



1. Protection (Child Protection / SGBV)

- The Protection sector with the assistance of the IM team developed a database for the tracking of referrals and feedback status. The database has been discussed with the Protection Core Group for feedback and suggestions. It will be finalized in the coming weeks and upon finalization it will allow the sector to track on quarterly basis the total number of referrals done by partners per sector and per governorate, and out of these the number of referrals still pending, successfully closed or for which the service could not be provided.
- Core members from the Protection and Social Stability sectors met to devise advocacy messages to address xenophobic rhetoric in attempt to bring down tensions. Participants agreed that existing messages/initiatives will be shared to be adjusted to current context and needs. Positive examples will be also taken from statements recently issues by ministers (i.e. Derbas) in the aftermath of the events in Qaa. However in order to ensure proper definition of messages they felt the need to have a more in depth discussion on target audience.
- Recognizing the importance in empowering the communities to be agents of change for children, over 350 community-based groups (scouts, men's and women's groups) have been trained. Trainings have encompassed enhancing interpersonal communication skills and on how and where to access available services, such as those provided by Social Development Centres.
- Over 150,000 children and caregivers have been sensitized on child protection issues including child labor and types of services that are available to children. Through these initiatives, capacity of children to address risks has been enhanced and there is increased awareness of where to seek assistance.

2. Health

- UNHCR and Medivisa conducted a review of the network of contracted hospitals. As of July 1st the network will comprise of a total of 52 hospitals distributed across Lebanon which Syrian refugees will be able to access for obstetric and life-threatening conditions. Main changes to note are the addition of Karantina Government Hospital to the network and the removal of Zahraa' hospital in Beirut, Al-Watani Hospital in Mount Lebanon and Dalla'a General Hospital, Ala'eddine Hospital as well as Ghandour Hospital from the South. The updated list of hospitals within the network can be found on the Data Portal at: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=11285>
- UNRWA will start implementing a refined adjusted hospitalization policy according to which the percentage of UNRWA's coverage secondary care will be adjusted to 90% for government hospitals, 90% for private hospitals and 100 % for Palestine Red Crescent hospitals.

- As part of the continuous work of integrating mental health into primary health care, MoPH and WHO conducted a series of trainings workshops on the mental health Gap Action Programme (mhGAP) targeting 85 health care staff from 44 MoPH-PHCs.

3. Education

- A second round of the Accelerated Learning Program (ALP) was launched in June targeting out-of-school-children who have missed two years of education or more. The target of students enrolling in ALP for 2016 is 30,000. A total of 9,271 children participated in the placement test on Sunday June 5 all over Lebanon. ALP supply distribution of school bags, textbooks and stationary is ongoing. School directors and regional directorates in coordination with MEHE central level are exploring the possibility of having a 2nd ALP placement test based on the demand in schools.
- School year 2015-16 ended in May and students sat for the official exams of the Middle School Certificate (Grade 9 – Brevet) and General Secondary Certificate (Grade 12 – Baccalaureate) despite their lack of documentation In preparation of the school year 2016-17, UN agencies started planning for the Back to School Campaign to get as many as possible Lebanese and non-Lebanese school aged children into the public education system. The education sector organized Back-to-School zonal workshops with education partners in the field to discuss the strategy for outreach and to conduct a mapping of the partner's capacity to do outreach.
- The head of the PMU organized the first meeting of the NGO Sub Committee. MEHE nominated three national NGOs, 2 international NGOs and one academic institution; NRC, IRC, Caritas, Movement Social, LOST, and British Council. In addition, both UNICEF and UNHCR were requested to be represented as well.
- A consortium of NGO's has joined efforts to provide scholarships for refugees to study in universities in Lebanon. Over 150 new scholarships are available for Syrian refugees to study in public universities in Lebanon and are provided for one academic year.

4. Basic Assistance

- In light of the revision of the targeting approach the sector is undertaking at the moment, sector partners are looking at the different communication components that should be put in place once the new system is adopted. Furthermore, current discussions aim at defining "what" to communicate and "how" to do it. The sector has held consultations last month in an attempt to define the referral pathways

5. Food security

- In June, 827,729 persons were reached with food assistance through various modalities (such as vouchers/cash/in-kind). Beneficiaries assisted include

680,753 displaced Syrians, reached through e-cards (99%) and vouchers. 38,878 Palestine refugees from Syria were provided with food assistance through ATM cards and 2,863 with vouchers. 345 Palestine refugees in Lebanon were assisted through vouchers. 27,208 vulnerable Lebanese were also supported by the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP). In-kind food parcels and hot meals were provided to complement the food assistance to more than 77,682 refugees and host communities. Among those assisted, 690 households were served through community kitchens.

- The second meeting of the Micro Garden technical working group under the FS sector was held during this month. Discussion during the meeting touched upon the background of micro-gardens in Lebanon, legal restrictions, Government recommendations, ongoing/planned activities, different prototypes used, and agricultural tips and guidelines.

6. Shelter

- In the Governorates of Bekaa, Baal-Hermel, Akkar, but also in the South, the shelter assistance now focuses on the site improvement of 45 informal settlements. This to ensure access by draining and leveling sites, and to enhance shelters, which includes distribution of insulation material and fire extinguishers, accompanied with message to refugees how to reduce the risk and prevent fire. UNHCR and SCI met in Bekaa with CSCMs from Medair to align the messages and exchange experience how to raise refugees' awareness.
- Shelter agencies continue to rehabilitate substandard shelters in the Governorates of the North, South and Akkar, in Mount Lebanon and in Bekaa, and, to a minor degree, in Beirut, Nabatieh and Baalbek-Hermel. This activity improves the standard of shelters and ensures tenure security, as the rehabilitation works are conducted in exchange for a normally 12 month period of ensured occupancy. As it becomes increasingly difficult, especially in Mount Lebanon and around Beirut that landlords agree to such terms, the agencies met to exchange their modalities how to accelerate the access to affordable shelters for the displaced Syrians.

7. Energy and Water

- The security incidents in Qaa' caused suspension of WASH support services in the affected area for a couple weeks until the situation settled. Access in Aarsal remained challenging however, WASH services were provided. Sector partners have been recently managing the additional challenge of seasonal movements of refugees and newcomers.
- Coordination at field level of the E&W sector was handed over from UNHCR to UNICEF and partners have also been re-organizing their coverage of Informal Settlements.
- The Ministry of Environment (MoE) is investigating several claims raised by mayors regarding pollution to

the environment in their municipalities relating in several cases to informal settlements and a potential impact on water resources. One such case is the risk posed to the local water source from due to the poorly managed wastewater from over 700 people are living in Marj El Koch IS in Marjeoun. Partners have been collaborating with the regional and national government authorities to find an appropriate solution; septic systems are being considered and the preliminary designs are being prepared. In addition claims by municipalities of polluting the environment in Zahle Caza, Bekaa relate to four Informal Settlements where a total of about 1,600 people live. MoE have made assessments and sector partners involved have followed up to provide all additional information and clarifications.

- MoE has organized a meeting with Partners to discuss solid waste management activities and ensure coordination between Partners and Government's action in this field. Following this meeting, Partners were requested to update the "Funding and projects summary for E&W Sector" and ensure that the environmental interventions can be filtered separately in order to assess progress in the environmental outcome of LCRP.
- In the framework of UNICEF/WHO joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, UNICEF and WHO have worked with the Ministry of Energy and Water and the Ministry of Public Health to undertake an assessment of water quality in the household. The information collected is under review for further use in planning the response.

8. Livelihoods

- UNDP presented the preliminary findings of a Labor Market Needs Assessment in the construction, industry and ICT sectors, based on a survey of 240 businesses. The results show that in the agro-food sector academic and workplace skills constitute the main gap of the workforce; in construction, at the managerial level, weaknesses were recorded at the verbal communication skills in English and significant problems were detected in green building practices all over Lebanon, specifically in waste management skills for enterprises of all sizes. In the ICT sector, apparent problems were noted with planning and organizing, prioritizing, allocating resources, and problem solving skills.
- In parallel, the sector organized a lessons learnt workshop to facilitate experience sharing between livelihoods partners who provided market-based skills training over the past two years. Such activities reached a cumulated total of over 22,000 beneficiaries (over 80% women
<http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=11266>) since 2014, but have markedly dropped in 2015 before increasing again in 2016. Following up on the workshop, participants expressed a high interest in creating a sub-group to work on guidelines/ SoPs on market based skills training.

- The new survey from UNRWA and AUB on the socio-economic status of Palestine Refugees highlighted PRL and PRS challenges in access to work: the findings show a high link between level of education, employment status, and poverty for PRL (23% of which are unemployed, and only 14% working with a contract) and the dramatic situation of PRS, 90% of which live in poverty, with a 52.5% unemployment rate. Support to Palestine Refugees remains a crucial gap of the livelihoods sector, with only 250 individuals supported so far in 2016.

9. Social Stability

- The Mid-term progress review of the LCRP highlighted that social stability is to date the most underfunded sector, with less than 8m USD received in 2016, or 6% of the sector appeal. While a significant carryover of funds received in 2015 enables partners to maintain a relatively high number of activities, this situation raises concern for the ability of the sector to implement interventions in the second half of 2016, in a context where the aftermath of recent security incidents in Bekaa and South highlighted that inter-community tensions remain high and volatile.
- A recent analysis from Lebanon Support of instances of conflict in the first four months of 2016 shows that most of the 1,400 incidents recorded related to individual instances of violence or issues related to Lebanon South borders. The Ras-Baalbek area was already concentrating an important number of armed clashes since the beginning of 2016 (for more background, see <http://cskc.daleel-madani.org/timelines/29340#13>).
- Following the organization of municipal elections, the sector collected and mapped all municipal support projects implemented by the sector since 2014, to provide background information to partners and support them in building relationships with new municipal leaderships. 580 projects worth 21.5 million USD have been implemented since 2014, concentrated in the most vulnerable cadasters, with most projects implemented in the Central & West Bekaa, Baalbeck city, Hermel, Wadi Khaled, Chouf, Sarfand, and Nabatieh city areas. <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=11260>