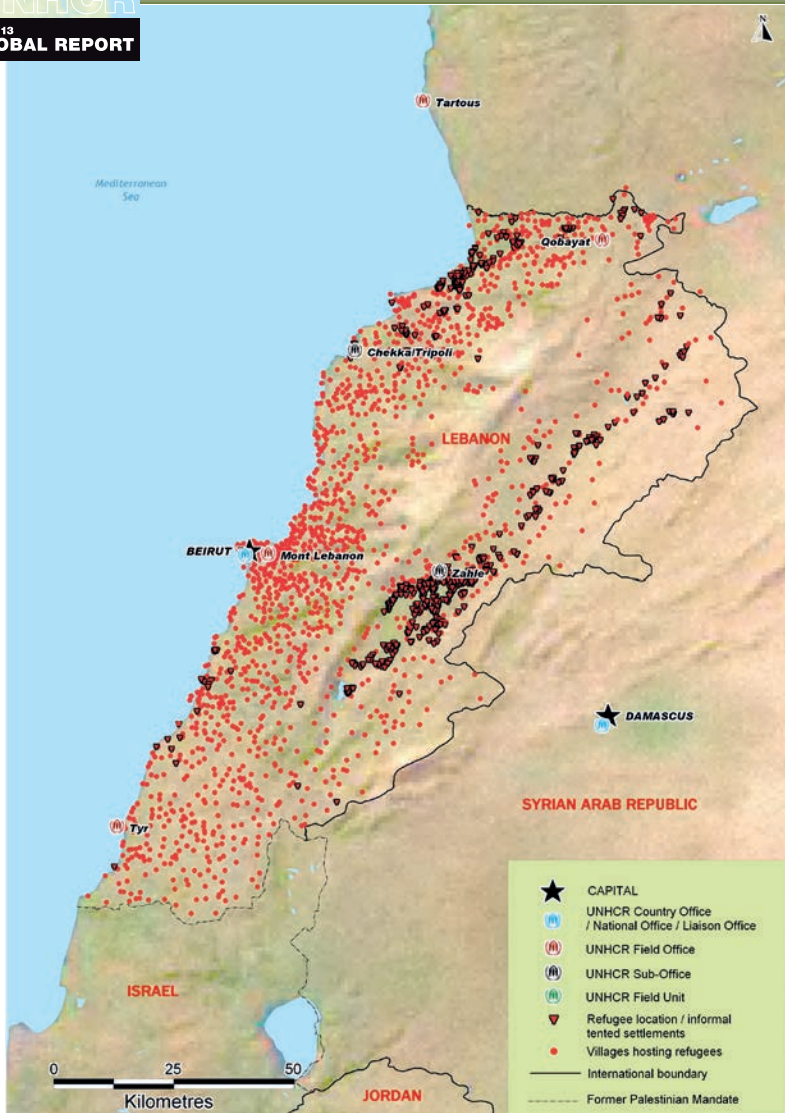


LEBANON



UNHCR's presence | 2013

Number of offices	6
Total personnel	555
International staff	128
National staff	115
JPOs	2
Others	310

| Overview |

Operational highlights

- By the end of 2013, Lebanon was hosting more than 850,000 registered Syrian refugees – the highest number in the region. Refugees continued to be allowed access to the country, living alongside – and at times outnumbering – host communities in some 1,600 locations, and representing more than one-fifth of the total population.

- In recognition of the support and services afforded to refugees by the Lebanese people and authorities, UNHCR supported the Ministries of Social Affairs, Education, Health and the Interior – providing staff, training and equipment. Some 230 community support projects (related to water, sanitation, energy and health) enhanced service provision in 186 locations particularly affected by refugees' presence.
- Faced with rapidly growing numbers and needs, UNHCR dramatically expanded its registration capacity country-wide

and was able to reach 684,000 refugees with hygiene and baby kits.

- As housing is often the biggest challenge for refugees in Lebanon, the Office helped nearly 100,000 people to find or improve their shelter, particularly in informal settlements. The provision of winterization kits enabled refugees to make their shelters waterproof.
- In addition to its own large-scale response, UNHCR led the coordinated action of more than 50 UN agencies and national and international NGOs, in close

consultation with the Lebanese authorities. The assessment of requirements of humanitarian actors on the ground included an estimate of the Government's needs in order to cope with the refugee crisis.

- Over 1,200 non-Syrian refugees and 529 Syrian refugees were submitted for resettlement by year-end. UNHCR launched the German Humanitarian Admissions Programme, processing the files of almost 4,250 Syrian refugees in anticipation of future resettlement spaces.

People of concern

The majority of refugees in Lebanon were Syrians, with more than 688,000 Syrians registered in 2013 alone, compared to some 124,000 in 2012. Most of the non-Syrian registrations were for asylum-seekers from Iraq, including some 200 families who had come through

the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria). Compared to 2012, however, there were fewer direct arrivals from Iraq as a result of limited access to Lebanon through Syria.

Type of population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Syrian Arab Rep.	851,300	851,300	51	53
	Iraq	4,900	4,900	39	35
	Various	320	320	34	32
Asylum-seekers	Iraq	1,000	1,000	42	32
	Sudan	600	600	12	11
	Syrian Arab Rep.	330	330	50	71
	Egypt	110	110	36	30
	Various	280	280	59	23
	Others of concern	Palestinians of concern to UNHCR	3,400	3,400	55
	Various	350	350	76	24
Total		862,590	862,590		

| Results in 2013 |

Achievements and impact

The following matrix contains examples of objectives and targets set for UNHCR's programme interventions in this operation in 2013. Short commentaries on the

end-year results and impact on people of concern are provided, including indications of why targets may not have been met.

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
FAVOURABLE PROTECTION ENVIRONMENT			
Administrative institutions and practice developed or strengthened			
Result/impact: The Government of Lebanon continued to receive hundreds of thousands of refugees and to respect the principle of <i>non-refoulement</i> . Only a small proportion of refugees were detained for illegal entry/stay.			
Gap: The Government's legal and administrative structures need strengthening to manage the massive volume of refugee issues it is faced with.			
Extent administrative practice provides effective protection	Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers	50%	90%
# of government partners receiving technical advice and support	Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers	5	3
FAIR PROTECTION PROCESSES AND DOCUMENTATION			
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained			
Results/impact: All Syrians who approached UNHCR in 2013 received registration appointments. In total, more than 688,000 people were registered, with waiting periods reduced to meet the 30-day standard. Iris scans were introduced in late 2013 to improve the quality of registration data.			
Gap: Iris scanning did not cover refugees who arrived prior to its introduction, but was expected to be completed in 2014.			
% of PoC registered on an individual basis	Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers	100%	100%
# of eligible cases registered	Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers	850,000	688,540

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
SECURITY FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION			
Risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) reduced and quality of response improved			
<p>Results/impact: SGBV prevention and response was strengthened through improved identification procedures, stronger case management follow-up, and the expansion of safe spaces for women and girls. Survivors found protection, peer networks and access to information and services at these safe spaces, as well as social and economic activities. Over 800 individuals received multi-sectoral services.</p> <p>Gap: Legal and judicial support to SGBV survivors remained limited. Prevention activities and community mobilization initiatives required further reinforcement to mitigate SGBV risks and avoid negative coping mechanisms. The biggest barrier to service provision was the reluctance of survivors to disclose incidents, due to the stigma associated with SGBV.</p>			
Extent known SGBV survivors received support	Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers	100%	100%
# of interventions to enable community participation	Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers	40	53
Risks related to detention reduced and freedom of movement increased			
<p>Results/impact: There were no reports of Syrians being deported and few arrests of Syrian PoC; those arrested solely for illegal entry/stay were released upon UNHCR's intervention.</p> <p>Gap: Movement was restricted for Syrian refugees whose residence permits had expired or who had entered Lebanon through unofficial checkpoints and were unable to regularize their status, for example because of prohibitive fees.</p>			
Extent PoC enjoy freedom of movement	Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers	100%	87%
# of interventions made to release individuals from detention	Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers	116	146
BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES			
Services for people with specific needs strengthened			
<p>Results/impact: Efforts to identify people with specific needs improved through a more robust refugee-outreach volunteer programme. Services provided to people with specific needs increased significantly, especially in relation to financial assistance (one-time grants) and psycho-social counselling.</p> <p>Gap: Access to services for the elderly, women and the disabled was closely monitored but required strengthening.</p>			
% of PoC with psycho-social needs with access to services for their specific needs	Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers	65%	55%
# of people with specific needs receiving support (non-cash)	Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers	14,480	28,867
Health status of the population improved			
<p>Results/impact: Contracts with 35 primary health-care centres and six mobile medical units enabled well over 115,000 refugees to access primary health-care services, while some 38,000 refugees received secondary and tertiary health care and 2,300 were provided with mental health and psycho-social support consultations.</p> <p>Gap: The high cost of health care and limited funding led to significant gaps in health-care coverage, particularly for secondary or tertiary care. With a significant increase in refugee numbers, UNHCR's capacity to cover health-care costs dropped from 85 to 75 per cent in April, requiring a 25 per cent contribution from patients. Referral health care prioritized life-saving emergencies, baby deliveries and neonatal care, and largely excluded non-emergency cases requiring treatment, including for chronic illness.</p>			
Extent PoC have access to primary health care	Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers	100%	100%
# of people referred to secondary and tertiary medical care	Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers	13,400	37,950
Population has optimal access to education			
<p>Results/impact: More than 20,000 refugee children attended school between 2012-2013, as UNHCR paid for school fees and materials. Moreover, by year-end, at least 55,000 refugee children were expected to attend school for the next academic year as the organization had paid their school fees, provided materials, and covered operating costs for additional second shifts in public schools.</p> <p>Gap: While an inter-agency response helped 164,000 refugee children attend school, the growing refugee population, coupled with the stretched capacity of public schools, high costs of alternative private schools and insufficient funding, left many children out of school.</p>			
% of PoC aged 6-13 years enrolled in primary education	Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers	70%	30%
# of children enrolled in primary education	Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers	43,500	55,256

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND SELF-RELIANCE			
Self-reliance and livelihoods improved			
<p>Results/impact: Vocational and life-skills training, plus job counselling, benefitted 4,225 people (including some 40 per cent Lebanese people from host communities and 80 per cent women overall). 52 of these women had access to financial services, mainly micro-financing, and managed to achieve a 100 per cent reimbursement rate.</p> <p>Gaps: Job opportunities were limited, mainly to the agriculture, construction and services sectors. Greater attention to promoting livelihood opportunities among women (female-headed households), youth and people with disabilities is required.</p>			
Extent PoC have formal access to work opportunities in host country	Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers	30%	100%
# of PoC provided with vocational training	Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers	700	4,225
Peaceful coexistence with local communities promoted			
<p>Results/impact: Host communities directly affected by the refugee influx were given support, thanks to 228 UNHCR projects country-wide, including the rehabilitation of medical and educational facilities and communal spaces, the improvement of water and sanitation infrastructure and skills training.</p> <p>Gap: While UNHCR exceeded its performance targets for 2013, its work represented a relatively small contribution against ever-growing pressure on already fragile public services. Larger-scale interventions, from development partners, were needed to ensure local communities will be able to support the continued presence of Syrian refugees.</p>			
Extent local communities support continued presence of PoC	Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers	40%	87%
# of projects benefitting host and displaced communities implemented	Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers	100	228
DURABLE SOLUTIONS			
Potential for resettlement realized			
<p>Results/impact: The 529 Syrian refugees (146 cases) submitted for resettlement in 2013, represented 106 per cent of the revised target of 500. In addition, 4,249 refugees were submitted for the German Temporary Humanitarian Admission Programme – 6 per cent above the 2013 target.</p> <p>Gap: The percentage of Syrians departing within a year of their case submission remained low, due to delayed departures caused by exit and entry clearance processes. Some refugee departures were re-scheduled for family reasons.</p>			
% of PoC identified in need of resettlement who have departed for resettlement	Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers	70%	39%
# of resettlement registration forms submitted	Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers	50	146

Partners

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Ministry of Social Affairs

NGOs:

Action Contre La Faim, ACTED, Association Justice et Miséricorde, Al Majmoua, Amel Association, Caritas Migrants Center, Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli, Concern Worldwide, Cooperative Housing Foundation, Danish Refugee Council, International Medical Corps, INTERSOS, International Orthodox Christian Charities, International Relief and Development, International Rescue Committee, Islamic Relief, Makhzoumi Foundation, Medair, Mercy Corps, Norwegian Refugee Council, Oxfam, Polish Center for International Aid, Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale, Relief and Humanitarian Aid Organization, RESTART, Right to Play, Save the Children International, Search for Common Ground, SHEILD, Solidar, Terre des Hommes, War Child Holland, World Vision International

Others:

UNDP, UN-HABITAT, UNOPS

Operational partners

Government agencies:

Ministries of Education and Higher Education, Public Health, the Water Establishment and the High Relief Commission

NGOs:

ActionAid Denmark, Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale, Center for Victims of Torture, Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli, Fundación Promoción Social de la Cultura, GVC/Muslim Aid, Handicap International, Heartland Alliance International, INTERSOS, Médecins du Monde, Oxfam GB, Refugee Education Trust, Relief International, Solidarités International, World Rehabilitation Fund, YMCA, ALPHA, Lebanese Red Cross, Makassed, René Moawad Foundation, Safadi Foundation

Others:

FAO, IOM, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UNRWA, WFP, WHO

Assessment of results

The progressive decentralization of UNHCR's operations and the establishment of a dedicated coordination structure allowed the Office and partners to reach hundreds of thousands of refugees, while accelerating support to overstretched host communities and government institutions.

The existence of a caretaker Government for most of 2013 contributed to delays in decision-making on refugee affairs. A dedicated structure to manage the humanitarian emergency and facilitate policy-making on refugee affairs is still required. Consequently, one major policy impasse affecting refugees concerned the waiving of residency permit fees. Though most Syrian refugees stayed in Lebanon, a renewal fee of USD 200, after one year of stay for those over 15 years old, remained prohibitive for many and limited their movement due to the risk of arrest. This affected their ability to access essential public services. Moreover, pending a decision on establishing formal shelter sites, many refugees were living in insecure dwellings.

Working with others

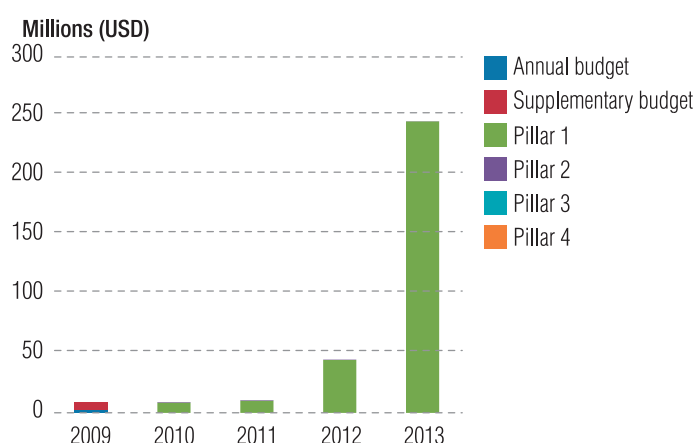
UNHCR established a sector-based structure to support the Government in coordinating the refugee response which also elaborated the programmes under the Lebanon chapter of the 2013 inter-agency Syria Regional Refugee Response led by UNHCR with the participation of over 50 partners. Dedicated coordinators led or co-led, with other UN agencies or NGOs, working groups – both in Beirut and in the field, bringing together partners to identify gaps and strategic priorities to address the needs of Syrian refugees and other affected populations. Work with the Government to address civil registration and statelessness resulted in five ministries confirming support for a national awareness-raising campaign on universal birth registration. UNHCR closely collaborated with UN agencies and civil society on this campaign and legal aid projects.

Financial information

The needs related to the Syria Situation increased considerably during the year. The final 2013 comprehensive budget for Lebanon amounted to USD 362 million, an increase of USD 313 million from 2012. Funding for the operation allowed for expenditure of USD 246 million, covering 68 per cent of overall requirements.

Under the 2013 inter-agency Syria Regional Response Plan (RRP5), the overall requirements presented by all participating organizations for the needs of the Syrian refugee population in Lebanon amounted to USD 1,216.2 million.

Expenditure in Lebanon | 2009 to 2013



Budget, income and expenditure in Lebanon | USD

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	Total
FINAL BUDGET	361,634,286	439,775	362,074,061
Income from contributions ¹	267,816,468	0	267,816,468
Other funds available / transfers	-8,391,020	243,179	-8,147,842
Total funds available	259,425,447	243,179	259,668,626

EXPENDITURE BY OBJECTIVE

Favourable Protection Environment

Law and policy	821,891	140,477	962,368
Administrative institutions and practice	1,132,109	0	1,132,109
Access to legal assistance and remedies	773,406	0	773,406
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	1,332,357	0	1,332,357
Public attitude towards people of concern	821,892	0	821,892
Subtotal	4,881,656	140,477	5,022,133

Fair Protection Processes and Documentation

Reception conditions	757,429	0	757,429
Identification of statelessness	0	49,561	49,561
Registration and profiling	7,965,508	0	7,965,508
Status determination procedures	1,207,164	2,530	1,209,694
Civil registration and status documentation	65,480	49,561	115,041
Subtotal	9,995,582	101,652	10,097,234

Security from Violence and Exploitation

Prevention and response to SGBV	2,474,029	0	2,474,029
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	1,946,397	0	1,946,397
Protection of children	1,546,903	0	1,546,903
Subtotal	5,967,328	0	5,967,328

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	Total
<i>Basic Needs and Essential Services</i>			
Health	16,597,466	0	16,597,466
Reproductive health and HIV services	904,982	0	904,982
Water	1,850,200	0	1,850,200
Sanitation and hygiene	26,483,727	0	26,483,727
Shelter and infrastructure	18,029,229	0	18,029,229
Basic and domestic items	35,193,669	0	35,193,669
Services for people with specific needs	6,122,554	0	6,122,554
Education	13,326,977	0	13,326,977
Subtotal	118,508,805	0	118,508,805
<i>Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance</i>			
Community mobilization	3,247,396	0	3,247,396
Coexistence with local communities	3,710,441	0	3,710,441
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	2,892,423	0	2,892,423
Subtotal	9,850,259	0	9,850,259
<i>Durable Solutions</i>			
Comprehensive solutions strategy	210,177	0	210,177
Voluntary return	70,230	0	70,230
Resettlement	1,542,794	0	1,542,794
Subtotal	1,823,202	0	1,823,202
<i>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</i>			
Coordination and partnerships	1,232,838	0	1,232,838
Donor relations and resource mobilization	410,946	0	410,946
Subtotal	1,643,784	0	1,643,784
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>			
Operations management, coordination and support	12,543,922	0	12,543,922
Subtotal	12,543,922	0	12,543,922
<i>Headquarters and Regional Support</i>			
Protection advice and support	399,991	0	399,991
Technical advice and support to operations	252,354	0	252,354
Subtotal	652,346	0	652,346
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	79,910,952	1,049	79,912,001
Total	245,777,836	243,179	246,021,014

¹ 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.