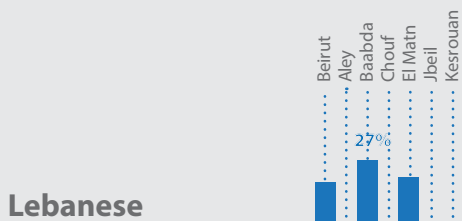
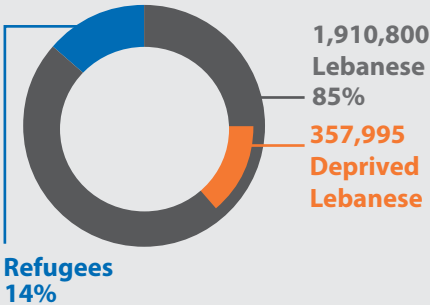


POPULATION OVERVIEW

2,222,344

People living in Beirut and Mount Lebanon Governorate



Registered Syrian Refugees

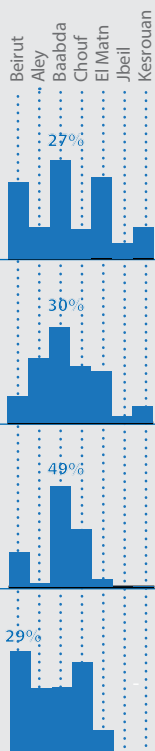
254,993

Palestine Refugees

54,119

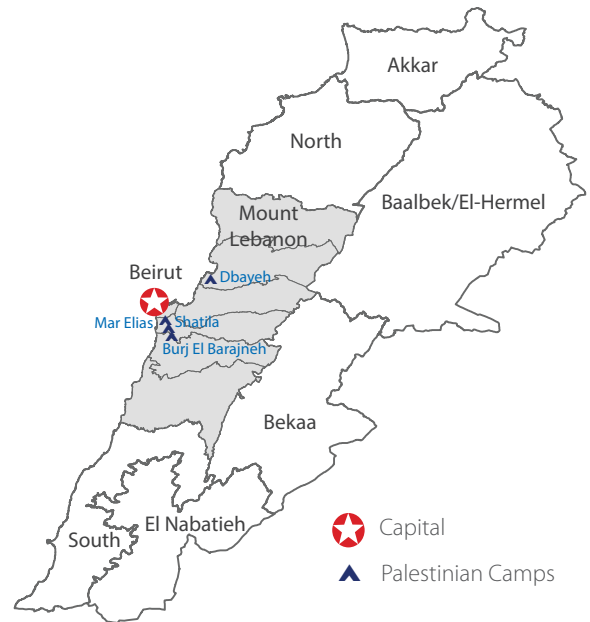
Lebanese returnees

2,432



GENERAL OVERVIEW

The Governorates of Beirut and Mount Lebanon together comprise around half of the Lebanese population – almost 2 million Lebanese, in addition to 309,112 Syrian and Palestinian refugees. The Governorates are largely urban and peri-urban, although Mount Lebanon also contains some rural and remote areas. Beirut is the administrative and economic capital of the country, hosting central Government institutions including the Parliament, Line Ministries, the highest courts, the central General Security Office (GSO), and the Directorate General of the Internal Security Forces (ISF); the Presidential Palace, Army Headquarters, and Ministry of Defense are located in nearby Baabda, Mount Lebanon. The Governorates together cover an area of 2,031 km². Beirut is its own district, while Mount Lebanon is composed of six districts: Jbeil, Keswane, el Meten, Baabda, Aley, and Chouf.



Together the Governorates also host 254,993 (as of 31 July 2018) registered Syrian refugees, with the vast majority in Mount Lebanon (235,480), which encompasses Beirut's southern suburbs¹. Poverty rates in Beirut and Mount Lebanon are lower than in the rest of the country, across cohorts. However, the total number of poor is high; the two Governorates host nearly 29% of the total deprived Lebanese population², along with 22% of the poorest Palestine refugees in Lebanon³, and 14% of the poorest Palestine refugees from Syria. Beirut and Mount Lebanon also host the majority of refugees (17,401 refugees as of 31/07/2018) from countries other than Syria.

The security situation in Beirut and Mount Lebanon is relatively stable. However, it remains subject to rapid change, including targeted attacks, civil unrest and intercommunal tensions. Some towns and municipalities have also imposed curfews on Syrian refugees, among other unlawful practices, such as confiscation of IDs and unlawful taxes. Protests occasionally take place around central Government institutions in Beirut, though these have generally been peaceful and small-scale.

HUMANITARIAN & STABILIZATION SITUATION

Beirut and Mount Lebanon together host around 504,000 people under the poverty line. The two Governorates have a high proportion of young Syrians (aged 25-34) and of single-member households.

In Mount Lebanon, 25% of refugee households did not receive the required health care, in comparison with 11% at the national level⁴. This could be explained by the fact that in the governorates of Beirut and Mount Lebanon, there are fewer supported Primary Health Care centers (where subsidized care is available) relative to population size than in other regions⁴. Regarding children currently attending primary or secondary school, 77% of refugee children aged 6 to 14 are reported attending primary school in Beirut and 71% in Mount Lebanon, however attendance rate drops to 35% in Beirut and 21% in Mount Lebanon for the attendance of children aged 15 to 17⁴.

In contrast with more rural Governorates, most people in Beirut and Mount Lebanon live in residential buildings, where they are less visible than those living in

	BEIRUT	MOUNT LEBANON	Total National
Informal Tented Settlements (ITS)			
	n/a	483 Tents	46,429
	n/a	2,494 Syrian Refugees	262,376
Public Schools	17 out of 61	94 out of 282	1279
Primary Health Centers	1 out of 15	11 out of 56	220
Social Development Centers (SDCs)	3 out of 4	15 out of 62	233
Union of Municipalities/Municipalities	1	17/358	76/1078

¹ UNHCR Syrian Registration (based on figures last updated 30 April 2018)

³ AUB/UNRWA, Survey on the Socioeconomic Status of Palestine Refugees in Lebanon 2015 (2016), same rate applied for the whole country

² UNDP, Poverty, Growth and Income Distribution in Lebanon (2008)

⁴ VASyR 2017

informal settlements⁵. 96% of Syrian refugees in Beirut and 94% in Mount Lebanon live in residential buildings. Nevertheless, 43% of households in Beirut live in overcrowded shelters, for 29% in Mount Lebanon⁶. The population density and scattered populations in the two Governorates present unique challenges, including difficulty collecting data, identifying those in need, and providing assistance and services. Elderly persons and those with disabilities are particularly difficult to identify in urban settings, where they often remain isolated.

Social tensions are also prevalent across this region, with competition over lower skilled work named by a significant 72% of Lebanese and Syrians in Mount Lebanon to be a driver of tensions in their community. This figure is much lower, 23%, in Beirut, where generally tensions are much lower than in other parts of the country. Fostering positive interactions is thus a central component to the response.

Major protection concerns for refugees in Beirut and Mount Lebanon include lack of legal residency, fear of detention, restrictions on movement, insecurity of tenure (including risk of eviction) and general safety concerns. Some refugees reported facing exploitation by employers, landlords, and sponsors; others face physical and emotional abuse; endemic child labour and begging are also a concern in Beirut.

RESPONSE

Several initiatives have been taken to address the response difficulties inherent to the largely urban context of Beirut and Mount Lebanon. 18 Community Development Centers (CDCs) in the Governorates (of which 8 are funded by UNHCR) are vital to reaching persons in need where they live, as are 71 Primary Health Centers (PHCs), 12 of which are supported by UNHCR.

UN-HABITAT is also leading an initiative to produce inter-sectoral neighborhood and city profiles of vulnerable urban areas, defining their capacities and stresses. These profiles will highlight unmet needs and help partners develop strategies for urban-specific responses, particularly relevant to Beirut and Mount Lebanon.

Social stability partners are involved in supporting municipalities to deliver services and build basic infrastructure to better respond to the increased pressures on services and utilities. Services at the municipal level such as solid waste management and the municipal police are supported to improve their efficacy and responsiveness to peoples' needs.

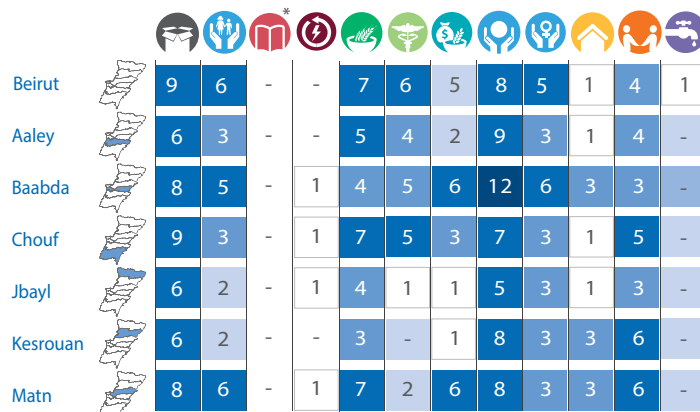
Protection partners are involved in legal counselling and assistance, SGBV and child protection projects, outreach through Outreach Volunteers, and capacity training for security enforcement, including Municipal Police. Birth registration is one area of emphasis, both assistance with processing and awareness on the importance of registration for refugees. UNHCR and NGOs also monitor detention facilities, including prisons, police stations, and a GSO detention center in Beirut.

Within the **education** sector, partners conducted advocacy, outreach (including through specialized OVs), and referral to reach out-of-school children and overcome reluctance from parents.

Basic assistance partners continue to provide cash assistance in Beirut and Mount Lebanon, including much-needed winter support, and support to non-Syrian refugees, who are covered through UNHCR's Beirut and Mount Lebanon office.

Many families in Beirut and Mount Lebanon also benefited from **shelter** materials, weatherproofing kits, insulation, and repair and rehabilitation of their dwellings, though a gap remains in the shelter response.

Access to primary **healthcare** in both Governorates is problematic, with around 23%⁶ of Syrian refugees in Beirut and 25% in Mount Lebanon reported access issues. Secondary care and hospitalization remain more limited: 26%⁶ reported access problems in Beirut and 42% in Mount Lebanon.



Source: ActivityInfo as of 11/06/2018
* Data not available

76 Humanitarian actors operating in the area

ACTED, ABAAD, Al Majmouaa, ALLC, AMEL, Ana Aqra, ANERA, ARCPA, AVSI, Basmeah & Zeitoooneh, Bluemission, CARE, Caritas Lebanon, CCP JAPAN, DAF, Dar El Fatwa, Default, Dorcas, DOT, DPNA, DRC, FAO, GAME, HabitatForHumanity, HDA, HelpAge, Hilfswerk Austria International, Himaya, HOOPS, ILO, IMC, Intersos, IOCC, IR, IR Lebanon, IRAP, IRC, KAFA, Lebanese Red Cross, Lebanon Support, LSESD, Makassed, Makhzoumi Foundation, MAP, MCC, MDM, MoSA, Mouvement Social, Muslim Aid, Nawayya network, NRC, PCPM, PU-AMI, Red Oak, RESTART Lebanon, RI, Right to Play, SB Overseas, SCI, SFCG, SIDC, SIF, TAAWON, TdH-It, TdH-Italy, TDH-Lausanne, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, URDA, WCH, WFP, WRF, WVI, YFORD.

Key contacts

BEIRUT:

Inter Agency Coordination: Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA): Fedaa Al Fakh, En.fedaaalfakh@hotmail.com, **UNHCR** Laura Almirall, almirall@unhcr.org, and **UNDP** Abdallah Muhieddine, abdallah.muhieddine@undp.org

Beirut Governor: Mr. Ziad Chebib

MOUNT LEBANON:

Inter Agency Coordination: Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA): Haytham Sayyad, hytham-sayyad@hotmail.com, **UNHCR** Laura Almirall, almirall@unhcr.org, and **UNDP** Abdallah Muhieddine, abdallah.muhieddine@undp.org

Mount Lebanon Governor: Judge Mohammad Makkawi

⁵LRCR 2017-2020
⁶VASyR 2017

Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Data Source: Lebanese Population - Central Administration of Statistics (CAS) year 2002 dataset, **Poverty data:** CAS, UNDP and MoSA Living Conditions and Household Budget Survey 2004-5, **Syrian Refugee Population** - UNHCR as of 30/4/2018, **Humanitarian Intervention Data** - Activity Info as of 11/06/2018, **Palestinian Refugee Population** - UNRWA, Lebanese Returnees data IOM

Other: ILO, A Study of the Working and Living Conditions of MDWs in Lebanon: "Intertwined: the Workers' Side" (2016); LRCR 2017-2020 population data; OCHA Vulnerability Assessment dataset; UNDP, Poverty, Growth and Income Distribution in Lebanon (2008); UNHCR 2016 MLB Participatory Assessment; VASyR 2017