



PROTECTION

779,038 Syrian refugees registered and awaiting

25,500 individuals participated in community awareness

21,516 individuals with specific needs have been referred

115,000 children received psychosocial support

30,350 dignity kits distributed to Syrian women and girls



FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE

1,017,241 individuals received at least one food voucher

162,552 individuals received food parcels

5,456 host community received agricultural support



NON-FOOD ITEMS

330,700 fuel vouchers distributed

212,196 blankets distributed

163,360 mattresses distributed

140,100 jerry cans distributed

45,733 hygiene kits for new arrivals distributed



SHELTER

152,272 individuals benefitted from shelter assistance

44,013 individuals assisted with weather-proofing

33,959 individuals assisted in informal settlements

21,145 individuals supported with cash for rent



WASH

756,704 hygiene kits and baby kits distributed

54,150 beneficiaries benefited from water storage facilities

42,067 beneficiaries reached through hygiene promotion

35,867 beneficiaries have access to adequate latrines



PUBLIC HEALTH

264,000 individuals assisted with primary health care

178,323 individuals participated in health education

28,345 individuals assisted with secondary health care



EDUCATION

102,894 children reached with education services:

50,111 children enrolled in formal education

45,348 children enrolled in non-formal education

68,373 children participated in recreational activities

60,025 children received psycho-social support structured recreation activities



SOCIAL COHESION AND LIVELIHOODS

3,000 persons received vocational training (40% Lebanese)

119 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

HUMANITARIAN APPEAL (RRP5)	FUNDING LEVEL as of 30 September 2013	FUNDING GAP as of 30 September 2013
1.7 billion	32%	1.13 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

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. More restrictive border controls are in place, including lack of access due to damaged documentation and re-verification of personal documentation. There is a need for enhanced border monitoring at official and unofficial border points.

A 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. Increased numbers of Individual and communal shelter options are needed to respond to increased needs of Syrian refugees, in particular those with specific needs.

257,670 persons are identified with specific needs, including disabilities, older persons, women and children at risk, serious medical conditions and SGBV survivors. Vulnerability increases as displacement becomes protracted and the limited resources of refugees are depleted. Community mobilization and outreach activities are critical among persons of

OBJECTIVES

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

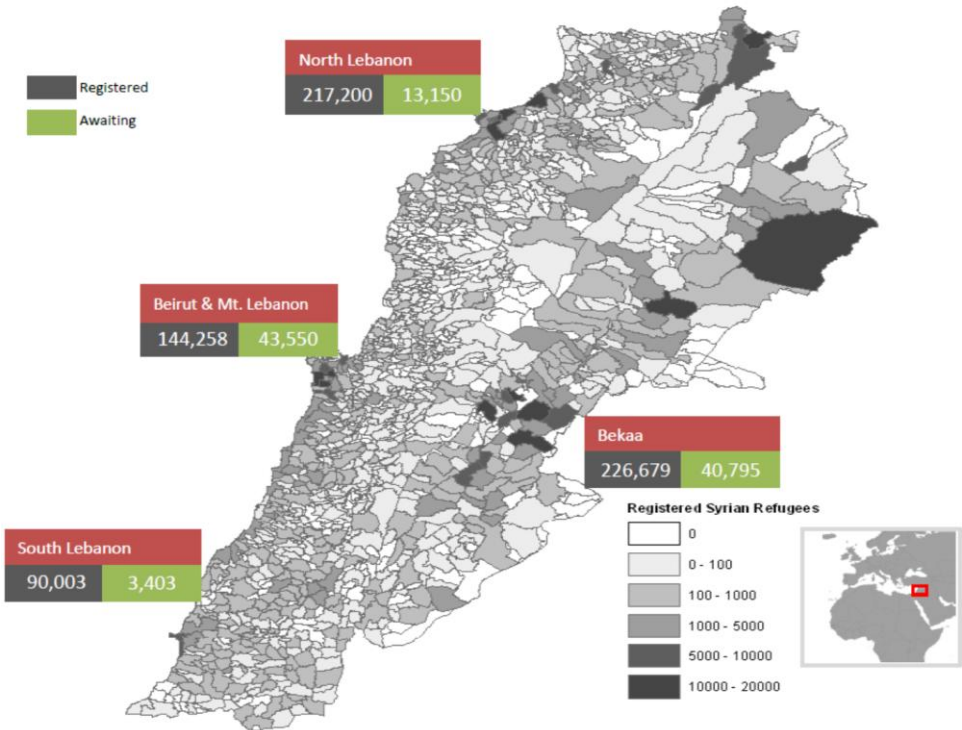
KEY SEPTEMBER DEVELOPMENTS

- The majority of Syrians continue to be granted access to Lebanon. More restrictive practices in some instances have, however, been introduced
- UNHCR undertook regular observation at the border and continued to work closely with the GSO and MOSA to ensure that those in need of protection and assistance have access to the Lebanese territory
- An increase in arrest and detention of Syrians for illegal entry/stay -of whom some are minors - has been observed. UNHCR is closely monitoring trends

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

(Reporting month figures in brackets if relevant)

- 773,281 (55,177) Syrian refugees registered and awaiting
- 25,500 (2,500) individuals participated in community awareness
- 21,516 (2,391) individuals with specific needs have been referred
- 106 (8) refugee outreach volunteers mobilized
- 100 UNHCR, WFP, NGO and Government (MoSA) staff and refugee outreach volunteers trained on participatory assessment



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



Child Protection - Update September 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 SEPTEMBER DEVELOPMENTS

- Training on basic child protection was delivered to 28 UNHCR registration staff in Tyr to enhance identification and referral of high risk children
- Child-friendly space established at the UNHCR registration centre in Tyr
- Endorsement of the child protection strategy by the child protection in emergencies working group

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

-  **581** (120) children at risk have been identified and referred
-  **115,000** (40,000) 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 September 2013



NEEDS




Women and children, who represent 78% of the registered refugee population, are disproportionately affected by sexual and gender based violence (SGBV). There is a continuous need for all humanitarian actors 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 are a priority.

KEY SEPTEMBER DEVELOPMENTS

- Two trainings on the Clinical Management of Rape conducted for 26 health services providers in 3 health facilities in Jounieh, Saida and Qobayat
- Women's Resource Centre in Tripoli launched with 84 participants
- 109 professionals working in Child and Adolescent Friendly Spaces, Community Centres, and schools trained on the GBV toolkit
- 12 organizations trained on the use of the GBV information management system
- 3 'mid-way houses' established in Bekaa providing refugee and Lebanese women and girls with

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

-  **30,350** dignity kits distributed to Syrian women and girls. Each kit was given along with a booklet providing information on their safety and their rights
-  **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 - September 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

NEEDS

FOOD ASSISTANCE: The number of people requiring food assistance continues to increase, putting additional stress on existing resources (funds, staff, etc). Improvements are needed in assistance coverage, especially to vulnerable groups such as Syrian refugees not registered. Security constraints continue to obstruct access to beneficiaries, especially in Tripoli, Wadi-Khaled and north Bekaa. Lebanese returnees are also only receiving limited support and limited assistance for host communities is leading to increasing inter-community tensions. The upcoming winter will also add additional challenges to food assistance.

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 AUGUST DEVELOPMENTS

- Information campaign for targeted assistance ongoing
- World Vision and WFP started cash assistance programmes (e-cards) in the South
- Wadi Khaled remains an area of concern. Tensions are growing between host communities and refugees. Mercy-USA is reassessing its bread distributions in this area and is considering targeted distributions for October.

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE



1,105,082 individuals received at least one food voucher in 2013

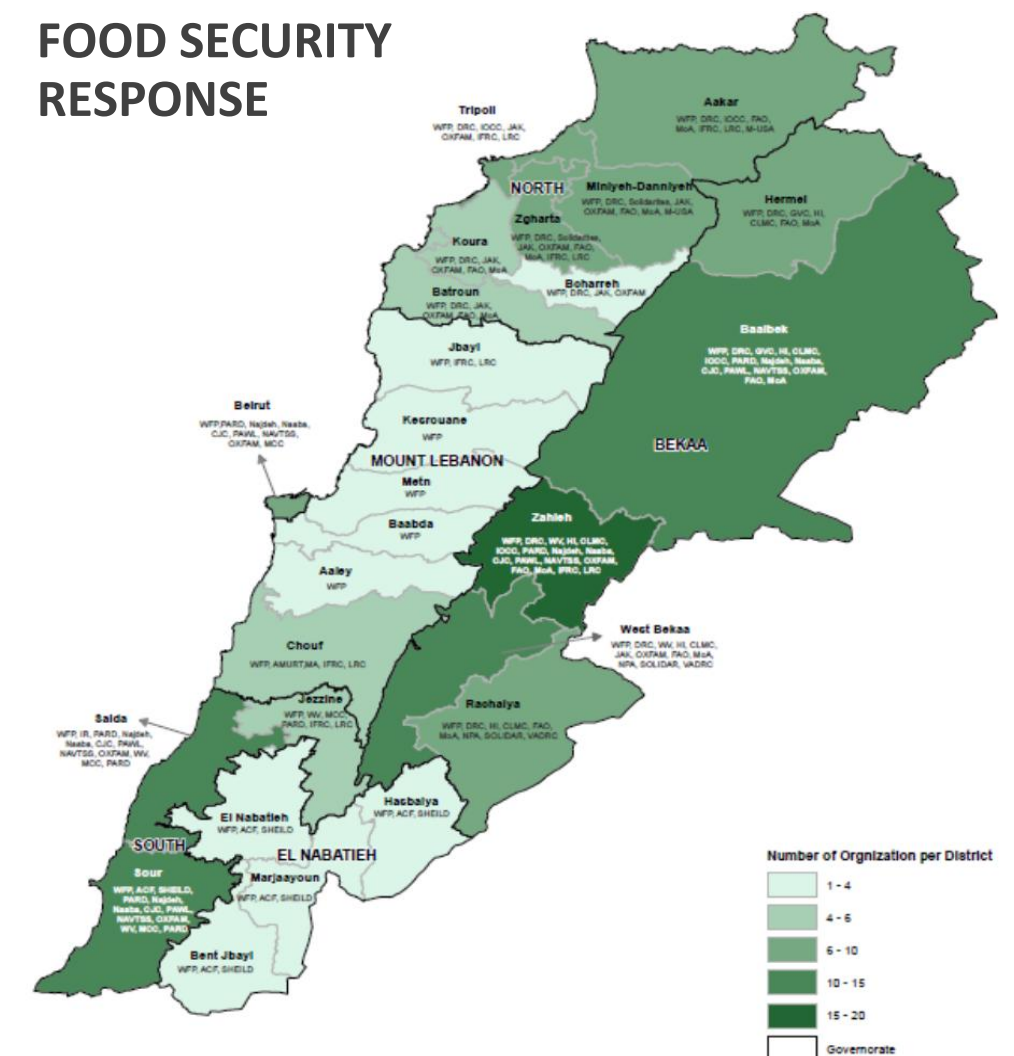


162,552 individuals received food parcels



5,456 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

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

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 (NFIs) 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 SEPTEMBER DEVELOPMENTS

- UNHCR allocated 6,534 new-arrival NFI kits to the five regions to cover gaps identified by the NFI working group
- Partners and donors coordinated towards full coverage of the winterization needs of 90,000 households
- High thermal blankets and 6,000 heating stoves are under procurement for 64,000 vulnerable registered households
- Harmonized implementation modality for winterization cash assistance was identified by partners

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

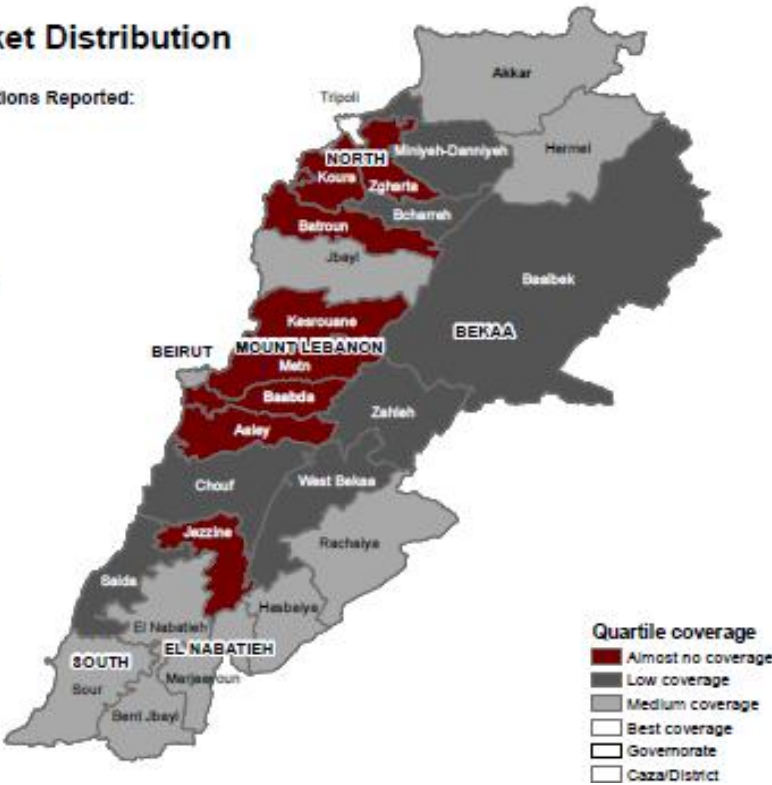
Reporting month figures in brackets when relevant

-
- 330,700 fuel vouchers distributed
-
- 212,196 (46,572) blankets distributed
-
- 163,360 (7,308) mattresses distributed
-
- 140,100 jerry cans distributed
-
- 79,100 clothes vouchers distributed
-
- 45,733 (8,803) hygiene kits for new arrivals
-
- 37,512 (7,865) kitchen sets distributed
-
- 8,915 heating stoves distributed

Blanket Distribution

Organizations Reported:

AMURT
AVSI
CISP
CLMC
DRC
HI
IR
SHEILD
Solidarites
UNHCR
WVI



Quartile coverage
Almost no coverage
Low coverage
Medium coverage
Best coverage
Governorate
Caza/District

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

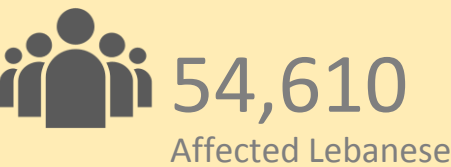
Agencies reporting this month:





TARGETS

As specified in the RRP5



NEEDS

Shelter absorption capacity has diminished in Lebanon as the refugee influx from Syria increases. Over 69% of all refugees are renting accommodation, not only in apartments, but also in unused shops, worksites, and even in tents within informal settlements (IS). Rents continue to increase while accommodation standards decline.

Close to 2% of refugees live with Lebanese families and this number is unlikely to rise. The number of buildings available for rehabilitation is dwindling. Additional shelter alternatives like transit sites have not yet been approved by the Government. Only 'formal tented settlements' (FTS) have been authorized for a maximum of 20 shelter units each. Identification of plots has proved difficult given shelter saturation nationwide, particularly in Beka'a and Akkar. Four FTS were established by the NGO Layan in Beka'a. An additional 19 sites were identified and more will be established by NRC and other partners across the country.

More refugees are turning to improvised shelters and informal settlements, particularly in locations providing access to agricultural work. Elsewhere refugees are squatting in disused buildings, creating informal collective shelters. These informal shelter arrangements are often sub-standard, with limited or no sanitation facilities, some of which are located in areas prone to flooding and at risk of fire.

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

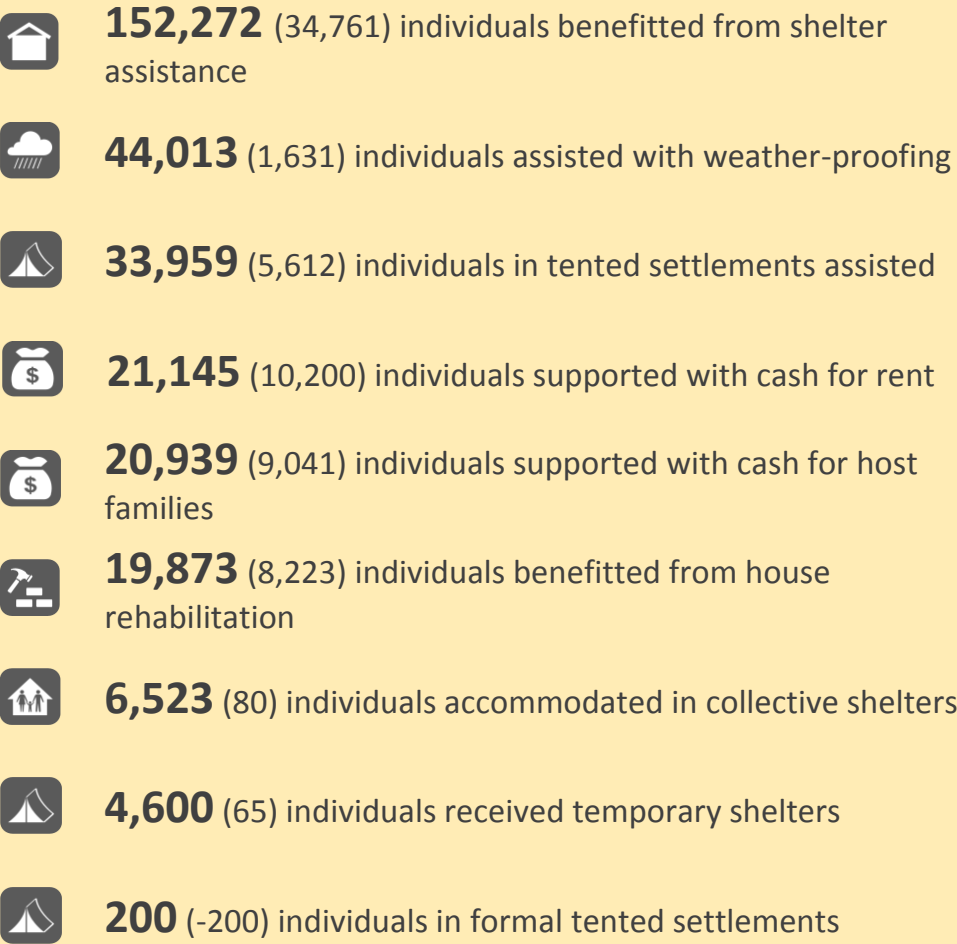
Emergency preparedness

KEY SEPTEMBER DEVELOPMENTS

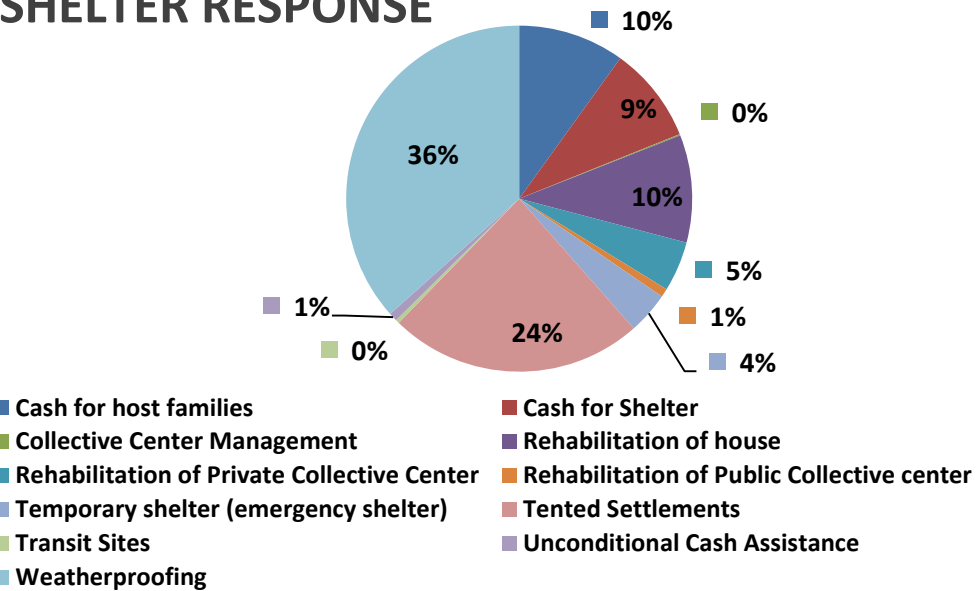
- Ten disused farms are under rehabilitation to be utilized as collective centres for refugees in Akkar. About 500 families/ 2,500 refugees will benefit from this activity.
- The number of informal settlements increased from some 370 to some 390.
- Procurement and distribution of winterization sealing-off kits to informal settlements and unfinished houses has started in many areas in Lebanon.
- The number of refugees sheltered in formal settlements reduced this month due to forced eviction by local municipalities in the Bekaa.

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

Reporting month figures in brackets when relevant



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

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

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 SEPTEMBER DEVELOPMENTS

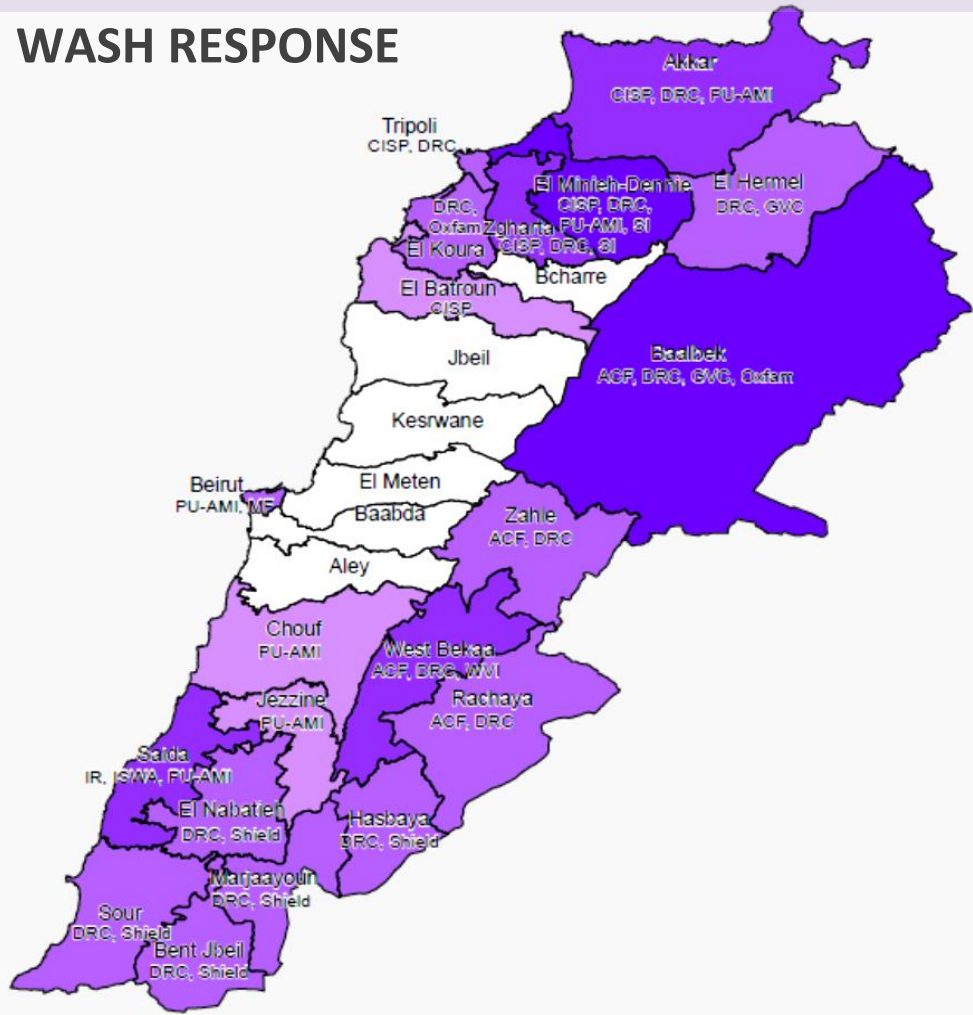
- Development of water and sanitation infrastructure project list in coordination with the Lebanese Water Authorities and corresponding mapping for stabilization/ community-based initiatives that benefit host communities and refugees
- Re-activation of an Assessments Technical Working Group for finalizing guidelines and strategy for assessments
- Re-activation of a Hygiene Promotion Technical Working Group to boost hygiene promotion activities lead by a hygiene promotion specialist

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

Reporting month figures in brackets

- 756,704 (140,475) hygiene kits and baby kits distributed
- 54,150 (10,432) beneficiaries benefited from water storage facilities
- 42,067 (11,908) beneficiaries reached through hygiene promotion
- 35,867 (4,904) 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



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

NEEDS

The Lebanese health care system including UNRWA and NGO supported clinics are severely stretched as rising numbers of refugees weigh heavily on public health services.

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.

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.

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 ensure that at least life-saving interventions are covered.

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 SEPTEMBER DEVELOPMENTS

- Assessment of mental health services provided to Syrian refugees ongoing
- 10 new hospitals contracted, including for use under the contingency plan
- Nutrition survey training undertaken jointly by IOCC, UNICEF and UNHCR
- Malnutrition screening and growth monitoring trainings rolled out country-wide to PHC centres in most affected areas by IOCC with UNICEF support
- Expansion of mental health services through a total of 11 case management teams
- Procurement and distribution of reproductive health commodities

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

Reporting month figures in brackets if relevant



264,000 (16,000) individuals assisted with primary health care



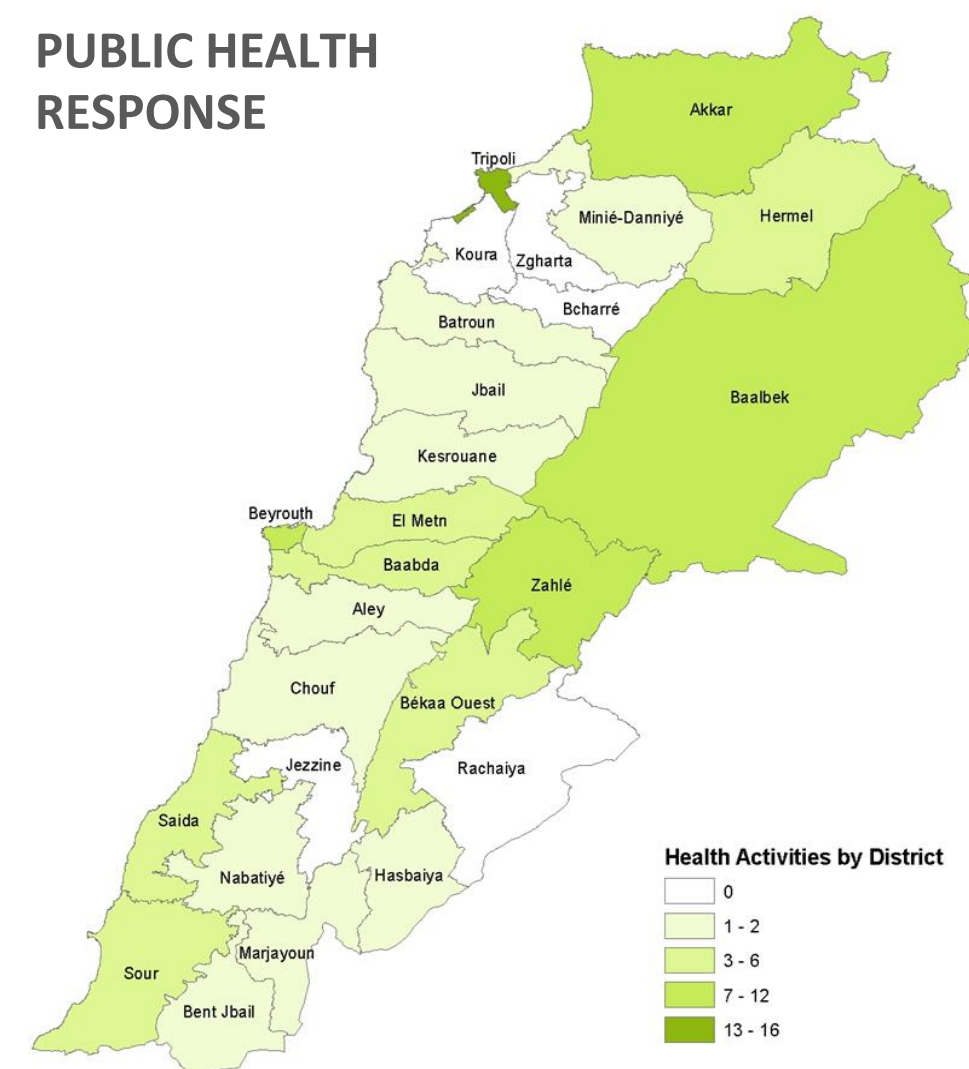
178,323 individuals participated in health education



28,345* individuals assisted with secondary health care

* Previous report indicated an inflated number of individuals assisted

PUBLIC HEALTH RESPONSE

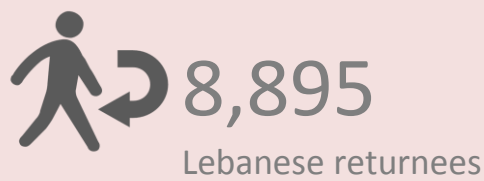


Leading Agencies: UNHCR, WHO and Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) - Njogu Patterson - njogup@unhcr.org - Alissar Rady - radya@who.int
Agencies reporting this month:



TARGETS

As specified in the RRP5



NEEDS

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 enrol more children.

As the number of refugees increases the strains on the public school system grows. The public school system catered for 300,000 children prior to the crisis in Syria. There are currently approximately 280,000 children aged 3-18 registered with UNHCR which means that, if enrolled, the public school system would double in size.

MEHE commits that 100,000 children can be accommodated in the public school system the coming school year, meaning that if the projections for 2014 hold true approximately 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

OBJECTIVE

Children have access to quality education

ACTIONS/OUTPUTS









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

KEY SEPTEMBER DEVELOPMENTS

- The school year started in September and Syrian children have started enrolling
- Ministry of Education and Higher Education has ensured access for Syrian children to the public school system through two circulaires issued in September
- Many vulnerable Syrian families are not able to cover the compulsory parent contribution of 60 USD, while some schools are not fully accommodating the reimbursement schemes being presented by supporting organizations
- The inter-agency back-to-school support programme is underway

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

102,894 children reached with the following education services:

-  50,111 children enrolled in formal education
-  45,348 children enrolled in non-formal education
-  68,373 children participated in recreational activities
-  60,025 children received psycho-social support
-  2,757 teachers trained
-  340 schools received fuel for heating
-  12 schools rehabilitated, including WASH facilities
-  11,180 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 million

USD required

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 1.4-1.6 billion USD 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 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

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 SEPTEMBER DEVELOPMENTS

- Livelihoods centres (job placement, counseling, employment services) set up in three areas in Lebanon
- Training of trainers for senior mediators concluded in Tripoli region
- 12 community support projects completed and 11 new started

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE



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



3,000 persons received vocational training (40% Lebanese)

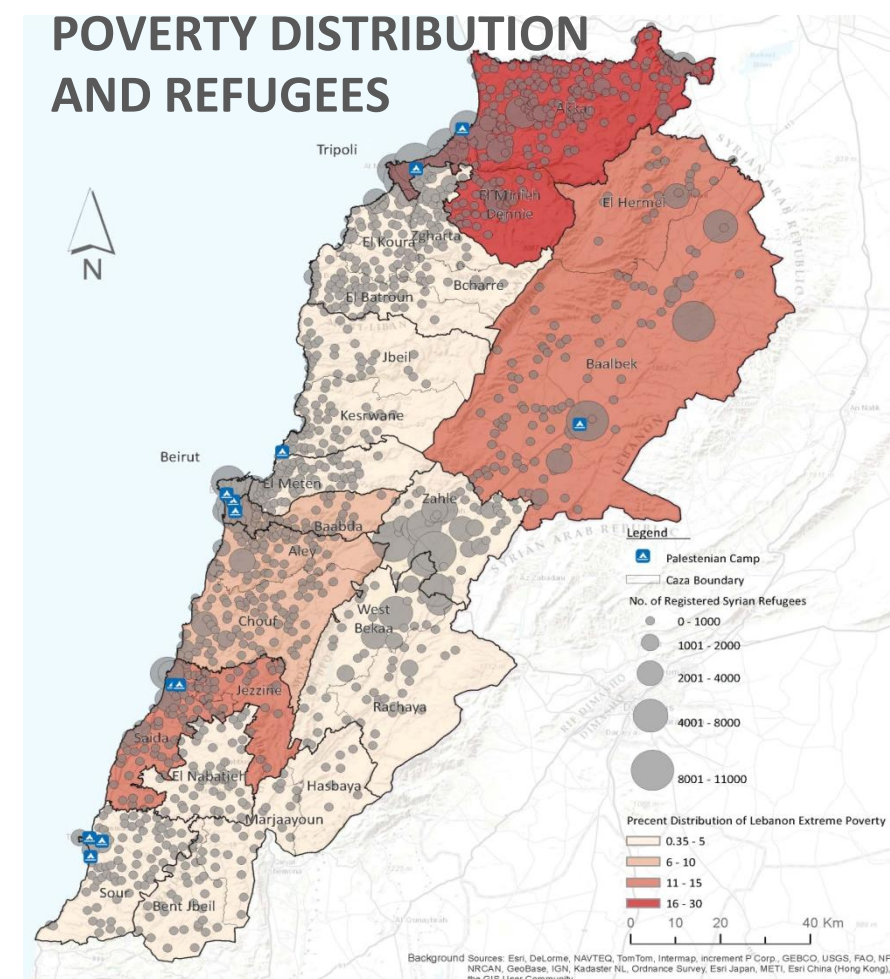


200 youth trained in conflict resolution



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:

