

Lebanon Crisis
Response Plan

End of Year
Report

2016

OVERVIEW

Throughout 2015 - 2016 and within the framework of the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP), the Government of Lebanon (GoL) and international and national partners worked hand in hand to provide services, assistance and protection to the most vulnerable, primarily displaced Syrians and the poorest Lebanese, affected by the Syrian crisis. Recognizing that the most extremely vulnerable individuals are unable to deal with any significant change or shock to the general situation (i.e. reductions in the current levels of assistance), efforts by partners maintained a particular focus on mitigating further deterioration in peoples' vulnerabilities. Many of the services provided in this regard were delivered through national systems, contributing to the country's overall stability. Despite the overwhelming pressures on Lebanon's economic, social, environmental and institutional structures threatening its longer-term stability, the continuous efforts of 132 implementing partners effectively prevented significant further deterioration in people's vulnerabilities while providing a foundation for long-term investment and development responses to address the needs of the most vulnerable.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The LCRP 2015-2016 has 3 main strategic objectives:



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



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



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



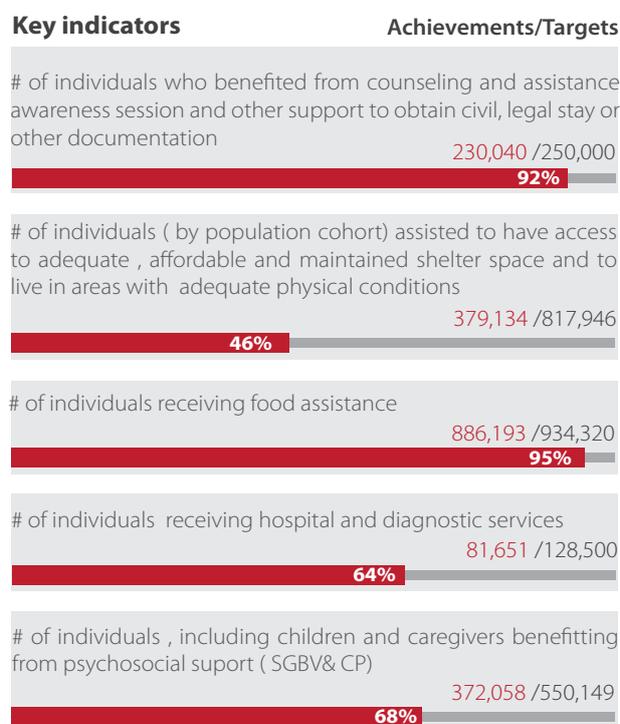
1 Ensure humanitarian assistance and protection for the most vulnerable among the displaced from Syria and poorest Lebanese



In 2016, provision of regular and seasonally driven humanitarian assistance contributed to reducing deteriorations in the general socio-economic vulnerability levels of impacted individuals, with poverty levels remaining relatively stable since 2015. 95% of people in need of food, including Syrian displaced, vulnerable Lebanese and Palestine refugees, received regular assistance throughout 2016. Provision of food and cash in particular were essential in this regard. In addition, access to hospitalization, legal services and counseling and adequate shelter was ensured for those most in need.

Simultaneously, significant efforts were exerted to refine targeting and delivery approaches. Partners prioritized assistance for those persons identified in the registration process and through counseling and outreach activities as being the most vulnerable. Specifically, through the efforts of outreach volunteers and partners, 16,530 protection referrals were made in respect of persons with critical protection needs.

Approximately 76,000 women, girls and boys, including SGBV survivors and persons at risk, received psycho-social, medical, and legal services in all parts of the country.

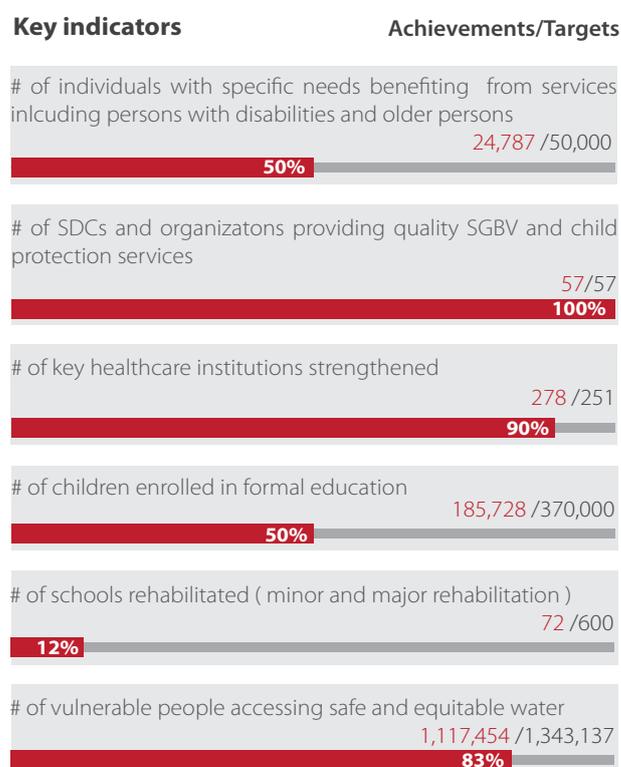


2 Strengthen the capacity of national and local delivery systems to expand access to and quality public services



Significant investments were made to enhance national and local delivery systems. Among these, the absorption capacity of local schools was significantly upgraded with a larger number of second shifts taking place, enabling 436,812 Syrian and Lebanese children to enroll in formal public education across the country for the 2016 - 2017 school year. More than 92% of the people identified as in need now have regular access to safe water supplies and more than 1.1 million people benefit from improved municipal solid waste management.

Access to affordable healthcare was ensured through subsidizing more than 1.6 million primary healthcare consultations. In fact, 84% of displaced Syrian households have indicated they received the primary healthcare services they needed. Financial, infrastructural and human resources support was provided to strengthen national systems providing, in particular, legal, psychological and medical services for survivors of SGBV. Over 7500 non-specialized and specialized staff has been trained on SGBV guiding principles. In addition, almost 500 governmental staff was trained on dealing with children at risk.



3 Reinforce Lebanon’s economic, social, environmental and institutional stability



Around \$440 million was injected into the local economy through humanitarian assistance delivered as cash and e-vouchers for food. Significant investments were also made in supporting Lebanese businesses and local cooperatives. Compared to 2015, a stronger focus was placed on small and medium size entrepreneurs through grants and technology transfers to increase their productivity and financial services were extended to micro-entrepreneurs and partners scaled up their support to value chains.

Throughout 2016, there was a stronger focus on municipalities and unions as key providers of basic services and frontline responders in the crisis. Partners have supported these local government institutions with 269 additional staff, and the identification of critical needs in the 251 most vulnerable cadasters in Lebanon was completed with municipal action plans in place for all. As a result of this, 256 municipal support projects were implemented in 100 municipalities ranging from construction of public spaces, sports and recreational infrastructures, to facilitating solid waste collection. These investments represent a doubling of the 2014 and 2015 municipal project assistance combined. A particular focus was also placed on enhancing local basic service delivery and on strengthening the country’s infrastructure, notably in the water and energy sector, totaling over \$11.6 million of investments. These interventions directly contributed to raising the confidence and trust placed in local institutions, not only as capable responders to the crisis, but also reliable service providers.

Key indicators Achievements/Targets

# Municipalities benefitting from comprehensive support to build social stability	99 /244
41%	
# Security analysis cells equipped and set up at district level	26 /26
100%	
# of MSMEs/ Cooperatives supported or established	648 /1,800
36%	
# of targeted vulnerable persons enrolled in public work projects	7,588 /65,000
12%	
# new conflict mitigation mechanisms established	34 /32
106%	
# youth participating in peacebuilding initiatives	5,662 /12,500
45%	
# of Municipalities with increased capacity to strengthen the management and enforcement of measures that mitigate environmental impacts	9 /157
6%	
# of individuals supported for employment in the agriculture sector	2,798 /30,000
9%	
# of individuals benefiting from capacity building in protection (including public officials and civil society)	524 /4,000
13%	

4



FUNDING SITUATION

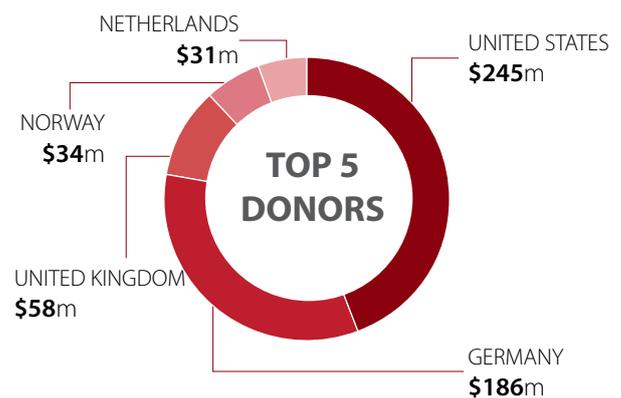
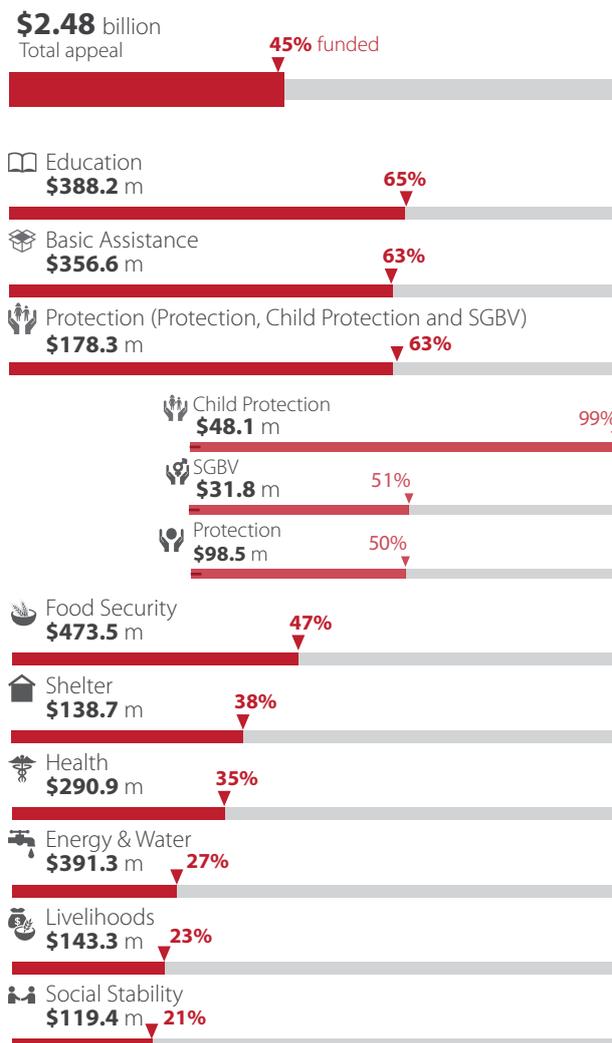
By the end of 2016, LCRP partners had received US\$1.28 billion against the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP). This represents 45.4% of the overall 2016 appeal of US\$2.48 billion. While Lebanon remained the largest recipient of donor funding outside of Syria, within the regional crisis response, underfunding continues to result in significant needs remaining unmet. In total since 2012, Lebanon has received over \$4.8 billion in humanitarian funding. With the last three appeals funded at approximately the same levels, humanitarian funding available to Lebanon may have reached a ceiling. In line with recent pledging conferences, attention needs to be paid to securing alternative, longer-term investments to shore up Lebanon’s stability in coming years.

At the sector level Education (65% funded), Protection (63% funded) and Basic Assistance (63% funded) received the most funding against their appeals, representing also an absolute increase in funding received from 2015 of \$374 million. The most significant increase in funding from 2015 was seen in Basic Assistance which received \$223m in 2016 compared with \$131m in 2015. Nevertheless, there is significant variance across the sectors, with the least funded sectors of Social Stability (21% funded), Livelihoods (23% funded) and Energy and Water (27% funded) receiving only \$163 million in total. Follow-through on commitments made at the London Conference in February 2016 has therefore been substantial in the field of education and to a certain extent protection, yet remained limited for livelihoods and economic opportunities to date.

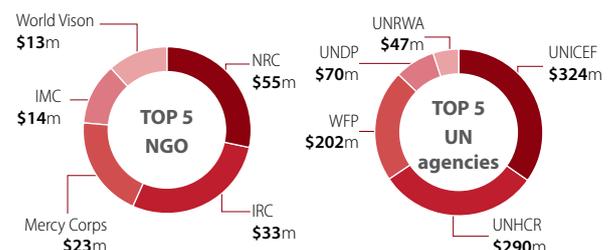
The Lebanon Humanitarian Fund allocated \$26.3 million in 2016 to 51 projects implemented by national and international partners across seven sectors with a focus on covering critical gaps.

With the international community having committed to enable multi-year planning through predictable and flexible financing mechanisms and multi-year commitments, donors have reported \$962 million in commitments to the crisis response beyond 2016. Within these commitments, LCRP partners have reported \$136 million in secured commitments for their 2017 – 2020 programming.

2016 Initial Appeal & Allocations



RECIPIENTS



2016 KEY RESULTS

Deterioration of economic vulnerabilities was halted with poverty levels remaining stable 2015 – 2016 due to the financial **support** of the **international community**.

\$35 million

invested in

240 Municipalities and Unions



to upgrade basic **waste management, water networks** and **road infrastructure** as well as improved **service delivery**

1.7 million

primary healthcare **consultations** were provided by health partners along with

79,000

hospital admissions supported

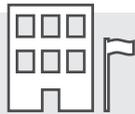


201km

of public **water supply distribution network installed or upgraded** bringing safe water to over **1.2 million** people



\$158 million



was channelled to support **public institutions** to improve capacity to **respond** to the crisis and **deliver** better services



1.1 million

people benefited from improved municipal **solid waste management**, with additional

5 solid waste **dumpsites** and

8 new **solid waste management facilities constructed**



6



150,947
197,010

Non-Lebanese children
Lebanese children

enrolled in basic education for the 2015-16 school year

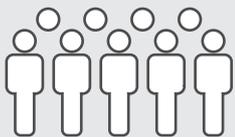


342,000 individuals with **shelter needs** were **assisted**

230,000 people benefited from **counseling and assistance** to obtain civil, legal **stay** or other



documentation and **16,500** adults as well as **9,800** children with **critical protection needs benefited** from individual **counseling and case management**



772

additional staff provided to **strengthen** institutional capacities at national and field levels to **respond** to the crisis and **deliver** better services



648

businesses and cooperatives were **supported to expand** their businesses and **increase** their **profit margins**, with

\$500 million



injected into the local **economy** through multi-purpose and winter cash as well as food e-cards and vouchers.

Reaching over

880,000

individuals with food assistance through cash to enable them to buy **food** for their families in local shops **around the country**



\$1.6 million

disbursed in **grants**

GAPS AND CHALLENGES

Even with high level of assistance which has avoided a sharp deterioration, large numbers of the displaced continue to rely on direct assistance to meet their basic needs'. According to the VASyR 2016, the overall economic vulnerability has increased by 1.4% since 2015, with almost 1.2m people living below the \$2.4 a day poverty line, close to double the number of people compared to 2014. 52% of displaced Syrians, 10% of Lebanese are extremely poor (<\$2.4/day) along with 9% of Palestine Refugees from Syria (< \$2.5/day). An estimated 70.5% of the displaced Syrian population lives below the poverty line with \$3.8/day and 91% of displaced Syrians are in debt (average cumulative debt \$857). This is the result of a number of factors, notably prolonged displacement, the depletion of savings and the increased difficulty to access reliable income. Moreover, more than 60% of displaced Syrians above the age of 15 years are without legal residency which has a direct impact on their sense of safety, resulting in curtailed freedom of movement and thereby access to livelihoods and essential life sustaining services.

In order to prevent a further recourse to negative coping mechanisms, it will be crucial to sustain high levels of temporary direct assistance. Moreover, the pressure remains high on the resources and capacities of the host community to address the increased demand on public and social services in an increasingly difficult economic climate. Without significant investments in public systems and the local economy, levels of vulnerability will continue to deteriorate with limited prospects for more sustainable solutions. Longstanding inequalities are deepening and tensions at local level have been noted, mostly over perceived competition for jobs and access to resources and services. The economic downturn has had a disproportionate effect on young people and others who are entering the workforce: Lebanon's youth unemployment rates are 3 to 4 times higher than the overall unemployment rate. All these trends are not contributing to social stability and risks for communal tensions remain high.

Lack of coherent urban response

A particular challenge persists in poor urban neighborhoods already strained by high levels of deprivation, with inadequate access to basic services and often at risk of destabilization. These specific areas now host 21% of the displaced from Syria, a larger proportion than ever before. As a result, living conditions have significantly deteriorated, with rents increasing alongside increased pressure on the provision of basic services such as water, energy, sanitation and solid waste collection. Notwithstanding

progress to expand multi-sectoral needs analysis in urban neighborhoods, the response remains insufficient and coordinated effort must be strengthened to address the gaps using a coordinated and comprehensive approach.

Funding constraints, a critical challenge

Funding constraints remain a major issue, with many sectors highlighting this as a challenge. The funding shortage in Social Stability in particular has prevented the proper scale-up of activities in the most vulnerable cadasters – including key support to municipalities as well as local dialogue and peace building activities. The Livelihood sector also faces chronic underfunding, and thus limited its ability implement projects to boost job opportunities among vulnerable communities, reaching only 7,588 of the 65,000 vulnerable persons to be enrolled in public works projects in 2016. Funding shortfalls has also affected partners in Health where support for hospital coverage of persons suffering from chronic diseases has been insufficient. Lastly, with the limited funds available in Energy and Water, resources were mostly consumed by trucking of water and wastewater sludge to and from sites at the expense of work on water quality and more sustainable solutions for waste and wastewater management.

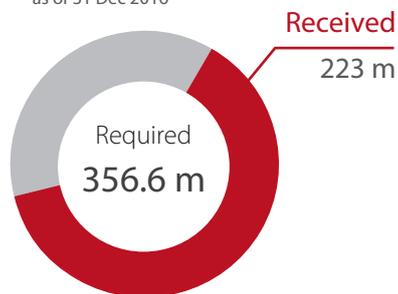
Going forward it will be crucial to realize the commitments made by the international community at the London Conference as well as the World Humanitarian Summit to provide predictable, flexible and multi-year funding for humanitarian, stabilization and development activities beyond 2016. Addressing these commitments, the Government of Lebanon and its partners have developed a four-year response framework based on the lessons learned from the LCRP 2015 – 2016. Recognizing the protracted nature of the crisis and the need to bridge the humanitarian – development nexus, the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2017 – 2020 therefore presents a common platform and new way of working for national and international partners in support of Lebanon's capacities to address the crisis and support longer-term stability and prosperity for all.



Basic Assistance Jan - Dec 2016 Dashboard

The end year dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Basic Assistance Sector in Lebanon is working to: OUTCOME 1) Ensure that Severely economically vulnerable populations have improved access to essential goods and services of their choice in a safe, dignified, and empowered manner while decreasing socio-economic vulnerability; OUTCOME 2) Ensure that populations affected by seasonal hazards & unexpected displacements are able to maintain safe access to goods & services; OUTCOME 3) Strengthen social safety net (NPTP) structures to serve most socio-economically vulnerable households by building on existing mechanisms and to improve social stability.

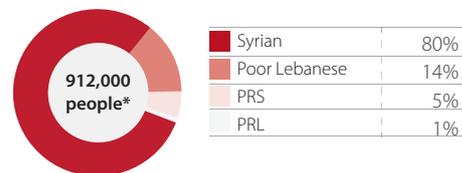
2016 Funding Status as of 31 Dec 2016



Targeted Population groups



Population reached by cohort



Programmes are funded by a combination of flexible/unearmarked funds and funds specifically earmarked to the sector

* people reached through winter programmes

Progress against targets



Activities

	reached / target
# of households profiled	79,392 / 136,000
# of Syrian households receiving multi-sector/ purpose cash transfers (every month)	53,907 / 124,800
# of Palestinian households receiving multi-sector/ purpose cash transfers (every month)	10,730 / 11,200
Total USD amount distributed in multi-sector/purpose cash	\$ 105.2 m / \$ 183 m
# of households receiving seasonal cash grants or vouchers	188,999 / 210,000
Total USD amount distributed as seasonal cash grants or vouchers	\$ 103.2 m / \$ 120 m*
# of households assisted with core relief items	78,360 / 65,000
# of vulnerable Lebanese households receiving multi-purpose cash	1,860 / 20,000
Total USD amount distributed to vulnerable Lebanese	\$ 2 m / \$ 42 m
0%	100%

* \$ 120 m is the target for all 2016 i.e. includes planned activities in Nov-Dec 2016

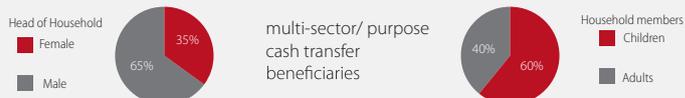


Outcomes

	reached / target
OUTCOME 1:	
% of severely economically vulnerable Syrian displaced households received multi-sector cash transfers	43 % / 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 %
0%	100%



Age/Gender Breakdown of Cash Beneficiaries



Analysis

SYRIANS RECEIVING MULTI-PURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE (MPC)



53,907

Families received MPC in December 2016

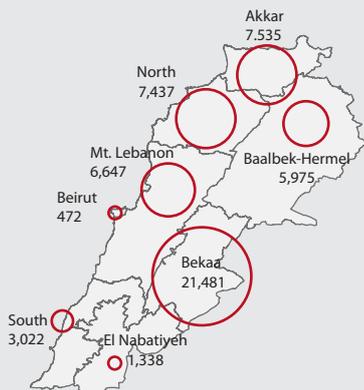


6.1 Average household size

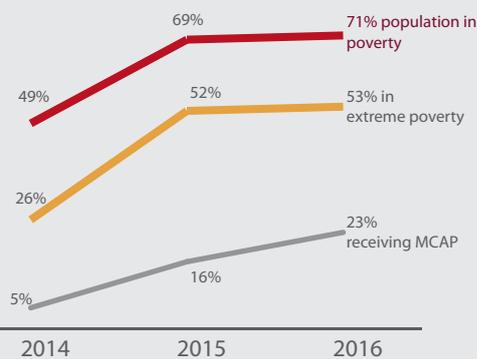


60% Children

Households receiving MPC by Governorate



% of Displaced Syrians living in poverty



Source: RAIS / AI as of 31 Dec

Key Achievements

156,000 households identified as severely vulnerable, i.e. living below the extreme poverty line and to be targeted with multi-purpose cash throughout 2016, of which:

- 124,800** are Syrians;
- 20,000** are Lebanese;
- 11,200** are Palestinian;

66,437 severely vulnerable households received 175\$ monthly multi-purpose cash assistance grants, to improve their access to basic goods and services essential for their survival, of which:

- 53,907** are Syrians;
- 1,800** are Lebanese;
- 10,739** are Palestinian;

US105,200,000\$ were injected in the local economy in the form of multi-purpose cash assistance in support of those 66,446 extreme vulnerable families;

188,999 vulnerable households (Lebanese, Syrian, and Palestine refugees), living below the poverty line of 3.86\$/capita/day were supported with winter cash assistance in order to cope with seasonal shocks and hazards and increase their ability to secure heating, shelter weatherproofing, food, and non-food needs. This support amounted to more than 103,200,000\$ injected into the local economy during January, February, March, November and December of 2016;

Overall, more than **208,400,000\$** was injected by Basic Assistance partners in the local economy to support the access of vulnerable families to markets across the country on regular and seasonal basis.

Facts and Figures

114 \$/capita/month	Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)
87 \$/capita/month	Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB)
71%	Syrian refugee households living on less than MEB (VaSYR 2016)
53%	Syrian refugee households living on less than SMEB (VaSYR 2016)
23%	Syrian refugee households currently receiving cash (RAIS)
6.1	Average size of families receiving cash (RAIS)
208\$ m	Total USD injected in economy (winter+mpc) (RAIS)

Impact Against the LCRP Strategic Objectives

Throughout 2016, the displaced Syrians living in poverty (below 3.86\$/capita/day) remained as high as 71 percent of the total population, while those living in extreme poverty (below 2.9\$/capita/day) slightly exceeded 50 percent. Deterioration in the overall economic vulnerability has been limited as indicated by the different interagency vulnerability assessment frameworks in place, compared to 2015. In addition, over 90 percent of Palestine Refugees from Syria, as well as 28 percent of the Lebanese population, are also considered poor (below 3.86\$/capita/day). The Basic Assistance sector scaled up direct assistance across different vulnerable population groups on regular and seasonal basis. 60 percent of the estimated funding needed has been secured, allowing partners to expand their programmes and reach more households in need.

More than 66,400 of the most vulnerable households have received multi-purpose cash assistance (of which 53,900 are Syrians, 10,700 Palestinian, and 1,800 Lebanese) throughout the year compared to 25,000 households (mostly Syrians) in 2015. Households use the 175\$ monthly grants to purchase additional food, pay rent and outstanding debts, as well as covering health expenditures. A total of 105.2\$ million was injected into local markets in forms of regular cash assistance under the basic assistance sector.

During winter, and specifically during the months of January, February, March, November and December, sector partners intensify their distribution of assistance to cover the majority of vulnerable households. The seasonal scale up of assistance (in forms of cash and in kind) aims to mitigate the additional expenses households incur on needs such as heating, weatherproofing.

In 2016, more than 250,000 households were supported. Of those, 188,999 received cash support during the five winter months; the volume of cash transfers during winter has reached 103.2\$ million increasing the total amount of cash injected by sector partners in 2016 to 208.4\$ million - considered as the highest amount of cash transfer executed by Basic Assistance sector partners in a year (166\$ million in 2015).

Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) conducted by different cash actors confirm direct assistance represent a critical livelihoods source for the most vulnerable in light of limited income generating opportunities. The scaling up of cash assistance contributed to an ongoing support of last resort for the most vulnerable populations along with a stimulation of local markets, in particular rural areas with a high displaced concentration.

In the absence of those specific interventions, most vulnerable families targeted with assistance would have slipped deeper into poverty. In addition, they would have resorted to more severe negative coping strategies such as child labor, child marriage or survival sex.

Due to limited resources, the sector continues to adopt a targeting methodology to ensure the most vulnerable of the displaced population receives assistance; for that a robust harmonized targeting system has been put in place since 2015. Based on lessons learned from the households profiling exercise carried between 2014 and mid-2016, the different rounds of Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR), the sector has further upgraded its targeting approach and developed a predictive formula that estimates economic vulnerability levels of the registered Syrian households without the need for further households visits. It is worth noting that this new approach is harmonized with targeting for food assistance. Information collected previously through home visits serves specific programmatic interventions such as Shelter and Wash, in addition to referrals of cases in need of other types of protective assistance or services.

Furthermore, sector partners have been collectively working on a qualitative inclusion framework accompanied by an appeal and referrals mechanisms backed by a communications strategy to adequately provide information on the changes.

In an attempt to mainstream cost efficiency, a common platform for cash assistance has been put in place; beginning in October 2016, WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF and LCC started distribution of the Common Card to approximately 185,000 Syrians households in Lebanon. The e-cards can be used in any of the 480 WFP-contracted shops across the country and at any of the thousands of ATMS across Lebanon, depending on the type of assistance loaded. Humanitarian agencies are striving to provide all forms of cash assistance on this single, common card and maximize efficiency gains in the delivery of assistance to vulnerable households.



Challenges

Despite the additional resources mobilized in 2016, compared to 2015, responding to the overall needs is still limited. 43 percent (54,000 households) of the severely economically vulnerable Syrian households received multi-purpose cash assistance transfers in 2016 (out of 124,800 identified). The remaining 71,000 households receive assistance on seasonal basis only, leaving them without assistance yearlong.

In addition, the poorest of the displaced are entitled to receive the full assistance package (cash and food). Nevertheless, resources available for food assistance exceed those available for regular cash leaving around 30 percent of the households living below the survival minimum expenditure basket (\$435/family/month) with food assistance only. This means that those families are still in need for \$300/month, on average for a family of five, to meet the survival expenditure level.

On the other hand, funding allocated to support vulnerable Lebanese through National Poverty Targeting Program (NPTP) remains scarce. Currently, 1,800 households receive assistance and were only due to a 6 months grant cycle from the Lebanon Humanitarian fund; the last month of assistance is expected to be in January / February of 2017 leaving those families without any assistance.

Based on the current level of funding and in light of the absence of any clear existing strategy from direct assistance, links with income generation opportunities or graduation another challenge arises in the medium term. In case funding decreases at a certain point, vulnerable families whose livelihood depend on assistance will have their living condition deteriorating.

In terms of public institutions, entities such as the NPTP and the High Relief Council possess limited capacities. This is mainly due to funding shortages, constraining their contribution in the response. Those institutions, directly linked with the nature of assistance delivery the Basic Assistance sector performs, have to be further capacitated.



Key Priorities & Foreseen Gaps in 1st Quarter of 2017

During the first quarter of 2017, the sector is prioritizing some critical operational milestones such as the conclusion of the harmonized referrals and appeals process in the context of targeting, along with the testing and roll-out of the harmonized monitoring tools (post distribution & outcome monitoring). By the conclusions of these operational outputs, sector partners can ensure that displaced families with specific vulnerabilities, not captured by the existing targeting systems are identified in a timely and efficient manner. In addition, the outputs and outcomes of interventions, mainly cash based, are measured. In addition, the sector is currently engaging with the American University of Beirut to update the existing cash food assistance targeting formula based on the findings of VASyR 2016.

Finally, the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund grants will finish by the end of March, whereby six agencies are providing assistance to about 3,800 households (53% Syrians, 47% Lebanese). If existing cash actors are not able to absorb this caseload, there is an increasing risk that those vulnerable households will be left without any assistance.

Organizations

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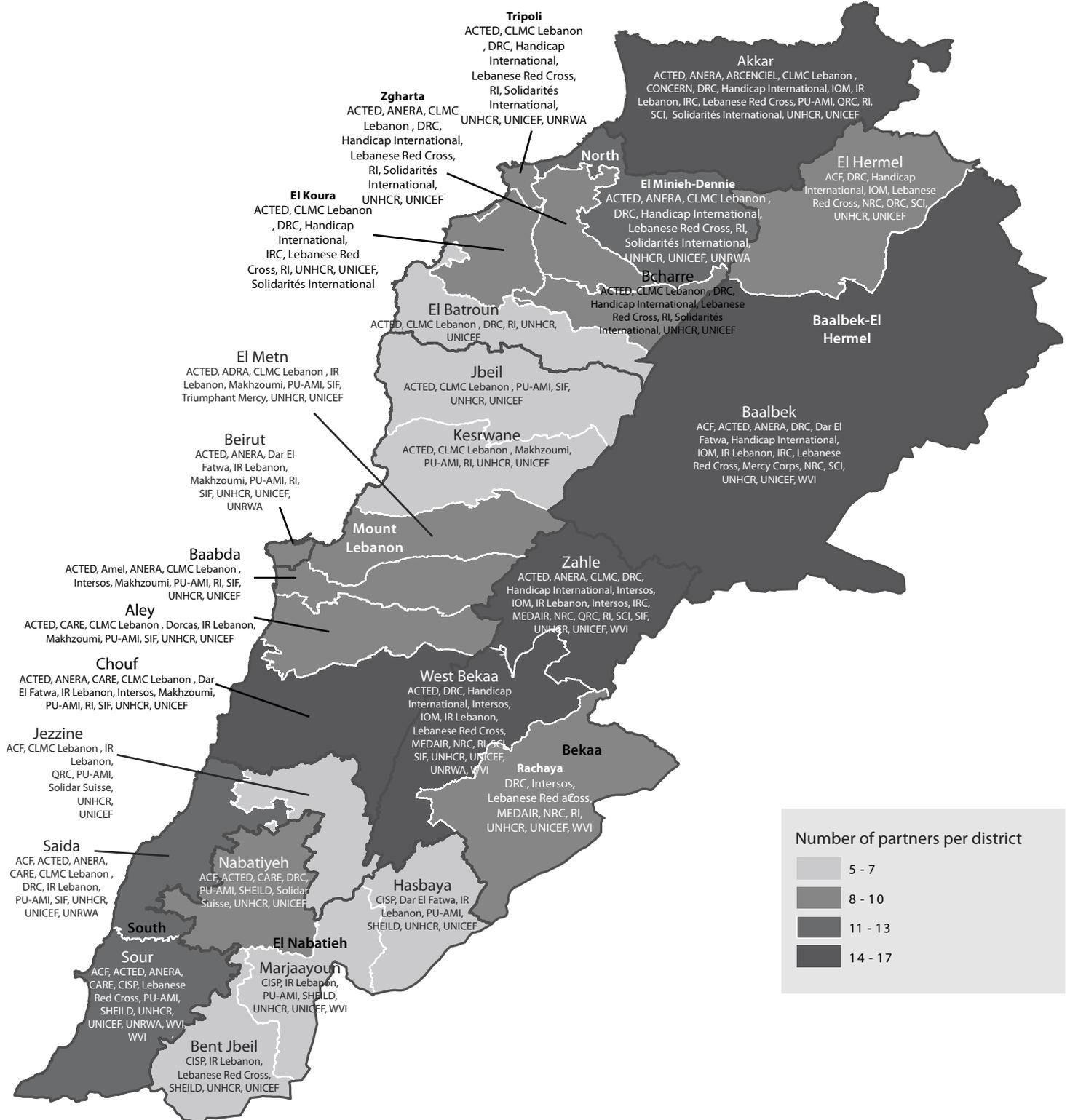
MoSA, ACF, ACTED, ADRA, ANERA, ARCENCIEL, CARE, CISP, CLMC Lebanon, CONCERN, Dar El Fatwa, Dorcas, DRC, Handicap International, Intersos, IOM, IR Lebanon, IRC, Lebanese Red Cross, Makhzoumi, MEDAIR, Mercy Corps, NRC, PU-AMI, QRC, RI, SCI, SHEILD, SIF, Solidar Suisse, Solidarités International, Triumphant Mercy, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, WVI



Organizations per district

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 36 organizations:

MoSA, ACF, ACTED, ADRA, ANERA, ARCECIEL, CARE, CISP, CLMC Lebanon, CONCERN, Dar El Fatwa, Dorcas, DRC, Handicap International, Intersos, IOM, IR Lebanon, IRC, Lebanese Red Cross, Makhzoumi, MEDAIR, Mercy Corps, NRC, PU-AMI, QRC, RI, SCI, SHEILD, SIF, So Suisse, Solidarités International, Triumphant Mercy, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, WVI

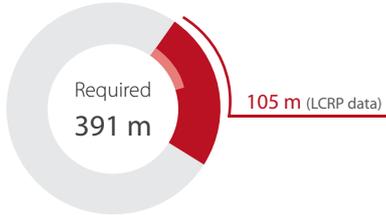




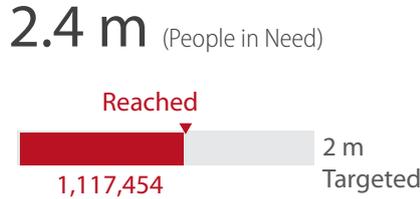
ENERGY & WATER Jan- Dec 2016 Dashboard

The dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Energy & Water sector in Lebanon is working to: OUTCOME 1) Ensure access to sufficient electricity; OUTCOME 2) Ensure access to safe water; OUTCOME 3) Ensure access to sanitation and stormwater drainage services; OUTCOME 4) Ensure mitigation of environmental impacts; OUTCOME 5) Maintain hygienic conditions; OUTCOME 6) Ensure contingency and preparedness.

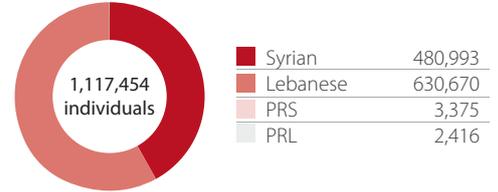
2016 Funding Status as of 31 May 2016



Targeted Population groups

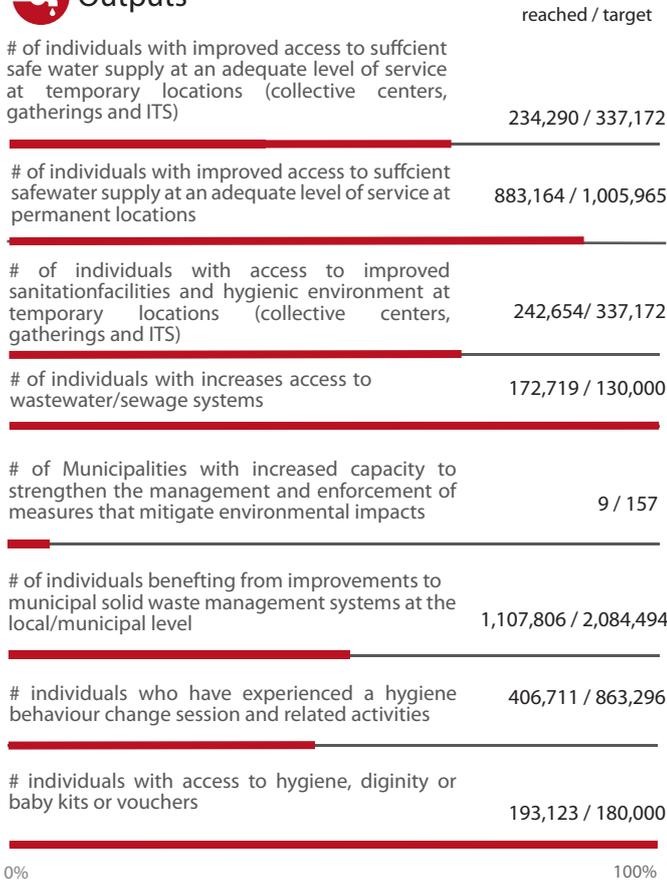


Population reached by cohort

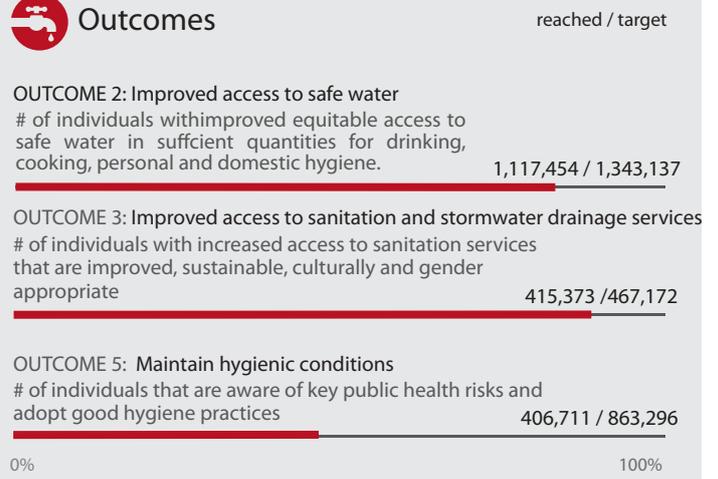


Progress against targets

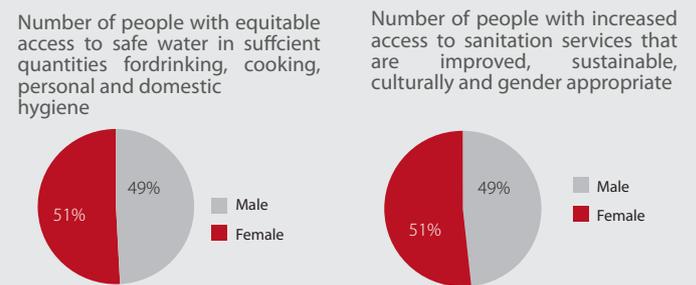
Outputs



Outcomes



Age/Gender breakdown



Analysis

of Syrian refugee households that have access to improved or unimproved latrines by shelter type (source: Inter-agency ongoing household profiling of registered Syrian refugees)





Key Achievements

- 1,117,454 people have benefited from some improvements to the water supply service provision yet access to sufficient safe water is still not guaranteed (83% of target partially benefited)
- 415,373 people have benefited from some improvements to wastewater services however access to safely managed wastewater remains a significant challenge (89% of target partially benefited)
- 406,711 people are aware of key public health risks and adopt good hygiene practices (47% of target)
- 1,107,806 people have improved means to collect and dispose of solid waste (53% of target)
- Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW) and Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) national household water quality survey has been conducted highlighting extensive needs across the country and providing a baseline for the sustainable development goal (SDG6.1) for safely managed drinking water.
- A comprehensive review of the wastewater management situation in Informal Settlements and the development of a strategy for substantially reducing environmental health risks and recurring humanitarian support costs have been finalized.
- MoEW assessments of hydrogeological conditions and opportunity for further groundwater extraction have been undertaken in 12 caza's, with a focus on potential for water supply to be augmented by wells to Informal Settlements and permanent residences.
- MoEW undertook a detailed technical assessment on the impact of the Syrian crisis on the electricity sector based on an extensive ground survey and technical analysis. This has raised the awareness of unmet energy needs due to the crisis which shall be the focus of the newly formed energy sector under the LCRP



Impact Against the LCRP Strategic Objectives

234,290 of the most vulnerable individuals and families, primarily displaced Syrians in temporary locations, were assured improved access to services for water supply, wastewater and solid waste management, reinforced by hygiene promotion through humanitarian assistance (supporting LCRP Strategic Objective 1). However, ensuring safely managed water and sanitation remains a major challenge.

Water trucking services by partners continued to be a principal modality to ensure sufficient and available supplies as over 60% of all those residing in informal settlements relied on trucked water as their primary source. Families were able to store and manage water more safely as partners provided storage tanks (totalling 35,000m³ in capacity) at household level and supported the operation and maintenance of household-level and site water supply facilities and services (repairs & maintenance to connections, water treatment, plumbing, etc. to ensure water quantity, quality and storage).

45,000 households gained increased access to improved, sustainable, culturally and gender appropriate sanitation and drainage services. Latrines were constructed or rehabilitated (7,000) with connection to an appropriate wastewater containment system. These new, in addition to existing systems, required frequent desludging to nearby wastewater treatment plants to reduce the environmental health risks at the sites and comply with government policy (267,000m³ desludged, however not all is appropriately disposed of).

Partners also supported with repair, maintenance and decommissioning of temporary sanitation facilities in agreement with landowners – an essential activity as evictions continued and families were forced to find new sites.

Solid waste in sites was managed through bin distributions and collected by municipalities, in some cases waste was sorted for recycling or collected on behalf of municipalities.

47% of the 863,296 individuals targeted have been made aware of key public health risks and are mobilised to adopt measures such as washing hands at appropriate times to prevent the deterioration in hygienic conditions plus use and maintain the appropriate facilities.

If these humanitarian interventions were not provided around 45,000 households would become even more vulnerable and unable to cope with meeting their basic needs such as having sufficient water. Furthermore, environmental degradation would increase and the risk of a WASH related disease outbreak in Lebanon would escalate to a dangerous high; thankfully there have been no major spikes in waterborne disease cases in the last year.

The energy and water sector improved the quality, quantity and reliability of energy, water, irrigation, stormwater drainage, wastewater and municipal solid waste management services delivered to vulnerable communities through strengthening the capacity of national and regional systems (supporting LCRP Strategic Objective 2).

Electricity service delivery of MoEW and Electricite du Liban (EdL) was increased through improvements in supply with renewable energy such as solar power for street lights, households and water pumps; by extending distribution with installation of substations, transformers and poles; and reducing demand with awareness campaigns. Due to the lack of funding and partner capacity the impact on energy service delivery was felt only in several municipalities.

88% of the 1,005,965 individuals targeted benefited from some improvements to the water supply service provision through rehabilitating or constructing, and connecting households to, public water distribution networks, water sources and water reservoirs. However, access to safely managed water is still not ensured. Construction or rehabilitation of wastewater networks (over 10km) including provision of septic tanks in remote areas has increased access to sanitation services for the most vulnerable.

The sector improved solid waste management systems to alleviate the environmental impact of the crisis, reaching 53% of the 2,084,494 persons targeted, by supporting local authorities in waste sorting, collection, recycling, transportation and storage including the provision of solid waste collection trucks and bins, plastic bags for sorting (including healthcare waste management). In addition, construction of solid waste sorting and composting plants and rehabilitation of dump sites.

The energy and water sector strengthened national and regional institutions to manage resources and services and reinforced economic, social, and environmental stability through 120 completed or ongoing stabilisation projects targeting most vulnerable municipalities and supporting families and individuals irrespective of nationality or status (supporting LCRP Strategic Objective 3).

MoEW was supported with four critical staff and several strategic studies; firstly, to determine priority activities that would alleviate the impact of the crisis on the energy sector; secondly to identify feasible options for water aquifer recharge, thirdly to calculate the potential to exploit ground water resources serving most vulnerable communities and finally a national assessment determining the level of household water quality. The Ministry of Environment was supported with three experts to establish a cross-sectoral environmental task force under the LCRP. Their expertise is in environment, solid waste and wastewater management. The regional water authorities responsible for water and wastewater service delivery were also supported with five experts in hydraulic engineering and information management.

Lastly, 105 municipalities and communities benefited directly from improved water, wastewater, solid waste public service delivery and 86 public institutions benefited from installation of renewable energy devices fortifying social stability and increasing environmental health in vulnerable communities. Close to 3,000 individuals were employed indirectly through the various stabilisation projects of the sector enhancing economic stability of almost 15,000 families.



Challenges

Evictions of informal settlements across the country, often at short notice, have required cross-sectoral emergency responses to decommission old sites and support households and individuals settling in multiple new sites requiring additional unplanned investments. Difficult to access areas such as Aarsal have necessitated remote response mechanisms and trialling innovative monitoring and evaluation tools such as GPS tracking with automated water flow meters to optimise water supply and desludging operations.

Trucking of water and wastewater sludge to and from sites respectively has unfortunately absorbed a considerable amount of the funds available to the sector. Regulating trucking operations to reduce costs is very difficult due to the prolific and informal nature of this market and connecting to public systems is restricted by MoEW, thus the sector has had to continue with the unsustainable recurring expenditure on trucking which ideally should be invested in the public service.

Ensuring drinking water quality at the household remains a challenge with families using and mixing multiple sources without proper awareness of the risks combined with the lack of disinfection to maintain biologically safe water and the many underlying weaknesses in service delivery.

The sector has lacked funding (27% of 2016 appeal) meaning only core activities and projects were undertaken leaving many gaps in the response. Limited and in some cases, no projects or activities were undertaken in the areas of energy, water quality monitoring, irrigation, stormwater, wastewater treatment, solid waste sorting and treatment, air quality, land-use, hygiene promotion and end user responsibility and feedback.

Administrative and technical staffing gaps plague sector related institutions and the lack of a fully functioning government (until December 2016) has delayed essential reforms and regulatory, legislative and management initiatives. These factors compound to substantially hamper governance of energy and water sector related concerns.

Lack of comprehensive data made it hard to prioritize existing funds, and develop systems to incentivize sustainable management – including by end-users.



Key Priorities and Gaps Foreseen 1-st Quarter 2017

At the end of 2016 the energy and water sector under the LCRP was reorganised to reflect better the government structure. The resulting Water sector and will focus on water, wastewater, irrigation, stormwater and hygiene. Electricity related needs will be addressed under the newly formed Energy sector, whilst environmental concerns will be managed through the newly formed Environment task force and finally solid waste management will be coordinated under the Social stability sector.

Achievements of the sector reflect improved access to basic water and sanitation services, which require continued recurring investments to maintain in temporary sites. However, the sector has had limited impact on quality and sustainability of service delivery which are desperately needed: 64% of households across Lebanon do not have safely managed water and significant investments are required as well in energy, wastewater and solid waste management to reduce environmental health risks in a sustainable and cost effective way.

In the first quarter, it is a priority to endorse and commence implementation of improved temporary wastewater management strategy in Informal Settlements that are more cost effective whilst significantly reducing environmental and health risks to local communities. The water sector must initiate comprehensive review of the water situation in Informal Settlements and develop an action plan to reduce recurring humanitarian support costs and substantially improve safety of drinking water. Finally targeting sites and prioritising ongoing activities will be optimised by, building on several pilot efforts, establishing targeting criteria incorporating multi layered socio-economic, WASH and environmental health vulnerabilities.

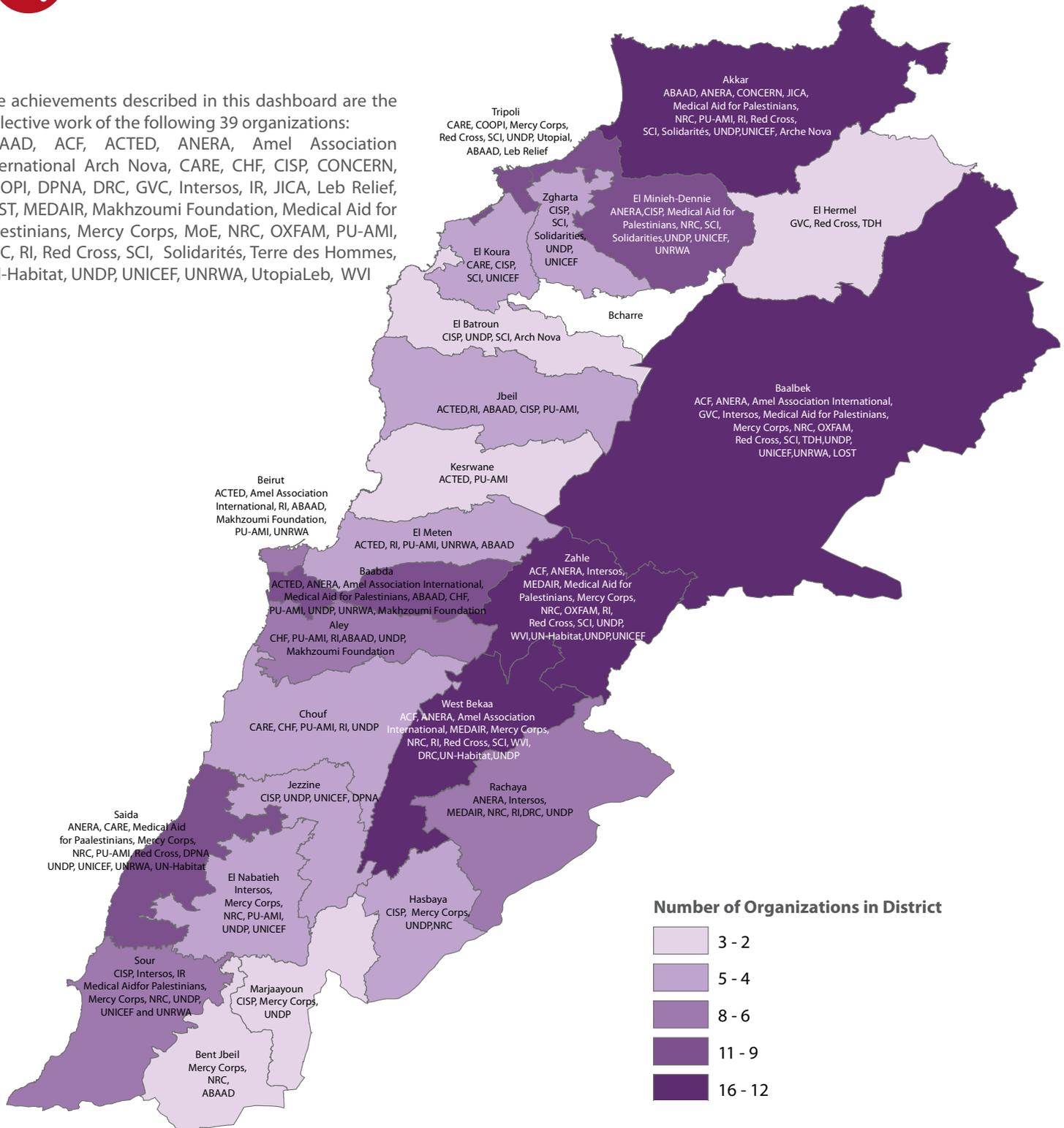
The water sector needs to develop an in-depth strategy with the Water Establishments to address the end-user/beneficiary/customer satisfaction, responsibility and engagement in optimising and sustainably managing resources and maintaining a hygienic and safe environment. In addition, the water sector must provide better water and sanitation support to families sheltering in non-residential buildings (garages, unfinished buildings, collective shelters, etc.) where unmet needs are equivalent or in some cases greater than those in Informal Settlements. This will require a detailed assessment and mapping effort in collaboration with the Shelter Sector.

Finally, significant efforts will be required in the first quarter to raise awareness of the impact the crisis has had on the energy sector, to highlight where critical projects can alleviate the added burden and to advocate for the necessary funding that has been almost absent to date. Management and coordination of solid waste activities, projects and responsibilities should transition to municipalities and environmental guidelines for priority LCRP activities should be developed whilst continuing the investigating of complaints of environmental impact of activities under the LCRP.



Organizations per district

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 39 organizations: ABAAD, ACF, ACTED, ANERA, Amel Association International Arch Nova, CARE, CHF, CISP, CONCERN, COOPI, DPNA, DRC, GVC, Intersos, IR, JICA, Leb Relief, LOST, MEDAIR, Makhzoumi Foundation, Medical Aid for Palestinians, Mercy Corps, MoE, NRC, OXFAM, PU-AMI, QRC, RI, Red Cross, SCI, Solidarités, Terre des Hommes, UN-Habitat, UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, UtopiaLeb, WVI

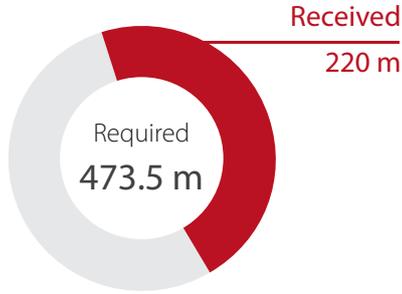




Food Security End of Year 2016 Dashboard

The end of year dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Food Security sector in Lebanon is working to: OUTCOME 1) Promote food availability; OUTCOME 2) Promote food accessibility; OUTCOME 3) Promote food utilization; OUTCOME 4) Promote food stabilization.

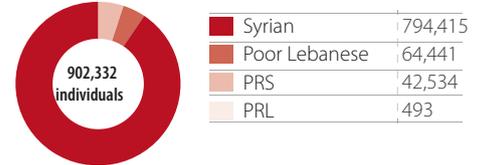
2016 Funding Status as of 31 May 2016



Targeted Population groups

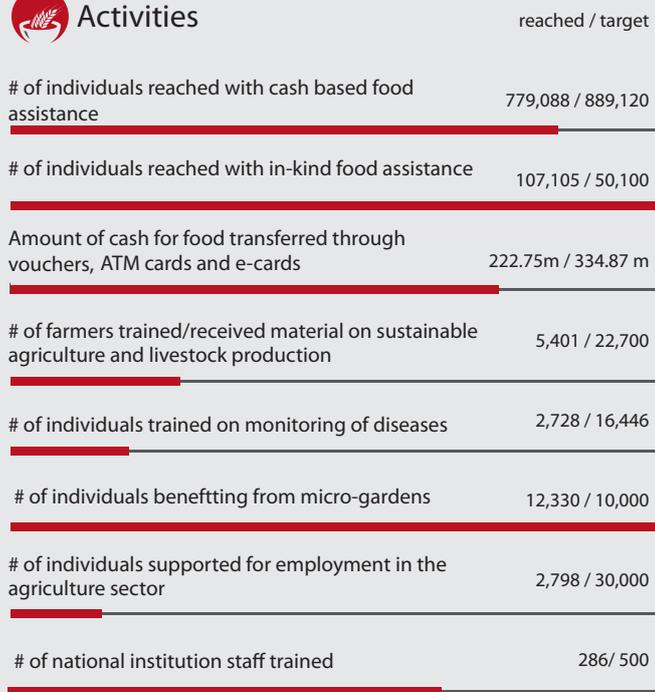


Population reached by cohort

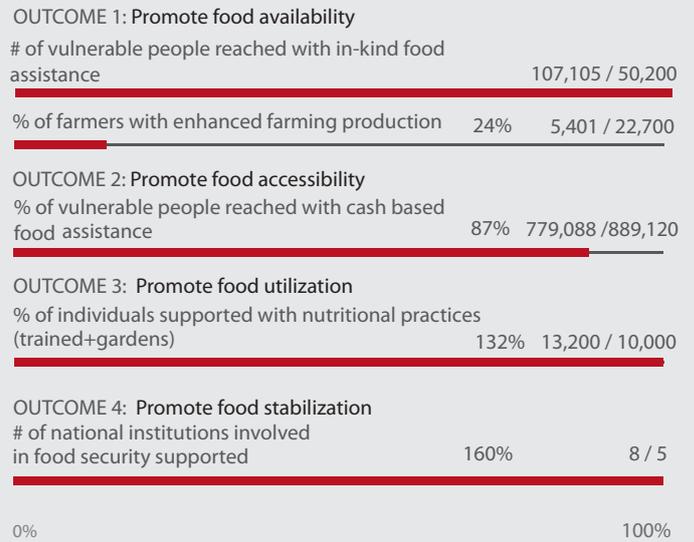


Progress against targets

Activities



Outputs/Outcomes

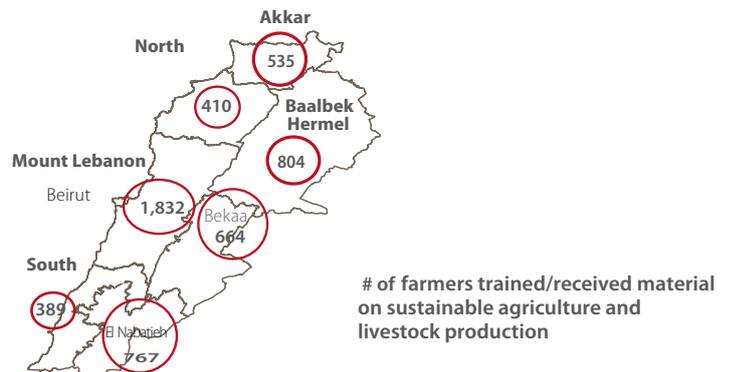
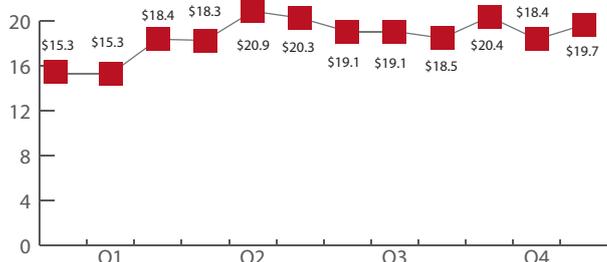


Age/Gender breakdown



Analysis

Amount of USD injected in the cash based food assistance system





Key Achievements

- 900,000 individuals from all population groups were assisted in 2016 by Food Security Sector partners through a combination of direct humanitarian assistance (up to 886,193 individuals reached through different types of food assistance) and agricultural livelihoods interventions. The food assistance provided has helped stabilize the situation – ensuring poor and food insecure families can meet their basic food needs.
- In support of the most vulnerable Lebanese population cohorts, sector partners increased their interventions to assisting 5,400 farmers to promote sustainable agricultural and livestock production, energy and water conservation technologies, postharvest management, food losses and monitoring of plant and animal diseases through capacity building activities and distribution of agricultural inputs and tools. To improve the employability in the agricultural sector, all seven of the Ministry of Agriculture Technical schools were supported, where more than 2,419 youth were enrolled in both short and long term courses receiving trainings on agriculture and employability skills as well as basic literacy and numeracy. Job creation activities were initiated at the end of 2016, where to date, around 400 vulnerable individuals have been employed as casual (88%) and seasonal labourers in the agriculture sector.
- More than 13,000 individuals (both Lebanese and displaced Syrians 82%) were supported for improved nutritional practices, of which more than 12,000 through the introduction of micro-gardening activities at household level and around 1,000 through food preservation and transformation techniques and kits.
- In support of national institutions, around 300 staff from the Ministry of Agriculture, Lebanese customs, Airport Authorities, Order of Engineers (Tripoli), Lebanese Agricultural Research Institute, and the Lebanese University (faculty of Agriculture) received capacity building on various topics including food security, information management and statistics, monitoring of plant diseases, etc.
- With specific reference to the provision of direct assistance and the effort to establish a harmonized approach, WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF and LCC started since October 2016 distribution of the Common Card to displaced Syrian households in Lebanon. The e-cards can be used in any of the 490 WFP-contracted shops across the country and any of the thousands of ATMS across Lebanon, depending on the type of assistance loaded. The humanitarian agencies are striving to provide all forms of cash assistance on this single, common card and maximize efficiency gains in the delivery of assistance to vulnerable households.



Impact Against the LCRP Strategic Objectives

The Food Security Sector during 2016 contributed to the LCRP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3. Humanitarian assistance was provided up to 880,746 individuals in the form of food assistance representing the 95% achievement against the target established by the sector. The provision of such assistance contributed in removing the concern about where the next meal would have come from, as combined sector activities instilled a sense of hope and allowed families to focus on their day-to-day activities.

Although the 2016 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) is showing a slight deterioration in the Food Security situation for the displaced Syrians, the increased food assistance since early 2016 – thanks to generous and timely donor contributions – prevented a sharp deterioration like the one seen 2015. In order to reinforce Lebanon's economic, social, and institutional and stability, 400 jobs were created in the agricultural sector, both as casual and seasonal labour, and businesses were supported to generate income for local economies across Lebanon with a special emphasis on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), including WFP-contracted shop, women cooperatives and community kitchens.

VASyR 2016 shows a slight increase in the percentage of food insecure households compared to 2015; 93 percent of the population is food insecure to some degree, against 89 percent in 2015. The percentage of mildly food insecure households has decreased, while the percentage of households with moderate and severe food insecurity increased with 36 percent of the households falling under these two categories. Vulnerability to food insecurity is affecting 10 percent of Lebanese households. 94.5 percent of the total population of Palestine Refugees from Syria 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.

Based on the current food security situation sector priorities remain the 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.

With the ongoing crisis, the sector has shifted its interventions since 2015, moving from direct humanitarian assistance to medium stabilization interventions. With this, the overall sector needs for stabilization have increased from 14% of total needs in 2015, to 27% in 2016 to 32% in 2017.

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



Facts and Figures

- 57%** of refugees HHs highly and severely vulnerable to Food insecurity¹
- 20%** of refugees HHs moderately vulnerable to Food insecurity¹
- 54%** of refugees depending on the e-card for food assistance as main livelihood source¹
- 61%** of refugees HHs adopting severe and crisis coping strategies¹
- 52%** of refugees HHs unable to cover SMEB (Survival Minimum Expenditures Basket)
- 10%** of Lebanese HHs vulnerable to food insecurity
- 72%** of Farmers in need of agriculture support²
- 94.5%** of PRS food insecure population³

Data Sources:

Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VaSyR 2015)
Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment of Lebanese Host Communities (FSLA 2015)
PRS needs assessment 2015

Similarly, targeting for agricultural livelihoods activities is done on equal coverage of men and women, despite the fact that women only represent 9% of the total farming population (based on MoA census 2010). This is done to insure women's livelihoods are supported, due to the patriarchal nature of the country, where productive assets such as land and livestock are registered under the male household member, even if the main worker is a female member. For example, 30% of farmers who were supported during 2016 were women. In addition, all direct beneficiaries of micro-gardening activities were women and specifically women and women headed households.

In addition, in efforts to support social protection and targeted and needs based assistance, the sector has been working to enhancing the available information on farmers and is initiating a farmers' registry to promote and provide social protection to the most vulnerable groups, the small-scale Lebanese farmers.

With increased information on Lebanese farmers, specifically through assessments on agricultural production, the agricultural labour market and child labour in agriculture among others that were conducted during 2016, the sector's understanding of the situation and needs have increase which in turn will impact evidence based policies and programming.

With increased reports and evidence on child labour incidence (and specifically in agriculture), and in order to ensure the protection of children and their wellbeing the sector has been conducting two studies on child labour in agriculture in collaboration with the child protection working group members such as ILO and UNICEF. This joint effort aims at minimizing the negative impacts of this social phenomena while understand its magnitude, underlying causes, impacts and draw potential remedial solutions to firstly decrease and potentially eliminate child labour in agriculture. As first steps, a study has been initiated in 2016 on child labour in agriculture with ILO and UNICEF and another one with UNICEF, tackling respectively the supply and the demand. Similarly, field staff including government and local partners are being trained on Operational Safety and Health measures to promote decent work standards in agriculture. The next steps are currently being coordinated together with FAO child labour team and other partners such as ILO and UNICEF in support to the Ministry of Labour in achieving their National Action Plan in combating child labour.



Challenges

After several years into the crisis, the sector and its partners have been able to mitigate through various challenges faced through coordination and planning. At the operational level, the sector has been able to support its partners whether through technical support or capacity building. As for challenges in funding, 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.



Key Priorities & Foreseen Gaps in 1st Quarter of 2017

VASyR 2016 shows a slight increase in the percentage of food insecure households compared to 2015; 93 percent of the population is food insecure to some degree, against 89 percent in 2015. The percentage of mildly food insecure households has decreased, while the percentage of households with moderate and severe food insecurity increased with 36 percent of the households falling under these two categories. Vulnerability to food insecurity is affecting 10 percent of Lebanese households. 94.5 percent of the total population of Palestine Refugees from Syria 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.

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With the ongoing crisis, the sector has shifted its interventions since 2015, moving from direct humanitarian assistance to medium stabilization interventions. With this, the overall sector needs for stabilization have increased from 14% of total needs in 2015, to 27% in 2016 to 32% in 2017. Nevertheless, the sector has high recurrent needs, with some \$20 million a month needed for the core food assistance to displaced Syrians.

Organizations

List of partners who reported on Activity Info in 2016

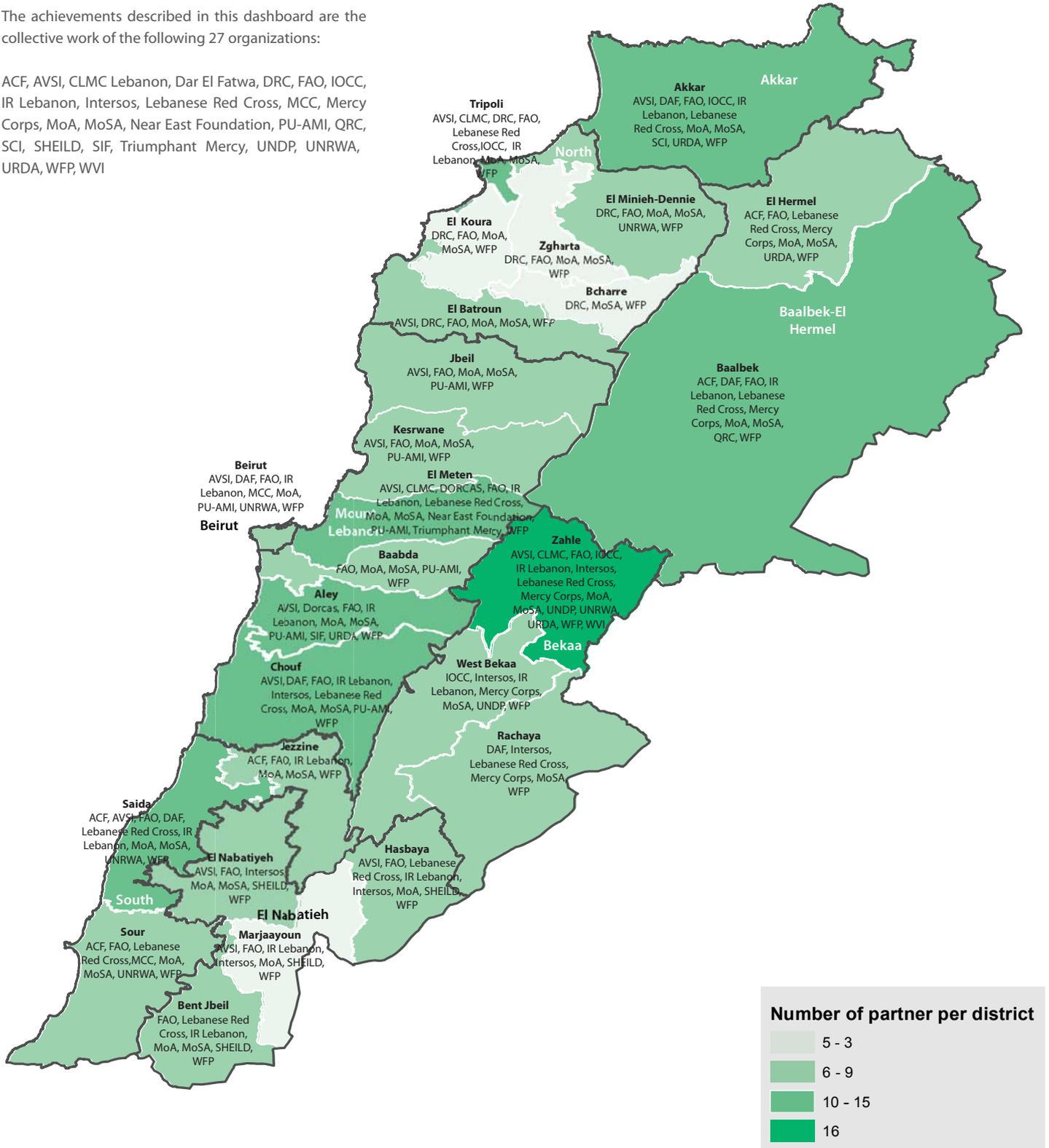
ACF, AVSI, CLMC, DRC, Dar El Fatwa, DORCAS, FAO, IOCC, IR Lebanon, INTERSOS, Lebanese Red Cross, MCC, Mercy Corps, MoA, MoSA, Near East Foundation, PU-AMI, QRC, SCI, SHEILD, SIF, Triumphant Mercy, UNDP, UNRWA, URDA, WFP, WVI



Organizations per district

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 27 organizations:

ACF, AVSI, CLMC Lebanon, Dar El Fatwa, DRC, FAO, IOCC, IR Lebanon, Intersos, Lebanese Red Cross, MCC, Mercy Corps, MoA, MoSA, Near East Foundation, PU-AMI, QRC, SCI, SHEILD, SIF, Triumphant Mercy, UNDP, UNRWA, URDA, WFP, WVI

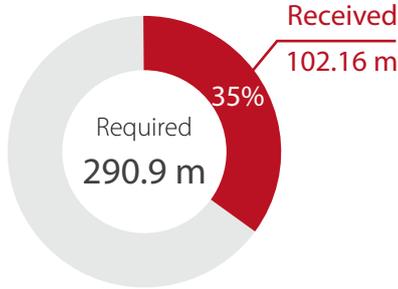




HEALTH Jan - December 2016 Dashboard

The quarterly dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Health Sector in Lebanon is working to: OUTCOME 1) to improve access to primary health care (PHC) services; OUTCOME 2) to improve access to hospital and advanced referral care; OUTCOME 3) to improve outbreak control; OUTCOME 4) to strengthen key institutions; and OUTCOME 5) to ensure transparency and accountability of health partners.

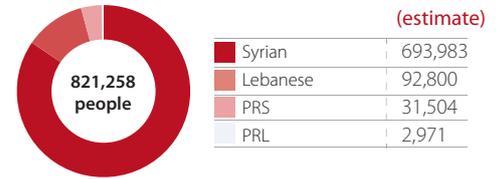
2016 Funding Status as of December 2016



Targeted Population groups



Population reached by cohort

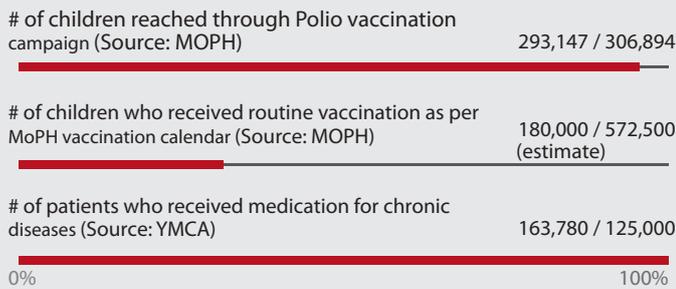


Progress against targets



Activities

reached / target



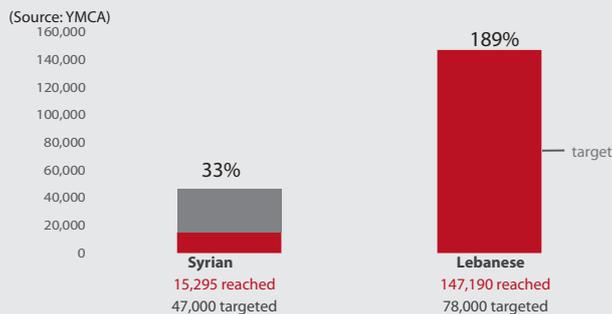
Outputs

reached / target

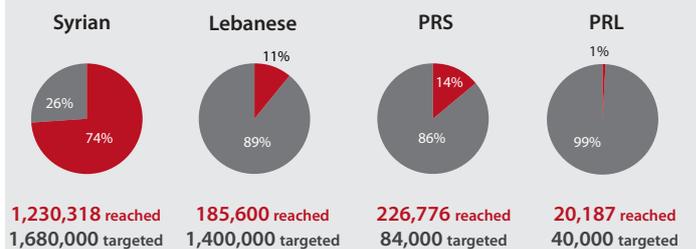


Analysis

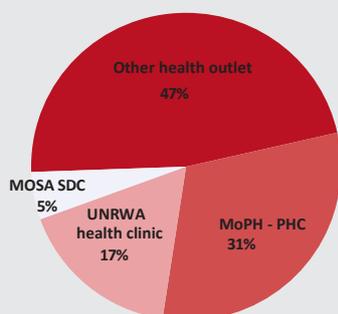
Patients who received medication for chronic diseases by population cohort versus targets



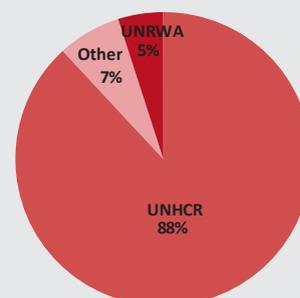
% of targeted population reached with PHC consultation



Percentage of consultations by type of primary health care outlet

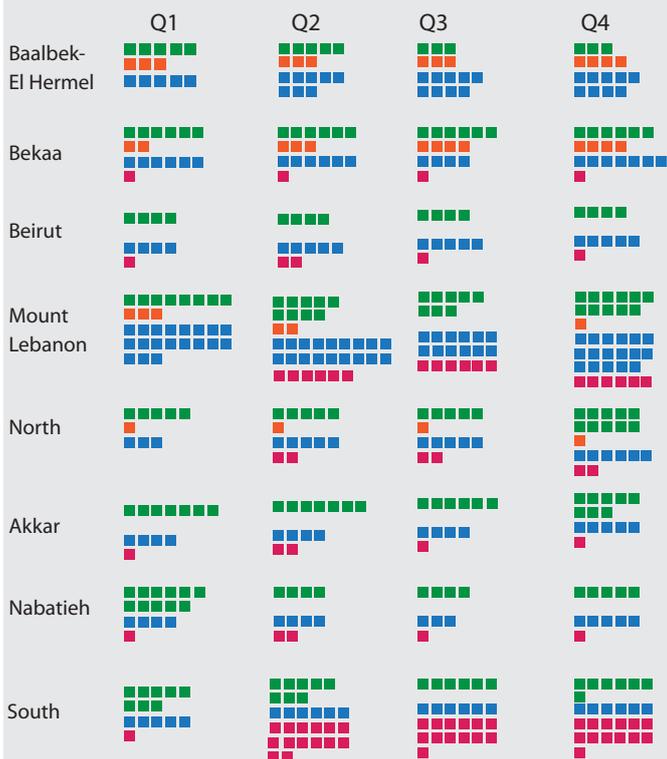


Percentage of hospitalisation supported by partners



Number of primary health care outlet supported by type and by governorate

■ MoPH-PHC ■ MOSA SDC ■ Other health outlet ■ UNRWA health clinic



Facts and Figures

16%

Percentage of displaced Syrians not able to access needed primary healthcare in past 6 months (VASyR 2016)

12%

Percentage of displaced Syrians HH monthly health-related expenditure share (VASyR 2016)

55 USD

Displaced Syrians HH monthly health-related expenditure (VASyR 2016)

459 USD

Displaced Syrians HH monthly expenditure (VASyR 2016)

2.3%

Percentage of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) among displaced Syrians (VASyR 2016)

37,536 (avg. 3,126/month)

Total # of deliveries (Jan-Dec 2016, UNHCR only)*

32%

C-section rate (Jan-Dec 2016, UNHCR only)*

48,934

Total number of children screened for malnutrition at MoPH-PHCs (Source: MoPH)

722

Total number of children undergoing outpatient treatment of malnutrition in 2016 (Source: MoPH)

77

Total number of children undergoing inpatient treatment of malnutrition in 2016 (Source: MoPH)

*Figures on UNHCR Referral Care might slightly change upon final auditing of hospital bills.



Key Achievements

- As part of continued efforts to improve access to primary health care, health partners (25 in total) supported a total of 1,662,881 subsidized primary health care consultations in 2016. While 74% of these consultations were provided through fixed health outlets, 26% were provided through mobile medical units (MMUs) in remote areas.
- As part of continued efforts to provide access to medications for chronic non-communicable diseases through the national MoPH subsidized program of distribution operated by the YMCA that covers around 422 PHC centers across the country, a total of 163,780 patients (Syrians 15,295, Lebanese 147,190 and other nationalities 1,295) were provided with chronic medication.
- As part of continued efforts to improve access to hospital care;
 - Health partners supported a total of 81,651 hospital admissions. 89% of these admissions were covered by UNHCR for obstetric and emergency/life-saving care among displaced Syrians, 5% of the admissions were covered by UNRWA for Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS) while the remaining 6% of admissions were covered by 7 other health partners on a case by case basis.
 - 117 patients suffering from chronic renal failure, 110 thalassemia patients and 75 patients with other blood diseases received regular access to dialysis sessions or blood transfusions and care respectively.
- As part of the continued efforts to keep children in Lebanon protected from Polio, 2 supplementary polio vaccination campaigns were held at the beginning of 2016 (January and February) reaching 293,147 out of a target of 306,894 achieving 96% coverage. The campaigns targeted children who might have been missed during the previous immunization rounds.



Impact Against the LCRP Strategic Objectives

The Health Sector continued to provide humanitarian assistance and protection for the most vulnerable (LCRP Strategic Objective 1) by supporting access to primary health care as well as hospital care. Displaced Syrians, vulnerable Lebanese as well as Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL) and Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS) were able to access subsidized primary health care services.

Health partners were able to support a total of 1,662,881 consultations in 2016 reaching only 52% of the sector target due to the funding available. The majority of beneficiaries of these consultations were displaced Syrians (74%), followed by PRS (14%), vulnerable Lebanese (11%) and PRL (1%). Overall, 74% of subsidized consultations were provided through fixed health outlets while the remaining 26% of subsidized PHC consultations were provided through mobile medical units (MMUs). Of those consultations subsidized through fixed health outlets, 31% were provided through Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) primary health care centers (PHCs), 5% through Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) social development centers (SDCs), 47% through other health outlets and 17% through UNRWA clinics. Access to primary health care services has remained stable with 16% of respondents in the VASyR 2016 reporting difficulty accessing services with user fees being the biggest barrier.

Regarding hospital care, access continued to be provided to displaced Syrians for obstetric and emergency/ life-saving care, with additional financial coverage provided for psychiatric, burns and intensive care related admissions through a network of around 50 hospitals contracted by UNHCR with 72,705 hospitalizations supported from January to December 2016 representing a %24 increase in the number of UNHCR supported hospital admissions from January to December 58,474) 2015 admissions). Through UNRWA, 4,027 Palestinian Refugees from Syria received in-patient hospital care. On a more limited basis, various partners also supported access to hospital care for displaced Syrians either by contributing to the 1025%- patient-share for UNHCR supported cases or by covering hospital fees for cases not-supported by UNHCR.

Overall, health partners supported a total of 81,651 hospital admissions reaching only %61 of the sector target. With regards to chronic diseases; chronic renal failure, thalassemia and other blood diseases, financial support for treatment (blood transfusion or renal dialysis) was available in 2016 for a 302 patients who regularly received needed hospital care.

The Health sector contributed to provide institutional support through provision of medicines and supplies; supporting salaries of MoPH staff and improving technical capacity through trainings. (LCRP Strategic Objective 2). Partners supported the procurement of sufficient vaccines, medication and reproductive health commodities for MoPH PHCs as well as dispensaries. Staffing support (151 staff in total) was provided to MoPH at both central and peripheral levels including PHCs increasing capacity to detect and respond to outbreaks and increasing capacity to see patients at clinic level. Various trainings targeting MoPH staff at PHC level took place to strengthen and improve the quality of services related to the screening and management of acute malnutrition, reproductive health as well as mental health. In addition, PHCs' technical capacity was reinforced in medicine stock management. Additionally, public hospitals received support in the form of trainings, namely on the inpatient treatment of severe acute malnutrition and a number of public hospitals received additional equipment.

Without the sector efforts, there would have been lower vaccination coverage and overall reduced access to primary and hospital level care. This would have resulted in increased likelihood of serious vaccine preventable disease outbreaks and increased morbidity and mortality due to treatable conditions. Lack of support to the public sector would have reduced the capacity of the health system to absorb the additional load.



Impact Against the LCRP Strategic Objectives

The major challenges are as follows:

Funding shortfalls

- Insufficient funding was a major issue as only %35 of funds appealed for were received. %52 of the sector target for number of subsidized primary health care consultations and only %61 of the sector target for number of individuals supported with hospital care was reached. Additionally, access to hospital care for patients suffering from serious chronic diseases and catastrophic illnesses was limited. As a result, many patients did not receive needed hospital care.

- Diagnostic services remain heavily underfunded.

Operational

- The MoPH issued a circular in 2014 directed to all health centers and dispensaries on committing to free vaccination; however some PHCs were not fully compliant and some refugees had issues with transportation cost and legal papers, whereas other refugee groups are highly mobile within the country which makes it difficult to reach them even through MMUs. These issues presented a barrier to some children being fully vaccinated.

- The targeting of vulnerable Lebanese at primary health care level for subsidies was inconsistent since there was no single approach used across partners. Partners relied on a pre-defined list of vulnerability criteria for coverage, MoSA National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) enrolment or their own social assessments.

Technical

- Shortage of chronic disease medication was often reported at PHC level. To address this, doctors, pharmacists and health care workers in MoPH PHCs receiving chronic medications through YMCA were trained to improve stock management and reduce stock-outs.

Policy/Institutional

- The MoPH Health Information System (HIS) is still being rolled. It is used only at MoPH PHCs and does not include all health outlets where primary health care is provided, moreover, some health partners do not regularly share data on PHCs supported and consultations. This has resulted in incomplete data on primary health care utilization.



Key Priorities & Foreseen Gaps in 1st Quarter of 2017

For the next 3 months (January – March), key priorities of the sector are as follows:

- To continue providing support for access to primary health care with a focus on vaccination, ante-natal care, family planning, mental health and care for non-communicable diseases

- Expand roll out of Health Information System

- Ensure consistency amongst partners in the targeting of vulnerable Lebanese at primary health care 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.

Organizations

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 33 organizations:

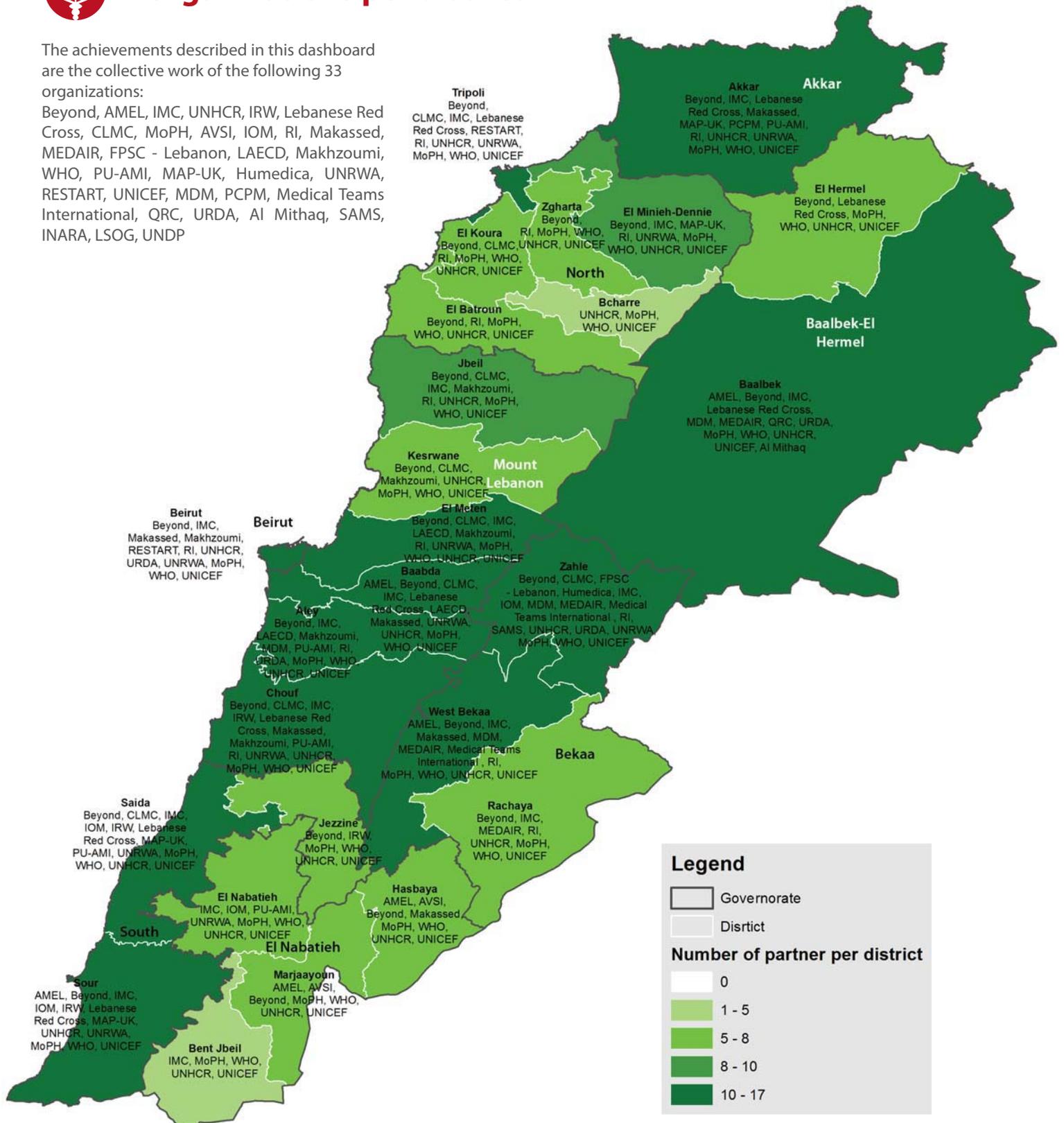
Beyond, AMEL, IMC, UNHCR, IRW, Lebanese Red Cross, CLMC, MoPH, AVSI, IOM, RI, Makassed, MEDAIR, FPSC -Lebanon, LAECD, Makhzoumi, WHO, PU-AMI, MAP-UK, Humedica, UNRWA, RESTART, UNICEF, MDM, PCPM, Medical Teams International, QRC, URDA, AI Mithaq, SAMS, INARA, LSOG, UNDP



Organizations per district

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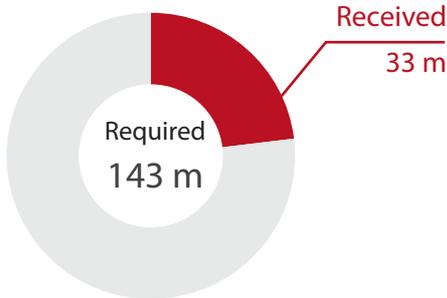




LIVELIHOODS End of year Dashboard - 2016

The monthly dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. Partners in Lebanon are working to ensure that for vulnerable groups, especially youth, access to income and employment is improved.

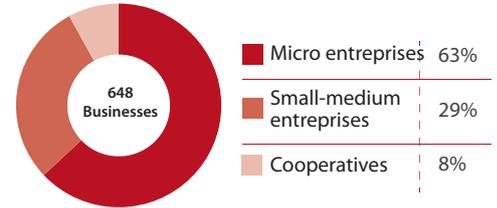
2016 funding status as of 21 June 2016



Targeted population groups

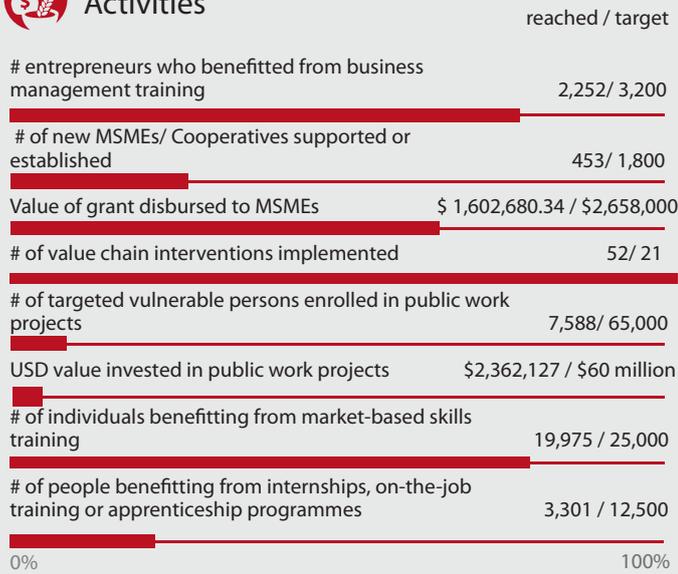


Business reached by type

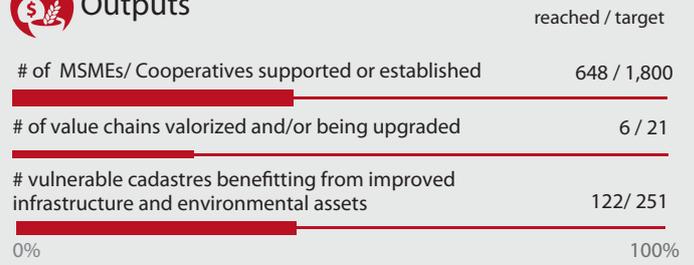


Progress against targets - Activity indicators

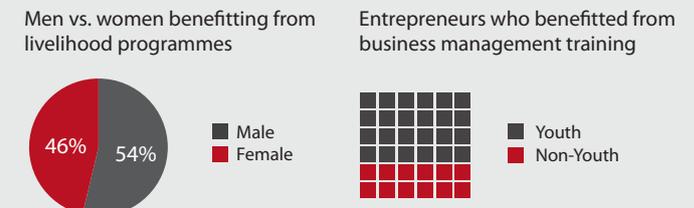
Activities



Outputs



Breakdown by Age and Gender

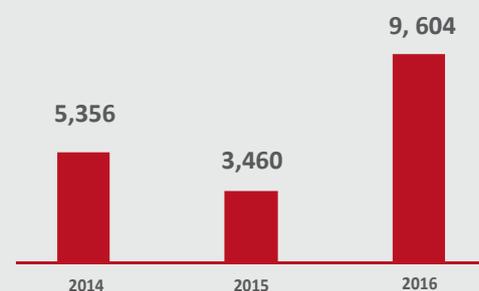


Analysis

Number of Beneficiaries by gender per month (2016)



Average number of direct beneficiaries reached per quarter



Key Achievements

- 494 long-term employment opportunities created or maintained in supported Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME).
- 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.

Impact Against the LCRP Strategic Objectives

In 2016, the Livelihoods sector achieved significant results despite an important funding gap. The sector remained one of the most underfunded sectors within the crisis response with \$33m (representing 23% of the appeal) received. With 34 active partners present in 380 cadasters, the sector doubled its geographical coverage and would therefore have the capacity to absorb significantly more funding. The Livelihoods sector primarily recorded progress against the LCRP Strategic Objective 3 to reinforce Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability. Results to date indicate that the focus on small businesses significantly increased compared to 2015, with 648 businesses and cooperatives receiving \$1.6m grants or benefitting from technology transfers to increase their productivity.

While remaining far off target of 1,800 businesses supported in 2016, this nevertheless represents a four-fold increase compared to results in 2015. Over 1,260 micro-entrepreneurs also benefitted from financial services. Overall, partners are reporting that this helped to create 64 jobs and preserve an additional 430 jobs in supported MSMEs, outlining the need to scale up such programmes to make a significant impact in vulnerable areas.

In line with the sector's target, partners scaled up their support to value chains to 6 value chains (compared to only 3 in 2015). Partners' interventions range from provision of equipment to store or collect products to skills training for producers, technical assistance to cooperatives or training of local stakeholders on decent work and child labour so as to achieve sustainable valorization of the product cycle. This enabled the strengthening of priority sectors with strong potential in terms of job creation, notably agriculture and agro-food, handicrafts and waste recycling. The main area of progress was recorded in workforce employability, with 19,975 individuals participating in accelerated skills trainings, 5,301 benefiting from career guidance and employment services and 3,301 involved in internship schemes. Overall, this constitutes a remarkable fourfold increase compared to 2015, but impact on employment remains variable, with a rate of beneficiaries placed in employment varying from 15 to 50%.

The provision of short-term opportunities to vulnerable people decreased in 2016, and concentrated on fewer partners implementing slightly bigger labour-intensive interventions aimed at expanding the access to, and quality of basic municipal services: while the number of beneficiaries decreased from 9,664 to 7,588, these interventions generated 84,000 workmen days and benefited 122 municipalities, which represent a slight increase compared to last year's results. While this is the highest number of people getting tangible livelihoods benefit from the sector's interventions, this represents only 382 full time jobs equivalent and less than 1% of the total number of food assistance beneficiaries. These short-term opportunities have provided crucially needed support to the most vulnerable members of host and displaced communities while increasing investments in infrastructure rehabilitation.

At the policy level, the Livelihoods sector also worked towards the improvement of decent work conditions through the development of a decent work country programme to enhance working conditions while mitigating competition for jobs as one of the main drivers of inter-community tensions. In parallel, sector partners provided dedicated support in the development of an annex to the National Action Plan on the Worst Forms of Child Labour aimed at addressing the specific needs of Syrian refugee children in Lebanon.

Challenges

While Livelihoods partners recorded encouraging results in 2016, the sector's overall achievements remained off target in several priority outputs due to a series of critical challenges.

First and foremost, chronic underfunding had a severe impact on the implementation of activities both at the national and local level, with adverse consequences on job creation and business development in particular. In a negative macro-economic context, livelihoods support is essential to mitigate the socio-economic impact of the crisis and stimulate job creation in the most vulnerable areas. This has become even more acute in 2016 with recent social stability assessments pointing out that inter-community tensions are now primarily fueled by lack of job opportunities, especially for youth.

The short-term nature of current livelihood funding is also felt at a technical programmatic level: the sector is affected by severe data limitations and would need to conduct solid assessments to improve its targeting and programming capacities. The lack of up-to-date and reliable information is particularly acute in the field of labour market analysis, skills gaps and MSMEs capacities and needs. Similarly, the sector's ability to assess partners' impact on job creation has been quite limited so far due to limited time for tracer studies.

If efforts were made to further increase the private sector's involvement under the crisis response, they reached limited success so far. Given the critical role played by Lebanese businesses as key employment providers, the need to more pro-actively consult and engage them in the design and implementation of livelihoods activities appears as a top priority. The sector is therefore committed to exploring new and innovative channels to promote and support private sector's engagement in the next four-year strategy.

More structured and long-term programmes aiming at addressing structural issues of the labour market or the public system have been developed and will provide a good basis to build on, but significant additional investment will be needed, especially to match the expectation generated a year ago at the London Conference.



Facts and Figures

1,500,000

of deprived Lebanese

71%

Percentage of Syrian households living below the poverty line (3.84\$ per/day)

90%

host community residents of 251 most vulnerable cadasters report an increase of unemployment since the beginning of the crisis (REACH)

34%

Pre-crisis Lebanese youth unemployment rate

>1

Average # of working members per Syrian refugee household

\$177

Average monthly income of working refugees



Key Priorities and Gaps Foreseen - 1st Quarter 2017

In the first quarter of 2017, the sector will aim at supporting partners in addressing the aforementioned challenges and gaps: in particular, the focus of new programmes should be geared towards job creation. Indeed, if the sector is to achieve its objective to provide balance support to creation of employment opportunities and support to job seekers, the former needs to be scaled up urgently, given the time needed to generate impact and the current high number of ongoing skills training programmes.

In order to address key information gaps, important studies will be conducted and/or completed by sector partners to disseminate crucially needed data on poverty and deprivation (including a Rapid Poverty Assessment and several skills gap analysis). In parallel, the sector will focus on strengthening its monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure the satisfactory tracking of partners' interventions on job creation under the crisis response.

Finally, a particular focus will be made on enhancing the private sector's engagement, as key driver of sustainable and inclusive economic growth, job creation and poverty reduction. In order to achieve this ambitious objective, a dedicated platform will be developed to engage private sector representatives in joint dialogue and include them in the coordination structure of the livelihoods sector. In parallel, inter-sectoral linkages will be strengthened through the operationalization of the newly established referral mechanism to ensure that women at-risk or households with children engaged in child labour can benefit from dedicated livelihoods support.

Organizations

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following organizations:

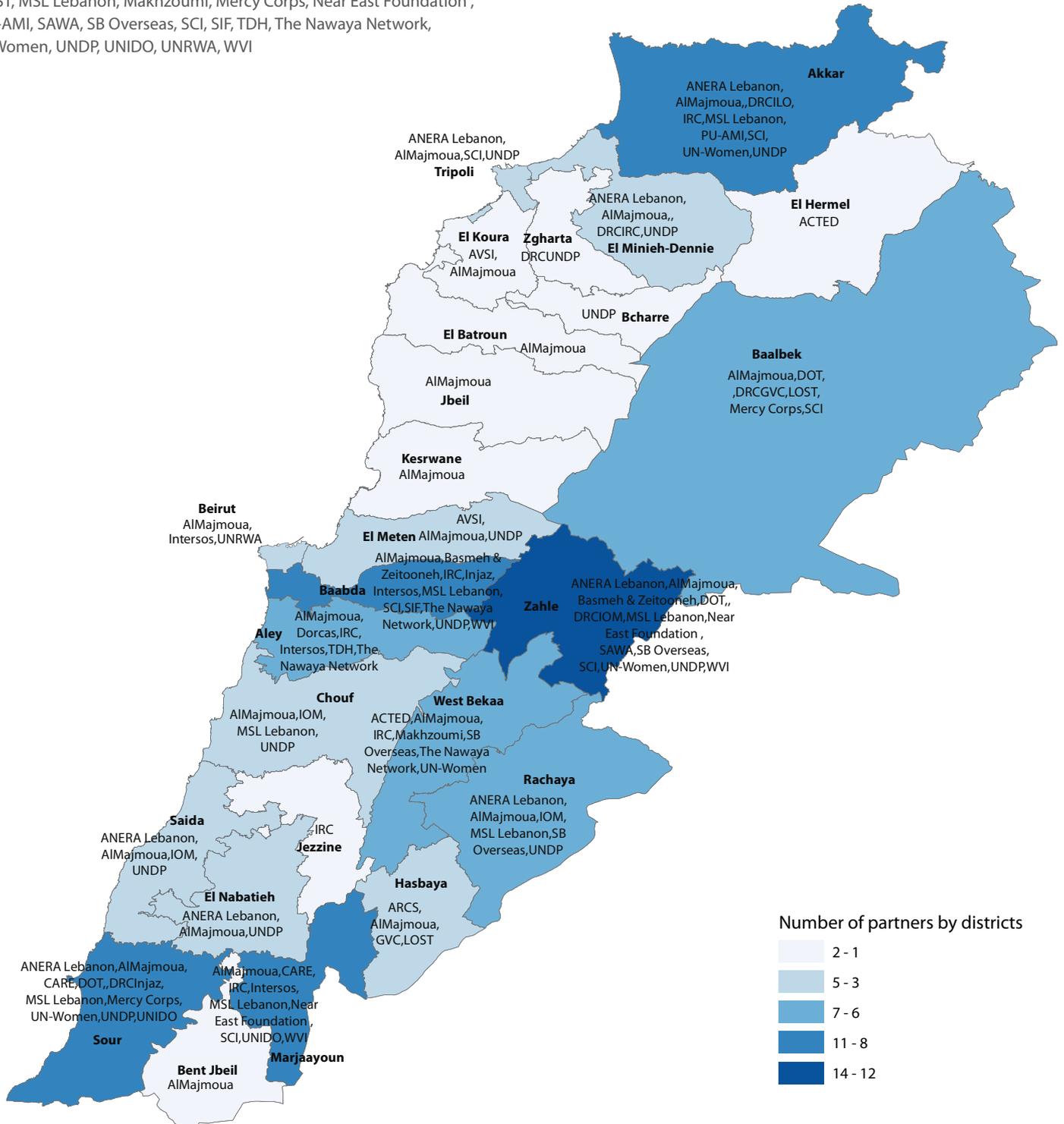
ACTED, ANERA Lebanon, ARCS, AVSI, AlMajmoua, BIAT, Basmeh & Zeitooneh, CARE, DOT, DRC, Dorcas, GVC, ILO, IOM, IRC, Injaz, Intersos, LOST, MSL Lebanon, Makhzoumi, Mercy Corps, Near East Foundation, PU-AMI, SAWA, SB Overseas, SCI, SIF, TDH, The Nawayya Network, UN-Women, UNDP, UNIDO, UNRWA, WVI



Organizations per district

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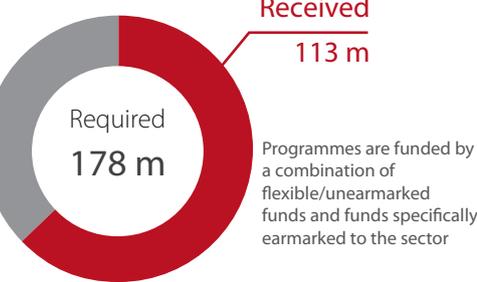




Protection End of year Dashboard - 2016

The end year dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Protection Sector in Lebanon is working to: OUTCOME 1) Persons displaced From Syria have their basic rights respected and enjoy access to justice and legal stay; OUTCOME 2) Communities are empowered to contribute to their own protection solutions and community self-management encouraged; OUTCOME 3) Access to protection and services is ensured, the most vulnerable women, girls, boys and men identified and resettlement realized; OUTCOME 4) Vulnerable girls and boys are protected from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect through equitable access to quality child protection services; OUTCOME 5) The risks and consequences of SGBV are reduced and access to quality services is improved.

2016 Funding Status



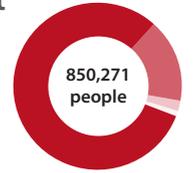
Targeted Population groups

3.1 m (People in Need)¹



1 - Includes all people in need of general Protection, SGBV and Child Protection.
2 - Includes people targeted for general Protection activities other than verification/renewal.

Population reached by cohort



Syrian	81%
Poor Lebanese	16%
PRS	2%
PRL	1%

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%

Outputs/Outcomes

	reached / target
# of individuals who benefitted from counseling and assistance, to obtain civil, legal stay or other ocumentation	230,040 / 250,000
# of displaced persons and vulnerable individuals engaged in community based activities	368,545 / 320,000
# of individuals in need who benefitted from individualized assistance and services	24,787 / 50,000
0%	100%

Breakdown by Age & Gender

of people benefitting from individual counseling and case management (excl. child & SGBV)



Analysis

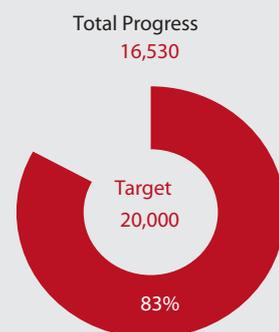
Progress against target:

of interventions to mitigate protection concerns and ensure access to services (includes referrals)

Newly reached individuals by month



Progress against target



Key Achievements

Refugees are now better equipped to follow through with the legal steps to obtain civil status documentation, and how and where to access services to address their basic needs, as a result of individual counselling and awareness sessions provided by protection partners. Some 447,031 persons have benefited from targeted information and counselling on birth and marriage registration procedures, requirements and steps for renewal and/or regularization of legal residence, and on availability of services such as health, and education.

Through Protection Sector advocacy efforts, the Lebanese General Directorate of General Security (GSO) replaced the pledge not to work with a pledge to abide by Lebanese laws, which eases the residency renewal requirements. However, the prohibitive fee of US \$200 per refugee above 15 years remains. Monitoring of the implementation coupled with advocacy is designed to ensure consistent application of the new pledge by all GSO offices, and that the UNHCR certificate is accepted instead of a sponsor, as the sponsorship system has raised concerns about risks of exploitation.

The knowledge base and skill sets of 108,761 persons improved through participation in community centre activities, English language classes, literacy classes, and life-skill activities. These skills will allow populations of concern to better cope with challenges they face in their daily lives.

The Protection Sector developed guidelines on early marriage, which were rolled-out to front line partners throughout Lebanon. The guidelines provide partners with valuable tools to improve refugees' awareness of the importance of marriage registration.

Resettlement and humanitarian admissions programmes have facilitated durable solutions to refugees with protection needs and vulnerabilities in Lebanon. These refugees have been provided an opportunity to rebuild their lives in third countries, after years of displacement and insecurity. In total, 24,426 refugees were submitted for resettlement and 19,502 persons departed, mainly to Canada, UK, Norway, and the U.S.



Facts and Figures

1,011,366

Total registered Syrian refugees¹

80.5%

Percentage of Syrian refugees who are women and children¹

60%

Percentage of Syrian refugees without legal residency²

15%

Percentage of Syrian households with residency permits for all members²

24,426

Number of refugees submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission in 2016³

Documents required to obtain legal residency (for UNHCR-registered refugees) include:

- certified copies of a lease agreement or real-estate deed;
- certified attestation from a mukhtar (village leader) that the landlord owns the property;
- notarized pledge not to work; and
- proof of financial means or support received.

Sources:

1 UNHCR refugee data, as of 31 December 2016

2 Analysis of the Nov-2016 data from the Household Visit Questionnaire

3 UNHCR resettlement as of 31 December 2016

Impact Against the LCRP Strategic Objectives

Protection sector partners prioritized assistance for those persons identified in the registration process and through counselling and outreach activities as being the most vulnerable. Specifically, through the efforts of outreach volunteers and partners, 16,530 protection referrals were made in respect of persons with critical protection needs. Protection interventions in the form of emergency and protection cash assistance (PCAP), psycho-social support, and resettlement provided immediate response to problems faced by refugees. Refugees identified as eligible for resettlement, including women and children at-risk, and survivors of violence and torture, were resettled to third countries allowing them to have access to the necessary advanced specialized services. PCAP helped women who managed to escape situations of violence and abuse to leave home and strengthen their ability to support themselves and their dependents.

Protection partners supported refugee and host communities to enhance their own protection systems through a range of interventions. Activities conducted at 79 community centres, including MoSA Social Development Centers, included the provision of counseling, skills training such as literacy and language classes, recreational activities and awareness sessions. Also, more than 750 volunteers from refugee and host communities devoted between 16 and 30 hours per week providing communities with up to date information on the services and support available, and feedback to protection partners on the needs and proposed solutions identified and conveyed by the communities themselves.

Partners increased mobile outreach services by including legal counselling on the requirements for residency renewal and birth and marriage registration and documentation. In the Bekaa, a mobile Sharia court was piloted by a Protection Sector partner for marriage registration and establishment of kinship (required for birth registration), which helped address the documentation needs of refugees; a total of 20 cases benefited from this exercise. The mobile Sharia court has proven to be an effective mechanism in reaching out to persons who are unable to move freely, due to lack of valid residency permits.

170 newly elected Mukhtars benefited from partner run workshops to understand better their role with respect to the issuance of birth and marriage certificates for refugees and the specific obstacles that they face. Mukhtars made several recommendations, with respect to the fees attached to issuing of civil documentation and additional support they may require to perform their duties efficiently.

Institutional support provided to MoSA included training and the funding of social workers for 57 SDCs. This institutional support has strengthened MoSA's capacity to support the neediest in Lebanon, including vulnerable Lebanese and refugees, and helped promote stability through engaging marginalized groups in need of social services.

Challenges

Operational

Lack of access to civil status documentation, namely birth and marriage registration continues to present challenges for refugees. UNHCR estimates that some 70% of Syrian children are still without birth registration. The main challenges reported by displaced Syrians include, firstly, the lack of understanding of the birth registration procedures, which are perceived as costly and cumbersome; and secondly, the lack of documentation, either legal stay or proof of marriage, which are required to obtain a birth certificate.

Policy/Institutional

Following the Government's issuance in October 2014 of a policy paper on the refugee response, admission of Syrians seeking international protection is limited to: unaccompanied/separated children (under 16 years of age) whose parents are displaced in Lebanon; persons with disabilities dependent on family/relatives displaced in Lebanon; persons in need of life-saving medical treatment; and refugees in the resettlement process or transitioning through Lebanon to a third country, with proof of onward travel outside Lebanon.

In May 2015, the Government of Lebanon notified UNHCR that registration of Syrians should be suspended. Syrians who approach UNHCR for registration are counselled accordingly, while their needs are assessed to identify the most vulnerable in need of assistance.

Syrians seeking renewal of their residency permit must pay US \$200 for each person 15 years of age and above. Additional costs related to the residency permit process include transportation to reach the local GSO. These costs are difficult for displaced persons to meet due to their poor economic situation and as a result, around 60% of the Syrian refugees in Lebanon lack a valid residence permit.

Key Priorities & Gaps Foreseen - 1st Quarter 2017

One of the key priorities is to increase the percentage of Syrian refugees who have legal residency through awareness raising and advocacy on the protection consequences of refugees' lack of valid residence permits. Latest household survey findings indicate that approximately 60% of displaced Syrians currently are without legal residency, which limits their freedom of movement, increases their risk of arrest and detention, and consequently creates difficulties to access livelihood opportunities, education and civil status registration and documentation procedures.

Due to the protracted nature of the Syrian refugee crisis, capacity-building support becomes more crucial due to the wide-ranging assistance needs of the populations and at the same time, the importance of improving the quality of services provided. Capacity-building will continue to Government institutions at both the national and municipal levels to strengthen the response to the protection needs of displaced populations and vulnerable Lebanese. Capacity-building initiatives, will include, but not limited to staff, training, and technical advice to institutions that are directly involved with populations of concern.

Another priority is to further strengthen community based interventions to ensure persons 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.

A fourth priority will be to enhance individual legal assistance, aimed at assisting refugees to obtain civil status documentation (such as birth, death, marriage, divorce and registration), residence permits, and security of tenure related to persons displaced from Syria, as per Lebanese laws and regulations.

Organizations

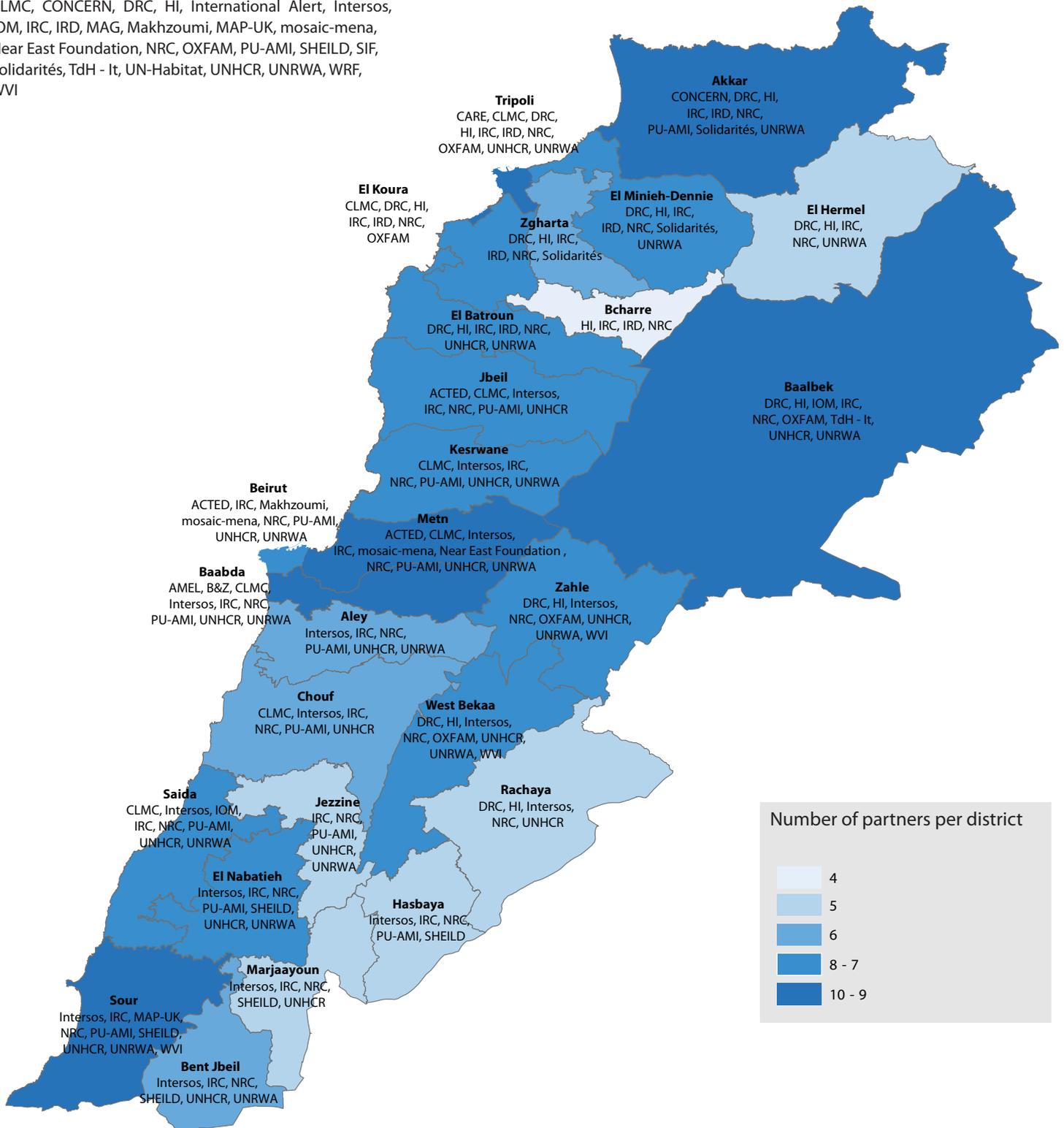
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Organizations per district

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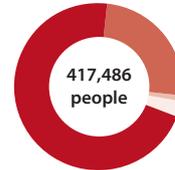


Targeted Population Groups

3.1 m (People in Need)



Population Reached by Cohort



Syrian	71%
Poor Lebanese	25%
PRS	1%
PRL	3%

Progress against targets



Activities

reached / target

# of community leaders and gatekeepers trained and/or engaged on GBV (including child marriage)	1,556 / 4,500
# of individuals accessing psycho-social support in safe spaces	75,952 / 120,000
# of community members involved in risk identification and mitigation	9,148 / 10,906
# of individuals sensitized on GBV	309,319 / 237,900
# of GBV actors trained	3,074 / 2,000
# of non-GBV actors trained	4,557 / 2,000
# of organizations supported (CBO, SDC)	56 / 109



Outputs/Outcomes

reached / target

# individuals accessing psychosocial support and individual services in safe spaces	75,952 / 120,000
# of community members engaged in GBV awareness activities	324,838 / 250,000
# of actors trained who demonstrate an increased knowledge on GBV	7,631 / 4000



Age/Gender Breakdown

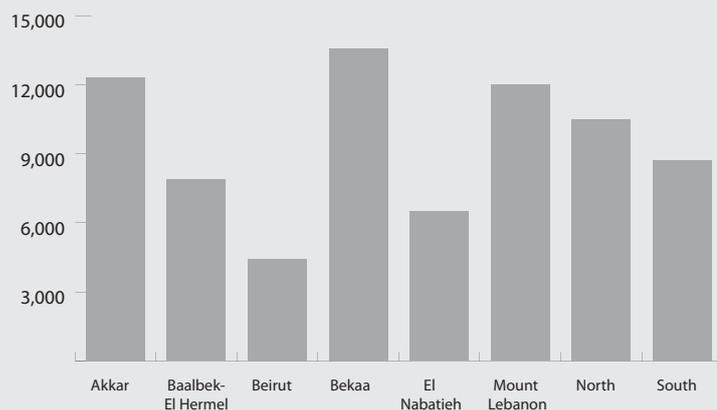
Number of people accessing psycho-social support in safe spaces



Analysis

Progress: Individuals accessing psycho-social support in safe spaces

Individuals accessing psycho-social support in safe spaces (by governorates)



New individuals accessing psycho-social support in safe spaces (by month)





Key Achievements

76,000 women, girls and boys, including SGBV survivors and persons at risk received psycho-social, medical, and legal services in all parts of the country. On average 100 new individuals (%70 of which are Syrian) have accessed SGBV services on a daily basis through static and mobile safe spaces, including MOSA's Social Development Centers.

To enhance immediate protection for high risk cases, hotlines for women and girls at risk, including SGBV survivors, are open to guide survivors on how to access services and three safe shelters are open 7/24 to provide immediate protection services to survivors who need to be removed from an immediate situation of danger. The safe shelters can host up to 20 survivors each at any given time.

A pool of 147 specialized social workers are available in the country who can provide support to survivors, facilitating their access to services they need, and can work with complex cases (early marriage, suicidal ideation). Also, the Internal Security Forces and Ministry of Social Affairs are trained on the trafficking and domestic violence Laws, which allows to respond effectively to such situations of abuse.

To improve access to life saving medical treatment for SGBV survivors, 33 health facilities have been trained on Clinical Management of Rape. Over 7500 non-specialized and specialized staff has been trained on SGBV guiding principles, including on how to deal with survivors; how to coordinate referrals of survivors to ensure safe, timely and appropriate interventions, including legal, medical assistance and emotional support.



Impact Against the LCRP Strategic Objectives

The availability of quality, easily reachable and survivor-centered, is critical to ensure that survivors feel confident to seek for support. If these conditions are not met, survivors will not take the risks of reporting at the risk of bearing long lasting medical and emotional consequences.

Throughout 2016, the SGBV sector continued to provide holistic protection and health services to Syrian, Lebanese and Palestinian women, men, girls and boys at risk of SGBV or survivors. Over 76,000 individuals at risk of SGBV or survivors, accessed various psychosocial support activities in static and mobile safe spaces. Recreational and life skills activities in these centers provide an opportunity to build trust and self-confidence allowing survivors to come forward and seek help.

The dispersed nature of the refugee populations in Lebanon limits the access of SGBV survivors to services. Consultations with communities highlighted the need 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. To respond to these needs, SGBV partners established mobile safe spaces to ensure access to women and girls' being unable to reach community centers due to distance, movement restrictions, or other reasons. A specialized team visited each location weekly following a calendar agreement with communities. The primary activities provided include: individual service provision, psychosocial support, parenting skills/emotional support sessions, community mobilization, and dedicated life skills curriculum for adolescent girls. Enrolment in these activities is very high, and initial findings indicate that this approach may encourage higher disclosure of SGBV. Women/girls organize themselves beforehand – arranging care for children, preparing food and other tasks – to make sure they can participate during the full day of activities.

Additionally, the sector trained over 1,500 religious and community leaders, through awareness campaigns and workshops, to mobilize communities to better protect women and girls from SGBV risks.

Partners under the SGBV sector continue to support and strengthen the capacity of the Lebanese public services and local service providers through different types of support. Besides material, infrastructural and financial support, the main focus has been on staff capacity building through trainings, workshops and peer-to-peer coaching programs for social workers. In 2016, over 175 local organizations and MoSA SDCs were supported and more than 3000 MoSA social workers, nurses, midwives and law enforcement officers, were trained on procedures to assist survivors of domestic violence and early marriage.

The SGBV sector reinforces and promotes social stability through targeting both refugees and vulnerable Lebanese in its activities delivered through municipalities and local institutions. All of these activities are tailored to include different communities and combine efforts to address equally the needs of the host community. Additionally, the sector has prioritized staff capacity building of municipalities and local institutions as well as MOSA run Social Development Centres (SDCs), providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Social Affairs through the issuance of SGBV policies and tools, including the above mentioned SGBV SOPs. In addition, a GBV coordinator has been deployed within MOSA to support its leadership at the national level to coordinate the response with other line ministries.

Challenges

Funding

At mid-year, the Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) sector was identified as one of the least funded sectors and therefore prioritized for the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund (LHF) appeal. End of 2016, the SGBV sector was funded approximately 49% of the overall 2016 sector appeal. With the limited funding available, SGBV partners have focused on maintaining and ensuring safe access to quality services for individuals at risk and survivors.

Capacity

At the beginning of 2016, the sector completed an assessment of capacity building needs among 12 organizations aiming at improving timely and appropriate support to SGBV survivors. Thirty-three percent of case workers reported challenges in following up on individual cases due to high demand for services. Additionally, SGBV cases are increasingly complex (e.g. presenting multiple types of violence, imminent risks, complex legal issues, suicide survivors), which necessitates multi-sectorial and longer-term interventions. To address this situation, highly trained and well equipped case managers are needed, and capacity building of the responding actors requires continued prioritization (especially given the high turnover rate of staff) and there remains the need for the development of contextualized tools.

Policy/Institutional

National systems to provide legal, psychological, medical, immediate protection and safe shelter services for survivors of SGBV need to be reinforced, in terms of quality, accessibility and geographical scope. There is the need to institutionalize capacity building for law enforcement and judicial officers to address the specific needs of SGBV survivors and to broaden the protection services available for survivors of family violence. For instance the current legal framework in Lebanon that does not provide sufficient protection to survivors, including with respect to issues related to custody of children or relocation in cases of danger or immediate threats. There is the need to reinforce services and policies to guarantee effective protection of children from early marriage.

Key Priorities & Gaps ForEseen -1st Quarter 2017

In addition to continued provision of services to survivors, a key priority is the provision of structured self-care programs for SGBV workers. Field consultations and reports show the high need for support to staff, especially those who have been providing psychosocial support to individuals at risk of SGBV or survivors. This is necessary as part of on-the-job-coaching to ensure quality services for survivors.

Availability of legal services remains scarce and many survivors decline access to these services for fear of retaliation, lengthy procedures, and limited trust in service providers. Therefore there is the urgent need to institutionalize capacity building for law enforcement and judicial officers to address specific needs of SGBV survivors and implement the relevant provisions of Lebanese laws. In line with this, there remains the continuous need for advocacy with the government of Lebanon to strengthen policy and legal framework towards early marriage and family violence. The sector will expand collaboration with protection actors to increase availability of legal services particularly for survivors of domestic violence and early marriage.

As SGBV is a cross-cutting issue, efficient interventions require a multi-sectorial and longer-term approach. The sector will prioritize the roll-out of the inter-agency Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action to enhance strategic collaboration with other sectors and promote risk reduction of SGBV through education, basic assistance, shelter and protection interventions.

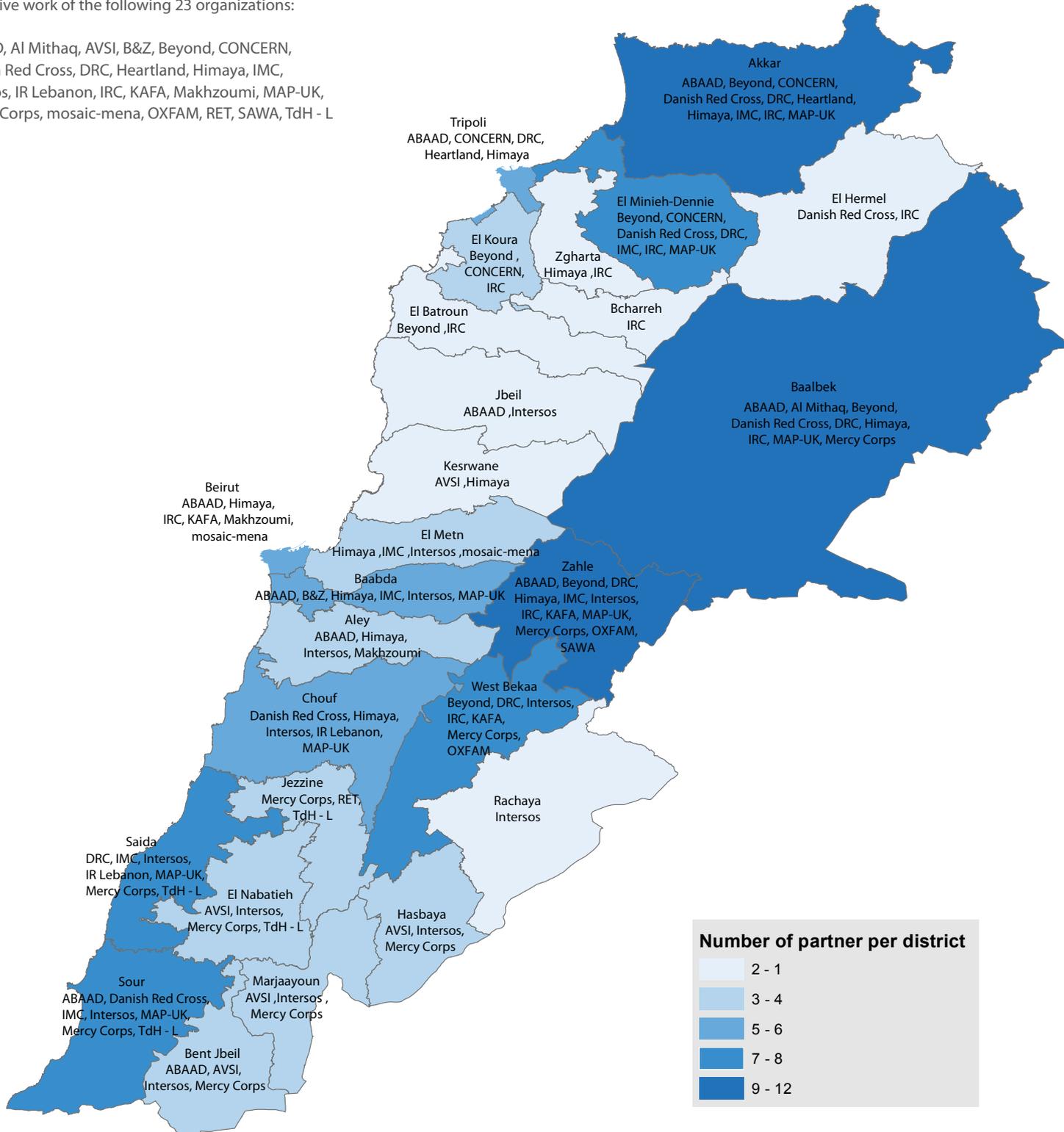
The reduction and prevention of SGBV will require the engagement of the whole community. This requires the active involvement of men and boys to address the social norms harmful to women and girls, including child marriage and domestic violence. The sector will expand initiatives to engage men and boys through the development of dedicated curricula promoting positive and non-violent behaviours within the households and the community.



Organizations per district

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 23 organizations:

ABAAD, Al Mithaq, AVSI, B&Z, Beyond, CONCERN, Danish Red Cross, DRC, Heartland, Himaya, IMC, Intersos, IR Lebanon, IRC, KAFA, Makhzoumi, MAP-UK, Mercy Corps, mosaic-mena, OXFAM, RET, SAWA, TdH - L





Protection Sector - Child Protection

End of year Dashboard - 2016



Targeted Population groups

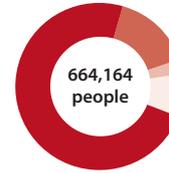
402,470

 (People in Need)**Reached****664,164*****402,470**
Targeted

The target has been exceeded



Population reached by cohort



Syrian	69%
Poor Lebanese	20%
PRS	3%
PRL	8%

Progress against targets



Activities

reached / target

# referrals of boys and girls from community-based programs to case management and focused PSS programs	12,793 / 14,000
# girls and boys sensitized on CP/PSS	374,096 / 187,000
# of girls and boys benefitting from structured community based child protection, PSS and lifeskills programmes	201,666 / 125,000
# caregivers/community members sensitized on CP/PSS	290,068 / 215,470
# of caregivers benefitting from caregivers programmes and parenting support groups	71,394 / 100,000
# of girls and boys at high risk who receive focused PSS and life-skills programming	23,046 / 27,682
# of girls and boys assisted through case management	9,865 / 8,304
# of girls and boys provided with specialized services	5,345 / 5,537
0%	100%



Outputs

reached / target

Output 4.1 Communities are engaged in addressing vulnerabilities of boys, girls and caregivers	
# of villages in targeted locations demonstrating increased awareness of child protection services	187 / 426
Output 4.2 Child protection violations are addressed through increased response capacity and civil society actors	
% increase in availability of trained service providers to identify and respond to child protection concerns	124% / 58%
% of targeted children/adolescents in child protection programmes reported to be showing an increase in psycho-social wellbeing*	68% / 80%
Output 4.3 National child protection systems are strengthened through development of guidance and evidence to inform programming and advocacy	
% of sector tools endorsed	20% / 90%
0%	100%



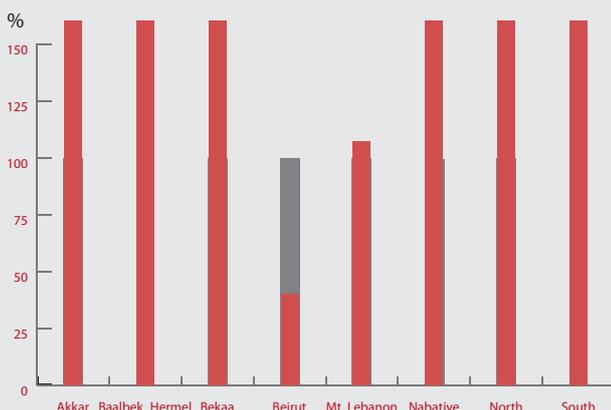
Individuals sensitized on child protection and psychosocial support



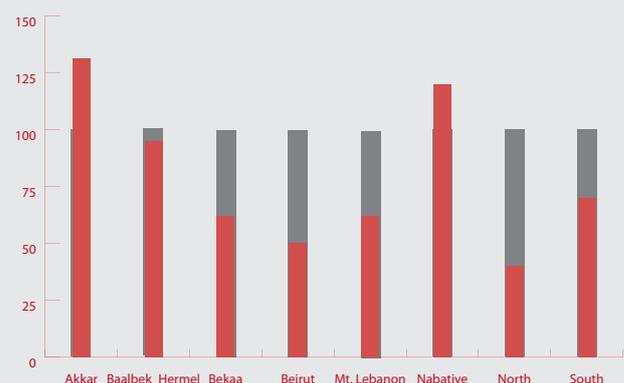
* data is based on children who commenced PSS programmes in 2015. This is the best available data. It is a semi-annual indicator which will be updated in the second half of 2016.

Analysis

Progress to target per Governorate Community-based Structures PSS



Progress to target per Governorate Caregivers programmes and parenting support groups





Key Achievements

664,164 children, caregivers and community members sensitized on child protection issues and psychosocial support (PSS).

273,060 children and caregivers engaged in PSS and life skills programs, including topics such as mine risk education, prevention of child labor and family violence.

472 Community based groups trained and supported to address child protection concerns and 1,367 actors trained on safe identification and referral of children at risk.

Launching of National Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for case management of children at-risk and/or child survivors of violence with 479 actors including government / MoSA, civil society social workers and case managers trained on their use.

9,865 high risk children received individual case management services and 3177 best interest assessments and best interest determinations conducted.



Facts and Figures

3 % Percentage of children aged 14-5 years working¹

18 % Percentage of children aged 17-15 years working¹

2 % Percentage of Syrian refugee children under 18 reported to have disabilities (physical, sensory, mental/intellectual)¹

Source:

¹ Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees - VASYR



Impact Against the LCRP Strategic Objectives

In 2016, the 31 partners that make up the child protection working group helped achieve the strategic objective of protecting vulnerable children from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect through access to quality child protection services. The sector's approach consisted of three key components; enhancing community based child protection mechanisms, strengthening national child protection systems and increasing the response capacity of government and civil society actors to child protection violations.

Efforts undertaken by the sector in 2016 resulted in several activity targets being exceeded, meaning more children able to receive protective services. This included more community members, children and caregivers were sensitized on child protection issues and psychosocial support services (664,164 from a target of 402,470) and more children able to participate in community based PSS (201,666 from a target of 125,000). In order to support those children identified as most vulnerable / high risk, 23,046 boys and girls were provided with focussed PSS and life skills support designed to address specific child protection concerns, such as child labour and mine risk education. 9,865 high risk children also received individual case management services. 5,345 children received specialised support services and 3177 best interest assessments and best interest determinations were conducted for children at risk.

Recognizing the crucial role that caregivers play in building protective environments for children, 71,394 parents and care givers were engaged in support programs. Caregiver programmes are designed to encourage caregivers to adopt positive coping strategies to strengthen their resilience in the face of adversity and to utilise positive parenting skills which support the protection of children.

Providing support to the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) "National Plan to Safeguard Children and Women in Lebanon" to strengthen the coordination and delivery of child protection services in Lebanon was also an important focus for the sector. Ensuring that institutions and staff are equipped with the appropriate technical skills, tools and infrastructure is essential for the provision of quality child protection services. In order to achieve this, National Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the case management of children at-risk and/or victims of violence were developed and launched in 479. 2016 government/MoSA, civil society social workers and case managers were trained on their use, along with 386 partners and government staff provided with general training on child protection and children's rights. The Union for the Protection of Children in Lebanon (UPEL) were also provided with capacity building support including staffing, training and mentoring of 23 social workers, along with a review of internal processes and other resources needed to deliver urgent support to children at risk and in contact with the law.

These actions were combined with the training of 1,367 frontline workers on early identification and safe referrals of children at risk along with 3,564 community leaders and 472 community based groups being trained and supported to address child protection concerns. Additionally, a national project to train outreach volunteers to respond to low-risk cases of unaccompanied and separated children and their caregivers was implemented.

Supporting the expansion of child protection services delivered through MoSA's Social Development Centers was another key activity for the sector. 57 centers (including satellite centres and mobile services in surrounding communities) were targeted for support in 251 localities identified as most vulnerable in Lebanon. Along with the appointment of 57 additional field workers, the SDCs were supported to extend their opening hours in order to provide more accessible and responsive child protection services. Activities conducted through the centres aimed at building on the resilience of children, families and the wider community, supporting them to care for and protect children through the provision of quality and accessible child protection services.



Challenges

Although a number of the sector targets were met or exceeded in 2016, many challenges remain in building a strong child protection system and environment in Lebanon. While the target for sensitising communities on child protection issues was exceeded by over %40, engaging male care givers proved challenging, with low numbers of men participating in care giver programs. Strategies to reach more males (such as having mobile/outreach sessions that are more accessible for men) were trialled in the second half of the year and will be a focus in 2017.

The target for training child protection actors on how to identify and safely refer at-risk children was also exceed. However, referral systems and linkages between different service providers still need to be strengthened in order to ensure effective responses to child protection violations. There is also a lack of specialised services for particular child protection cases (for example mental health services) in numerous parts of the country.

Appropriate, family-based alternative care options for children, including for those in contact with the justice system, are also extremely limited and remains a gap within the child protection system. The development of a contextualised child protection information management system (CPIMS) for Lebanon was not achievable in a 12 month period but working in close collaboration with partners, remains a priority for 2017.

2016 also saw a number of evictions take place, with the forced removal of 1386 refugee households from informal settlements, causing additional hardships and disruptions for the families involved and particularly for children. The issue of limited livelihood opportunities and increasing economic disadvantage amongst vulnerable Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian communities continues to exacerbate the use of negative coping mechanisms. These include the use of child labour and child marriage which increase children's exposure to violence, exploitation and abuse.

Key Priorities & Gaps Foreseen - 1st Quarter 2017

Targeting at-risk and most vulnerable children to receive support services will be a priority for 2017, providing them with focussed PSS and life skills programs as well as case management services. So too, will engaging and supporting care givers. These actions will be consolidated with ongoing training and coaching of case management staff, along with other child protection actors and government on key child protection issues and tools.

The development and use of sector endorsed tools (such as training manuals, minimum standards/guidelines, a contextualised CPIMS) will also be a priority in order to support the child protection system in Lebanon and build institutional knowledge and capacity of government and child protection actors. The roll-out and systematic use of the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire for children aged 6-17 years, will also provide important data on the impact of psycho-social support programs. Undertaking research into the country's alternative care system will be a key step in addressing this gap within the child protection system.

Efforts will also continue by the sector to build the capacity of government to meet its child protection obligations. This includes supporting;

- MoSA to roll out the next phase of its National Plan
- MEHE to strengthen its CP policies and referral systems
- MoJ to develop a work-plan to reduce the number of children in detention and bring Justice for Children in line with international standards
- MoL to implement the newly revised and updated "National Action Plan to Eliminate Worst Forms of Child Labour in Lebanon" including an annex on specific needs of refugee children, following its endorsement by the Government.

Organizations

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 23 organizations:

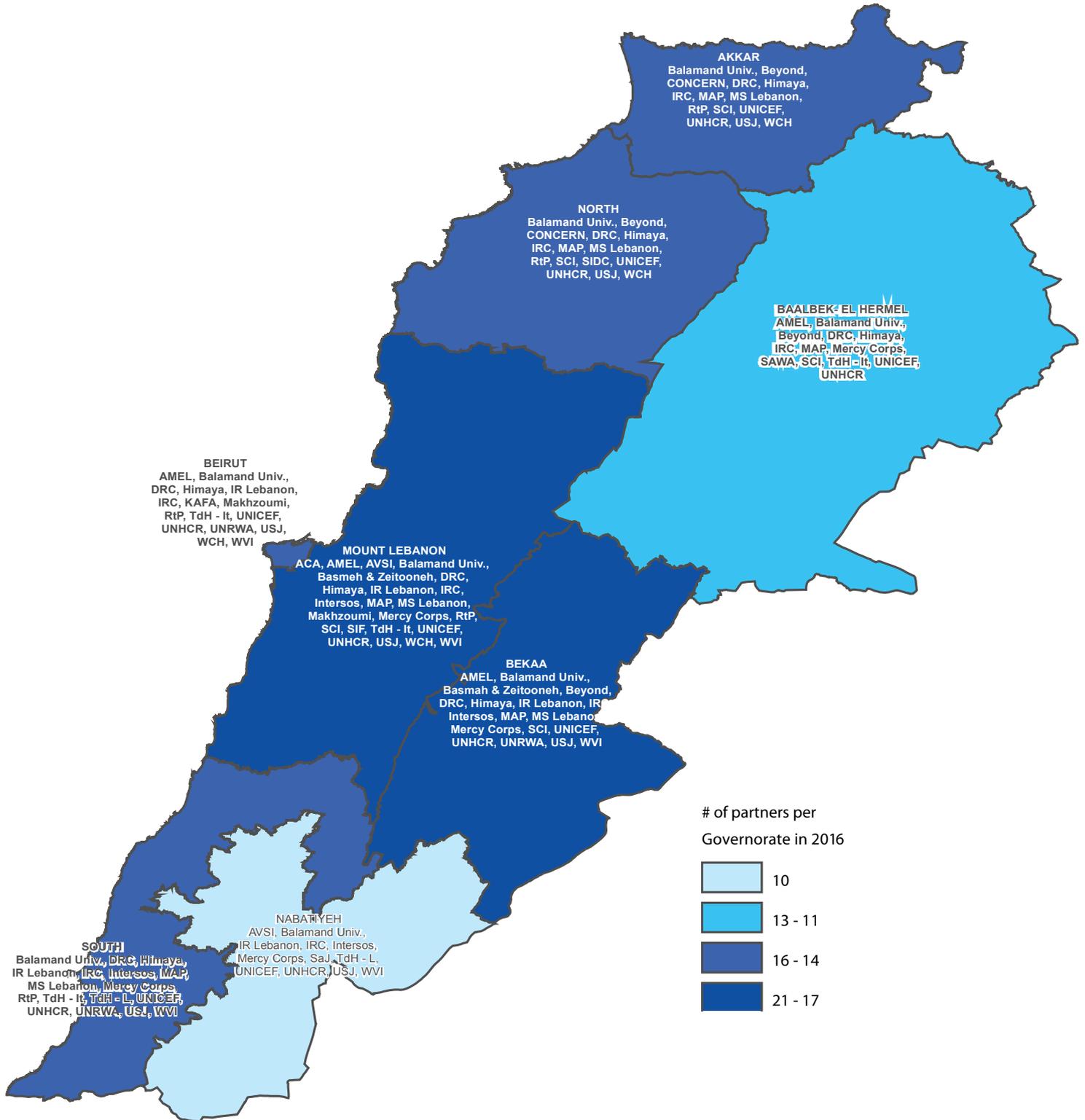
AVSI, AMEL, Balamand University, Beyond, Basmeh & Zeitooneh, Danish Red Cross, DRC, Himaya, Intersos, IR Lebanon, IRC, Makhzoumi, MAP, Mercy Corps, MS Lebanon, SAWA, SCI, TdH - It, TdH - L, UNHCR, UNICEF, WCH, WVI



Organizations per Governorate

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 31 organizations:

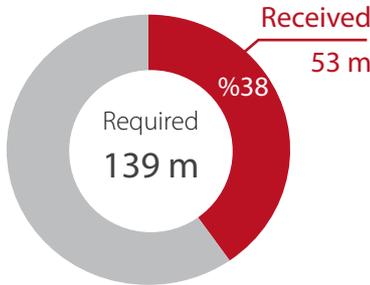
ACA, AMEL, AVSI, Balamand University, Basmeh & Zeitooneh, Beyond, CONCERN, Danish Red Cross, Himaya, Intersos, IR Lebanon, IRC, KAFA, Makhzoumi Foundation, MAP, Mercy Corps, MS Lebanon, RtP, SaJ, SAWA, SCI, SIDC, SIF, TdH - ItTdH - L, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, USJ, WCH, WVI.



SHELTER End of year Dashboard - 2016

The end year dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. Partners in Lebanon are working to: 1) Ensure displaced populations and other vulnerable groups have access to adequate shelter; 2) improve living conditions within temporary settlements and poor urban areas with high ratio of displaced populations and vulnerable groups; and 3) Ensure Lebanese public & private institutions are aware and responsive to the shelter situation of displaced populations and other vulnerable groups.

2016 Funding Status as of 31 December

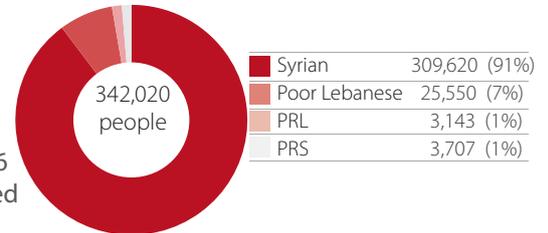


Targeted Population groups

2.14 m (People in Need)



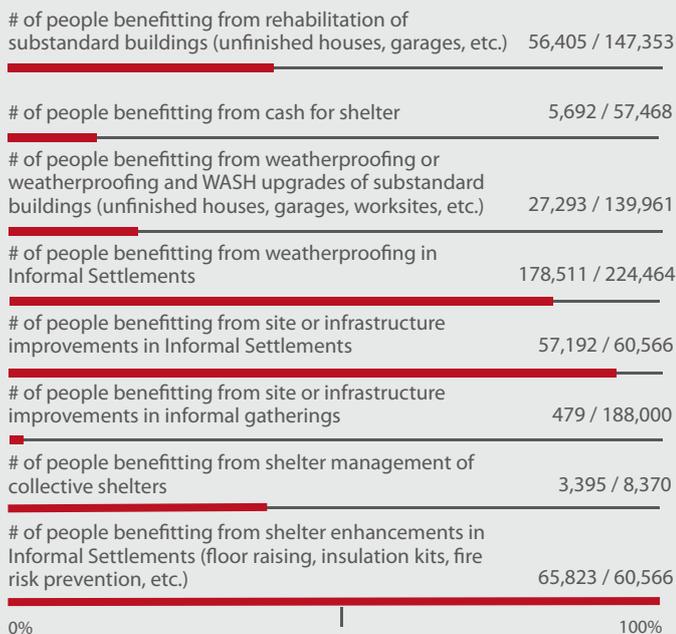
Population reached by cohort



Progress against targets

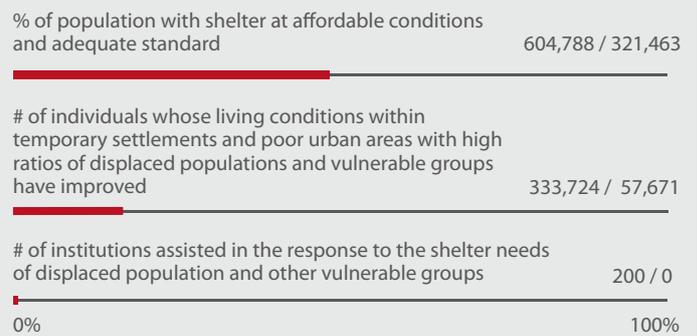
Activities

reached / target

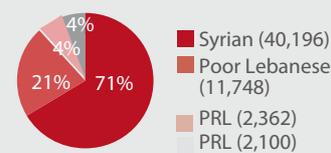


Outputs

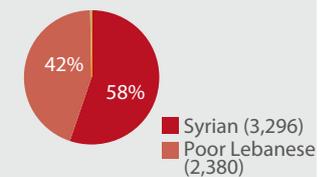
reached / target



People Assisted with Rehabilitation, Upgrading or Repair of Substandard Structures

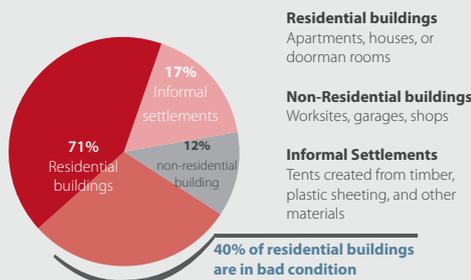


People Assisted with Cash for Rent



Analysis

Syrian refugee shelter type

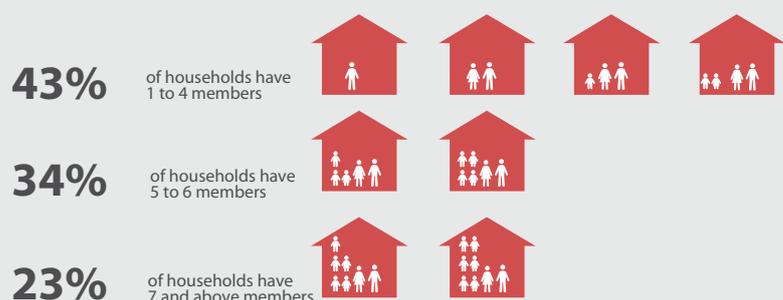


Residential buildings
Apartments, houses, or doorman rooms

Non-Residential buildings
Worksites, garages, shops

Informal Settlements
Tents created from timber, plastic sheeting, and other materials

Share of Households by size (number of members per household)



Key Achievements

- In 2016, the 24 partner of the sector assisted the shelter needs of 342,020 individuals (%95 displaced Syrians, %4 vulnerable Lebanese, %1 Palestine Refugees).
- 178,000 individuals (35,500 vulnerable households) in Informal Settlements (IS) received shelter kits to better protect their makeshift shelters against harsh weather conditions.
- 57,192 individuals living in 11,500 makeshift shelters have now improved accessibility though mitigating water flooding/inundation risks in over than 100 Informal Settlements.
- 56,405 vulnerable individuals living in 11,281 homes benefitted from the upgrading (repair or rehabilitation) of their shelters with secured tenure through written lease agreements.
- The displaced Syrians shelter needs were identified under the Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR).
- In the Bekaa, the satisfaction of the beneficiaries and the impact of the shelter assistance were surveyed in detail.
- All Informal Settlements were mapped and surveyed on a bi-monthly basis; some urban neighborhoods were profiled



Facts and Figures

2,274

Informal Settlements with four or more tents² (~%17 of population)¹

13%

Percentage of households that have moved or changed their accommodation in the last 6 months¹

3%

Percentage of refugee households who had to leave their accommodation in the last 6 months because of eviction¹

\$189

Average monthly rent per household¹

85%

Percentage of households paying rent¹

¹ VASyR 2016

² Inter-Agency Mapping Project (IAMP) Sweep 34

Impact Against the LCRP Strategic Objectives

The humanitarian response that addresses acute shelter needs, mainly to weatherproof and insulate substandard, residential/non-residential shelters and makeshift "tents" in the IS, was largely covered in 2016, as in the years before, especially in Akkar, Bekaa and in Baalbeck-Hermel (Arsal). In these three governorates bordering Syria, the shelter needs of 87% of vulnerable families of displaced Syrians were addressed mostly to families residing in Informal Settlements. In the governorates of North, South and Nabatiye, where vulnerable cohorts mostly reside in substandard buildings spread out between villages, sub-urban and urban areas, a third of the shelter needs were addressed in 2016. However, in the urban areas of Beirut and Mount Lebanon, the Shelter sector assisted only 12% of vulnerable households, due to limited funding and limited number of active shelter actors in BML area.

The sector upgraded the shelters of 56,405 people (40% of the sector's target) to minimal standards, through repair and rehabilitation. The security of tenure was enhanced by signing a written occupancy agreement (one year and more) with hosting landlords, thus contributing to the stabilization of the housing situation in Lebanon. Local authorities and members of the civil society advocated for this intervention through identifying and motivating Lebanese landlords to benefit from the upgrade of their shelters in exchange of hosting displaced families. This type of shelter assistance targets all cohorts of vulnerable populations including displaced Syrians, Palestine refugees from Syria or in Lebanon. It also helps in assisting vulnerable Lebanese landlords through providing a substantial investment to upgrade shelters, creating jobs and supporting the local economy of the hosting community. Another activity that helped in assisting both vulnerable Lebanese and Syrian families is the cash for rent where it enabled 5,692 individuals (approximately 1,200 HHs) to reside in adequate shelters.

The Shelter sector's USD 139 Million appeal was roughly funded by 40 percent. In 2016, as in 2015, the partners helped to address the shelter needs of one third of the displaced Syrians and of other cohorts. Due to continued extensive efforts to weatherproof makeshift shelters in the Informal Settlements, in 2016, as in the year before, no major emergencies were reported, despite harsh winter conditions. But the increasing severity of the socio-economic vulnerabilities of the protracted crisis forces, in 2016 even more than in 2015, a high percentage of displaced Syrians to continue to reside in Informal Settlements (18%) or to have to live in overcrowded residential or non-residential shelters (30%), in deteriorated or dangerous shelters (21%), or in substandard buildings where they suffer from both of these shelter conditions (11%). (Reference: Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees - VASyR 2016). The sector, in collaboration with municipalities and communities, started in 2016 to profile urban neighbourhoods, where the shelter situation is deteriorating and the provision of basic services is strained. The neighbourhoods shall be upgraded in the coming years by different local actors, national NGOs, local organizations and municipalities. The Shelter sector has not yet, but will from 2017 on, strengthen the capacity of local authorities and national organizations to help them contribute more to the needs of the displaced people as well as the respective host communities.



Challenges

In order to avoid repetition to keep makeshift tents in the Informal Settlements resistant to weather conditions, the Shelter sector explores, in the frame of temporary constructions, the use of more lasting materials and methods - and to stretch its assistance to the many new, but mostly small Informal Settlements. The size of assistance to address the acute needs for temporary measures to seal off substandard (non-residential) shelters must rise, as a high percentage of the most severely vulnerable families live there in very harsh shelter conditions under stressful rent commitments.

More and more displaced Syrians (up to one third and increasing) reside in poor urban areas along the coast, especially in and around Beirut, in the hope for better income opportunities. In these areas, not only general costs of living are high, but also rent is relatively higher than other areas as well. The Shelter sector's aim to extend lease agreements, especially for severely vulnerable families not receiving multipurpose cash assistance, is challenged by the lack of interest of the (commercial) landlords to participate in low-cost repair/rehabilitation of low-rent apartments for low-income, displaced people. National and international partners face a lot of challenges when providing shelter assistance in the aforementioned stressed poor urban areas. Some of the challenges faced are: security is not ensured; communities and stakeholders diverge, the needs are multi-sectorial and the complex shelter projects require more time and funds.



Key Priorities & Gaps Foreseen - 1st Quarter 2017

In the coming months – and all over 2017 - the Shelter sector faces the following challenges and gaps:

Ensure makeshift “tents” in Informal Settlements and substandard shelters are protected against rain and insulated against extreme temperatures. The need for a temporary type of assistance is still required before shelter partners further explore more tailored and efficient modalities to respond to the shelter needs in Informal settlements.

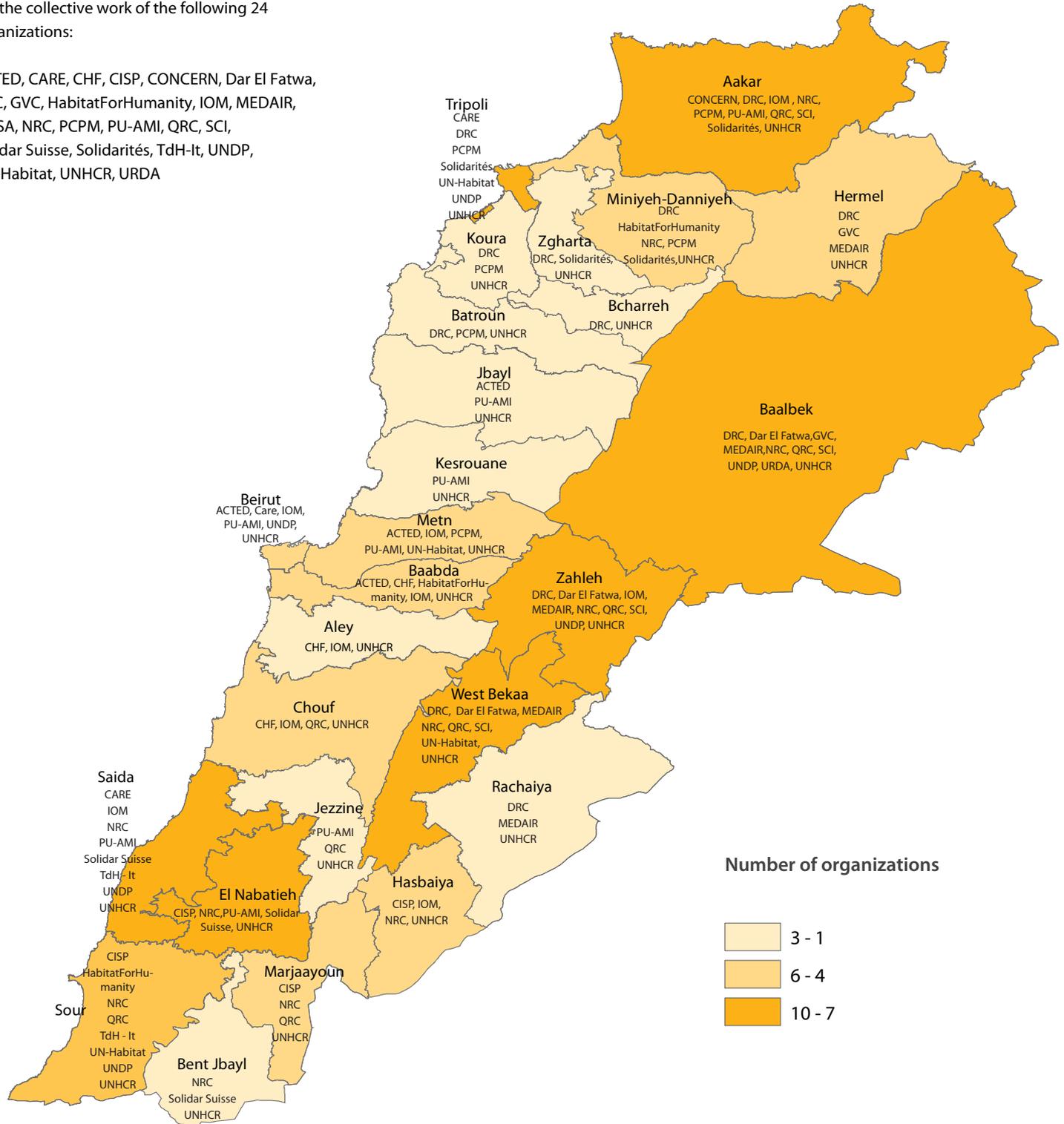
In order to cover equally the shelter needs in all geographical areas, the sector's activities should increase more in the densely populated governorates along the coast, mainly in the poor urban areas in and around the main cities, especially in the Greater Beirut Area. But it remains a challenge to convince the Shelter sector's partners (and the donors) to shift from ongoing, well established, highly visible activities in their already explored geographical areas to new not yet established, geographically less defined (urban) areas.

The Shelter sector has to increase the structural support to local authorities and Lebanese organizations, e.g. by strengthening the capacity of shelter related national NGOs through collaboration and exchange with experience international partners.

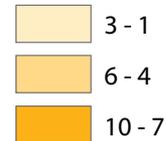
Organizations per district

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 24 organizations:

ACTED, CARE, CHF, CISP, CONCERN, Dar El Fatwa, DRC, GVC, HabitatForHumanity, IOM, MEDAIR, MoSA, NRC, PCPM, PU-AMI, QRC, SCI, Solidar Suisse, Solidarités, TdH-It, UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, URDA



Number of organizations





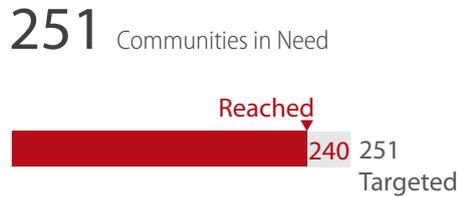
SOCIAL STABILITY End of year Dashboard - 2016

The monthly dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. Social Stability partners are working to strengthen local communities and institutions ability to mitigate tensions and prevent conflict, and to inform the overall response on the evolution of tensions.

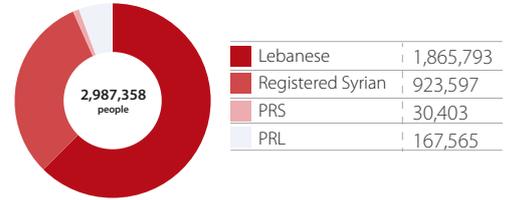
2016 Funding Status as of 31 December 2016



Targeted Communities

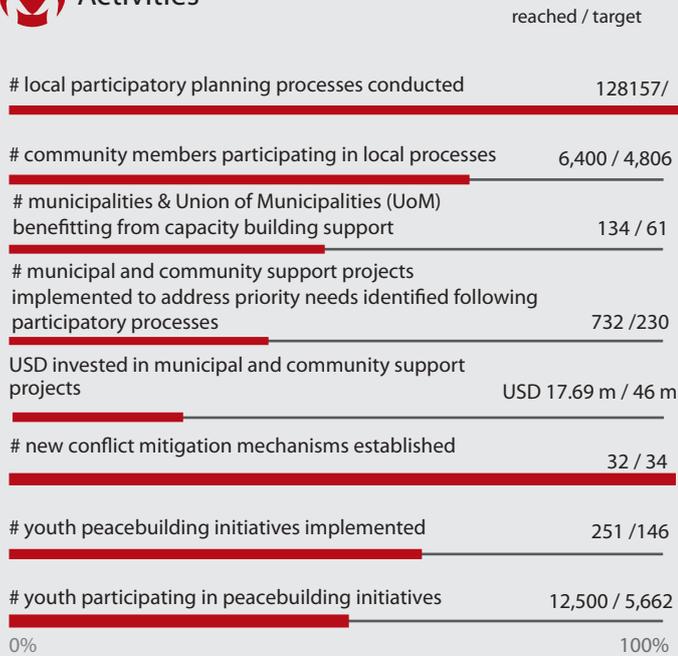


population in cadastres reached by SoSt Partners



Progress against targets - Activity indicators

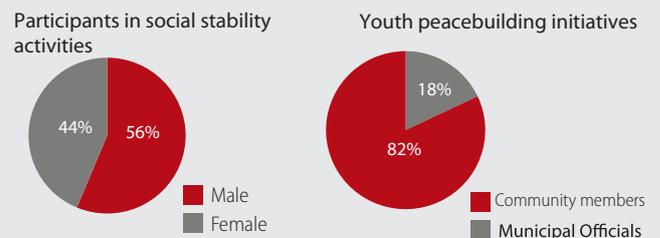
Activities



Outputs



Gender/Type Breakdown

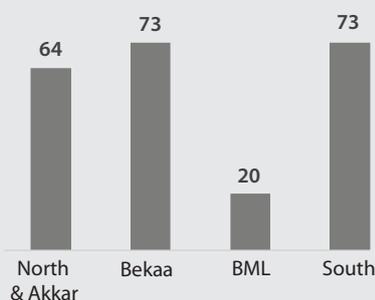


Analysis

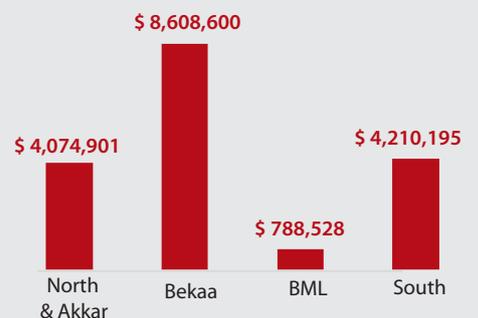
Number of new conflict mitigation mechanisms established by area of operations



Number of municipal and community support projects implemented



USD value of projects implemented



Key Achievements

- Participatory mapping of needs completed in all 244 municipalities identified as most vulnerable has been completed and released and is now used as a basis for partners interventions at municipal level.
 - Support to Municipal capacity to respond to the crisis and maintain social stability has continued increasing. Investment in municipalities in 2016 exceeds 2014 and 2015 combined, with 225 projects across 97 municipalities.
 - Increased focus on supporting decentralization efforts by strengthening central-local level linkages – In particular support to MoIM in regulating municipal police, and to MoSA in supporting municipalities in needs of identification and conflict prevention.
 - 100 municipalities have now been supported over the past three years to implement local dialogue and conflict mitigation initiatives, typically through the establishment of dedicated committees.
 - Over 5,600 youth and children participating in peacebuilding and empowerment activities.
- 161 staff from 55 LCRP partners (UN, NGOs, Donors) trained on conflict sensitive programming.



Facts and Figures

251 Source: Vulnerability Map
cadastres identified as most vulnerable

114 Source: Vulnerability Map
vulnerable cadastres where population has increased by 50% or more

70% Source: LCPS
% of municipalities too small to provide any local services (of 1,108 Municipalities)

55% Source: REACH
% of host and displaced communities members reporting multiple causes of tensions between communities in 251 vulnerable cadastres

Impact Against the LCRP Strategic Objectives

The Social Stability sector primary contribution remains focused on the LCRP Strategic Objective 3 to reinforce Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability while contributing also to improving local service delivery. Despite several challenges listed below, the sector was still able to make important progress in that direction by focusing its attention on the localities identified as most vulnerable in the inter-agency vulnerability map. All of these 251 localities have now seen the priority needs of the host communities mapped through the mapping of risks and resources methodology, which not only provides a roadmap for partners intervening in these areas, but also greatly contributes to fostering trust and linkages between local communities and their local institutions. Evaluation reports are showing that residents are calling for improved communication and increased participation in local decision making. In 2016, partners conducted over 157 participatory needs identification process, allowing over 4,000 residents to voice their recommendations and concerns.

In order to enable municipalities and unions to meet the newly raised expectations, partners are providing both capacity support to municipalities (nearly 200 municipalities in total, including 160 supported through Unions of Municipalities), and also through the implementation of priority projects. 230 projects were implemented in 97 municipalities, worth US\$17.75 m – which exceeds the cumulative total of 2014 and 2015. The assessment of the impact of such projects on social stability highlights that improving service delivery is not only addressing the top concern of residents, it is also boosting the legitimacy of local authorities. This in turn makes residents feel increasingly engaged and in control of the situation in their community, and is also correlated with markedly decreasing tensions around basic services in these municipalities.

However, impact assessment have also shown that not only inter-community tensions related to job opportunities remain prevalent, but also that communities are increasingly avoiding each other. In addition, social stability assessments report that propensity for dialogue has decreased in 2016, which consequently has increased the likelihood that this will lead to negative action. The spike of security incidents and of restrictions on displaced throughout Lebanon in the aftermath of the attacks in Qaa in June showed the potential consequences of this negative trend.

The sector aims at creating the foundations to mitigate the consequences of such issues through a range of local initiatives to promote dialogue, dispute resolutions and bring communities together. This approach has remained robust in 2016, with dialogue committees established in an additional 34 municipalities to cover 100 municipalities, and over 5,600 youth and children participated in 150 peacebuilding and empowerment initiatives. Partners are increasingly working to institutionalize these efforts to guarantee their sustainability and over 100 MoSA staff have been trained on leading local conflict prevention initiatives. As feeling of insecurity remains a key potential driver of tension, a Code of Conduct and Standards Operating Procedures for municipal police have been drafted this year in consultation with nearly 200 local security officers, mayors and governors. These will be rolled out in 7 pilot locations in 2017 to start filling an important regulatory gap undermining social stability at the local level.

Finally, it is important to highlight the work of the sector in providing effective support on conflict sensitivity to the overall response through a two-pronged approach: first, field working groups have all engaged in a participatory tension analysis exercise to highlight areas more at risk of tension and guide interventions in these areas; second, over 160 staff from 55 different partners have been trained on conflict sensitive programming over the course of the year.

Challenges

With only 20% of funding received to date, Social Stability remained the most underfunded sector of the LCRP. While partners were able to rely on carry-over from 2015 to continue expanding activities in 2016, this funding shortage is preventing proper scaling up of activities throughout the most vulnerable cadasters. In a context where, as underlined above, local expectations are high and social stability fragile, the sector capacity to raise to the needs remains limited. The aftermath of the Qaa incidents, when the spike of antagonistic rhetoric throughout Lebanon, highlighted the difficulty of reactive responses to tensions.

In relation to this, the lack of impact evaluations of current social stability programmes is also undermining the ability of the sector to demonstrate its impact, raise further funding, and also to facilitate learning and exchange of lessons learnt.

A similar information gap relates to the lack of regular and comparable studies on the evolution of tensions and in particular of perception surveys, which would allow the sector to unpack the dynamics of tensions, and partners to refine their programmes.

The municipal elections held in the spring have also temporarily slowed down the work of the sector as new municipal leadership needed to get familiar with partners interventions, but further reinforced the legitimacy and trust in municipalities over the long run.

Key Priorities & Foreseen Gaps in 1st Quarter of 2017

The sector will focus on several priorities over the next few months – this will include: (1) updating and releasing the mapping of risks and resources in areas that were covered first in 2014, (2) training new municipal leadership from 300 municipalities on their new roles and responsibilities, and (3) expanding programming in urban areas, particularly through the finalization of city and neighborhood profiles – with a particular focus on Bourj Hammoud, Tyr and Tripoli through the establishment of Regional Technical Offices.

As solid waste is now hosted under the Social Stability sector, and as the Ministry of Environment has identified Social Stability as one of its priority sectors, the sector will set up a dedicated coordination meeting for solid waste partners with the relevant ministries, while the Ministry of Environment will work on environmental safeguard guidelines that will be used to train municipalities during the year. Similarly, the first quarter of 2017 will also see the start of the piloting of the municipal police SoPs and Code of Conduct.

As general elections are foreseen to take place in 2017, the sector in coordination with notably protection partners will also focus on scaling up its analysis capacity to identify which places are most at risk of seeing negative repercussion of the political campaigns on intercommunity relations. Field working groups are therefore updating their mapping of tensions and regular perception surveys will be initiated in the quarter.

In parallel, the sector is updating the mapping of the different dialogue and conflict prevention committees that have been established – once the mapping and the tensions analysis are completed, this will allow the sector to identify key gaps for such interventions.

Organizations

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following organizations:

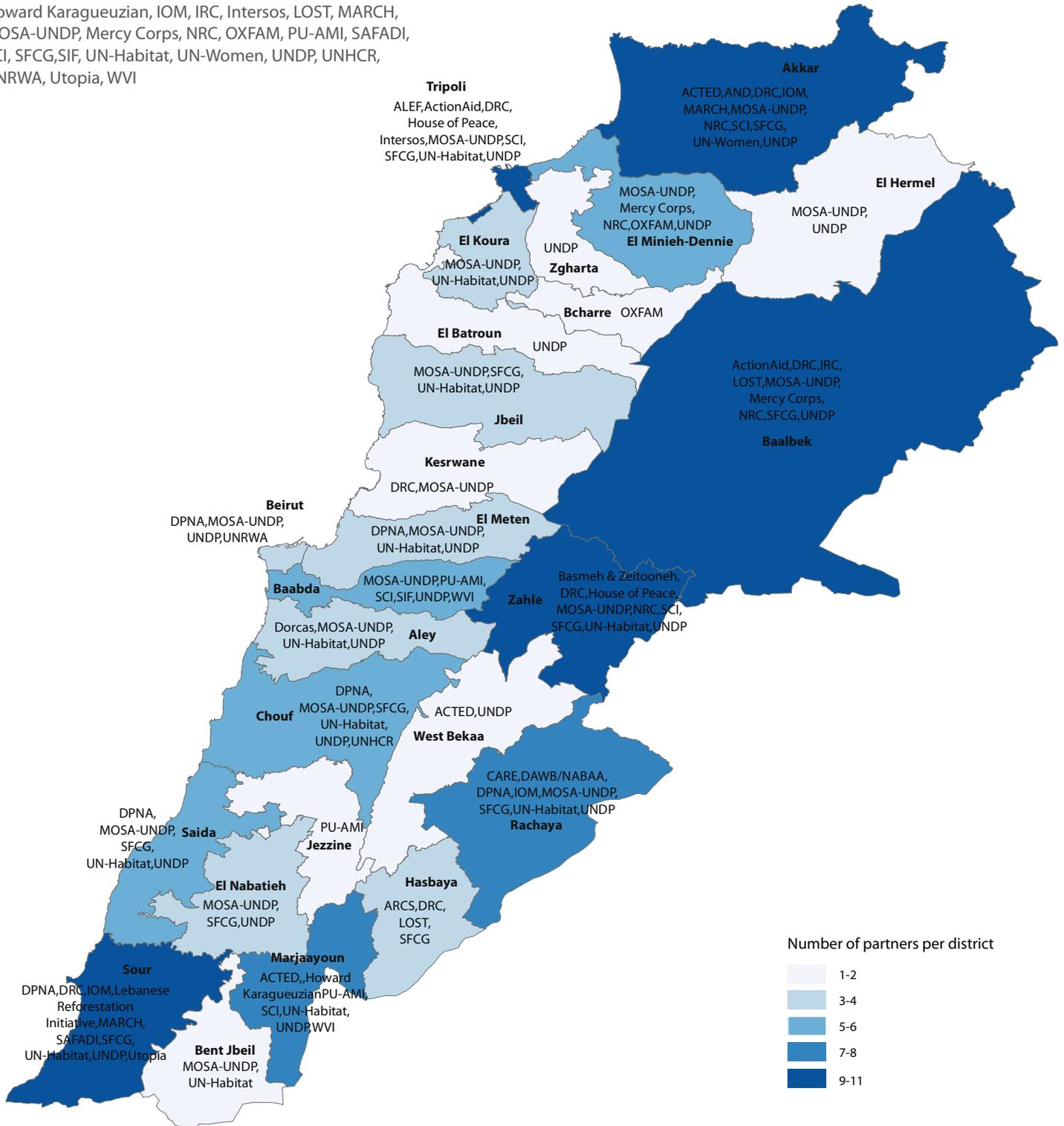
ACTED, ALEF, AND, ARCS, ActionAid, Basmeh & Zeitooneh, CARE, DAWB/NABAA, DPNA, DRC, Dorcas, House of Peace, Howard Karagueuzian, IOM, IRC, Intersos, LOST, MARCH, MOSA-UNDP, Mercy Corps, NRC, OXFAM, PU-AMI, SAFADI, SCI, SFCG,SIF, UN-Habitat, UN-Women, UNDP, UNHCR, UNRWA, Utopia, WVI



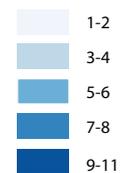
Organizations per district

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 34 organizations:

ACTED, ALEF, AND, ARCS, ActionAid, Basmeh & Zeitooneh, CARE, DAWB/NABAA, DPNA, DRC, Dorcas, House of Peace, Howard Karagueuzian, IOM, IRC, Intersos, LOST, MARCH, MOSA-UNDP, Mercy Corps, NRC, OXFAM, PU-AMI, SAFADI, SCI, SFCG,SIF, UN-Habitat, UN-Women, UNDP, UNHCR, UNRWA, Utopia, WVI



Number of partners per district



Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2016

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