

Annual Results Report

2025

Lebanon

Acknowledgements

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Note:

The baseline values presented in this document reflect previous year's progress when available. If such data is not available, strategy baseline values are used instead.

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Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

One year on from the ceasefire agreement between Lebanon and Israel, the subsequent fall of the Assad regime in Syria, and the formation of a new Lebanese government after a two-year presidential vacuum, Lebanon and the refugee population faced significant challenges like regular ceasefire violations as well as new opportunities in regard to the extension of State authority over the territory, reforms and durable solutions.

The Lebanon Response Plan (LRP) co-led by the Government of Lebanon (GoL) and the UN estimates that there are 1.12 million Syrian refugees in Lebanon at the start of 2026, plus 11,000 asylum seekers and refugees of other nationalities. While Lebanon still hosts the largest number of refugees per capita, it has witnessed the return of over 500,000 refugees to Syria in 2025. In parallel, the country has also experienced the arrival of over 100,000 Syrians after December 2024.

Many refugees are still unable to meet basic needs. Restrictions on admission to territory and the GoL's suspension of UNHCR registration of Syrians since 2015 have impacted refugees' access to safety; 17 per cent of Syrians over 15 years hold legal residency, preventing freedom of movement, access to services and the labor market, and increasing exposure to exploitation, detention and negative coping mechanisms like child labour. Syrian children face inconsistent access to education due to bureaucratic impediments and parents' inability to pay for transportation and related costs. For post-2024 arrivals, lack of legal recognition and documentation combined with limited access to effective humanitarian assistance further exacerbates vulnerabilities.

To facilitate voluntary returns to Syria, the GoL adopted a Return Policy in July 2025, removed key administrative barriers by waiving administrative fees, fines and re-entry bans and concluding an Exchange of Letters with UNHCR. Consequently, some 55,000 refugees repatriated with UNHCR's support, in cooperation with GoL actors

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

Persons of concern enjoy a safe protection environment, with access to fundamental rights, fair procedures and specialized support services

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	19.55%	12.00%
1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	18.40%	16.50%

Since the suspension of registration for Syrian nationals in May 2015, access to registration has been limited to children born in Lebanon to registered Syrian parents, who are jointly registered by UNHCR and the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), as well as asylum seekers from other nationalities. Nevertheless, UNHCR continues to record the data of Syrians with heightened protection risks and extreme vulnerabilities for the purpose of accessing assistance.

UNHCR continued to advocate on behalf of individuals at risk of refoulement, particularly those seeking admission to Lebanon at border crossing points and those detained and subject to deportation procedures by the General Security Office (GSO). In 2025, UNHCR assessed 490 individual cases and intervened on behalf of 378 Syrians at risk of refoulement. Most individuals referred by GSO in 2025 had fled Syria after the fall of the Assad regime and invoked fear related to their minority identity and/or imputed political opinion. The success rate of UNHCR interventions with GSO was 78 per cent, while 20 were deported and 2 continued to be detained.

In parallel, since the fall of the Assad regime in December 2024, Lebanon has witnessed a complex wave of displacement to and from Syria. At the end of 2025, over 100,000 Syrians—driven by fear, instability, shifting sectarian dynamics, and targeted violence—had arrived in Lebanon. UNHCR, with inter-agency actors, provided information, in-kind assistance, and protection referrals and responses (including targeted protection cash) for the most vulnerable. UNHCR worked with MoSA on a joint profiling exercise in Baalbek-Hermel in the first half of 2025 and engaged with Disaster Risk Reduction and municipalities in their household-level profiling efforts through the year UNHCR also undertook the identification of those at heightened protection risk who were in need of immediate individual support and facilitated their access to protection services.

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

In the context of a deteriorating socio-economic situation, further deterioration of affected populations' well-being is mitigated through equitable access to quality basic services

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	47.00%	52.00%
2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	78.50%	82.00%

The socio-economic conditions of refugees in Lebanon remains precarious, with 73 per cent of refugee families still unable to meet essential needs, according to the Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VaSyR) conducted in 2025.

In this context, multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) continued to play a critical role in covering essential needs though the transfer value remained below market needs, limiting the impact of the assistance. UNHCR MPCA reached 208,759 families with an additional 55,435 receiving winter assistance, helping to stabilize households facing deepening economic pressures. Based on the results of the Post Distribution Monitoring, most recipients reported improved living conditions, reduced stress, and improved family relationships thanks to the cash assistance received.

While overall health needs remained high, the share of individuals reporting a health problem requiring care slightly decreased compared to previous years. Of those, 82 per cent were able to access the care needed (compared to the 73 per cent at the beginning of the strategy). However, barriers for refugees to access health care services remain, particularly in regard to the cost of medication and doctor's consultations. Health access in 2026 is expected to deteriorate, however, with UNHCR no longer able to support refugees with healthcare costs due to funding cuts.

Shelter conditions for longer stay refugees, though still undignified for most, and especially for the post-2024 December arrivals, showed targeted improvements. Around half of households continued to live in overcrowded, substandard, or unsafe shelters, yet specific upgrades contributed to better protection from weather impacts and enhanced privacy and safety for post-2024 arrivals in collective shelters. While affordability and eviction risks worsened, incremental improvements in adequacy standards point to gradual progress toward safer and more dignified living conditions.

3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

Affected populations are meaningfully involved in decisions that affect their lives, and engaged in finding local solutions and reducing social tensions

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40.70%	43.70%
3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	65.18%	66.17%
3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	29.00%	15.00%
3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	83.23%	92.85%

UNHCR strengthened the participation of refugees and forcibly displaced people in decisions affecting them by supporting multiple communication and engagement platforms designed to ensure accountability, inclusion, and accessibility across age, gender, and diversity. These platforms included information channels such as the HELP Lebanon website, WhatsApp/SMS services, videos, and information desks; complaint and feedback mechanisms like the hotline, online forms, surveys, and face-to-face interactions; community engagement through volunteers, groups, and community initiatives; and structured exchanges such as Participatory Assessments and monitoring exercises.

In 2025, over 83,000 refugees—around 8 per cent of the population—took part in at least one stage of the programme cycle as volunteers, group members, or survey participants, with women and girls representing 75 per cent. Feedback collected highlighted major concerns, including unmet basic needs (especially shelter and health), fear of deportation (especially among those without legal residency), restrictions, curfews and tensions with the host community (South and Mount Lebanon), heightened eviction risks, increased child labor, and recurring barriers to education.

UNHCR's National Call Center managed more than 580,000 calls, while over 77,000 messages were received through the Online Contact Form. The HELP Lebanon website recorded over 4.3 million page views, with highest visits to Presence Verification information for individual questions, the Online Contact Form, and Registration information. The WhatsApp channel reached 72,000 followers. Around 100,000 people (66 per cent women) accessed activities in 26 community centers, including six government-run Social Development Centres, and participated in 198 community groups, (94 percent were women). Vulnerable Lebanese continued to make up 12 per cent of participants, helping to strengthen relations between refugee and host communities.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

Persons of concern have access to a durable solution and are able to make free and informed decisions that ensure their safety and dignity

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	11,772	240,263
4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6,246	2,731
4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,075	1,104

Progress towards sustainable solutions for Syrian refugees accelerated across the region, especially following the December 2024 change in Government in Syria.

UNHCR's advocacy contributed to the General Security Office's (GSO) implementation of administrative facilitation measures for refugees returning to Syria through official crossing points, mitigating risks of exploitation and risks through unofficial routes. UNHCR's counselling, provision of Repatriation Forms and the return cash grant further enabled refugees to return by providing much needed support to cover, largely, transport-related costs. In the Global Refugee Forum, the GoL reaffirmed its commitment to increase safe, dignified and sustainable return, while ensuring the protection of vulnerable Syrians.

By end 2025, 501,603 refugees were confirmed or presumed to have returned from Lebanon, an unprecedented rise compared to previous years. Of these, 240,263 were assessed as voluntary returns, supported by improved access to information and strengthened cross-border coordination. Overall, 89 per cent of them returned spontaneously or through their own means, and 11 per cent were directly facilitated by UNHCR.

A post-return feedback and post-distribution monitoring survey conducted among a returnees who received UNHCR support found that 97 per cent considered UNHCR's facilitated return program to be highly satisfactory; and 100 per cent felt that sufficient information was provided. 99 per cent indicated an intention to remain reside permanently in Syria.

Resettlement remained a key protection tool and tangible solution for refugees at heightened risk. Although global quota reductions constrained access, 2,731 refugees departed from Lebanon on resettlement, and complementary pathways enabled an additional 1,104 departures.

At the end of 2025, the GoL adopted a decision on regularization of Syrian workers eligible for work permits, which will open up another solution for those needed in the labour market

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

2025 was characterized by significant and sudden humanitarian funding reductions, with direct and immediate impacts on refugees. These reductions compelled cuts to critical programmes, UNHCR office presence and a 33 per cent reduction in UNHCR staffing that impacted its ability to deliver at a scale, quality, and capacity commensurate with past years.

As a result, hundreds of community-based activities and initiatives were discontinued. Specialized mental health service enrolments were frozen as of March. As of July, over 15,000 children lost access to community-based learning and retention support as education programmes were phased out, as well as the discontinuation of detention monitoring, legal aid and individual support to those in prisons, police stations and detention facilities. Community Based Protection programming, including specialized services, reduced by 15 per cent, with a reduction in community volunteers from 490 to 440. Registration activities were centralized in the Beirut Case Processing Center with closure of Registration Centers in Zahle and Tripoli. Coverage of Secondary health care was phased out in December, and primary healthcare support ended in March. In terms of cash assistance, from 144,340 families assisted monthly at the start of 2025, coverage dropped by 65 per cent in April, and assistance duration was reduced from 12 to 6 months. While multipurpose cash assistance contributed to positive outcomes for recipient households, the transfer value remained below market prices, limiting its overall impact. In shelter, UNHCR and partners faced a convergence of operational, financial, and contextual challenges that significantly constrained the ability to respond to growing needs, especially for post-December 2024 arrivals from Syria. Funding limitations affected support to 120,000 people with cash for rent and shelter kits.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

UNHCR Lebanon worked with 21 NGOs (13 local) in 2025, allocating 58 per cent of the budget implemented through partners to local NGOs. UNHCR also prioritized community structures, piloting a small-scale Grant Agreement, and continued support to community-led initiatives. UNHCR furthered its collaboration with partners and inter-agency actors to maximize delivery, in line with the UN80 Initiative, including UNICEF, IOM, UN Women and ILO, and government partners such as the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOA), Ministry of Justice (MoJ), General Security Office (GSO), Ministry of Public Health, Lebanese Armed Forces, the Prime Minister's Office, and the Ministry of Interior. Key achievements included the advancement of the National Birth Registration Action Plan, advocacy for access to education for all children, fast-tracked renewal of UNHCR certificates, and coordinated recognition of learning for refugees returning to Syria, as well as joint initiatives conducted by other UN agencies in the CDCs. In consortium with the World Bank and the Central Administration of Statistics (CAS) of Lebanon, UNHCR contributes to the Household Budget Survey to generate integrated socio-economic data on refugees and host communities. UNHCR remained engaged in the UNSDCF, and contributed to the Global Compact on Refugees, including the 2025 Global Refugee Forum Progress Review.

UNHCR co-led the Lebanon Response Plan and co-chaired the Inter-Sector Coordination Group with MoSA, UNDP and OCHA, engaging ministries, UN agencies and NGOs. It actively participated in the UN Country Team and co-led the new area-based Operational Coordination Groups at subnational level. UNHCR headed the Protection Sector nationwide and co-led the Shelter and GBV coordination groups. The Basic Assistance Sector transitioned to the Cash Working Group, co-led by UNHCR, while Core Relief Item coordination shifted to the Shelter Sector. In 2025, UNHCR transferred full health coordination responsibilities to WHO.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

1. Outcome Area: Access to Territory, Reg. and Documentation

Accurate forcibly displaced data is actively used to ensure equal and transparent access to protection and service provision and registration for Syrians is allowed to resume, allowing for individual documentation and enhanced protection

Protection-sensitive border management is enhanced and procedural safeguards are respected in all cases of deportation

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	51.45%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	43.00%	51.00%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	18.00%	22.00%	17.00%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator	
	Actual (2025)	
01.1.1 Number of people registered on an individual basis		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9,396	
01.2.1 Number of people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40,396	
Stateless Persons	1,895	

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Accurate data on refugees and their access to documentation remained a cornerstone of UNHCR's response in Lebanon. In 2025, a total of 543,606 individuals were registered with UNHCR. UNHCR centralized its registration activities into one Case Processing Center (CPC) based in Beirut in 2025, accelerating its consolidation strategy in light of reduced resources. Registration activities continued to be provided countrywide through various modalities including in-person, remote and mobile missions. In response to the need for more agile and accurate population management systems, the operation implemented a technologically supported Presence Verification (Headcount) exercise covering the full refugee population within a compressed timeframe. The exercise relied primarily on self-service modalities while also requiring coordinated engagement with internal and external stakeholders to ensure prioritized

and timely follow-up for individuals and families unable to access the online platform. Further, over 9,300 people were registered in 2025, predominantly newborn babies added to Syrian refugee parents who were registered before the 2015 GoL suspension of registration, and asylum-seekers of other nationalities. UNHCR also recorded and provided counselling on suspension of registration to over 46,110 Syrians and referred to available services. At the end of 2025, 22,804 Syrian families were awaiting registration or recording.

UNHCR supports the General Security Office (GSO) and the Personal Status Department (PSD) on residency permits and civil documentation. Slight progress was achieved in access to civil documentation, with birth registration of Syrian children increasing to 51 per cent (from 50 per cent in 2024). The low rate is largely the result of inter alia complex legal and administrative barriers, high costs and financial burdens, administrative and security measures leading to refugee self-restrictions on movements. However, UNHCR advocacy with national stakeholders—MoSA and MoIM—and technical support and collaboration with the PSD, have prevented further reductions in civil documentation rates.

UNHCR and partners provided legal aid to over 67,000 refugees on areas like civil documentation, legal residency, protection from refoulement, redress for exploitation, harassment, and abuse. 12 per cent of refugees who successfully renewed residency using UNHCR certificates received direct assistance from UNHCR or its partners. 1,900 stateless persons received legal aid to resolve their situation or access to documentation.

Despite significant efforts by UNHCR to facilitate renewal of legal residency for refugees, legal insecurity among refugees remained structurally high, with only 17 per cent of refugees having valid legal residency at the end of 2025 (18 per cent in 2024). The main contributing factors are unaffordable residency renewal fees, complex and restrictive legal residency regulations, and inconsistent enforcement in applications of regulations.

2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

Asylum seekers can access effective (and cost free) RSD procedures

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
02.1.1 UNHCR has provided capacity development support to strengthen the national status determination system(s), in accordance with international standards	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	No
Stateless Persons	No

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Refugee Status Determination (RSD) in Lebanon plays a critical protection role in identifying individuals with international protection needs, enabling access to durable solutions such as resettlement, and supporting interventions related to detention, documentation, and non-refoulement. In the absence of a national asylum system and with restrictions on registration for Syrians, RSD provides a structured and principled mechanism to assess claims, prioritize high-risk cases, and ensure fairness, transparency, and accountability, also strengthening UNHCR's ability to advocate on complex protection issues.

Based on the operation's RSD strategy, case processing follows a needs-based prioritization model rather than a chronological order. Individuals presenting heightened protection risks or where RSD provides clear protection or solutions dividends are scheduled first, regardless of their registration date. Consequently, some older cases previously deprioritized or paused are processed once they meet prioritization criteria, contributing to longer waiting periods for certain applicants.

In 2025, the RSD Unit conducted 649 interviews across first instance and appeal stages, prioritizing urgent or protection-sensitive cases, including 40 referred from detention. A total of 551 assessments were

completed, resulting in 507 decisions—414 recognitions and 93 negative outcomes. The Unit also supported complex Syrian profiles requiring RSD input for resettlement, particularly where credibility or exclusion considerations were present. This included technical guidance on 40 cases and interviews for 10 cases with complex elements. Overall, approximately 75 per cent of individuals recognized at RSD level were subsequently referred for resettlement.

Waiting times reflected both operational constraints and the prioritization model. The average time from registration to first-instance decision was 917 days, with a median of 592 days. After excluding statistical outliers, the adjusted average waiting time was 535 days, providing a more representative estimate of typical processing periods.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

The risks of GBV are reduced, all GBV survivors have access to timely, safe and quality services and prevention and risk mitigation interventions continue

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60%	60.00%	85.00%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	88.79%	90.00%	95.00%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
04.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes	
Host Community	1,846
IDPs	911
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	24,417

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, women, girls, and marginalized groups in Lebanon continued to face high exposure to gender-based violence (GBV) driven by economic hardship, displacement, insecurity, and strained household dynamics. GBV Information Management System (GBV IMS) analysis confirms intimate partner violence (IPV) remains the main risk, while psychological and emotional abuse is widely reported, underscoring a need for sustained prevention and accessible survivor-centered services. Sexual violence and harassment by employers and landlords are also increasingly reported with rising prices for accommodation and commodities resulting in reported exploitation and extortion. New threats are emerging in digital environments, with online harassment and blackmail increasingly targeting adolescent girls and other at-risk groups. Over 26,000 refugees and host community members benefitted from UNHCR's GBV response and prevention programmes in 2025.

Prevention focused on individual and community interventions to address discriminatory social norms. Awareness sessions covered IPV, child marriage and men's engagement. UNHCR's partner-implemented GBV prevention programmes reached 20,000 people.

UNHCR's GBV response reached 96 per cent of survivors known to UNHCR with psychosocial support, case management and access to specialized services. Some 8,250 survivors and persons at risk of GBV,

including LGBTIQ+ members, had timely access to quality free-of-charge response services. Safe shelter was provided to survivors needing this service.

750 UNHCR, partner, and government staff and community volunteers were trained on GBV including via the coaching programme for caseworkers. 95 per cent demonstrated increased knowledge and skills. Training covered survivor-centred approaches, safe identification and referral, GBV case management (including sexual violence and IPV), psychosocial and mental health referrals, inclusion of survivors with intersecting vulnerabilities, and GBV case management in emergencies.

Through UNHCR's role in GBV Working Group Coordination, 47 GBV actors (27 local, 18 international, 2 UN) were supported with guidance, information, and tools to enhance community reach. The sector operated a Core Group and GBV IMS Taskforce for training, tools and harmonized analysis. Partners provided 580,000 GBV interventions, mostly to internally displaced and vulnerable Lebanese, as well as Syrian refugees, Palestine refugees from Lebanon and Syria, migrants, and refugees of other nationalities. The Working Group advanced sector guidance notes, including on Women and Girls Safe Spaces and on Dignity Kits. As part of the 16 Days of Activism against GBV, a workshop on technology-facilitated GBV (TFGBV) for members and civil society resulted in an Action Plan, with 32 GBV partners conducting 132 TFGBV awareness activities. Finally, the GBV Referral Pathways was rolled out with an online community referral platform to help survivors access information on services.

5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

Children are protected from abuse, neglect, violence, and exploitation

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	68.84%	89.00%	66.50%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	8.15%	80.00%	25.13%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	82.49%	95.00%	98.29%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
05.1.1 Number of children and caregivers who received child protection services	
IDPs	128
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	37,075

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The socioeconomic crisis and its consequences, coupled with the difficult security and protection environment continue to negatively impact children and families. The Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR) 2025 shows a reduction in child labor from 7 per cent to 5 per cent, particularly affecting boys aged 12 to 17. However, child labor is presumed to be underreported, with 21 per cent of families surveyed by UNHCR's protection monitoring identifying child labor as the main child

protection risk in the third quarter of 2025. 13 per cent of girls aged 10 to 19 were married and 50 per cent of children have experienced some form of violent discipline.

In 2025, UNHCR supported over 38,600 children and caregivers with child protection services, including 32,000 with prevention activities and psychosocial support. UNHCR also worked with 83 Child Protection Outreach Volunteers who play a vital role in awareness raising, safe identification and referral, running recreational activities and supporting children with disabilities and unaccompanied children.

Due to gaps in the national system, the child protection sub-sector supports case management, in line with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)-endorsed national child protection standard operating procedures. UNHCR partners conducted roughly 7,000 Best Interests Assessments, and over 3,700 children at medium or high risk received case management, while 55 Best interest Determinations were initiated. Preliminary findings of UNHCR's child feedback survey found 92 per cent of children and caregivers noticed an improvement in their situation after receiving case management, 95 per cent found case management useful, and 93 per cent were overall satisfied.

526 UNHCR, partner and government staff, as well as community volunteers, were trained on child protection-related topics including through the annual coaching programme for caseworkers and dedicated trainings, with 94 per cent showing increased knowledge. Training topics included child protection in emergencies, case management and safe referral, sexual abuse response, child labour and its worst forms, unaccompanied and separated children, alternative care, mental health and psychosocial support, inclusion of children with disabilities, and child-centered approaches.

As part of the UNHCR-UNICEF workplan, the two agencies continued to support MoSA with revision of the National Case Management SOPs, conducted joint data protection impact assessments for agencies wishing to roll out CPIMS+, and facilitated a study visit for two MoSA representatives on the inclusion of refugee children in national systems to Uganda. The agencies also collaborated with MoSA, juvenile judges and other stakeholders to assess the maturity of the child protection system. UNHCR continued to be an active member of the Child Protection Working Group, co-led by UNICEF and MoSA under the Lebanon Response Plan.

6. Outcome Area: Safety and Access to Justice

Barrier to accessing legal remedies and documentation are reduced

PWSN exposure to protection risks is mitigated and their needs addressed

Risks associated with detention are reduced through improved detention conditions and enhanced access to legal aid

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
06.1.1 Number of people who received legal assistance	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	67,046
Stateless Persons	1,592

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Persons with specific needs (PwSN) continue to face compounded vulnerabilities due to the protracted economic crisis and challenges resulting from ceasefire violations, with barriers to health care, assistive devices, evacuation and safe shelter. UNHCR supported vulnerable PwSN, including persons with disabilities, older refugees, and women at risk with non-cash support. This included counseling, psychosocial support, specialized services (including rehabilitation and assistive devices) and case management, reaching over 22,800 people, supporting wellbeing and resilience amid ongoing hardship.

UNHCR supported 6,575 families with protection cash for periods from three to nine months per family. Most prevalent protection risks among targeted families/individuals were risk of eviction (80 per cent), gender-based violence (40 per cent), child labor (35 per cent), and other child protection risks including neglect, abuse, violence, risk of child labor and risk of child marriage (26 per cent). In parallel to Protection Cash Assistance (PCAP), supported families received a range of services including medical services (54 per cent), vocational training (49 per cent), parental skills (42 per cent), mental health services (33 per cent) and legal counseling and/or assistance (22 per cent).

In addition, protection partners identified and referred for multi-purpose cash assistance 2,030 households at heightened protection risks, including individuals or families with at least one member with a disability leading to dependency or requiring costly treatment (39 per cent), individuals or families with at least one member with serious medical condition(s) leading to dependency or requiring costly treatment (39 per cent), and single headed households with children who are all under 14 or a dependent older person (21 per cent)

Moreover, 9,435 families were supported with emergency cash. Among targeted refugees, 61 per cent were supported to address imminent eviction risks, 8 per cent GBV risks and 7 per cent child labor. Emergency protection cash assistance was also provided in January and February 2025 to 3,590 displaced refugees and Lebanese IDPs affected by the armed conflict.

During the first half of 2025, UNHCR assisted 1,459 people with legal aid, achieving 92 per cent of the target, reflecting strong progress toward objectives. Barriers to accessing legal remedies and essential documentation were reduced through effective implementation of the legal aid program, which reached not only refugees and asylum seekers but also detainees from stateless and Lebanese communities. In parallel, risks associated with detention were mitigated by support to detainees and ISF facilities, including improved detention conditions and enhanced access to legal aid.

7. Outcome Area: Community Engagement and Women's Empowerment

Persons of concern are actively engaged in identifying, preventing, mitigating and addressing protection issues and have access to positive community practices, well-being and dignity

Persons of concern are included in national services and feel safer in their host communities

Persons of concern of different backgrounds, are meaningfully engaged in decisions that affect their lives, have access to timely information and their feedback informs programmes, activities and advocacy

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive
Stateless Persons	Limited	Limited	Limited
7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	94.00%	100.00%	94.00%
7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	72.64%	70.00%	86.63%
Stateless Persons	30.00%	33.33%	33.33%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
07.1.1 Number of people consulted through Participatory Assessments	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	561
07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback & response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	755,736
07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services	
IDPs	11,252
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	580,780

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Understanding the needs and priorities of refugees through different channels of dialogue and support remained a cornerstone of UNHCR's work in Lebanon. Within this, women and girl empowerment was considered throughout all UNHCR interventions. In 2025, UNHCR ensured participation of 83,629 refugees (75 per cent women and girls) in at least one stage of the programme management cycle including as volunteers, community group members and through surveys. As implementers of protection, 440 Outreach Volunteers (OVs) (64 per cent women) reached 242,873 persons (63 per cent female); referred over 16,000 persons at heightened risk (52 per cent female) to case management; and submitted 861 community reports on community concerns that informed programming. In addition, 120 volunteers delivered psychosocial support (PSS) to 5,225 persons (75 per cent females, 11 per cent adolescents).

In 2025, around 100,000 persons (66 per cent female) accessed 26 community center activities including six Ministry of Social Affairs-run Social Development Centers (SDCs), participated in 198 community groups (1,285 members, 94 per cent female), and led 51 community initiatives with high women participation. The participation of vulnerable Lebanese in such community engagement structures was maintained at 12 per cent and has helped build networks and relations between refugee and host communities. In addition, to better inform return planning from an age, gender and diversity angle, UNHCR conducted and published a community dialogue with 561 persons (62 per cent females) on their intentions, challenges and recommendations on return during which women and female youth raised concerns about limited gender equality in Syria compared to Lebanon, among other considerations. Women and girls form most of community-level interventions, with a 17 per cent increase compared to 2024 given greater avenues for participation.

UNHCR maintained regular quantitative protection monitoring--both through internal quarterly analysis and reports, as well as through its leadership of the Protection, Analysis, and Monitoring Taskforce within the Protection Sector, which also produces regular analysis. This, complemented by qualitative analysis through participatory dialogue, ensures that refugee voices are included in all stages of the programme cycle, that their needs and interests are regularly reflected, and that activities can be effectively adapted to needs. Both quantitative and qualitative monitoring ensures age, gender, and diversity inclusion, including youth, persons with disabilities, and older persons.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

Current levels of well-being of forcibly displaced maintained through supporting forcibly displaced to meet their basic needs

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	64.40%	62.00%	64.51%
8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	99.00%	97.00%	99.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
08.1.1 Number of people who received cash assistance	
IDPs	21,193
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	977,349
08.2.1 Number of people who received non-food items	
Host Community	140,212
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	199,313

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Around 60 per cent are living below the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB). In this context, cash assistance is a core component of UNHCR's response, to mitigate protection risks like evictions, exploitation and child labour. In 2025, UNHCR supported up to 208,759 vulnerable refugee families through monthly multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) under the joint UNHCR–WFP programme. Families received \$45 for basic needs and \$20 per person for food, capped at five individuals (maximum \$145 per family), delivered through the LOUISE platform.

Funding constraints required significant adjustments: from 144,340 families assisted monthly at the start of 2025, coverage dropped by 65 per cent as of April, and assistance duration was reduced from 12 to 6 months. Presence verification also led to suspensions of households presumed to have returned to Syria, contributing to lower reach in Q2 and Q3. To mitigate negative impacts, UNHCR and WFP temporarily supported 69,000 of the next most vulnerable households ahead of the joint targeting exercise for the cycle beginning November 2025 to April 2026.

In the last quarter of the year, UNHCR provided winter cash assistance to 55,435 families, as a seasonal top-up to help cover increased winter expenses. Monitoring throughout the year reaffirmed MPCA's impact: assisted households primarily spent cash on food (92 per cent), rent (55 per cent), and health (40 per cent); 99 per cent reported improved living conditions, 98 per cent reduced stress, and 85 per cent improved family relationships. Moreover, 78 per cent of assisted households met more than half their basic needs, compared to 52 per cent of non-assisted households. Even so, according to the Post-Distribution Monitoring, 61 per cent of assisted families remained below the SMEB, but without assistance this would have risen to 78 per cent, versus 30 per cent of non-assisted households.

Core Relief Item (CRI) assistance also remained essential in addressing immediate material needs,

reducing seasonal and protection risks, and supporting dignified living conditions. In 2025, the CRI response reached 116,000 households, with 71 per cent of assistance delivered by UNHCR. Support targeted households facing displacement, protection risks, and limited access to services, and was balanced between Lebanese IDPs, host communities, and refugee populations.

UNHCR provided CRI assistance to approximately 128,000 Lebanese IDPs during displacement and early return phases. In parallel, around 12,000 vulnerable Lebanese individuals and 91,000 Syrian refugees received support through winterization, protection-linked distributions, and targeted assistance for people in detention with the Internal Security Forces (ISF).

To meet urgent needs of over 100,000 post-December 2024 arrivals, UNHCR prioritized emergency winterization and essential household items, particularly in Akkar and Baalbek Hermel, helping stabilize families upon arrival in collective shelters and other temporary arrangements.

9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

Forcibly displaced have enhanced well-being and protected space through improved access to dignified living conditions

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	71.00%	79.00%	70.00%
9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	95.50%	90.00%	98.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
09.1.1 Number of people who received shelter and housing assistance	
Host Community	23,267
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	132,487

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The complex context following the 2024 Israeli escalation of hostilities and continued ceasefire violations and the arrival of Syrians following the change in regime in December 2024, as well as the continued substandard living conditions of the long staying Syrian refugees placed significant pressure on the Shelter Sector.

In this context, the UNHCR-led Shelter Sector supported 204,000 individuals, 71 per cent of whom were Syrian refugees. With only 31 per cent of requested funding received, assistance was prioritized for the most marginalized groups, including refugees living in hazardous shelters, post-December 2024 arrivals, and IDPs affected by hostilities. Interventions focused on mitigating acute health and protection risks, particularly for socio-economically vulnerable households. Life-saving assistance targeted refugees in informal tented settlements (ITS) and impoverished urban areas, where shelter conditions continued to deteriorate due to recurrent emergencies and severe weather. All activities applied participatory approaches to ensure the inclusion of women, men, girls, and boys in decision-making. UNHCR also extended support to post-December 2024 arrivals from Syria residing in collective sites and compromised shelters in Akkar

and Baalbek-Hermel, aiming to enhance safety, dignity, and well-being. Due to limited partner engagement in ITS, UNHCR largely covered weatherproofing interventions, implementing a cohesive strategy to address harsh winter conditions, flood-related risks, and fire hazards in overcrowded settlements. Support reached 109,600 refugees, including through the distribution of weatherproofing kits, drainage improvements at 90 sites hosting 13,800 refugees, and fire safety campaigns benefiting 42,000 refugees. Emergency capacity also enabled the reconstruction of shelters for 3,400 refugees affected by storms, floods, fires, and evictions. Beyond ITS, the sector addressed shelter degradation, tenure insecurity, and rent pressure pushing refugees into precarious living conditions. UNHCR contributed to 34 per cent of sector achievements, supporting shelter upgrades and common area improvements for 12,100 refugees, and cash for rent assistance for 8,100 vulnerable households. In addition, the Shelter Sector led repairs in 99 collective shelters, 85 of which by UNHCR, hosting 11,500 post-December 2024 arrivals. Interventions included weatherproofing, partition installations, and light repairs WASH works, improving access to essential services while ensuring privacy, protection, and dignity. In continued response to the IDP crisis, particularly at the beginning of 2025, the sector delivered emergency shelter assistance, including Cash for Shelter support to 32,600 beneficiaries, primarily Lebanese IDPs as well as Syrian refugees unable to return home. This assistance enabled households residing in host or rental housing to cover urgent shelter needs, minor repairs, and essential utility costs such as water and electricity.

10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

Persons of concern have sustained access to healthcare

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	79.80%	90.00%	67.00%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	97.70%	95.00%	98.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
10.1.1 Number of individual consultations in UNHCR supported health care services	
Host Community	2,177
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	33,477
10.2.1 Number of consultations in UNHCR supported mental health and psychosocial support services	
Host Community	19,754
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	92,771

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The sharp and sudden funding reductions in 2025 heavily impacted UNHCR's ability to maintain support for all types of healthcare services. UNHCR activities in three Primary Health Care centers (PHCC) in the

Bekaa and North Lebanon were phased out at the end of March 2025. Prior to the phase out, UNHCR provided 9,591 consultations to refugees and host communities and ensured continuity of care through structured handover to partners with existing capacity, maintaining service delivery to the catchment area.

UNHCR was also compelled to phase out from its longstanding secondary health care (SHC) program at the end of November 2025 and only maintain a small-scale transitional modality targeting the most vulnerable refugees with protection needs, to safeguard their access to hospitalization care. From January to November 2025, UNHCR supported access to life saving SHC by facilitating 25,441 hospital admissions. Of these, 65 per cent were linked to childbirth, while the others addressed acute neonatal and adult emergency conditions. Although the overall number of admissions declined compared to previous years, 79 per cent of individuals requiring SHC were able to access the services needed according to the 2025 VASyR. The VASyR also indicates that a high proportion of deliveries continued to occur in hospitals and medical facilities by skilled birth attendants, underscoring the collective progress achieved through coordinated support of health sector partners and Ministry of Public Health (MoPH).

Through a multisectoral multilayered Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) approach, UNHCR contributed to strengthening mental wellbeing among vulnerable populations. Interventions include scalable PSS, non-focused and focused PSS, and specialized MH services. Despite the mid-2025 phase out of MH activities at PHCC level, UNHCR prioritized the continuity of care for individuals with moderate to severe MH conditions. In total, 112,525 MHPSS consultations were delivered to refugees and vulnerable Lebanese, addressing the heightened needs arising from the compounding crises in Lebanon during recent years.

As part of its broader institutional support and health systems strengthening, UNHCR donated medical equipment to 13 governmental hospitals to enhance critical neonatal care, complementing the newborn care initiative led by MoPH and UNICEF. This included neonatal and transport incubators, critical care monitors, and phototherapy units among others.

To further reinforce emergency preparedness and response, UNHCR donated 10 medical ambulances to governmental hospitals, alongside anesthesia machines, blood bank refrigerators, and sterilization units among others. In addition, UNHCR facilitated the donation of 10 inter-agency Emergency Health Kits from the United Mission for Relief and Development to MoPH, enhancing the stock of essential medications and medical supplies during emergencies.

11. Outcome Area: Education

Gaps in education are bridged, resulting in improved human capital and transferable skills

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5.78%	6.00%	8.00%
11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.60%	50.00%	58.54%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
11.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from education programming	
Host Community	1,090
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6,726
Stateless Persons	66

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Since 2019, Lebanon's education system has been severely disrupted by successive crises, including economic crisis, civil unrest, COVID-19, prolonged teachers' strikes, and the Israeli escalation of hostilities. These compounded shocks have had a disproportionate impact on children and vulnerable populations, particularly refugees. The 2025 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) shows continued decline in access to education: only 50 per cent of children aged 6–14 are enrolled in primary education (down from 59 per cent in 2024), secondary enrolment stands at 15 per cent, and only 10 per cent of youth access higher education.

The 2024–2025 school year was further disrupted by conflict-related displacement and restrictive policy decisions. A government decision requiring valid residency permits or UNHCR certificates for enrolment resulted in 28,000 children unable to access schools. Impacted by the escalation and population movements, only 79,000 children were enrolled in the 2024/2025 school year – a significant drop from 156,000 children enrolled the prior year. Due to the hostilities, the start of the school year was delayed to January 2025, further limited learning, with refugee students receiving on average only 66 instructional days by June 2025.

Significant progress was made in the second half of the year. Thanks to a Government decision following advocacy interventions, all children were able to enroll and attend classes in the 2025-2026 school year, with 104,000 refugee children enrolled in second shift and teaching starting in October.

Due to funding shortfalls and strategic global realignment, UNHCR phased out of its community-based and targeted non-formal education programmes from July 2025. Prior to the phase-out, UNHCR deployed 326 refugee Education Community Liaison (ECL) volunteers in afternoon schools to support school retention, addressed protection risks, and strengthened school-community engagement. In the first half of 2025, ECLs identified and referred over 3,500 children at heightened risk of dropout to protection and education services. As part of the phase out, affected children were referred to UNICEF's non-formal education programmes and around 3,700 children transitioned to UNICEF's Makani Centers.

UNHCR supported homework, retention, and basic literacy and numeracy programs, which reached over 6,900 children, including refugees, Lebanese community members, and stateless children. In parallel, almost 900 youths accessed competency-based vocational training and TVET bridging programs, achieving internship and job placement rates ranging from 78 per cent to 85 per cent, depending on the training type, gender, and region, through partnerships with government, UN agencies, and the private sector. At tertiary level, UNHCR supported 69 students via the DAFI scholarship program, with 40 graduating in 2025, while national mapping showed around that 1,700 refugee youth accessed higher education through other pathways.

14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

Through a coordinated approach, all stakeholders advocate for the principles of voluntary return in safety and dignity to be upheld and are prepared to provide adequate support as needed

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
14.1.1 Number of people who received counselling and/or information on voluntary repatriation	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	140,000

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

2025 opened up long-awaited opportunities for Syrian refugees to attain durable solutions, following the fall of the Assad regime. By the end of the year, 501,603 Syrians had been inactivated from UNHCR's database due to return, of which 54,673 had been directly supported by UNHCR to voluntarily repatriate. UNHCR launched a facilitated Voluntary Repatriation programme on 1 July pursuant to the Lebanese Government's Return Policy and Exchange of Letters with UNHCR, and reached out to refugees with information relating to return, to support informed decision-making. Return-related information was mainstreamed in UNHCR activities and existing and trusted platforms – digital tools, community-based services, the National Call Center, and partner-led outreach, enabling large-scale information dissemination and access to counselling while ensuring message coherence, reinforcing trust and supporting informed individual choices. In 2025, the "Return to Syria" page on the UNHCR HELP site was viewed more than 160,000 times and UNHCR's WhatsApp Channel hosted over 72,500 followers (reaching 360,000 people) and shared 12 targeted messages on return. The 26 Community Development Centers supported by UNHCR reached nearly 9,000 refugees with face-to-face counselling while UNHCR partners and outreach volunteers provided information to 28,000 refugees. As a result, 140,000 refugees expressed interest in UNHCR's facilitated programs through the National Call Center and 5,500 refugees through the HELP Online Contact Form.

Through UNHCR's leadership of the Durable Solutions Working Group and cross-border coordination with UNHCR in Syria, refugees in Lebanon have access to information to make informed decisions on return, and regular intention surveys and community dialogues ensure that voluntary return programs are designed and guided by refugees needs and capacities and that support for return is mainstreamed across relevant sectors of the LRP.

UNHCR enjoyed an efficient and effective cooperation with the Government and its authorities, notably the General Security Office (GSO) in the facilitation of voluntary returns and welcomed the GSO's implementation of administrative measures waiving overstay fees and fines and re-entry bans, mitigating exploitation and risky travel through unofficial routes. Refugees directly supported by UNHCR to repatriate received counselling, voluntariness assessments and Repatriation Forms, and \$100 per person in return cash grants, enabling refugee families to largely cover transport-related costs for return

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

Opportunities for resettlement are increased to match resettlement needs for vulnerable persons of concern, particularly those presenting protection needs.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7,718	2,500	2,058

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
15.1.1 Country issues machine-readable travel documents	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	No
Stateless Persons	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Resettlement still remains one of the core avenues for refugees to find a durable solution. In 2025, UNHCR submitted 2,060 refugees for resettlement to nine countries, achieving established targets and deadlines. A global reduction in resettlement quotas, including in Lebanon, resulted in fewer refugees being able to be submitted for resettlement during the year. 74 per cent of refugees submitted were of Syrian nationality, with Sudanese, Iraqi and Ethiopian refugees comprising the following three largest nationalities among refugees submitted. The average case size decreased from 4.7 to 3.3 in 2025, due to evolutions in profiles of Syrians in need of international protection and an increase in the submission of cases including non-Syrian refugees, where family size is typically smaller.

Women and girls at increased risk of gender-related protection incidents, and refugees with heightened legal and physical protection needs, including LGBTIQ+ people represented the majority of refugees requiring resettlement in 2025. UNHCR also submitted refugees for resettlement who had experienced torture and severe forms of violence, as well as refugees with serious medical needs. 2025 submissions included refugees who had fled Syria since December 2024 following the change in regime and were facing the most acute protection risks in Lebanon. UNHCR Lebanon resettlement submissions represented 28 per cent of the total from the MENA region. In addition to allocated quota submissions, UNHCR Lebanon submitted 53 individuals to Australia, Canada, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom under global unallocated quotas, including refugees with emergency resettlement needs and eight individuals submitted to Canada's Human Rights Defenders programme. Due to processing challenges by resettlement countries hindering timely consideration of submission, including some resettlement countries' decisions to discontinue their resettlement programmes, 322 refugees' cases were resubmitted to alternative countries, improving timely access to protection and a durable solution for those most in need.

UNHCR's strong identification and case processing ensured timely submissions and departures. The average processing time from resettlement submission to departure under normal priority was once again below the baseline as resettlement countries with active programmes departed promptly, while UNHCR's assessments and case management facilitated decision-making and timely departures. In addition, UNHCR continues advocating with resettlement countries, IOM and the Lebanese authorities to help ensure that refugees obtained the necessary documentation, received the required information and were supported through the entire process and until departure to the receiving country.

Other Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Baseline	Target(2025)	Actual(2025)
3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol			
None	Not yet aligned	Not yet aligned	Not yet aligned
3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness			
None	Not yet aligned	Not yet aligned	Not yet aligned
12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	92.70%	99.00%	95.00%
12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	95.20%	98.00%	99.00%

Other Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Actual (2025)
03.1.1 UNHCR has engaged in legislative and judicial processes to strengthen laws and policies for the protection of refugees, IDPs, returnees and stateless people and/or the reduction and prevention of statelessness	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes
Stateless Persons	Yes
16.1.1. Government Social protection system is inclusive of forcibly displaced and stateless people	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Limited
Stateless Persons	Limited
16.2.1 Number of people supported by UNHCR to acquire nationality, permanent residency status or to access naturalization procedures	
Stateless Persons	303

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

Age, Gender and Diversity considerations remained at the core of UNHCR's work in tailoring support to meet needs, within a very large refugee population. In 2025, UNHCR ensured participation and inclusion via community-based mechanisms. 64 per cent of 440 Outreach Volunteers (OVs) are women, while 66 per cent of the 100,000 people accessing community centers are women, and 30 per cent children. OVs delivered psychosocial support (PSS) to 5,225 persons (75 per cent female, 2 per cent older persons) and consulted older persons and persons with disabilities on preferences and barriers.

In 2025, UNHCR supported over 550 LGBTIQ+ persons with GBV services, including PSS and case management and held consultations on experiences and needs. As a result, programmes were adapted with enhanced strategies, strengthened safeguards and improved access. UNHCR and the Protection Sector Coordinator continue participation in the LGBTIQ+ Taskforce to develop safe and ethical service mapping and referral, analyze trends, and integrate advocacy.

UNHCR implements a twin-track approach to inclusion—systematic mainstreaming with targeted interventions. Persons with disabilities are included in programming and have equitable access to assistance and services, including case management, PSS, and cash. In parallel, targeted actions address needs via tailored support and accommodation. UNHCR provided non-cash support to 1,600 persons with disabilities, including specialized services (assistive devices, disability assessments, specialized therapy, residential care and education support). 51,000 people with a disability received cash.

In 2025, the Protection Sector enhanced engagement with local Organizations for Persons with Disabilities (OPDs). OPDs led Taskforce meetings on inclusion in emergency and inter-agency tools to map activities, resulting in two guidance notes. UNHCR facilitated two workshops with OPDs on inclusive programmes.

Section 3: Resources

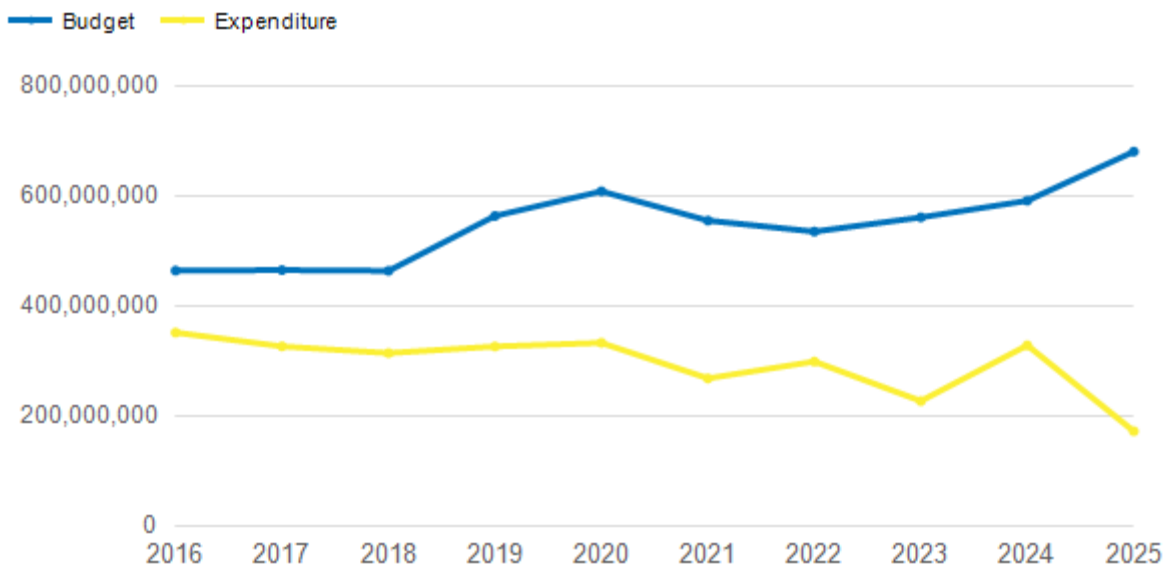
3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

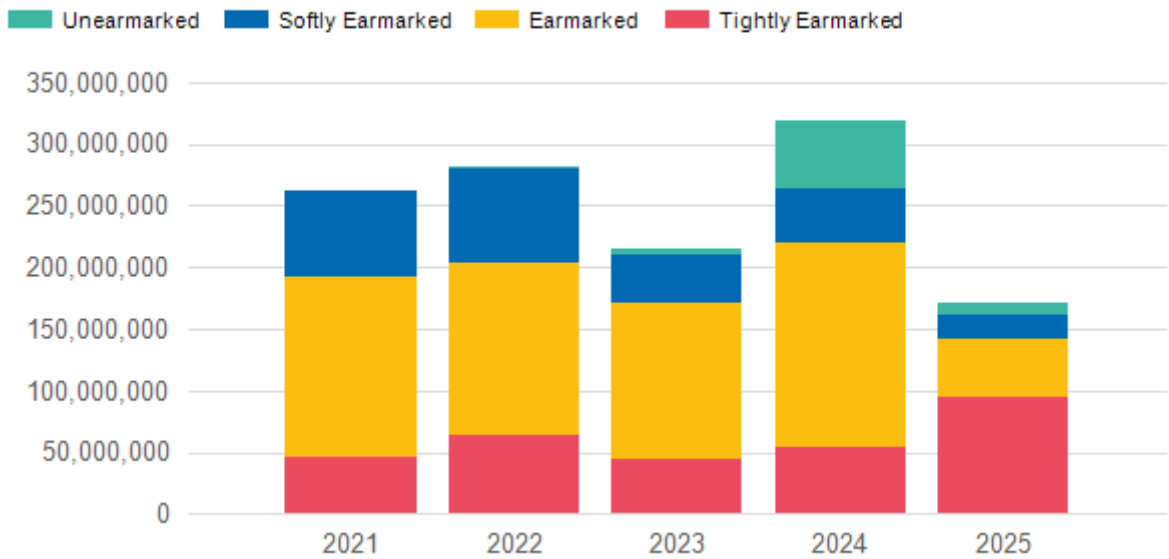
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	99,350,810	44,834,303	45.13%	44,164,917	98.51%
IA2: Respond	467,812,048	117,655,029	25.15%	101,044,257	85.88%
IA3: Empower	44,905,870	14,797,154	32.95%	14,797,154	100.00%
IA4: Solve	67,557,322	11,648,985	17.24%	11,648,985	100.00%
Total	679,626,050	188,935,470	27.80%	171,655,312	90.85%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	17,047,909	13,171,444	77.26%	13,171,444	100.00%
OA2: Status	3,188,338	2,113,749	66.30%	2,113,749	100.00%
OA4: GBV	5,890,757	3,178,404	53.96%	3,111,805	97.90%
OA5: Children	9,981,185	4,205,459	42.13%	4,205,459	100.00%
OA6: Justice	53,503,090	17,784,222	33.24%	17,181,436	96.61%
OA7: Community	44,905,870	14,797,154	32.95%	14,797,154	100.00%
OA8: Wellbeing	326,950,174	78,677,834	24.06%	62,129,534	78.97%
OA9: Housing	49,551,638	9,426,733	19.02%	9,426,733	100.00%
OA10: Health	65,140,607	16,927,823	25.99%	16,927,823	100.00%
OA11: Education	9,566,387	3,500,234	36.59%	3,500,234	100.00%
OA14: Return	60,717,923	6,435,082	10.60%	6,435,082	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	6,839,400	5,213,903	76.23%	5,213,903	100.00%
EA18: Support	16,603,242	9,122,405	54.94%	9,059,932	99.32%
EA20: External	9,739,530	4,381,024	44.98%	4,381,024	100.00%
Total	679,626,050	188,935,470	27.80%	171,655,312	90.85%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

In 2025, the Lebanon operation faced a significant funding reduction that required sharp prioritization, a smaller footprint, and more centralised delivery. Total financial needs amounted to USD 679 million, of which only 24 per cent (USD 164 million) was funded. Most contributions came from public sector and government donors (USD 158 million), with USD 5 million from Public sector local fundraising and USD 5.3 million from private sector partners.

In February, the operation launched a major reprioritization exercise as available resources decreased by USD 30 million compared to initial planning. Funding shortfalls have already had a profound impact on support to refugees and on UNHCR’s operational presence across the country.

A Strategic Moment of Reflection and extensive Multi Functional Team discussions guided difficult prioritization decisions, supported by key directions from the High Commissioner. As a result, several programmatic areas were discontinued. Support to the IDP response and to IDP returnees following the 2024 conflict was halted entirely, leaving extensive needs unmet in return areas, especially in the South of Lebanon. Institutional support was also significantly scaled back, including the discontinuation of community support projects designed to assist Lebanese refugee hosting communities and promote social cohesion. Due to financial constraints, UNHCR phased out primary healthcare assistance in March, and secondary healthcare support by end-November. Education support for out-of-school refugee children, including basic literacy and numeracy programmes, ended in July 2025. Only limited TVET activities continued through earmarked contributions linked to return.

The operation also reduced its workforce by 33 per cent—equivalent to more than 160 personnel departing in phases by the end of 2025. This has led to a reduced staffing structure in the field and consolidation of services at central level. Registration was centralized in Beirut with mobile outreach capacity, as the registration centres in Tripoli and Zahle closed on 1 September and the Qubayat office closed on 30 June 2025.

By year's end, USD 32 million—representing 32 per cent of the total budget—was allocated to 21 partners (13 national and 8 international). National partners received 58 per cent of partner funding, underlining efforts to strengthen localization and foster sustainable responses.

Flexible funding played a critical role in sustaining essential activities, including multipurpose cash assistance, and key protection interventions such as case management for persons with specific needs, GBV survivors, and children at risk. These resources also enabled the continuation of core mandate functions such as Refugee Status Determination

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

In February 2026, UNHCR Lebanon conducted an annual review through the Strategic Moment of Reflection, partners consultations, and a feedback survey to gather inputs on lessons learned and future outlook. Data from vulnerability assessment surveys, Post Distribution monitoring, as well as Protection monitoring were also analyzed to identify gaps and adjust response. A key lesson learned was the value of solid data systems and findings from the large-scale verification of refugee presence conducted in 2025, which significantly improved the accuracy of population figures, operational credibility, and targeting of assistance. Close and efficient coordination with government counterparts and partners proved essential to support voluntary returns and harmonize protection and solutions efforts. Community-based outreach improved protection outcomes, accountability, and overall satisfaction, and coaching and capacity building were also mentioned as a positive and sustainable approaches. Feedback from partners highlighted the positive impact of integrated protection and shelter responses, which should continue moving forward, to ensure a more sustainable and targeted response, while noting the need for and impact of cash assistance (particularly emergency and shelter cash assistance) as a first immediate response. Looking forward, the operation also identified the need to further focus on sustainable responses, reducing dependency on assistance by leveraging opportunities to support voluntary returns as well as labour regularization, whenever feasible.



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