Sanctuary in the City: Beirut

Presentations of Workshops

With the support of:

Cities Alliance
Cities Without Slums

Housing & Land Rights Network
Habitat International Coalition

UCLG Committee on Social Inclusion, Participatory Democracy and Human Rights
• Refugee crisis framework
• Lebanese context
• Role of Local Government & Local Authorities
• Role of Host Community in the Protection System
Protection Against What?

Human Rights Violations

Commission

Omission
Lebanon Crisis Response Plan for Syrian Refugee/Displacement

Partners involved in the LCRP
5.9 million
Estimated population currently living in Lebanon

3.3 million
Estimated people in need

2.9 million
Targeted for service delivery, economic recovery and community services

2.2 million
Targeted for protection and direct assistance

Key categories of vulnerable population:

1.5 million
Vulnerable Lebanese

1.5 million
Syrian de facto Refugees

313,000
Palestine Refugees

1 in 4 is displaced

US$ 7.5 billion
in economic losses due to the crisis
(based on 2013 WB/UN estimates)

US$ 2.14 billion
Funding required for the LCRP
The War in Syria: Humanitarian Crisis

5,000,000+ Refugees

Source: UNHCR / 29 August 2014

Turkey: 2,764,000

Lebanon: 1,175,504

Iraq: 215,369

Jordan: 613,252

Egypt: 139,090

North Africa: 23,367

29,000

115,000

655,000
The host country has the responsibility to provide protection for the refugees. The State parties (139) to the Refugee Convention (1951) are obliged to implement its articles. The UNHCR grants the refugees who have well-founded fear of persecution, the right to refuge without forcing them into involuntary return to countries where their lives are threatened, and provide aid to refugees to start their life again through return to their country voluntary, or resettlement in the country of refuge or another country.
Can the countries not party in the Refugee Convention of 1951 refuse entry to refugees seeking asylum?

All countries, including those that have not signed or ratified the 1951 Convention are obliged to uphold the basic standard of protection under international law, for example to abide by the principle of non-refoulement of refugees by forcing them to return to a country in which they are liable to be subjected to persecution.
Right of Return

- UNGA No. 194
- Security Council Resolution No. 237
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights Art. 13
- International Covenant of Civil & Political Rights
- Fourth Geneva Convention Art. 49
- Advisory Opinion of International Court of Justice on Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the occupied Palestinian territory
- Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court Art. 2/7
- GA resolution A/RES/60/147
The Lebanese Government

- January 2015: Closing the Borders, impose visa process that include 11 types of entry visa for Syrian refugees
- The entry visa criterion No. 8 related to “humanitarian cases”
- Foster care System for Syrian Workers
- Provide medical service for births, but without registration or certification.
Human suffering in Lebanon

- Harsh winter and storms.
- Serious diseases: meningitis, smallpox epidemics
- Assaults, suppression, sexual abuse, underage marriage
- Inadequate food aid
- Child labor
- Forced evictions from houses or areas
- Arbitrary detention and security raids
- Children without birth certificates
- Debt
- Lack of access to justice.
The Situation in Lebanon
“File Lawsuits against Syrians in Lebanon”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Plaintiffs</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>91.4%</td>
<td>738</td>
<td>Prosecutor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Individual Complain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Entities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>807</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td># of Cases</td>
<td>Type of Charge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.6%</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>Residency violations: illegal residency/Entry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.6%</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>Fraud: forged documents/ counterfeiting money/fraud/trade in stolen goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.2%</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>Robbery: robbery/breaking and entering</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.4%</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>Drugs: abuse/smuggling /</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Illegal possession of weapons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Violence: murder/attempted/murder/rape/manslaughter/kidnapping/common crimes/armed gangs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Violating Regulations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>Others: assault/prostitution/selling without license/begging/threats/resisting arrest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Results of Cases against Syrians related to illegal residency - 209 cases

- Nb Convictions: 87.6%
- Nb Releases: 3.4%
- Nb Ongoing cases: 9%
Convictions against Syrians for illegal residency - only 183 cases

- Fine only: 71%
- 1-3 weeks of prison: 8.2%
- 1-3 months of prison: 19.7%
- 6 months of prison: 1.1%
### Targeted Population

- **Syrian de facto Refugees**
  - 2.2 million
  - Targeted protection and direct assistance

- **Palestine Refugees in Lebanon**
- **Palestinians in Syria**
- **Most Vulnerable Lebanese**

### Humanitarian Intervention

#### Number of partners per operational area

- **Akkar**
  - 43

- **Bekaa**
  - 71

- **Beirut & Mt Lebanon**
  - 66

- **South Lebanon**
  - 59

- **Tripoli + 5**
  - 56

#### Number of partners per sector

- **WASH**
  - 34

- **Protection**
  - 34

- **Basic Assistance**
  - 29

- **Education**
  - 28

- **Social Cohesion**
  - 28

- **Livelihoods**
  - 27

- **Public Health**
  - 26

- **Shelter**
  - 26

- **Food Security**
  - 14

#### Number of partners per sector in each operational area

- **Akkar**
  - WASH: 18, Protection: 15, Basic Assistance: 6, Education: 11, Social Cohesion: 9, Livelihoods: 12, Public Health: 17, Shelter: 17

- **Bekaa**

- **Beirut & Mt Lebanon**

- **South Lebanon**
  - WASH: 15, Protection: 15, Basic Assistance: 15, Education: 15, Social Cohesion: 15, Livelihoods: 15, Public Health: 15, Shelter: 15

- **Tripoli + 5**
  - WASH: 17, Protection: 17, Basic Assistance: 15, Education: 15, Social Cohesion: 15, Livelihoods: 15, Public Health: 15, Shelter: 15
The figures are as of 1st December 2014.

### 2015 Funding Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Security</td>
<td>$447 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Assistance</td>
<td>$288.6 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>$263.6 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>$249.2 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>$231.4 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihoods</td>
<td>$175.9 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Cohesion</td>
<td>$157.3 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>$147.2 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>$111.8 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>$43.4 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGBV</td>
<td>$27.7 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2015 Projected Target Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Target Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Security</td>
<td>1,236,976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Assistance</td>
<td>889,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>377,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>2,040,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>2,862,291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihoods</td>
<td>242,536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Cohesion</td>
<td>242 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>1,368,255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>2,185,000**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Social Cohesion targeting communities in the 242 most vulnerable cadasters.
** Child Protection and SGBV target population figures are included.
GOVERNMENT OF LEBANON CRISIS CELL

LCRP LEADERSHIP
MINISTER OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS & UN (RC/HC)
IN COLLABORATION WITH CRISIS CELL & LEAD UN AGENCIES FOR RESPONSE ASPECTS
CONVENING A STEERING BODY OF HUMANITARIAN & STABILIZATION PARTNERS

MoSA INTER-SECTORAL RESPONSE MANAGEMENT
CO-CHAIRIED BY UNHCR & UNDP
SUPPORT FROM CRISIS CELL, LINE MINISTRIES, CDR, OFFICE OF RC/HC & RESPONSE PARTNERS

SECTOR WORKING GROUPS
LED BY MINISTRIES, SUPPORTED BY UN/NGOS

IMPLEMENTATION WITH GO LAuthorities
STRENGTHENED, COORDINATED RESPONSE ENGAGING CIVIL AND
PRIVATE SECTORS NATIONALLY AND IN PRIORITY MUNICIPALITIES

LEBANON JOINT ANALYSIS PLATFORM:
ANALYSIS
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT
M&E

LEBANON AID COORDINATION PLATFORM
MoSA/UNHCR ADVISORY GROUP ON THE DISPLACED IN COLLABORATION WITH CRISIS CELL MINISTRIES
Lebanese Government Policy towards Syrian “Displacement”
Role of Government for Refugees

Issues

Respect: Non Refoulement

- Provide the basic Refugee Rights (Education??- Work??)

- The necessary to obtain residency
Role of Municipalities

Regulate refugee residency

Curfew on Syrian refugees?

Monitoring residences

Erratic practices and arbitrariness
Role of UNHCR in Lebanon

By 2017 Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR will reach over 1.5 million person.

Iraqi asylum seekers have increased since June 2014; tens of thousands in Lebanon are stateless.

72% of 5,779 Syrians born in Lebanon since 2014 have no certificate of birth and not registered, which threatens their life and risks the nonrecognition by the Syrian government.
Role of NGOs in Lebanon

Amel Association, Justice and Mercy Association, Caritas Center, Global Communities, International Commission for People Development, Italian Center for International Cooperation, Norwegian Refugee Council, Oxfam, Polish Center for International Aid, Solidaire, World Vision
Lebanon’s Responsibility in Refugee Crisis: Urban and Rural Living in Dignity

- Register refugees, granting temporary protection and residency;
- Regulate the mechanisms of care and housing;
- Provide protection for refugees through the food, health and material assistance;
- Provide education for children;
- Resettlement program for durable solutions.
- Social Cohesion: Work, education
- International community’s role
- International Law application
- Local legislation