

## AMEL EMERGENCY RESPONSE



**One year of humanitarian action with Syrian Refugees**

***April 2012-April 2013***

## Editorial

“With the current Syrian refugee crisis, civil society activists in Lebanon remember previous periods, when mobile health teams and social workers were active during Lebanon's Civil War and Israeli invasions. Lebanon's civil society has built a broad experience in responding to emergencies.



One of the main lessons learned is the importance of rehabilitation and reconstruction as well as the inclusion of all stakeholders during major humanitarian operations. The solidarity between host communities and Syrian refugees shows the great brotherhood between the Syrian and Lebanese people, which was also demonstrated by the hundreds of thousands Lebanese who found shelter in Syria in during the Israeli War in 2006. Lebanese civil society, with Amel in the forefront, is stressing the importance of equal partnership between intergovernmental and non governmental organizations, UN agencies and national civil society organizations, especially within the Syrian refugee crisis. We refuse international organizations to take the place of national organizations in Lebanon during emergency situations.

### **“We refuse international organizations to take the place of national organizations during emergency situations in Lebanon”**

Amel has shown its civil strength during the Syrian Refugee Crisis, with more than 300 qualified staff, 100 professionals on call, 200 volunteers and many local partners, supported through Amel youth, women and human rights networks. This national capacity is essential for an adequate response to the Syrian refugee crisis and also international organizations are in need for local networks and access to areas and people in need.

This crisis will be worse and the needs of refugees and host communities will increase. The political situation in Lebanon is divided, while the Lebanese government is unable and unwilling to take sides. This reality creates a complex setting in which civil activities are difficult, but even more important. Amel proposes a joint response of the Lebanese government and the national civil society in cooperation with UN missions and international organizations. Despite the enormous efforts by local and international actors alike, the current assistance is not meeting the needs of Syrian refugees. This requires structural investment in the solidarity of local communities hosting Syrian refugees.”

Dr. Kamel Mohanna  
President of AMEL Association International  
General Coordinator of the Lebanese and Arab NGO's Network

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kamel Mohanna', written over a light blue background.

**Amel is the Lebanese largest non-sectarian NGO providing medical, social, and psycho-social support for over 30 years to people in need. For more than one year now, 23 Amel community centers, located all over Lebanon, have opened their doors to Syrian refugees.**

Since April 2012, Amel has launched a Syrian Refugees Emergency Response, consisting of direct health, education and distribution support to Syrians who have fled their country to Lebanon. The support of international organizations and UN agencies has allowed for a great expansion of this program, with over 13 community centers in Beirut, Bekaa and South Lebanon specifically targeting refugees from Syria and their hosting communities. Lebanon has experienced an unprecedented influx of refugees from the Syrian conflict, which has recently entered its third year. According to the United

Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the number of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon has now exceeded 391,777 (27/03/2013), including registered and non-registered refugees. Lebanese official representatives have declared that about one million Syrians are now present in Lebanon. The humanitarian situation in hosting locations is deteriorating. With limited resources, many Syrian refugees in Lebanon are trying to start a new life in a foreign country. Unlike in Turkey and Jordan, where Syrian refugees find shelter in camps, most Syrians in Lebanon live with host families, in shared rented apartments or in unofficial tent locations, often in difficult circumstances. Both Syrian refugees and Lebanese communities face increasing needs, especially now that the displacement is enduring and new refugees

are arriving on a daily basis. With the support of local and international organizations, and in coordination with UNHCR and the Lebanese Ministries of Health and Social Affairs, Amel is currently providing medical support (such as primary health consultations, medicine and health education sessions), child protection (such as remedial classes and psycho social support) and emergency supplies (such as blankets and hygiene kits) to more than 40,000 beneficiaries.

## **“Both Syrian refugees and Lebanese communities face increasing needs”**

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# BACKGROUND INFORMATION

## ONE YEAR OF ACTION

With 33 years of expertise, Amel's strength lies in its non-sectarian background and humanitarian motives. Since July 2012 and the launch of a second appeal, Amel expanded its response to provide urgent assistance, following the sharp increase of Syrian refugees in Lebanon. Amel increased the scope of assistance by enlarging the covered areas to all of Lebanon. Through its centers, Amel is currently implementing operations that run from South Lebanon to the North of Bekaa Valley, administering healthcare, education and psychosocial services, as well as distributing food and non-food items. With its extended network of staff, volunteers and partners, Amel is able to assess the needs of Syrian refugees and host communities and to

plan support programs and emergency relief accordingly. The 23 Health and Community centers in Lebanon, located in areas with different confessional and political compositions, have the experience, equipment and local capacity to serve as education, health, distribution and information centers for Syrian refugees and Lebanese host communities. With this potential and the Syrian refugee crisis in Lebanon unlikely to end soon, Amel continues to develop its Emergency Response Program of Syrian refugees

and their host communities all over Lebanon.

## WINTER

While winter was making life even more challenging for Syrian refugees, Amel has responded to their urgent needs by implementing distribution campaigns and through mobile clinics and active outreach by social workers. Although winter has ended now, refugees are in continuous need for NFIs, especially clothes and basic commodities, in order to ensure at least basic hygiene and to prevent the spreading of communicable diseases.



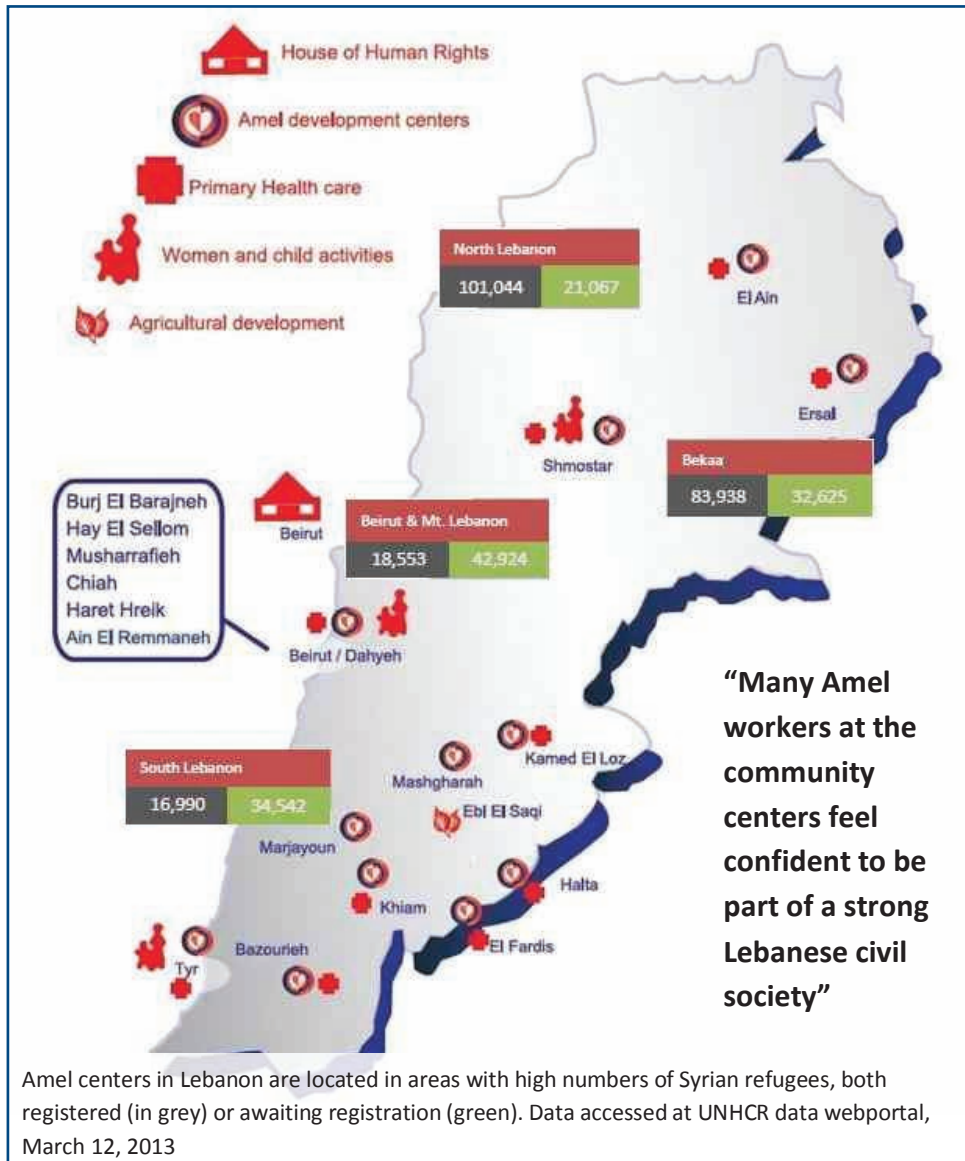
The mobile clinic in Northern Bekaa reaches Syrian refugees living in remote areas, El Ain, February 2013.

## A LEBANESE RESPONSE

Amel Association can counts on an extensive team of local

locally owned response to humanitarian and development needs is an important advantage. Local

communities tensions in Lebanon. Many Amelworkers at the community centers feel confident to be part of a



strong Lebanese civil society responding to current needs. This takes away the feeling that the Syrian refugee crisis is a foreign matter, taken care of by foreign organizations, where local people only note the negative consequences (such as deteriorating security, increasing rents, local job competition, hygiene) without taking part in it.

By bringing together volunteers of different confessions to help solve a humanitarian emergency in their

volunteers and experienced local field staff from different backgrounds throughout the country. Especially in response to the presence of refugees from abroad, a

residents of Lebanese villages hosting Syrian refugees, as part of a national network of humanitarian assistance, are a key to reduce inter-

local area, Amel is able built social peace while at the same time benefiting from the rich local knowledge of local volunteers and social workers.

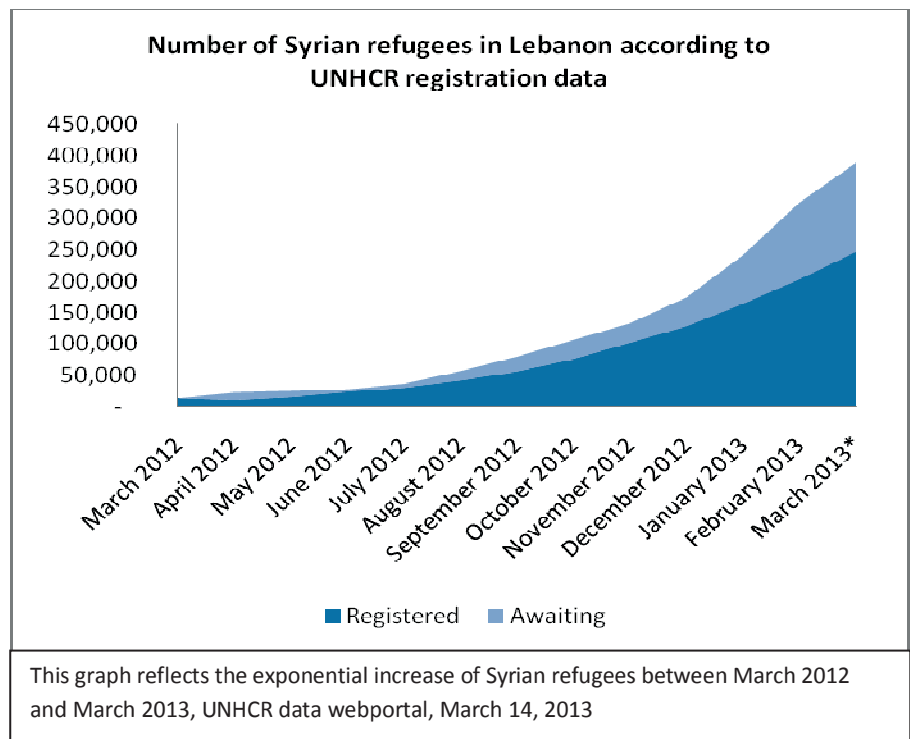
Amel's President, Dr. Kamel Mohanna, also heads the Lebanese network of NGOs, promoting for a greater role of Lebanese civil society in the coordination mechanisms between UN bodies, international organizations and governmental institutions. Lebanese civil society, along with Amel Association, has built a deep understanding and great capacity in responding in various crises throughout history and aims to utilize this experience during Syrian refugees emergency programs, in a matter which relieves the suffering of displaced populations on the short term and benefits the wellbeing of local residents on the long term.

**REGISTRATION**

While the number of Syrian refugees is increasing considerably, and with more than 130,000 refugees waiting for registration,

many are complaining about the long waiting period for registration. Moreover, there remains misunderstanding about the benefits of registration and the definition of a refugee in contrast to an economic migrant, as well as responsibilities of refugees in a host country. UNHCR is focusing its efforts on

refugees are not able to profit from free secondary healthcare or lack legal status in the country. Practical issues, such as checkpoints, limited means of transportation or lack of information on procedures, limit many Syrian refugees in registering as a refugee successfully. In response, Amel has been referring



shortening the waiting period and needs to increase its capacity as quickly as possible to respond to needs in a timely manner. Without UNHCR registration, Syrian

many urgent medical cases (mainly deliveries) for fast track registration to benefit from secondary health services and is organizing registration awareness

sessions in collaboration with UNHCR outreach teams.

### LIMITED COORDINATION

The deterioration of the Syrian crisis and the resulting increase of Syrian refugees, in addition to the enormous media attention, has resulted in many new organizations establishing humanitarian programs for Syrian refugees in Lebanon. Many new agencies are unaware of previous emergencies or national NGOs present in the area's of implementation.

especially within the complex socio-political setting of Syrian refugees in Lebanon. This local expertise, coming from grass roots organizations, is also very important when taking into account that most international organizations and their staff will leave when the refugee crisis has officially ended. Finally, Amel staff has noted that some Syrian refugees benefit from multiple NGO services while others don't profit from external support

increasing actors and insufficient usage of local knowledge within the Syrian refugee response are main points Amel continues to stress. One local initiative of AMEL is to coordinate distribution campaigns with the municipality in order to ensure that the provided assistance is not duplicated to the same beneficiaries while leaving unassisted people aside.

### SHELTER

Syrian refugees experience great difficulties finding shelter and places to live. Aid workers have warned for months that housing levels for refugees are quickly reaching a saturation point. Amel social workers in the field have reported increasing rent prices everywhere across the country. Syrian families are forced to pay exorbitant rates, over approximately 200-300 USD per month for low-quality homes shared by



Distribution of bed sets, underwear and clothes vouchers in Tyre center, March 2012

Amel is continuously stressing the importance of local actors in the field,

at all. The possibility of duplication, the limited coordination between

three to four families. Some local actors assist in rent payments or offer owned houses to be used for free for Syrian refugees.

construct new tents as well. The living conditions in the tents, especially during the winter, are causing infectious diseases especially among

who have sought safety in Lebanon from violence and deplorable humanitarian conditions in Syria. However, they now face a challenging



One of the classes at Kamed el Loz center in West-Bekaa, where the number of Syrian refugee children has rapidly increased, July 2012.

In the Bekaa and South Lebanon, tented settlements are increasing. In many cases, these settlements consist of tents present before the Syrian crisis by Lebanese Bedouins or Syrian migrant workers. Since last year, Syrian families unable to pay for rents have started to inhabit the tents and

children. Some tented settlements are small, consisting of only 10 tents, but others have grown to 150-200 tented settlements.

#### HOST COMMUNITIES

Host communities have played an integral role in providing protection and assistance to Syrian refugees

situation. The capacity of the local population to cope is at breaking point. Host families complain about the enduring additional costs involved in accommodating Syrian families and when security issues related to the presence of Syrian refugees or the Syrian crisis in general, will increase, some host



communities might want to evict the Syrians from their area. Amel Association has also noticed that many Syrian refugees are moving constantly from one place to another mainly due to economic costs. It is therefore difficult for them to settle down and they remain in constant conflict or negotiation about legal approvals for their presence.

#### **AMEL PLANNING**

According to UN estimates, one million Syrian refugees will reside in Lebanon by the end of this year. This creates the necessity for contingency planning and emergency preparedness. Considering Amel activities in previous Lebanese emergency settings, the association is ready to respond in equal partnership with international organizations and UN agencies. The Amel community centers in the Bekaa, Beirut and South

Lebanon are able to scale up their activities through outreach and community events as well as partnerships with local organizations, unions and committees, in order to respond to the increasing needs of Syrian refugees in Lebanon. International agencies and the Lebanese government expect Syrian refugees to stay in Lebanon for at least the coming two years. This requires for the current emergency humanitarian response to be complemented with a development approach. Currently, many Syrian refugees, mainly youth, lack the social and economic capital to successfully integrate into social and economic life. Amel is in the process of designing specific programs for Syrian refugee youth, focusing on empowerment through vocational and technical training, internship, personal development activities and

psycho-social group activities.

In all refugee support programs, both on emergency relief and on long-term development, the inclusion of both refugees and host communities in the design, implementation and monitoring of activities is very important. It is this community based approach that allows Amel to implement activities in close relation to the needs, in a manner that is respectful and upholds social peace between the various communities living in the areas of implementation.

**“One million Syrian refugees will reside in Lebanon by the end of this year”**



# HEALTH



Amel has gained extensive experience in providing health services during previous emergency situations in Lebanon. Amel community health centers are equipped with essential supplies to develop into field clinics where doctors can conduct consultations and respond to specific medical needs of patients.

## SITUATION

A majority of Syrian refugees are living in overcrowded conditions. They are therefore particularly sensitive to climatic conditions and exposed to transmissible diseases. Most of them are unable to afford medical treatment. Winter and promiscuity translated into frequent respiratory tract infections, skin diseases, and

musculoskeletal diseases, which are the main diseases diagnosed by Amel doctors. Many Syrian refugees suffer from chronic diseases (especially asthma and diabetes) for which they cannot afford the adequate medication.

In addition, many refugees have experienced traumatic events in Syria or in Lebanon. An assessment of Amel's strategic partner *Medicins du Monde* in northern Bekaa has revealed the significance of mental health problems; related to experiences of bombing, direct shooting, imprisonment, torture or SGBV. Despite the presence of many health organizations on the ground, many primary and secondary health needs remain uncovered. An estimate of more than half of all Syrian refugees in Lebanon do not receive the medical care they need.

Moreover, many Syrian refugee women are facing the critical issue of limited access to midwifery services and are unable to cover the high cost of hospital care.

**“An estimate of more than half of all Syrian refugees in Lebanon do not receive the medical care they need”**

## AMEL RESPONSE

In April 2012, Amel launched free medical consultations for refugees in its center of Ersal, North Bekaa. With the continuous increase of Syrian refugees, the association decided in May 2012 to expand to three additional centers in Bekaa (in El Ain, Kamed el Loz and Mashgharah).

In September 2012, a first mobile clinic was launched in North Bekaa. About one third of the patients were less than 5 years old.

Two additional mobile clinics are currently developed to become operative in areas where many Syrian refugees reside and numbers are likely to increase along the Syrian-Lebanese border if fighting within the Governorate of Damascus intensifies.

Due to increasing numbers of Syrian refugees entering South Lebanon, Amel extended since November 2012 its services through five centers in South Lebanon;

Tyre, Bazourieh, Khiyam, Halta and Fardis.

The high birth rate among Syrian refugees, prompted Amel social workers to organize family planning programs in Amel's centers (including awareness sessions and contraceptives distribution).

In order to help Syrian women during pregnancy, a Maternal Health project in partnership with IOCC started in October 2012 for women with high-risk pregnancies. Amel is providing pre- and post-natal care for mothers and newborn babies, and covers the cost of deliveries in hospital and the

distribution of important pre-natal vitamins. Awareness sessions for mothers have also been made available to Syrian refugees, with particular focus on the importance of breastfeeding, maternal hygiene and maternal nutrition.

On the Northern Bekaa Lebanese border, Amel has augmented its work with the growing numbers of Syrian refugees flowing across the borders.

## CHALLENGES

Treatments of chronic diseases are a major concern for Amel. The Government of Lebanon, UN and NGO partners are providing free health consultations for refugees. However, the needs are currently not sufficiently addressed mainly because of the high costs of drugs for chronic diseases and the additional tests needed for qualitative follow up and control of these

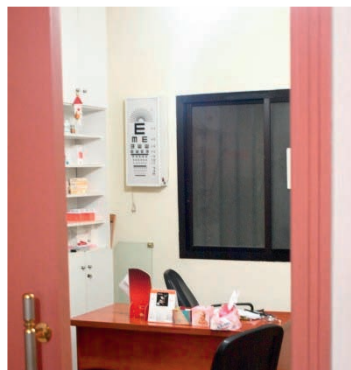
<i>Center/Year</i>	<b>2012</b> <i>(April-December)</i>	<b>2013</b> <i>(January-March)</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Ersal</b>	8,736	1,300	10,036
<b>El Ain</b>	6,096	2,645	8,741
<b>Kamed el Loz</b>	5,116	909	6,025
<b>Mobile clinic Bekaa</b>	2,575	1,632	4,207
<b>Khiyam</b>	61	261	322
<b>Bazourieh</b>	761	1,705	2,466
<b>Tyre</b>	512	3,340	3,852
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,857</b>	<b>11,792</b>	<b>35,649</b>

The number of Syrian refugees benefiting from primary health care services at Amel clinic in 2012 and the first quarter of 2013.

diseases. Moreover, the access to the health centers can be difficult due to the distance and transport is expensive. That is why Amel provides also services to Syrian refugees through mobile clinics.

The provision of free consultations and free medicines resulted in a run on the primary health care centers in the South and Bekaa. Many Syrian refugees have repeatedly returned for services, creating tensions with Lebanese residents who have to pay for the same services. Whereas some international donors prefer to provide free services for refugees as this is a portrayed need in the media, local dynamics show that this can result in misunderstanding and potential conflict in the field. Amel has started to implement a small fee of about one USD per consultation to prevent abuse of services and

guarantee the quality of services provided. Social workers, with in depth knowledge about the targeted population, exclude vulnerable cases, mostly pregnant women and children under 5 from this fee. This symbolic payment for services has been greatly appreciated by the host population, by field workers and even among the refugee population, who are proudly demanding to receive quality for what they are paying. Income from the fees is covering additional running costs of implementing primary health services in the areas.



The pediatrician consultation room at one of AMEL Medical Centers, Beirut, January 2013

## AMEL PLANNING

Amel is currently planning to extend its medical services to Beirut area where the number of refugees seeking assistance has been increasing during the last month. With a likely deteriorating security situation in Damascus, Amel is expecting most of the Syrian urban population from Damascus to seek refuge in Beirut rather than in the rural areas of Bekaa.

Health education and prevention have received increased attention since the summer of 2012. Currently, awareness sessions are taking place in all of the centers and from mobile clinics as well. Amel is taking part in joint efforts of vaccination to prevent epidemia of measles.

### Our partners :





# CHILD PROTECTION



## SITUATION

According to UNHCR figures, more than half of the Syrian refugees in Lebanon are under the age of 18. Syrian refugee children are suffering from a lack of education, fear and anxiety. Going to school and feeling safe are just as important as food and shelter. In terms of education, the Lebanese government has authorized its public schools to accept Syrian refugees, but spaces are limited and per February 2013 the Ministry of Education has stated that the maximum capacity of public schools to enroll Syrian children has been reached. Syrian refugee children face problems to enroll in Lebanese schools, because differences in school curricula and study gaps as a result of war and

displacement. A total of more than 20,000 Syrian refugee children are in need for educational support, of which only 4000 Syrian children are currently targeted by humanitarian agencies.

supported more than 1000 Syrian refugee children to adapt to the Lebanese curriculum by providing remedial classes.

Classes in English, Arabic, Mathematics and French are taking place three times a week in Amel's centers in the Bekaa Valley (Arsal, El Ain,



Children activities at the Amel center in El Ain, Northern Bekaa, October 2012

## AMEL RESPONSE

One of Amel's main objectives is to provide optimal access to education for Syrian refugee children. Since May 2012, Amel has

Kamed El Loz), South Lebanon (Tyre, Bazourieh, Kham) and the southern suburbs of Beirut (HaretHreik). Furthermore, most of the Centers host community activities where

Lebanese and Syrian refugee children with different cultural backgrounds can play together and find psychosocial support, when needed. Recreational activities such as drawing sessions, animation, theatre activities and sport are organized three times a week in the different centers in order to facilitate refugees' stress relief. Moreover, Amel focuses on children in need of specific attention, refers them to a psychologist and conducts individual social counseling sessions with children and parents. From April on, Amel plans to intensify its child protection programs through community events and outreach activities. Overall, the demand for remedial classes and after school support for Syrian refugee children is still very high and many children who have registered to be enrolled remain on the waiting list. To meet rising

demand, Amel is already scaling up education and child protection activities. Amel will continue organizing awareness sessions on Health Education, Family Planning and other issues

In most of Amel's centers, the age of the children ranges between 5 and 15 years old which is challenging for the teacher. Moreover, most of the children enrolled in public schools are

	Remedial classes	Child Friendly Spaces	Accelerated Learning Programs
Ersal	100	50	150
El Ain	175	50	150
Kamed El Loz	175	50	150
Khiam	70		
Bazourieh	106		
Tyre	149		
Beirut	219		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>450</b>

The total number of children participating in child protection program within Amel Syrian Refugee Program.

identified as areas of concern by social workers and heads of centers for parents and their children. The educational programs at Amel centers have received great appreciation and have had a positive impact on various refugee populations among Syrian refugee communities and Lebanese communities alike.

#### CHALLENGES

following the Lebanese educational system which is totally different from the Syrian.

**”Educational programs at Amel centers have a positive impact on both refugee populations and Lebanese communities”**

Amel has had difficulties to cope with the enormous demand of children to be included in the child

protection programs. Additional funds for logistics (supplies, refreshments etc.) and costs (drivers, teachers, animators etc.) are needed to include children from the program's waiting lists. Furthermore, some Syrian parents are refusing to send

some parents prefer to send their children to Amel's remedial classes, which work to sensitize parents to the benefits of sending their children to school.

**AMEL PLANNING**

Many refugee children from

team of social workers and animators on location. Within urban settings, mainly in Beirut, Amel plans to visit Palestinian camps to conduct specific activities on child protection, such as recreational activities, psycho social support and referral for specialized services. Many refugees from Syria, both Palestinian and Syrian, have moved to Palestinian camps in Lebanon, where currently services provided by UNWRA are insufficiently covering the rising needs. Through mobile teams and community events, in close coordination with Palestinian partners within the camps, Amel will be able to respond to the increasing demands for child protection services.



Syrian children enjoying a puppet show at AMEL center in Khiyam, South Lebanon, December 2012.

their children to Lebanese schools because they fear discrimination, exclusion and bullying. Also, the classes are gender mixed in Lebanese schools and some parents do not feel comfortable with this situation. Therefore,

Syria are still not reached through child protection programs. In 2013, Amel plans to increase the outreach activities to Syiran refugee families living in remoted areas through community events with a

**Our partners :**





# DISTRIBUTION



## SITUATION

Winter has made a harsh life even more difficult for the Syrian refugees in the country. Many are facing night-time temperatures that regularly dip below zero. In some parts of Lebanon, refugees are housed in unfinished buildings, collective shelters, tents or garages. Syrian refugees are unable to cover basic living costs in Lebanon any longer and the cold is adding another layer of need. Therefore, many rely on distribution of primary emergency relief items.

## AMEL RESPONSE

As the Syrian crisis reaches unprecedented proportions, Amel has been expanding its help by providing winter relief to more than 6000 Syrian refugees. The overall plan included the distribution of different kits

to families (clothes, hygiene and sanitary kits, basic items such as mattresses, blankets, pillows, food kits and kitchen supplies). Most of the kits are distributed through

### **“Amel provided winter relief to more than 6000 Syrian refugees”**

Amel’s local network in the different community centers across the country. In other cases, Amel visited collective shelters of Syrian refugees in order to deliver the support items. The decision of distributing vouchers for clothes results from lessons learnt from previous distribution experiences. Syrian refugees prefer to chose the clothes and the adequate size by themselves were able to do so through the voucher system. Local shop owners have agreed on discounts and have been reimbursed according to the

number of vouchers exchanged at their stores.

## CHALLENGES

It is challenging to distribute aid to refugees who are scattered across the country. It has also become a necessity to reach remote populations who do not have access to centers in time of distribution. Moreover, the number of refugees keeps getting higher and therefore, the distribution cannot be rushed into such short period of time as delays must be expected (delay in the arrival of the items for instance). Furthermore, distribution always creates high expectations, disappointments and possible tensions with host communities, as they fear that the provision of free items will attract more refugees to settle in their area.



Amel has built traditional relationships with the local communities where Amel is located and is continuous contact with local stakeholders. This allows for distribution campaigns to be successful and can even result in spontaneous donations of clothes, bread or other items from Lebanese communities in the same time of official distribution campaigns.

#### AMEL PLANNING

With the increased needs of Syrian refugees Lebanon as they stay longer in Lebanon on the one hand and new refugees arriving in Lebanon



Distribution of bedsets to Syrian refugee families at AMEL center in Hay es Sellom, South Beirut, February 2013.

on the other hand, Amel foresees the need for continued distribution campaigns, also after the winter. Distribution should be conducted by local organizations, in close coordination with local stakeholders and

municipalities, assuring that local suppliers are benefiting from the procurement of the items provided.

#### Our partners :



#### Number of beneficiaries 2012/2013

	Beneficiaries of winterization campaign (Winter 2012-2013)	Beneficiaries of women hygiene kits campaign (December 2012)	Beneficiaries of food and accomodation supplies (Spring 2012)	Total
Total Bekaa	1750	500	916	3166
Total South	1350	500	0	1850
Total Beirut	1050	0	200	1250
<b>TOTAL LEBANON</b>	<b>4150</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1116</b>	<b>6266</b>



# LIVELIHOOD



## SITUATION

A high percentage of the Syrian refugee population in Lebanon is young, with a majority of female Syrian refugees. This reality requires a focus on youth programs, with specific activities accessible for girls. The Syrian refugee youth in Lebanon has a high unemployment rate and is financially disempowered. Many are depending on daily wages and don't make more than 300 USD per month, which is not possible to support a family.

## AMEL RESPONSE

Many Amel community development centers in Beirut, Bekaa and South Lebanon have traditionally facilitated youth activities and vocational training programs, in partnership

with the Ministry of Social Affairs and international organizations. Since 2010, Amel works with UNHCR on livelihood programs with Iraqi refugees in Lebanon. Two Amel centers in South Beirut (Ain El Remeneh and Hara Hreik) have started to target Syrian refugee youth and women specifically in



Refugee youth on a trip to the Lebanese mountains, February 2013

their livelihood programs. These programs cover a life skills/ careerplanning, vocational training, and job apprenticeship program, during which outreach and social workers support the

youth to develop their social and economic capital.

During the end of 2012 and the first quarter of 2013, Amel centers have successfully increased their outreach to different refugee youth communities from Syria (Syrians, Palestinians and Iraqis) living in different parts of Beirut. The youth come to Amel centers with questions on registration with UNHCR, study in Lebanon, referral for health services and advice on job opportunities. Amel Youth department is organizing trips, meetings, awareness sessions and supports them in organizing celebrations and conferences highlighting their potential. Amel plans to scale up youth activities in the Bekaa and South Lebanon as well.

THE AMEL SYRIAN REFUGEE EMERGENCY PROGRAM HAS BEEN GENEROUSLY SUPPORTED BY



*Special thanks are due to all staff of Amel centers for their dedication and hard work in the field.*

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE AMEL SYRIAN EMERGENCY PROGRAM, PLEASE CONTACT

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