



Findings from Iraqi Outreach Activities in Lebanon

1st issue, April 2009

Who We Are

The Danish Refugee Council (DRC) is a private, humanitarian organization covering all aspects of the refugee cause. The organization's aim is to protect refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs) against persecution and to promote durable solutions. DRC currently works in over 20 countries, worldwide.

DRC has worked in Lebanon since 2004, supporting Palestinian and Iraqi refugees, and with Lebanese communities affected by the 2006 war. DRC uses a rights-based approach to programming that incorporates basic humanitarian principles, including impartiality and neutrality, and offers the highest standards of accountability to the people it serves.

Under its commitment to the International Humanitarian Accountability Principles (I-HAP) initiative, DRC operates a "complaints mechanism" requiring timely consideration and response to the concerns of beneficiaries and other stakeholders regarding DRC services and conduct. Such complaints may be addressed to the DRC Country Director (Aresco Center, 5th floor, Justinian St., Hamra, Beirut; drccountryrep@idm.net.lb).



Danish Refugee Council
Lebanon

Contents

Introduction	2
Section 1: Informant population	3
1.1 General introduction of DRC informants	3
1.2 Household size.....	4
1.3 Single-member vs. family households, by location.....	4
1.4 Gender and age division.....	5
1.5 UNHCR registration.....	6
1.6 Employment and income distribution	7
Section 2: Some Issues and Concerns	8
2.1 Illegal status and associated problems	8
2.2 Education.....	9
2.3 Integration and Generation Gap.....	9
2.4 Religious fragmentation and related issues	10
2.5 Domestic violence	10
2.6 Lebanese-Iraqi marriages	10
2.7 UNHCR registration / Access to services.....	11
Section 3: Current services available to Iraqis in Lebanon	11

Introduction

DRC Lebanon is currently implementing outreach and NFI (non-food item) distribution projects, with generous support from the United States Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (BPRM), targeting Iraqis living in Lebanon. One important objective under outreach is the exchange of information between Iraqis and relevant stakeholders. Information is collected and disseminated through outreach activities that include household visits, focus group interviews, community meetings, information newsletters, web exchange and reports.

This is the first of several short reports to be issued by DRC in 2009. It provides quantitative and qualitative information relating to Iraqis reached under DRC's assistance program and presents an overview of some of the services currently available to the Iraqi communities. In sharing these findings on a regular basis, we hope to enhance coordination, information sharing, networking and coordination among service providers, donors and other stakeholders assisting Iraqis in Lebanon.

Divided in three parts, the first section of this report gives basic data on locations, demographics, UNHCR registration patterns and employment for the Iraqis encountered during outreach activities. Information is drawn from brief household assessments of winter non-food needs conducted by DRC staff and collaborating partners throughout Lebanon, between November 2008 and February 2009.

The second section describes issues and concerns relating to Iraqis in Lebanon. Topics include legal status and related issues, integration, educational situation, etc. The section summarizes findings from household visits and focus groups conducted in the Beqaa, the South and Nabatiyeh.

The third and final part of the report provides an overview of some of the services offered by local and international organizations to Iraqis in Lebanon. Program descriptions have been provided and/or reviewed by the relevant service providers themselves. Much of this information has already been disseminated to many Iraqis in Lebanon through the distribution of an Arabic language newsletter, and will soon be available on-line as well. The listing of organizations and services is a work in progress; we hope for your collaboration in completing the registry.

Collection of information has to a large extent been a collaborative effort, with active support from several local and international NGOs. DRC Lebanon, of course, takes full responsibility of the contents of this report. Your comments, questions, corrections, and contributions for future issues are solicited and welcome.

The DRC Lebanon Team

Section I: Informant population

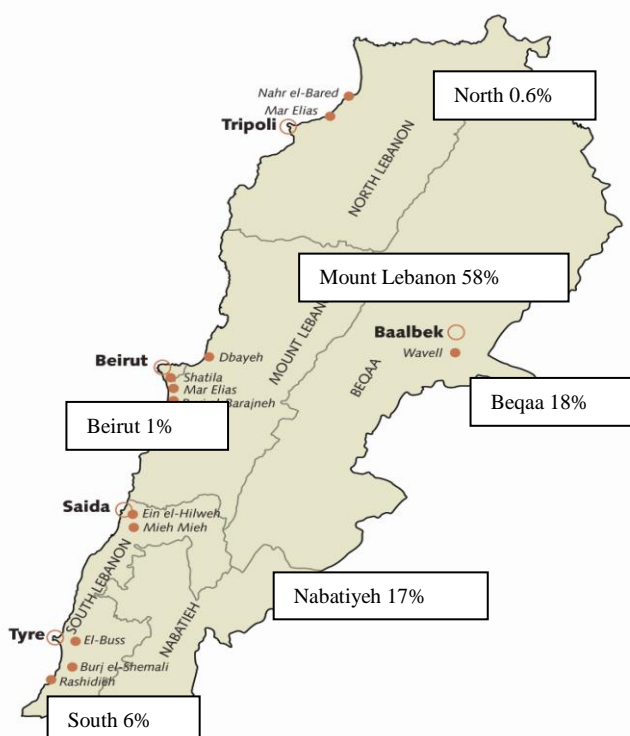
Between November 2008 and February 2009 DRC and collaborating NGOs visited **665** Iraqi households, (representing **2,387** individuals) in order to assess winter NFI needs and identify “special needs cases” requiring specialized support. As part of the assessment process, staff collected information on basic demographics, UNHCR registration, estimated household income (by range), and current employment for Iraqis in Lebanon. Quantitative data extracted from the assessments constitute the foundation of this first report section.

The population described below is predominated by Iraqis who were referred to DRC for special vulnerabilities (requiring winter NFI assistance or having special needs) and therefore does not represent accurately the entire Iraqi community in Lebanon.

I.1 General introduction of DRC informants

Figure I.1:

Location of Iraqis visited by DRC and other organizations during the winter of 2008/2009¹



Area	Number of households in respective areas	Percentage of total informant group
Beirut	7	1.1%
Mount Lebanon	385	57.9%
Beqaa	117	17.6%
Nabatiyeh	114	17.1%
South	38	5.7%
North	4	0.6%
Total	665	100.0%

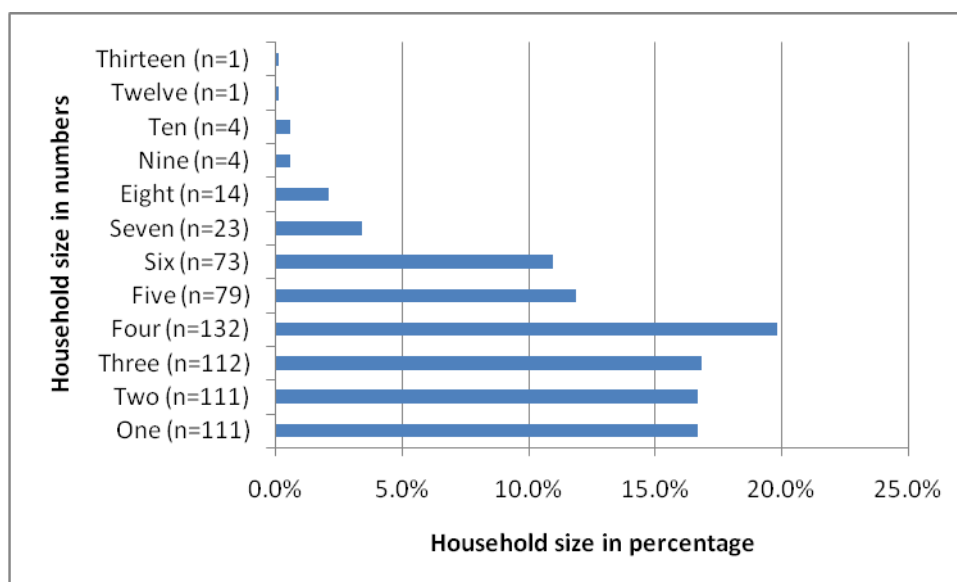
¹ N.B Percentage totals relate to families visited, not the percentage proportion of the total Iraqi refugee population in Lebanon.

I.2 Household size

Household size varies from one to 13 household members, with an average size of 3.6 individuals. The figure below provides a full overview of household members in numbers and percentages:

Figure I.2:

Sizes of the 665 households visited by DRC and other NGOs

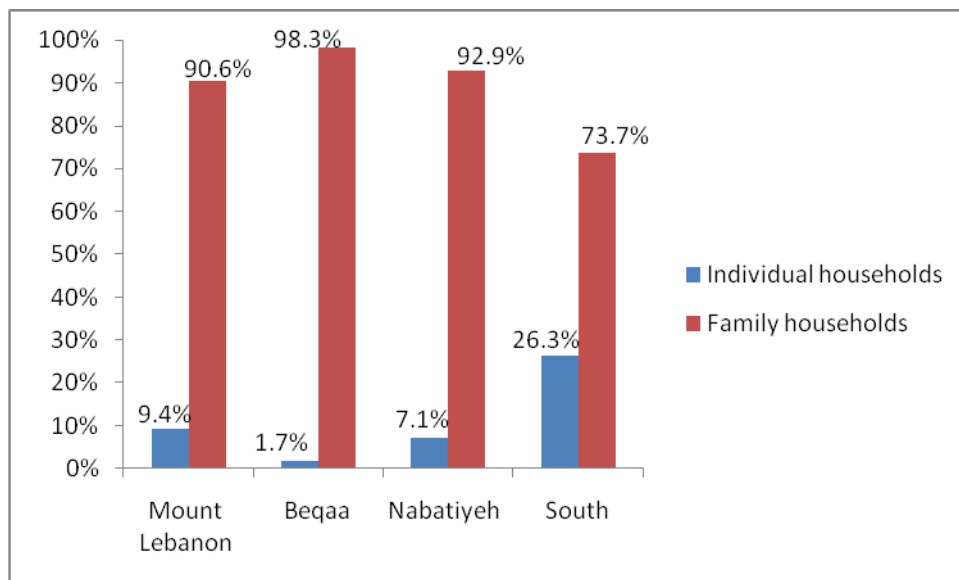


I.3 Single-member vs. family households, by location

DRC's Iraqi population survey conducted in 2007 showed that over one third (38%) of Iraqi households in Lebanon have only one member. The recent DRC household visits confirm that there is still a relatively high number of single-member Iraqi households in Lebanon. While young, unmarried men constitute most single-member households, some are also some married men who are supporting families elsewhere, such as Syria, where living costs are lower. This group is known to be particularly vulnerable as they report not having access to a range of services only open to family households. The percentage of single-member households vs. family households visited in Lebanon is 17% and 83%, respectively. Beirut and the North are not included in the figure, as the number of Iraqi households assessed in these areas is relatively limited (see figure I.1), generating misleading figures when measured in percentage.

Figure 1.3:

Single -member vs. family households visited by DRC and collaborating partners in Mount Lebanon, Beqaa, Nabatiyeh and the South



I.4 Gender and age division

Of the 665 families assessed, household gender and age information is available for 661 of them (2,381 individuals). These 661 households consist of 45.8 % women (1,090 individuals) and 54.2 % men (1,291 individuals). As the figures below show, the majority of both men and women are between 18 and 59 years old, but children and youth also constitute a large part of the total population (41.6 and 40.2 percent, respectively). There are very few adults over 60 years of age.

Figure 1.4:

Age breakdown of Iraqi male population DRC and collaborating NGOs have been in contact with throughout Lebanon

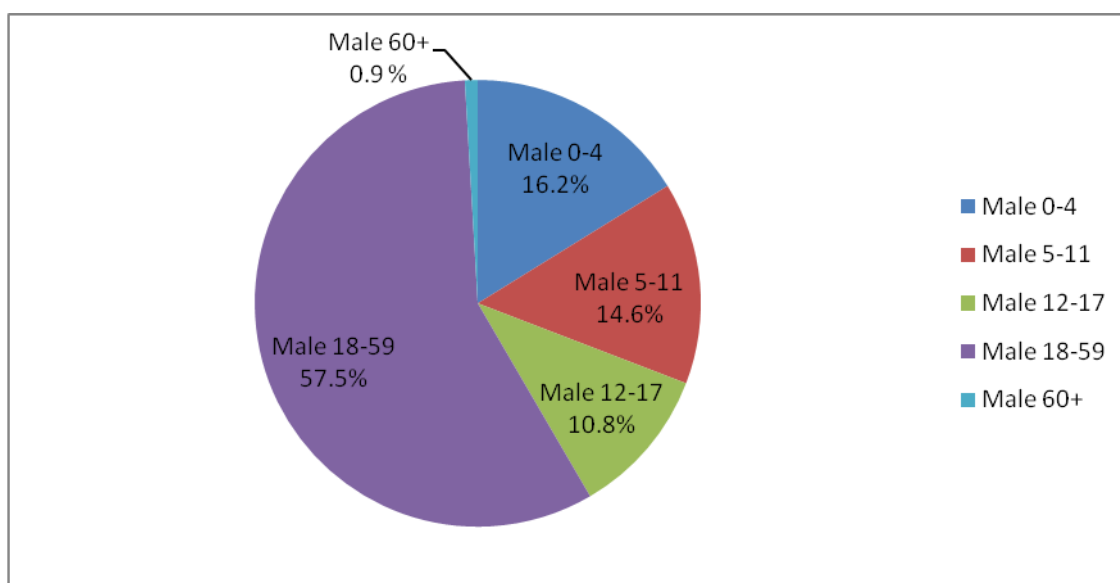
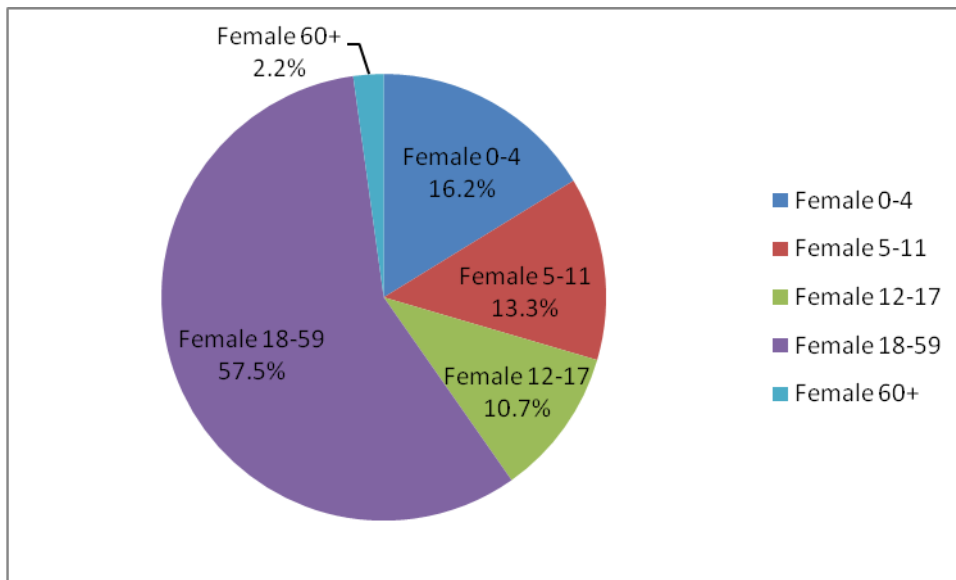


Figure 1.5:

Age breakdown of Iraqi female population DRC and collaborating NGOs have been in contact with throughout Lebanon

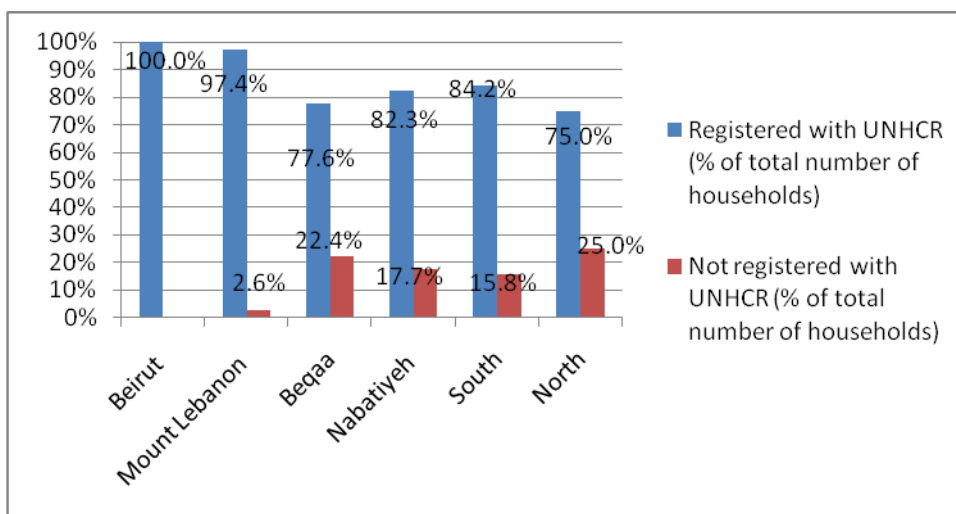


1.5 UNHCR registration

Of the 665 households assessed, 90.5 percent are registered with UNHCR. As figure 1.6 suggests, Iraqis from Beirut and Mount Lebanon tend to be registered more often than those living in the peripheries (see section 2.7 for further explanation). Again, figures from the North and Beirut should be viewed with certain reservations, as we have relatively few informants from these two areas (seven and four households, respectively).

Figure 1.6:

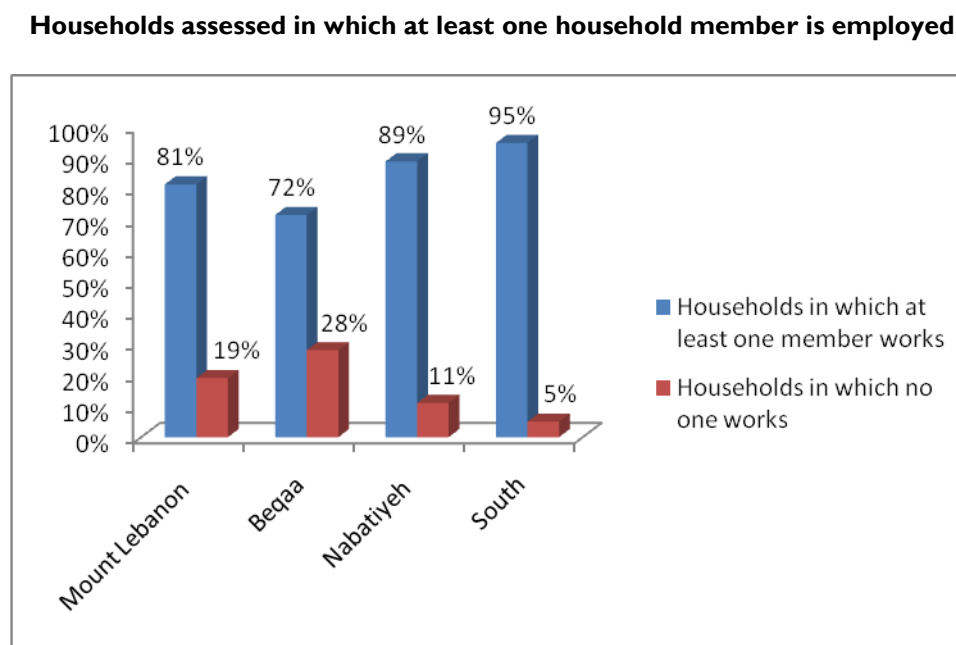
Percentage of households recorded by DRC and collaborating NGOs that are registered with UNHCR, by governorate (mohafazat)



I.6 Employment and income distribution

Assessment data show interesting variations in employment rates and average income distribution between Mount Lebanon, Beqaa, Nabatiyeh and the South. As figure 1.7 shows, while only 72 % of Iraqi households living in the Beqaa area have an employed household member, almost 95 % of Iraqi households in the South are represented in the local labor market. Beirut and the North are not included here, as samples from these two regions are not sufficient in numbers.

Figure 1.7:



During NFI assessments, DRC staff asked households to estimate their average monthly incomes. Combined with data on household size, we have been able to estimate average reported monthly and daily income per household member, in the DRC major beneficiary regions (Mount Lebanon, Beqaa, Nabatiyeh and the South). These are presented in the figure below (figure 1.8).

Not all families reported an income, some because they live off savings and others because they did not want to report their income to DRC. In most cases, reported income is generated through employment, but some respondents reported that they secure their monthly income from family members working in Lebanon, Iraq or elsewhere. For many households, humanitarian aid is a key survival resource.

As evident in the figure below, income is unevenly distributed across the different regions of Lebanon. However, when comparing poverty based on daily income with general poverty level in Lebanon, differences become even more striking and alarming.

In January 2008 the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) issued an extensive survey on “Poverty, Growth and Income distribution in Lebanon”. The survey estimated that between 1997 and 2007 nearly **8 %** of the Lebanese population lived under conditions of **extreme poverty**, while **28.5 %** lived in **“normal” poverty**. UNDP measures extreme poverty according to the “lower Lebanese poverty line”, indicating the minimum per capita daily amount required to meet basic food

and non-food needs in Lebanon. This figure is currently set at 2.40 US\$ person/day. “Normal” poverty is measured according to an upper poverty line, currently set at 4 US \$ /person/day².

For the sake of comparison, DRC has estimated the percentage of the Iraqi households assessed reporting a daily income per household member below the lower (extreme) and higher (normal) poverty line. As shown in figure 1.8, around twice as many Iraqis report living in conditions of poverty, compared to their Lebanese hosts, and as many as four to five times as many report living in conditions of extreme poverty.

Again, it must be underlined that income estimates listed below reflect data reported from beneficiaries applying for DRC non-food assistance - identified as amongst the poorest. Furthermore, our informants might also have had an interest in reporting lower monthly household incomes than the actual figure. That said, the level of reported (extreme) poverty does confirm a very high level of vulnerability among the assessed population.

Figure 1.8:

Estimated income per household member in Mount Lebanon, Beqaa, Nabatiyeh and the South

Area	Income reporting HHs	Estimated average monthly income per HH member	Estimated average daily income per HH member	Percentage living under conditions of extreme poverty	Percentage living under conditions of normal poverty
Mount Lebanon	273	\$99	\$3.30	46%	71%
Beqaa	86	\$146	\$4.90	38%	57%
Nabatiyeh	94	\$166	\$5.50	26%	43%
South	35	\$140	\$4.70	37%	51%

Section 2: Some Issues and Concerns

This section presents general trends and patterns characteristic to many Iraqis across Lebanon, as recorded during household visits, focus groups, and meetings with representatives from local NGOs and government social development centers (SDCs) currently providing services to Iraqis. In addition, a number of Iraqi focal points, including sheikhs and other religious authorities, were interviewed. Although information is summarized below under general headings, many issues tend to intersect and overlap across topics.

2.1 Illegal status and associated problems

Issues relating to legal status are of serious concern to most of the Iraqis with whom DRC staff have met, with illegal stay affecting Iraqis in many ways. According to the DRC 2007 survey, 67 percent of Iraqis are in Lebanon illegally. Although no new statistics have been collected by DRC on the

² For more information, please see “Poverty, Growth and Income distribution in Lebanon” (2008), published by UNDPs International Poverty Center: <http://www.undp-povertycenter.org/pub/IPCCountryStudy13.pdf>.

subject, legal status is a frequently cited area of concern for many Iraqis participating in outreach activities.

First and foremost, illegal status creates widespread fear and feelings of insecurity. Although passing through check-points is a major concern for those travelling between towns, even local movement for work, school or shopping is considered problematic by many. One group of informants reported that rumors of special checks by the police force them to stay indoors. Although youth and children are rarely subject to arrest, they worry about their parents and, quite often, as a result of perceived greater freedom of movement, are required to work and provide for their families.

A constant fear of detention among the Iraqis has become a popular means of exploitation, according to many outreach participants. Employers know that illegal Iraqis are not protected by Lebanese labor laws and, furthermore, have no possibility of prosecuting their employers. Many informants report cases of unfair treatment, including long working hours requirements and delayed payment of salaries; a few have reported cases where Iraqis have not been paid at all and were threatened by the employers to keep quiet about it. Many Iraqis report having to pay unusually high rents, and being threatened with the police by their landlords when they complain. In one reported case, an Iraqi who had bought a used car was threatened with arrest when he returned to the seller to complain that the vehicle's documents were not in order. The mere threat to report illegal Iraqis is powerful and effective.

Almost all Iraqis interviewed by DRC during outreach visits have voiced a common, desperate desire for security and stability, with freedom of movement, access to jobs with fixed and fair wages, and an opportunity to plan and live beyond one day to the next. For most, legal recognition and acceptance is the primary requisite for this.

2.2 Education

Iraqi children and youth report difficulties in adapting to the language requirements in Lebanese schools. This often results in them being set back one or more levels, causing frustration and affecting motivation. Families complain that they do not have money to pay for remedial classes and extra tutoring – even transportation fees to remedial classes provided by NGOs prove problematic to cover. Despite these reports, most of the Iraqis interviewed are satisfied with the public schools and they experience equality and good treatment.

2.3 Integration and Generation Gap

When talking to Iraqi adults about their situation in Lebanon and desires for the future, it becomes clear that if they have a choice few want to stay in Lebanon in the long-term. However, there seems to be an interesting gap between generations in this and other regards.

Adults generally do not consider Lebanon a friendly host country and feel they cannot integrate well. While illegal residence is naturally an important factor in this regard, many adult informants report a certain resistance towards many Lebanese social norms. Some report keeping their children indoors in order to protect them from potential bullying and abuse. Furthermore, traditional Iraqi lifestyles differ substantially from those in Lebanon and much behavior is considered inappropriate. Female liberty and associated social behavior in particular is considered abnormal and something young Iraqi women should be protected from.

However, this does not seem to be the case with the younger generation. A focus group interview with representatives of local youth of both genders, in Zahle, revealed general satisfaction with the

situation of Iraqi youth. They reported feeling well integrated and having many Lebanese friends. Contrary to their parents' generation, they claim to embrace the Lebanese lifestyle and enjoy the fact that they are, among other things, able to make friends across gender and religion.

In short, whereas the adult generation seems to await return to Iraq, at least some Iraqi youth express an interest to resettle or study abroad and then return to Lebanon rather than Iraq – provided that they are granted legal stay.

2.4 Religious fragmentation and related issues

Iraqis living in Lebanon tend to settle and associate according to religion, reflecting the sectarian distrust and divisions visible in today's Iraq. For example, with regard to settlement this often means that Iraqi Sunnis tend to settle in defined Sunni areas within Lebanon. This suggests that confessional divisions within Lebanon also affect the Iraqi community. In Tripoli and Baalbek, DRC teams have met with Iraqis who deliberately lie about their religion, when it is different from that of the local community, simply because it makes them feel safer. However, and as mentioned earlier, the younger generation seems to be more flexible in terms of whom they meet and interact with.

2.5 Domestic violence

Domestic violence in Iraqi communities has been raised as an increasing problem by local NGOs, Social Development Center staff, and representatives from the communities themselves. Both women and children are victims of domestic violence, but the topic remains taboo and only bruises and few confidential conversations prove evidence. Characteristic to a range of domestic violence cases brought to DRC's attention is a genuine agreement and insistence on the fact that domestic violence is solely rooted in financial problems, stress and general fear faced by Iraqis in Lebanon. In one focus group session, domestic violence was described as a "post-war circumstance". More awareness raising and gentle assessment of the problem is needed to better understand and respond to this problem.

2.6 Lebanese-Iraqi marriages

It has been voiced as a concern that a number of Iraqi men have married Lebanese women and that some have returned to Iraq or resettled without them, leaving children in legal limbo and wives in very hard economic and social positions. In Nabatiyeh, for instance, the DRC team learned that many Iraqi men deliberately seek marriage with Lebanese women. Considering the poor socioeconomic situation of many Iraqis, marrying into a Lebanese family in most cases provides an advantageous safety net usually with most of these couples relying heavily on support from the wife's family.

2.7 UNHCR registration / Access to services

Not surprisingly, Iraqis living far away from Beirut and Mount Lebanon are more likely not to register with UNHCR (section 1.5, above). The topic has already been discussed with many Iraqis during household visits and community meetings. According to informants from outlying areas, travel expense and security concerns when travelling to Beirut are the primary reasons they do not register. DRC will be following up on the issue of registration, including the perceptions of the Iraqis regarding its purpose and benefit, through focus group discussions with registered and unregistered Iraqis.

Similarly, transportation costs and risks when travelling have also been brought up in relation to service provider access. Iraqis in Tyre, for example, may have to travel to Saida for some basic services, while Iraqis in Hermel and Baalbek must travel to Zahle. Some services are available only in the Beirut and Mount Lebanon areas. Widespread worry about being stopped and asked for a bribe or imprisoned at check-points, alongside financial problems, affects the decision of some Iraqis, especially in the peripheries, to seek medical care or the like. In many cases, Iraqis simply do not know the full range of services that are available, and where and how to access them.

Section 3: Current services available to Iraqis in Lebanon

A number of organizations presently provide a variety of services, ranging from basic material support to professional medical and other services) to Iraqis in Lebanon. Some services are provided in many parts of Lebanon, through field offices or mobile services, while others are limited in geographic outreach. In an attempt to better inform the Iraqis as to what assistance is available, and how they can best access it, DRC recently compiled and distributed, with the help of UNHCR and other NGOs, an overview, in Arabic, of some services available, by provider, with contact and other information regarding location of services, beneficiary eligibility and criteria, etc. Below is a similar registry, in English, that includes information from 14 current service-providing organizations. The same information will soon be available on-line, in Arabic.

Information on programs and services for Iraqis will continue to be updated regularly. The service registry is intended to be all inclusive, and all organizations working with Iraqis are invited to submit program descriptions.

Organization & contact details	Field location/ local centers	Primary sectors	Current projects
<p>Arc en Ciel (AEC)</p> <p>Tel: 01 495 561 Email: aec@arcenciel.org</p>	<p>Beirut - Jisr el Wati: 01 565 655 Damour: 05 602 642 Halba: 06 693 030 Taanayel: 08 544 881</p>	<p>Medical aid, educational support, humanitarian aid and legal support</p>	<p>Arc en Ciel's centers all have medical clinics open to Iraqis. AEC is supporting Iraqi children by paying school fees (for the second semester), and provides remedial classes at the Taanayel center. AEC also provides social support for extremely vulnerable families.</p>
<p>Amel Association</p> <p>Tel: 01 317 293/4; 01 304 910 Fax: 01 305 646 Email: info@amel.org.lb Web: www.amel.org.lb</p>	<p>Shiyah Community Center: 01 278 675 Tayyouneh Women's Empowerment Center: 01 383 214 Haret Hreik Vocational Training Center: 03 848 421</p>	<p>Health and psychosocial services, remedial classes and vocational training</p>	<p>Amel currently provides their services through a vocational center in Haret Hreik and two community centers, in Tayyouneh and Shiyah</p>
<p>L'Association Justice et Misericorde (AJEM)</p> <p>Tel/fax: 01 901 560 Email: ajem@intracom.net.lb</p>	<p>Roumieh: 01 901 560</p>	<p>Legal assistance, medical and psychosocial support, rehabilitation, vocational training and advocacy</p>	<p>AJEM provides various forms of support to Iraqi detainees in Roumieh prison, including medical and legal assessments and support, rehabilitation of drug abusers, support to torture victims and vocational training</p>
<p>Caritas Migrant Center</p> <p>Tel/Fax: 01 502 550 Email: carimigr@inco.com.lb Web: www.caritasmigrant.org.lb</p>	<p>Saida: 07 221 582, Hotline: 03 559 107 Tripoli: 06 437 357 Mreijeh: 01 470 669 (may change soon), Hotline: 70 157 789 Fanar: Hotline: 70 168 203 Sin el Fil: 01 502 550, Hotline: 03 310 471 Zahle: Phone: 08 805 123, Hotline: 70 107 905</p>	<p>Medical aid and psychosocial support, legal aid, humanitarian assistance, shelter and educational/vocational training</p>	<p>Caritas currently has six community centers offering services to Iraqis throughout Lebanon. Additionally, Caritas social workers and lawyers offer support to Iraqi detainees in Lebanese prisons all over the country on a weekly basis. As for the Retention Center for Foreign Detainees in Beirut, Caritas staff are present 24/7</p>
<p>Danish Refugee Council (DRC)</p> <p>Tel: 01 736 987, 01 738 289 Fax: 01 736 987 Email: drc.lebanon@drclebanon.dk Web: www.drc.dk/Lebanon</p>	<p>Main office in Beirut, outreach throughout the country</p>	<p>Non-food assistance; protection; capacity development; information</p>	<p>DRC activities in support of Iraqis in Lebanon include distribution of non-food items (recently school kits and winter items), funding small projects for local NGOs that work with Iraqis, providing direct assistance to families and individuals with special or urgent needs, and facilitating information exchange between Iraqis, service providers and other stakeholders through awareness raising and outreach activities throughout Lebanon.</p>
<p>Gam3</p> <p>Tel: 01 560 738 Email: kifak@gam3.dk Web: www.gam3streetbasketball.com</p>	<p>Activities take place in Shiyah, Ouzai, and Qasqas.</p> <p>Registration through Amel's community centers</p>	<p>Urban sports activities, primarily Basketball</p>	<p>Street basketball training sessions and tournaments</p>

<p>Heart For Lebanon</p> <p>Tel: 04 806 657 Email: Camille.melki@heartforlebanon.org, Camille.melki@iequip.org Web: www.heartforlebanon.org</p>	<p>Main office in Beirut, outreach in the areas surrounding Zaitrieh, Sabtieh, Dekwaneh, Sid El Bousherieh and Fanar</p>	<p>Medical aid, outreach and humanitarian aid (basic food and hygiene supplies), activities for children and Iraqis in detention</p>	<p>H4L conducts household visits and distributes monthly food and hygiene packages to 150 Iraqi families. In cooperation with MECC, H4L also provides medical support to Iraqis. Finally, the organisation hosts a program for kids with 100 attendants.</p>
<p>International Medical Corps (IMC)</p> <p>Tel: 01 424 931 Fax: 01 424 930 Hotline: 70 973 248 Web: www.imcworldwide.org/section/work/middle_east/Lebanon</p>	<p>Health care clinics: Haret Hreik: 01 276 181 Tayyouneh: 01 395 393 Baajour: 03 489 215 Burj el-Barajneh: 01 450 173, 03 72 05 74 Jdeideh: 03 724 139 Tyre: 07 343 108 Nabatiyeh: 70 116 532 Bekaa: 03 942 396</p> <p>Mobile medical clinics: Dahyeh: 03 695 491 East Beirut: 03 836 485 Tyre & Bint Jbeil: 70 103 571 Baalbek & Hermel: 70 942 396 Nabatiyeh, Ein el-Hilweh & surroundings: 70 116 532</p> <p>Centers for mental health and psychosocial services supported by IMC: Jdeideh and Tayyouneh: 70 158 461</p>	<p>Primary health care Secondary health care Mental health care Psychosocial services</p>	<p>IMC offers medical support, psychosocial assistance and regular health care through a number of stationary and mobile clinics throughout Lebanon. IMC also provides disability items and facilitate trainings for physicians, professionals and primary health care providers</p>
<p>Insan Association</p> <p>Tel/Fax: 01 485 237 Hotline: 70 893 144 Email: insan_info@yahoo.com</p>	<p>Insan School: Sin el Fil, 01 485 237</p> <p>Insan House: Nabaa, 01 485 237</p> <p>Psychosocial support/activities: field visits to Beirut suburbs</p>	<p>Education, shelter and psychosocial support/activities</p>	<p>Insan offers remedial education and catch up classes to Iraqi children and youth who cannot enroll in the regular Lebanese school system, or who need extra support while enrolled in Lebanese schools. Furthermore, Insan provides temporary shelter for extremely vulnerable children and psychosocial support to Iraqi families living in Beirut's suburbs</p>
<p>KAFA</p> <p>Tel: 01 392 110/1 Hotline: 03 018 019 Email: kafa@kafa.org.lb Web: www.kafa.org.lb</p>	<p>Beirut (Badaro): 01 392 220/1, hotline: 03 018 019</p>	<p>Help to and protection of women and children who are subject to violence, including gender-based violence, child abuse and women trafficking</p>	<p>Kafa offers support to Iraqi women and children who are subject to violence through a listening and counseling center based in Beirut. Furthermore the organization works to raise awareness about gender based violence, advocate legal frameworks to protect women and train staff on the issue.</p>

<p>Middle East Council of Churches (MECC)</p> <p>Tel: 01 344 896 Hotline: 03 243 255 Email: meccls@cyberia.net.lb meccref@cyberia.net.lb</p>	<p>Beirut, Hamra: 01 344 896, hotline: 03 243 255</p>	<p>Medical aid Humanitarian aid Educational support</p>	<p>Social workers provide medical, humanitarian and educational support to Iraqis from the MECC office in Beirut</p>
<p>Mededins Sans Frontières (MSF)</p> <p>Tel: 01 737 090 Email: msfch-lebanon-medco@geneva.msf.org; msfch-burj-el-barajneh@geneva.msf.org</p>	<p>Burj el-Barajneh: 01 478 915</p>	<p>Mental Health</p>	<p>MSF's center in Burj el-Barajneh provides mental health services for residents of Burj el-Barajneh, including Iraqi men and women. Adults are the priority target group. Psychological and psychiatric consultations will be provided free of charge, as well as psychotherapy, family therapy, occupational therapy and pharmacotherapy. Furthermore, MSF will work on mental health promotion and capacity building of local health care workers. The project duration is three years</p>
<p>Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)</p> <p>Tel: 01 366 113-4-5 Fax: 01 366 133, Ext. 1 Email: education@lebanon.nrc.no Web: www.nrc.no</p>	<p>Education Resource Center: Burj el-Barajneh, 01 472 049</p> <p>Outreach Youth Centers: Baalbek, Jounieh, Nabatiyeh, and Horsh Tabet, 70 842 178</p> <p>Young Women's Center: Shiyah, 01 387 378</p>	<p>Education and vocational training</p>	<p>NRC implements its education and vocational training through its Education Resource Center, four Outreach Youth Centers, and a Young Women's Center</p>
<p>Restart Beirut:</p> <p>Tel: 01 385 358 Email: restart_beirut@hotmail.com</p> <p>Restart Tripoli:</p> <p>Tel: 06 410 577 Email: restartc@idm.net.lb</p>	<p>Beirut and Tripoli</p>	<p>Psychological and psychosocial rehabilitation of victims of torture and violence</p>	<p>Restart specializes in psychosocial rehabilitation of refugees who have experienced violence and torture. Current programs involve children as well as adults. The organization also works on awareness raising and capacity building: workshops are organized for teachers and counselors working with Iraqi children, health professionals and security forces</p>