



INCREASING HUMANITARIAN NEEDS IN LEBANON

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) tasked the Emergency Operations Cell (EOC) in 2021 to undertake a joint analysis of needs to understand the scope and scale of humanitarian needs in Lebanon and provide a comprehensive evidence-base to inform decision-making related to potential response options.

The analysis in this document focuses on the humanitarian needs of the Lebanese, migrants and Palestine refugees in Lebanon (PRL). It is elaborated by sectors and the Emergency Operations Cell (EOC). It remains complementary to the analysis of the impact of the Syria crisis and needs of affected populations conducted in 2021, which informed the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) for 2022-2023. An annex summarizing needs analysis on refugees from Syria has been included at the end of this document.

**APRIL
2022**

AT A GLANCE

TOTAL POPULATION

5.8M*

 **PEOPLE IN NEED**
2.5M

 **FEMALE**
1.3M

 **MALE**
1.2M

52%

48%

 **CHILDREN**
< 19 YEARS

 **ADULTS**
20 - 59 YEARS

 **ELDERLY**
> 60 YEARS

 **PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY**

0.7M

1.4M

0.4M

0.2M

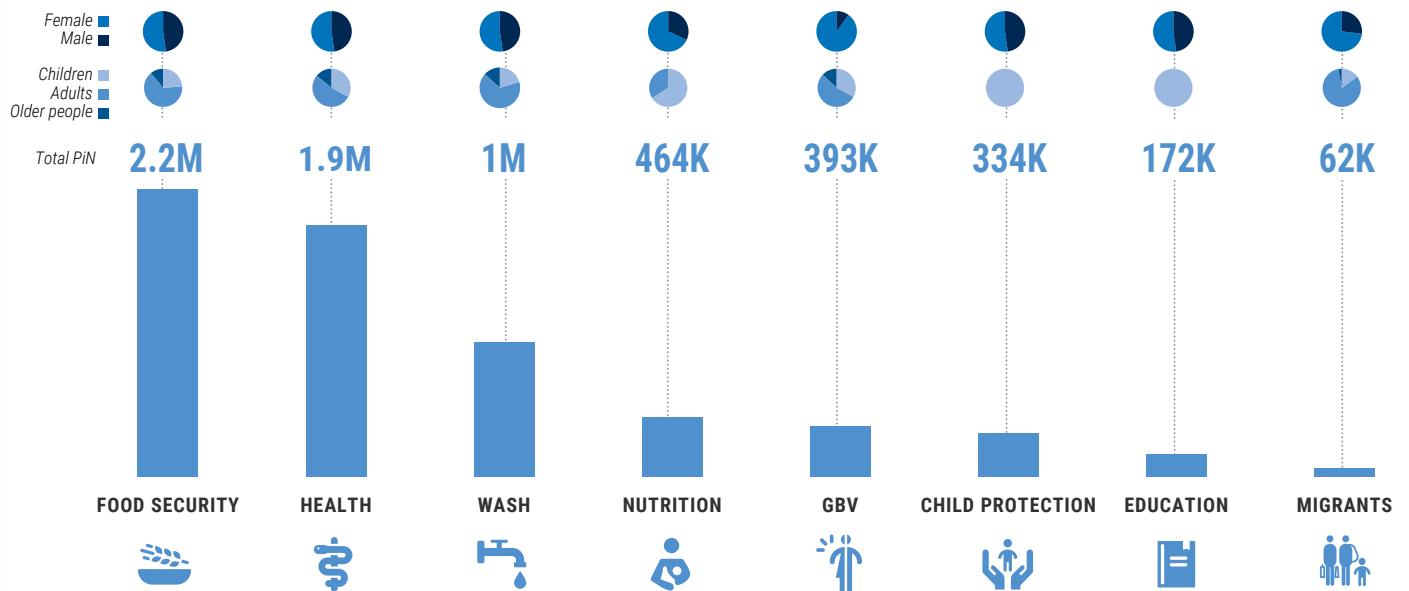
 **LEBANESE**
2.2M

 **MIGRANTS**

0.2M

Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)
Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)

PEOPLE IN NEED BY SECTOR Lebanon - Migrants - PRL/PRS



*The overall population includes an estimated 1.5 million Syrian refugees. Syrian refugees are not included in the 'people in need' figures. This document remains complementary to the analysis of the needs of populations affected by the Syria crisis, as set out in the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2022-23.

Sources - Lebanese: ILO/CAS Labour Force Household Living Conditions Survey (LFHLCs), Migrants: IOM (MPM project), Syrian refugees: UNHCR, Palestine refugees PRL/PRS: LPDC/UNRWA.

AT A GLANCE

DRIVERS OF THE CRISIS AND AGGRAVATING FACTORS

Financial and economic crisis are major drivers of humanitarian needs, with food and healthcare needs most pronounced and driving the overall severity of need. There are pockets of acute needs across all sectors.



Financial and economic crisis



Political uncertainty



COVID-19 pandemic



Social tensions



Inflation, loss of purchasing power and dwindling income



Collapsed electricity sector and fuel supply shortages



A rise of use of coping mechanisms



Impact of the Ukraine crisis



Basic services under strain, unaffordable and inaccessible

EVOLUTION OF NEEDS

Humanitarian needs increased between 2021 and 2022 as living standards continued to deteriorate and physical and mental wellbeing of people in Lebanon continued to worsen.



■ ERP estimates for Lebanese, migrants, PRL in need of Humanitarian support

Rising food insecurity, collapse of basic services, more people unable to meet basic needs, and further increase in use of harmful coping strategies are expected humanitarian outcomes if the economic landscape worsens, political instability continues or the country experiences diseases outbreaks.



Worsening economy due to lack of reforms, currency and liquidity challenges, as well as inability to find alternatives to wheat imports from Ukraine and Russia



Political Instability due to elections, delayed or no reforms



Disease outbreaks due to decreased vaccination, water-borne illness, brain drain

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE

Our accountability to the most vulnerable people in critical need of assistance remains paramount, yet current levels of humanitarian assistance are inadequate. No one should be left behind.

14%

Lebanese households

5%

Migrant households

34%

PRL households

reported receiving assistance from a formal governmental or non-governmental actor three months prior to data collection

1/3

among all households trying to access assistance face some barrier to accessing aid.

Humanitarians must commit to assessing needs and close the feedback loop by providing the relevant information to affected people, through the right channels, and doing so in a manner that allows for two-way communication.

Assessments conducted by humanitarian actors

MSNA surveyed 5,613 affected households.

SMART assessed 3,558 children under the age of five and 9,214 women of reproductive age.

mVAM rely on a sample size of 7,500 households.

The perception that complaints do not result in a positive change is the top reason why households would not use the existing complaint mechanisms.

Feedback Mechanisms

10%

Of households assessed have used complaint mechanisms

92%

Of households assessed would use the existing complaint mechanisms to provide feedback on aid/aid workers

only **28%**

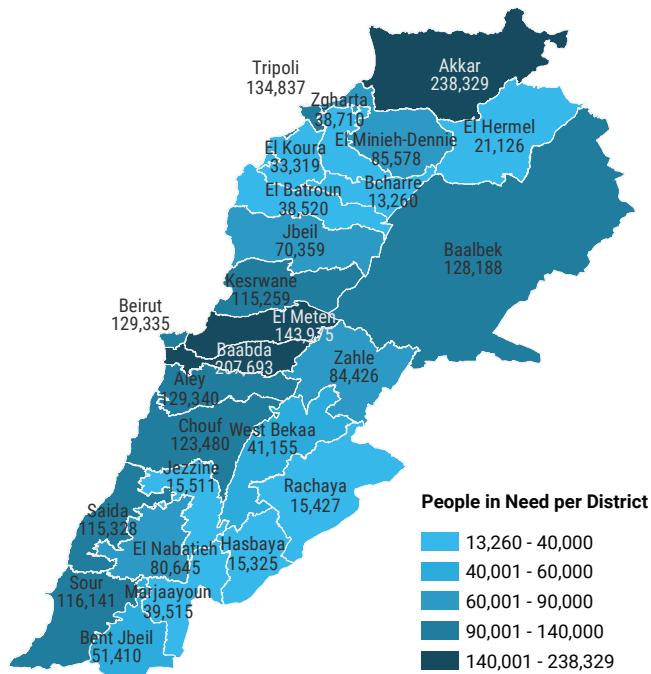
of households assessed are aware on how to access complaint mechanisms

AT A GLANCE

POPULATION IN NEED BY AREA

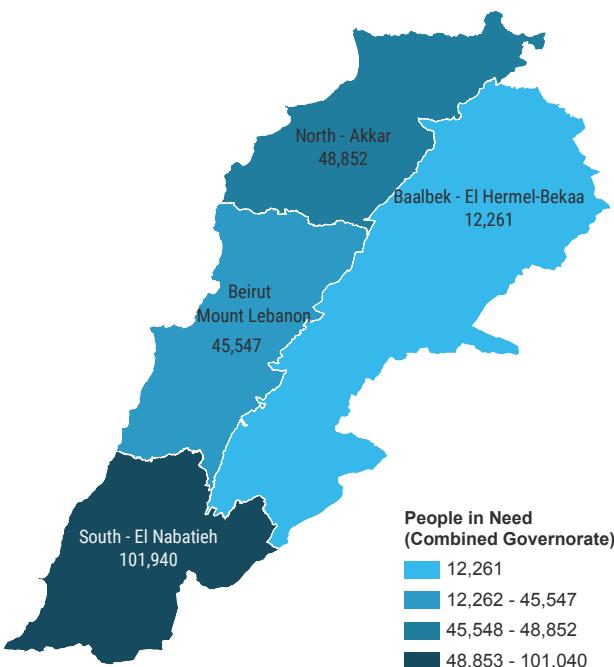
Lebanese

2.2 million Lebanese in need



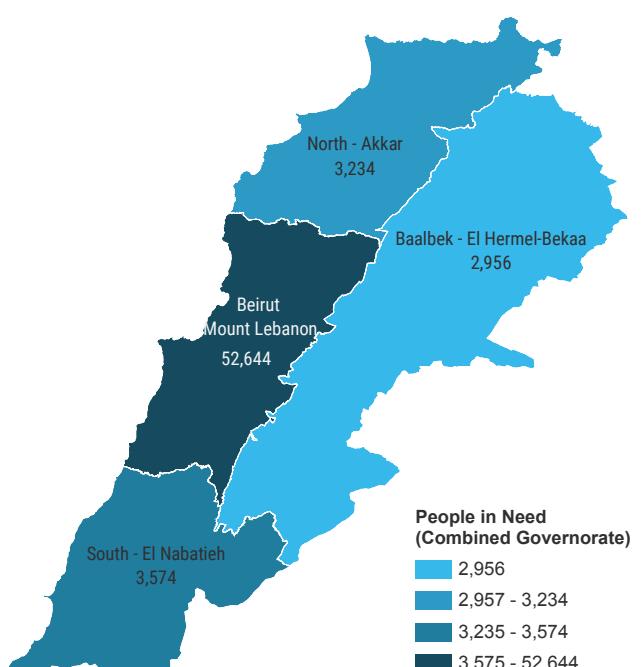
Palestine refugees

207,700 Palestine refugees in need



Migrants

86,200 Migrants in need



N.B: Map on Syrian refugees can be found in the annex.