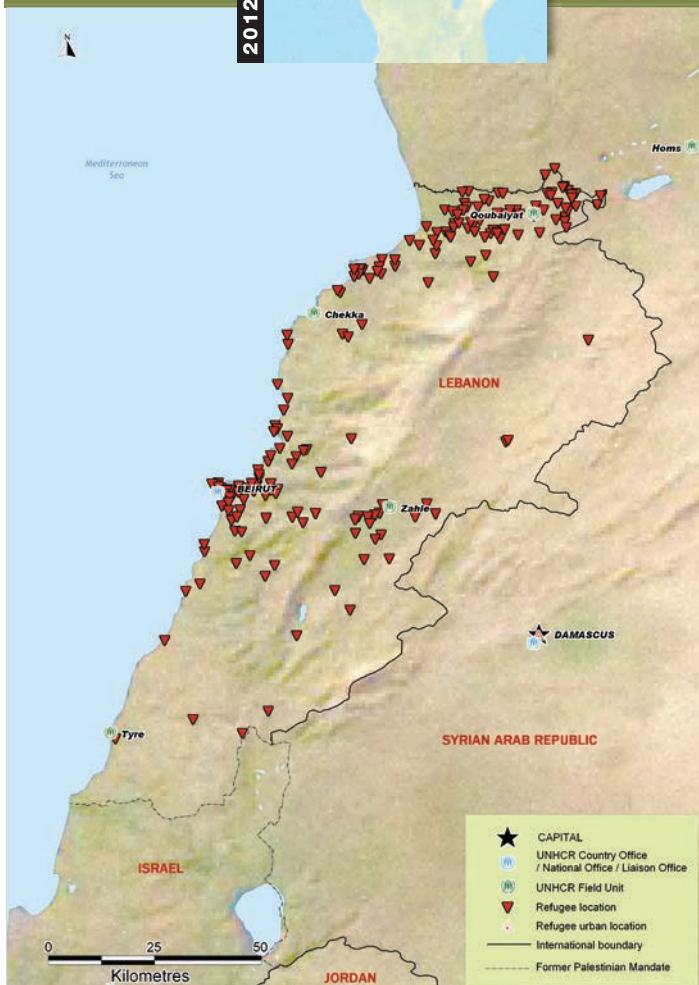


LEBANON



UNHCR's presence in 2012

Number of offices	4
Total staff	241
International staff	17
National staff	53
JPO staff	3
UNVs	2
Others	166

Partners

Implementing partners

NGOs:

Action Contre la Faim, Amel Association, Association Justice et Miséricorde, Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre, Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppato dei Popoli, Danish Refugee Council, International Medical Corps, Makhzoumi Foundation, Norwegian Refugee Council, Restart, Save the Children International, SHEILD: Social Humanitarian Economical Intervention for Local Development

Operational partners

Government agencies:

Directorate-General of General Security, Ministry of Education and Higher Education, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of the Interior and Municipal Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Affairs

NGOs:

ACTED: Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement, Global Communities (formerly CHF International), the Coalition of Islamic NGOs, Dar el Fatwa, Frontiers

Ruwad Association, Heartland Alliance, Handicap International, INTERSOS, International Orthodox Christian Charities, Islamic relief, MedAir, Médecins du Monde, Médecins Sans Frontières, OXFAM, Relief International, Bundesanstalt Technisches Hilfswerk, World Vision International, Young Men's Christian Association

Others:

ICRC, IFRC, ILO, IOM, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNOPS, WHO, WFP

| Overview |

Operational highlights

- The crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria) significantly changed the composition of UNHCR's population of concern in Lebanon. Whereas Iraqi refugees once made up 90 per cent of this group, at the end of 2012 they represented only 5 per cent.
- The number of Syrian refugees in Lebanon began a dramatic increase in the second half of the year, reaching over 126,000 at the close of 2012.
- UNHCR continued discussions with the Government on a new memorandum of understanding that would provide a framework for the protection and assistance of asylum-seekers and refugees.
- The organization's advocacy and interventions led to a significant reduction in the number of people of concern in detention.
- The number of school-aged Iraqi refugees dropped from some 2,300 to less than 1,700, mainly due to resettlement and a decline in the number of new arrivals.
- UNHCR and its partners encouraged enrolment in public schools. Nearly 68 per cent of Syrian refugee children of

concern aged 4-17 were enrolled in school and an estimated 7,000 Syrian children received help to attend school.

- Resettlement remained the main durable solution, with almost 3,000 individuals departing for third countries. UNHCR provided assistance to the 63 Iraqi refugees who voluntarily repatriated.
- Some 17,500 Syrian refugees received free primary health care, and more than 6,000 benefited from secondary and tertiary medical care.
- Approximately 27,500 Syrian refugees benefited from shelter assistance, either through rehabilitation support, winterization upgrades or cash grants.

People of concern

In 2012, UNHCR's main populations of concern in Lebanon were Syrian refugees who have arrived in Lebanon since March 2011 and Iraqi and non-Iraqi refugees who fled conflict in their country over the past decade.

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Syrian Arab Rep.	126,800	126,800	51	53
	Iraq	6,500	6,500	41	34
	Various	280	280	28	25
People in refugee-like situation	Various	400	400	86	13
Asylum-seekers	Iraq	800	800	40	32
	Stateless	360	360	49	60
	Syrian Arab Rep.	240	240	45	45
	Sudan	220	220	10	12
	Egypt	110	110	41	32
	Various	130	130	47	28
Total		135,840	135,840		

| Report on 2012 results |

Achievements and impact

Favourable protection environment

- A new draft memorandum of understanding aimed at enhancing protection for persons of concern was under discussion with the General Security Office. UNHCR advocated successfully for the adoption of a National Human Rights Action Plan.
- UNHCR persuaded the national authorities to improve the protection space by waiving fees for the renewal of residence permits and providing opportunities for all people of concern to regularize their stay.
- In 2012, the organization gave legal aid to more than 90 persons of concern. It also provided legal assistance in over 50 pending court cases, mostly concerning personal status. Furthermore, UNHCR and its partners counselled some 2,400 persons of concern, either face-to-face or by telephone.

Fair protection processes

- The number of Iraqi refugees in Lebanon declined from some 9,200 to 6,500 during the year. The decline was mostly due to resettlement departures and the slowdown in new arrivals, of which there were 1,800 in 2012.
- The number of Syrian refugees in the country increased dramatically in 2012 – from 7,000 to some 126,800. Nearly 50 per cent of the refugee population was in the North of Lebanon, 40 per cent were in the Bekaa Valley, and the remaining 10 per cent were dispersed in the South, the Mt. Lebanon area and around Beirut.
- The backlog of pending refugee status determination (RSD) interviews of non-Syrian asylum-seekers was reduced from some 990 to 450.
- Inter-agency and government working groups on the prevention and reduction of statelessness were launched at the end of the year with the support of the ministries of the Interior, Social Affairs, Justice, Health, and Education.

Security from violence and exploitation

- The number of arrests of non-Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers for illegal entry/stay was reduced significantly during the year. A total of 11 people were detained in January, but only three in December.
- In 2012, some 200 people – mostly women – who were identified as victims of sexual and gender-based violence received medical, psychosocial and material support.

Basic needs and services

- Some 1,300 Iraqi refugee children attended public schools. Nearly 29,000 Syrian children were enrolled in primary and secondary school. UNHCR complemented the Ministry of Higher Education's assistance with tuition support and books.
- Some 6,500 Iraqi refugees were provided with non-food items (NFIs), including hygiene kits, mattresses and clothing. Some 4,600 members of this group received food coupons.
- UNHCR provided some 120,000 Syrian refugees with NFIs including heating-fuel coupons, stoves and blankets, as well as hygiene kits, mattresses, and clothing.
- Some 1,300 Iraqi refugees received secondary/tertiary health care. Approximately 17,500 Syrian refugees were assisted with primary health care services and some 6,600 referred to secondary health care services.
- Nearly 1,300 Iraqi refugees with specific needs were provided with monthly cash grants to secure their basic household needs, while some 9,250 received food and NFIs. Cash for hosting Syrian refugee families and shelter assistance was extended to approximately 300 families, benefiting some 1,500 people.

Community participation and self-management

- Nearly 2,500 people of concern benefited from community development activities organized through the community centres.
- In 2012, some 320 women and 70 men enhanced their skills through non-formal vocational training. Five refugees were provided with beauty kits to start home-based businesses, while six young refugees worked as interns in Lebanese shops as part of their training in computer maintenance.

- Some 70 Iraqi refugees were able to obtain work permits with assistance from UNHCR.
- UNHCR coordinated a participatory assessment exercise with nearly 1,600 Iraqi and non-Iraqi refugees of different ages, genders and backgrounds.

Durable solutions

- UNHCR assisted some 60 Iraqi refugees with voluntary repatriation grants.
- In 2012, UNHCR submitted a total of 1,813 refugees (652 cases) for resettlement, slightly more than the revised target of 1,800 people.
- Nearly 3,000 refugees departed for resettlement in 2012.

External relations

- Bi-weekly inter-agency coordination meetings with UNHCR partners helped in identifying assistance gaps and developing response mechanisms for the Syrian refugee emergency.
- Strong donor relations were reinforced by the organization of several high-level donor visits and briefings.

Logistics and operational support

- UNHCR extended its partnership with 14 implementing partners to help address the Syria emergency. Some 70 project verification visits were undertaken.

Headquarters and regional support

- The Regional Resettlement Hub assessed and responded to regional resettlement needs. Emergency resettlement remained UNHCR's top priority, and the quota of emergency spaces allotted to UNHCR's Middle East and North Africa operational region was fully utilized. The number of departures within the calendar year was lower than the number of submissions, as the majority of the cases could only be submitted in 2013.
- Some 9,750 refugees were submitted for resettlement in 2012, nearly 43 per cent of the resettlement space available in 2011.

Assessment of results

UNHCR worked to improve the lives of some 8,000 non-Syrian refugees and respond to the protection and humanitarian needs of some 126,800 Syrian refugees by expanding its presence throughout the country, opening new offices in the north and Bekaa regions and laying the groundwork for a new office in the south. Concerted advocacy with the Government succeeded in reducing the number of cases of detention and removal of Syrian refugees.

UNHCR assisted the Government to draft a refugee response plan for the Syrian refugees, presented to donors at the end of the year which helped to sustain the humanitarian and protection-oriented position taken by Lebanon at the onset of the Syrian crisis.

Through more than 15,000 protection and outreach visits, UNHCR was able to provide legal counselling to over 1,000 individuals. It also made some 1,100 visits to people of concern in detention.

Agreements with private and public hospitals allowed registered refugees to receive health care on the same terms as Lebanese nationals. More than 30,000 people received shelter support throughout the year, and some 130,000 were given food and NFIs. Close to 10,000 refugee children received education assistance, which was accompanied by parent awareness campaigns and teacher training.

UNHCR's partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs worked for the benefit of refugees, who could rely on a growing number of Social Development Centres and social workers supported by UNHCR. Similarly, relations with the Ministry of Interior strengthened the response to refugee and statelessness issues.

Constraints

The steep rise in the number of Syrian refugees placed heavy demands on UNHCR. Budgetary and staffing allocations could not keep pace with operational needs, giving rise to gaps in registration, outreach to those with specific needs, assistance to those awaiting registration, and health care. The waiting time for registration grew to 56 days by end of December, when monthly arrivals were exceeding 2,000 people per day, or about 50,000-60,000 per month.

Unmet needs

- The waiting period for registration appointments for Syrian refugees remained well above the standard of 30 days.
- Some 700 Syrian refugee children could not receive primary education.
- Some 1,600 Syrian refugee families could not be assisted with emergency shelter.
- Nearly 3,000 Syrian refugees could not benefit from community empowerment and self-reliance activities.

Working with others

As a result of the Syrian refugee influx, UNHCR added nine new partners for a total of 14 implementing partners and worked with over 16 operational partners.

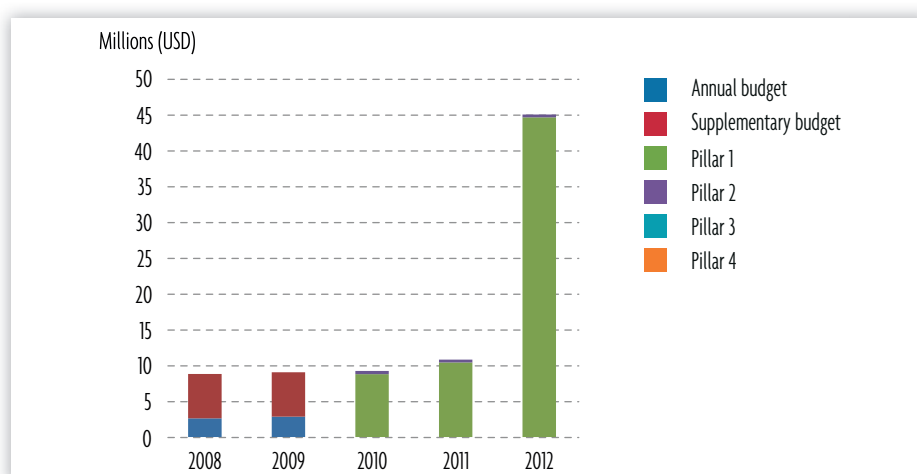
Working groups on Protection, Education, Health and Relief and Community Empowerment set up under the Regional Response Plan improved coordination in humanitarian interventions. The groups met regularly to design strategies, agree on priorities and avoid duplication.

UNHCR strengthened its collaboration with UN agencies in areas of joint activity, while participatory assessments with people of concern informed joint programming. Biannual informal consultations with donors at both operational and strategic level ensured their ongoing engagement.

| Financial information |

Expenditures in Lebanon | 2008 to 2012

The financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in Lebanon amounted to USD 49.3 million in 2012, some USD 36.9 million higher than the budget approved by the Executive Committee due to the creation of a supplementary budget for the Syria emergency. The level of funding available allowed the operation to expend some USD 45 million, meeting 91 per cent of the overall needs.



Budget, income and expenditure in Lebanon | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	Total
FINAL BUDGET	48,901,046	404,012	49,305,058
Income from contributions ¹	25,079,180	0	25,079,180
Other funds available / adjustments / transfers	19,597,880	400,804	19,998,684
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	44,677,060	400,804	45,077,864

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

Favourable Protection Environment

Law and policy	158,207	169,478	327,685
Access to legal assistance and remedies	139,219	0	139,219
Access to territory and refoulement risk reduced	79,103	0	79,103
Public attitude towards persons of concern	158,207	0	158,207
Subtotal	534,735	169,478	704,213

Fair Protection Processes and Documentation

Reception conditions	588	0	588
Identification of statelessness	11,585	141,318	152,903
Registration and profiling	1,393,959	0	1,393,959
Status determination procedures	487,955	11,549	499,504
Civil registration and status documentation	79,103	70,659	149,762
Subtotal	1,973,190	223,526	2,196,717

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	Total
<i>Security from Violence and Exploitation</i>			
Prevention and response to SGBV	363,232	0	363,232
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	626,635	0	626,635
Protection of children	158,206	0	158,206
Subtotal	1,148,073	0	1,148,073
<i>Basic Needs and Essential Services</i>			
Health	2,143,090	0	2,143,090
Reproductive health and HIV services	79,306	0	79,306
Water	109,770	0	109,770
Sanitation and hygiene	458,241	0	458,241
Shelter and infrastructure	1,356,610	0	1,356,610
Basic and domestic items	14,369,431	0	14,369,431
Services for people with specific needs	1,628,708	0	1,628,708
Education	2,114,973	0	2,114,973
Subtotal	22,260,130	0	22,260,130
<i>Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance</i>			
Community mobilization	545,095	0	545,095
Coexistence with local communities	79,103	0	79,103
Self-reliance and livelihoods	354,586	0	354,586
Subtotal	978,783	0	978,783
<i>Durable Solutions</i>			
Comprehensive solutions strategy	222,442	0	222,442
Voluntary return	83,103	0	83,103
Integration	128,471	0	128,471
Resettlement	837,628	0	837,628
Subtotal	1,271,643	0	1,271,643
<i>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</i>			
Coordination and partnerships	316,412	0	316,412
Donor relations and resource mobilization	158,207	0	158,207
Subtotal	474,619	0	474,619
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>			
Operations management, coordination and support	2,512,086	0	2,512,086
Subtotal	2,512,086	0	2,512,086
<i>Headquarters and Regional Support</i>			
Policy development	256,943	0	256,943
Protection advice and support	128,471	0	128,471
Technical advice and support to operations	142,471	0	142,471
Prioritization, resource allocation and financial management	938	0	938
Capacities, skills and knowledge development	192,706	0	192,706
Subtotal	721,529	0	721,529
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	12,769,876	7,800	12,777,676
Total	44,644,664	400,804	45,045,468

Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities – mandate-related" (NAM) Reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.