

Inter Agency Meeting -3 July 2015



AGENDA

- Registration update
- Protection update
- Impact of reduced food vouchers
- Gol National Plan for children and women
- IOM update on registration
- Preliminary results VASyr food insecurity
- Collective Site Management and Coordination (CSMC)



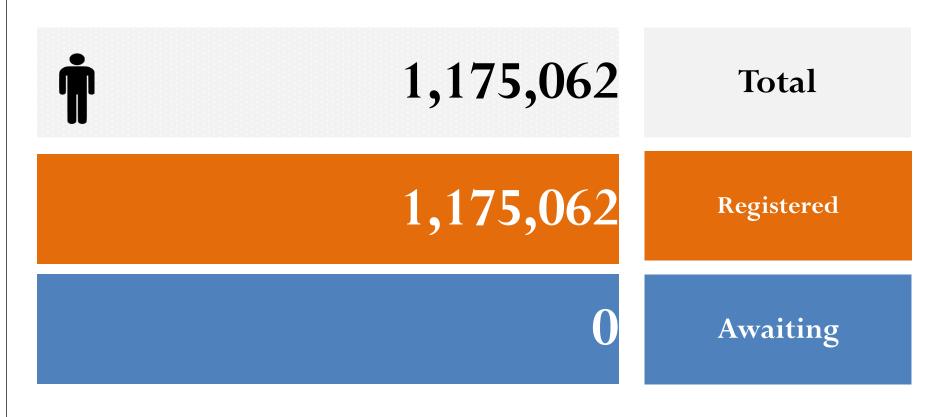
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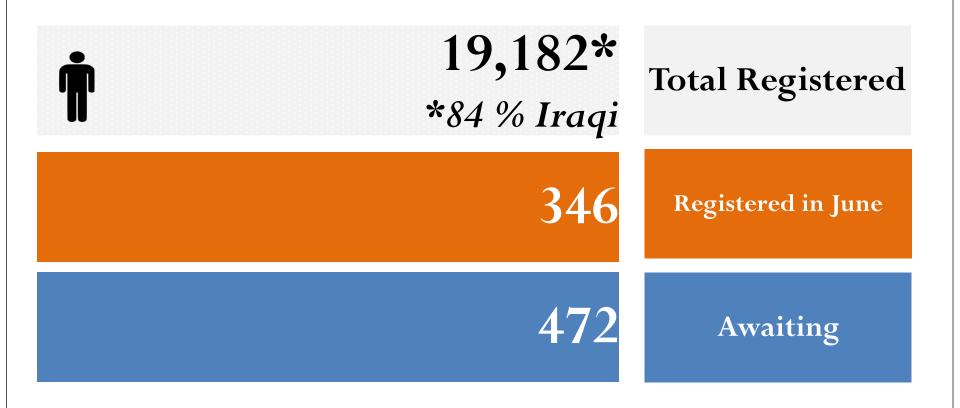
Syrian Registration as of 11 June 2015

No waiting period since new registration has been temporarily suspended as of 6 May 2015 as per the instructions of the GoL





Non-Syrian Registration as of 30 June 2015 24 days waiting period





Syrians Approching UNHCR

> 6,642 individuals in June- 51% decrease from May (13,676)

Most likely due to circulation of information on suspension



June Thematic Questionnaire

- Joint effort between UNDP, OHCHR and UNHCR
- Sample size: 1,000 HH randomly selected out of the 9,066 HH renewed in June. 11% sample size
- Objective: Obtaining information on "Disputes"
- □ **Limitations:** not in-depth survey, generates base line information only, time bound.



Snap Shot of the June Thematic Questionnaire

- 52% will approach UNHCR for legal issues, 11% NGO, 9% GSO
- 12% experienced dispute over past 6 months mainly due to housing
- 27% of those who faced dispute said dispute was with their landlord, 16% family members, 9.5% neighbor, 8% employer
- 24% approached family/community leader to resolve dispute, 16% no one, 10% UNHCR, 10% *mukhtar*, and 6% NGO
- 30% said family/community leader resolved/attempted to resolve dispute, 11% mukhtar, 9% UNHCR, 6% NGO
- 33% were neutral about the resolution, 22% satisfied, 18% unsatisfied, 11% very satisfied, 3% very unsatisfied



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Raids Summary

• Numbers of raids have increased significantly in 2014/2015 after security events taking place in Aarsal.

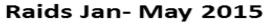
• From January to May 2015, highest to lowest number of raids per governorate: Bekaa, Akkar, Mt. Lebanon, Tripoli, and the South.

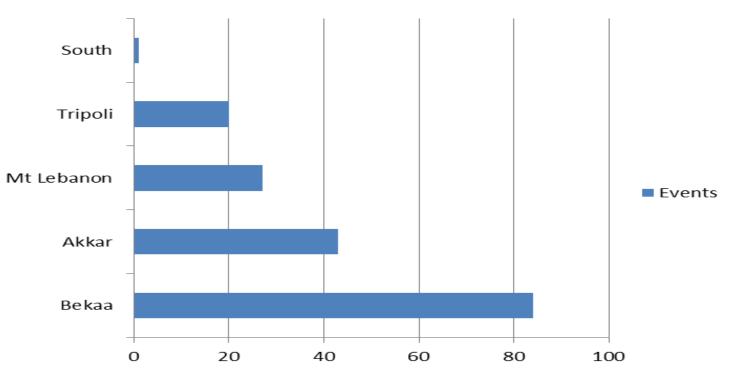
• From January to May 2015, highest to lowest number of arrests per governorate: Bekaa, Akkar, Tripoli, Mt. Lebanon, and the South (no recorded arrests in the latter).

Raids Summary (cont'd)

- From Jan May 2015, 180 raids, not including 'regular' daily raids targeting individual accommodations.
- Raids in May 2015 comprise 28% of all raids in 2015.
- Number of individuals arrested during raids;
- Majority arrested due to the lack of valid residency;
- Usually released after a few to 48 hours;

Raids Chart





Observation on renewal procedure

- Meetings organized jointly by NRC and UNHCR:
 - On GSO practices with regards to renewals and regularization.
 - Objective:
 - Better understanding of GSO practices in all regions
 - Highlight different practices
 - Improve analysis
 - Obtain empirical data
 - Common messaging and advice

Renewals Summary (cont'd)

- GSO systematically asks adult male refugees (age 18-59) to present a Lebanese sponsor (17 out of 42 GSO offices)
- GSO asks male refugees who are perceived to be working to present a Lebanese sponsor, which in practice is the most common situation to be able to renew (22 out of 42 GSO offices).
- In other cases, GSO requests proof of financial means such as bank statements to match monthly expenses.

Renewals Summary (cont'd)

- In some areas, GSO conducts investigation to assess if refugees are working
- Refugees who entered after 5 January are unable to change entry category in Lebanon
- Syrian refugees who have benefited from the free regularisation between September and December 2014 could not renew.
- Information on new internal memo allowing this category to renew, practice to be monitored.

Renewal Observations

 Women head of household often asked to prove so through different means.

Process period for renewal in the North is between
 2-3 months.

 Unaccompanied minors are unable to renew without presence of a legal guardian.



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MOSA – UNICEF Building Resilience & Development Program

The MoSA national plan to safeguard children and women in Lebanon

Funded by the European Union

1 October 2014







Why this initiative?

The MOSA National Plan is required to address the following challenges:

- Increasing needs of the most vulnerable girls, boys and women as the Crisis is prolonged
- Insecurity, instability, and consequent restrictions on movement and access
- Lack of information and access to reliable quality services close to communities
- Need to Strengthen the capacity of and coordination between national actors, national service providers and Ministries/local government
- Need for longer term funding for to strengthen the Lebanese national child protection system and improve the protection of women

How was the Proposal developed?

Over a six-month period, MOSA, UNICEF and partners collaborated to identify:

- Sectors of intervention
- Geographical areas of focus
- An implementation strategy
- A monitoring modality

What are the priorities of the Proposal? A multisectoral Response

At the level of communities, women and children

- Improved access to quality services: provision of a package of Family Support Services through 57+ Social Development Centres and Family Support Networks including:
 - ✓ 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 about how to access other basic and specialized services including health, education and protection
 - ✓ Improved primary health care services in coordination with MOPH: immunization, medication, staffing and medical consultation

What are the priorities of the Proposal?

At the institutional Level

- Strengthen the capacities of MoSA and services providers at central and local level through the provision of financial, human and technical support (staffing, equipment, training)
- Strengthening of national system to protect women and children in coordination with other line Ministries: Justice, Interior, Health and Education, through the alignment of national regulatory frameworks with international standards (development and implementation of guidance and tools including an improved national case management system)

How will results be achieved?

- Reaching the most vulnerable communities in Lebanon
- Integrating a package of "Family Support Services" (FSC) through SDCs and local Family Support Networks (FSN) delivered, through family support teams (FST)
- Ensuring that Ministries and service providers are equipped with the skills and tools to deliver these services in a coordinated manner
- Improving accountability through a harmonized monitoring system

Expected numbers of beneficiaries and targets

Direct Beneficiaries

198,012 adolescents and children through:

- Psychosocial support for 102,600 girls and boys (aged 6-17)
- Psychosocial support for 94,152 adolescent girls (aged 12-17)
- Daycare services for 1,260 young children

20,000 women receive psychosocial support

34,200 caregivers receive psychosocial support

410,400 individuals access information, orientation and referral services

265,000 individuals benefit from improved health services

Capacity Building Targets

475 frontline workers trained on child protection and GBV prevention and response

130 professionals trained on child protection case management in 13 locations

1,327 service providers and community members trained on child protection, GBV and referral pathways

Institutional Targets

57 SDCs in 5 governorates

13 SDCs with specialized case management tools

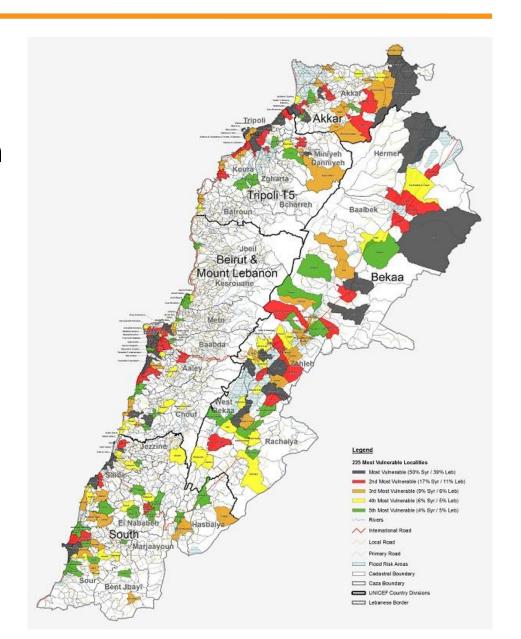
10 SDCs with GBV prevention and management tools

42 SDCs with daycare facilities

What are the areas of intervention?

57 out of the 225 most vulnerable localities in Lebanon have been identified for interventions

Interventions will be implemented through 57 SDCs and FSN



What is the timeframe?

Activities that fall under the Proposal are expected to be implemented over a period of **18** months following signature of the Proposal

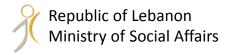


What are the expected results?

- Vulnerable children and women are protected from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect
- Child protection/GBV services, systems and policies are strengthened
- The most vulnerable children and women benefit from essential health, nutrition and other types of support
- MOSA's role as the National governing and regulating Body of the Child Protection and Gender Based Violence (GBV) sectors is consolidated and ensuring quality services

THANK YOU











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Lebanese Returnee Registration and Profiling 2015:
Preliminary Findings



Methodology

Definition:

• Lebanese Returnees: "Lebanese citizens who had been living in Syria since 2006 or earlier, and returned to Lebanon after March 2011 as a result of the conflict."

Outreach:

- Returnees registered in 2013 and those receiving assistance.
- Municipalities.

Registration:

- 9 registration centers open for 6 weeks (Akkar, Tripoli, Hermel, Baalbek, Zahle, Beirut, Aley, Sur, Nabatieh).
- Questionnaire Vasyr, Targeting, LR 2013.



Location

Area	HHs	Inds.	%
Bekaa	2,701	13,329	51
Akkar	1,684	10,937	32
Tripoli + 5	198	1,001	4
Beirut	113	586	2
Mt. Lebanon	292	13,99	6
South Lebanon (+Nabatiyeh)	257	1,322	5
TOTAL	5,245	28,574	100

Returnee Families by Current District

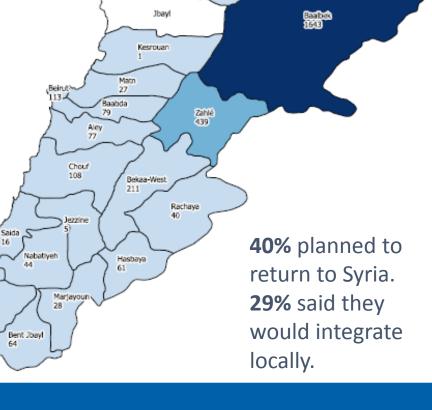
0

1 - 400

400 - 800

800 - 1400

1400 - 2000



STripoli 156

Koura

Aldkar 1684

> Hermel 368

Minie-Danniyeh

Bcharré



Basic Information

- Average HH size: 5.4 individuals
- 20% of individuals with specific, health related needs (most often chronic illness, physical disability, serious medical condition, and pregnant and/or lactating women).

Nationality

- 46% of HHs with mixed nationality, 54% Lebanese only.
- 26% individuals with Syrian nationality (52% of whom said they had registered or were pending registration with UNHCR).

Age breakdown		
0-4 yrs	11%	
5-11 yrs	18%	
12-17 yrs	15%	
18-59 yrs	52%	
+60 yrs	5%	



Housing

Shelter type	Total	Percent
Homeless/no shelter	5	0%
Independent house/apartment		
(not shared)	3173	60%
Independent house/apartment		
(shared)	796	15%
Managed collective shelter	3	0%
No Answer	9	0%
One room structure	392	7%
Other	54	1%
Substandard shelter (garage,		
shop, worksite)	300	6%
Tent/structure in formal		
settlement	451	9%
Unfinished building	40	1%
Unmade shelter in informal		
settlement	11	0%
Unmanaged collective shelter	11	0%
Grand Total	5245	100 %











Type of occupancy:

- 69% renting
- 16% hosted for free
- 8 % own apartment or house

- 19% living with other relatives/ family members
- 79% living with only their immediate family



Education / Health

24% of LR children between the ages of 4 and 17 are not enrolled in schools.

Reasons most cited: Cannot afford to pay for tuition/costs; children need to work; customs/tradition/lack of awareness.

19% of HHs had been unable to receive required primary health care services during last 6 months

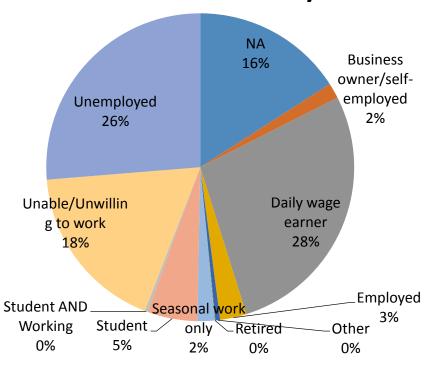
16% of HHs had been unable to receive required secondary/specialized or hospitalization during last 6 months

Reasons most cited: Cost of drugs/treatment; fees of doctor visit; distance of health center/transportation cost; rejected / not accepted.



Household income/expenditure

Work status of 18-59 yr olds



Most cited sources of income:

- Work/labour (78%)
- Borrowing/loans (73%)
- Humanitarian assistance (29%)

Coping mechanisms most cited:

- Reduce food expenditure (78%)
- Reduce essential non-food expenditure such as healthcare, education (69%)
- Bought food on credit and/or borrowed money to purchase food (63%)

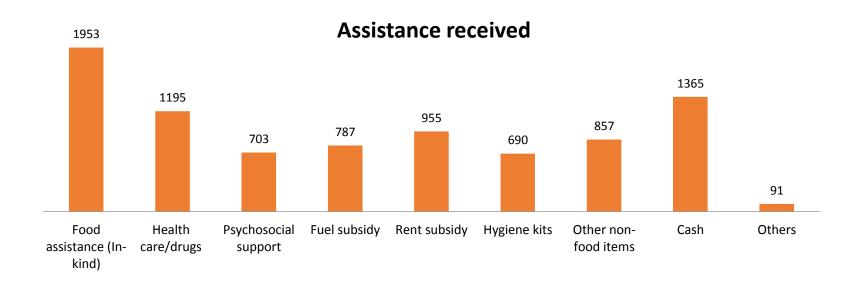


Priority Needs; Assistance

Most frequently cited priority needs:

1.Food 2. Access to work 3.Healthcare 4.Education

(2013: 1.Food 2. Healthcare 3. Shelter 4.Access to work)





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CSMC

Collective Site Management and Coordination Lebanon context

Why CSMC

➤ Main objective: Ensuring full participatory approach; (in designing, monitoring and implementing a dignified and appropriate aid response)

> Through:

- Community participation (representation committees)
- Monitoring service provision to identify gaps
- Information Management
- Supporting the municipalities

What and Who

CS Administrator	CS Coordinator	CS Manager
		NRC
MOSA		DRC
	UNHCR	Solidarites
		PU-AMI
Municipalities		IRC
		Concern

How is it done

- Building capacity of communities
- Training
- Needs prioritization/ coordination
- identification of community resources
- Establishment of referral pathways
- response at community level
- raising community awareness
- Material support (stationery, communication)

Inter-Agency Coordination Lebanon		csmc site pr	ofile		
		IT THIS SHEET - FILL IN DAT	A IN THE DATA SE	HEET	
Pcode 37271-01-006					
Site Population					
number of tents or rooms	200				
number households	100	Education			
number individuals	500	informal education	No		
%registered	80%	formal education	No		
Demographic Breakdown					
csmc agency	SOLIDARITES	Basic Assistance			
representative structure type	Protection committee	Non Food Items Age	ncy Solidarite	s International	
male committee participants	5				
female committee participants	1				
WASH		Shelter / Utilities			
water provider or responsible	SOLIDARITES	electricity		YES - MUNICIPA	LE
wash committee in place	Yes	shelter agency		Solidarites Inter	national
sanitation provider	Solidarites Internationa	LBP rent per month/	hh	100,000 LBP	
#latrines available	0	LBP total utilities pe	er month/tent	50,000 LBP	
# of showers available	0	type of rental agree	ment	Verbal with lan	dlord
desludging	Solidarites Internationa	ı			
solid wast management	Solidarites Internationa	ı			
Protection		Food		Health	
protection monitoring /case mi	ngnt IRC	%targeted for Food	0%	health agency	IMC
gbv	No	food agency	WFP		
child protection	No				

Way Forward

- Strengthen Community based protection
- Build upon resources/ maximize output
- Shared ownership in identification and response
- Transition from management to selfmanagement
- Information sharing/ mass information





ServiceInfo



Home

Search

Give Feedback

Change Language

Login

Provider Registration

I'm a service user, I want to

Search for a Service

Give Feedback

I'm a service provider, I want to

Register to be a Service Provider

Login to an Existing Service Provider Account



Basic details to register a service provider:	
Name of Service Provider	Email
	Enter your Email
Password	Confirm Password
Provider Type Mention what type of provider are you; ex: local NGO, international NGO	Phone Number Ex: 70-972074
Name of Focal Point The name of the person to refer to in case of feedback or clarification	Phone Number of Focal Point Ex: 70-972074
Website URL (Optional Field) The official website	Number of Monthly Beneficiaries Number of persons who benefit from your service per month



Service Information	
Name of Service	
Mobile Service	
A mobile service is delivered to the beneficiary. A beneficiary must	t come get a non-mobile service.
Area of Service	Service Type
The location of the service you provide. For a mobile service,	•
please choose the service area in which the service can be delivered.	
)
▼	
Description	
-	re about the provided service and helps identify it and its components.



Map View List View

There were more results than could be displayed. Try a more specific search.





Free vaccinations are available during the vaccination campaigns that happen every once in a while. There are many kinds of vaccinations like flu shots and baby vaccinations

Give feedback on this service



Service Area

Tripoli and surroundings / Mineih-Dinniyi

Service Type

Health Services

Service Hours

Day	Opening Time:	Closing Time:
Sunday		
Mondav	08:00:00	14:00:00



ame	Phone Number (NN-NNNNNN)
ationality •	Area of residence
vant my feedback to be anonymous to the service ovider	Was service delivered? Yes ● No ●
How would you rate the quality of the service you received (from 1 to 5, where 5 is the highest rating possible)?	How would you rate your satisfaction with the staff of the organization that provided services to you, (from 1 to 5, where 5 is the highest rating possible)?
received (from 1 to 5, where 5 is the highest rating	the organization that provided services to you, (from 1



Thank You!

