



**UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency

# Annual Results Report

**2022**

**Lebanon**

## Acknowledgements

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# Section 1: Context and Overview

## 1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

The Government of Lebanon continued to estimate the Syrian refugee population at 1.5 million, including some 815,000 registered with UNHCR. The number of refugees and asylum-seekers from countries other than Syria stood at 12,200 individuals by the end of 2022. Iraqis continued to make up the largest percentage (55%), followed by Sudanese and Ethiopians. In 2022, the socio-economic crisis worsened in Lebanon, resources at the community level became increasingly strained, public institutions struggled to function and barriers to basic services and assistance increased due to the crippling inflation. Hikes in fuel and telecommunication prices were prevalent as well as electricity shortages persisted. The impacts of the crises are exacerbating a range of political, social, and environmental issues inflicting significant human suffering and increasing the risk of social tensions. As of April 2022, the context has also been marked by negative public rhetoric about Syrian refugees. The burden of hosting refugees has been highlighted as contributing to the crises and has impacted the protection space. Calls for returns of Syrians to their country endured throughout the year. The third quarter of the year saw increasing rates of both intra and intercommunal tensions, crime and concerns of safety and security threats, as well as an uptick in local level restrictive measures with further contraction of the protection space for refugees in Lebanon. Simultaneously, humanitarian assistance did not keep pace with the inflation, resulting in refugee families resorting to harmful coping mechanisms, including going deeper into debt, sending children to work, and limiting expenditures for basic necessities such as food or medication.

## 1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

### 1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

**During 2022, PoCs enjoy a safe protection environment with access to registration, legal residency, birth and civil status documentation, and are not subject to refoulement.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.1 Proportion of individuals seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	56.97%	55.12%
1.2 Proportion of PoC who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence. [GCR 2.1.2]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20.00%	17.29%

Notwithstanding the lack of a domestic asylum legal or policy framework, Lebanon hosts the largest per capita refugee population in the world. In mid-2015, the Government adopted regulations restricting entry of Syrians to Lebanon and directed UNHCR to stop registering Syrian new arrivals. Despite UNHCR advocacy, these restrictions continue.

A critical protection issue continued to be refugees' inability to obtain legal residency documents. Only those who arrived prior to 2015 are eligible which means legal residency rates continue to decline, reaching an all-time low of 17% in 2022. Still, some 45,000 refugees renewed their residency based on UNHCR certificates and 8% of them were assisted by UNHCR and partners to do so. UNHCR advocate for changes in the regulatory framework that would enable increased legal residency rates and to support the Government achieve commitments made by Lebanon at the London and Brussels conferences and the Global Refugee Forum.

Refugees without valid residency are at risk of refoulement, as the Government continues to implement deportations of Syrians who arrive in Lebanon irregularly. Increasingly restrictive entry regulations forces many to resort to irregular means of entry, putting themselves at heightened risk.

UNHCR continued to advocate before the authorities on behalf of individuals at risk of refoulement in 2022.

Lebanon does not have a legal framework for the status or rights of stateless persons, who are dealt with under laws applicable to other non-nationals with additional limitations due to their general lack of legal status and documentation. Stateless persons do not have access to civil documentation, residency rights, employment, public health services, inheritance or property rights. Consequently, they are often unable to move freely without risk of arrest and detention.

UNHCR continues to advocate with the Government to remedy stateless persons' lack of nationality and access to documentation.

### 2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

**Further deterioration of affected populations' well-being and escalating social tensions are mitigated in the context of a rapidly deteriorating socio-economic situation.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	42.00%	32.00%
2.3 Proportion of PoC with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	89.00%	73.00%

UNHCR supported vulnerable populations to meet their basic needs through life-saving protection interventions. UNHCR's multipurpose cash assistance remained the key lifeline for the most vulnerable refugees, reaching 167,000 households and covering 56% of the total refugee population. UNHCR's monitoring indicates that 53% of those assisted could meet half or more of their basic needs. However, cash assistance remained insufficient to meet their basic needs fully, which was exacerbated by the weak purchasing power of households due to the depreciation of the local currency coupled with inflation. UNHCR's winter cash assistance reached the majority of the refugee population; however, only 17% of the winter needs were met for refugees, mostly due to the increase in fuel prices. Refugees had to prioritise their survival needs with many resorting to negative coping mechanisms.

UNHCR's shelter interventions focused on those exposed to health and protection risks with critical socio-economic vulnerability. The Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR) in 2022 shows that over half of households live in a shelter that is dangerous, sub-standard or overcrowded. Life-saving interventions targeted refugees living in tents in informal settlements, with provision of weatherproofing materials, site improvements and mitigation for floods and fire hazards. UNHCR also supported those living in collective shelters and other dwellings in precarious conditions, addressing eviction risks, as well as safety and tenure issues.

UNHCR's support in the primary and secondary health services facilitated access for those in need with critical medical conditions, as many are unable to afford cost of treatment, consultations, and medication. UNHCR also co-led the cholera response with WHO and UNICEF since the outbreak in October 2022, under the overall leadership of the Ministry of Public Health.

### 3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

**Affected populations from diverse backgrounds are actively engaged in decisions that affect their lives and have opportunities to develop their human capital.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
3.1 Proportion of PoC who have the right to decent work [GCR, 2.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	26.00%	33.00%
3.2a Proportion of PoC enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	67.00%	61.00%
3.2b Proportion of PoC enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	29.00%	28.00%
3.3 Proportion of PoC feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood (related SDG 16.1.4).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90.00%	83.00%

With partners, UNHCR advocated for the inclusion of refugees in social protection systems and supported refugees' ability to access national education, health, and social services.

Investments were made in community mobilization on education reaching 86,000 individuals to promote school enrolment. Still, the proportion of refugee children out of education remained high, some 40% at primary and 73% at secondary level. UNHCR supported refugees in vocational and tertiary education, including DAFI. Despite the crisis, some 6% of refugee youth were enrolled in higher education, corresponding to UNHCR's global progress towards the 15% objective. While the numbers supported in vocational training were small, the graduates were able to access the labour market in areas of their technical expertise. The proportion of refugee employment increased from 2019 (26%), however the value of the real income decreased with refugee income standing at 21% of the survival minimal expenditure basket.

Community empowerment and mobilization remained critical in 2022. UNHCR supported Refugee Outreach Volunteers (OVs) to enhance two-way communication, identify and refer refugees with specific needs. Some 550 OVs reached close to 650,000 persons through 26,000 info sessions and 13,000 household visits on topics such as residency, civil documentation, child protection, GBV, and fraud/exploitation. Still,

due to the worsening socio-economic context, the proportion of refugees feeling safe in their communities shrank. UNHCR supported 25 community centres aimed at empowering the persons UNHCR serves with knowledge and skills that enhance their protection. These centres provided 140,000 instances of services such as info sessions, (digital) literacy and numeracy, and skills training with evidence of economic and social impact on the participants.

Youth activities are mainstreamed throughout UNHCR's programs, focusing on empowerment, skills and capacities, well-being and protection.

## 4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

**PoCs have access to a durable solution and are able to make free and informed decisions that ensure their safety and dignity.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin. [RF/GCR 4.2.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9,510	9,814
4.2a Number of PoC who departed on resettlement. [GCR 3.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7,000	8,224
4.2b Number of PoC who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,000	3,207

During 2022, 8,224 refugees departed Lebanon on resettlement to 18 countries, an increase of 24% over resettlement departures in 2021. These departures provided permanent solutions for over 8,000 refugees and alleviated the strain on Lebanon's health and educational systems, resulting in indirect protection dividends for the remaining refugees and asylum-seekers.

UNHCR resettlement staff facilitated in-person selection missions for 11 countries, in addition to nine virtual selection missions. Effective coordination and advocacy by resettlement staff with the general security office and IOM was key to achieving the timely departure of refugees despite growing challenges in national departure procedures.

Additionally, UNHCR supported access to complementary pathways, including family reunification, labour opportunities, and other legal migration solutions available to refugees, further amplifying solutions for forcibly displaced people and resulting in the departure of 3,207 refugees. The number of complementary pathway departures significantly surpassed the baseline figure as the baseline was calculated based on projections by partners managing these pathways, which were low compared to the actual departures figure reported to UNHCR at year's end.

In 2022, UNHCR continued to verify returns to Syria. While in 2021, UNHCR had seen the lowest number of verified returns since 2016, returns verified in 2022 totaled 9,814, reaching a similar level as in 2020. In total, since 2016, UNHCR has verified 80,174 returns from Lebanon to Syria. The General Directorate of the General Security of Lebanon facilitated two group return movements to Syria, on 26 October and 5 November 2022. These were the first such movements since February 2020, following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, and 701 persons returned.

## 1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

The main challenges include the compounding effects on the life of all populations relating to the multiple crises Lebanon continues to face, notably the socio-economic and financial ones.. According to annual Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) 2022, 90% of Syrian refugees are living below the SMEB, unable to secure their basic necessities. The World Bank estimates that more

than half of the Lebanese population live below the poverty line. While over half of the refugees are employed informally, the main sources of income remain humanitarian assistance mostly in cash or voucher. VASyR 2022 also indicated that half of the refugee households reported to have received humanitarian assistance in the previous year, of which 67% are satisfied with the assistance they received. Of those unsatisfied, the primary reason cited was that the assistance was not enough to meet their needs. With limited amount of assistance, severely vulnerable families struggle to meet their basic needs, while their purchasing power continues to decrease due to depreciation of the Lebanese local currency and a steep hike in the cost of essential commodities, electricity and fuel. The demand for health services increased due to the socio-economic crisis that severely strained the Lebanese health system. Several health facilities discontinued their services due to currency devaluation. Although the total numbers of primary and referral health services provided were higher compared to the previous year, the actual percentages of those who received care did not reach the targeted number. Social tensions continued to increase, mostly driven by competition over jobs, i.e. 28% according to VASyR. In these most difficult times in Lebanon, UNHCR continued to support both Lebanese and refugee communities, particularly the most in need. But the needs exceed the support UNHCR provides, and Lebanon needs more support at all levels, including individual, community, and institutional.

## 1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

Alongside the Government of Lebanon, UNHCR co-led the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan with UNDP and ensured a well-coordinated response with available resources to the needs not only of Syrian refugees, but also vulnerable Lebanese and Palestinians. It involved extensive collaboration at both the strategic and technical levels with government, UN, NGO and donor partners. In 2022, the LCRP was renewed for a further extension, based on endorsement across government line-ministries. Taking an integrated humanitarian and stabilization approach, partners operating under the plan sought to respond to the ongoing impact of the Syria crisis in Lebanon, while adapting to the multi-faceted economic, social and health crises that have hit the country. In 2022, assistance and support were provided to 1,910,259 people (including Syrians, Lebanese and Palestinians) through assistance and service provision, based on interventions at the individual, community and institutional level.

In 2022, a focus on emergency response coordination at both the national and sub-national level was required in the face of a cholera outbreak, as well as ongoing weather-related incidents in the country.

While recognizing limitations in the current context in Lebanon, UNHCR is working closely with other agencies to ensure coherence between longer-term development efforts and the ongoing humanitarian/stabilization response, including the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

To prepare for implementation of 2023-2025 multi-year strategy, the operation issued a Call for expression of interest, which resulted in selection of 23 partners for implementation of 52 projects. 15 National and 8 international NGOs will support UNHCR in implementing the response.

National partner capacity remains weak especially in particular sectors. There is a need for stronger and more systematic training for national partners (especially for submissions, reporting and monitoring) to maximise use of resources.



## Section 2: Results

### 2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

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

Documentation procedures and system function effectively and PoCs are documented in a timely manner and have access to legal aid.

Accurate PoC data is actively used to ensure equal and transparent access to protection and service provision and registration for Syrians resumed, allowing for individual documentation.

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

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

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority. [SDG 16.9.1 - Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	28.00%	30.00%	36.00%
1.3 Proportion of PoC with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	16.00%	20.00%	17.00%

#### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

13,000 new-borns were effectively registered and added to cases in joint-registration activities with MoSA in 2022. The registration verification strategy since the start of 2022 focuses on consistent verification and document renewal activities, whereby each month of the two-year verification cycle a similar number of cases is verified (i.e. total population/24). Data validity improved from 36% of the registered population having valid certificates at the start of the year to 67% of the registered population with valid certificates at the end of the year. In 2022, UNHCR and its partners provided legal aid to more than 50,000 refugees with regards to legal residency, protection from deportation, redress for exploitation, harassment and abuse, evictions, family and labour law. Around 45,000 refugees renewed their residency based on UNHCR certificate and 8% of them were assisted by UNHCR or a partner. Thanks to joint efforts with the Government of Lebanon, birth registration further progressed in 2022 with 53% of births registered at nofous (first level of registration) compared to 51% in 2021 and 36% of the births finalizing birth registration (compared to 31% in 2021). Around 14% of all births of Syrian refugees that were registered to the level of the Foreigners Registry in 2022 were directly supported by UNHCR or partner. Additionally, over 46,000 refugees received legal aid on registration of civil events. UNHCR provided legal aid to some 1,500 stateless persons to remedy their lack of nationality or to access documentation. As a result, stateless persons were more informed about their situation, obtained access to key documentation, or were supported throughout the ongoing judicial cases. UNHCR resumed training programmes for government counterparts with over 270 officers trained in 2022. Detention remained a key risk for refugees. Prisons

operated at 3 times of their capacity and pre-trial detention was widespread, up from 50% in 2021 to 79% in 2022. UNHCR sought to alleviate the consequences of deteriorating conditions in detention.

Through 9,000 visits to detention facilities, UNHCR and partners supported 3,915 detainees, including 110 stateless individuals, and 661 children, with legal aid, psychosocial and medical support. Almost 500 detainees (incl. 112 children) were released as a result of these interventions.

UNHCR continued to advocate on behalf of individuals at risk of refoulement intervening on behalf of persons in the deportation process expressing fear of return to their country of origin.

2022 saw an increase in irregular boat departures, involving 4,629 individuals, majority Syrian. UNHCR participated in the humanitarian response to 5 pushbacks and 3 search and rescue incidents and engaged closely with communities on awareness raising of the dangers of irregular onward movement.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The office will continue to pursue consistent verification and certificate renewal targets equally spread over the 24 months certificate validity cycle and bring the overall number of valid certificates of the registered population above 75%, with expiry of certificates not exceeding 6 months, after which this data validity average will be maintained.

Ongoing judicial strikes and shortage in stamps hindered legal aid activities, as did judicial delays, prolonged pre-trial detention and overcrowding in places of detention.

Increased fees for Shariaa courts, mukhtars, etc., led to fewer people assisted.

UNHCR ability to monitor cross-border movements was disrupted by continued suspension of border access in 2022.

Deportations of Syrians entering Lebanon irregularly after 24 April 2019 continued in 2022, at times without due process despite UNHCR advocacy. Detention linked to lack of legal residency remains a high risk, with an 18% increase compared to 2021.

## 2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

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

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision (disaggregated by individual and group procedures).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	720.00	660.00	640.00

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR continued implementing mandate RSD for non-Syrian and non-Iraqi asylum-seekers in the absence of the relevant national legal framework. The caseload continued to present a mixed migration pattern, with the majority of asylum-seekers arriving to the country as migrant workers and seeking asylum due to change of circumstances in their country of origin and/or deterioration of their socio-economic condition in Lebanon. Sudan, Ethiopia and Egypt remained the main country of nationality, representing over 80% of the caseload.

In 2022, UNHCR conducted 900 interviews at first instance and appeal stage, including 31 interviews in detention, issuing 835 decisions and counselling 710 cases on their decisions. The number of interviews conducted in 2022 increased by 24% compared to the 2021. This was feasible through improvement of the RSD scheduling system and by increasing the number of interviews per case worker (56.6% more interviews per caseworker). The number of decisions endorsed by RSD reviewers increased by 33%. The quality of assessment was enhanced through training and case discussions which impacted positively the quality of RSD decisions.

UNHCR consolidated the Country Guidance on Civilian and Humanitarian Character of Asylum, in consultation with the Regional Bureau, and briefed the relevant units, strengthening and harmonizing due diligence measures ensuring that only civilians benefit from asylum and of humanitarian assistance programmes. The operation consolidated file management and digitization standard operating procedures and strengthened the safety of the storage and access rights related to data collected by UNHCR both in digital and physical files enhancing data protection safeguards. The standard operating procedures served as a basis for the discussions on transitioning to fully digital files in 2023. UNHCR Lebanon supported the Regional Bureau in the delivery of the 2022 Interviewing for Protection Learning Programme MENA cohort in tutoring and facilitating sessions, contributing to interviewing skills of over 40 protection colleagues in the region.

UNHCR strengthened collaboration with partners, such as the International Refugee Assistance Project (IRAP), agreeing on modalities for strengthening the legal assistance provided to asylum-seekers throughout the RSD process. UNHCR also reinforced the counselling provided to individuals rejected at final instance on UNHCR-IOM joint initiatives on assisted voluntary returns improving referral pathways in place for non-refugee profiles, considerably increasing to the number of counselling provided on referral pathways for non-refugee profiles.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The backlog of complex cases registered in 2020 and 2021 not suitable for remote processing during COVID-19 related movement restrictions, led to the increase of the waiting periods from registration to first-instance interviews from 217 days in 2021 to 378 days in 2022.

The volatile security situation and changing circumstances in Sudan and Ethiopia, the main countries of origin, led to changes in consideration of the international protection needs, some requiring consultations with the Regional Bureau and at the Division of International Protection. The delivery of negative decisions for these nationalities that was put on hold in 2021 was resumed for all nationalities in mid-2022, leading to an increase in numbers of appeals. Deteriorating socio-economic conditions in Lebanon increased the number of sur place claims and led to applications from a more diverse range of countries of origin.

## 4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

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

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.1 Proportion of PoC who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	71.00%	100.00%	75.00%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with SGBV case management services.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	71.00%	100.00%	85.00%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) remained a major protection risk faced by refugee women, girls, men, and boys in Lebanon. According to trends from the national Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS), GBV incidents including physical assault and psychological or emotional abuse were the most reported types of GBV incidents, accounting for 35% and 32% of incidents respectively. Intimate partner violence reporting continued to increase in 2022, with 5% increase compared to 2021. 94% of survivors were female and 6% male. 85% were adults while 15% were children.

UNHCR GBV prevention programs focused on both individual and community-level interventions to contribute to changing discriminatory social norms, particularly related to gender discrimination, toxic

masculinity, and abuse of power. UNHCR engaged 24,500 women, men and children, including persons with diverse sexual orientations, gender identities, gender expressions and sex characteristics and persons with disabilities, contributing 23% to the sub-sector's achievement.

In terms of response, UNHCR and its partners reached 93% of survivors (women, men and children, including persons with diverse sexual orientations, gender identities, gender expressions and sex characteristics and persons with disabilities) known to UNHCR with psychosocial support including case management (including access to specialized services). Some 8,000 known survivors and persons at risk of GBV had timely access to interventions and protection, quality free-of-charge response services and awareness activities. In addition, 100 benefitted from lifesaving safe shelter support.

100 GBV case workers and supervisors were trained through a peer-to-peer coaching-program with 93% demonstrating increased knowledge and skills. The coaching program enhanced the quality of case management for gender-based violence (GBV) survivors in all Lebanon governorates, with a focus on underserved and marginalized areas, by strengthening the technical capacity of GBV service providers and frontline practitioners through the provision of technical and on-the-job coaching across different locations. In addition, UNHCR continued to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement national institutions to identify, refer and protect victims of human trafficking for sex purposes. In this context, UNHCR trained 66 officers from the Internal Security Forces and the General Security Office to improve the protection of survivors in detention. Furthermore, UNHCR continued capacity building for its staff and partners organizations on protection concerns faced by LGBTIQ+ individuals.

UNHCR continued to co-fund the GBVIMS Coordinator Position and UNHCR's partners were contributing members of GBVIMS. Towards the end of 2022, a dedicated UNHCR GBV Coordinator joined the team as co-lead of the GBV Sub-WG. Through the GBV WG, co-led by UNHCR, GBV risk mitigation measures were included in other Sector's annual work plans.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The national system to respond to GBV is weak and was further impacted by the socio-economic crisis. Protective laws are not consistently applied and data shows that many survivors decline a referral for legal services due to a lack of trust in authorities. Moreover, judges have been on strike leading to delays in decisions for survivors who do seek redress.

The crisis has led to increased levels of violence. Cases are more complex with less solutions available. Specialized case management service was limited in terms of coverage (to high and certain medium-risk cases) while complying with IASC minimum standards (20 cases/case worker). High costs of transportation and telecommunications meant that survivors are less able to access services. Due to limited opportunities to work, survivors are often unable to remove themselves from abusive situations. This can only temporarily be mitigated through provision of cash support.

## 5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

**Children are protected from abuse, neglect, violence, and exploitation, with access to solutions.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	53.00%	70.00%	88.00%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	74.00%	80.00%	22.82%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an appropriate alternative care arrangement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.00%	87.00%	92.00%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Child protection needs continued to increase with the deterioration of the socio-economic in Lebanon, manifested by a collapse of the most basic public and social services resulting in widespread child protection issues. 22% of girls between 15 and 19 are married (VASyr 2022). A large number of children are known to be engaged in child labour, however, the issue is underreported at the Child Protection Working Group. Overall, child protection referrals increased by 50% compared to 2021. Due to the gaps in the national system, the child protection sub-sector supports case management to address the protection risks of the most vulnerable children. The sub-sector provided case management to 8,900 children, of which 46% were managed by UNHCR partners through a contextualized Best Interests Procedure. Cases are increasingly complex, leading to case management mitigating rather than resolving protection risks. The national system for alternative care is largely focused on institutionalization. While the majority of separated children live with families, family-based care is not formalized in the law and largely not available to unaccompanied children. With UNICEF and operational partners, UNHCR facilitated alternative care arrangements for 150 children, but significant gaps remain. To mitigate, known unaccompanied children are monitored by UNHCR's partners and specialized children protection outreach volunteers. These outreach volunteers also shared information on available services, raised awareness on child rights, organized recreational activities, and provided follow-up and complementary support to separated children, street-connected children and children with disabilities. Due to the high needs, the number of specialized outreach volunteers was increased by 45% from 2021.

Noting increased psychological distress among children, UNHCR strengthened community-based and focused individual and group psychosocial support, reaching over 18,000 children and adolescents (43% of the sector achievements). To contribute to social workforce strengthening in support of the national system, UNHCR in partnership with IRC provided inter-agency training and coaching on child protection topics to government and partner staff, and the Ministry of Justice mandated NGOs. Around 570 case workers, front liners, government staff and outreach volunteers were trained on core child protection case management concepts and practices, national judicial services, and legal pathways for children at risk, as well as supporting children with disabilities. Moreover, in collaboration with UNICEF, UNHCR contributed to the development of partner selection criteria for MOJ-mandated NGOs as well as initiated the revision of the Child Protection National Case Management SOP with MOSA. UNHCR worked with two mandated NGOs to enhance their capacity to respond to children who enter the national judicial process. UNHCR continues to be an active member of the Child Protection Working Group.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The national child protection system in Lebanon is weak and largely lacks professional workforce. Due to funding constraints and a 50% increased number of referrals (50% more than 2021), child protection actors are only able to support the most vulnerable children, disproportionate to needs and complexity of cases. Specialized services particularly for children with disabilities are lacking. Civil society and NGOs have limited capacity and resources to fill public sector gaps. Alternative care is not formalized in Lebanon. Support focuses on institutionalization and only very limited family-based alternative care. High transportation costs are leading to lower participation in community-based activities for children. Due to limited resources and capacity of Ministry of Justice-mandated NGOs, the needs of children in contact with the law and children at risk who need (urgent) protection through judicial procedures remain largely unmet. Juvenile judges have been on strike leading to backlogs.

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

PoCs are able to actively engage in defining and implementing local solutions that influence their lives through strengthened community structures.

Exposure to protection risks are mitigated through improved awareness and positive community practices that support dignity in exile.

Refugees have access to specialized services and feel safer in their host communities as a result of eased inter-community tensions, including civil society engagement, support to local authorities and ministries.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
7.1 Proportion of PoC who participate meaningfully across all phases of the OMC.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	70.00%	70.00%	70.00%
7.1 Proportion of PoC who participate meaningfully across all phases of the OMC.	Stateless Persons	Unknown		10.48%
7.2 Proportion of PoC who have access to effective feedback and response mechanisms.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90.00%	100.00%	74.00%
7.2 Proportion of PoC who have access to effective feedback and response mechanisms.	Stateless Persons	Unknown	Unknown	10.00%
7.3 Proportion (and number) of active female participants on leadership/management structures.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	75.00%	75.00%	69.14%
7.3 Proportion (and number) of active female participants on leadership/management structures.	Stateless Persons	Unknown	Unknown	30.00%

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR ensured meaningful engagement of refugees in identifying their priorities, implementing solutions and preventing protection risks by seeking their feedback and empowering them with the needed knowledge, skills, tools and information. Over 1 million persons were reached through the national call centre (NCC), office email and refugee-led Facebook pages. Out of total 1,182,000 answered calls in 2022, 21% of the callers were identified and referred for specialised support by partners, while the rest were counselled by the NCC operators. The NCC received 145,000 emails in 2022, 20% of those were referred for specialized support by partners. As for protection monitoring, UNHCR consulted 27,000 refugees across the country on risks they face, coping strategies they employ and priorities that should inform UNHCR programmes. UNHCR also met with 614 refugees during the 2022-2023 participatory assessment and outreach volunteers (OVs) submitted 16,000 reports of community concerns.

UNHCR empowered refugees to prevent risks and implement solutions. As a result, 548 OVs reached 636,000 persons (57% females) with information and awareness and referred 35,000 persons at risk to specialized services. Over 700 OVs and frontliners reached 600,000 persons with COVID-19 info and supported half to register online for the vaccine. With the rise in mental health needs, 43 OVs delivered structured community-based psychosocial support to 1,000 refugees which was only 16% of its target due to a short implementation period and dropouts of some OVs. Refugees and host community members were further empowered with knowledge and skills through 200,000 participations (70% females) at community centres where 68% of those surveyed reporting less stress and 55% reporting gaining new skills. Moreover, 2,000 persons (70% females) were engaged in 341 community groups who advise on community centre activities, share info and carry out community solutions. UNHCR implemented innovative solutions to the

country's energy crisis through over 74 community support projects. These projects increased Lebanese and refugees' access to sustainable energy by providing mainly solar-powered electricity to primary health centres, hospitals, roads and water establishment stations, benefiting more than 84 villages across Lebanon. In 2022, UNHCR continued supporting people with specific needs given that deteriorating socio-economic situation left many without any source of income, resulted in increased vulnerabilities and created additional protection risks. UNHCR provided non-cash support to 37,000 people with specific needs at risk. The diverse activities improved refugees' psychological and emotional wellbeing and enhanced their capacities to cope. Within the Global Compact on Refugees framework UNHCR enhanced social stability through engaging 31 local civil society actors on displacement issues, including academia, think tanks, faith-based organisations and NGOs.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Refugees faced challenges that limited meaningful engagement, reduced access to services and adversely impacted relations with the host community. These included:

Reduced capacity to meet basic needs such as shelter, food and health with the deteriorating socio-economic situation leading to increased protection issues and a greater number of refugees with specific needs approaching UNHCR/partners (only 15% of the total PWSN population supported)

Lack of protective legal frameworks, rise in social tensions and discriminatory practices against refugees

Reduced capacity of community protection networks

Challenges reaching the UNHCR call centre due to increase in telecom costs

Increased mental health needs

Reduced access to services and participation in activities given high transportation costs, electricity cuts and connectivity challenges

COVID-19 lockdowns and cholera outbreaks Reduced community empowerment programmes, low volunteer support costs given currency devaluation.

## 8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

**Current levels of well-being of PoCs maintained by mitigating increased exposure to protection risks, through supporting PoCs to meet their basic needs.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
8.1 Proportion of PoC in need that receive cash transfers or in-kind assistance.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	89.39%	89.00%	89.39%
8.2 Proportion of PoC with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology [SDG 7.1.2 Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	98.00%	98.00%	95.00%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, UNHCR addressed basic needs of vulnerable refugees through provision of monthly multipurpose cash assistance to 167,000 households. In addition to the above, 292,000 refugee households were assisted with Winter Cash assistance (WinCAP). To cover the remaining gap and immediate needs of refugees facing seasonal shocks, UNHCR distributed core relief items to 36,286 households. Limited core relief items distribution to Lebanese (17.8%) was also provided.

Overall, cash assistance remained the lifeline for the most vulnerable refugees and Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees 2022 results shows that, with the assistance and own economic capacity of refugee households, only 22% of the assisted households were able to afford the Survival Minimum

### Expenditure Basked (SMEB).

UNHCR's multi-purpose cash year end post distribution and outcome monitoring indicate that 53% of assisted can meet half or more of their basic needs. However, only 17% of refugees receiving winter assistance met their winter needs, mostly due to hike of the fuel prices. The expenditure of assisted families has been increasing progressively throughout the year, but the purchasing power was not strong enough to the pace of inflation. Therefore, the many refugees turned to negative coping.

Nevertheless, the feedback on the impact of cash assistance from the focus group discussions is positive, noting that refugees still appreciate the assistance provided by UNHCR, but at the same time they requested assistance to be increased to be able to cope with needs.

UNHCR supported 7,000 refugee and asylum-seeker households with cash as part of protection interventions and 10,000 households with emergency cash, which are based on individual protection assessments. Post-distribution and outcome monitoring showed that 80% of recipients reported that their household's ability to meet basic needs increased moderately or significantly during the assistance period compared to before receiving protection cash. 74% reported being able to protect themselves from personal relationships that were causing them physical or emotional harm or were abusive. 87% reported reduced feelings of stress. Focus Group Discussions confirmed that the majority of respondents were able to address their protection concern while receiving financial assistance.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The Sector recommended transfer value provided in LBP was not adjusted frequently enough to keep up with the inflation, diminishing the impact of the assistance. However, this allowed for larger coverage of the eligible population, despite limited resources.

In terms of processes, waiting time at ATMs remained an issue, coupled with increased cost of transportation to reach points of delivery, as well as card distribution and validation sites.

Constant devaluation of the local currency, coupled with difficulties in disbursing large amount of bills through the ATMs is creating tensions, crowding, and most importantly reducing impact of cash assistance. Despite the positive impact of protection cash on the protection situation of refugees while in the program, many refugees resort to harmful coping strategies once protection cash assistance ends, due to the economic deterioration.

## 9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

**PoCs have enhanced well-being and protected space through improved access to dignified living conditions**

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, the shelter sector led by UNHCR, supported around 325,000 beneficiaries, most of which are Syrian refugees (87% reached by UNHCR). The sector covered only 44% of the targeted population due to lack of received funds and prioritized marginalized families in hazardous shelters. The support focused on those exposed to health and protection risks, and the least able confront their critical socio-economic vulnerability. Life-saving interventions targeted mainly refugees living in tents in informal settlements (IS) amounting to 21% of the population, living in worsening conditions, suffering from recurrent emergencies and heavy exposure to the weather. The assistance also covered refugees living outside IS, mainly in impoverished urban areas or Collective Shelters, applying a participatory approach to encounter the priorities of women, men, girls, and boys. With very few partners working to reduce the life threats on refugees living in IS, UNHCR developed a consistent approach articulated around reducing the impact of the 3 main threats manifested in i) Harsh winter conditions and their subsequent influence on health in overcrowded tents; ii) flood risk and hazards affecting hygiene, and iii) fire hazards; UNHCR assisted 256,000 refugees to weatherproof their homes through kit distribution, improved over 150 sites accommodating 35,000 refugees through drainage and levelling works, and provided 58,000 refugees with fire awareness campaigns and distributions of equipment. Also, in reaction to constant destructive storms,



floods, fires, and evictions, UNHCR's emergency standby capacity helped 30,000 refugees to rebuild their shelters. Outside IS, the sector addressed the needs of refugees facing degraded housing conditions, lack of tenure, constant rent pressure, and pushing them to consider more precarious dwellings or IS. UNHCR was able to contribute to 40% of the sector's achievements, articulating its response to address three main challenges: i) insalubrity in residential buildings, ii) safety issues in collective shelters and common areas, and iii) Increasing eviction rates in residential dwellings. UNHCR contributed with targeted assisted 6,000 refugees in upgrading their shelters to adequate standards paired with written occupancy agreements securing the tenure and alleviating the refugees' financial burden for 12 months; UNHCR also targeted 27 collective shelters in miserable conditions with the works in common areas benefiting 2,000 individuals from both refugees and host communities; and addressed eviction risks, the default of payment and the tenure security, through cash for rent program to assist 10,000 referred refugees with main focus on extremely vulnerable groups. The response outside IS in poor neighbourhoods used an Area Based Approach, tailor-made around holistic shelter interventions complemented with WASH, community projects, and Health, impacting refugees and host communities within a multisector integrated framework.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

In urban areas, all shelter sector actors including UNHCR were reaching only 7% of the planned sector figures for "upgrade of shelter", mainly due to lack of funding. Furthermore, the socio-economic crisis pushed the landlords to prefer immediate cash over rehabilitation investment despite a 43% increase in the average rent. This led to 85% of refugees being unable to pay their rent, triggering the risk of evictions fortunately mitigated with cash-for-rent programs. Integrated interventions under area-based approaches were challenged during their implementation by difficulties in coordination and diverged geographical priorities among different humanitarian sectors. In informal settlements, the government still restricts the use of more durable materials. Also, refugees do not always apply good construction practices shared in the guidance notes. This leads to less rigid shelter structures entailing more recurrent weatherproofing interventions, and their logistical challenges.

## 10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

### Persons of concern have sustained access to a comprehensive healthcare package

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	87.00%	90.00%	89.00%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. [SDG 3.1.2 Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	95.00%	95.00%	97.00%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, despite the impact of socio-economic crisis that hard hit the health sector with migration of skilled medical staff, disruption of supply chain for medicine and medical items and lack of energy to run the health facilities, UNHCR together with its partners, ensured facilitation of access to health services for the refugees in Lebanon. Besides provision of primary and secondary health care services, community health interventions were instrumental for preventive measures by raising awareness among communities on major health issues. Effective collaboration was ensured with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) and UNICEF for refugee children's access to regular immunization program. The reproductive health sub-working group led by MoPH and supported by UNFPA, UNICEF and other health sector partners, helped

monitoring maternal and child health outcomes. UNHCR through its Partner University Saint Joseph implemented neonatal death audit project to identify the risk factors associated and to advocate for improved services to reduce the deaths.

To facilitate access to primary health care services (PHC), UNHCR subsidized consultation fees for acute illness, reproductive health, non-communicable diseases including mental health services and diagnostic tests. Essential medication for acute and chronic diseases was channelled through the national supply system. In 2022, a high number of patients both from refugee and Lebanese community were approaching PHC facilities seeking health care. Access to PHC was ensured by covering a total of 102,000 consultations (58,000 patients). Similarly, a higher demand for mental health (MH) services was observed in 2022 which was addressed by covering a total of 41,000 (10,000 patients with MH conditions) by UNHCR.

Regarding referral health care, access was ensured by providing 65,000 services (58,000 patients) through third-party administrator using a network of 30 public and private hospitals. Of which 35,000 referrals were (53.4%) for obstetric care and the rest are for other life-saving medical conditions. An average of 5,000 referrals were covered per month. The C-section rate was around 31.7%. 48,000 (74.1%) of admissions were for women, 17,000 (25.9%) for men and 15,000 (23.3%) for children under 5 years.

In response to COVID-19 pandemic and to cholera outbreak, UNHCR with partners implemented the national vaccination program covering all nationalities at targeted geographical areas across the country, in coordination with MoPH. At the end of 2022, a total of 651,044 doses of oral cholera vaccine (OCV) and 65,280 COVID-19 were administered. In addition to funding and implementing the national OCV campaign, UNHCR regularly participated in national cholera taskforce meetings and contributed to national cholera response with surveillance, case management, establishing cholera treatment centres, community engagement, improvement of hygiene measures that helped contain the outbreak.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Increased demand for health services observed in 2022 against the socio-economic crisis that severely strained the Lebanese health system. Rapid depreciation of local currency forced several health facilities to discontinue their services. This put additional stress on UNHCR and partners to facilitate access.

Although the total numbers of primary and referral health services provided were higher compared to the previous year, the actual percentages of those who received care against those who needed care did not reach the targeted percentage.

High level of hesitancy was observed for which the target for COVID-19 vaccination was not met, despite the community mobilization activities to address the rumours. Hesitancy to Oral Cholera Vaccination was reported more by Lebanese.

Since Lebanon experienced its first cholera outbreak in 30 years, challenges faced at the beginning of the outbreak in managing cases since health facilities were not ready and health staff were not trained.

## 11. Outcome Area: Education

**Gaps in crucial years in education are bridged, resulting in improved human capital and transferable skills.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
11.2 Proportion of PoC enrolled in the national education system. [GCR 2.2.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40.73%	50.29%	40.73%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Preliminary data indicates that there was an increase in refugee enrolment in the 2022-23 School Year. UNHCR contributed through large scale community mobilization campaigns. Education Community Liaisons (ECLs) covered 97% of second shift schools. They helped children to enrol, mitigated bullying and facilitated parents' communication with school administrations. Over three-fourths of surveyed second shift students said that ECLs had a positive impact on the school environment and around half reported decreased levels of violence in schools. ECLs also referred around 3,500 children receiving UNICEF's cash for education who were not attending school for follow-up, supporting the reduction in absenteeism. Community-based education programs supported children at risk of drop-out to remain in school and build social skills. 4500 refugee students participated in homework support and 2000 children in targeted retention support, including exam preparation. Pre- and post-tests showed improvements for more than 50% of children. Around 2600 out-of-school children and youth were supported through Basic Literacy and Numeracy Programs, with high levels of satisfaction reported by children and parents. With Sector partners, UNHCR supported the Ministry of Education (MoE) to implement a summer school project to mitigate learning losses in a fun, safe and inclusive learning environment. Over 98,000 students (27% Syrian) participated in 455 schools. UNHCR implemented recreational activities, including sports and art, reaching around 45,000 children (36% Syrian) in 185 schools. UNHCR provided 18 vocational courses to 310 out-of-learning refugee, vulnerable Lebanese and stateless youth, including in electricity, care for older persons and, as of 2022, the installation of solar panels. Certificates are provided by the National Centre for Vocational Training, Ministry of Labour, and Ministry of Energy. The courses included work placements, for example, with an industry expert, Liban Cables. Six months after graduation, 78% had found work, while 10% continued further education. UNHCR continued efforts to reach 15% of refugees accessing tertiary education by 2030. The DAFI scholarship program supported 112 students (69% female), including with cash. In September 2022, 28 students graduated. Due to challenges in the public university related to the socio-economic crisis, UNHCR facilitated DAFI students to also study at the private Lebanese International University. First-year scholars were provided with laptops. Additionally, 26 refugee students departed for scholarships in Japan, Canada and France. In collaboration with MoE, the Universities Association of Lebanon and UNESCO, UNHCR organized a workshop on Instructional Design for e-Learning to build the capacities of 50 faculty members from different Higher Education Institutions in Lebanon. The workshop contributed to initiating discussion on a legal framework on Digital Learning Pedagogy.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Increasing poverty and the high cost of transportation are putting increasing pressure on refugee families affecting refugee children's and youth's ability to access education at all levels. The 2022 VASyr and protection monitoring confirm that costs associated with education are the most predominant barriers to education.

Due to shortfalls in domestic and international funding, public education institutions face significant gaps in their ability to operate and provide quality education. The devaluation of the currency had a significant impact on salaries of teaching and non-teaching staff at primary, secondary and tertiary level who were on strike for a prolonged time in 2022.

Many higher education institutions have document requirements affecting the ability of students to enrol, as according to VASyr 2022 only 17% of individuals above 15 hold a residency permit.

## 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.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	8,172	8,971	9,656
15.2 Average processing time from resettlement submission to departure under normal priority.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	395.00	360.00	571.00

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR submitted 9,656 persons for resettlement to 13 different resettlement countries in 2022, exceeding the target by 685 persons. The overall acceptance rate was 93.6%. The protection needs of Syrian and refugees of other nationalities were mitigated and/or addressed by resettlement departures. An emergency solution in the form of resettlement was achieved for 150 cases during the year (74% of submissions made on emergency priority); this includes refugees at imminent risk of refoulement, prolonged immigration detention, and suffering from life-threatening medical conditions. While this fell short of the baseline 89%, the actual number of acceptances on emergency basis doubled against the forecast number of emergency submissions, due to an increase in cases with acute urgent protection needs. Women and girls at risk of gender-based violence and children at risk of child abuse and/or exploitation comprised other target populations which benefited from resettlement during the year. UNHCR's robust identification and case processing mechanisms facilitated timely decision-making by resettlement countries and demonstrated the capacity of the Lebanon operation to deliver quality results within tight deadlines.

### Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Resettlement acceptances and timely departures were hindered by the reduced reception capacity of many countries as a direct result of the Ukraine crisis. Resettlement countries showed greater reluctance to accept cases with high needs or medical needs, and struggled to locate suitable housing for accepted refugees, leading to departure delays for refugees. Major resettlement countries continued to face challenges in clearing their processing backlogs caused by COVID-19 and other program interruptions, significantly impacting processing times for refugees in Lebanon. Processing of emergency detention cases was not possible from January until October 2022 due to lack of access to the General security service detention facility. Disruptions to the daily functioning of various ministries and other public entities involved in legal procedures like custody determinations, issuance of documents related to births, deaths, marriages, etc. resulted in delays to case processing and departures.

## 2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

The operation empowers refugee women, men, girls and boys of diverse backgrounds with the skills, knowledge and capacities to meaningfully engage in decisions that affect their lives. Key interventions in this regard include the following:

Age and gender disaggregation of all information within UNHCR and partners

1 in 30 persons (over 50% female) was engaged in their own protection across, given the robust community engagement structures.

341 community groups with 2,000 persons were mobilized

548 OVs (60% women, 22 with disabilities) reached 636,000 persons (57% females) with information, referred 35,000 persons to specialized services (48% females) and submitted 16,000 counts of community concerns to inform UNHCR programmes

200,000 instances of participation at community centres, of whom 70% were female, and greater inclusion of stateless persons, LGBTIQ+ persons, older persons and persons with disabilities through community groups, targeted outreach, mobile activities and referrals. Center staff were also trained on the legal and social situation of stateless persons to promote their inclusion.

UNHCR held a PA with 614 refugees and Lebanese (52% female, 17% PWDs) on safety and security, access to reproductive health services (including sanitary material), child protection and education, as well as complaints, feedback, and communication. PA was also held with persons in detention and their families (68% women and children). The aim of the PA is to inform planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities.

43 OVs provided 988 refugees (76% women) with community-based psychosocial support given the rise in mental health needs and over-stretched services, as a pilot

UNHCR set up a task team to strengthen AAP mechanisms, especially feedback and complaints

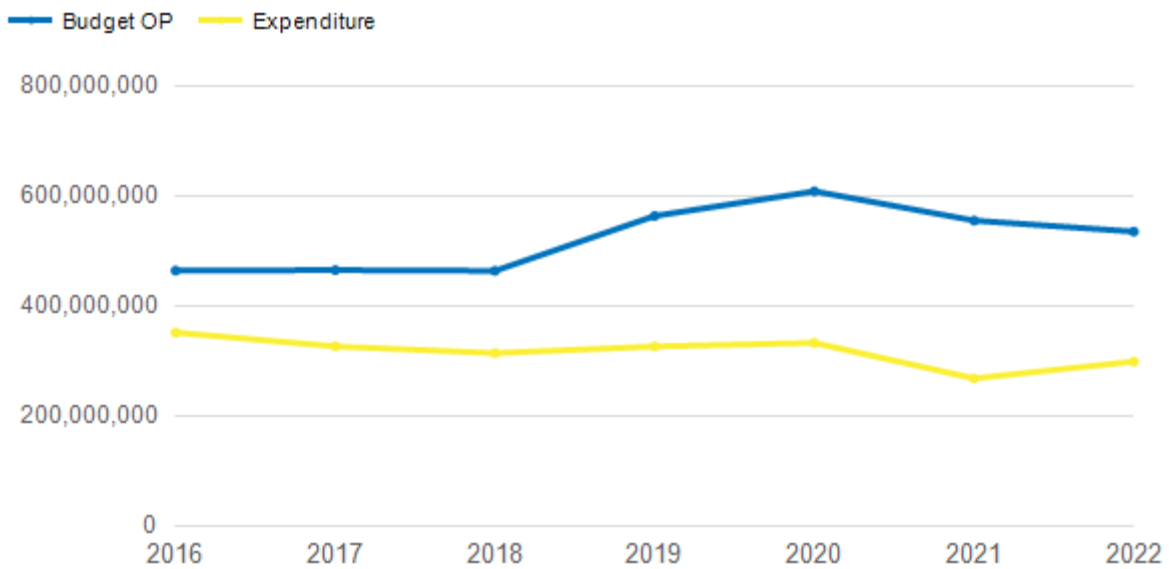
## Section 3: Resources

### 3.1 Financial Data

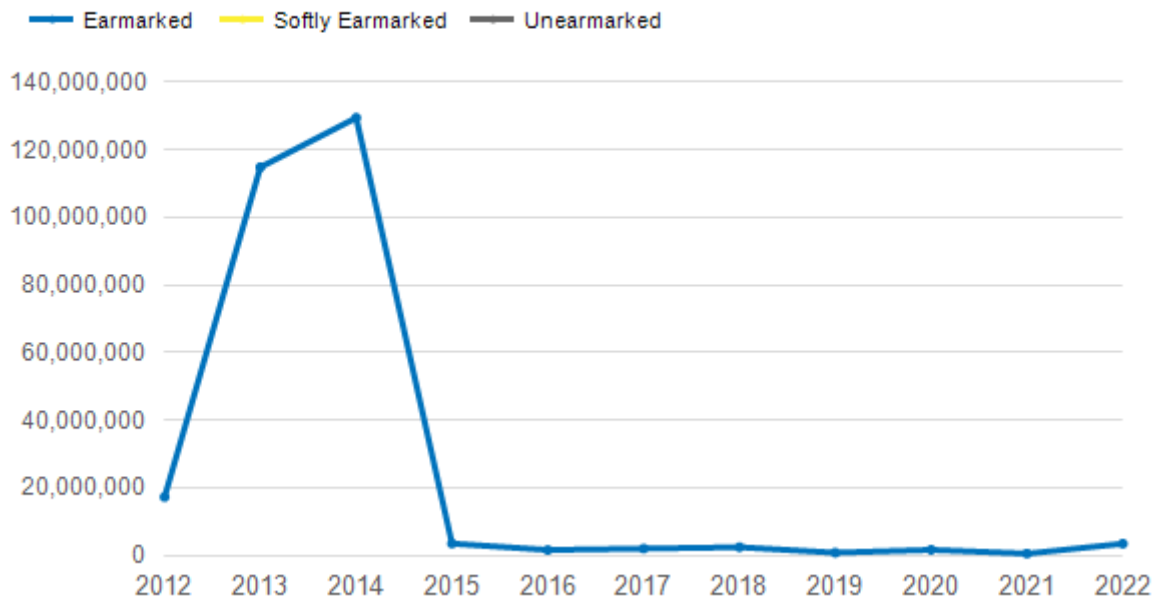
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	37,424,046	40,229,846	107.50%	40,157,131	99.82%
IA2: Respond	450,158,531	226,541,722	50.32%	217,662,708	96.08%
IA3: Empower	44,495,898	38,011,029	85.43%	38,011,029	100.00%
IA4: Solve	2,247,660	2,486,656	110.63%	2,486,656	100.00%
All Impact Areas		170,394	0.00%		0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>534,326,135</b>	<b>307,439,647</b>	<b>57.54%</b>	<b>298,317,525</b>	<b>97.03%</b>

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	27,865,903	30,687,530	110.13%	30,687,530	100.00%
OA2: Status	3,155,109	3,207,392	101.66%	3,207,392	100.00%
OA4: GBV	5,255,403	4,736,158	90.12%	4,736,158	100.00%
OA5: Children	5,066,309	4,670,738	92.19%	4,670,738	100.00%
OA6: Justice		631,157	0.00%		0.00%
OA7: Community	25,873,746	20,815,072	80.45%	20,815,072	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	326,768,354	147,517,337	45.14%	139,196,765	94.36%
OA9: Housing	27,022,173	14,330,927	53.03%	14,330,927	100.00%
OA10: Health	82,050,270	52,603,976	64.11%	52,603,976	100.00%
OA11: Education	8,300,440	7,789,077	93.84%	7,789,077	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	2,247,660	2,646,930	117.76%	2,486,656	93.94%
EA18: Support	14,317,734	11,458,275	80.03%	11,458,275	100.00%
EA20: External	6,403,035	6,334,959	98.94%	6,334,959	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		10,119	0.00%		0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>534,326,135</b>	<b>307,439,647</b>	<b>57.54%</b>	<b>298,317,525</b>	<b>97.03%</b>

### Budget and Expenditure Trend



### Contributions Trend by Type



## 3.2. Resources Overview

With the Syria crisis in its second decade and the growing needs of vulnerable refugee and Lebanese communities due to the country’s deepening socio-economic crisis, around half (57.5%) of UNHCR Lebanon’s comprehensive financial requirements (USD 534.3 million) were met in 2022.

The operation received only three operating level increases in 2022, which is the lowest as compared to the previous years. Prioritisation was guided by the socio-economic situation in the country and increasing vulnerabilities of population as well as emergencies (cholera outbreak). Due to cholera outbreak emergency, funds were diverted from the office solarization project, which was postponed until 2023. Funds accumulated through the use of preferential exchange rates in UNHCR cash programs, allowed to support more families and ensure almost 100% coverage of the population with cash assistance.

As the Syrian crisis further protracts, the level of funding is predicted to decrease due to multiple emerging and ongoing refugee crises globally resulting in increased challenges to maintain the current funding levels going forward.





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