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Sector Plans



FOOD SECURITY

Lead agencies: Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), WFP and FAO

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PEOPLE IN NEED

1,520,000



PEOPLE TARGETED

1,236,976



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

447 million



OF PARTNERS

13

GENDER MARKER

1

Humanitarian **\$ 384.6 m**

Stabilization **\$ 62.4 m**



SECTOR OUTCOME

OUTCOME 1: Sustainable stabilization of food consumption over the assistance period for vulnerable households impacted by the Syrian crisis

OUTCOME 2: Promote food availability and support sustainable production

OUTCOME 3: Promote utilization of diversified and quality food.

OUTCOME 4: Enhance effective and coordinated Food Security response

INDICATORS

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

of most vulnerable targeted households who received food assistance disaggregated population, sex and age

of farmers (men/women) supported to improve agriculture production

of individuals (men/women) with improved nutritional practices

of Food Security analysis reports/briefings generated & disseminated



\$411.1 m



\$27.5 m



\$6.8 m



\$1.6 m



PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS

- 1: Ensure adequate food consumption and improved nutrition practices among the most vulnerable population.
- 2: Increase farming production and productivity among vulnerable small scale family farms in areas impacted the most by the Syria crisis.
- 3: Ensure adequate protection and sustainable use of natural resources in farming systems in areas most impacted by displaced Syrian mass influx
- 4: Improve food security and agriculture activity coordination with increased ownership and responsibility by local institutions



FUNDING STATUS

Funding already received for 2015:

\$ 5.9 m

Estimated sector needs for 2016:

\$ 343.7 m

1. Situation Analysis and context

In Lebanon, the level of food security at both the household and national level has been undermined by the Syrian crisis. Households that rely on agricultural production and seasonal or regular employment in small and medium enterprises (SMEs) for their main source of income were highly affected by the interaction of climate extremes, violent conflicts, demographic pressure and economic deterioration.

Food security is built on three core pillars; availability, access and utilization. On that basis, the Food security sector in Lebanon will support national food security policy formulation and implementation and enhance coordination and provision of necessary technical support to agriculture interventions.

Food Access

Vulnerable communities in Lebanon (including persons displaced from Syria and Lebanese) continue to face limited opportunities for livelihoods or regular sources of income in Lebanon.

Vulnerable Lebanese are increasingly in need of food assistance, in order to cope with growing economic hardships. Results from the OCHA/REACH Host Community Vulnerability Assessment indicate that they are increasingly applying a range of both food and asset-based coping strategies¹. Whilst the extremely poor Lebanese are receiving assistance for basic services under the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP), it is increasingly becoming necessary to include food assistance to mitigate decline in food security².

Exacerbated by depleted savings and assets, displaced Syrian households continue to struggle to access adequate food to meet their needs. According to the Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VaSyR) 2014, 75 per cent of displaced Syrian households were classified as food insecure, with 13 per cent categorised as moderate or severely food insecure. Food Consumption Scores (FCS) and diet diversity amongst Syrian *de facto* refes was not uniform across Lebanon³.

The June 2014 joint UNRWA/WFP PRS needs assessment revealed poor food consumption patterns among the PRS⁴. PRS households spent nearly half of their income on food alone which has led to high food insecurity. Around 12 per cent of households⁵ were moderately or severely food insecure. The situation of Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL) was quite comparable to the situation of poor Lebanese.

Food Availability

The findings from the 2014 VASyR showed that markets are the main source of the food consumed by most Syrian *de facto* refugees⁶. Results from WFP's post distribution and price monitoring activities showed no market distortions or significant fluctuations in food prices.

The agriculture sector is an important source of livelihoods for the majority of communities hosting vulnerable populations. Syria used to be a major trading partner and transit route for Lebanon's agriculture sector. The statistics on agricultural trade flows in Lebanon between 2011 and 2012 show (i) a decline in total agricultural trade; (ii) a considerable decline in bilateral agricultural trade with Syria and in transit trade through Syria; (iii) a significant change in trading routes in the region; and (iv) an increase in informal trade across the borders with Syria⁷.

Achievements in 2014

In 2014 food assistance was crucial to food access for over 929,600 vulnerable individuals*, including some 53,000 Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) and over 2,000 Lebanese returnees (LR). Food vouchers (e-cards and paper-based vouchers), ATM cash cards and various forms of food parcels were used. Monitoring showed that by the end of the second quarter of 2014, only 49 per cent of displaced Syrian households (pre-assistance baseline) had acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS), compared to between 73 and 79 per cent of the post assisted displaced Syrian households who had been in the country for 6 months and 12 months respectively (post-distribution monitoring).

A joint project between the GoL (through MoSA and Presidency of Council of Ministers (PCM), UNHCR and World Bank, with technical assistance from WFP was launched to provide food to the most vulnerable Lebanese under a scaled up emergency National Poverty Targeted Programme.

FAO worked with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) to improve the resilience of affected Lebanese farmers: over 900 vulnerable Lebanese farmers were assisted with veterinary inputs and concentrated animal feed. They together strengthened control of Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (TADs) by vaccinating over 95 per cent of livestock in Lebanon. 37 dairy cooperatives (serving 3,500 farmers) were given technical training and an estimated 1,500 Lebanese farmers will be provided small intensive poultry production units.

* The Food security sector reached some 898,269 Syrian refugees with food assistance in September 2014.

2. Overview of 2015 Response

In 2015, the food security sector will aim to complement food assistance for *de facto* refugees with broader stabilisation interventions such as e-vouchers through the National Poverty Targeting Programme for vulnerable Lebanese households. In addition there will be activities focusing on improving food production capacities and incomes through agricultural livelihoods. It will encompass a broader focus on the three pillars of food security programming: accessibility, availability and utilization. The FAO and WFP are now co-leading the sector. The response strategy will:

- Ensure food availability for vulnerable *de facto* refugees from Syria, PRS and PRL
- Target food assistance to the most vulnerable through the e-card modality. The WFP food basket for vulnerable *de facto* refugees will be revised to a value of USD27 per person per month. This food basket will provide 2,075 kcal per person per day in the form of basic, affordable and readily available commodities. Food security sector partners will maintain capacity to respond to emergencies through a one-off in-kind/e-card voucher programme.
- Promote opportunities for leveraging the e-card programme and the network of contracted shops for vulnerable local farmers to access retail markets based on local value chain analysis.
- Scale up the Government's NPTP programme to include and upscale critically needed food assistance, through the e-card programme, to the most vulnerable Lebanese households. The support to government will include strengthening the capacity of the MoSA to manage and monitor food assistance for the Lebanese;
- Promote the move towards a "OneCard" platform that delivers cost effective humanitarian food assistance and minimises duplications and resources associated with parallel systems.
- Promote sustainable family farming so as to increase productivity whilst prudently managing available natural resources such as water and land;
- Restore and maintaining agricultural livelihoods, essential assets and developing income generating activities in agriculture.
- Continue providing support to MoA to monitor and control Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (TADs) and plant diseases that threaten livelihoods and food safety in Lebanon.

Food assistance: Prioritisation of food assistance will be based on cost effectiveness of activities through using the e-card/OneCard platform to ensure continuation and expansion of proven cost efficiencies in delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Broader food security activities: In the agriculture sector, food security partners have identified the following priorities:

- Support to the Ministries of Agriculture and of Social Affairs in the strategic co-ordination of agricultural assistance provided by all stakeholders;
- Technical advice in sustainable agricultural early recovery;
- Material and financial support to the crops, livestock, forestry and fisheries sub-sectors;
- Capacity-building of stakeholders (in particular the Ministry of Agriculture and smallholder farmers' organisations) to address the consequences of the Syrian crisis (and any future crises in the region) in rural areas.

Agriculture interventions will be prioritised based on identified government priorities and the degree of leverage or mutual reinforcement to already existing food assistance interventions.

The sector will facilitate market access for the vulnerable small-scale farmers in areas worst affected by the crisis. This shall be done by ensuring that the farmers are capacitated to negotiate contracts for the supply of fresh food products with contracted food assistance shops. The sector will expand private sector engagement and collaboration through initiatives such as joint farmer training on food safety and quality standards so that small-scale farmers can access better markets. Such engagements will also include studies on local food value chains linked to humanitarian food assistance and, more importantly, exploring mobilization of resources from corporate entities through corporate social responsibility.

In the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan the Government has appealed for funds to train small scale farmers on the use of different food preservation technologies and to establish packaging facilities dedicated for olive oil producers in selected regions. This will improve income generation of the most vulnerable households in the country who have exhausted their already limited resources while hosting Syrian *de facto* refugees. The interventions will have a positive impact on the related agricultural activities as well as on the provision of quality food for vulnerable populations. While boosting the agricultural production in the country, the interventions will also provide opportunities for informal, seasonal income generating opportunities to vulnerable populations.

3. Overall Sector Target Caseload

In 2014, the caseload of persons displaced from Syria for food assistance was determined by applying multi-sectoral vulnerability criteria to the socio-economic profile of the displaced Syrian population based on the VASyR of 2013. The *de facto* refugees from Syria were selected for food assistance according to the burden score index. This score estimates household vulnerability based on the information available in UNHCR's ProGRESS database. A multi-sectoral questionnaire administered at the household level was used to verify vulnerability status. Throughout 2014, the caseload for food assistance included the moderate and severely food insecure and economically vulnerable households, and/or those with moderate or severe risk of becoming moderately or severely food insecure due to their high level of vulnerability in other sectors. In households that did not qualify for general food assistance individual e-cards were provided to vulnerable family members⁸.

To ensure that the households receiving food assistance are the most vulnerable, the caseload for food assistance will be revised for 2015 based on updated information on population socio-economic profile from the 2014 VASyR. Food assistance targeting for persons displaced from Syria will be progressively tightened to some 55 per cent of the most vulnerable, excluding the better off amongst the moderately vulnerable, but not all of them. The most vulnerable of this group will remain targeted.

Targeting under the NPTF was based on the World Bank's proxy-means testing (PMT) targeting mechanism. WFP will work with MoSA and NPTF to improve food security analysis as a way of monitoring household food security.

Population cohorts

Category	Female	Male	Total
Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees	608,947	513,863	1,122,811
Palestine refugees from Syria	22,857	22,143	45,000
Vulnerable Lebanese	57,591	124,039	181,630
Palestine refugees from Lebanon	508	292	800

Gateways for service delivery

Category	Number	Modality of implementation/ how the institution is engaged
Municipalities	n/a	Meetings
SDCs	n/a	Training venue, Distribution centre
Farm	n/a	Practical training, Distribution
Community Centres	n/a	Training venue, Distribution centre
Palestine Gathering	n/a	Distribution centre
Palestine Camps	n/a	Distribution centre
Informal Tented Settlements	n/a	Meetings
School	n/a	Distribution centre

4. Mainstreaming of protection, SGBV and social Stability issues

- 1. Social Stability:** The proposed scaling up of the NPTF to include a food voucher will improve social stability by addressing the food needs of vulnerable Lebanese. Agriculture interventions with Lebanese farmers will also address perceptions that assistance was only meant for displaced persons.
- 2. Child Protection and Education:** Child Protection and Education will benefit from reduced negative coping strategies such as child labour and early marriages. More children will attend school if households are better able to meet their food needs. . This will continue to require active monitoring in light of targeting limited resources.
- 3. Protection and SGBV:** The sector will make gender mainstreaming and the achievement of equal opportunities for men and women a top priority. Gender equality will be an integral feature of all food security projects assessment at all stages of the project cycle. Prior to implementing the proposed the food security interventions, each implementing agency will be required to hold and report on and keep filed records of separate consultations held with women, girls, boys and men in the project areas. The sector will coordinate with Protection sector to ensure newcomers and households in need of in kind assistance are identified and supported in a timely and safe manner. Food assistance and agricultural inputs and processing equipment distributions will follow protection and gender guidelines and regular compliance field visits will be carried out by the sector coordinators and protection sector partners. Special attention will also be granted to the promotion and respect of the "Code of Conduct" prohibiting sexual abuses and other similar vices like soliciting for payment of any kind by staff from implementing partners, sub-contracted shops and target beneficiary groups.

5. Partnerships

This Sector is under the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Social Affairs.

List of Partner Agencies

ACF	FAO	PU-AMI	WVI
ACTED	IOCC	Save the Children	
CLMC	IR Lebanon	UNRWA	
DCA	Oxfam	WFP	

¹ These ranged considerably by region, and included reducing the number of meals, borrowing money for food, purchasing food on credit, and purchasing lower quality or cheaper food. Selling land or household assets, relying on remittances and depending on aid were also reported. OCHA/REACH Host Community Vulnerability Assessment, June 2014.

² Beneficiaries under NPTF were targeted using the World Bank's proxy-means testing (PMT) targeting mechanism. Information on specific food security vulnerability was not available for NPTF beneficiaries.

³ Refugees in South Lebanon had highest FCS and diet diversity, than those in Tripoli+5, Akkar and Beirut and Mount Lebanon, who reported more frequent border line and poor FCS and dietary diversity.

⁴ Almost all PRS children (91 per cent) did not meet the minimum acceptable meal frequency levels and the majority of children (86 per cent) did not have acceptable dietary diversity.

⁵ The population of PRS in Lebanon was projected to be 42,000 by end of 2014 (and increase to 45,000 by end of 2015).

⁶ Findings from VASyR 2014 show that 86 per cent of Syrian refugees relied on local markets for food. Food purchases were made with the refugees' own money (45 per cent) or using the food voucher (41 per cent).

⁷ At the same time, the food supply gaps in Syria have resulted in an increase of the Lebanese agricultural and food exports into Syria (wheat flour, citrus, other fruits). In 2012, flour exports increased to USD 7.2 million as compared to USD 1.3 million in 2011. While Lebanon was a net food importer from Syria, a surplus in agricultural trade with Syria has been recorded for the first time in 2012. There has been a sharp decrease in agricultural and food exports from Syria into Lebanon (USD 266 million in 2012; nearly 49 per cent decrease between 2010 and 2012) whereas agricultural imports into Syria increased by almost 12 per cent over the same period (FAO, November 2013).

⁸ Such individuals included children under 2 years old, pregnant or lactating women and other vulnerable groups such as People Living with Disabilities (PLWD) and elderly.



BASIC ASSISTANCE

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SECTOR OUTCOME

OUTCOME 1: Targeted severely (socio) economically vulnerable populations have improved access to essential goods and services of their choice in a safe, dignified, and empowered manner without increased negative coping mechanisms.

OUTCOME 2: Targeted population affected by seasonal hazards, displacement shocks, and unexpected circumstances, is able to maintain safe access to goods and services.

OUTCOME 3: Strengthened social safety net structures to serve the most (socio) economically vulnerable households by building on existing mechanisms, to improve social stability and to prevent the decline of (socio)-economically vulnerable households.

INDICATORS

% of total affected populations identified as severely economically vulnerable

% of severely economically vulnerable households to benefit from market-based interventions

% of total affected populations found to be seasonally vulnerable

% of total seasonally vulnerable populations assisted

% of assisted Lebanese households (out of the total population)



\$219.6 m



\$67.9 m



\$1.1 m



PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS

- 1: Scale-up and provide market-based interventions
- 2: Provide market-based interventions and in-kind support to seasonal hazards-affected households
- 3: Provide market-based interventions and in-kind core relief item kits for auxiliary needs households
- 4: Support, expand and strengthen existing social safety net structures



FUNDING STATUS

Funding already received for 2015: \$1.5 m

Estimated sector needs for 2016: \$ 263 m



1. Situation Analysis and Context

The ability to meet basic household needs is shaped by socio-economic and living conditions. These circumstances vary according to seasons, insecurity or secondary displacement. The provision of basic assistance and the promotion of social protection mechanisms aims to prevent economically vulnerable households from falling deeper into poverty.¹

Over the course of the Syrian crisis, Lebanon's growing population has seen fewer livelihood or income-generating opportunities and with depleted savings, many households struggle to access goods and services critical to their survival and well-being.

An estimated 70 per cent of the total registered Syrian *de facto* refugee population requires assistance to meet basic needs, and of this population, an estimated 29 per cent is deemed severely economically vulnerable. Extremely poor Lebanese households constitute 7 per cent of the country's population², while over 90 per cent of Palestine Refugees from Syria households are in severe need of basic assistance.

In 2014, the Basic Assistance sector (previously "Basic Needs") focused on:

- 'one-off' standard newcomer kits (consisting of mattresses, blankets, kitchen sets, buckets/jerry cans, and baby kits);
- winter support (blankets, stoves, heating fuel, and children's winter clothes) for five months of winter; and,
- assistance in purchasing goods on the market, 'market-based interventions' (initiated in August 2014).

Lessons learned in delivering such assistance include:

- high logistical costs of reaching people in need due to a scattered population;
- weakened impact of direct assistance due to households reportedly selling some of the items they had received;
- through the selling of in-kind assistance, reprioritization by households of their spending according to their most pressing needs ;
- the need to conduct more systematic assessments of economic and multi-sector vulnerabilities to prioritize households in need of assistance and identify more clearly their priority needs; and,
- monitoring of the markets.

Consequently, a small-scale programme to monetize non-food items was piloted during the 2013 winter response. Post-distribution monitoring reports and evaluation³ indicated that cash transfers allowed recipients to meet their basic needs while offsetting issues associated with in-kind distribution, such as poor transport infrastructure or low warehouse capacity.

Different forms of support systems are available to vulnerable persons in Lebanon. The National Poverty Targeting Program (NPTP), started by MOSA in 2011, provides social assistance to Lebanese households under the extreme poverty line. With the Syrian crisis pushing more households into poverty, the NPTP is scaling-up in a three-year emergency project to more widely mitigate the impact of the crisis on Lebanese households.

¹ Silva, Joana; Levin, Victoria; Morgandi, Matteo. (2012), "Inclusion and resilience: the way forward for social safety nets in the Middle East and North Africa", MENA Development Report. Washington, DC: World Bank.

² US\$2.4/ per day is identified, determined and used for the Lebanese National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) to reach the extreme poor Lebanese households. In 2013, the poverty rate was updated using the Consumer Price Index to US\$3.84 for the lower (food) poverty line.

³ See findings from *Emergency Economies*, IRC Report on Winter Cash Assistance in Lebanon, August 2014 and DRC Post-Distribution Monitoring of Winter cash-for-fuel assistance.



2. Overview of 2015 Response

The sector approach is to help households meet their basic needs in a manner that allows choice and promotes dignity. Basic assistance entails life-saving support to affected households, with attention to protection sensitivities (i.e. age, gender, etc.) in all population groups, and priority to the severely economically vulnerable. Concurrently, the sector strives to promote Lebanon's ability to deal with complex emergencies and strengthen existing safety net mechanisms.

The sector will provide support through a variety of activities and transfer modalities including market-based interventions, vouchers, in-kind distribution and subsidized services, as appropriate to population group and context⁴. In-kind assistance has been critical to the response, and will remain a form of assistance to highly vulnerable populations in 2015. However, functioning and stable markets and a vibrant private sector make market-based intervention programming a viable option, with the additional benefit of supporting the local economy.

As beneficiary needs increase and resources diminish, the sector will optimize its impact by:

- Conducting an economic vulnerability household profiling of households of *de facto* Syrian refugees to ensure appropriate targeting, data collection and needs assessment,
- Scaling-up market-based interventions to severely economically vulnerable Syrian *de facto* refugees to meet basic needs and reduce negative coping mechanisms,
- Providing direct humanitarian assistance during seasonal shocks or unexpected circumstances to Syrian *de facto* refugees and Palestine refugees from Syria,
- Supporting and enhancing existing social safety nets for vulnerable poor Lebanese.

An Inter-Agency Targeting Task Force (IA-TTF) and Cash Working Group oversaw the design of a market-based interventions package, to be provided as a monthly transfer to severely economically vulnerable displaced households from Syria. This assistance is distinct from other sectors' market-based intervention programmes in that it is unconditional (though not without targeting criteria) and unrestricted, as well as aiming to meet a range of other sector basic needs through the calculations of a survival minimum expenditure basket (SMEB)⁵. The Lebanese poor will be targeted by activities of the Basic Assistance Sector. While there are no plans to provide cash assistance to Lebanese, support will be provided through in-kind assistance and subsidized social services largely through the NPTF.

This strategy arises from the humanitarian community's desire to enhance:

- ✓ Overall targeting and economic as well as multi-sector vulnerability profiling
- ✓ Intervention planning for new arrivals, seasonal shocks and increased instability
- ✓ Referral, monitoring, and evaluation systems appropriate to the multi-dimensional crisis

Close collaboration with MOSA and the High Relief Commission (HRC) is essential to harmonize approaches toward targeting, implementation, delivery mechanisms, monitoring, and a longer-term strategy for sharing responsibilities. The sector will more deeply engage with local actors in planning and service delivery.

⁴ Lebanese households do not receive cash assistance, under government policy.

⁵ The SMEB (valued at \$435 per Syrian household per month) was developed following the minimum expenditure basket (MEB valued at 571 per Syrian household per month), which allowed the Inter-Agency group to think of all goods and services that could be accessed through a market-based intervention.



3. Overall Sector Target Caseload

Targeting of this sector will focus on:

- Severely economically vulnerable households
- Households affected by seasonal shocks or increased insecurity
- Newly arrived *de facto* refugees from Syria

The proposed targeting is flexible so as to accommodate unexpected needs that may arise and auxiliary needs identified by agencies in the field. Severe economic vulnerability targeting⁶ is expected to complement other sectors' criteria. Specifically, seasonal assistance targeting is based on economic vulnerability and exposure to cold (linked to a temperature map). Sector partners will maintain necessary resources for market-based intervention and in-kind contingency stocks to allow for timely response to extraordinary circumstances.

Humanitarian agencies will coordinate with the government to target according to population groups' criteria, thereby reducing misperceptions of imbalanced assistance.

Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees

The minimum amount necessary for survival is calculated from a Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB). Severe economic vulnerability is defined by multi-sector household profiling with a focus on expenditures. The IA-TTF findings and results from the 2014 VASyR estimate that 28-29 per cent of registered Syrian *de facto* refugees have household expenditures below the SMEB⁷. By the end of 2014, the sector will finalize an approach to prioritize households within the 29 per cent. The most extreme category of economic vulnerability for Syrian *de facto* refugees is 'severe', referring to a situation where household expenditure is found to be below the SMEB of \$435/household/month.

Lebanese poor and vulnerable

Eligibility criteria for the poorest (approximately 8 per cent of the population) and most vulnerable Lebanese are defined by the Government per the NPTF criteria. The targeting is based on Proxy-Means Testing (PMT), which evaluates household welfare from correlates of living standards.

Palestine refugees from Syria

Vulnerability of PRS is calculated by UNRWA following a family assessment, using a multi-sector methodology similar to the VASyR but tailored to the specific needs and circumstances of Palestine refugees.

⁶ While severe economic vulnerability is what defines and differentiates this sector from others in terms of targeting, other social vulnerabilities (identified through *de facto* refugee referral mechanisms) may also determine eligibility for assistance. Economic vulnerability will be assessed via a multi-sector household profiling exercise weighing in proxy indicators for expenditures. Social vulnerability is defined as one dimension of vulnerability to multiple stressors and shocks, including abuse, social exclusion and natural hazards. Social vulnerability refers to the inability of people, organizations, and societies to withstand adverse impacts from multiple stressors to which they are exposed. These impacts are due in part to characteristics inherent in social interactions, institutions, and systems of cultural values. Therefore targeting for assistance may incorporate some aspects of social vulnerabilities where they further exacerbate economic vulnerabilities.

⁷ See Lebanon Targeting Task Force recommendations August 2014. As well as VaSyR results 2014



Population cohorts

Category	Female	Male	Total
Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees	275,362	249,138	524,500 individuals (29 per cent of total Syrian <i>de facto</i> refugee population+ seasonally vulnerable people living above 1,000 meters outside the 29 per cent)
Palestine refugees from Syria	31,360	30,739	62,100 individuals (20,700 households x 3 (using the PRS demographic statistics of UNRWA) being profiled; assisted with winter support and other market-based interventions. Reported under Food Security and Shelter sectors)
Vulnerable Lebanese	38,042	38,042	76,085 individuals (taken from the NPTF appeal, not including NPTF food e-vouchers)
Lebanese Returnees	10,100	9,900	20,000 individuals

4. Mainstreaming of Social Protection/ Safety Nets, Social Stability, Food Security

1. **Social Stability:** The scale up of the NPTF for vulnerable Lebanese is expected to help conditions for the increased number of Lebanese pushed deeper into poverty by the Syrian crisis. Reaching more vulnerable Lebanese is expected to help improve social stability.

The proposed shift toward market-based interventions for Syrian *de facto* refugees has led to economic multiplier effects. This has mitigated the negative impact on struggling communities of poor Lebanese and *de facto* refugees from Syria⁸.

2. **Food Security:** Food security should improve, with beneficiaries less given to skipping meals and better placed to purchase nutritious food. Beneficiaries of market-based intervention are selected jointly with the Food Security sector since the value of the WFP e-voucher contributes to the cost of the SMEB.
3. **Child Protection and Education:** The protection of children and their education can benefit from reduced child labour practices. If households are better able to meet their SMEB, this means that more children will be able to attend school rather than be forced to work.
4. **Protection:** The sector will coordinate with Protection to ensure that newcomers and households in need of in-kind assistance are identified and supported in a timely and safe manner. Distributions will be carefully planned with the Protection sector to maximize security. The sector's activities will take into account women and girls' capacities to safely access assistance. It will also strive to address negative coping mechanisms specific to women and girls, such as early marriage and sexual exploitation. Delivery mechanisms will be designed in consultation with women and girls. Women and girls will participate in post-distribution monitoring.
5. **Health and WASH:** Health and WASH activities, especially disease management and hygiene promotion, will benefit from market-based interventions that allow recipients to prioritize and purchase relevant items. The WASH sector may also organize information sessions on hygiene practices alongside distribution of hygiene kits, and share best practices for safe storage of water with distribution of buckets and jerry cans.

⁸ See *Emergency Economies*, IRC Report on Winter Cash Assistance in Lebanon, August 2014. Laong with CaLP and IRC *Impact evaluation of Cross-Sector Cash Assistance* April 2014, along with *WFP Economic Impact of Food E-vouchers on the Local Economy*, June 2014.



- 6. Shelter:** Market-based interventions should be closely referenced against shelter activities since households may need weatherproofing materials during winter or in flood prone areas. Related child protection concerns during winter include heating for schools and cold-weather clothing. Finally, market-based interventions will reinforce in-kind assistance across all sectors by reducing the incentive to sell material items.

5. Partnerships

This Sector is under the leadership of the Ministry of Social Affairs.

List of Partner Agencies

ACF	CLMC Lebanon	IRC	PU-AMI	TdH-It
ACTED	DRC	Makhzoumi Foundation	RI	UNHCR
ActionAid	Handicap International	Medair Lebanon	Save the Children	UNICEF
ANERA	IOCC	MoSA	SI	UNRWA
AVSI	IOM	OXFAM	SIF	WVI
CARE	IR Lebanon	PCPM	Solidar Suisse	



EDUCATION

Lead agencies: Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE), UNICEF and UNHCR

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SECTOR OUTCOME

OUTCOME 1: Ensuring equitable access to educational opportunities

OUTCOME 2: Improving the quality of teaching and learning

OUTCOME 3: Strengthening national education systems, policies and monitoring

INDICATORS

of boys and girls accessing learning

Retention rate of children (b/g) in learning

% of enrolled children (b/g) who have passed end of year EXAMS

of guidelines updated / revised that enhance national education systems



\$230.7 m



\$23.3 m



\$9.6 m



PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS

- 1: School Rehabilitation
- 2: Enrolment in 1st and 2nd shift
- 3: Enrolment support for NFE, ALP and ECE
- 4: Teacher training
- 5: Provision of learning and teaching supplies for children and teachers



FUNDING STATUS

Funding already received for 2015: **\$100 m**

Estimated sector needs for 2016: **\$255 m**

1. Situation Analysis and context

The education system in Lebanon is highly privatized. Only 30 per cent (275,000) of all Lebanese children in school attend public schools. The mass influx of refugees from Syria has increased the demand on the public education system in Lebanon by doubling the number of education spaces required. With the Ministry of Education and High Education (MEHE), humanitarian partners are facilitating school enrolment for children displaced from Syria and funding parent contributions for poor Lebanese children on an agreed cost-per-child basis. The first shift (morning classes) of the schools has expanded to include a large number of children displaced from Syria and a second shift (afternoon classes) has been created to accommodate a further caseload of children. Palestinian children are provided with educational services through UNRWA-managed schools. During the 2013/14 school year, 229,000 children out of the 619,100 in need received support in accessing education (see table below), leaving an estimated 390,100 children out of school, of which approximately 300,000 are Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees.

The population influx in Lebanon has had a corresponding effect on the number of school-aged children in the country. Approximately 42 per cent of Syrian registered with UNHCR as refugees are between the ages of 3 and 18, meaning that they have a right to access education as per the Convention of the Rights of the Child. The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan focuses on the most vulnerable populations (including five population cohorts: Syrians registered as refugees by UNHCR, vulnerable Lebanese, Lebanese returning from Syria, as well as Palestine refugees from Syria and in Lebanon).

The table below outlines the current school-aged population by cohort as well as the projected school-aged population by end of 2015. In addition, there is a growing number of youth (19-24 years) that are in need of education and/or training and who have not been previously targeted.

Children in need of access to education

Cohort	Current number of school-age children (3-18) (Sept. 2014)	Projected number of school-age children (3-18) in 2015
Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees	502,000	655,000
Out of school Lebanese	40,000	40,000
Lebanese Returnees	6,400	16,000
Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)	11,100	11,300
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)	52,000	53,000
Total	611,500	775,300

Education programs for 2014	Children Enrolled	% Female	% Male
Formal Education for 2013/14 school year	141,000	51	49
Non-Formal Education	88,000	51	49
Total Children in Learning	229,000	51	49

Key achievements in 2014 included:

- ✓ 141,000 were supported to enroll in formal education
- ✓ 90,000 children registered as refugees by UNHCR were supported through payment of enrollment fees
- ✓ 44,700 poor Lebanese were supported with parent contributions
- ✓ 6,300 Palestine refugees from Syria students attended UNRWA-managed schools in Lebanon
- ✓ 99 schools were renovated in order to increase classroom capacity, improve school conditions, and provided WASH facilities for boys and girls
- ✓ 2,500 Lebanese teachers benefited from professional development
- ✓ Psychosocial support in learning centres and schools was increased to cater for nearly 55,000 children traumatized by the conflict.

The MEHE, supported by local and international organizations, remains under-resourced and is struggling with the increasing number of children in public schools. The quality of educational services remains a significant challenge, with teachers struggling to cope with the specific education needs of newcomers as well as struggling to maintain harmonious cohabitation between the various groups of students.

Non-formal education (NFE) programmes have been put in place across the country to meet the educational needs of the numerous out-of-school children and prepare them to enter the formal system as opportunities arise.

Persons displaced from Syria indicate that transportation costs, language barriers, discrimination, social and economic issues and unpredictable enrolment regulations are the main barriers to education. The vast majority of children displaced from Syria who are in school are in primary school, with only an estimated 3,000 enrolled in secondary school. The education needs of children are not necessarily homogeneous, as some children displaced from Syria have missed multiple years of schooling, have never been to school or have specific needs. These groups, in particular children with disabilities, have limited opportunities, making them vulnerable to child labour, child marriage or other forms of abuse and exploitation.

2. Overview of 2015 Response

Within the scope of the MEHE 2010-2015 Education Sector Development Plan, the Ministry launched its 'Reaching All Children with Education' (RACE) plan. RACE aims to bridge the needs of children displaced from Syria as defined in the No Lost Generation strategy with the development objectives of the Lebanese education system. The plan commits government and partners to providing 470,000 Syrian school-aged children (3-18 years) affected by the Syria crisis and poor Lebanese children with access to quality learning opportunities in safe and protective environments by 2016. Of this total, 200,000 Syrian children will be enrolled in formal education. The sector strategy reflected in the LCRP is built around RACE and includes support to formal education and additional activities that meet the growing educational needs in the country.

The core of the education sector strategy is to strengthen the public education system with the priority to increase enrolment of children displaced by Syria in the formal public education system as outlined in RACE. This includes support to prepare out-of-school children to enter school, to improve the quality of education through supplies and training of teachers in the most vulnerable localities, and to empower adolescents and youth to continue their education. Girls and boys will be equally targeted addressing specific gender issues such as early marriage for girls and child labor for boys, with a view to retaining them in school.

Strengthening the public education system will increase the capacity to absorb and retain more children. However, the public system will be unable to serve all the children in need. Complementary non-formal education options are required. Standardization, recognition and certification of these non-formal alternatives are essential to ensure quality and relevance of these programmes.

Education can provide a safe, productive environment for children and youth, offering protection from abuse and exploitation. The holistic approaches chosen by the education sector that support both host communities and populations displaced from Syria will help mitigate tensions between communities. Parents will be consulted and

supported to play a meaningful role in the education of their children. This will help to ensure that integration of children in the public system is successful and sustainable.

Key elements of the educational response:

- ✓ Promoting equal access to formal and non-formal education for girls and boys.
- ✓ Easing rising tensions within and between Syrian and Lebanese communities through interventions to address challenges in and around schools.
- ✓ Equipping children and teachers with minimum learning and teaching materials and textbooks
- ✓ Supporting efforts to certify learning that will be recognised in Lebanon and beyond.
- ✓ Staff of MEHE are provided with training in active learning, classroom management, language and positive discipline
- ✓ Procuring financial and human resources to support MEHE's investment in accommodating extra children within its system, in first and second shift classes.
- ✓ Continuing the support to rehabilitate and equip public schools, including with WASH facilities responding to the specific needs of girls and boys and children with disabilities.
- ✓ Increasing learning opportunities through a variety of NFE, strengthening programme development to meet the learning needs of the high number of out-of-school children to assist students in transitioning to formal education.
- ✓ Developing policies and guidelines, standardizing NFE content and strengthening the assessment and M&E functions at national and sub-national levels to ensure collection of sex and age disaggregated data.
- ✓ Supporting the management and oversight of RACE implementation.

3. Overall Sector Target Caseload

Seventy One per cent of children displaced from Syria and Palestine Refugee from Syria school-aged children between the ages of 3 and 18 have not accessed any learning opportunities. In addition, due to the evolving political and security situation in Syria, Lebanon is facing further challenges regarding the mass influx of refugees, which will affect the education sector. Youth (19-24 years) consist of 8.5 per cent of the total Syrian *de facto* refugee population. Girls and boys will be equally targeted, based on registration figures.

The sector will primarily focus on continued and expanded access to education for boys and girls from the below-mentioned cohorts. This will include keeping the 141,000 children already enrolled in the formal education system in school for 2015 and 2016, as well as reaching additional 50,000-60,000 children as per agreement with MEHE. Non-formal educational programs will be targeting the large number of out-of-school children to prepare them to enter the formal education system. Youth populations will be targeted for additional educational opportunities, including provision of scholarships to university, based on the results of their needs from the UNFPA assessment on youth in 2014.

The quality of the educational programs will be stressed to increase the capacity of these programs to absorb and retain increasing numbers of children in need of educational assistance. Such initiatives in the public system would influence longer-term education gains for children displaced from Syria and Lebanese children, strengthening social stability amongst communities.

Population cohorts

Category	Female		Male		Total	
Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees	3-5yrs	65,991	3-5yrs	68,978	3-5yrs	132,575
	6-14yrs	138,032	6-14yrs	146,114	6-14yrs	280,224
	15-18yrs	43,908	15-18yrs	39,649	15-18yrs	81,176
	19-24yrs	66,268	19-24yrs	33,652	19-24yrs	94,739
	Total	314,199	Total	288,393	Total	602,592
Palestine refugees from Syria	6-17 yrs	5,650	6-17 yrs	5,650	6-17 yrs	11,300
Vulnerable Lebanese	20,000		20,000		40,000	
Lebanese Returnees	8,000		8,000		16,000	
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon	6-17 yrs	26,500	6-17 yrs	26,500	6-17 yrs.	53,000

Gateways for service delivery

Category	Number	Modality of implementation/ how the institution is engaged
Municipalities	68	Capacity building, service provision, in kind
SDCs	57	Capacity building, service provision, in kind
Universities and other academic institutions (schools)	985	Capacity building, service provision, in kind
National government ministries and offices.	6	Capacity building, service provision, in kind
Community centers	153	Capacity building, service provision, in kind
Informal settlements	205	Capacity building, service provision, in kind
Palestinian Camp	47	Capacity building, service provision, in kind

4. Mainstreaming of Child Protection, SGBV, WASH, Livelihoods and Social Stability

In order to be able to meet the needs of the most vulnerable children and youth, both boys and girls, a holistic approach and greater coherence across interventions will be ensured through cross-sectoral engagement. The areas to be mainstreamed in education are child protection, SGBV, WASH, social stability and livelihoods.

- 1. Child protection:** Child Protection and Education will work together on child protection mechanisms, strengthening coordination for the identification and referral of children at risk or victims of violence and abuse, or children currently out of school, bolstering social stability through educational activities, and mainstreaming gender by providing inclusive education. Additional focus will be placed on educational institutions themselves as well as student empowerment and parental associations with the school.

By harmonizing with child protection, the school will become an environment in which classes and additional projects, such as psychosocial support activities, can be provided to students in need. Stronger ties between psychosocial support programmes and education, as well as referring out-of-school children to education actors for formal and non-formal learning opportunities, are vital in protecting children from being forced into negative coping mechanisms.

- 2. SGBV:** Adolescent girls and the specific obstacles that they face in accessing school are major concerns for SGBV and Education. These groups will work together in ensuring access to secondary and non-formal education. Through the development of information interventions, particular types of violations affecting adolescent girls, such as forced/early marriage, will be targeted in order to encourage female access to education.
- 3. WASH:** The WASH and education sectors share a united goal in promoting hygiene for youth across Lebanon. Rehabilitation of WASH facilities in public schools, which can include improving access to segregated toilets/latrines and shower areas, will provide a safe and sanitary environment for children at school.
- 4. Social Stability:** Several themes connect the social stability and education sectors in their work. The development of peace education activities targeting youth is essential in creating open, inclusive communities, a necessity in schools where multiple population groups intermingle. In some cases, basic services delivery will also be coordinated between these two sectors.
- 5. Livelihoods:** Both the education and livelihoods sectors operate in planning activities that promote vocational skills. These programs are vital in helping to equip vulnerable persons with the abilities needed for future employment; however, careful coordination between the sectors in evading overlap is needed.

5. Partnerships

This Sector is under the leadership of the Ministry of Education and Higher Education.

List of Partner Agencies

ACTED	CONCERN	Makhzoumi	UNICEF
ActionAid	CCPA Lebanon	NRC	UNRWA
ADRA	Digital Opportunity Trust	PU-AMI	WCH
AMEL Lebanon	HWA	RET	WVI
ANERA	IOCC	RI	Toastmasters International
AVSI	IR Lebanon	Save the Children	UNESCO
British Council	IRC	Seraphim Global	UNHCR



HEALTH

Lead agencies: Ministry of Public Health (MPH), WHO & UNHCR

Contact information: Dr Alissar Rady radya@who.int

Michael Woodman woodman@unhcr.org

PEOPLE IN NEED



3,322,000

PEOPLE TARGETED



2,040,000

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



249.2 million

OF PARTNERS



24

GENDER MARKER

1

Humanitarian **\$157 m**

Stabilization **\$ 92.2 m**



SECTOR OUTCOME

OUTCOME 1: Improve access, coverage and quality of primary health care (PHC) services

OUTCOME 2: Facilitate access to Secondary (SHC) and Tertiary health care (THC)

OUTCOME 3: Strengthen the prevention, detection and response to outbreaks of public health importance

OUTCOME 4: Strengthen youth health promotion and monitoring through the school health program

INDICATORS

of consultations at PHC facilities

of referrals receiving emergency or inpatient care

% of target reached (polio/MMR)

% School health program expanded



\$161.8 m



\$79.0 m



\$7.7 m



\$0.7 m



PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS

- 1: Ensuring access for target populations to a standardized package of basic health services at primary health care level
- 2: Continuing to ensure access for life saving secondary and tertiary health care mainly for the displaced population from Syrian
- 3: Preventing and controlling outbreaks of epidemic-prone diseases with focus on EWARS reinforcement and vaccination activities, especially in high risk areas with the largest displaced Syrian communities.
- 4: Reinforcing youth health as part of comprehensive reproductive health care well as supporting the Lebanese school health program



FUNDING STATUS

Funding already received for 2015:

\$ 20.3 m

Estimated sector needs for 2016:

\$ 198.6 m

1. Situation Analysis and Context

Health services are characterised by a dominant private sector. The primary health care (PHC) system is mainly operated by the NGO sector and based on user fees. Persons displaced from Syria and Lebanese alike are expected to cover the costs of consultations and diagnostics, which can be well beyond their means. Secondary and tertiary care facilities offer around 13,000 hospital beds (85% are private sector). The surplus of medical doctors and shortage of nurses and paramedical staff, leads to a very high cost for health services, both for persons displaced from Syria and for the Lebanese population.

Available data indicates that common childhood illnesses, non-communicable diseases (including cardiovascular diseases, dyslipidaemia, diabetes, and asthma) and mental illnesses are priority conditions for both Lebanese and persons displaced from Syria

The youth population is also affected, especially as public schools have a reduced capacity to maintain the school health program (medical screening for students, health awareness activities and school health environment interventions).

The main achievements include:

- ✓ A 10 per cent increase in the number of PHC centers belonging to the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) network, from 180 to a 200 PHC benefiting provision of essential acute and chronic medicines and capacity building activities; around 100 additional PHC centers were directly supported. Thus the PHC system can respond to around 40 per cent more patients.
- ✓ From January to September 2014, there were 857,433 primary health care consultations (68% for displaced persons) and 43,432 displaced persons with access to life-saving and obstetric care at secondary and tertiary hospital levels
- ✓ Additional specific services were integrated in the PHC package including: Non Communicable diseases (NCD) screening, early detection and care; mental health and psychosocial support; nutrition screening and care services for boys and girls (equally affected) under five years of age. The PHC chronic medication list was revised, and medications provided in larger quantities, to minimise shortages
- ✓ The Ministry of Social Affairs saw investments and upgrades for its health dispensaries by various donors, mostly equipment related.
- ✓ A total of four polio vaccination campaigns and three 'mop-up' campaigns have maintained Lebanon as a polio-free country to date. 5 rounds of vaccination providing 600,000 doses have been carried out.
- ✓ IFS funding accelerated the expansion of the EWARS including: establishing 8 water monitoring labs; updating the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and guidance related to surveillance, early warning and response; and training of more than 1,000 health professionals both in the private and public sectors. Around 400 PHC centers are now reporting on a selected list of diseases, with at least 40 per cent of them located in the areas where there is a high concentration of *de facto* refugees.
- ✓ Prevention of outbreaks of water-borne diseases.
- ✓ The TPA modality reduced unnecessary hospital admissions and maintained the average cost at around 600USD per admission; a full-time hotline for both persons displaced from Syria and providers was set up.
- ✓ A reduction in the caesarean section rate from around 60 per cent of all deliveries to around 30 per cent, among the Syrian *de facto* refugees, comparable with the Lebanese rate (35 per cent), while ensuring that 21,000 Syrian woman were able to deliver in hospitals from January to September 2014.
- ✓ Prevention of outbreaks of water-borne diseases.
- ✓ The TPA modality reduced unnecessary hospital admissions and maintained the average cost at around 600USD per admission; a full-time hotline for both persons displaced from Syria and providers was set up.
- ✓ A reduction in the caesarean section rate from around 60 per cent of all deliveries to around 30 per cent, among the Syrian *de facto* refugees, comparable with the Lebanese rate (35 per cent), while ensuring that 21,000 Syrian woman were able to deliver in hospitals from January to September 2014.

In 2014, health care for Syrian *de facto* refugees was supported through PHC services and hospital admissions subsidized through UNHCR partners and other humanitarian actors. Of the conditions covered by UNHCR for secondary health care, 48 per cent are linked to obstetric care. For secondary and tertiary health care, UNHCR

introduced an innovative use of the private sector country wide in January 2014. A Third Party Administrator (TPA) ensures the management of hospital admissions, with reimbursement rates for specific service packages based on the MOPH flat rates. The EU Instrument for Stability (IFS) funds support to the Lebanese primary health system to prevent or mitigate conflict in health settings. Priority attention was given to outbreak control: significant support was provided: to expand the Early Warning and Response System (EWARS); and intensify vaccination activities especially for children under five (50 per cent boys, 50 per cent girls). The MOPH accelerated the expansion of its PHC network in terms of accredited PHC network facilities and the provision of standardized priority health services.

The key concerns and challenges observed include:

- ✓ Affordability of health care. For example, Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees who needed care reported spending around US\$ 90 on health care in the month preceding the survey*.
- ✓ The impact of the crisis has pushed more than 170,000 additional Lebanese into poverty, necessitating additional subsidies for health care.
- ✓ Low antenatal care attendance, and poor follow-up of persons with chronic diseases.
- ✓ The low precipitation level over the last year increasing the risks of water-borne outbreaks.
- ✓ The increased risks of outbreaks such as cholera, or exacerbation of endemic diseases such as Tuberculosis and viral Hepatitis as well as fear of introduction of vectors for Leishmania which could affect both Syrian and host communities.
- ✓ The security context in parts of the country is impeding access to health services. Currently, *de facto* refugees in Aarsal and Wadi Khaled have difficulties accessing Lebanese hospitals.
- ✓ Addressing equity issues in terms of out-of-pocket expenditures on health between communities displaced from Syria and the host community.

* Health Access and Utilization Survey Among Non- Camp Syrian Refugees, July 2014
<http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=7111>

2. Overview of 2015 Response

The desired impact, in line with the overall goal of the Government, and building on major achievements in 2014, is to reduce mortality and morbidity of preventable and treatable illnesses and priority NCDs and to control outbreaks of infectious diseases of epidemic potential.

The key strategic shifts for 2015 include:

- The delivery of integrated, standardized and cost-effective service packages in primary healthcare.
- Cost effective access to secondary and tertiary care.
- Developing the national Health information system and data management.
- Targeting special groups including Youth and poorest Lebanese by linking to the National Poverty Targeting program.

This is in line with the overall goal of the Government in the health sector which is to ensure health security and the improvement of the health status of the population by enhancing the performance of the health system and ensuring equity in service provision and financing. The MOPH aims at ensuring access to preventive and curative services for Lebanese and *de facto* refugee populations through the existing health system. The support of humanitarian partners is required to ensure that the Lebanese health system can cope with the additional demand for health services through the influx of unprecedented numbers of displaced persons and the increase in vulnerable people among Lebanese host communities.

In accordance with the strategy and objectives of the MOPH, the plan will direct its resources towards the following priority intervention areas:

- Targeting special groups including youth (boys and girls) and poorest Lebanese by linking to the National Poverty Targeting Programme.
- Targeting the most vulnerable populations (women, men, boys and girls) based on the refugee vulnerability.

- The estimations of beneficiaries of host communities are essentially taking into consideration the poorest of the poor identified under the NPTP (around 170,000) and the most vulnerable *de facto* refugees based on the VASyr results and on the current utilization data of the health services.
- Ensuring access for target populations to a standardized package of basic health services at PHC, with a focus on reinforcing the network of PHC (number, geographical distribution, scope of services, new health partners), training, provision of equipment and commodities and medications. This will be done through mainstreaming resources to the key national interventions.
- Continuing to ensure access for life saving secondary and tertiary health care mainly for populations displaced from Syria, with emphasis on harmonized hospital contractual agreements, clear eligibility criteria and cost sharing modalities via the partnership with the private sector. Coordinating with the LRC on patient transportation will be further elaborated.
- Piloting the provision of a standardized minimal service delivery package of priority health services integrated at PHC level for vulnerable Lebanese as part of the Multi Donor Trust Fund.
- Monitoring standards and quality of care considering the rapid expansion of services in terms of scope and human resources surge, with an emphasis on defined MOPH accreditation and performance indicators. This will be done through direct observations of service provision, and periodical surveys.
- Preventing and controlling outbreaks of epidemic-prone diseases with focus on EWARS reinforcement and vaccination activities, especially in high risk areas with the largest communities displaced from Syria.
- As part of comprehensive reproductive health care, reinforcing Youth health as well as supporting the Lebanese School health program, using a combined strategy of outreach services and community-based centres and providing socially and culturally accepted activities in safe spaces.
- Supporting existing national programs (such as Tuberculosis and HIV / STIs).
- Monitoring the results and achievements and evaluating the impact in terms of health coverage and population health status based on a set of health indicators through an improved Health information system and health data management.
- Seeking alternative solutions for cost-effective health services delivery in case the health system capacity is exceeded

3. Overall Sector Target Caseload

Based on core public health vulnerability criteria; boys and girls under 5 years of age, pregnant and lactating women, survivors of SGBV, elderly over 60 years of age, persons with disabilities and mental health conditions, those with acute life-threatening emergencies and people with the most significant group of chronic diseases, are in the greatest need of support and will be prioritised within the sector strategy. The targeted population will include the poorest Lebanese identified through the NPTP as well as Lebanese returnees from Syria, the most vulnerable Syrian *de facto* refugees, and Palestine refugees from Syria. It should be noted that the healthcare needs of the target group will remain high and a significant proportion of these needs may remain unmet. Limited resources mean that the health sector must prioritise and focus on the identified vulnerable groups, estimated at around 10 per cent of the Lebanese population and at least 60 per cent of the Syrian *de facto* refugees.

Over the past year, with funds available from the EU under the instrument for stability, medications for Chronic Diseases (including NCDs, mental conditions, TB) was secured for the MOPH through 430 PHC centers for the treatment of 150,000 of the poorest Lebanese and most vulnerable persons displaced from Syria. Additional funds need to be secured for the same group. The integration of mental health care and psychosocial support was started at PHC level and 45 PHCs were trained on Mental Health Gap, and started providing mental health services; this initiative should be further expanded to cover at least 75 PHC centers.

Health of young people has not received enough emphasis to date and needs to be addressed especially with rising evidence of increase in mental health conditions (including substance abuse) and risk behaviours (poor nutrition, physical inactivity, smoking); a proposed point of entry is the reinforcement of the school health program with its three components (medical screening, health awareness and education, and school health environment).

Prevention and control of outbreak presents a crucial area of intervention; in terms of vaccine preventable diseases, there is need to intensify the routine vaccination , and to introduce new vaccines (Hepatitis A and Pneumococcal vaccine); Early warning and Response system needs also to be further reinforced, with preparedness plans elaborated for the areas most at risk (mainly those with a large number of informal tented settlements), and further development and expansion of the District Health Information system. Hygiene promotion is a cross cutting intervention between health and wash sectors, and will need to be harmonized.

Population cohorts¹

Category	Female	Male	Total (individuals)
Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees	675,000	225,000	900,000
Palestine refugees from Syria	23,625	7,875	31,500
Vulnerable Lebanese & Host Communities	675,000	225,000	62,100
Lebanese Returnees	4,500	1,500	76,085
Palestine refugees in Lebanon	101,250	101,250	202,500

Gateways for service delivery

Category	Number	Modality of implementation/ how the institution is engaged
PHC centers	920 total PHC in the country (of which 435 are in the YMCA network, and of which 200 are in the MOPH network)	PHC Consultations
		Children Vaccinated
		Assessments conducted
		Structures equipped
		Training of health providers
		PHC with quality of services assessed once per year
		Providing information on utilization
Schools	2,000	Schools enrolled in school health program
SDCs	225 CDS across the country of which 57 are supported by UNHCR	PHC consultations
		Structures equipped
		Surveys/assessments conducted
		Training of Health care providers
UNRWA Health care centers	27	PHC Consultations
		Children Vaccinated
		Assessments conducted
		Structures equipped
		Training of health providers
Contracted Hospitals (UNHCR & UNRWA)	66 UNHCR Contracted and UNRWA 18 different than UNHCR ones	SHC Services
		Sentinel sites established
		Structures equipped/rehabilitated
MMUs	23	PHC consultations
		Structures equipped
		Surveys/assessments conducted
		Training of Health care providers
Border Post	1	PHC Consultations

¹ Kindly note that the target figures in the overview sheet don't match the 2,040,000 in the overview sheet for the following reasons:

PHC are consultations not people (1-2 consultation per person)

Vaccinations are doses not people 2 MMR doses per person and 4 doses of polio per person

Nutrition : the sum of people screened for malnutrition ,people undergoing malnutrition management & people receiving micro-nutrient supplements

4. Mainstreaming of Health in other sectors

Health status is closely related to key social determinants of health including socio-economic status, type of shelter/accommodation, living conditions, overcrowding, unemployment and income, access to appropriate WASH conditions, water scarcity, education, sexual and gender based violence and resilience. Harmonization with the social wellbeing activities will optimize health interventions. Health-specific interventions, particularly in terms of referrals to the health sector, and health responses need to be considered in other sectors' activities such as WASH, shelter, education (health promotion), basic needs (winterisation) and protection (Clinical Management of Rape).

The health sector also needs to ensure a coordinated approach with the WASH sector in order to reduce risks of outbreaks and ensure appropriate responses. A harmonized approach in terms of hygiene promotion is to be adopted, with focus on standardized messages and awareness material in addition to considerations with the Basic Assistance group for prioritization of hygiene items. The Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) preparedness and response plan needs to include a clear referral pathway between the health and WASH sectors, preparedness training plan in collaboration with Shelter sector as well, contingency stocks and identification of core activities for the alert and response phases of an AWD outbreak. A strong AWD preparedness plan depends upon a foundation of routine disease monitoring and information sharing mechanism between the two sectors.

5. Partnerships

This Sector is under the leadership of the Ministry of Public Health. It also importantly involves MOSA.

List of Partner Agencies

AMEL	IOCC	PU-AMI	URDA
ANERA	IOM	RI	WHO
ARMADILLA	IRW	UNDP	WVI
CLMC	MAP-UK	UNFPA	
FPSC	Makassed	UNHCR	
Humedica	Makhzoumi	UNICEF	
IMC	Medair	UNRWA	



WASH

Lead agencies: Ministry of Energy and Water, UNHCR & UNICEF

Contact information: Ross Tomlinson TOMLINSO@unhcr.org,
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PEOPLE IN NEED

3,365,000



PEOPLE TARGETED

2,862,291



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

231.4 million



OF PARTNERS

33

GENDER MARKER

1

Humanitarian **\$121.6 m**

Stabilization **\$109.8 m**



SECTOR OUTCOME

OUTCOME 1: Sustainable and gender appropriate access to safe and equitable water is ensured for the target population in sufficient quantities for drinking, cooking, personal and domestic hygiene.

OUTCOME 2: Increase access to improved, sustainable, culturally and gender appropriate sanitation services for target population.

OUTCOME 3: Target populations are aware of key public health risks and are capacitated to adopt good hygiene practices and measures to prevent the deterioration in hygienic conditions and to use and maintain the facilities available.

INDICATORS

Proportion of target population that has access to safe and equitable water in sufficient quantities for drinking, cooking, personal and domestic hygiene

Proportion of target population with increased access to sanitation services that are improved, sustainable, culturally and gender appropriate

Proportion of the target population that are aware of key public health risks and are capacitated to adopt good hygiene practices and measures to prevent the deterioration in hygienic conditions



\$127.4 m



\$82.3 m



\$21.7 m



PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS

- 1: Ensuring safe and equitable access to a sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene.
- 2: Ensuring that the environment in general and specifically the habitat, food production areas, public centres and surroundings of drinking water sources are free from human faecal contamination.
- 3: Water is palatable and of sufficient quality to be drunk and used for cooking and personal and domestic hygiene without causing risk to health.
- 4: Raising awareness of target population of key public health risks and are mobilised to adopt measures to prevent the deterioration in hygienic conditions and to use and maintain the facilities provided
- 5: Strengthen and harmonize national to local level systems in line with the National Water Sector Strategy to increase access to quality water.
- 6: Strengthen and harmonize the systems used by targeted municipalities to increase quality of solid waste services.



FUNDING STATUS

Funding already received for 2015:

\$ 24.3 m

Estimated sector needs for 2016:

\$ 190 m

1. Situation Analysis and context

There is urgent need to move toward more sustainable and cost-effective WASH service delivery. Lebanon's WASH related institutions face numerous challenges in provision and management of services against a massive increase in demand due to the influx. Reform laws have not been fully implemented and responsibilities are scattered and coordination limited. Lebanon is already using two thirds of its available water resources and demand is rising. Wastewater networks are poor in many areas with very low levels of wastewater treatment. In the solid waste sector, waste collection is less than adequate while waste management is very critical; Lebanon has only a few solid waste management facilities that are functioning. As a result, solid waste is often dumped in an unsanitary manner thus posing a public health and environmental threat.

According to the "Lebanon Environmental Assessment of the Syrian Conflict & Priority Interventions, September 2014" report, *de facto* refugees contribute to an increase in wastewater generation between 8 and 14 per cent and it is estimated that demand for water has increased by 8 to 12 per cent by the end of 2014. Pre-crisis, up to 92 per cent of Lebanon's sewage ran untreated into watercourses and the sea and little has improved in the meantime. Decentralized and household sewage systems require frequent and costly emptying services, and run a high risk of groundwater contamination. There are significant water losses due to poor quality networks and high levels of water theft. The incremental annual waste generated by *de facto* refugees is significant and is equivalent to 15.7 per cent of the solid waste generated by Lebanese citizens prior to the crisis; solid waste management is decentralized to the municipality level with limited regulation. The responsible Ministries, Water Establishments (WEs) and Municipalities need a significant capital investment and capacity building to support the implementation of strategies and reforms and to develop plans that ensure reduced impact on the environment and effective, sustainable service provision.

People most affected by the Syrian Crisis have varying access to WASH services largely dependent on their location as defined by geography, administrative area existing services, and shelter type. The majority of persons displaced from Syria (57 per cent) live in rented apartments, houses or small shelter units and are subject to the similar issues as the host population: water scarcity, ambiguous water quality, poor levels of service in many areas and the increased burden on water authorities. Those individuals not living in rented accommodation have little or no access to such services.

Thirty-eight per cent are projected to be living in sub-standard shelters by end 2014 (Shelter Survey, May 2014), ranging from unfinished apartments, unused garages and shops to worksites. Here again, poor water and wastewater services require context specific solutions.

In addition, 17 per cent are projected to live in Informal Settlements and 2 per cent in Collective Shelters (CS) (October Shelter Survey) by end 2014 which often require a comprehensive WASH response that is gender sensitive, ensures safety, is designed with the meaningful participation of the community and includes water supply, latrines, showers, solid waste disposal and drainage management to minimise risks of disease outbreak.

Twenty-eight per cent of persons displaced from Syria in Lebanon do not have access to safe drinking water and 39 per cent of persons displaced from Syria do not have access to sanitation facilities. The situation for Palestine refugees from Syria or Lebanon is generally similar to that for others living in informal settlements and collective shelters: the majority are in overcrowded apartments or houses with need of significant infrastructure rehabilitation or in camps or gatherings that need rehabilitation or extension of services.

The WASH needs of the most affected Lebanese are most acute in the un-serviced or underserved areas, compounded by a deprived socio-economic status and the additional pressures of the mass influx of refugees.

To date, water provision is either by trucking (where there is no supply) or beneficiaries are connected to existing networks or wells; 200,000 beneficiaries have been provided water through water trucking, and about 700,000 people (including local Lebanese) have benefited from support to Water Establishments and communal level infrastructure works. Water quality is ensured through filters, purification tablets and chlorine dosers and training municipal staff. Construction and rehabilitation of latrines and showers (in schools, health centres, etc.) benefited almost 200,000 people taking gender, age and specific needs into consideration.

Approximately 600,000 individuals benefitted from: temporary services for collection, storage, and disposal of wastewater; sewage systems connections; septic systems construction; holding tanks installation and rehabilitation of wastewater collection networks. Solid waste is managed through the provision of collection facilities and support of

municipal collection and disposal services for almost 400,000 people. Hygiene Promotion through WASH committees, training outreach hygiene promoters and linking with community health volunteers, Government departments and community centres (alongside building institutional capacity) has reached about 500,000 beneficiaries to date, including 2013, taking in the specific needs of children and women.

There are many challenges. Funding is insufficient and unreliable for longer-term planning. There is a lack of uniform understanding of WASH needs, nationwide, across all shelter contexts and affected populations. The geographic spread and variance in context complicates response. Services are required to be temporary in informal settlements, making sustainability difficult. Security threats and tensions are increasing and changing and are in some cases linked to large populations displaced from Syria, poor or inadequate WASH services and water scarcity. Pre-crisis water and sanitation infrastructure and services were of poor quality and low coverage rates, and municipalities are frustrated with perceived lack of assistance. Institutions under great pressure and lack of data frustrate coordination efforts.

2. Overview of 2015 Response

The overarching objective of the WASH Sector in Lebanon is to mitigate the risk of WASH related mortality and morbidity through the provision of and access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene to agreed minimum standards for the affected population. A three-fold approach is being adopted to achieve this.

- Firstly, it is essential to include a continued emphasis on short-term emergency interventions, which are typically life-saving and temporary in nature.
- Secondly, it is increasingly necessary to adopt longer-term solutions that focus on sustainability and cost effectiveness, which typically add value to and extend existing service provision.
- Thirdly, continued preparedness and disaster risk management activities are required to be able to respond rapidly and adequately to significant changes in needs such as those arising from a mass influx of refugees or disease outbreak.

Municipalities' capacities should be strengthened, and they should be encouraged to coordinate with organizing committees on waste collection. A long-term strategy that is in line with the current solid waste plan of the Ministry of Environment and Council of Development and Reconstruction that was approved by the Council of Minister and in conjunction with government and international agencies could encourage an effective solid waste management system with goals to reduce, reuse, recycle, and implement environmentally-conscious landfilling. This would be an important complement to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Environment and Municipalities.

Addressing water scarcity and solid waste management needs in particular should align humanitarian interventions to public services and infrastructure development in national systems and programmes. Water supply urgently needs to shift from the current dependency on costly water trucking and private boreholes as water sources. Infrastructure projects are required to improve and extend existing networks to reduce water loss and as much as possible the amount of trucking. Larger-scale projects, which should reduce or replace small-scale activities and benefits both the local community and the *de facto* refugee population simultaneously, reducing tensions between the groups, will be undertaken. An increasing focus on demand management should be ensured through awareness and sensitisation for reusing, reducing and recycling water, using alternative water sources, as well as supporting the implementation of consumption-based tariff systems. As water quality is a concern, partners are increasing their level of quality testing at source, collection point, and household levels both for bacteriological and chemical parameters as appropriate to inform the correct treatment regimen/activity and awareness campaigning.

Excreta management and drainage activities should initially be monitored and maintained in informal settlements and large collective shelters by agencies due to the lack of WASH committees in the settlements. However, an increased emphasis is required to build capacity of, and transfer responsibility to, beneficiaries through gender balanced WASH committees, and other local support systems to ensure sustainable management of facilities and reduce the costs of maintenance and repairs.

As part of ensuring sustainability, local NGOs should be more deeply engaged and funded in case the Syrian crisis continues. De-sludging is an on-going necessity, and dumping sites should ideally be within wastewater treatment facilities; should that not be feasible/available, dumping sites should be better managed for vector and waterborne disease control. Interventions should be closely coordinated with landowners, local communities, Water

Establishments and municipalities to ensure that wastewater and solid waste are managed from the point of production to the point of final disposal in a safe and environmentally responsible manner. Due to the density of settlements, informal settlements and collective shelters have greater need for the establishment of WASH committees and guidance on how to integrate with municipal solid waste disposal systems.

Promotional efforts should focus on more environmentally sustainable solutions, such as water conservation awareness campaigns, controlling usage of groundwater as a primary source, and construction of more appropriate excreta and solid waste management infrastructure, newer approaches of hygiene promotion linked with campaigns about water resource management for urban populations. The Ministry of Environment will continue to focus on environmental significance of the increased population on the fragile Lebanese environment.

3. Overall Sector Target Caseload

The institutions, including the Ministries, CDR, Water Establishments and Municipalities, which are responsible for policy, regulation and service provision relating to water, wastewater and solid waste, require technical support, capacity development and assistance to cope with the increased demands and to ensure implementation of strategies and necessary reforms.

The most vulnerable Lebanese are those living beyond Water Establishment or municipal water and wastewater networks. These locations overlap with the poorest Lebanese populations in rural and urban settings. Lebanese returnees have similar concerns of water scarcity and overburdening of services, while those living in informal centres, collective shelters or sub-standard shelter units have more urgent needs.

Persons displaced from Syria living in informal centres, collective shelters, and sub-standard shelter units have the greatest needs. Where they have no services (e.g. 30 per cent have no access to drinking water and 40 per cent have no access to improved latrines), they need the support to install basic facilities and thereafter for service delivery of daily water supply, frequent de-sludging and increasingly autonomous management of services.

Palestine Refugees from Syria are in need of significant WASH support. Prior to the crisis, Palestinian camps and gatherings were overcrowded with low levels of WASH services. The increase in population has brought additional pressure on water supply sources and distribution networks, sewerage and drainage systems, as well as solid waste management operations – all contributing to deteriorating hygiene conditions.

Due to the nature of WASH service provision the sector prioritises geographical locations with the highest concentration of affected people and with no/poor water and wastewater services.

In addition to this; WASH needs and the corresponding response are prioritised according to the type of shelter/context, where affected persons are accommodated, in the following order: informal centres, collective shelters, sub-standard shelter and apartments or houses.

Finally, the sector prioritises vulnerable groups, households and individuals (i.e. children, newly arrived *de facto* refugees, female/child headed households, elderly or disabled persons and minors) using various vulnerability criteria.

Population cohorts

Category	Total
Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees	1,300,000
Palestine refugees from Syria	38,291
Vulnerable Lebanese	1,300,000
Lebanese Returnees	34,000
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon	190,000

Gateways for service delivery

Category	Number	Modality of implementation/ how the institution is engaged
Institutions (Schools, PHCs, SDCs, etc.)	~200	Permanent services
Municipalities & Unions of Municipalities	286	Capacity building / technical support
Water Establishments & Litani River Authority	5	Capacity building / technical support
Informal Settlements	~1,500	Temporary service provision
Collective Shelters	~300	Temporary to permanent services
Unfinished houses (incl. garages, worksites and single room structures)	Pending assessment	Temporary to permanent services
Apartments, houses and small shelter units	Pending assessment	Permanent services
Palestine Camps	12	Permanent services
Palestine Gatherings	42	Temporary to permanent services
National government ministries and offices.	2	Capacity building / technical support

4) Mainstreaming of WASH related disease risk reduction, Hygiene Promotion, Social Stability, and Shelter Improvement:

- 1. Education/Health:** Addressing water scarcity and solid waste management needs in particular should align humanitarian interventions to public services and infrastructure development in national systems and programmes. A greater focus on sustainable solutions such as support to national and local level public entities in order to strengthen and harmonize systems (water management, wastewater management, solid waste management), repair, augmentation or construction of water and sanitation infrastructure in line with Government priorities and plans will benefit the most vulnerable groups and the wider community at the same time thus reducing competition for resources and promoting social stability.
- 2. Education:** Improved access to segregated toilets/latrines and shower areas will support efforts against sexual gender-based violence under protection. Child protection is further strengthened by hygiene promotion, rehabilitation of WASH facilities in public schools in coordination with the Education sector.
- 3. Health:** Coordination between Health and WASH agencies needs increased attention to maximise risk reduction of WASH related disease outbreaks. Both sectors are working together to ensure vulnerable populations are aware of health risks and maintain good hygiene practices and environment. Development of more systematic referral pathways between Health and WASH staff, preparedness and response training, routine disease monitoring and information-sharing mechanisms, maintaining contingency stocks, and identification of core activities for the alert and response phases of an Acute Water Diarrhoea outbreak are some of the core joint activities.
- 4. Health and Basic Assistance:** Hygiene promotion activities are closely linked with the Health and Basic Assistance sectors. Proper hygiene habits and sanitary conditions reduce the potential of disease and therefore the need for reactive and costly health interventions. Hygiene promotion should be mandatory for distribution of hygiene kits for beneficiaries to understand the importance and proper use of items. Incorporation of hygiene promotion in association with market-based interventions for ensuring access to hygiene items is required and creative ways of achieving this need to be developed jointly.

5. **Shelter:** Shelter concerns tied to WASH activities include storm drainage and flood risk mitigation measures in low-lying and flood-prone settlement areas. Specifically, waterproofing and elevating latrines and their wastewater storage facilities have been undertaken where critical. Generally, Shelter and WASH sectors should strive for better combined planning and implementation on any new sites and development of specific methodologies and standards for achieving effective WASH standards in sub-standard shelter units.
6. **Protection WASH:** activities will aim to ensure the protection of women and children is considered in the design of facilities.

4. Partnership

This Sector is under the leadership of the Ministry of Energy and Water.

List of Partner Agencies

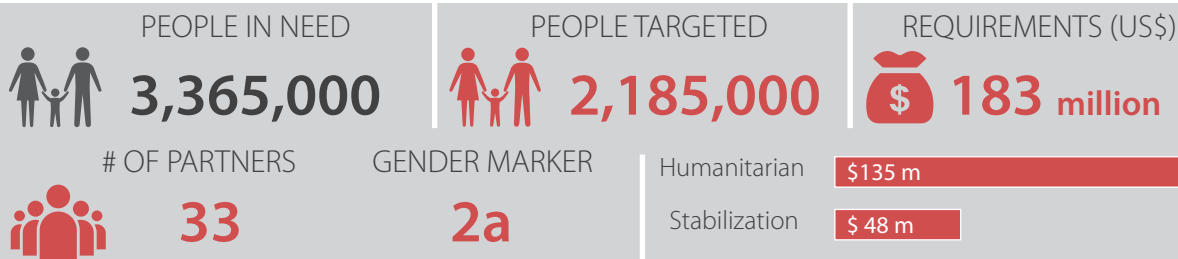
ACF	CONCERN	Makhzoumi	Safadi Foundation	UNHCR
ACTED	COOPI	Medair Lebanon	Save the Children International	UNICEF
ANERA	GVC Lebanon	Mercy Corps	SI	UNRWA
AVSI	Intersos	Mercy USA	SIF	URDA
CARE	IOCC	NRC	Solidar Suisse	WVI
CISP - Lebanon	IR Lebanon	OXFAM	UNDP	
CLMC Lebanon	Leb Relief	PU-AMI	UNHABITAT	



PROTECTION

Lead agencies: Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), UNHCR, UNICEF & UNFPA

Contact information: David Welin welin@unhcr.org, Layal Sarrouh lsarrouh@unicef.org, Wencke Gelinck gelinck@unfpa.org



SECTOR OUTCOME

OUTCOME 1: Persons displaced from Syria enjoy access to justice and legal stay

OUTCOME 2: Communities are empowered to identify, prevent and respond to protection risks

OUTCOME 3: Basic rights and access to services is ensured and durable solutions realized

OUTCOME 4: The risks and consequences of SGBV are reduced and access to quality services is improved

OUTCOME 5: Vulnerable boys and girls are protected from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect through equitable access to quality child protection services, systems and policies

INDICATORS

% of persons displaced from Syria who hold legal stay documentation

% of total referrals for protection interventions that are coming from community-based management and volunteer structures

% decrease in protection violations against persons displaced from Syria

% of survivors reporting receiving quality case management and specialized services

of children who receives specialized child protection services

% of children in targeted child protection programmes reported to be showing and increase in psycho-social well being



\$ 15.6 m



\$ 41.9 m



\$ 54.4 m



\$ 27.7 m



\$ 43.4 m



PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS

- 1: Ensuring unhindered access to legal stay and civil documentation, as per Lebanese laws and regulation, and increasing legal awareness of documentation.
- 2: Improving identification of - and access to prevention and response services for - children survivors of violence, exploitation and abuse
- 3: Ensuring safe identification and referral for SGBV survivors, access to quality response services and support to community based safety nets to prevent and mitigate risks of SGBV
- 4: Addressing issues related to accommodation, including rent related security of tenure, as per Lebanese legislation
- 5: Security of the person - including security from violence, arbitrary detention, exploitation and explosive ordinances – as well as prevention of discrimination
- 6: Strengthening national systems including Social Development Centers and Community Development Centers to provide holistic and quality services for women and girls, men and boys



FUNDING STATUS

Funding already received for 2015: \$ 16.3 m

Estimated sector needs for 2016: \$ 171.3 m

1. Situation Analysis and Context

By early October 2014, Lebanon hosted over 1,130,000 Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees, 80 per cent of these are women and children, and over half are boys and girls. Assessments indicate that almost three out of four households include at least one person with specific needs.¹

Furthermore, there have been 42,000 Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) recorded in Lebanon. Around half are living in existing Palestinian refugee camps and in so-called gatherings. The population of Palestine refugees who resided in Lebanon already prior to the Syria conflict number around 270,000 persons.

Lebanon, neither a State party to the 1951 Refugee Convention nor its 1967 Protocol, has played a positive role in ensuring protection of *de facto* refugees from Syria, in particular by upholding the principle of *non-refoulement*, and continues to be active in the coordination of protection activities.

While Lebanon generously maintained open borders during the first years of the Syrian conflict, entry into Lebanon from Syria has become increasingly more difficult, especially since mid-2014. This has resulted in a significant reduction in admissions of PRS and *de facto* refugees. The Government is soon to announce its border policy and has consulted on possible humanitarian exceptions that would allow admission of certain individuals based on defined humanitarian needs.

Legal stay in Lebanon is recognised through the possession of residency documents. Upon initial entry to Lebanon, Syrian nationals receive a residency permit valid for six months, renewable free of charge for an additional six months. Thereafter renewal is made upon payment of \$200 for persons 15 years of age and older. In an effort to address the fact that the residency cards had lapsed, including by those who were unable to pay the renewal fee, the Government of Lebanon in August waived the renewal fee (and regularisation fine) for Syrians and Palestine refugees resident in Lebanon until December 2014. This has enabled many tens of thousands to renew their residency permits.

Lack of legal residency status constricts the freedom of movement of *de facto* refugees and thus, their access to basic services, assistance and income-earning opportunities. Without proof of legal status, they may also be at risk of arrest and detention. Lack of legal status also creates barriers to obtaining civil status documentation, most notably birth registration, which may create heightened risks of statelessness, and prevent children born in Lebanon of Syrian parents from being able to accompany them to Syria when return is possible. The same barriers may prevent persons displaced from Syria from obtaining marriage, divorce and death certificates, with implications regarding legal guardianship over children and inheritance rights, including upon return to Syria. This, in combination with a lack of access to legal remedies, increases vulnerability to abuse of persons displaced from Syria, particularly for women and children. Protection partners, and Government authorities are working together to address these concerns.

Serious breaches of Lebanese territory and the taking of Lebanese security personal hostage by Syrian armed groups, led to enhanced security measures throughout Lebanon. These are seen as important to safeguard Lebanon and all its residents from greater insecurity and violence. Security measures affect Lebanese, Syrians and Palestinians alike. Some measures have focused on sensitive areas including informal settlements and collective shelters where over 30% of *de facto* refugees reside. Notices to move premises in these and other areas have affected some 10,000 *de facto* refugees – and protection and shelter partners continue to try and find alternative accommodation, which is increasingly scarce.

Syrian, Lebanese and Palestinian women and children are disproportionately affected by sexual- and gender-based violence (SGBV). Recent assessments confirm that domestic violence, sexual harassment and exploitation, as well as forced/early marriage, remain the main protection concerns for women and adolescent girls.² Unaccompanied girls, single heads of households, child mothers/spouses, and women/girls living with disabilities are particularly exposed to such risks. According to a recent regional report on the situation of women and girls affected by the Syrian crisis, restriction on mobility, especially in urban areas, limit women and girls' ability to access services provided by the

¹ Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR), WFP, 2014.

² IRC regional report September 2014 Are We Listening? Acting on Our Commitment to Women and Girls Affected by the Syrian Conflict. UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, Save the Children, 2014 "Situation Analysis of Youth in Lebanon Affected by the Syrian Crisis"

government and/or humanitarian partners. Women and girls are also far less likely to participate in social and economic activities, restricting their ability to ease the financial burden of their families³.

Recent studies show a rise in negative feelings and coping strategies among displaced youth and adolescents, including hopelessness and anger. Feelings of isolation and insecurity are particularly affecting women and adolescent girls and boys. According to this recent regional report, one in three women said that they left the house never, rarely or only when necessary due to unfamiliarity, insecurity and increase responsibilities⁴.

Some 87 per cent of assisted SGBV survivors are females, while one out of four reported incidents related to sexual violence, including rape.⁵ Physical assault represents almost half of the reported cases, with an overwhelming dominance of intimate partner violence. The 2014 SGBV information management system's trends also reveal that compared to 2013, an increasing number of individuals are repeatedly subjected to emotional abuse.⁶

Between January and October 2014, more than 4,407 Lebanese, Syrian, and Palestinian children were individually assisted, including psycho-social support, emergency care arrangement and reunification. Additionally, through initiatives launched in partnership with the government, civil society organizations, the UN and University Saint Joseph, more than 1,300 social workers and case workers, including government staff, benefited from training and coaching to improve the quality of services. From January to October 2014, over 335,651 children, including adolescents and youth, and over 126,406 caregivers benefited from other psychosocial support activities.

According to participatory assessments conducted with persons displaced from Syria, men and boys report experiencing stress and feeling powerless because of their inability to fulfill traditional roles as family providers and protectors. Moreover, approximately 17 per cent of those who accessed safe space and 13 per cent of assisted survivors of violence in 2014 were men and boys.

The deteriorating socio-economic situation, coupled with limited access to education, has resulted in an increase of reported cases of child labor and child marriage. The breakdown of community protection mechanisms due to the displacement also places children and caregivers at greater risk of violence. Tensions between communities displaced from Syria and host communities are worsening, with children emulating the discriminatory attitudes they witness. This is exacerbated by perceptions of unequal support for increasingly vulnerable host communities, and strained public services.

³ Ibid.

⁴ UNHCR 2014 "Women Alone. The fight for survival by Syria's refugee women"

⁵ Analysis based on the 2013-2014 GBVIMS reports.

⁶ Ibid.

2. Overview of 2015 Response

The protection space in Lebanon is shrinking as tolerance for the presence of persons displaced from Syria decreases.

Against this backdrop, in 2015, the protection strategy will prioritize the following:

- ✓ Access to registration for *de facto* refugees and assistance;
- ✓ Facilitating access of persons displaced from Syria to civil documentation, as per Lebanese laws and regulations, and in view of requirements for their repatriation*;
- ✓ Access to information on available services, including increased legal awareness;
- ✓ Improved identification and access to prevention and response services for children and women at risk of violence and survivors of violence, including of SGBV, exploitation and abuse;
- ✓ Awareness of rights (access to justice and legal stay and promotion of durable solutions outside Lebanon);
- ✓ Addressing issues related to accommodation, including rental-related tenure security;
- ✓ Security of the person - including security from violence, arbitrary detention, exploitation and explosive ordnances – as well as prevention of discrimination.

* As noted during the Berlin Conference on the Syrian Refugee Situation, in which the Government of Lebanon was represented, “a comprehensive political solution to the conflict in Syria would create an ideal condition for repatriation, while recognizing that conditions for return in safety may precede such a solution. Participants will strive to support efforts leading towards the durable solution of repatriation, abiding by the principle of non-refoulement.” Declaration, Berlin Conference on the Syrian Refugee Situation, Supporting Stability in the Region, 28 October 2014, Auswärtiges Amt, Berlin.

Protection activities and interventions on behalf of the most vulnerable persons in Lebanon will continue to prevent and respond to immediate protection threats, provide remedies to victims of violations and create systems and an environment where rights are respected and fulfilled. Local NGOs, public actors, vulnerable communities and persons displaced from Syria will be further capacitated to identify protection risks and victims and to address their own protection needs when possible.

In order to ensure sustainability, protection interventions will increasingly use existing public systems to address the needs of both vulnerable communities and persons displaced from Syria; align activities with national plans, such as the National Social Development Strategy and MOSA’s National Plan to Safeguard Children and Women in Lebanon; support systems-building over individual interventions; further integrate and harmonize protection outreach, identification and response activities; and increasingly emphasize community-based approaches, through which communities are empowered to identify, prevent and respond to their protection concerns.

In the spirit of Lebanon’s continued commitment to the principle of non-*refoulement* and with full respect to its sovereign rights and responsibilities, the Government of Lebanon is devising a set of criteria for admission to the territory. This is part of a broader consultative process and includes plans to enhance border processes with the assistance of donors and specialized partners. Enhancing border processes includes technical and institutional support to the General Directorate of General Security, both at border points and renewal centres throughout Lebanon, regarding movements to and from Syria and residency in Lebanon.

Legal stay, regularization and renewal of residency documentation will continue to require legal awareness campaigns, individual counseling and representation by legal partners. Registration and verification of *de facto* refugees will be sustained in line with Government policies, providing opportunities to identify persons with specific needs and collect and update information on all Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees.

Barriers to civil status documentation, in particular lack of information on procedures, will be addressed through awareness-raising and mass information, as well as individual legal counseling and direct support. In addition, institutional support will be provided to authorities involved in civil registration at local and national levels.

In light of the protection developments in the country, shelter partners will also be involved with the protection response in respect to accommodation and rental-related tenure security.

Activities of outreach volunteers, protection field monitors and other community initiatives will be further integrated to provide analysis and insight into protection risks and trends, as well as refer persons in need of immediate support. Response mechanisms will also be increasingly integrated at the community, local and national levels through dialogue with local communities, proposals for community-based solutions and provision of assistance to service providers.

An integral part of the community-based protection strategy is the support that will be provided to Community Development Centers (CDCs) and Social Development Centers (SDCs), which serve as platforms for the delivery of protection services for local community members and persons displaced from Syria. By involving community members in the design and delivery of the activities, whether through committees, youth clubs or structured consultations, communities will be empowered to identify and respond to protection risks.

Lebanese returnees from Syria represent a largely under-assisted and less visible group. These families, estimated at around 20,000 persons (as of September 2014), had mostly been living in Syria for decades before fleeing the conflict. Their situation is difficult as most returned with few belongings, are underemployed and often reside in substandard shelters. Accordingly, recording and profiling Lebanese returnees will remain a priority.

Current SGBV and Child Protection interventions will be further developed and expanded to fall within the framework of the MoSA National Plan to Safeguard Children and Women in Lebanon.

SGBV interventions will be progressively expanded from emergency response to longer term programming, along the following main axes:

- Survivors and women at risk will continue to have access to safe spaces where psycho-social, medical and legal services will be provided. Survivors' choice will remain the paramount principle of the provision of services. In 2014, on average 130 women and girls accessed such spaces every day (40 per cent of which were below 18). In 2015, mobile outreach and services will complement this approach to reach remote areas- especially needed given the increasing restrictions on movements of women and adolescent girls. Survivors of SGBV at immediate risk will continue to have access to safe shelter and legal counselling. Programmes will ensure facilities and services are accessible to girls and boys. The SGBV sector will work closely with all other sectors, in particular education, child protection, WASH and livelihoods, to ensure risk mitigation measures are included in their strategies and standard tools will be developed to ensure equal access of women and girls, men and boys to services and facilities.⁷
- Communities and local leaders and authorities will be supported to address the root causes of SGBV within host and refugee communities. Through awareness raising campaigns, peer and community networks will be strengthened. Men and boys will be engaged as agents of change. This will be achieved through a combined approach of awareness raising, training, establishment of peer and community networks, community based safety planning.
- Men and boys will be engaged as agents of change through the development of tailored programmes which includes, amongst other, capacity building in mobilizing their peers and communication to promote positive changes to traditional behaviours leading to SGBV and gender inequality.
- In 2015, the approach to SGBV capacity building will aim to transfer knowledge, define standard tools and provide on the job support to social workers and specialized service providers, including medical and legal providers. Frontline responders and communities will be capacitated to identify survivors, provide services and ensure the participation of women and girls, men and boys in the design of their programmes. The sector will also engage with MoPH to develop a protocol on the clinical management of rape, and medical care for survivors. SDCs and community-based organizations will be further supported to provide child- and adolescent-friendly services and safe spaces for women and girls.

The existing national child protection system will be strengthened at central and local level to ensure that the immediate needs of vulnerable communities and persons displaced from Syria are met in an equitable manner. Five priorities have been identified:

⁷ In line with IASC 2005 Guidelines for GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Settings "All humanitarian personnel should therefore assume and believe that GBV, and in particular sexual violence, is taking place and is a serious and life-threatening protection issue, regardless of the presence or absence of concrete and reliable evidence"

- Prevention of violations through psycho-social support for children and caregivers, including outreach
- Response to violations through access management including access to specialized services
- Strengthening of national policy and legal framework through the continued development and implementation of practical guidance to ensure delivery of quality services in line with international standards
- Capacity building of local actors, NGOs and institutions on established child protection standards will continue through the existing national coaching program
- Mainstreaming of child protection in other sectors such as health and education

Generation of knowledge and data will continue to inform high level policy discussions and child protection programming to ensure the needs are met.

A significant focus of the child protection strategy is to systematize its engagement and support to national authorities and civil society at central and local levels to ensure that the most vulnerable children, women and families, have access to a core package of family care/support services. This package which will be delivered through SDCs and Family Support Networks (FSNs); it includes psychosocial support services through child and adolescent friendly services and safe spaces for women and girls including life skills education, assistance to survivors of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect, support to parents and families through day care centers and parenting classes, information on access to basic and specialized services including health, education and protection and in coordination with MOPH immunization and medical consultation. This engagement is defined in MOSA's *National Plan to Safeguard Children and Women in Lebanon*.

The sector will engage more systematically with the education sector to ensure that public schools and other learning spaces provide a protective environment for children and adolescents.

A significant focus of child protection sector will be on programming for adolescent girls and boys to strengthen their resilience, especially for those who dropped out of schools, in order to reduce and prevent exposure to at-risk behaviour, child labour, forced recruitment and child marriage.

Prevention through psychosocial support programmes for boys, girls and caregivers will continue to be a priority, not only to respond to needs but also to mitigate the impact of violence and building resilience of children and their caregivers and to prevent dangerous behaviours and further violence within the family and in the community.

Building capacity and awareness among sectors regarding their role in preventing and responding to child protection is critical. The sector will focus more particularly on education and continue to build on its work with the education sector as well as with MOSA and MEHE.

The sector will continue provision of services for individual cases, including through strengthening the capacities of social workers, case workers, and line ministries. Case management and specialised services will contribute to address child labour, child marriage, and will be a primary intervention in supporting unaccompanied minors and separated children. To support case management programme the sector will work on developing and implementing child protection information management system. It includes establishing alternative and emergency care options for children in need. High-level policy discussions on shifting from reliance on institutional care arrangements to family based care arrangements will continue to be a priority. Working with children, caregivers, families and communities at large is crucial to complement the support to institutions and create a safer environment for children.

Child protection will work with other sectors, such as health and education, to ensure that public schools and other learning spaces provide a protective environment for children and adolescents. These efforts are undertaken in close coordination with MoSA and MEHE. Child protection sector will provide programming to strengthen the resilience of adolescent girls and boys, especially for those who have dropped out of schools. These programmes will aim to reduce and prevent exposure to at-risk behaviour, child labour, forced recruitment and child marriage.

3. Overall Sector Target Caseload

Population cohorts

Category	Female	Male	Total
Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees	788,000	712,000	1,500,000
Palestine refugees from Syria	22,700	22,300	45,000
Vulnerable Lebanese	220,000	100,000	320,000
Lebanese Returnees	24,900	25,100	50,000
Palestine refugees from Lebanon	143,100	126,900	270,000

Gateways for service delivery

Category	Number	Modality of implementation/ how the institution is engaged
Municipalities	108	In kind / capacity building
SDCs	76	In kind / capacity building
Community Centres (includes safe spaces and mobile outreach)	110	In kind / capacity building
Civil society actors/ community based organizations	35	In kind / capacity building
Universities and other academic institutions	3	Capacity building
National government ministries and offices.	6	In kind / capacity building
Border posts	5	In kind / capacity building
Health Facilities	58	In kind / capacity building
Palestinian camps	12	In kind / capacity building
Palestinian gatherings	200	In kind / capacity building
Informal settlements	300	In kind / capacity building

While registration will target all new arrivals, protection interventions will primarily target persons with specific needs, including:

- Persons with immediate legal or physical protection needs, such as persons at immediate risk of arbitrary detention or forcible return, or persons facing a threat to life, safety or other fundamental human rights
- Women and girls at risk
- Survivors of violence or torture
- Older persons at risk
- Persons with disabilities or medical needs
- Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons
- Children and adolescents at risk

Three types of institutions will be targeted for institutional support and capacity building, namely:

- Government institutions that manage the border or issue civil and legal stay documentation, for example GSO, ISF, LAF and the Personal Status Department;
- Local civil society actors; and,
- Community Development Centres and Social Development Centres.

These types of institutions are targeted to ensure sustainability. Services provided by the institutions will benefit vulnerable communities, including persons displaced from Syria.

SGBV and child protection, prevention and response services are open to all population groups, be they Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees, Palestine refugees from Syria or in Lebanon, or vulnerable and Lebanese returnees, as well as migrant workers. Furthermore, the national law 422, which establishes the national child protection system, applies to all children.

In 2015, the child protection sector will remain focused on adolescent girls and boys, including girls who are married or at risk of marriage; out-of-school, and separated or unaccompanied children and adolescents and child headed households.

4. Mainstreaming of Protection

In 2015, Protection will be further mainstreamed into all other sectors. Key mainstreaming areas for the Protection sector are as follows:

1. **Shelter** assistance will continue to prioritize assistance by protection criteria. This is informed by the specific needs of families. Standardized lease agreements will pay due consideration to rights and obligations of landlords and tenants.
2. **Basic assistance and food security:** Persons with specific needs who are also economically vulnerable will benefit from market-based interventions and receive food assistance.
3. **Social stability:** Community conflict mitigation mechanisms will lessen tensions between host and refugee communities, reducing the likelihood of some protection incidents.
4. **Education:** Through joint information initiatives and other interventions, education actors will work to identify and address barriers that prevent adolescent girls from accessing formal and non-formal education, such as forced/early marriage. Links between psychosocial support interventions and education will be strengthened, and out-of-school children will be referred to education actors for formal and non-formal learning opportunities.
5. **Livelihoods:** – Women and girls will benefit from culturally-adapted opportunities to become self-reliant.
6. **Health** and SGBV will continue to work closely to support health facilities in providing appropriate medical treatment for survivors. Medical personnel will be trained on the clinical management of rape, and all medical and non-medical personnel will be trained to ensure the confidentiality, safety and respect of survivors receiving treatment.

5. Partnerships

This Sector is under the leadership of the Ministry of Social Affairs.

List of Partner Agencies

ABAAD	Intersos	Mercy Corps	Save the Children	UNICEF
ActionAid	IOM	NRC	SOS Village	UNRWA
CLMC Lebanon	IR Lebanon	OXFAM	Terres des Hommes – Italia	WCH
CONCERN	IRC	PU-AMI	Terres des Hommes - Lebanon	WRF
DRC	MAG	RET	UNFPA	WVI
HI	Makhzoumi	RI	UNHABITAT	
International Alert	MAP	Safadi Foundation	UNHCR	



SOCIAL STABILITY

Lead agencies: Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), UNDP & UNHCR

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COMMUNITIES IN NEED



242

OF PARTNERS



27

COMMUNITIES TARGETED



242

GENDER MARKER

1

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



157.3 million

Humanitarian \$16.5 m

Stabilization \$140.8 m



SECTOR OUTCOME

OUTCOME:

Strengthen communities and institutions ability to mitigate tensions and prevent conflict, and inform the overall response on the evolution of tensions.

INDICATORS

level of tension between communities targeted by partners

violent/conflict incidents in targeted communities

of communities with functioning conflict mitigation mechanisms

local institutions engaged in participatory processes (30% women participation)

% of LCRP partners who mainstream conflict-sensitivity in their work and are informed on conflict/tension trends



\$157.3 m



PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS

- 1: Establish community conflict mitigation mechanisms involving and training key change agents, including capacitating women community representatives
- 2: Engage of youth-at-risk in peacebuilding and civic education initiatives
- 3: Support local institutions to mitigate tensions through host community-led participatory processes, capacity-building, and implementation of priority municipal/local service delivery projects
- 4: Mainstream conflict-sensitivity in the response by providing conflict analysis and capacity building on conflict-sensitive programming



FUNDING STATUS

Funding already received for 2015:

\$ 18 m

Estimated sector needs for 2016:

\$ 160 m

1. Situation Analysis and context

Sectarian divides in Lebanon pre-date the demographic, security and economic shocks from the Syria crisis. Four years into the crisis, these divides may have been reinforced by the spill over effects of the conflict. In addition, as the displacement prolongs, positive attitudes towards persons displaced from Syria are slowly eroding and tensions are increasingly apparent at the community level. The main sources of tension between host communities and persons displaced from Syria relate to the increased pressure on access to basic services, natural resources and competition for livelihood opportunities.

While both host communities and persons displaced from Syria are found to be generally conflict-averse, and instances of violence remain limited, recent assessments show a high level of tensions between them.¹ There are emerging concerns over the possibility of further polarization and the potential for violence, particularly among young males.

Local institutions and particularly municipalities are at the forefront of the crisis to deal with the presence of persons displaced from Syria, provide basic services and maintain social well-being. Yet most are small and lack capacity, resources, staff, and support from central level institutions to cope effectively with a sudden increase of population, tension, and demand for services on their territory.² While access to services was already weak prior to the crisis, particularly in Akkar and North Bekaa, the crisis and the presence of displaced Syrians has mostly had an impact on the access to water supply, waste water management solid waste management, electricity and health,³ which is fuelling local tensions.

Although social well-being was identified as a key inter-sectoral priority of the response, the allocated funding has remained low. The sector has been efficient in supporting the immediate needs of host communities by implementing over 246 Community Support Projects in the first nine months of 2014, but other activities specifically aimed at mitigating tensions were limited. Conflict mitigation mechanisms were only set up in 16 communities and 833 individual 'change agents'⁴ were trained.⁵ The social stability sector is increasingly building the capacity of municipalities to identify the priority needs of host communities and take charge of the local services delivery projects. 49 municipalities received support in participatory planning processes.

The prejudice between communities limits the ability of partners to bring members from different communities in shared spaces and engage them in joint activities, while efforts to build conflict mitigation mechanisms cannot deliver results through short-term projects alone. Finally, the work of the sector and its targeting have also been limited by the lack of available data and assessment on the vulnerability of host communities and on the capacity of local institutions.

2. Overview of 2015 Response

In Lebanon, where displaced Syrian refugees and Palestine refugees from Syria are living within host communities throughout the country, there is a need for a social stability sector with dedicated capacity to prevent tensions from resulting in violence. The sector contributes significantly to stabilization by building the capacity of communities and institutions to mitigate tensions and prevent conflict, in line with the government Stabilization Roadmap,⁶ and by informing the overall response with analysis and tools for conflict-sensitive programming. The strategy will strengthened its efforts towards a comprehensive set of interventions at local and national level which emphasize institution building to tackle both the expression of conflict and causes of community tensions. Displaced Syrians will benefit from the overall sector's efforts to reduce tensions without promoting their integration. The sector will also address tensions and risks of conflicts between host communities.

¹ Harb and Saad (2014), Social Cohesion and CLI assessment – Save the Children Report, p.33; Search for Common Ground, Dialogue and Local Response Mechanisms to Conflict between Host Communities and Syrian Refugees in Lebanon, 2014, p.32.

² Mercy Corps, Policy Brief, Engaging Municipalities in the Response to the Syria Refugee Crisis in Lebanon, March 2014, p.10-14

³ REACH-OCHA- Informing targeted host community programming in Lebanon, August 2014. Access to services is particularly limited for women-headed households and for the increasing number of displaced Syrians living in sub-standard shelters, and in Palestinian camps and gatherings, which are increasingly overcrowded and rely on service provision by UNRWA as opposed to government institutions.

⁴ Change agents are individuals with influence in their community who are willing to take an active role to enhance social stability by mediating tensions, addressing misperceptions and mitigating conflict, and receive trainings to do so.

⁵ These change agents were primarily youth -561. 142 women (17 per cent of total) were trained as change agents.

⁶ Social stability is an important element of Track 1 (p.8-9) and 2 (p.14) of the stabilization roadmap, which also emphasizes the need to support municipalities to reduce communal tensions and enhance social stability (p.10)

The sector strategy is based on a four-pronged approach:

Firstly, the sector will continue to build the capacity of local communities to deal peacefully with tensions by setting up local peace building mechanisms and initiatives at the community level, particularly targeting youth-at-risk.⁷ Local civil society has a key role to play in this respect and will increasingly take charge of implementing and linking such projects together.

Secondly, the sector will strengthen the role key national institutions play to mitigate tensions. Programs with the Ministries of Social Affairs (MOSA) and Interior and Municipalities will be prioritized. MOSA is already engaged in the work of the sector and has endorsed the participatory planning approach “*Maps of Risks and Resources*” in 100 municipalities. The sector will engage with law enforcement and security institutions to promote social well-being when responding and dealing with crisis and tensions. Media and national civil society organizations will be supported in conducting initiatives to mitigate tensions.

Thirdly, the sector will focus more on supporting local institutions⁸ to play a lead role in promoting social well-being. This builds on findings that a strong local government performance significantly reduces the risk of community violence.⁹ Sector partners have extensive experience working with municipalities since before the crisis. They will promote inclusive participatory processes for local institutions to reach out to host communities to identify priority needs and sources of tension.¹⁰ Local institutions’ operational capacity will be strengthened in areas such as strategic planning, identification and mobilization of funding sources, project management, coordination, and managing links with the national level. Municipalities will be supported financially to implement priority service delivery projects that directly address sources of tension. This will enable local institutions to assume a lead role in responding to tensions and priority community needs. The support provided by the sector to municipal/local service delivery will specifically aim at filling gaps not covered by other sectors’ support to basic services, such as WASH, education or health. Based on this extensive work with local institutions, the social stability sector will lead on the coordination of activities with municipalities and fill this important gap.

Lastly, the sector will increase the overall impact of the response on social well-being by facilitating other sectors’ vital contribution in conflict-sensitive programming and targeting of areas of tension. The sector will play an early warning role in conflict and tension analysis, strengthen the coordination of the sector at the regional level and increasingly involve local NGOs and provide training to partners on conflict sensitivity. Dialogue will be initiated with UNSCOL and UNIFIL to ensure complementarity and coherence.

3. Overall Sector Target Caseload

Category	Number	Modality of implementation/ how the institution is engaged
Municipalities	200	Capacity building and support to service delivery
Union of Municipalities	12	Capacity building and support to service delivery
SDCs	38	Capacity building and support to service delivery
Civil society actors, including Community-Based-Organizations.	550	Capacity building
National government ministries and offices.	7	Capacity building
Media institutions	20	Capacity building and advocacy

Interventions of the sector are integrally focused on working through community, local and national institutions and civil society organizations to have an effective and lasting impact. The sector will target all communities living in the

⁷ UNFPA and al, Situation Analysis of Youth in Lebanon affected by the Syrian Crisis, April 2014, p.31

⁸ Municipalities, Unions of Municipalities, Social Development Centers, Committees in Palestinian camps and gatherings.

⁹ Mercy Corps, *ibid*, p.4, Search for Common Ground, Dialogue and Local Response Mechanisms to Conflict between Host Communities and Syrian Refugees in Lebanon, 2014, p.10

¹⁰ The sector has developed draft guidelines on conducting participatory processes at the local level, based on best practices and lessons learnt from partners, and including a specific focus on involving women in such processes.

242 cadastres classified as most vulnerable. The sector will focus on capacity building of systems and institutions, involving officials, civil society representatives and individuals playing an influential role at the community level, rather than vulnerable individuals at large. The interventions of the sector will be based on thorough analysis of each local context to determine the best approach and entry point to each community, aiming at putting local NGOs and institutions in the lead role. The sector will keep a particular focus on involving vulnerable youth in initiatives. All interventions should aim at ensuring a strong participation of women in the different structures/committees established.

The sector will prioritize areas where tensions are high, with stretched capacity of local authorities, and limited access to basic services. Recent assessments reviewed through the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment as well as inputs from partners and data on security incidents suggest that priority areas for interventions include North and Central Bekaa, Wadi Khaled, Sahel Akkar, and increasingly suburban areas of main cities (Beirut, Tripoli, Tyr and Saida). However, this list will need to be refined as more structured data and assessment on violent incidents and conflict becomes available. In the first half of 2015 detailed assessments on the needs and capacity of municipalities and local institutions located in the most vulnerable cadastres will be carried out.

4. Mainstreaming of gender, youth at risk, protection, livelihoods, and work with municipalities

1. **Protection:** Social stability partners will also need to develop strong links with protection partners, to ensure synergies between community-focused and individual-focused interventions.
2. **Livelihoods:** There is a strong case for coherent and collaborative action of the social stability sector and the livelihoods sector to have the strongest multiplier effect.
3. **Cross-sector working:** Increased coordination with other sectors working at the municipal level is essential. The social stability sector will make every effort to achieve a joined-up approach to capacity building of local institutions through analysis and coordination at the local level. Social stability partners can help to identify priority projects that would contribute to improving social well-being and could be implemented by other sectors. This is particularly the case for support to basic services delivery, which will need to be coordinated closely with the health, WASH, education and protection sectors.
4. The sector will provide advice and support to other sectors and interventions through **conflict mapping and analysis**, and integration of relevant conflict-sensitive approach in programmes. This will notably include:
 - Working with the education and child protection partners on peace education activities targeting youth.
 - Working with the basic assistance working group on communication of its interventions and monitoring its effect on tensions.
 - Working with the WASH sector on tensions related to water scarcity.
 - Working with the protection sector on analysing and responding to tensions and incidents.
 - Working with the health sector including on conflict sensitivity in the health system.
5. The activities of the sector require **gender mainstreaming** to be successful. The sector will ensure its interventions and activities include a strong participation of women (at least 30 per cent), in line with the draft guidelines on participatory process with input from the SGBV sector.
6. The sector will also pay particular attention to **youth-at-risk**, which will be reached through specific activities.

5. Partnerships

This Sector is under the leadership of the Ministry of Social Affairs.

List of Partner Agencies

ACF	HWA	RET	UNFPA
ACTED	International Alert	Safadi Foundation	UNHABITAT
ActionAid	INTERSOS	Save the Children	UNHCR
ANERA	IOM	SFCG	UNRWA
British Council	Makhzoumi	Solidar Suisse	WCH
CLMC Lebanon	Mercy Corps	UNDP	WVI
DRC	OXFAM	UNESCO	



LIVELIHOODS

Lead agencies: Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), Ministry of Economy and Trade (MoET) & UNDP

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SECTOR OUTCOME

OUTCOME:

To improve the ability of vulnerable groups, especially women and youth, and of MSME, to cope with and recover from the economic shock through stabilizing and improving income and revenues.

INDICATORS

% change of average national household income

of targeted vulnerable persons enrolled in rapid income job creation activities (male/female)

% of job seekers supported by employment service centers and/ or skills training who are placed into jobs

Number of new jobs created in the MSME sector (targeted enterprises) (male/female)

of targeted MSMEs with new clients/markets through improved production/products



\$175.9 m



PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS

- 1: Implementation of physical or non-physical rapid income job creation activities supporting local development plans (small-scale works) implemented through institutions and organisations
- 2: Support the activities (including access to market information; career guidance; counseling; job matching; etc) and strengthen the capacity of employment services centers and the establishment of new centers where needed
- 3: Provision of (start-up) grants coupled with incubation services/training/retraining
- 4: Implement integrated Value Chain programmes
- 5: Support of the Ministry of Economy and Trade in the implementation of the new Small and Medium Enterprise strategy



FUNDING STATUS

Funding already received for 2015: **\$ 17.7 m**

Estimated sector needs for 2016: **\$ 175 m**

1. Situation Analysis and context

Livelihoods in Lebanon have been severely impacted by the demographic and economic shocks as a consequence of the Syrian conflict. The large manufacturing enterprises, which struggle to maintain output, and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) are increasingly unable to cope with the high cost of energy and operations, and the disruption of exports. The services sector, accounting for approximately 76 per cent of GDP¹, has been hit hard, especially tourism. Since the onset of the conflict Lebanese communities, including farmers who heavily relied on cross-border activities, have been cut off from their income sources. In agriculture, there has been a decrease in farm-gate prices, an increase of prices of local agricultural inputs and reduced marketing opportunities due to closure of export markets.

The unemployment rate is expected to reach 20 per cent by end-2014². Women and youth are disproportionately affected. Almost four in five women displaced from Syria do not have access to work related income.³ The Lebanese economy is characterized by a large informal sector, where working conditions are poor especially for unskilled Syrian labourers. Wages are low, working hours long with minimal labour protection. Lebanese workers in the manufacturing and services sectors face increased competition from Syrian workers who accept lower wages. More non-skilled Lebanese seek work as daily workers, until now mainly undertaken by Syrian economic migrants.

Many Syrian *de facto* refugees seek informal employment opportunities. A sizeable proportion of them borrow money thereby increasing levels of indebtedness and applying negative coping mechanisms, such as reducing food consumption or withdrawing children from school and sending them to work. Syrian *de facto* refugees have also introduced new skills to the Lebanese market in activities such as stonework, tapestry weaving and high-quality handicrafts.

A lack of funding has proven a key impediment to the livelihoods sector performance; few results were produced to date. From January to August 2014, only 4,100 individuals were able to access some sort of income-generating opportunity, and just over 6,000 individuals benefited from some sort of training, ranging from technical skills to psycho-social occupational activities. Some vulnerable areas face security constraints (e.g. Aarsal and Tripoli). Livelihoods are seriously affected also by structural challenges, including lack of adequate infrastructure for competitive job creation. Further, there is a lack of market-based data for the identification of viable interventions. The approach for 2015 and 2016 aims to strengthen the market systems for vulnerable persons who are currently excluded from economic opportunities through lack of access to market information, skills mismatch or because of lack of infrastructure.

The scope and scale of the economic shock reveals capacity and coordination gaps at central and local governmental levels. There are opportunities to strengthen the dialogue between the public sector and MSMEs. Globally, Lebanon stands at 120 in the ranking of 189 economies on the ease of starting a business⁴. The *Doing Business* indicators of the World Bank reflect Lebanon's weak institutional set-up, and barriers faced by the private sector, such as access to financial products for MSMEs.

Key achievements this year:

- ✓ 4,100 people have benefited from income-generating opportunities or new employment.
- ✓ 6,100 persons have received vocational or life-skills support.

¹ Ministry of Finance, Country Profile, 2013

² World Bank; 2013; Lebanon Economic and Social Impact of the Syrian Conflict, 2013

³ UNHCR / Woman Alone; July 2014; the report is a conclusion of interviews with 135 female heads of household: 48 in Egypt, 48 in Jordan (including 9 in Za'atari camp), and 39 in Lebanon.

⁴ World Bank, *Doing Business*, 2014.

2. Overview of 2015 Response

The Government of Lebanon has identified job creation as a central priority⁵ to enable households, enterprises and communities to cope with and recover from the economic shock and changed economic environment. Interventions in the Livelihoods sector will be rooted in the Making Markets Work for the Poor (M4P) approach, which promotes the sustainability of economic gains. Vulnerable groups face several market constraints in their capacity as employees, employers or consumers with lack of information, skills, or quality products and services.

M4P aims to change the way market systems work in order to offer more opportunities and benefits to poor and vulnerable Lebanese persons, especially youth and women, and ultimately women and men displaced from Syria. It provides guidance on how to facilitate change in market systems so they work more effectively and sustainably for the vulnerable to improve their livelihood. The M4P approach is founded on enhancing the capacity of local service providers, as well as MSMEs, to increase employment opportunities and inclusive and sustainable economic development. The M4P approach also embeds the humanitarian “Do no harm” principle in limiting interventions that might distort markets. The M4P approach will move the sector away from fragmented poorly coordinated one-off activities.

This livelihoods sector strategy is predicated on a proportion of persons displaced from Syria remaining in Lebanon for some time. In light of recent increase in community tensions and increased competition over economic resources, the strategy aims to contribute to stabilization through interventions that promote permanent job creation for Lebanese and temporary rapid income generating activities also for *de facto* refugees from Syria and Palestine refugees. Although the legal framework restricts the work of *de facto* refugees, the law does allow for Syrian nationals to work in certain occupations.

In addition to physical rapid-impact job creation initiatives, non-physical activities are included to ensure women’s participation. Other priorities include strengthening the employability of vulnerable Lebanese groups through improving access to market information and (re) training in relevant vocational skills. Specific interventions are designed to include women-at-risk.

Through a dialogue with the Government of Lebanon, options will be explored to reduce the competition among the persons displaced from Syria and the Lebanese workforce.

The sector also proposes interventions that promote employment and training opportunities in Lebanon to anticipated recovery and reconstruction opportunities in Syria post conflict.

Enterprise promotion is a priority including capacity development, infrastructure improvements, technological upgrade/technology transfer and the provision of grants to Lebanese.

Integrated value chain programmes have the objective to access and expand markets for Lebanese entrepreneurs in competitive sectors.

Finally, the sector plan engages in policy dialogue and the formulation of strategies and plans to facilitate job creation and market development and counteract child labour.

The sector will also attempt to bridge the gap between private sector, universities and development agencies, through the promotion of more dialogue, events, and joint activities.

In light of the expanded focus on stabilization under the LCRP compared to the RRP6, new partners have joined the Livelihoods appeal such as ILO, UNIDO and FAO. Until now, they implemented their programmes outside of the scope of the RRP. Another factor for the overall increase in the appeal is the high operational cost to implement livelihoods programmes in Lebanon.

⁵ See: Government of Lebanon, *Lebanon Roadmap of Priority Interventions for Stabilization from the Syrian Conflict*, 12 October 2013; World Bank, *Lebanon - Good jobs needed : the role of macro, investment, education, labor and social protection policies (MILES) - a multi-year technical cooperation program*. 2012.

3. Overall Sector Target Caseload

The Livelihoods sector strategy primarily targets young men and women and MSME through surveys, using results from multi-sectoral assessments such as VaSyr and World Bank data.

MSMEs will be selected according to criteria such as: market potential; ability to expand their business and hire additional employees, or casual labour; and women/youth-led businesses.

Links will be established with the National Poverty Targeting Programme (MOSA) to identify vulnerable Lebanese women and men as participants in physical and non-physical rapid impact job creation initiatives.

Existing vulnerability criteria developed by the targeting task force and UNHCR/UNDP will serve as the basis for targeting youth and women-at-risk alongside the potential for market development which will be assessed through surveys. Programme convergence maps are being produced in the latter part of 2014 to avoid duplication. Interventions will be implemented in rural and urban areas throughout the country that are characterized by high need and social tension.

Population cohorts

Category	Total
Vulnerable Lebanese	142,623
Syrians registered as refugees with UNHCR	93,394
Lebanese Returnees	1,175
Palestine refugees from Syria	2,588
Palestine refugees in Lebanon	2,756
TOTAL	242,536

Gateways for service delivery

The livelihoods programmes will be implemented with a wide range of partners. Rapid impact job creation initiatives will be coordinated with local authorities to ensure they are aligned with the established priorities. The private sector will be a direct partner in many interventions, especially for Output 2, 3 and 4. For Output 5, dialogues with different central Ministries will be established and strengthened in close collaboration with MOSA.

Category	Number	Modality of implementation/ how the institution is engaged
Municipalities	200	Support to service delivery (Output 1)
National government ministries and offices	10	Capacity Building
MSMEs	5,000	Grants; Capacity Building

4. Mainstreaming of Gender, Protection and Social Stability

- 1. Social Stability:** The Livelihoods sector will collaborate with the Social Stability sector on capacity building of municipalities, especially concerning local economic development. Livelihoods projects will also be implemented in areas level of tensions runs high, notably with a particular focus on youth-at-risk. The inter-agency vulnerability tools will be used for this purpose.
- 2. Food security:** Initiatives in the Food Security sector and the Livelihoods sector are closely linked and efforts will be made to ensure that the programmes will be mutually reinforcing. This will be done through regular joint field meetings and the development of joint guidelines.
- 3. Protection:** The special focus on improving access of vulnerable women to new skills that will reinforce their employability, initiated by the SGBV task force, implies close coordination with the Livelihoods sector. The sector members that implement projects for women-at-risk will be advised by the SGBV task force on targeting and will receive technical guidance.
- 4. Protection:** The Livelihoods sector will coordinate with the Protection sector on child labour, in particular ILO and NGOs with relevant programmes.
- 5. Education:** Activities that promote vocational skills building require the Education and livelihoods sector to coordinate well to avoid overlap. The initial work undertaken in this area will be further pursued.

5. Partnership

This Sector is under the leadership of the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Economy and Trade

List of Partner Agencies

ACF	CLMC Lebanon	ILO	OXFAM	Save the Children	WCH
ACTED	CONCERN	Intersos	PU-AMI	UNDP	WVI
AMEL Lebanon	DRC	IOM	RET	UNHCR	
ANERA	FAO	IRC	RI	UNIDO	
CARE	HWA	Mercy Corps	Safadi Foundation	UNRWA	



SHELTER

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SECTOR OUTCOME

OUTCOME 1: Increasing access to adequate shelter units for vulnerable groups

OUTCOME 2: Living conditions within neighbourhoods and temporary settlements are improved and maintained for vulnerable populations

OUTCOME 3: Conditions are made conducive to provision of sustainable and affordable housing for vulnerable population groups

INDICATORS

% of population with adequate shelter/total caseload

% of individuals assisted within Large informal and local communities' settlements / total caseload

% of individuals who received assistance that benefit from rental laws and lease agreements awareness/total caseload



\$128.4 m



\$17.8 m



\$1 m



PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS

- 1: Assistance based on type and condition of individual shelters, tenure concerns, and socio economic vulnerability of vulnerable communities
- 2: Increased adequate and affordable housing stock through house upgrades benefiting both displaced Syrian and vulnerable communities
- 3: Integrated neighborhood approaches benefiting vulnerable communities
- 4: Improved rent related security of tenure for vulnerable population as per Lebanese legislation



FUNDING STATUS

Funding already received for 2015: **\$ 5 m**

Estimated sector needs for 2016: **\$ 150 m**

1. Situation Analysis and Context

The absence of formal camps, the general lack of affordable housing, and the widespread dispersal of persons displaced from Syria have combined to complicate access to adequate shelter. With close to 1.2 million Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees, no single shelter intervention can meet the needs of all families displaced from Syria. Shelter partners are thus employing diverse and innovative solutions to the challenge of identifying appropriate and affordable shelter. These include renovating and upgrading unfinished houses, garages, worksites and informal settlements,¹ as well as guaranteeing affordable structures within host communities, such as functioning collective centers and formal settlements should they become a reality.

Each option brings with it a specific set of challenges, but equally, opportunities. With respect to unfinished houses, garages and informal settlements, partner agencies undertake basic essential activities such as weatherproofing. More durable solutions include the rehabilitation of unfinished buildings, with homeowners benefiting from structural upgrades to their property in return for accommodating households displaced from Syria free of charge or for reduced rent for a fixed period of time. This type of intervention has the added benefit of increasing and ameliorating the existing housing stock, rather than simply increasing pressure on an already limited housing market. While supporting those most in need is a priority for the sector, ensuring that those who largely support themselves benefit from a transparent and predictable rental market is of equal importance, to increase tenure security and limit more households falling into the most vulnerable categories. Market based interventions can also provide vulnerable households with a defined period of relatively secure tenure.

Whilst Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS) and poor Lebanese are supported, the largest recipient groups are Syrian *de facto* refugees, with the inter-agency shelter response having provided assistance to 246,000 Syrian *de facto* refugees in 2014. Some 51 per cent of persons displaced from Syria, of which 40 per cent were living in substandard shelters and 11 per cent in overcrowded apartments or with security of tenure concerns, were prioritized for shelter support under the RRP6.

The provision of weatherproofing materials remains an essential form of shelter assistance particularly for *de facto* refugees living in substandard shelters. Materials are likely to perish due to regular wear and tear, and thus need to be replaced annually. The provision of weatherproofing assistance becomes more critical in advance of winter and blanket weatherproofing of substandard shelters was undertaken. For those experiencing security of tenure difficulties and other highly vulnerable families shelter support is typically in the form of more costly relocation to rehabilitated shelter units/houses or collective shelters, or in providing market-based interventions.

By the end of 2014, 55 per cent of Syrian *de facto* refugees will be living in substandard shelter, mainly in informal settlements and garages, worksites or unfinished buildings.

Judged the most vulnerable in terms of their shelter requirements, such *de facto* refugees will also likely be comprised of 29 per cent of those considered the most economically vulnerable. Poor quality substandard shelters heighten risks and vulnerabilities among dwellers and increase their need for protection health, WASH, and winter support interventions. Moreover, poor living conditions increase women's and girls' risks to sexual and gender based violence due to lack of privacy, and overcrowding. Female headed households may be at greater risk of sexual exploitation, if they are unable to meet rental payments. Survival sex may also be resorted to in households that cannot pay for their rents.

The remaining 45 per cent of *de facto* refugees in rented accommodation also suffer from inadequacies in the provision of basic services, particularly WASH, and due to overcrowding and lack of privacy, must be prioritized for health and protection interventions. The availability of affordable shelter capacity has been further compromised by the reluctance of local communities to provide or allow the use of large buildings as collective shelters.

Some 81 per cent of *de facto* refugees pay rent. Scarce and diminishing resources, increasing debt, and the prevailing increase in the housing market prices led to a reduction of affordable shelter options respecting safety standards. The sector shelter surveys tracked a decrease in the proportion of *de facto* refugees living in apartments from 68 per cent in

¹ 'Informal Settlements' in this context refer to the settlements established by Syrian *de facto* refugees informally on agricultural lands consisting of tents, makeshift shelters etc. It does not refer to other unregulated settlements or structures built on occupied land, e.g. some Palestinian gatherings and urban neighborhoods.

August 2013 to 57 per cent in March 2014, with a projection to 45 per cent by December 2014. *De facto* refugees also lack general security of tenure and information regarding their rights according to national laws and regulations. While some 17 per cent of *de facto* refugees live in informal settlements on agricultural land (over 1,400 spread across the country), the majority lives in apartments and other types of substandard shelters in urban centers, which to a large extent follows the Lebanese settlement patterns, with 80 per cent of the population urbanized. This complicates the efforts of locating the most vulnerable in high density areas.

With increasing numbers of *de facto* refugees moving to more affordable but poorer quality accommodation, informal settlements have grown both in number and size. Many of these settlements predate the Syria crisis as they were used by Syrian migrant workers working on agricultural land nearby. However, some of these settlements are no longer perceived as temporary by surrounding communities. As they are a very visible manifestation of the displaced population presence in Lebanon, they often serve as a catalyst for tensions between communities. The willingness and ability of host communities and local authorities to cater to the needs of *de facto* refugees in informal settlements has been stretched to breaking point and shelter support must take into consideration these sensitivities and seek ways to benefit host communities with a view not to exacerbating these tensions.

There are 43,700 PRS currently in Lebanon, half of whom live in official Palestine camps that pre-existed the Syrian crisis and were already under-resourced and overcrowded. The influx of PRS has placed additional stress on shelter capacity in camps. Outside the camp environment, PRS are accommodated in high density urbanized Palestinian Gatherings and Adjacent Areas, and suffer from lack of secure tenure and adequate secure shelter. The recent GoL restrictions on the entry of PRS are expected to continue, thereby limiting an increase in the current caseload.

According to an assessment dated October 2014, the majority of Lebanese returnees are living in the same deprived and overburdened communities that house communities displaced from Syria. Most returnees are renting accommodation, with a minor percentage living in informal settlements (4 per cent).

2. Overview of 2015 Response

The shelter sector will continue to promote a diverse portfolio that responds to the needs of persons displaced from Syria and the Lebanese poor in an integrated and sustainable way. Through the LCRP, shelter partners will strive to reduce the burden on host communities by expanding projects that benefit all those affected by displacement, whether displaced or the host community.

Strategic shifts

- ✓ Provision of shelter assistance will be prioritized based on the type and condition of individual shelters, the security of tenure risks, and socio-economic vulnerabilities of the households. Blanket assistance to households in substandard housing will no longer be applied.
- ✓ Increased focus on improving and rehabilitating unoccupied and occupied accommodation, so as to enhance the availability of adequate and affordable housing and improve living conditions. In both cases, host communities benefit from more suitable housing offer in their municipality.
- ✓ Integrated neighborhood approaches will be undertaken to benefit both host communities and persons displaced from Syria, including direct shelter assistance to poor Lebanese households, thus having a positive impact on social stability and being cost-effectiveness.
- ✓ Activities to address security of tenure concerns

Due to many factors, including the protracted nature of the crisis, shelter assistance will continue to be prioritized to target the most vulnerable households. This will not necessarily translate immediately into a reduced caseload, but rather a renewed focus on cost-effective interventions.

48.6 percent of the Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees will be targeted as follows:

- By the end of 2014, 55 percent of Syrian displaced is projected to be in substandard shelters. Of these, 70 percent of substandard shelters are in very critical conditions. This equates to 38.5 percent of the entire displaced population living in very poor substandard accommodation².
- Of the 45 percent of Syrian *de facto* refugees projected to be living in apartments and houses, an estimated 7.8 percent lives in overcrowded conditions and thus needs shelter support. This caseload constitutes 3.5 percent of the total Syrian displaced population.
- Finally, as per the shelter sector's survey of March 2014, 6.6 percent of Syrian *de facto* refugees were experiencing tenure concerns and were therefore considered particularly vulnerable. This figure may well rise, given the worsening security situation.

Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees living in very poor substandard accommodation	Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees living in overcrowded apartments	Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees experiencing concerns over tenure	Total beneficiary percentage of the Syrian population registered with UNHCR as refugees
38.5% of total Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees (including 29% of most vulnerable Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees)	3.5% of total Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees	6.6% of total Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees	48.6%

The majority of the 48.6 percent of Syrian *de facto* refugees to be targeted, notably the 38.5 percent in substandard shelters, will receive weatherproofing support that is a relatively low-cost intervention. The remaining 10.1 percent will benefit from more costly interventions, such as the rehabilitation of houses and buildings to be used as collective centers. Lists of priority households are developed at regional level, in consultation with local authorities and with protection actors are closely associated to the prioritization process, including addressing potential for sexual exploitation or child labour linked to the payment of rent.

Whilst a target caseload of 48.6 percent of Syrian displaced appears high, the provision of cost-effective weatherproofing assistance has a direct bearing on other sectors, in particular health, WASH, protection and social stability.

The implications of a large, dispersed and protracted displacement on the economic, political and social fabric of Lebanon have prompted a rethink of the sector strategy. To this end, improvements in the quality and quantity of affordable housing will complement a more integrated neighborhood approach that aims to enhance the broader living environment. By working within Lebanese communities that host a high proportion of persons displaced from Syria and balancing assistance between communities, sector partners hope to reduce tensions. Participation of communities and municipal authorities in the design and implementation of the shelter interventions, and adequate communication, will continue to be part of the sector's strategy. In addition to the rehabilitation of houses, interventions include site or infrastructure improvement, provision of basic services and rehabilitation of public spaces in gatherings and urban areas.

With 81 per cent of Syrian *de facto* refugees paying rent, links with real estate market trends are crucial. The shelter sector will initiate dialogue with relevant stakeholders in public and private sectors to explore programmes that can increase the stock of affordable houses for the vulnerable population. Similarly, as a large number of rental agreements between landlords and tenants are verbal or informal, issues of tenure and property rights and obligations of landlords and tenants have to be addressed through activities that facilitate rental transactions.

All of the estimated 43,700 PRS in Lebanon will need assistance to meet rental costs, whether in *de facto* refugee camps or Palestinian gatherings and adjacent areas. The Palestinian camps and gatherings are characterised as urban poor

² Reference is made to the results of a survey jointly conducted by SCI and NRC in substandard shelters located in different geographical areas.

neighbourhoods, with a high degree of informal and unplanned structures, high population density and high poverty levels, and thus have the same shelter needs as others living in substandard shelters.

Holistic approaches to urban and semi-urban settlements will be based on intensive inter-sectoral collaboration, including some that are not traditionally addressed by the sectors. In this respect, three strategic components have been identified:

- ✓ Support to households will be prioritized based on their socio-economic vulnerabilities and shelter types and conditions.
- ✓ Interventions in densely populated urban and semi urban settlements will be prioritised according to the impact of the settlements on the environment and on basic infrastructure.
- ✓ Private and public markets will be further engaged, including through policy reform and legal support, to pilot innovative approaches to affordable housing.

Programs³ will respect the diversity of communities displaced from Syria and host communities, promote gender equality and equal access to rights. Women and girls, men and boys will be consulted and will equally participate in the design of collective shelters and neighbourhoods; specific attention will be paid to ensure that programs enhance the protection of vulnerable groups, particularly women and girls. Information dissemination initiatives will specifically target women, men, girls and boys and include key messages to reduce potential for sexual exploitation and other protection concerns related to the living conditions.

3. Overall Sector Target Caseload

Population cohorts

Category	Female	Male	Total	Comments
Syrians registered as refugees by UNHCR	383,000	346,000	729,000	729,000 is 48.6% of the projected caseload of Syrians registered as refugees with UNHCR. Actual Target is 747,618 equivalents to 49.8%
Palestine refugees from Syria	22,700	22,300	45,000	The set target is 100% of the total PRS caseload. UNRWA will cover 93.5%, while other agencies will cover the 6.5% gap.
Vulnerable Lebanese	N/A	N/A	800,400	800,400 correspond to 58% of poor Lebanese. However, 460,989 are currently targeted (30.7%) due to agencies' capacity.
Lebanese Returnees	12,700	12,800	25,500	As per IOM, 51% of LRS are in need for shelter assistance. However, 15,331 are currently targeted (30.6%) due to agencies' capacity.
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon	109,339	96,961	206,300	206,300 correspond to 76.4% of poor PRL. However, 70,799 are currently targeted (26.2%) due to agencies' capacity.

³ Shelter Sector Strategy – February 2014

Gateways for service delivery

Category	Number	Modality of implementation/ how the institution is engaged
National government ministries and offices.	1 (MoSA)	Co-Lead of Shelter Sector
INGOs and UN agencies	26	Independently or in partnership with UNHCR

In addition to targeting the Syrian displaced caseload, 58 per cent of the 1.3 million poor Lebanese will be targeted. These 58 per cent are the poor Lebanese that live in urban areas and are assumed to be the population most affected by the overcrowdedness created by the mass influx of refugees. The overall stabilization element, including the legal component of distributing legal documents and awareness, is anticipated to improve security of tenure for all vulnerable communities. However, the current targeting is 30.7 per cent, due to agencies', including UN-HABITAT's, capacities to address those needs.

76.4⁴ per cent of the total PRL caseload is targeted to be in need. This represents 206,300 PRL living under the poverty line. However, 26.2 per cent are actually targeted. This is linked to the capacity of relevant UNDP and other agencies' programmes to cover the needs of the most vulnerable among the PRL living in Palestinian Gatherings.

100 per cent of the 45,000 PRS are considered to be in need according to UNRWA and will be targeted with shelter assistance.

48.6 per cent of the 50,000 Lebanese Returnees from Syria are considered in need as per IOM assessments and relevant surveys. However, the current targeting is 30.6 per cent, due to agencies', including IOM's, capacities to address those needs.

4. Mainstreaming of Protection, Social Stability, Health, WASH, Education, Shelter

- Protection-Shelter:** Addressing security of tenure concerns/relocation, identification of vulnerability, and priority cases of shelter assistance. Protection mainstreaming is primarily ensured through the prioritization of vulnerable families for allocation of shelter assistance, including addressing relocation of an increasing number of persons experiencing tenure difficulties and other protection concerns in particular linked to exploitation. Case management is undertaken in conjunction with the Protection sector.
- Social Stability-Shelter:** Address security of tenure concerns, providing income-generating opportunities for host communities and persons displaced from Syria through the upgrading and rehabilitation work, providing support to municipalities for urban planning and regulations. These are the sectors that will need additional intensive collaboration.
- Health-Shelter:** Providing a safe housing environment
- WASH-Shelter:** Water and sanitary access, drainage, waste and water management, shelter rehabilitation, distribution of sealing off kits, sanitation upgrading. The WASH-Shelter inter-linkages are regular, including joint work on SOPs for rehabilitation of houses and collective shelters and site improvements for flood-prone informal settlements.
- Education-Shelter:** providing safe and secure spaces for learning and social activities.

⁴ In reference to the UNRWA/AUB Socio-economic survey of PRL conducted in 2010, 66.4 per cent of PRL live under the poverty line. As a result of the implications of the Syrian crisis, it is assumed by UNDP that this figure increased at least by 10 per cent to reach 76.4 per cent of the overall PRL population

5. Partnerships

This Sector is under the leadership the leadership of the Ministry of Social Affairs.

List of Partner Agencies

ACTED	DRC	PCPM	UNDP
ADRA	INTERSOS	PU-AMI	UNHABITAT
ANERA	IOCC	SCI	UNHCR
CLMC	IOM	SI	UNRWA
CONCERN	Medair	SIF	URDA
COOPI	NRC	Solidar	



FUNDING REQUIREMENTS BY APPEALING AGENCY

Partner	Total
UNHCR	471,108,586
WFP	348,082,078
UNICEF	289,022,463
UNDP	221,792,278
MoSA	85,540,068
UNRWA	63,545,687
Save the Children	47,670,915
WVI	43,214,453
IOM	40,118,680
MoPH	33,000,000
FAO	32,000,000
DRC	26,820,500
ACTED	25,956,499
NRC	24,493,057
CLMC Lebanon	24,086,852
MEHE	22,600,000
IRC	22,477,597
MEW	22,200,000
PCPM	20,779,293
UNHABITAT	19,674,000
Mercy Corps	17,298,000
OXFAM	16,058,133
CONCERN	13,800,069
CARE	12,650,100
PU-AMI	12,542,713
ILO	12,000,000
URDA	11,631,200
HI	11,142,000
Medair Lebanon	10,077,099
ANERA	9,923,120
SI	9,010,000
WHO	8,335,000
UNFPA	8,276,000
IMC Lebanon	8,037,454
IOCC	7,683,000
RI	7,552,550
UNIDO	7,250,000
Intersos	6,100,875

Partner	Total
MoA	6,000,000
SIF	5,873,292
ACF	4,901,500
RET	4,729,500
WCH	4,573,900
AMEL Lebanon	3,131,498
UNESCO	3,081,500
Solidar Suisse	3,020,200
Makhzoumi	2,971,258
Safadi Foundation	2,850,000
IR Lebanon	2,775,000
COOPI	2,706,473
WRF	2,191,318
CISP - Lebanon	1,890,000
GVC Lebanon	1,683,000
Leb Relief	1,676,170
British Council	1,451,000
MAP	1,324,250
SFCG	1,280,150
ActionAid	1,188,000
TdH - It	1,152,300
MAG	995,000
TdH - L	965,000
DCA	900,000
AVSI	716,000
HWA	690,000
FPSC	627,750
International Alert	620,000
Humedica	532,340
ADRA	500,000
ABAAD	400,000
CCPA	360,000
ARMADILLA	358,788
Seraphim Global	330,000
Makassed	324,935
SOS Village	301,000
Digital Opportunity Trust	300,000
Mercy USA	251,000
Toastmasters International	30,000



GRAND TOTAL

\$ 2,143,202,440



Funding requirements by sector



Food Security

\$447 m



Health

\$249.2 m



Livelihoods

\$175.9 m



Basic Assistance

\$288.6 m



WASH

\$231.4 m



Social Cohesion

\$157.3 m



Education

\$263.6 m



Protection

\$183 m



Shelter

\$147.2 m