

SYRIA

**INTER-AGENCY EMERGENCY APPEAL
FOR THE INFLUX FROM LEBANON TO
SYRIA**

Progress report
31 OCTOBER 2024

At A Glance

As of 31 October



US\$ 20 million received, out of the total funding requirement of US\$324 million. (**6%** funded).



55 Partners involved



472,000
Estimated **individuals** who arrived in Syria from Lebanon Since 24 Sep 2024



126,209
Estimated **household** who arrived in Syria from Lebanon Since 24 Sep 2024



71%
Syrians



27%
Lebanese



2%
Other nationalities



52%
Female



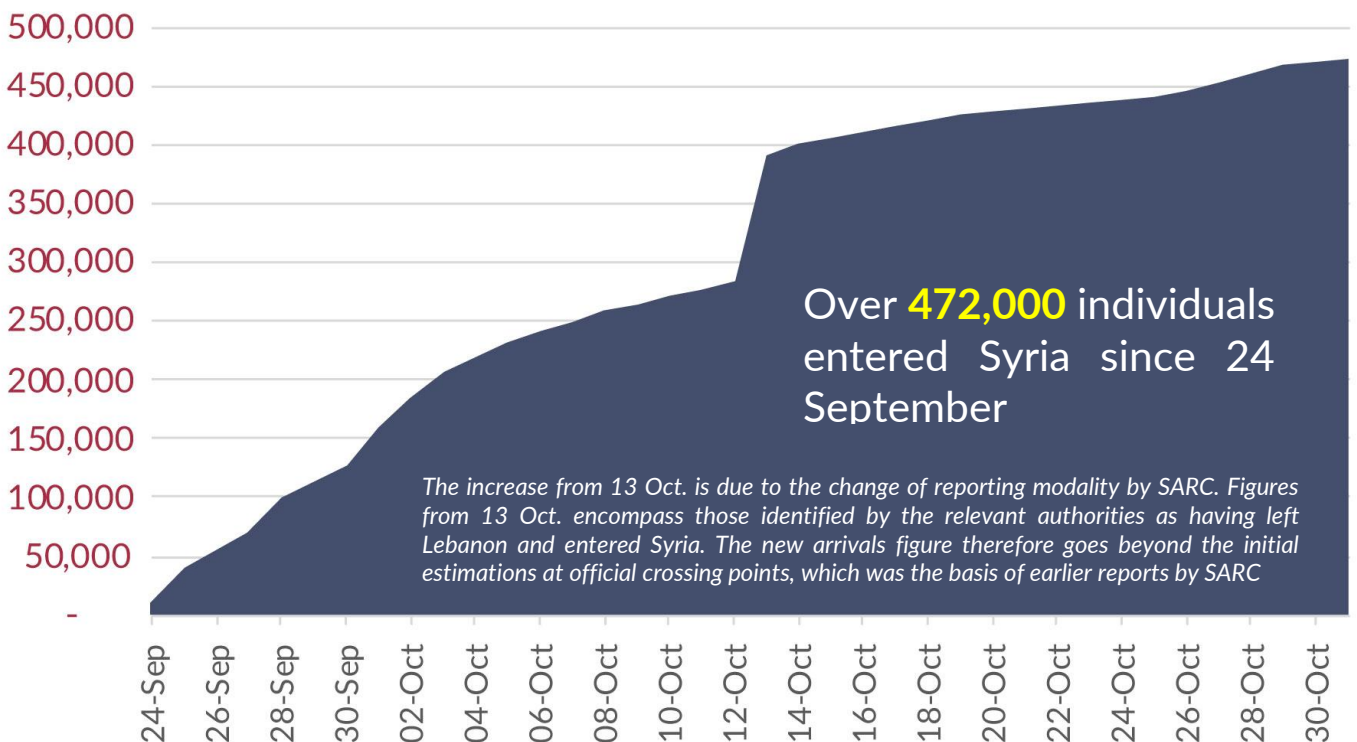
48%
Male



55%
Children

The number of new arrivals

24 Sep- 31 Oct



Syrian Returnees



41%
Female-headed households



58%
Children under the Age of 18



2%
Older Persons (60+ years)



6%
Households having a member with a severe physical disability

Top needed services¹



94%
Food



89%
Core relief items



37%
Shelter

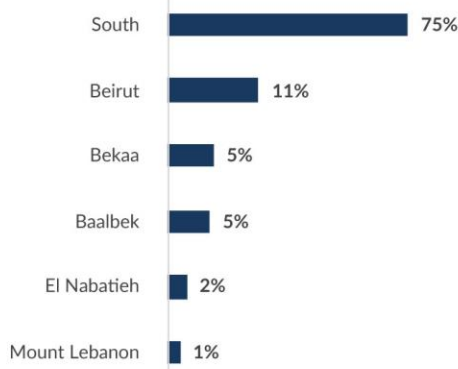


28%
Health

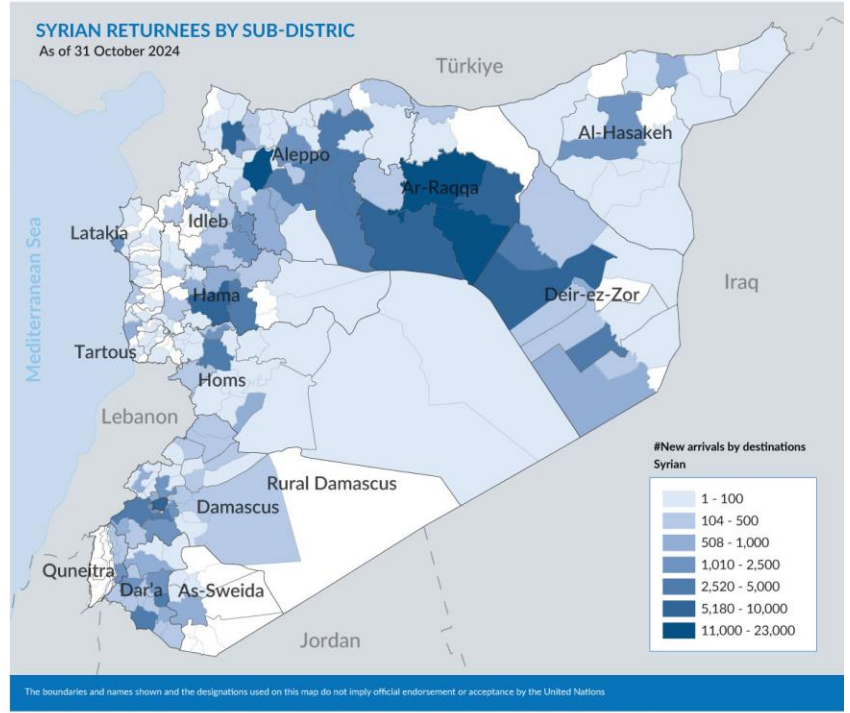


20%
Legal aid

Places of departure in Lebanon



¹This resulted from a survey conducted with 49,723 individuals from Syrian returnee families



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

Lebanese Refugees



38%
Female-headed households



42%
Children under the Age of 18



3%
Older Persons (60+ years)



3%
Households having a member with a severe physical disability

Top needed services²



95%
Food



90%
Core relief items



23%
Shelter

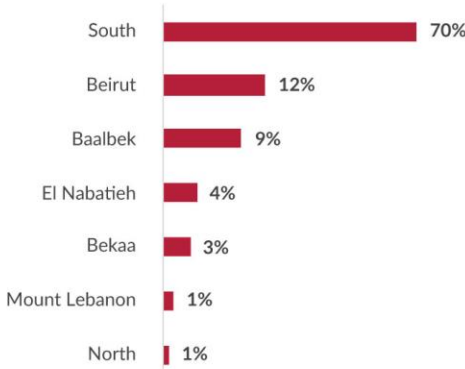


22%
Health

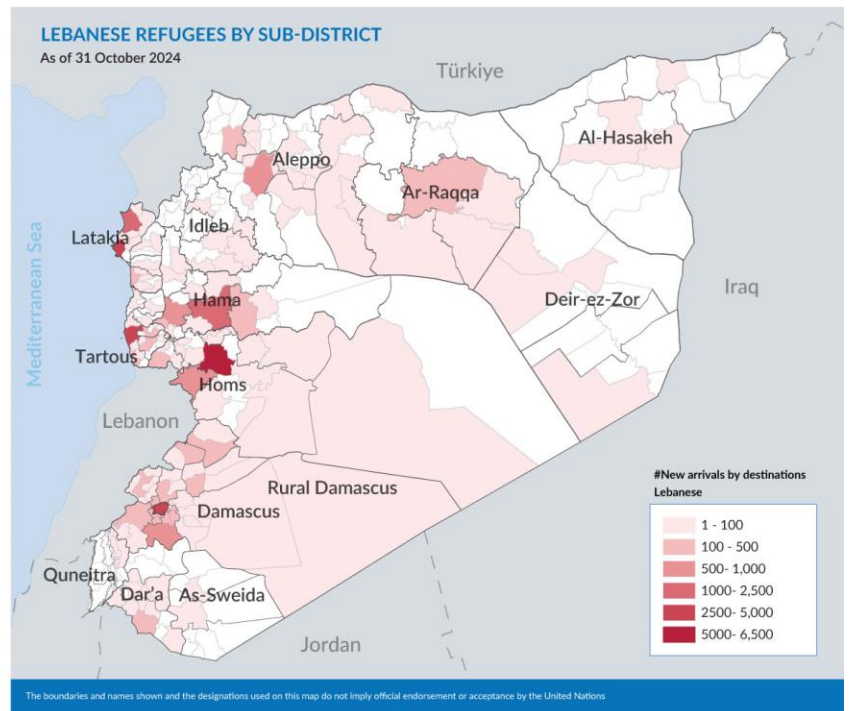


3%
Legal aid

Places of departure in Lebanon



²This resulted from a survey conducted with 8,876 individuals from Lebanese refugee families

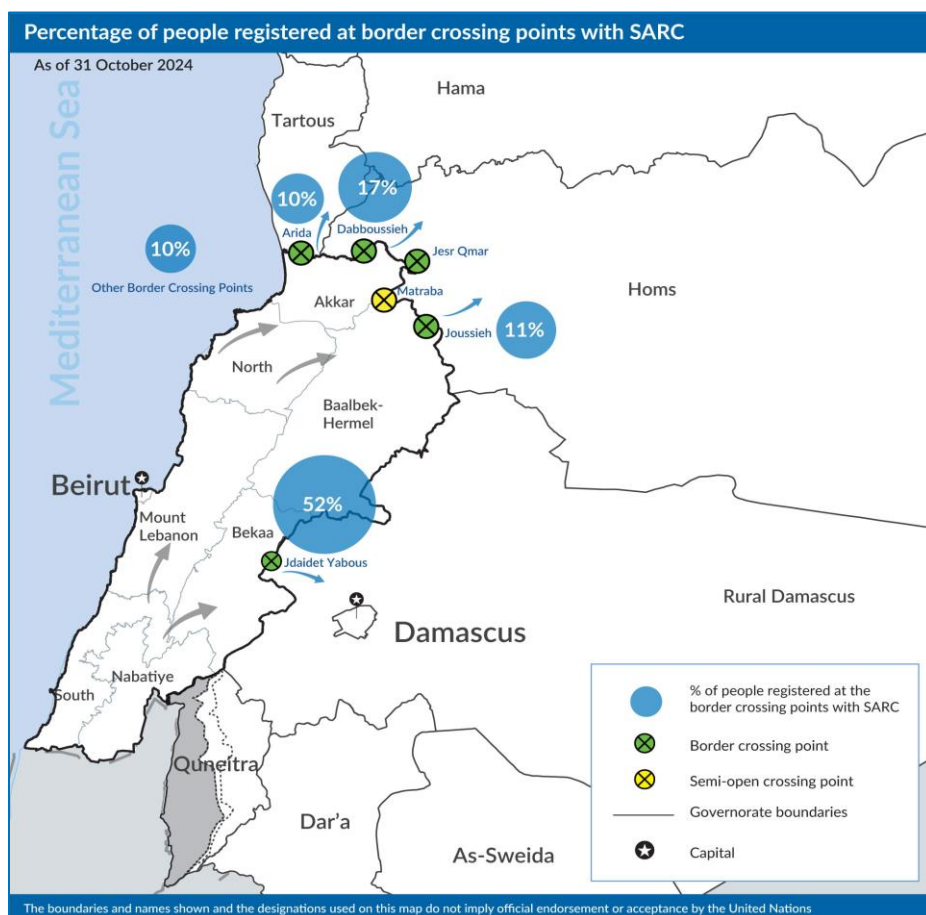


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Situation Overview (as of 31 October)

More than **472,000** people are estimated to have crossed from Lebanon to Syria since the escalation of hostilities in Lebanon on 23 September. It is estimated that **71 per cent are Syrians and 29 per cent are Lebanese and other nationalities including Palestinians**. Some 56 per cent of the new arrivals are estimated under the age of 18. Many crossing into Syria are in dire conditions, with some bearing injuries and traumas due to the hostilities in Lebanon and/or from the long journey.

The Government of Syria has implemented supportive measures for **both Syrians and Lebanese fleeing the hostilities in Lebanon**, including temporarily lifting the entry condition of exchanging US\$100 into Syrian Pounds that is normally required of each Syrian when entering Syria; and applying an 'open-door' policy for the Lebanese, accepting alternative documentation to passports as proof of identity and permitting a 6-month stay that allows access to national health and education services.



The border crossings between Lebanon and Syria have emerged as targets for attacks. The airstrikes against the Masnaa border crossing (close to the Lebanese check point) on 4 October created a crater on the primary route to the Jdaidet Yabous crossing point. That crater rendered the road unusable for vehicles. Further attacks have been reported in the vicinity of other crossing points including Joussieh, where UNHCR's humanitarian installations were damaged by the airstrikes, and Matraba. Due to these attacks, some formal crossing points were temporarily closed, adding to the disruption of access into Syria.



On 25 October, an airstrike targeted the Syrian side of the Jousseh border crossing with Lebanon near Homs, just a few meters away from the UNHCR Rubb-hall.
©UNHCR Syria

After the first three weeks of the influx, there has been a reduction in the daily rate of entry through the formal border crossings – from tens of thousands of individuals per day at the start of the influx to a daily inflow of **approximately 3,000 individuals**. However, in the same period, the number of informal border crossings reportedly increased.

At the border crossing points, humanitarian actors continue providing water, food, relief items, medical services, legal assistance and other vital services. For the vulnerable families who were unable to arrange

transportation from the border crossing points to their intended destinations, UNHCR partners have arranged transportation to support their travel. So far, UNHCR and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) supported approximately 38,000 individuals with transportation arrangements to their destination. Buses have been similarly used to help new arrivals travelling from the crater site at the Masnaa border crossing to the Jdaidet Yabous border crossing to process safe entry into Syria.

The intended destinations of the new arrivals are spread across different areas in Syria – both in Government and non-Government controlled areas. While practical difficulties have caused delays in some cases, new arrivals have been generally able to reach their destinations as intended. For Syrians, these destinations are mainly in **Ar-Raqqa, Aleppo and Rural Damascus Governorates**. Most Lebanese refugees intended to travel to **Homs, Hama, Latakia, Tartous and Rural Damascus Governorates**. As of 31 October, out of some 250,000 new arrivals registered with SARC, approximately 18,230 families (some 98,600 individuals), the equivalent of 40 per cent of the registered new arrivals, have arrived in north-east Syria since the onset of the emergency.

The majority of newly arrived Syrians are hosted by their relatives and local communities. The majority of Lebanese refugees are staying in rented accommodation or with host families. Lebanese who do not have alternative accommodation are staying in **hosting centres** established by local authorities. There are currently 44 locally established hosting centres in Syria, with an estimated collective capacity of more than 11,000 persons. At present, 21 centres hosting **Lebanese families** are active. As of 31 October, some 6,200 Lebanese are residing in 13 hosting centres in Tartous and Latakia Governorates; 537 Lebanese are at 7 hosting centres in Homs and Hama Governorates; and approximately 1,500 Lebanese are being hosted in a hosting centre in Rural Damascus Governorate. Many of these hosting centres were established in buildings of public institution, such as schools or sports and religious facilities, which were not originally designed to accommodate people, thus requiring further adjustments and rehabilitation to address protection-related gaps.

Governorates	The number of new arrivals (Syrians and Lebanese) registered with SARC at the intended destinations (31 Oct.)	Per centage
Ar-Raqqa	65,411	26%
Aleppo	54,921	22%
Rural Damascus	29,827	12%
Deir-ez-Zor	17,527	7%
Dar'a	16,199	6%
Hama	15,846	6%
Homs	12,973	5%
Damascus	11,432	5%
Latakia	7,712	3%
Tartous	6,811	3%
Idleb	6,140	2%
Al-Hasakeh	2,403	1%
Quneitra	1,960	1%
As-Sweida	633	0.3%
TOTAL	249,795	100%



UNICEF staff checking the support provided to families who fled the violence in Lebanon and currently live at during at the Harjaleh hosting centre, in Rural Damascus, Syria, on 13 October 2024. © UNICEF/UNI671665/Al-Asadi

At the intended destinations, the UN agencies and international and national NGOs provide diverse and complementary support to the new arrivals based on their needs as identified through monitoring. For

instance, **UNHCR** and its partners provide legal assistance regarding residency, civil registration, and housing, land and property documentation, distribute non-food items including winter items, and improve the living conditions of the hosting centres, among others. Meanwhile, **UNICEF** delivers non-formal education programmes for students, supporting some 2,300 Syrian and Lebanese newly arrived students, and providing school materials, stationery kits, and textbooks; **WFP** distributes hot and/or ready-to-eat meals and regular food rations, reaching around 16,000 people in hosting centres and communities across Rural Damascus, Latakia, Tartous, Hama, Homs, Idleb, Deir-ez-Zor, and Ar-Raqqa Governorates, while other Food Security & Agriculture Sector partners have distributed hot meals or sandwiches to over 2,500 people at transit points/hosting centres in Latakia and Rural Damascus; and **UNFPA** provides reproductive health and psychosocial support and gender-based violence case management, conducts awareness-raising sessions, and distributes female hygiene kits.

Considering that Syrian households have already been suffering from 14-years of conflict, with the majority of its population living under the poverty line, their generosity of **hosting new arrivals nonetheless exerts an additional burden on the already vulnerable Syrian local communities**. In order to maintain social cohesion, humanitarian actors are aiming to support both the vulnerable new arrivals and the communities that host them.

Sectoral Responses



PROTECTION

Protection partners, with UNHCR in the lead, stepped up its protection response from the outset of the influx which has seen over 472,000 persons fleeing Lebanon into Syria. The vast majority are woman and children who will require particular attention, as do older persons and persons with disabilities. Much of the newly arriving caseload may also have been witness to or experienced traumas.

Response and Key achievements

At border crossing points

- At four of the official border crossing points with Lebanon, protection partners provide various support, such as the safe and dignified processing and inclusion of those still undergoing formalities, reunification of children separated from their parents in the crowds, and psychological first aid for those in need. Information on services available at places of destination is also widely distributed.
- Extremely vulnerable individuals, such as those in distress, or unaccompanied children, are identified and provided with support where possible (e.g. with transportation or hygiene kits).
- To address the diverse needs, helpdesks were established, with a daily presence of professional lawyers, providing counseling and advice to **at least 15,000 people** at the border crossing points.
- Legal assistance at the borders continues to be provided by teams of SARC and Syria Trust lawyers and has focused on supporting Syrian and Lebanese new arrivals with immigration procedures. The lawyers also provide legal advice on accessing civil documents, particularly to those who did not hold identity documentation or who have to now register civil events that occurred outside of Syria, and how to



Legal awareness sessions provided at the community centres in northeast Syria © UNHCR Syria

restore and/or acquire civil and housing, land and property documentation. To ensure continuity of service provision, information on legal hotlines has also been provided.

At intended destinations

- At the places of destination, mainly Ar-Raqqa, Latakia, Homs, Hama and Damascus Governorates, protection support is already being provided through a network of existing facilities (community centres, women and girls' safe spaces, child-friendly spaces, and mobile teams).
- As of 31 October, some **69,000 individuals** have approached UNHCR-supported community centres. This represents a significant uptick in people visiting to such centres to seek information and/or support.
- Mass information and community outreach are critical priorities. Outreach volunteers are backbone of the sector's ability to reach, provide information to, and support new arrivals.
- Coordinated and detailed needs assessments are to follow, but it is indicated that many new arrivals will require mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) or other forms of support. MHPSS Technical Working Group has mobilized its partners who continue to provide support, (re)disseminated relevant guidance and tools, and offered refresher trainings.
- The sub-national structures of the sector have been at the forefront of coordination, mobilizing partners and advising the area humanitarian coordination teams and area inter-sector coordinators. Coordination of the protection response in the hosting centres is ongoing with many already having been assessed and some service delivery commencing.

Key challenges

- Increasing protection needs vis-à-vis available resources.
- After several years of displacement, many Syrians returning have also been unable to register their civil events and obtain corresponding documentation, while limited access to safe housing and shelters is also a concern and expected to increase exposure to protection risks and winter hardship. Legal aid is key to ensure access to civil and housing, land and property documentation, however the limitation of legal partners hampers sector's ability to efficiently respond to the needs.
- With vulnerable groups encompassing most of the influx, particularly children who make up around 55 per cent of those entering Syria - new arrivals are in dire need of protection services, including psychosocial support, child protection, gender-based violence and assistance to persons with special needs, such as persons with disabilities.
- Protection sector partners are enhancing their field level returnee and protection monitoring; and UN agencies and humanitarian partners are conducting comprehensive needs assessment and prioritizing data collection and analysis to assess the return and reintegration conditions.

Child Protection

Response and Key achievements

55 per cent of the people entering Syria from Lebanon are children. Child protection area of responsibility (AoR) partners have reached cumulatively 14,383 children between September to end of October with the following specialized child protection services;

- **4,599** people were reached with awareness messages around prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse family separation, mine risk education and available child protection services (2,158 children, 1,090 boys and 1,067 girls as well as 2,431 adults 1,452 women and 989 men).
- **9,784** beneficiaries including 7,668 children (3,784 boys and 3,884 girls) participated in MHPSS activities helping them to restore normalcy while adults 2,116 adults (939 men and 1,177 women reached with MHPSS interventions.
- **771** children (356 boys and 415 girls) received multi-sectorial cases management support by professional social workers. 28 children were referred for specialized services, and follow-ups are being undertaken by respective case managers.
- **173** parents (126 women and 47 men) participated in positive parenting sessions to enhance the relationship between children and parents in such difficult situations.

- 80 frontline staff have been trained in Latakia and Aleppo on MHPSS to strengthen the quality of services.

Key challenges

- Limited funding due to funding shortages, AoR partners reallocated the existing flexible resources to address the immediate needs of people from Lebanon
- Families in the host communities have constraints in accessing services.

Gender-based violence (GBV)

Assessment findings have shown that the risk of GBV increases as a result of displacement, overcrowding in hosting centres, lack of privacy and reduced mobility.

Response and Key achievements

- GBV AoR partners are scaling up provision of GBV risk mitigation and life-saving response services including distribution of dignity kits, case management and psychosocial support, at border crossing points and in hosting centres.
- The GBV AoR has disseminated GBV 'key messages' for use by partners in the community, and enhanced awareness on the existing GBV referral pathways.
- The GBV AoR is conducting trainings for inter-sector partners on integrating GBV risk mitigation in sector-specific response, in line with the GBV IASC guidelines.

Key challenges

- Reduced access to host communities hampers GBV risk and needs assessments, while limited availability of GBV services in host communities compromises timely access to life-saving GBV support.
- Limited funding for GBV response
- Relocation of GBV service providers to affected areas negatively impacts capacity in other locations.
- Limited economic/livelihood opportunities for women and girls at risk and GBV survivors.



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Response and Key achievements

WFP and both international and local NGOs have mobilized resources to provide immediate food assistance to help families meet their basic nutritional needs. Collaborations with local governments, SARC and community leaders have been crucial in assessing the situation and identifying vulnerable populations.

The survey (see page 3) highlights that Syria returnees and Lebanese refugees have identified food as their primary needed service (94% and 95% consequently). The humanitarian community rapidly provided such services during the first weeks of the arrival of people from Lebanon with the Food Security and Agriculture Sector coordinating with sector partners in Syria as well as in Lebanon. However, the needs are vast and require resources to continue providing emergency assistance for all and focus on sustainable food production and agriculture-livelihood support for the returnees to enhance self-sufficiency among displaced families in the medium to long term.

WFP has reached 250,200 displaced Lebanese and Syrians with date bars and fresh meals at the borders, and hot meals, ready-to-eat (RTE) and regular food rations in hosting centres and communities.

- At the border crossing points, WFP provided fortified date bars across the five main crossing points and fresh meals at the Jdaidet Yabous border crossing in Rural Damascus, reaching 126,446 people to date. In hosting centres and communities, WFP distributed hot meals, RTE, and regular food rations to 123,754 people across Rural Damascus, Latakia, Tartous, Hama, Homs, Idleb, Deir-ez-Zor, and Ar-Raqqa Governorates.

- Food Security and Agriculture Sector partners have distributed hot meals to 1,521 people at transit points/hosting centres in Latakia and Rural Damascus and provided sandwiches to 1,985 people in Rural Damascus. Additionally, 1,500 people in Harjaleh, Rural Damascus, have received bread.

Key challenges

The key gaps faced by the Food Security/Agriculture sector are vast. Although the current response at the border has declined in conjunction with the decrease in people crossing it, the needs at hosting centres continue to be high.

- The most pressing needs emerge within the host communities. Most of the people displaced by the ongoing hostilities in Lebanon are being hosted in Syria by communities that already had high levels of food insecurity.
- WFP has a stock of approximately 260,000 food rations in-country, covering the needs of 1.3 million people for one month. In addition, WFP has 22,714 RTE rations covering the needs of 113,500 people for five days. However, most partners do not have enough resources until the end of the year to sustain basic life-saving food assistance. Urgent funding is needed very soon to start feeding the pipeline (procurement, transport, etc.) for food assistance in December and into 2025 for both Lebanese refugees and Syrian returnees.
- Additional data from various assessments, including those at household level, are also needed to identify gaps in number of people in need of food assistance (in various modalities) as well as specific information at the household level about the final destination of the Syrian returnees and their access to agriculture-livelihood activities (their own land or host community).
- Not meeting these emergency and early recovery needs of the Syrian population may possibly result in increased tensions to social cohesion.



Um Hasan, a resilient Syrian mother, finds herself hosting her daughter, son, and their families, who have fled south Lebanon back to Syria and taken her home as last exile.

While her heart swells with joy at the reunion, it is tempered by the gnawing anxiety of being unable to provide for their basic needs. Supporting the hosting families in the Syrian community is now more critical than ever before. ©WFP/Marwa Bana



NFI/SHELTER

The NFI/Shelter sector has been providing assistance to the new arrivals at the border crossing points and those in hosting centres primarily in Homs, Hama, and Rural Damascus Governorates, as well as vulnerable Syrian families who host the new arrivals at their intended destinations.

Response and Key achievements

- At the border crossing points, UNHCR distributed a total of 116 mattresses and 6,531 blankets to be used at the resting areas in Rubb-halls, established by UNHCR and SARC.
- At intended destinations of new arrivals, 39,986 core relief item kits -each kit contains a jerry can, solar lamp, kitchen set, blanket, plastic sheet, mattress and sleeping mat – as well as 10,803 winter kits were distributed to the new arrivals.
- Shelter sector partners completed the rehabilitation of two hosting centres in rural Homs Governorate, accommodating 281 individuals and provided 10 streetlights in another hosting centre in Rural Damascus. The rehabilitation of hosting centres is ongoing in other locations.

Key challenges

- The continuous movement of families imposes challenges in tracking needs for those staying with host communities.
- Economic conditions significantly impact the response, particularly for local procurement. Fluctuating prices and limited availability of goods disrupt the timely and efficient delivery of assistance.
- Lengthy approval processes for household-level shelter interventions delays the implementation of damaged house repair programme.
- Government approvals for cash assistance initiatives, such as cash for rent or minor repairs, are still pending.
- Provision of winter items is critical. The NFI sector strongly advocates members and stakeholders to initiate winter response promptly, as the weather conditions are becoming challenging.
- Funding constraints remain a significant gap for sector partners.



UNHCR distributing core relief items to families who crossed into Syria from Lebanon © UNHCR Syria



EDUCATION

Overall, out of some 472,000 arrivals, an estimate of 255,000 are under 18 years of age. This demographic profile places an emphasis on the need to provide access to primary basic education to ensure that the displacement does not affect the continuity of education of children of the households who have fled Lebanon.

The Ministry of Education (MoE) has issued a circular, opening all schools for the arrivals regardless of whether they are Lebanese or Syrian origin. The increase in the number of students in the Syrian education system adds pressure to its already strained resources, such as the limited number of facilities and teachers, impacting the quality of education for Syrian and Lebanese new arrivals as well as children from host communities.

Response and Key achievements

- According to MoE, a total of 21,726 students have enrolled at Syrian schools due to the influx (49.2 per cent girls). Of these students, the vast majority are of Syrian origin (20,706).
- The number of enrolled Lebanese students is 1,020.
- The largest enrolment is reported in Aleppo (4,500) and Rural Damascus (3,800), followed by Ar-Raqqa (2,900), Dar'a (2,900) and Homs (2,600). The Lebanese students are predominantly in Homs, with some enrolment in Rural Damascus and Aleppo Governorates.
- As of 3 November, UNICEF's non-formal education (NFE) programmes have supported over 2,300 Syrian and Lebanese students (174 Syrian children and 2,224 Lebanese children) in Hama, Tartous, Latakia, and Idlib Governorates.
- 2,500 stationery kits were distributed to students in Ar-Raqqa.

Key challenges

- Approximately 10-20 per cent of the new arrivals are accessing education services despite the open doors policy.
- The enrolment of Lebanese students is significantly low (4.8 per cent of all children enrolled), while Lebanese children represent approximately 27 per cent of the new arrivals.
- Although enrolment is steadily increasing, further assessments are required to establish the drivers and intention of enrolment / non-enrolment.

- The influx causes shortage of particularly the supply of school materials and textbooks, and additional funding is urgently required to address the needs.



HEALTH AND NUTRITION

In coordination with relevant actors, including the Ministry of Health (MoH) and field-level Directorates of Health (DoH), the Health sector provides an integrated package of life-saving and life-sustaining response at a primary and secondary health care levels. The response includes reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health, communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases, mental health, vaccination, trauma and disability and health awareness.

Response and Key achievements (as of 23 October 2024)

Health care services

- Since the beginning of the influx, 250,000 patients including people from the host communities and the new arrivals were reached with various health services.
- A total of 85,229 services have been provided to more than 37,550 individuals arriving from Lebanon through the MoH in Syria.
- 200,000 outpatient consultations were provided.
- 5,800 trauma consultations were provided.
- 75,000 mental health consultations were provided.
- 5,000 patients were referred to health facilities.
- 32 hosting centres were covered.
- 60 ambulances (DoH, SARC and health sector partners) are engaged.
- 71 community and satellite centres provide health screening services.



Mobile clinic of WHO/MoH ©UNHCR Syria

Immunization

- The WHO and UNICEF-supported Big Catch-Up vaccination activity took place for all routine vaccinations targeting all under-5 children across Syria, including new arrivals from Lebanon.
- Over 5,000 people were vaccinated in entry points and hosting centres.

Mental health

- The increasing utilization of MHPSS services at public health facilities was monitored, with a notable rise in services for depression and stress-related disorders throughout September.
- Mental health services within mobile healthcare teams were integrated, providing 8,547 services overall, including 6,445 to Lebanese nationals.

Disease surveillance

- WHO is providing ongoing operational support (vehicles, communication) to the early warning alert response system (EWARS) for disease surveillance, as well as rapid response teams (RRTs) for immediate response actions for disease outbreaks.
- 1,518 disease surveillance sentinel sites are supported. WHO is assessing the need for possible expansion of EWARS to include hosting centres, as well as RRTs to cover community centres and end destination communities.

Medical supplies

- WHO dispatched over 118 tons of essential medical supplies to support displaced populations and relieve pressure on local health facilities including life-saving and essential medications, trauma and

first aid kits, hemodialysis sessions, and medical supplies including 17 oxygen concentrators for hospitals and primary health care (PHC) centres in 13 Syrian governorates to meet the needs of more than 50,000 people.

- 120 public health facilities continue to receive essential medicines, consumables and equipment.

Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE)

- Key messages that address health risks including waterborne diseases, hygiene & sanitation, and respiratory diseases are disseminated.
- 35,000 people are reached by RCCE activities.

Key challenges

- Heavy congestion of Points of Entry during the immediate influx, as well as overnight transit and passage through unofficial crossing points prevents systematic screening of new arrivals for disease surveillance and health needs, particularly early detection of children and women in need of immediate health care.
- The number of health teams deployed to handle the caseload and the stock of health supplies with health sector partners are insufficient to address the needs.
- The absence of specialized service providers and treatments for patients with non-communicable diseases and those in need of psychological support is one of the major challenges.
- Due to insufficient funding and lack of a centralized database of service providers, support to people with disabilities, including provisions of assistive devices, is limited.
- Enhanced coordination among all sectors and authorities on approvals of health suppliers and medical teams, restriction of the distribution of milk formula, and impact of multi-purpose cash modality on public health response is required.
- Only five (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR and International Medical Corps) out of 30 health sector partners indicated operational readiness and capabilities to engage and respond. National authorities and SARC already rely on external assistance.



UNFPA continues to provide essential health and psychosocial support to displaced families on the Syrian-Lebanese border, working alongside partners to offer comprehensive medical services and crucial emotional and mental health support.
© UNFPA Syria / Omayya AL Mekdad



BASIC NEEDS (MULTI-PURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE)

In response to the multi-sectoral needs among populations displaced from Lebanon, Multi-Purpose Cash (MPC) assistance offers households the flexibility to address a range of their essential needs, empowering them to allocate resources based on their specific circumstances. This adaptable approach makes MPC particularly effective in dynamic, evolving situations, ensuring that affected families can meet their most urgent needs while also generating positive effects for local communities and markets.

Effective cash assistance requires well-functioning markets and reliable financial service providers, and the Cash Working Group (CWG) is closely monitoring the impact of the Lebanese conflict on these areas through regular surveys with Financial Service Providers (FSPs) and tracking WFP's market assessments. To date, FSPs

report that Syrian Pound and foreign currency liquidity have not been significantly affected by the conflict in Lebanon, though existing liquidity constraints persist, especially in northeast Syria. Furthermore, to minimize potential disruptions, FSPs have established mitigation measures such as strategic inventories to ensure continuity of operations and prevent supply shortages. Traders have reported similarly, that despite some border closures, goods continue to enter Syria without shortages. Should supply chains be further disrupted, alternate routes from locations such as Dubai and Egypt are available.

Although implementation of MPC assistance has yet to commence, at least 16 organizations, including both UN agencies and NGOs, have confirmed plans to provide emergency cash assistance for up to three cycles to help displaced families and host communities meet their basic needs.

Key challenges

- Funding constraints: Limited funding remains a significant challenge for MPC implementation.
- Lack of household data: Adequate data is needed to meet 'know your customer' banking requirements for cash distribution within Syria.
- Financial service provider liquidity: A sudden increase in demand could strain FSP liquidity. However, FSPs have indicated that effective forecasting and coordination with the CWG can help mitigate this risk.



EARLY RECOVERY/LIVELIHOODS

Early Recovery/Livelihoods Sector plans to implement various initiatives, including the following;

- Small Start-Up Business Grants/Projects
- Cash for Work Projects
- Livelihood Support Activities
- Support for Local Authorities and Community Recovery
- Support to People with Disabilities
- Context-Sensitive Programming and Peacebuilding
- Community Centres and Social Cohesion Activities
- Support for Recovery Planning and Coordination
- Solid Waste Management Initiatives
- Restoration of Basic Services and Infrastructure
- Support to Energy Sector
- Enhancing Livelihood and Food Security

However, due to the funding shortage, all the above activities are currently on hold.

Key challenges

Due to insufficient funding and a lack of adequate attention to livelihood support, several critical initiatives designed to assist Syrian returnees, Lebanese refugees, and host communities cannot be implemented. These activities, proposed by organizations such as UNHCR, ONG Rescate International, WeWorld-GVC, St Ephrem Patriarchal Development Committee, UN-Habitat, and UNDP, are essential for promoting economic stability, social cohesion, and the overall well-being of vulnerable populations.



WASH

16 WASH sector partners (four UN agencies, three national NGOs and nine international NGOs) have been responding to the WASH needs resulting from the influx from Lebanon. The sector continues supporting the WASH services in hosting centres, including provision of trucked water, hygiene materials and environmental cleaning services. The sector also improves access to WASH services in the host communities, including rehabilitation of the community water and wastewater systems, to meet the basic needs of community households and newly arrived families.

Response and Key achievements

- The total number of beneficiaries of the WASH response at the border crossing points and host communities reached about 220,000 persons.
- WASH sector partners distributed more than 70,000 hygiene kits and materials for family hygiene, including family kits, baby diapers, sanitary pads and other items.
- The WASH partners have covered most of the WASH needs at five border crossing points and in 13 hosting centres, including distribution of bottled and trucked water and hygiene materials and improvement of WASH facilities.

Key challenges

- Due to the shortage of funds, partners have reprogrammed some of their existing interventions and stretched their internal capacities to respond to the needs resulting from the new emergency.
- Many host communities had already limited access to WASH services even before the influx. Hosting new arrivals has increased pressure on these communities' already insufficient WASH services.



LOGISTICS/SUPPLY

Response and Key achievements

Logistics/Supply cluster aims to maintain continuous fuel supply in Syria and facilitate supply deliveries while improving inter-agency coordination, advocacy, and information sharing. Syria has been facing a chronic fuel shortage for years, but conditions has recently worsened dramatically with sharp increase in diesel price. The fuel shortage, driven by the prolonged conflict, unilateral coercive measures, and global fuel price instability, has had a profound impact on humanitarian operations to deliver life-saving support as well as the lives of people who rely on humanitarian assistance. Moreover, the dynamic regional conditions have resulted in supply chain disruptions and higher delivery expenses.

- The logistics/supply cluster provided 20,000 litres of diesel through UNHCR to SARC. Additional 20,000 litres are being mobilized for SARC too.
- Facilitated convoy of supplies originated from Jordan to Lebanon.

Key challenges

- For winterization programmes, particularly at the hosting centres, it would be challenging to secure fuel for heating and procure winter relief items from Jordan.
- The absence of well-defined customs clearance procedures is leading to delays in the supply chain and increased delivery costs.
- The Logistics/Supply sector provided storage service for 321 cbm of shelter items in Aleppo warehouse.

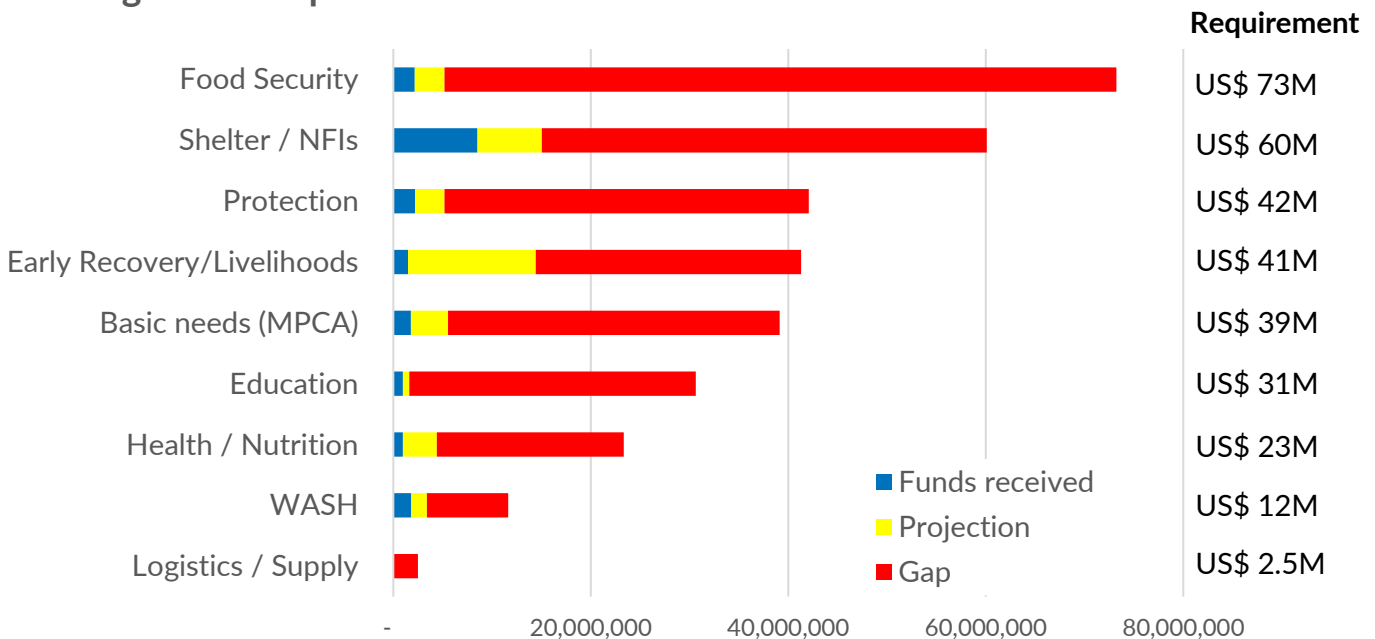
Funding Update

Overall Funding Situation



As of 31 October, against the total funding requirement of **US\$ 324 million** (from Oct. 2024 to Mar. 2025), the funding level of the Emergency Appeal is **6 per cent**, with **US\$ 20 million** received.

Funding Situation per Sector



SYRIA
INTER-AGENCY EMERGENCY APPEAL FOR THE INFLUX
FROM LEBANON TO SYRIA
Progress report