



## PROTECTION

**833,685** Syrian refugees registered and awaiting

**27,272** individuals participated in community awareness

**25,428** individuals with specific needs have been referred

**229,116** children received psychosocial support

**40,350** dignity kits distributed to Syrian women and girls



## FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE

**1,111,053** individuals received at least one food voucher

**232,646** individuals received food parcels

**5,456** host community received agricultural support



## NON-FOOD ITEMS

**374,402** fuel vouchers distributed

**486,537** blankets distributed

**188,173** mattresses distributed

**143,200** jerry cans distributed

**90,440** hygiene kits for new arrivals distributed



## SHELTER

**242,800** individuals benefitted from shelter assistance

**104,240** individuals assisted with weather-proofing

**67,475** individuals assisted in informal settlements

**35,790** individuals supported with cash for rent



## WASH

**918,413** hygiene kits and baby kits distributed

**82,465** beneficiaries benefitted from water storage facilities

**63,725** beneficiaries reached through hygiene promotion

**57,500** beneficiaries have access to adequate latrines



## PUBLIC HEALTH

**467,172** individuals assisted with primary health care

**378,502** individuals participated in health education

**38,161** individuals assisted with secondary health care



## EDUCATION

**165,932** children reached with education services:

**121,193** children enrolled in formal education

**44,739** children enrolled in non-formal education

**73,000** children participated in recreational activities

**66,600** children received psycho-social support structured recreation activities



## SOCIAL COHESION AND LIVELIHOODS

**3,500** persons received vocational training (40% Lebanese)

**194** Community Support Projects completed or ongoing benefitting 1,650,000 Lebanese and 500,000 refugees

**200** youth trained in conflict resolution

**8** senior mediators trained in conflict awareness and mediation

## INTER-AGENCY FUNDING UPDATE

\* Figures include Government requirements

HUMANITARIAN APPEAL  
(RRP5)\*

**1.7** billion

FUNDING LEVEL  
as of 30 November 2013\*

**51%**

FUNDING GAP  
as of 30 november 2013\*

**824** million

## DONORS SUPPORTING THE RRP5 IN LEBANON






### TARGETS


As specified in the RRP5


 **1,000,000**  
Syrian refugees (registered or awaiting registration)

 **100,000**  
Persons unwilling to register

 **100,000**  
Affected Lebanese

 **49,000**  
Lebanese returnees

 **80,000**  
Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS)

 **169 million**  
USD required (Gol Included)

### NEEDS

Refugees fleeing violence in Syria are in need of protection and assistance from their arrival in Lebanon at the border and throughout the length of their stay in the country. Syrian refugees are exposed to risks of protection violations during flight and asylum. While Lebanon has kept its border open to Syrian refugees, border practices became stricter as of August, especially for persons with damaged or invalid personal documentation. The Government of Lebanon has requested support in strengthening border processes.

Growing numbers of refugees are in an irregular situation, which could lead to protection violations, including detention, limited freedom of movement, exploitation and difficult access to basic services. Other challenges faced by refugees include rising tensions with host communities and eviction from their dwellings.

Some 39% refugees are identified as having specific needs, including persons with disabilities, older persons, women and children at risk, persons with serious medical conditions and SGBV survivors. Vulnerability is increasing as displacement becomes protracted and the limited resources of refugees are depleted. Community mobilization and outreach activities are critical to reaching refugees and others of concern who are scattered in over 1,500 locations across Lebanon.


### OBJECTIVES


- 1 Access to territory and legal assistance
- 2 Registration, recording and documentation
- 3 Community services


### KEY NOVEMBER DEVELOPMENTS


- Partners responded to an influx of 3,400 refugee families to Aarsal from mid-November and provided urgent assistance to persons with specific needs including separated children and victims of trauma
- Trend in arrest and detention of Syrians for irregular entry/stay -of whom some are minor- continued
- UNHCR continued its observation presence at land borders and continued to work with the GSO and MOSA to ensure that those with protection and assistance needs have access to Lebanese territory


### ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

 **833,685** Syrian refugees registered and awaiting

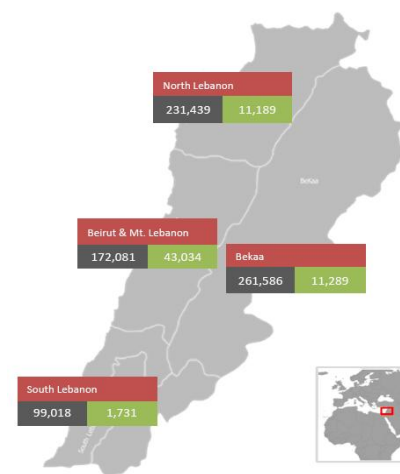
 **27,272** individuals participated in community awareness

 **25,428** individuals with specific needs have been referred

 **116** refugee outreach volunteers mobilized

 **100** UNHCR, WFP, NGO and Government (MoSA) staff and refugee outreach volunteers trained on participatory assessment

\* Real figures may be higher due to limited reporting



Leading Agencies: MOSA, UNHCR, UNICEF - Makram Malaeb mmalaeb@yahoo.com; (Coordinator) Claudio DelFabro delfabro@unhcr.org  
Agencies reporting this month:

# Child Protection - Update November 2013



## NEEDS

Many refugee children from Syria have experienced or witnessed atrocities and lost family members and friends. Recent arrivals have already experienced two years of conflict. Children suffer high levels of psychosocial distress. They are at risk of harmful coping mechanisms, including child labour, survival sex and separation from their families in the search for income.

Escalating tensions between host and host communities are also having an impact on children's wellbeing. Caregivers are struggling to provide support and risks of school drop-out and child labour are increasing. Specialized child protection services are currently insufficient to meet the needs and emergency care are lacking. Efforts are being made to address these gaps within the CPIEWG.

Winter weather conditions mean that children are particularly vulnerable to cold and sickness as they struggle to find warm clothes and heating in ITS and collective shelters.

## KEY NOVEMBER DEVELOPMENTS

- Coordinated child protection response ensured in response to the refugee influx in Aarsal - separated children were reunited with family members and 2,532 baby kits and over 4000 children clothing kits distributed
- Training on basic child protection delivered to 25 UNHCR registration staff to enhance identification and referral of high risk children
- Child protection in emergency assessment tools endorsed by the technical working group on case management
- Coaching of social workers in various child protection organisations initiated to improve child

## ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE (Reporting month figures in brackets if relevant)



**896** (92) children at risk have been identified and referred



**229,116** (29,116) children received psychosocial support



**10,230** (2,325) individuals received mine awareness training through community-based sessions

Contact: Elsa Laurin [laurin@unhcr.org](mailto:laurin@unhcr.org) - Agencies members of the Child Protection working group:



# SGBV - Update November 2013



## NEEDS

Women and children, who represent 78% of the registered refugee population, are disproportionately affected by SGBV.

There is a continuous need for all humanitarian sectors to mitigate risks of SGBV, and for frontline workers to refer survivors to life-saving services including psychosocial and health support in a timely manner.

Prevention of violence including through the scale-up of 'safe spaces' for women and girls, building of peer networks, strengthening of community outreach, and engagement with men and boys remain a priority.

## KEY NOVEMBER DEVELOPMENTS

- With the Information Sharing Protocol being endorsed, eight (8) organizations shared data at the inter-agency level for more comprehensive analysis of trends. This includes types of SGBV and profile of survivors.

## ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE (Reporting month figures in brackets if relevant)



**40,350** dignity kits distributed to Syrian women and girls. Each kit was given along with a booklet providing information on their safety and their rights



**331** Social workers, animators of safe spaces and health professionals trained on SGBV prevention and response



**3** mid-way houses established in Bekaa, South and North Lebanon

Contact: Emmanuelle Compingt [compingt@unhcr.org](mailto:compingt@unhcr.org) - Agencies members of the SGBV working group:





Syrian refugees (registered or awaiting registration)

Persons unwilling to register

Host Families Members



Lebanese returnees



Palestine refugees from  
Syria (PRS)



USD required (GoL Included)

[illegible]

## TARGETS

As specified in the RRP5



**666,135**

Syrian refugees (registered or awaiting registration)



**129,515**

Persons unwilling to register



**114,790**

Affected Lebanese



**43,974**

Lebanese returnees



**66,687**

Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS)



**200 million**

USD required (GoL Included)

## NEEDS

Most refugees arrive in Lebanon with almost no personal possessions and do not have the means to purchase essential items for cooking and eating, sleeping and moving around with dignity.

It is expected that 90 per cent of refugees and Lebanese returnees who will arrive until end of 2013 will need a basic set of non-food items (NFI) upon arrival including bedding, cookers, plates, pans, cookers and gas as well as clothing. Without this basic assistance, families may resort to negative coping strategies such as taking exploitative work, begging or selling the few possessions they have.

Winter is fast approaching. Weather conditions are harsh in Lebanon and storms, snow and hail will pose a serious threat to the health and well-being of refugees in mountainous areas and the Bekaa Valley. Families, particularly those living in tents, unfinished buildings, informal collective shelters or other unsupported shelters, will need winter NFIs such as warm blankets, heaters and fuel supplies (provided by e-card, cash or voucher) to survive the winter without adverse effects.

Urgent attention is also being given to the creation and stockpiling in key field locations of sufficient contingency reserves to enable a rapid response to meet basic needs in the event of a sudden and more massive influx.

## OBJECTIVE

Health and wellbeing of the refugees and other displaced populations assured through the attainment of basic living standards

## ACTIONS/OUTPUTS

- 1 Support for winter needs
- 2 Assistance to new arrivals
- 3 Regular distribution of items to registered refugees
- 4 Emergency assistance to refugees unwilling to register
- 5 Emergency preparedness

## KEY NOVEMBER DEVELOPMENTS

- Established ATM card management system to be used by agencies for winterization, based on contract with CSC Bank
- Coordinated winterization response to cover urgent needs of 90,500 households operational
- 65,000 households supported with ATM cards, fuel cards or vouchers, for winter fuel and/or monetized hygiene/baby kits
- Provided 250,000 individuals with blankets or quilts to protect against winter conditions

## ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

Reporting month figures in brackets when relevant



**374,402** (43,702) fuel vouchers distributed



**486,537** (256,250) blankets distributed



**188,173** (16,635) mattresses distributed



**143,200** (3,100) jerry cans distributed



**84,330** (5,230) clothes vouchers distributed



**90,440** (23,100) hygiene kits for new arrivals



**58,380** (8,940) kitchen sets distributed

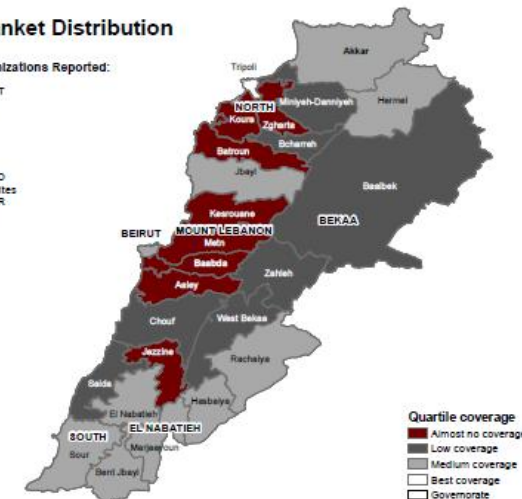


**13,767** (4,852) heating stoves distributed

## Blanket Distribution

Organizations Reported:

AMURT  
AVSI  
CISP  
CLMC  
DRC  
HI  
IR  
SHEILD  
Solidarites  
UNHCR  
WVI



Leading Agencies: UNHCR, MoSA; Charles Higgins - [higgins@unhcr.org](mailto:higgins@unhcr.org); Makram Malaeb - [mmalaeb@yahoo.com](mailto:mmalaeb@yahoo.com)

Agencies reporting this month:





### TARGETS

As specified in the RRP5



**787,085**

Syrian refugees (registered or awaiting registration)



**9,490**

Persons unwilling to register



**54,610**

Affected Lebanese



**31,125**

Lebanese returnees



**80,000**

Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS)



**266 million**

USD required (GoI included)

### NEEDS

Access to adequate shelter continues to be a major concern in Lebanon. The combination of increasing numbers of refugees, their dwindling resources and lack of sufficient shelter options has resulted in increased resort to informal settlements (IS) and to other sub-standard dwellings in garages, and worksites. Over 30% of the refugees live in uncertain and hazardous conditions.

As the winter season sets in, weather-proofing activities have been boosted to provide protection against the elements. Even with the efforts of partners in 60 informal settlements (IS), site improvements are urgently required in other IS to decongest living arrangements and provide minimum drainage routes.

Refugees have reported threats of eviction as they struggle to pay rent, requiring expanded provision of cash assistance to address vulnerable cases. Eviction concerns also apply to informal settlements, as refugees often pay rent to settle on private land, or because settlements are not authorized by municipalities and/or provoke local community concerns.

Partners are working with local authorities to establish 'formal' tented settlements (FTS). Progress in establishing in FTS is slow due to the limited number of authorized locations but also to limited cooperation of some local authorities.

### OBJECTIVE

Adequate shelter solutions are available for refugees from Syria and other displaced persons

### ACTIONS/OUTPUTS (as per RRP5)

- 1 Emergency shelter
- 2 Substandard shelter improved
- 3 Shelter assistance to vulnerable households
- 4 Collective shelters
- 5 Emergency preparedness

### KEY NOVEMBER DEVELOPMENTS

- Coordinated winterization efforts launched: 28,855 refugees benefited from weather proofing in informal settlements, especially in the Beka'a and North Lebanon
- In response to the Aarsal emergency, the government through MOSA authorized the establishment of a temporary shelter site comprising 70 shelter units
- Agencies stepped up efforts to engage local authorities in the identification of houses for rehabilitation in exchange for hosting refugees

### ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

Monthly figures in brackets when relevant



**242,800** (48,250) individuals benefitted from shelter assistance



**104,240** (39,357) individuals assisted with weather-proofing in all shelter types



**67,475** (19,507) individuals assisted in informal settlements



**35,790** (12,620) individuals supported with cash for rent



**20,939** (0) individuals supported with cash for host families



**30,600** (4,567) individuals benefitted from house rehabilitation



**7,220** (470) individuals accommodated in collective shelters



**4,600** (0) individuals received temporary shelters



**550** (350) individuals in formal settlements

### SHELTER RESPONSE



Temporary shelter site, Aarsal, UNHCR, 29/11/2013

Leading Agencies: UNHCR - MOSA - Mohamad Mukalled mukalled@unhcr.org; Ahmad Kassem - Kassem@unhcr.org

Agencies reporting this month:



# LEBANON: RRP5 Monthly Update - November 2013

## WASH



### TARGETS

As specified in the RRP5



460,649

Syrian refugees (registered or awaiting registration)



95,305

Persons unwilling to register



198,556

Affected Lebanese



7,942

Lebanese returnees



31,769

Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS)



156 million

USD required (GoL Included)

### NEEDS

According to WASH assessments it is assumed that 27% of refugees and affected populations will be in need of water support, 29% in need of sanitation assistance and 80% will require hygiene promotion support by the end of the year.

WASH needs vary geographically depending on the status of and access to existing water and wastewater services. The plan to address WASH needs is based on two assumptions: that existing water sources will suffice to meet the bulk of the increased water demand, and that approval for development of new water sources will be granted in time to bridge gaps.

The affected population is scattered all over the country making the WASH response expensive, time consuming, and logistically challenging. Refugees currently reside in over 1,500 locations out of which almost 400 are informal settlements.

The number of these informal settlements is expected to rise further in the coming months due to continuing new arrivals. Many of them lack adequate sanitation and access to water and are prone to flooding. These factors result in poor hygienic conditions leading to a high risk of water-borne disease.

### OBJECTIVE

Reduce WASH related mortality and morbidity through provision of and access to water, sanitation and hygiene promotion to agreed minimum standards for targeted population.

### ACTIONS/OUTPUTS

- 1 Safe hygiene behaviours and hygienic living conditions
- 2 Access to safe and adequate quantity of water
- 3 Access to sanitation facilities and health risks minimized

### KEY NOVEMBER DEVELOPMENTS

- Partners responded swiftly to address WASH needs in response to the influx of refugees to Aarsal as of mid-November including through water trucking, installation of latrines, provision of water filters and hygiene promotion
- The contingency plan was activated in Aarsal and has been reviewed (including stocks) to ensure preparedness to respond to critical needs as they unfold
- Developed a central repository of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials

### ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

Reporting month figures in brackets



**918,413** (13,043) hygiene kits and baby kits distributed  
- 675,128 hygiene kits and 243,285 baby kits



**82,465** (19,765) beneficiaries benefited from water storage facilities



**63,725** (4,194) beneficiaries reached through hygiene promotion



**57,500** (13,919) beneficiaries have access to adequate latrines

### WASH RESPONSE



Leading Agencies: Water Establishments of Lebanon - UNHCR Samuel Gonzaga -gonzagas@unhcr.org - UNICEF; David Adams, dadams@unicef.org

Reporting agencies this month:



# LEBANON: RRP5 Update - November 2013

## PUBLIC HEALTH



### TARGETS

As specified in the RRP5



**548,000**

Syrian refugees (registered or awaiting registration)



**150,000**

Persons unwilling to register



**5,000**

Lebanese returnees



**58,400**

Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS)



**369 million**

USD required (GoL Included)

### NEEDS

Rising numbers of refugees are weighing heavily on public health services as well as UNRWA and NGO supported clinics. Many refugees are already in need of health care when they arrive in Lebanon. Others develop health care needs during their stay, often exacerbated by poor living conditions.

While Syrian refugees and Lebanese returnees have access to the public and private health care system in Lebanon, many cannot afford the fees for these services and transportation to health facilities. Some NGOs offer primary health care services free of charge, but the number of beneficiaries covered is limited. Other partners provide assist refugees with treatment costs, however due to rising levels of poverty many refugees are unable to afford the co-payment.

Existing primary health care centres lack capacity to meet the needs. The current supply of medicines for acute and chronic diseases is insufficient to cover the rising demand, while prevention and control of disease outbreak in view of crowded living conditions, poor water and sanitation, presents a challenge. Recent confirmed cases of polio in Syria raise considerable public health concern, given poor immunization rates in some areas.

Secondary and tertiary health care in Lebanon is expensive and the majority of refugees are not able to cover the cost of hospitalization. Additional support is urgently needed to

### OBJECTIVE

Improve health of the targeted population by control of epidemics, supporting access to primary health care (PHC) and referral care

### ACTIONS/OUTPUTS

- 1 Control of epidemics
- 2 Support to access primary health care
- 3 Access to referral health care for deliveries and life saving interventions
- 4 Referral to rehabilitative services

### KEY NOVEMBER DEVELOPMENTS

- Nutritional survey was completed in coordination with Public Health Working Group members and results are expected in December
- Second round of mass vaccination campaign against polio was completed
- Partners responded to urgent medical needs among refugees fleeing to Aarsal in mid-November, including through mobile medical units, support to local primary health centres and vaccinations against measles and polio

### ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

Reporting month figures in brackets if relevant



**467,172** individuals assisted with primary health care

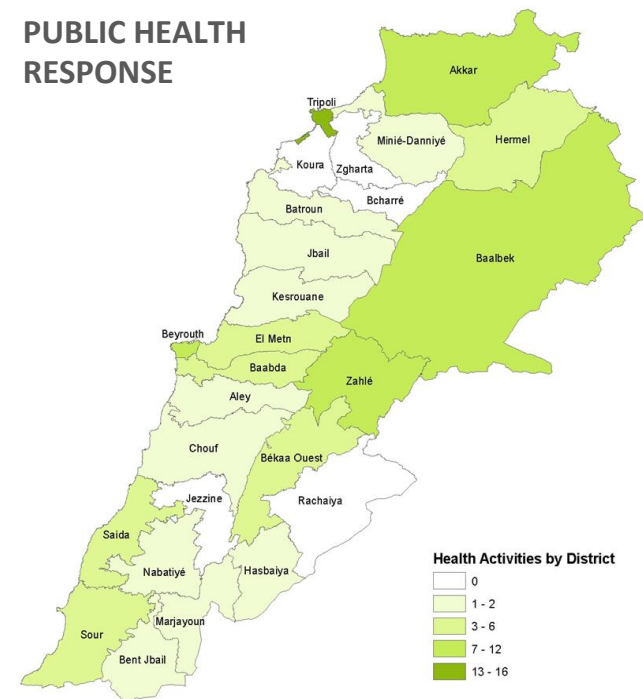


**378,502** individuals participated in health education



**38,161** individuals assisted with secondary health care

### PUBLIC HEALTH RESPONSE

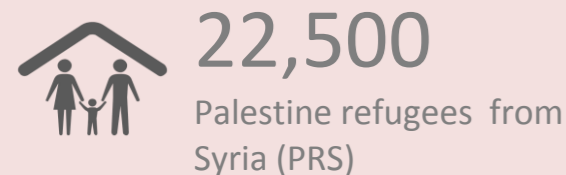


Leading Agencies: UNHCR, WHO and Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) - Njogu Patterson - njogup@unhcr.org - Alissar Rady - radya@who.int  
Agencies reporting this month:



TARGETS

As specified in the RRP5



NEEDS

As the 2013/2014 school year begins, there are approximately 280,000 Syrian 3-18 year old refugee children registered with UNHCR in Lebanon, and 20,000 Palestine children from Syria. Based on current projections, some 693,000 children (Syrians, Lebanese Returnees and Palestine children from Syria) are out of school and will be in need of schooling by the end of 2014.

Enrolment and school retention among Syrians is critically low, 80% of refugee children do not attend school. Common barriers include costs of transportation and tuition fees which can be excessive for refugee families with limited resources. Language barriers and safety concerns of Syrian parents contribute to a high drop-out rate among refugee children. However, the biggest challenge in providing education for refugee children is the lack of space in public schools.

The capacity of the Lebanese public education system is severely stretched by increasing demand from refugee children. The Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) has indicated that only 85,000 refugee children can be accommodated in the public school system meaning that some 500,000 Syrian children will need to access education outside the formal public system, or face limited future prospects and increased exposure to protection risks.

Providing children with formal education that will pass equivalency processes in other countries is a priority but given the overwhelming numbers of out of school children, partners will not be able to ensure formal education places for all children. Partners will deliver non-formal education interventions to ensure that out-of-school children access protective, safe environments where

OBJECTIVE

Children have access to quality education

ACTIONS/OUTPUTS

- 1 Children have access to inclusive education
- 2 Schools are safe and protective environments
- 3 Youth have access to appropriate learning

KEY NOVEMBER DEVELOPMENTS

- 135,000 children and 6,700 teachers received teaching and learning materials
- MEHE, the UN and partners started opening second shifts in public schools to accommodate additional refugee children
- Non-formal education initiatives were scaled up to accommodate those children not absorbed in the public school system
- Partners made preparations for a Regional Conference on Education to be held in December hosting ministry officials from all 5 countries hosting refugees from Syria,

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

165,932 children reached with the following education services:

-  121,193 children enrolled in formal education
-  44,739 children enrolled in non-formal education
-  73,000 children participated in recreational activities
-  66,600 children received psycho-social support
-  2,714 teachers trained
-  360 (20)schools received fuel for heating
-  5 schools rehabilitated, including WASH facilities
-  11,100 children reached with health services in schools

\* Numbers refer to all population categories supported by responding agencies

Leading Agencies: MEHE, UNHCR, UNICEF - Kerstin Karlstrom - Karlstro@unhcr.org - Nathalie Hamoudi- nhamoudi@unicef.org

Agencies reporting this month:





## TARGETS



100,000

Syrian refugees (registered or awaiting registration)



10,000

Persons unwilling to register



177,000

Affected Lebanese



60,000

Lebanese returnees



30.6 million

USD required (GoL Included)

## NEEDS

A recent World Bank-UN assessment estimates that the Syrian crisis has cost Lebanon billions of dollars in lost economic activity for the period 2012-14. Some 1 million Lebanese are already considered to live in poverty, with the assessment projecting that an additional 170,000 Lebanese may be pushed into poverty and up to 320,000 will become unemployed in 2014.

According to the WB-UN study US\$ 1.4-1.6 billion is needed until end-2014 to stabilize and restore access and quality of health, education and social safety net services to pre-conflict level. Both refugees and vulnerable Lebanese are severely affected by pressure on public services, increasing competition for job opportunities and rising prices. Tensions are increasing and the continued protection space in the country is at risk.

Planning for community support has been further developed since the launch of the RRP5 in recognition of the urgent need to support Government institutions and Lebanese communities. While a wide range of projects have been implemented to mitigate the effects of displacement, much more needs to be done to build community skills to manage conflicts, address misperceptions, promote self-reliance, and reinforce physical and social services. Without greater investments in social cohesion protection space in Lebanon will be put at risk. Reinforced advocacy to promote livelihoods is also important to reduce refugees' dependence on humanitarian assistance to survive and mitigate against protection risks linked to limited self-reliance.

## OBJECTIVES

1. Social cohesion in affected communities supported
2. Self reliance, livelihoods and physical and social infrastructure in affected areas enhanced

## ACTIONS/OUTPUTS

- 1 Community conflict management
- 2 Advocacy/communication and community driven solidarity projects
- 3 Income generation, employment and market opportunities
- 4 Vocational and lifeskills training; job placement and creation of services

## KEY NOVEMBER DEVELOPMENTS

- Participatory assessments conducted with over 1000 refugees of diverse ages and backgrounds on thematic areas, including livelihoods
- 32 teachers from Bekaa schools and 33 from Tripoli schoolstrained on peace building
- 167 young basketball coaches and 1,080 children (Lebanese and refugees) trained in positive communication

## ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE



**194** Community Support Projects completed or ongoing benefitting both Lebanese citizens and refugees



**3,500** persons received vocational training (40% Lebanese)

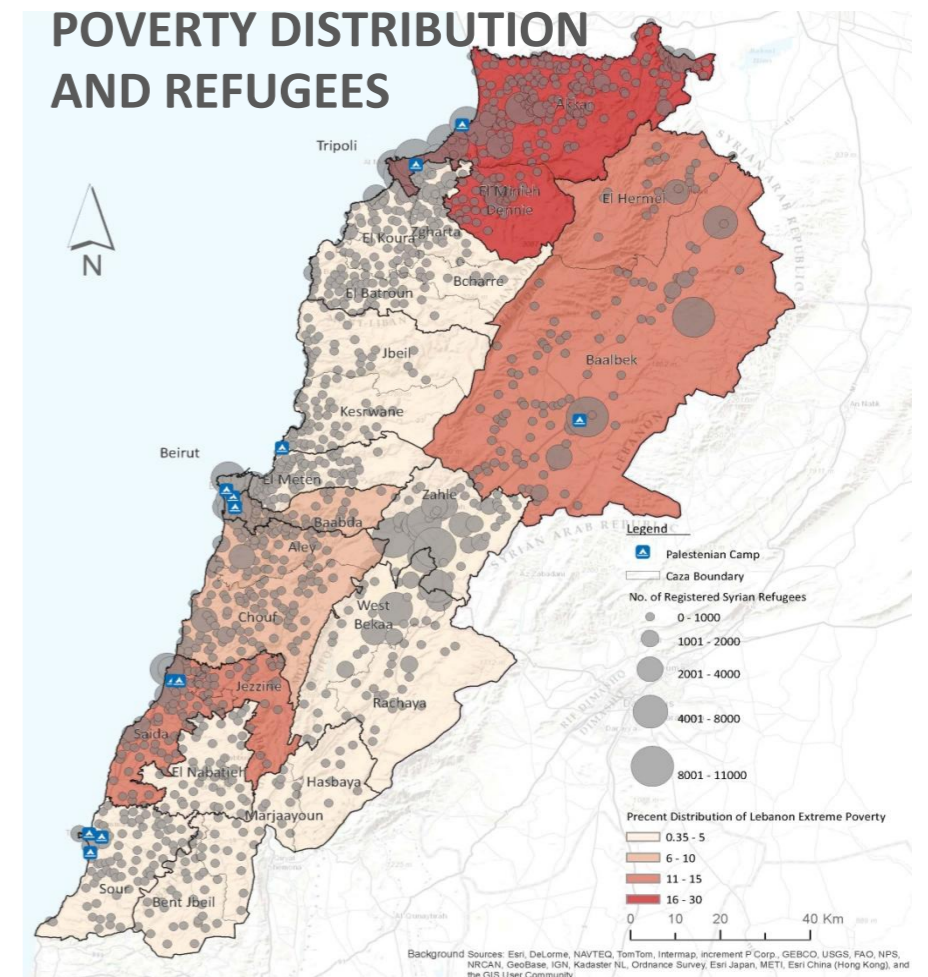


**200** youth trained in conflict resolution



**8** senior mediators trained in conflict awareness and mediation

## POVERTY DISTRIBUTION AND REFUGEES



Leading Agencies: UNDP, UNHCR, MoSA - Anna Leer - leer@unhcr.org, Shombi Sharp - shombi.sharp@undp.org, Makram Malaeb - mmalaeb@yahoo.com

Agencies reporting this month:

