



PROTECTION

- 779,038** Syrian refugees registered and awaiting
- 25,500** individuals participated in community awareness
- 23,309** individuals with specific needs have been referred
- 200,000** children received psychosocial support
- 36,350** dignity kits distributed to Syrian women and girls



FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE

- 1,108,990** individuals received at least one food voucher
- 197,050** individuals received food parcels
- 5,456** host community received agricultural support



NON-FOOD ITEMS

- 330,700** fuel vouchers distributed
- 230,287** blankets distributed
- 171,538** mattresses distributed
- 140,100** jerry cans distributed
- 67,340** hygiene kits for new arrivals distributed



SHELTER

- 194,550** individuals benefitted from shelter assistance
- 64,886** individuals assisted with weather-proofing
- 47,973** individuals assisted in informal settlements
- 23,170** individuals supported with cash for rent



WASH

- 905,370** hygiene kits and baby kits distributed
- 62,700** beneficiaries benefited from water storage facilities
- 59,531** beneficiaries reached through hygiene promotion
- 43,581** beneficiaries have access to adequate latrines



PUBLIC HEALTH

- 440,500** individuals assisted with primary health care
- 297,850** individuals participated in health education
- 34,560** individuals assisted with secondary health care



EDUCATION

- 132,120** children reached with education services:
- 52,760** children enrolled in formal education
- 79,360** children enrolled in non-formal education
- 71,000** children participated in recreational activities
- 62,025** children received psycho-social support structured recreation activities



SOCIAL COHESION AND LIVELIHOODS

- 3,200** persons received vocational training (40% Lebanese)
- 154** 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



DONORS SUPPORTING THE RRP5 IN LEBANON





TARGETS

As specified in the RRP5



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 high risk of protection violations during flight and asylum. While Lebanon has kept its border open to Syrian refugees, more restrictive border controls were introduced in August, including lack of access due to damaged documentation or **invalid personal documentation**. There is a need for enhanced border monitoring at official and unofficial border points.

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, insecurity, rising tensions with host communities, and eviction.

Some 280,000 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 OCTOBER DEVELOPMENTS

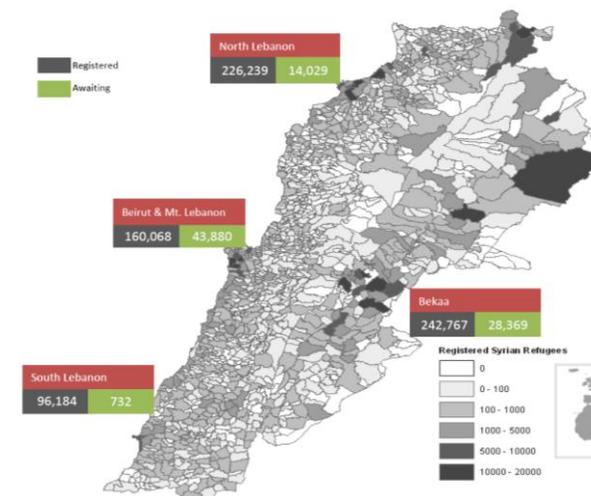
- UNHCR increased its observation presence at the border and continues to work with the GSO and MOSA to ensure that those with protection and assistance needs have access to the Lebanese territory
- The network of refugee outreach volunteers was expanded to reinforce identification of persons with specific needs and referral to available services

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

(Reporting month figures in brackets if relevant)

- 812,268** (38,987) Syrian refugees registered and awaiting
- 25,500*** (0) individuals participated in community awareness
- 23,309*** (1,793) individuals with specific needs have been referred
- 116*** (10) 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) Charlotte Ridung ridung@unhcr.org
Agencies reporting this month:

Child Protection - Update October 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.

KEY OCTOBER DEVELOPMENTS

- 76 UNHCR registration staff trained on child protection in Tripoli, Zahle and Tyr to enhance identification and referral of high risk children
- Coaching/training of social workers in various child protection organizations initiated by UNHCR and IRC to improve child protection case management
- Quality assurance gaps in case management were identified by the CPIEWG as a key challenge in responding effectively to child protection cases

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



803 (222) children at risk have been identified and referred



200,000 children received psychosocial support



7,905 individuals received mine awareness training through community-based sessions

Contact: Elsa Laurin laurin@unhcr.org - Agencies members of the Child Protection working group:



SGBV - Update October 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 timely refer survivors to life-saving services including psychosocial and health support.

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 OCTOBER DEVELOPMENTS

- The Resident Coordinator's office appointed UNHCR as co-chair of the UN Protection From Sexual and Exploitation and Abuse Task Force (UN PSEA TF)
- With the Information Sharing Protocol being endorsed, 8 organizations shared data for the first time at the inter-agency level for more comprehensive analysis of trends. This include types of SGBV and profile of survivors
- UNICEF and ABAAD released the findings of their research on Impact of GBV on Boys And Male Youth among Syrian and Palestine Refugees from Syria in Lebanon in partnership with Universite de La Sagesse

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



36,350 (6,000) dignity kits distributed to Syrian women and girls. Each kit was given along with a booklet providing information on their safety and their rights



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



22 boys and male youth were mobilized on SGBV prevention

Contact: Emmanuelle Compingt compingt@unhcr.org - Agencies members of the SGBV working group:



LEBANON: RRP5 Update - October 2013 FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE



TARGETS

As specified in the RRP5

 **800,000**
Syrian refugees (registered or awaiting registration)

 **91,800**
Persons unwilling to register

 **197,500**
Host Families Members

 **156,700**
Lebanese returnees

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

 **289 million**
USD required (GoL Included)

NEEDS

FOOD ASSISTANCE: The number of people requiring food assistance continues to increase, putting additional stress on existing resources. Security constraints continue to delay access to beneficiaries, especially in Tripoli and Wadi-Khaled. Lebanese returnees are only receiving limited support and limited assistance for host communities is leading to increasing inter-community tensions.

In October, partners working in the food security sector began targeting food assistance to families that cannot meet their needs. Targeted assistance is being implemented to ensure that the limited resources benefit those who need it most.

LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURE: Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (TAD) and large livestock losses, as well as the lack of food and phytosanitary control at the Lebanon-Syria border, continue to compromise the food and nutrition security. Disruptions in trade since the outbreak of the Syrian conflict, have led to a massive decrease in farm gate prices, while the costs of agricultural inputs and services continue to rise. Containment of trans-boundary animal and plant diseases and pests, and the establishment of food safety control measures on the border are urgently needed. In addition, crop and livestock production support is needed for returnees and vulnerable community's members.

OBJECTIVE

To ensure that food security and livelihood opportunities are provided to vulnerable Syrian refugees, Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS), Lebanese returnees and Lebanese host community members

ACTIONS/OUTPUTS

- 1 Food assistance provided to all population groups
- 2 Spread of trans-boundary animal and plant diseases and pests contained, and food safety control established
- 3 Restore smallholder agricultural production

KEY OCTOBER DEVELOPMENTS

- Targeted food assistance commenced across Lebanon
- The WFP e-cards roll out began in Beirut, Mount Lebanon, and South Lebanon
- FAO launched vaccination campaigns against trans-boundary animal diseases targeting 58,000 cattle, 277,000 sheep and 424,000 goats throughout Lebanon

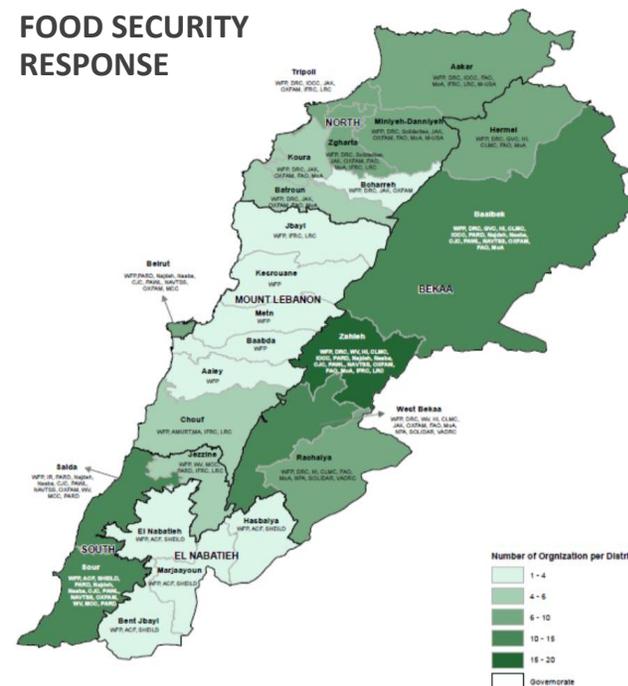
ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

 **1,108,990** individuals received at least one food voucher in 2013

 **197,050** (34,498) individuals received food parcels

 **5,456** (0) host community members received agricultural support

FOOD SECURITY RESPONSE



Leading Agencies: WFP and Government of Lebanon (GoL) Ministry of Social Affairs, with strong participation from FAO - Ekram El-Huni, Ekram.Elhuni@wfp.org
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 finances 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 28% of the refugees live in uncertain and hazardous conditions.

With the winter season coming, a high number of refugees are at risk of deterioration in wellbeing unless weather-proofing activities are undertaken to provide protection against the elements. Site improvements are urgently required in upto 400 informal settlements (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

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 OCTOBER DEVELOPMENTS

- Rehabilitation of 12 collective shelters started in Chouf, Nabatiye and Akkar to accommodate 1,535 refugees
- 38,620 refugees benefited from weather proofing in more than 100 IS in the Bekaa and the North
- Site improvement ongoing in 23 flood-prone IS in Bekaa hosting approximately 8,000 refugees
- Agreement reached with Dar el Fatwa to provide land in Akkar for the construction of FTS. Discussions with Cheba and Hibarye municipalities are ongoing

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

September figures in brackets when relevant

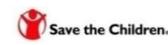
-  **194,550** (42,278) individuals benefitted from shelter assistance
-  **64,886** (20,873) individuals assisted with weather-proofing
-  **47,973** (14,014) individuals assisted in informal settlements
-  **23,170** (2,025) individuals supported with cash for rent
-  **20,939** (0) individuals supported with cash for host families
-  **26,033** (6,160) individuals benefitted from house rehabilitation
-  **6,750** (227) individuals accommodated in collective shelters
-  **4,600** (0) individuals received temporary shelters
-  **200** (0) individuals in formal tented settlements

SHELTER RESPONSE



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

Agencies reporting this month:





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 OCTOBER DEVELOPMENTS

- 4 additional agencies contributed to the newcomer assistance programme to fill identified gaps
- Winterization plan finalized and to start in November with partners covering 318,000 registered refugees in addition to 138,000 individuals in informal tented settlements and persons with specific needs
- 70,000 ATM cards are being delivered to agencies implementing NFI winterization. Partners' staff are trained in data management, refugee briefing and post-distribution support
- 1,380 stoves were delivered to Akkar and the South, additional stoves are in procurement

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

Reporting month figures in brackets when relevant



330,700 fuel vouchers distributed



230,287 (18,091) blankets distributed



171,538 (8,178) mattresses distributed



140,100 jerry cans distributed



79,100 clothes vouchers distributed



67,340 (21,607) hygiene kits for new arrivals



49,440 (11,928) kitchen sets distributed

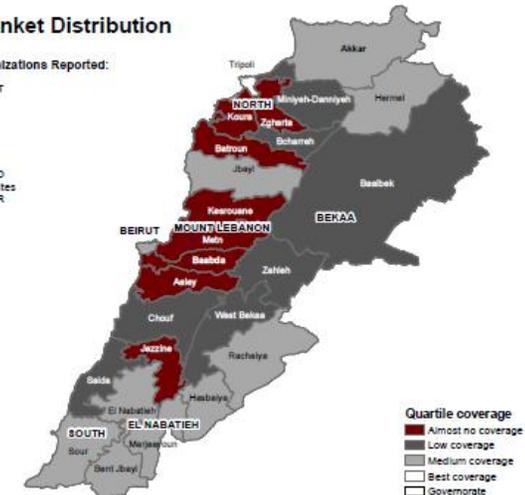


8,915 heating stoves distributed

Blanket Distribution

Organizations Reported:

AMURT
AVSI
CISP
CLMC
DRC
HI
IR
SHEILD
Solidarites
UNHCR
WVI



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

Agencies reporting this month:





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 OCTOBER DEVELOPMENTS

- Establishment of a WASH - shelter committee to strengthen coordination on site improvements in informal settlements to mitigate flood risk during the winter
- Development and identification of sustainable Community Support Projects (CSPs) which will benefit host communities as well as refugees
- Maps of priority vulnerable localities produced for each Governorate and at national level with completed water and/or sanitation activities up until September

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

Reporting month figures in brackets



905,370 (148,666) hygiene kits and baby kits distributed - 664,820 hygiene kits and 240,550 baby kits



62,700 (8,550) beneficiaries benefited from water storage facilities

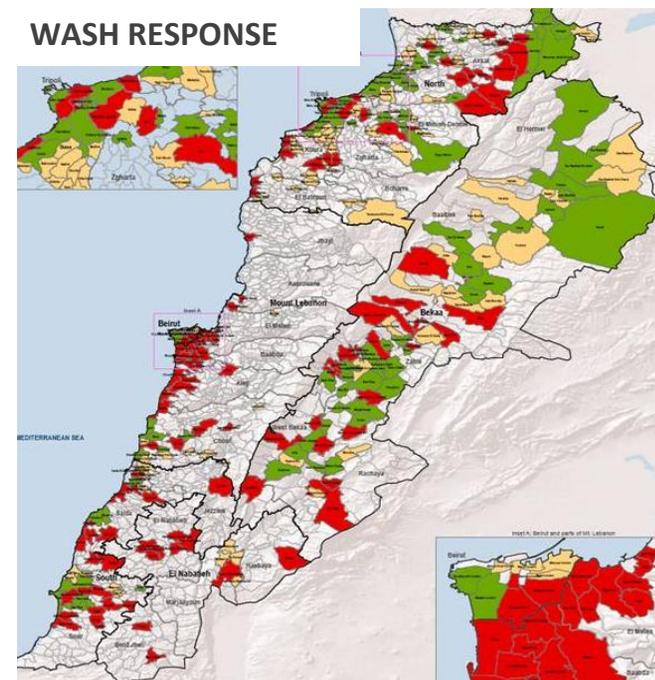


59,531 (17,464) beneficiaries reached through hygiene promotion



43,581 (7,714) 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:



TARGETS

As specified in the RRP5



272,780

Syrian refugees (registered or awaiting registration)



14,826

Persons unwilling to register



110,724

Affected Lebanese



8,895

Lebanese returnees



22,500

Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS)



188 million

USD required (Gol Included)

NEEDS

Enrolment among Syrians remains low. The reasons for this can be summarized around four areas a) costs of transportation and tuition fees; b) language barriers; c) safety concerns among Syrian parents who fear that their children would face discrimination and violence in schools and d) capacity of the public schools to enroll more children.

As the number of refugees increases, the strain on the public school system grows. The public school system catered for 300,000 children prior to the crisis in Syria. There are currently some 280,000 children aged 3-18 registered with UNHCR. Enrolling all of these children would require the public school system to immediately double in size.

MEHE has committed to accommodate 100,000 children in the public school system for the coming school year. If the projections for 2014 hold true, some 530,000 children will need to access education outside the formal system.

The areas of high refugee concentration overlap with the places where the most vulnerable Lebanese populations live. These are areas where the number of Lebanese children attending public schools is high in comparison to other areas where private schooling is more frequent. The quality of education in public schools is increasingly affected as classes become overcrowded and schools are under-resourced. The schools lack supplies and the teachers are poorly trained and badly equipped to manage growing class sizes, tension and children with traumatized pasts. Capacity support to MEHE is required to address the shortage of school places and mitigate

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 OCTOBER DEVELOPMENTS

- Schools opened for the 2013-2014 academic year and 52,761 refugee children enrolled in formal education
- Minister of Education agreed to the opening of second shifts in public schools, which will enable more children to enroll
- Non-formal education initiatives were scaled up to accommodate those children not absorbed in the public school system
- Provision of teaching and learning materials is ongoing to all targeted teachers and children in formal and non-formal education programme
- UNICEF conducted a rapid assessment in Aarsal to identify immediate education needs of new arrivals

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

132,120 children reached with the following education services:



52,760 (2,649) children enrolled in formal education



79,360 (34,012) children enrolled in non-formal



71,000 (2,627) children participated in recreational



62,025 (1,975) children received psycho-social support



2,915 (158) teachers trained



360 (20) schools received fuel for heating



33 (21) schools rehabilitated, including WASH facilities



11,100 children reached with health services in schools

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 OCTOBER DEVELOPMENTS

- Participatory refugee assessments conducted country wide, including livelihoods theme
- Survey assessments on livelihoods ongoing or finalized by OXFAM, Save the Children and UNDP
- 44 public schools in Bekaa and North selected for new peacebuilding programme
- 11 Community Support Projects (CSPs) completed, 35 new CSPs started

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE



154 Community Support Projects completed or ongoing benefitting some 1,650,000 Lebanese and some 500,000 refugees



3,200 persons received vocational training (40% Lebanese)

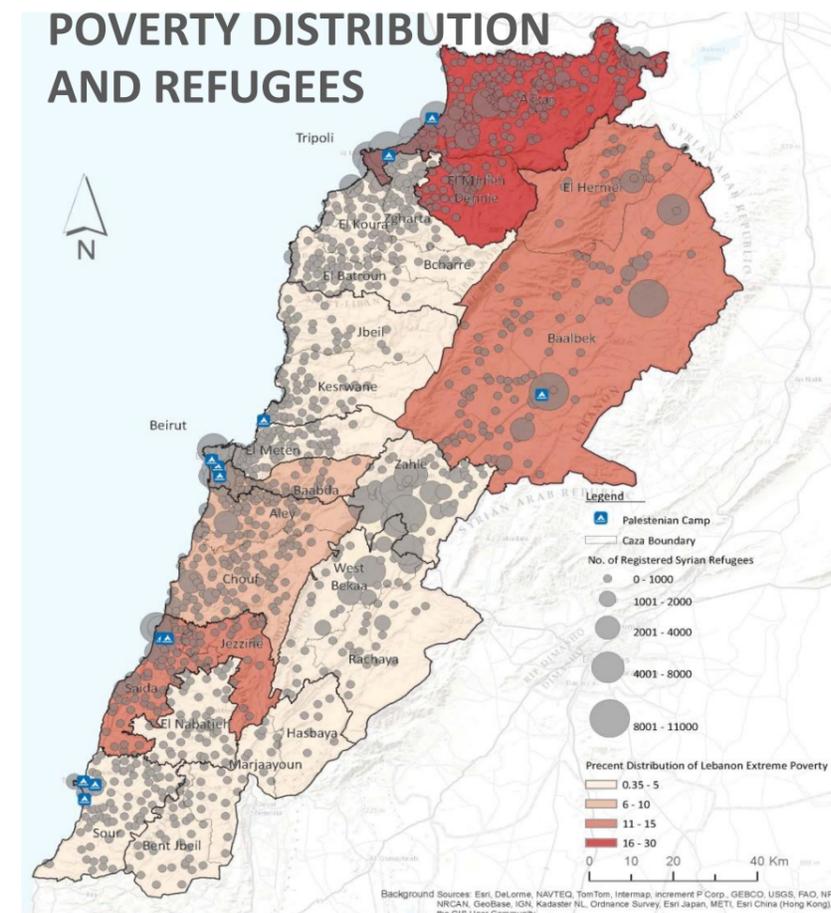


200 youth trained in conflict resolution



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:

