

Key figures

773,281	individuals registered or pending registration
78%	women and children
34%	persons with specific needs
23%	children at risk

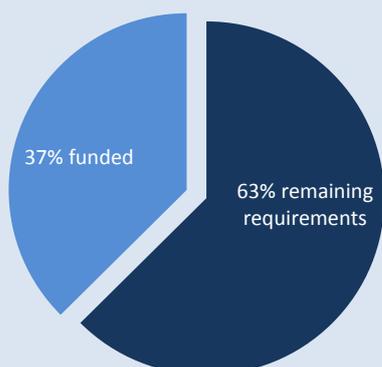
Funding

UNHCR protection requirements:

USD **83.1 m**

Percentage funded: **37 %**

■ Remaining UNHCR requirements (RRP5)
 ■ Funding received as of September



September developments

- Border traffic remained at normal levels. UNHCR continued to work closely with the government to ensure protection and assistance for new arrivals and to prepare for a potential additional influx.
- The reported number of registered Syrians arrested and prosecuted solely for illegal entry/stay increased from 3 persons in August to 36 persons in September.
- The GSO temporarily opened an office in the Camille Chamoun sports stadium where Syrian refugees living in the greater Beirut area can renew their residency permits. This should alleviate the pressure on GSO headquarters in Beirut and provide greater access for refugees living in southern Beirut.
- UNHCR and partners continue to respond to threats of evictions to refugees living in tented settlements, public buildings and collective living situations. More than 3,600 refugees have been affected to date. UNHCR and partners have negotiated with authorities and landowners and provided alternative shelter options.
- In September, 100 staff from UNHCR, UN agencies, NGO, government and refugees were trained on participatory assessments throughout Lebanon. These assessments seek the views of the refugees and members of host communities of various ages and backgrounds on issues they face and also ways to address them.
- 106 out of the projected target of 200 Refugee Outreach Volunteers (ROV) have now been mobilized.
- 27 community centers out of the 37 targeted have now been set up. 8 are affiliated to the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA).
- With the support of UNICEF, a Child Friendly Space was established at the UNHCR registration centre in Tyr.
- A DRC-UNHCR sponsored Women’s Resource Centre in Tripoli launched its activities for 84 women.
- 20 additional staff were trained by UNHCR and INTERSOS on the use of the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS); the roll-out of this system had been identified as a priority by the Lebanon SGBV Task Force to ensure safe and ethical data collection and facilitate data sharing among partners involved in the SGBV response.
- An Information Sharing Protocol has been established to ensure data protection on sensitive cases and to enhance analysis of trends and types of violence.
- UNHCR counseled all refugees with newborns registered with UNHCR in August. Of these, only 23% of births were registered. Barriers to birth registration for this sample included: lack of legal stay (25%), lack of required identity documents (14%), and lack of proof of marriage (14%). 61% of parents were not aware of the three steps required to register a birth. As a result of its advocacy, UNHCR has secured positive agreements from MOSA and hospitals to help with dissemination of information and to reduce procedural barriers.
- The first flight of 107 refugees departed from Beirut to Hanover, Germany, under the Humanitarian Admissions Programme (HAP). Included on the flight were individuals with family in Germany, those who were particularly vulnerable in Lebanon, and two young girls with war-related injuries who are to receive treatment in Germany. By the end of September, a total of 1,180 individuals had

been submitted under the HAP and a total of 851 had been accepted. From the beginning of September, staff members based in Zahle and Tripoli commenced a roll out of HAP interviews in field locations.

Achievements January – September

Activity	 reached Jan- Sep	 2013 Target
Persons registered (or pending registration)	718,104	1,000,000
Specific needs cases referred	21,516	9,000
Legal counseling	2,076	2,000
Detention visits	435	300
Applications submitted for the Temporary Humanitarian Admission Program – Germany	1,180	4,000
Persons submitted for resettlement	127	500
Provision of assistance for identified SGBV survivors	100%	100%
Community awareness	22,500	13,840

Needs

Refugees fleeing violence in Syria are in need of protection from their arrival in Lebanon at the border, and throughout the length of their stay in the country. Over 34 percent of refugees have been identified who have specific needs. This includes: persons with disabilities, older persons, women and children at risk, persons with serious medical conditions and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) among others. These needs require rapid identification and referral for a variety of assistance including: psycho-social counseling, material assistance, shelter, food, other relief items, and health care. As the refugee population within Lebanon is dispersed in rural and urban areas, outreach is essential to identify and respond to vulnerabilities and need for assistance within the community.

Challenges

Dispersed refugee population:

Refugees live in more than 1,570 different locations in Lebanon. This makes information dissemination and outreach even more important for refugees to access registration and vital services, especially for women and girls whose mobility is often restricted by family members.

Protracted displacement:

With limited livelihood opportunities, the vulnerability of refugees increases over time as their resources diminish. When living costs exceed household earnings debt can lead refugees to consider negative coping mechanisms including child labor, and, in some cases, survival sex and child marriage.

Lack of adequate housing and shelter:

Overcrowding and lack of privacy in shared housing, collective shelters and tented settlements can increase risks for women and children.

Limited social services:

National health, legal and social systems require additional support, especially for the specific needs of women and children. Clinical care for sexual violence and specialized skills for dealing with child survivors remain scarce or absent, especially in remote areas.

Strategy

UNHCR's protection strategy addresses the main protection challenges and priority concerns of refugees with the following main components:

- Ensuring access to territory, registration and civil documentation, including birth registration;
- Ensuring respect of refugee rights and physical safety;
- Through mobile outreach, delivering quality protection, care and access to basic needs and essential services for persons with specific needs, including children and survivors of SGBV;
- Strengthening government and community protection capacities;
- refugees for resettlement and humanitarian admissions programmes;
- Incorporating protection principles and mitigating potential risks linked to shelter, water, sanitation, health, distributions, etc.

Association Justice and Misericorde (AJEM), Caritas Lebanon Migrants Center (CMLC), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), International Medical Corps (IMC), International Relief and Development (IRD), International Rescue Committee, INTERSOS, Amel Association-Lebanese Popular Association for Popular Action (AMEL), Makhzoumi Foundation, Mercy Corps, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI), Restart Centre for Rehabilitation of Victims of Violence and Torture, Social, Humanitarian, Economical Intervention For Local Development (SHEILD), Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA).