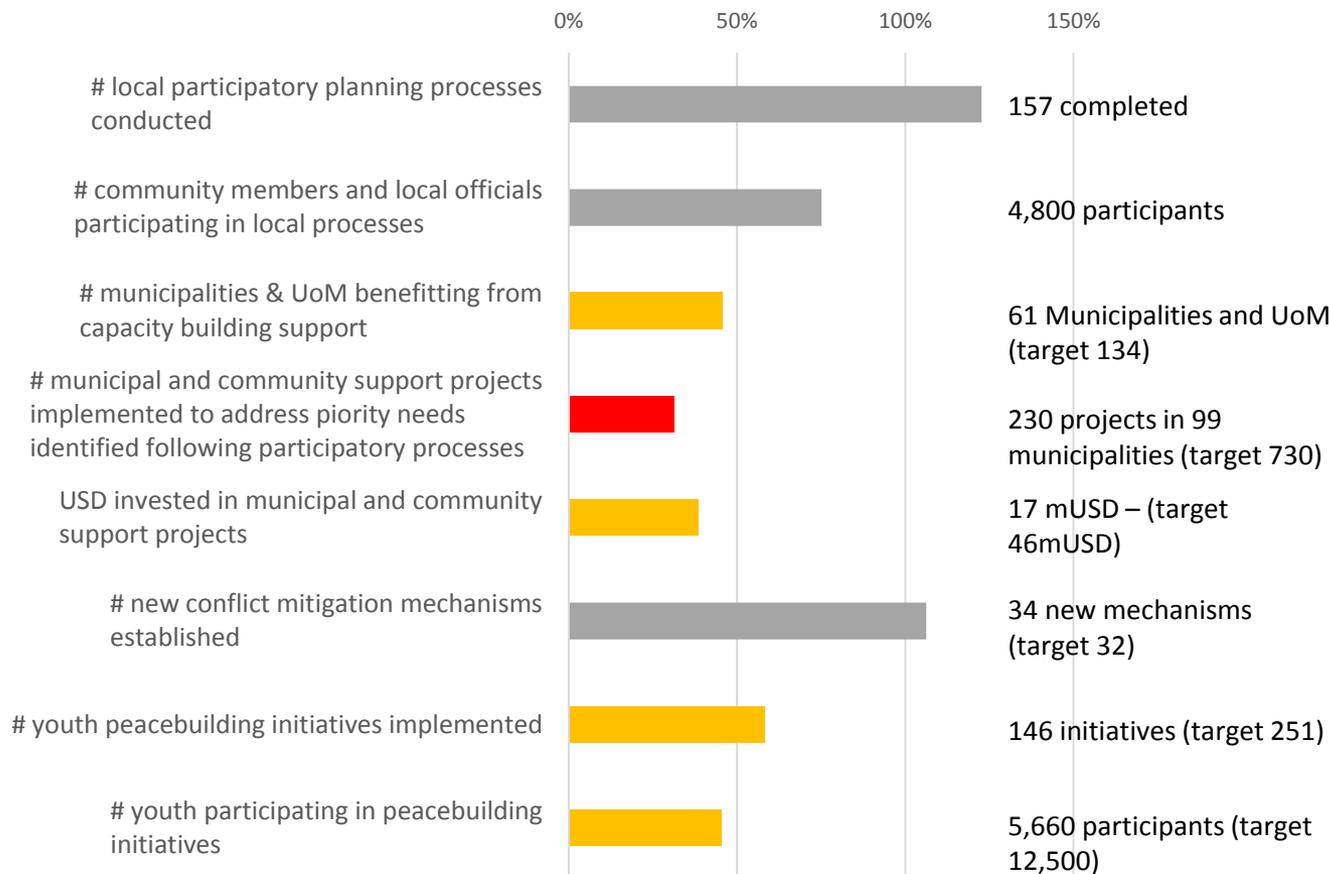
#### Output 2: Support to Central Government Institutions capacity to mitigate tensions

Number of central level institutions, governorates and districts supported to contribute to social stability (26 district security cells, 6 governors office, 1 central security cells and MoIM/MoSA targeted)	<span style="color: grey;">●</span> <b>35</b>   35
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#### Output 3: Local capacities for conflict prevention strengthened

Number of communities with functioning conflict prevention initiatives	<span style="color: green;">●</span> <b>61</b>   59
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## Progress against key activities



- Completion of the MRR in all vulnerable cadastres
- Increase in implementation of municipal support projects
- Expansion of dialogue initiatives to 34 new communities.

## What went well

### Key achievement and impact against SO of the LCRP

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Primarily against LCRP Strategic Objective 3: reinforce Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability

- Completion of the MRR in all vulnerable localities → Impact assessment show that residents call for improved dialogue with municipalities.
- Basic services remain the top priority of residents ahead of jobs & security → more investments in 2016 than the two previous years combined.
- Successive assessments show a decrease in propensity for dialogue, increased segregation between communities → Target for dialogue committees reached, but less progress for youth.

# Challenges

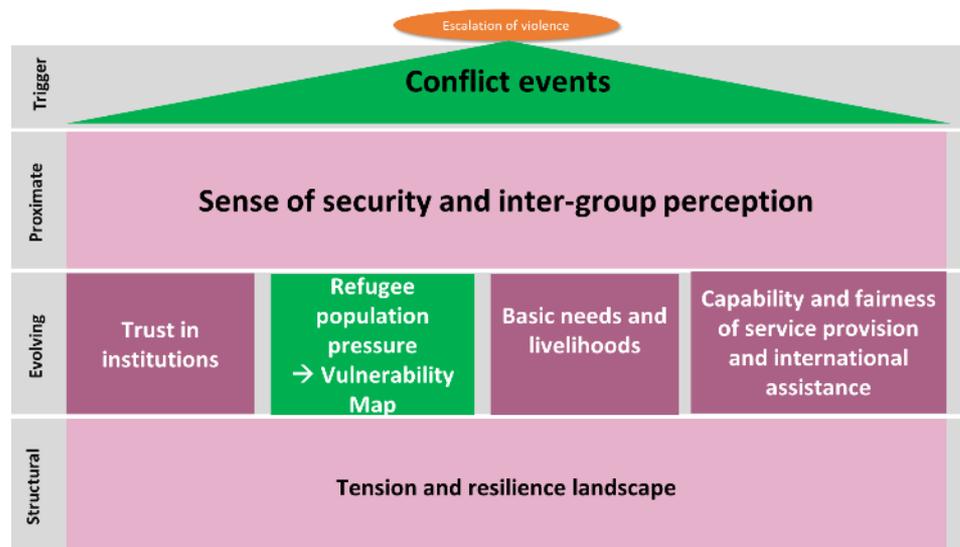
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- Underfunding means that local priorities are identified but many remain unaddressed – less than half of the municipalities benefitting.
- Limited capacity support to municipalities.
- Spike of tensions after Qaa, increased segregation between communities.
- Access to livelihoods being increasingly the driver of tensions – especially for youth.
- Lack of tracking of tensions: limits impact evaluation & targeting of the sector.

## Key Priorities and gaps foreseen- 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2017

- Capacity support to municipalities: training of newly elected municipalities, updating first phase of MRRs, expanding work in urban areas.
- Piloting Code of Conduct for municipal police in 7 locations.
- Solid Waste coordination – set up dedicated meetings in coordination with MoE and the Environment Task Force.

STABILIZATION  
MONITORING –  
CONDUCTING REGULAR  
PERCEPTION SURVEYS  
TO TRACK EVOLUTION  
OF TENSIONS, RISKS OF  
INSTABILITY, AND  
IMPACT OF  
INTERVENTIONS.



Health

# HEALTH SECTOR 2016 – Funding Status

2016 FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	
in million \$	
Sector	Requirement
 Food Security	\$473.51
 Energy & Water	\$391.3
 Education	\$388.2
 Basic Assistance	\$356.6
 Health	\$290.93
 Livelihoods	\$143.3
 Shelter	\$138.7
 Social Stability	\$119.4
 Protection	\$98.5
 Child Protection	\$48.1
 SGBV	\$31.7



Health



\$290.93

RECEIVED in 2016

**\$ 102.16 (35%)**

- by end of Q3 89 M (31%)
- by end of Q2 57 M (20%)
- by end of Q1 43 M (15%)

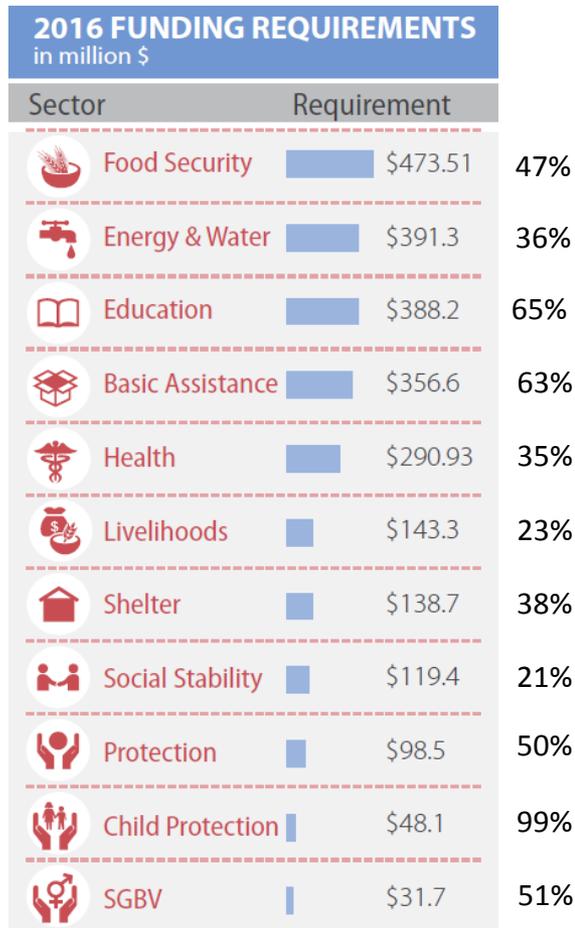
The bulk of the funding of the sector was received in Q1 then between Q2 and Q3.

## Health Sector – Recipients of funding

UNHCR	40,729,030
UNICEF	18,855,149
WHO	6,529,950
IMC	5,378,473
UNRWA	4,610,437
URDA	3,267,829
IOM	2,413,900
UNFPA	2,219,075
AMEL	2,142,121
PU-AMI	1,053,562
Makassed	800,000
Humedica	779,388
Medecins du Monde	760,000
Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP)	586,500
QRC	586,500
SFCG	586,500
MTI	396,779
CCP Japan	299,995
IOCC	227,583
ANERA	211,721
RI	175,000
PCPM	32,430

5 UN AGENCIES HAVE TOGETHER RECEIVED RECEIVED 72.8 M USD EQUAL TO 70% OF TOTAL FUNDING RECEIVED BY THE SECTOR.

# How does the Health Sector funding status compare to other sectors?



Sector	Amount Received in \$	Percentage
Education	252,975,227	65%
Basic Assistance	223,020,969	63%
Food Security	220,371,611	47%
Energy & Water	105,390,152	27%
<b>Health</b>	<b>102,159,841</b>	<b>35%</b>
Shelter	53,185,668	38%
Protection	49,002,228	50%
Child Protection	47,670,754	99%
Livelihoods	33,328,856	23%
Social Stability	24,746,640	21%
SGBV	16,151,897	51%

## What went well

### Key achievement and impact against SO of the LCRP

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- Access to PHC: Health partners (25 in total) supported a total of 1,662,881 subsidized primary health care consultations in 2016. **52% | 100%**
- Access to SHC:
  - Health partners supported a total of 78,918 hospital admissions. **61% | 100%**
  - 302 patients suffering from chronic renal failure, thalassemia or other blood diseases received regular access to treatment
- Vaccination: 2 supplementary polio vaccination campaigns were held at the beginning of 2016 reaching 293,147 children, achieving 96% coverage.

# Challenges

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- Funding shortfalls (35% of funding received)
- Operational
  - Implementation of the free vaccination policy
  - Targeting of vulnerable Lebanese
- Technical
  - Shortage of chronic disease medication often reported at PHC level
- Institutional
  - The MoPH HIS is still being rolled. It is used only at MoPH PHCcs and does not include all health outlets where primary health care is provided. Result is incomplete data on primary health care utilization.

## Key Priorities and gaps foreseen- 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2017

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- To continue providing support for access to primary health care
- Expand roll out of Health Information System
- Ensure consistency amongst partners in the targeting of vulnerable Lebanese at PHC level
- To maintain support provided for hospital care, specifically obstetric and emergency/lifesaving care
- To advocate for funding to expand the support currently provided for an important number of persons suffering from serious chronic diseases such as renal failure and advanced cancers
- To continue expanding and strengthening the Early Warning and Response System (EWARS) for improved outbreak control
- To continue strengthening public primary health care and public hospital service delivery

Critical gaps foreseen that need to be addressed as a matter of priority include the support for hospital coverage of persons suffering from chronic diseases who are currently not receiving support as well as support for hospital care for cases not currently covered by any partner.