



UNHCR Lebanon 2017 Operational Update

UNHCR's overarching protection and solutions goal in Lebanon is to preserve a dignified life for refugees while working towards ensuring an end to their displacement facilitate their realization of durable solutions outside the country.

We strive to achieve this through an integrated multi-sectoral approach, and in close coordination and cooperation with the Government of Lebanon, humanitarian and development partners and other key stakeholders. UNHCR specifically engages in advocacy and a number of mutually reinforcing activities ranging from community outreach, documentation and legal counselling, to multi-purpose cash assistance, health, education and shelter assistance, to ensure that refugees can enjoy their basic rights and dignity while in exile in Lebanon. The objectives of UNHCR's refugee protection and solutions work in Lebanon are (i) To preserve access to protection, (ii) Ensure dignity in exile, (iii) Secure continued hospitality, and (iv) Realize solutions.

At the end of 2017, just over 1 million refugees from, amongst others, Syria, Iraq and Sudan were registered with UNHCR in Lebanon. With your support, UNHCR worked to ensure they had access to protection, shelter, education, food, clean water, and vital health services.

None of this would have been possible without the support of our generous donors. For this, we thank you.



Thank you to major donors of unrestricted and regional funds to UNHCR in 2017

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2017 key figures at a glance

1,018,057 refugees and asylum-seekers registered with UNHCR Lebanon, including 997,552 Syrians

22,000 women, men, girls and boys at risk, as well as survivors, of sexual and gender-based violence had access to safe spaces

3,300 children experiencing violence, neglect or engaged in child labour assisted with case management and specialized services such as legal assistance, material assistance and mental health care

72% of second shift public schools supported with Education Community Liaisons to foster a safe and conducive learning environment

215,000 primary health care consultations supported to provide access to services including childhood vaccination, reproductive health care, care for non-communicable diseases, and mental health care

83,400 lifesaving and obstetric hospital admissions supported

40,500 people assisted with legal counselling and representation

190,000 on average of the most vulnerable refugees received multi-purpose cash assistance each month

7,000 newborns assisted with birth registration and documentation

13,200 refugees submitted for resettlement and complementary pathways to third countries

45,500 children supported to access primary and secondary education

350 students accessed tertiary education through the DAFI scholarship programme

US\$ 284 million in funding for UNHCR Lebanon, including US\$ 269 million for the Syria situation

Special thanks to **Australia, Canada, the European Union** and the **Netherlands** for providing timely funding to UNHCR Lebanon through multi-year contributions, as well as **Australia, Canada, Cyprus, Estonia, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Norway, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland** and the **United States**, as well as **private donors**, for providing flexible funding to allow UNHCR Lebanon to respond where and when needed most.

YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS IN ACTION IN 2017

Accessing protection

In March 2017, the General Directorate for General Security (GSO) published a decision by the Government of Lebanon to waive fees for **residency renewal** of most Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR. This was a significant development as 97 per cent of the refugees indicated that the prohibitive fee of USD 200 was the main obstacle to renewing their legal residence permits. To provide refugees with the UNHCR documentation required, UNHCR expanded its registration capacity and issued more than 153,000 refugee certificates and 191,000 housing attestations during the course of the year. At the same time, the GSO was supported to expand the capacity of its centres to process a higher number of residency applications. Two GSO centres have been equipped to implement efficient electronic and secure residency processing, and additional centres identified for upscaling in 2018.



The lack of legal residency has a profound impact on refugees, as it limits their freedom of movement and increases their risk of being arrested and detained. Refugees also face difficulties accessing basic services, as well as livelihood opportunities.

The lack of legal residency also makes refugees – especially women, children and female-headed households – particularly vulnerable to exploitation and other protection risks, for example by landlords or sponsors. Their access to law enforcement authorities to seek redress in case of exploitation or abuse is very limited.

© UNHCR/David Azia

UNHCR also registered more than 3,000 refugees and asylum-seekers from countries other than Syria in 2017, and finalized the refugee status determination of some 1,000 families.

To help people access their rights, UNHCR and partners provided **legal assistance** to refugees on topics such as residency, tenancy, family law, birth registration, child rights issues and prevention and response to sexual and gender based violence (SGBV). Following concerted advocacy, significant progress has been made to allow Syrians to **register the birth of their children born in Lebanon**. Having a birth certificate is essential to prevent statelessness and facilitate the acquisition of a Syrian ID and passport. It is also essential to prove a child's age, which is central to protect children from harm such as child labour, being arrested and treated as an adult in the justice system, forced conscription in the armed forces or groups, and child marriage.

In September 2017, the Personal Status Department in the Ministry of the Interior and Municipalities announced a simplification of birth and marriage registration procedures. Birth registration no longer requires valid legal residency of the parents. In addition, only one spouse will need valid legal residency or an entry card to register their marriage. As almost 75 per cent of Syrian refugee households, and 87 per cent of refugees of other nationalities do not have a valid legal residency, this is a very welcome development, which will enable a much higher number of children to obtain their birth registration, thereby reducing the risk of statelessness. In 2017, UNHCR has added 39,600 newborns to the files of their Syrian refugee parents registered with UNHCR, and 24,400 refugee families received tailored legal counselling on birth registration by UNHCR, its partners, and the Ministry of Social Affairs when parents approached UNHCR reception centres.

To **prevent and respond to SGBV**, capacity-building of national actors and improving the quality of case management services were core

components of UNHCR's programme in 2017. More than 180 case workers country-wide were capacitated to adopt a survivor-centered approach when working with men and boys survivors of SGBV, survivors of rape, incest and intimate partner violence, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or intersex (LGBTI) individuals, people affected by early marriage, and suicide survivors. Some 22,000 women, men, girls and boys at risk as well as survivors were provided access to safe shelters.

UNHCR helped refugees increase their own protection through a variety of **community-based protection** interventions which aimed to identify, prevent, and respond to protection issues.



Kadriya, 32, is one of more than 660 outreach volunteers (OVs) who help UNHCR provide up-to-date information on services available to their communities and raise awareness about a wide range of topics. Kadriya has been an OV since 2014, and is specialized in protection. She holds awareness and information sessions on topics such as child protection and SGBV. She also visits refugees in their homes, and helps to identify vulnerable refugees to refer them for assistance. Kadriya was already active in her community in Syria. After fleeing to Lebanon, she decided to take part in UNHCR's outreach volunteer programme because she saw many disheartened women and she wanted to help. "I have always believed strongly in the power of women," confirms Kadriya, "and I feel encouraged to see how these women support each other." © UNHCR / Raffaella Vicentini

At 33 **community development centres (CDCs)** across the country, UNHCR and partners offered a wide array of services to refugees and Lebanese, including trainings, learning activities, awareness sessions, and psychosocial support. In 2017, 150,000 refugees and Lebanese approached CDCs, out of whom 60 per cent were women, 30 per cent were children, 25 per cent were youth and 6 per cent were older persons. Centres also

tailored activities and services to include awareness sessions on birth registration, early marriage, gender equality, parenting skills and against SGBV. UNHCR also supported the Ministry of Social Affairs to provide information, referrals and activities at 62 of its **Social Development Centres**, and reached an agreement to help strengthen the Ministry's oversight of and accountability for the services provided to Lebanese and non-Lebanese clients of the SDCs.

Refugees with specific protection needs that can be addressed by time-bound cash assistance coupled with individual case management receive this through UNHCR's **protection cash assistance programme (PCAP)**. The funds help them relocate to safer environments, cover the cost of transportation to access vital services, or meet their daily needs while seeking more sustainable solutions. In 2017, more than 400 individuals experiencing SGBV-related incidents as well as 1,100 individuals with specific needs, such as elderly, people with disabilities, and people with physical protection needs received PCAP. This includes 349 single heads of households, 84 individuals with disabilities, 111 unaccompanied and separated children, 71 LGBTI individuals and 42 older people. Refugees facing urgent protection incidents can receive one-off emergency cash assistance to address or mitigate serious harm (e.g. after a fire incident or an eviction).



Rana, 10, attends English classes at Al-Marj CDC and wants to become a doctor when she grows up, so she can "help the poor and the sick...I love learning. And I love the way they treat me here," she says. © UNHCR/Dalia Khamissy

Capacities to ensure the **protection of children** were increased by training 500 government, UNHCR and partner staff and volunteers on safe case identification and referral, case management tools and techniques, as well as determination of the best interest of the child. This was

complemented by more than 3,000 case assessments, case management and supporting access to specialized services such as judicial protection, mental health and services for children with disabilities.

Living a dignified life in exile



Heba, a Syrian refugee from Idlib, lives in Tripoli with her children and receives multi-purpose cash assistance from UNHCR. "First, [I'll use the money] to provide heating for the children and then to cover my children's needs, such as clothing, seeing a doctor for my daughter. It will help a lot," she says. © UNHCR/Nadine Alfa

Almost eight years into the Syria crisis, the conditions of some one million refugees living in Lebanon is precarious. Recent vulnerability assessments found that 76 per cent of Syrian refugees and 63 per cent of refugee families of other nationalities live below the poverty line, on less than USD 3.84 per day. The most vulnerable refugee families receive **multi-purpose cash assistance** from UNHCR each month, which they can withdraw at any ATM across the country to help them meet daily costs for rent, medical care and other basic needs. This reduces their risk of having to resort to begging, debt or exploitation by others. On average, some 190,000 refugees (more than 32,000 families) were assisted each month during 2017.

Performance monitoring of cash assistance

UNHCR conducts outcome monitoring on a quarterly basis with families who have been receiving cash assistance for at least four months to monitor longer-term outcomes of the assistance. As an example, in September and October 2017, data from 409 families was collected through face-to-face interviews and compared to similar data from refugees who had not been receiving this assistance.

Monitoring of the programme show that families receiving cash assistance were found to be prioritizing their most basic needs, by spending the assistance primarily on food, rent and health care. The results also indicated that UNHCR's multi-purpose cash assistance may be aiding households to meet basic needs with less reliance on debt and coping strategies; a significantly lower proportion of families receiving multi-purpose cash reported debt as a main income source, compared to families who were not receiving assistance. Fewer families receiving cash assistance, compared to those who are not, are selling household assets (14% vs. 19%), reduce on non-food expenditure such as health or rent (68% vs.78%), or spend household savings (36% vs. 44%). Furthermore, refugees indicate a decrease in child labour, an increase in school retention, and a decrease in the need to resort to exploitative working conditions and employers.

As temperatures plummet during winter, more than 850,000 vulnerable refugees received UNHCR **seasonal cash assistance** through ATM cards. This helps refugees cover additional costs for fuel, clothing and medical expenses to cope with the freezing temperatures and avoid to sacrifice other critical expenses to stay warm. UNHCR also supported more than 30,000 vulnerable Lebanese with fuel vouchers and blankets. Furthermore, more than 120,600 refugees (24,100 families) living in informal settlements received weather-proofing shelter kits.

Despite an upwards trend in school enrolment, it is estimated that more than 50 per cent of school-aged refugee children are out of school. UNHCR promotes **enrolment and retention in formal education** by identifying and assisting children who are out of school; referring more than 33,700 children to Accelerated Learning Programmes; supporting students to stay in school; and engaging parents to sensitize them on the importance of education.

As an example, UNHCR has established homework support groups in Lebanon to help refugee students adapt to the Lebanese curriculum, keep up with schoolwork and encourage them to attend classes regularly. More than 300 homework support groups are active across the country in tents, shelters, community centres, living rooms and even outdoors. We are also working to engage and help caregivers. Twice a week, Fatima, 31, teaches Syrian refugee mothers and grandmothers how to read and write their native language. The literacy classes for women emerged from their desire to help their children better adapt to Lebanon. Enrolment is free and UNHCR provides books and other learning materials. “My five children are all in school from grades one to six,” says 44-year-old Ghalia proudly, “And I am in grade one, too.”



Lebanese volunteer Noor Ismail, 22, runs a homework club for Syrian students in Saida. Twice a week, she works with children aged 10-15, to help them with homework and talk through any problems they have in class. She cares strongly about her charges, “I consider them as my siblings and want them to thrive.” © UNHCR/Diego Ibarra Sánchez

UNHCR continued supporting access to **tertiary education** through the DAFI scholarship programme for 350 refugees in university. These students actively contribute to their community through facilitation of homework support groups,

peer to peer language support, volunteering with local organizations and provision of basic literacy classes for the refugee community. In 2017, 65 refugee youth graduated from universities. UNHCR also facilitated access to other scholarships in Lebanon or abroad for refugees. In relation to **vocational education and training**, UNHCR funded equipment for 20 vocational schools, and 1,997 students in vocational education received transportation support for the 2016-17 academic year, so they can attend courses such as electronics, nursing and business studies.

Refugees were supported to maintain good **health** and access essential preventive and curative health-care services. Refugees in Lebanon can access health services through hospitals, primary health care centres, and mobile health services. In 2017, UNHCR supported 215,000 primary health-care consultations in 2017, out of which almost 32 per cent for children under 4 years old, as well as 83,400 hospital admissions for life-saving and obstetric care.

Refugee families living in hazardous shelter situations, exposed to health and protection risks, and least able to change their living situation were prioritized to receive direct **shelter** support. More than 182,000 vulnerable refugees (33,300 families) were assisted by UNHCR in 2017 to improve their living conditions. Tailored assistance was provided to refugees living in informal settlements and substandard buildings. This included weatherproofing and insulation materials, upgrade of substandard housing units, fire prevention programs, and improvement of informal settlements.

UNHCR’s water, sanitation and hygiene interventions to improve and maintain sanitation infrastructure for both refugees and Lebanese in 2017 have led to improved sanitary conditions (including solid waste) for more than 216,000 individuals. Access to safe water has been provided to approximately 149,000 refugees, and 26,000 refugees have benefited from hygiene promotion activities, aimed at assisting them to adapt their hygiene and sanitation practices to conditions of displacement.

Realizing solutions to displacement

As part of its ultimate goal and responsibility to seek durable solutions to the situation of refugees, UNHCR seeks to ensure that protection activities implemented in Lebanon support refugees' ability to ultimately attain a solution to their refugee situation. For example, while longer-term stay or local integration is not an option available to refugees in Lebanon, under the policy of the Government, UNHCR still advocates for refugees' ability to develop their capacities and human capital during their time in exile, as this helps build transferable skills that will facilitate their reintegration in the country of origin, or integration in a third resettlement country.

UNHCR does not currently facilitate or promote refugee returns to Syria as conditions for voluntary, safe and dignified returns are not in place. Third-country resettlement is currently the only durable solution available. Syrian refugees identified for resettlement are amongst the most vulnerable and include survivors of violence and torture, LGBTI refugees at risk, women and children at risk, refugees with serious medical conditions that cannot be adequately met in Lebanon, and refugees with specific legal and/or physical protection needs. Resettlement enables them to receive the medical and psychological care they require, resume education for their children, find sustainable livelihood opportunities and, most critically, live without fear of violence, individual persecution and war. In light of diminishing resettlement places, UNHCR also seeks solutions for refugees through other pathways such as humanitarian admission, family reunification, labour mobility and education programmes. In 2017, UNHCR submitted more than 13,200 Syrian refugees for resettlement to 20 different countries; more than 12,000 Syrian refugees departed for resettlement.

Preventing and eradicating statelessness

While important administrative changes to help **prevent statelessness were adopted in 2017** to facilitate birth and marriage registration of Syrian nationals, these measures were not extended to refugees or foreigners of other nationalities. In addition, there are existing causes of statelessness

The resettlement needs for refugees from countries other than Syria remained high throughout 2017. Resettlement was used as the main protection tool to secure solutions for refugees in detention and to stop deportations. The solidarity shown by third countries through resettlement helps improve the protection environment of those who stay. UNHCR submitted 577 refugees from countries other than Syria for resettlement consideration in 2017; 522 refugees departed for resettlement during the year. Nevertheless, the vast majority of Syrian refugees in Lebanon express a desire to ultimately return to their home country and small-scale, self-organized returns by individual refugees and families are occurring. Some 11,000 Syrian refugees are known to have spontaneously returned to Syria from Lebanon in 2017.

UNHCR systematically carries out activities geared at preparing for the future facilitation of voluntary repatriation of refugees, in safety and dignity to Syria. While the conditions in Syria are not yet ripe for this, preparations need to start before, so that refugees can be assisted to return and reintegrate the day the necessary conditions and guarantees are in place. A key component of these preparations is to regularly seek the views and perspectives of the refugees on the factors that influence their decisions and intentions regarding future return. This, in turn, informs ongoing return preparedness activities and, importantly, negotiations and advocacy by UNHCR and the international community to put in place those conditions and thus ensure that returns will be a truly durable solution. UNHCR also monitors cross-border movements to the extent possible, with a view to ascertaining the voluntary and informed nature of decisions to return at this stage.

in Lebanon, such as gender discriminatory provisions in the nationality law and a complex legal framework on civil registration. Within the current legal framework, there is the possibility for certain profiles of stateless persons to claim their right to Lebanese nationality through the judiciary.

To help stateless persons to remedy their status provision of legal aid continued to be a priority for UNHCR. In 2017, UNHCR and two national partners assisted 220 stateless individuals with legal procedures to confirm or acquire nationality, resolving their statelessness and ensuring full access to their rights. This was complemented by ongoing support to cases of strategic litigation under the Nationality Law, which address the right to a nationality of different profiles of stateless individuals. The conclusion of these court cases will create jurisprudence that can positively affect similar cases and help clarifying the interpretation of key provisions of the legal framework on nationality to address one of the causes of statelessness in Lebanon.

Progress was also made in increasing the visibility and understanding of statelessness among key stakeholders. In July 2017, UNHCR and its partner

Supporting host communities

Since the onset of the Syrian conflict in 2011, Lebanese communities have been the first to respond to refugees' needs and provide them with assistance. The Government of Lebanon has also played an important role in providing refugees with basic services by allowing them access to the country's infrastructure, including for health, education, water, sanitation, electricity and others. As a result, the country's already weak public infrastructure was stretched and social tensions rose in areas with high concentrations of refugees. To help local communities host the large refugee population and ensure their continued access to the public services, UNHCR allocates a proportion of its humanitarian budget to supporting Lebanese institutions and projects that benefit local communities as well as refugees. Since 2011, UNHCR has invested USD 188 million in Lebanon's institutions and infrastructure through projects that bring needed services to Lebanese communities in order to mitigate the impact of the refugee influx.

In 2017, close to USD 37 million were allocated to [support institutions and local communities](#). This included the implementation of 50 community

Frontiers Rights convened a roundtable, under the patronage of the Lebanese Ministry of Human Rights, on addressing statelessness. For the first time, stakeholders from relevant administrations, the Parliament and the judiciary as well as the press, law practitioners and civil society came together to discuss short term measures to improve the current situation of stateless persons as well as long term solutions to address the causes of statelessness.

Capacity-building activities were also organized to support universities and government officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities. These exchanges helped UNHCR to strengthen its institutional relationship with key Ministries as well as to sensitize them on key concepts relating to the prevention and reduction of statelessness and the protection of stateless persons.

support projects, which cover a variety of activities and sectors, benefiting 70 locations country-wide. These projects help upgrade the public infrastructure to assist municipalities and local authorities deal with the increased demand on public services, as well as improve social cohesion between the refugee and host communities. Projects are selected based on their location, with priority given to areas with high poverty rates, high concentrations of refugees and/or high levels of tension between local and refugee communities.

Selected projects are coordinated with the relevant line ministries, involve the participation of the host community, and are consistent with local priority plans. Special attention is given to projects that have the potential to create job opportunities for the local population. For example, 51,000 vulnerable Lebanese and 35,000 Syrian refugees benefited from solid waste management projects, including support to 18 municipalities with sorting facilities, machinery and bins. Flooding in 11 villages was also mitigated through the construction of 4900m of storm water channels, benefitting 85,000 Lebanese and 18,000 refugees. These activities were crucial to maintain a peaceful coexistence between communities by addressing a critical need while generating livelihood opportunities in infrastructure and sanitation.

Local community comes together after deadly fire sweeps through Bekaa settlement

This article is an adapted version of a UNHCR news story

15 December 2017



Brothers Abdullah and Mahmoud.

“The fire happened so quickly, it couldn’t be stopped ... I tried to help put it out but we couldn’t. There was nothing we could do,” said Abdullah, whose son Yaccoub, aged four, and daughter Hala, two, died in the fire. His brother Mahmoud’s two sons, Mohamad, five, and Abdullah, three, were also killed. His wife Maysa was at a local market when the fire broke out, but by the time she ran back to the settlement, it was too late to save them.

In the aftermath of the fire, the community’s Lebanese neighbours offered shelter and comfort to those who had lost everything. “I don’t look at people as Syrians or as Lebanese anymore – we are neighbours. People sometimes say the Syrians are a burden – but I don’t think so, they are my friends, and my neighbours,” said Iman, a Lebanese living in a nearby apartment block.

Ghazze’s Mayor Mohammed Al Majzoub opened the municipal hall to the refugees. UNHCR and its partner Medair are working with the municipality and authorities. Following a plan approved by the municipality and the landlord that increases spaces between tents to help reduce the risk of a similar disaster in future, they will soon start to rebuild. UNHCR is also collaborating closely with Lebanon’s civil defense authorities on a joint awareness campaign on fire prevention as well as training for refugees, local residents and firefighters.

Eight young Syrian children died when fire tore through an informal refugee settlement of densely packed wood and plastic tents in Lebanon’s Bekaa Valley in a tragedy highlighting the precariousness of their lives in exile. The blaze broke out on 7 December in Ghazze, a village about 40 kilometres east of Beirut. Fanned by strong winds, it swept through the settlement in minutes. All the victims were from the same extended family.

Leadership, coordination and partnership

UNHCR actively supports the Government in **coordinating** the overall response, through the planning and implementation of the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP), including for the 2018 update of the LCRP. UNHCR also co-leads a number of sectors, namely, Protection, Basic Assistance, Health, and Shelter, and provides support to other sectors including WASH, Education, and Social Stability. The coordination structures served as important vehicles for joint planning, gap analysis, and dissemination of information, ensuring that partners were kept abreast of key developments and policies with respect to issues such as legal residency, civil documentation, and early warning mechanisms.

Data to guide programming is essential in a well-coordinated response, and UNHCR maintained the **ActivityInfo** database and a number of innovative tools and maps. The UNHCR-led information management team analyzed data for sector dashboards that illustrated progress, achievements and gaps of the respective sectors. UNHCR also supports financial tracking of the

funding situation of each sector, to help determine gaps and inform fundraising efforts.

In order to enhance **impact monitoring** within the framework of the LCRP 2017-2020, an inter-sectoral monitoring and evaluation framework has been established. This process was launched in June 2017 at the inter-sector level co-led by UNHCR and UNDP, and the current impact indicators and sectoral log frames are being revised in order to improve and better capture the impact of the response.

UNHCR carried out the 2017 **Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees** (VASyR), in coordination with WFP and UNICEF, as well as the **Vulnerability Assessment of Refugees of Other Nationalities** (VARON) to provide extensive data and analysis on the situation of refugees that identifies progress on priority areas such as vulnerabilities, legal residency, and birth registration. These assessments also identifies gaps and informs the 2018 planning. A revision of the 251 most vulnerable cadaster map began in 2017 to ensure the most vulnerable areas are being targeted with assistance.

2017 summary of interventions

Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers

Protection	Reached Jan-Dec	Target (prioritized)	Target (if fully funded)
Legal assistance and counselling provided	38,248	38,000	39,000
Persons submitted for humanitarian admission and resettlement	13,253	12,000	15,000
Detention visits conducted	579	580	600
Persons assisted through SGBV psychosocial support	2,247	2,354	3,840
SGBV actors trained	930	930	950
Individuals participating in community centre activities	149,796		240,000
Outreach Volunteers mobilized	663		1,000
Individuals receiving protection cash assistance	3,685	3,500	5,000
Children registered and issued documentation under regular birth registration procedure	6,961	6,900	8,000
Basic Assistance			
Average number of households assisted with monthly multipurpose cash grants	30,611	31,115	82,500
Households receiving seasonal support (winter 2017-18)	156,725	178,000	178,000
Education			
Children supported to enroll in primary education (first and second shift) in 2016/17 school year through co-financing support to MEHE	41,669	40,000	50,000
Sensitization and community mobilization campaigns conducted to promote school enrollment	9,834	10,000	15,000
Health			
Individuals receiving primary health care (including reproductive and mental health)	217,015	68,000	300,000
Individuals benefitting from life-saving and obstetric referral health care	82,906	80,000	100,000
Shelter			
Shelter maintenance tool kits and materials provided	33,385	33,385	42,000
Households benefitting from shelter upgrades in exchange for an occupancy agreement in rehabilitated buildings	3,850	3,890	14,550
Water, sanitation and hygiene			
Water system constructed, expanded and/or upgraded	149,067	179,749	350,000
Hygiene promotion campaigns, hygiene items	26,604	44,265	93,237
Individuals served by water system	149,067	150,000	350,000

Institutional and community support	2017 Planned Budget (USD)
Institutional support (rehabilitation of infrastructure, staffing and training, equipment, supplies, medications and vaccines)	22 million
Community-based projects (health, education, livelihoods, WASH, roads and communities facilities)	14.5 million
Total invested	36.5 million

Refugees and asylum seekers (other nationalities)

Protection	Reached Jan-Dec	Target (prioritized)	Target (if fully funded)
Legal assistance provided	1,751	1,800	2,000
Persons of concern assisted in detention	121	155	300
Detention visits conducted	1,154	1,160	1,170
Persons submitted for humanitarian admission and resettlement	557	1,200	1,300
Persons departed through resettlement	522	520	530
Children registered and issued documentation under regular birth registration procedure	121	120	300
Persons assisted through SGBV psychosocial support	104	105	110

Basic Assistance

Average number of households assisted with monthly multipurpose cash grants	2,112	2,000	4,000
Households receiving seasonal support (winter 2017/2018)	2,879	2,759	3,345

Education

Students enrolled in upper secondary education	12	12	12
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Health

Individuals benefitting from life-saving and obstetric referral health care	516	515	515
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Stateless

Protection	Reached Jan-Dec	Target (prioritized)	Target (if fully funded)
Legal assistance provided	540	540	560
Events, workshops and seminars organized	6	6	8
Studies, assessments and analyses produced	1	1	2