



LEBANON CRISIS **RESPONSE PLAN**



2017- 2020 (2019 update)

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Terminology in the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP)

The UN characterizes the flight of civilians from Syria as a refugee movement, and considers that these Syrians are seeking international protection and are likely to meet the refugee definition.

The Government of Lebanon considers that it is being subject to a situation of mass influx. It refers to individuals who fled from Syria into its territory after March 2011 as temporarily displaced individuals, and reserves its sovereign right to determine their status according to Lebanese laws and regulations.

The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan uses the following terminologies to refer to persons who have fled from and cannot return to their country of origin:

1. “persons displaced from Syria” (which can, depending on context, include Palestinian refugees from Syria as well as registered and unregistered Syrian nationals);
2. “displaced Syrians” (referring to Syrian nationals, including those born in Lebanon to displaced Syrian parents);
3. “persons registered as refugees by UNHCR” and;
4. Palestinian refugees from Lebanon, refer to 180,000 PRL living in 12 camps and 156 gatherings.
5. Palestinian refugees from Syria, refer to 28,800 PRS across Lebanon.

CORE PRINCIPLES AND COMMITMENTS

Building on the lessons learned from previous LCRP frameworks, as well as a needs and results-based approach used for defining outputs, targets and related budgets, key priorities for improving delivery of the LCRP include:

- Strengthening current tracking, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms;
- Improving transparency, efficiency and accountability;
- Reinforcing Government institutions’ leadership and partnership with UN organizations, the donor community, international and national non-governmental organizations and other civil society actors;
- Enhancing the programmatic design and implementation systems in view of the broadened focus on stabilization and targeting the most vulnerable; and
- Improving field level coordination in light of the multi-year programming envisioned for 2017-2020.

As a basis for addressing these priorities, several core principles and commitments have been agreed between GoL and its international partners: see section 4.6, ‘Principles of partnership and accountability’.

Partners involved in the LCRP

ABAAD, ACF, ACS, ACTED, ActionAid, ADRA, AFDC, Al Fayhaa, Al Majmouaa, Al Mithaq, Al-Fayhaa, ALLC, ALLC IH, Alpha, AMEL, Ana Aqra, AND, ANERA, Arcenciel, Arche Nova, ARCPA, ARCS, AVSI, Avsi-Cesvi, Basmeh & Zeitooneh, Bluemission, British Council, BZRD, CARE, Caritas Lebanon, CCP JAPAN, CESVI, CISP, CLDH, CONCERN, COOPI, COSPE, Cure Violence, CWW, DAF, Danish Red Cross/Lebanese Red Cross, Dar El Fatwa, Dorcas, DOT, DOT Lebanon, DPNA, DRC, DRC/LRC, EDA, EDF, Expertise France, Fair Trade Lebanon, FAO, Fondation Mérieux, FPSC - Lebanon, GAME, GVC, HabitatForHumanity, HCI Lebanon, HDA, Heartland, HEKS/EPER, HelpAge, HI, Hilfswerk Austria International, Himaya, Himaya Dae Aataa (HDA), HOOPS, House of Peace, Humedica, HWA, ICU, IDRAAC, IECD, IFE-EFI, ILO, IMC, INARA, Injaz, International Alert, Intersos, IOCC, IOCC Lebanon, IOM, IR, IR Lebanon, IRAP, IRC, Islamic Relief Lebanon, KAFA, Kayany-AUB, Leb Relief, Lebanese Developers, Lebanese Red Cross, Lebanese Relief Council, Lebanon Support, LebRelief, LECORVAW, LFPADE, LLWB, LOM, LOST, LRI, LSESD, LUPD, MAG, MAGNA, Magna Lebanon, Makassed, Makhzoumi, MAP, MAPS, MAP-UK, MEHE, MoA, MoET, MoIM, MoEW, MoPH, MoSA, MCC, MDM, MDSF, MEDAIR, Mentor Arabia, Mercy Corps, Mercy USA, mosaic-mena, Mouvement Social, MSD, MSF, MTI, Muslim Aid, Nabaa, Nabad, Nawaya network, Near East Foundation, Ninurta, NRC, NRDC, ODAIb, Order of Malta, OWS, OXFAM, PCPM, PCRf, Plan International, PU-AMI, R&R, RDFL, Red Oak, RESTART, RET Liban, RI, Right to Play, RMF, Rtp, Rural Entrepreneurs, Safadi Foundation, SAMS, SAWA, SAWA Group, SB Overseas, SBO, SBOverseas, SCI, SDAid, SEED NATIONAL, SFCG, shareQ, SHIELD, SIDC, SIF, Solidar Suisse, Solidarites International, Sonbola, SPARK, TAAWON, Tabitha-Dorcas, Tahaddi Lebanon, TDH, TdH-Italy, TdH-L, TDH-Lausanne, Teach for Lebanon, The Civil East Assembly, UN Habitat, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNOPS, UNRWA, UNWOMEN, URDA, USJ, WCH, Welfare Association, Welthungerhilfe, WFP, WHO, WRF, WVI, YFORD, YNCA.

Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://www.LCRP.gov.lb> and <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>. Financial tracking can be viewed from <http://fts.unocha.org>.

Cover photo credit: Hannah Maule-finch; UNHCR 2018.

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FOREWORD

2019 will mark eight years since the conflict in Syria began, and serves as a reminder of Lebanon's unwavering support and generosity to Syria's displaced despite the wide-ranging impact of the Syrian conflict on its economy and society. With some 1.5 million Syrians in addition to a large community of Palestinian refugees, Lebanon continues to host the highest number of displaced per capita in the world, showing the tremendous commitment to displaced Syrians and vulnerable populations within its borders.

Since 2011, Lebanon has received more than US\$6.7 billion in support of its crisis response, with tangible results on the ground. In 2018, the response through the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) prevented a further deterioration in food insecurity and poverty levels for the most vulnerable communities, while supporting municipalities and infrastructure across the country. With increased investments in public services and local institutions, response partners are stepping up their support to Lebanon to help it cope with the crisis. These achievements are a testament to the strong partnerships that have evolved under the LCRP, led by the Government of Lebanon in collaboration with the UN and more than 150 international and national partners.

While we have achieved key successes over the past year, the situation of many vulnerable families remains extremely precarious, and it is more important than ever that we maintain our support. Amid economic uncertainty and an extremely protracted crisis, challenges continue to deepen for many displaced and vulnerable Lebanese who face long-term poverty and deteriorating dwelling conditions. Lack of legal residency remains a crucial issue for many displaced families, compounding their vulnerability. These areas will be further prioritized in 2019. While it is difficult to predict how the situation will evolve, it is critical that we maintain strong and predictable support to the most vulnerable families, to avoid tensions and maintain stability. While a number of returns are taking place, they will increase gradually once the main obstacles to return are addressed in Syria. Until such time, Lebanon will continue to require substantial support and attention to mitigate the impact of the crisis.

It is vital that we remain mobilized and redouble our efforts. The 2019 LCRP calls for \$2.6 billion for the provision of direct humanitarian assistance and protection to 2.4 million highly vulnerable people. The appeal will also ensure the provision of basic services to 2.16 million affected persons, while supporting public institutions and the country's overall stability. In line with the commitments made at the London and Brussels conferences, the LCRP seeks to expand investments and partnerships to ensure recovery while working towards long-term development strategies until durable solutions become available on a larger scale in Syria. This year will also provide partners with the unique opportunity to take stock of achievements so far through the mid-term review of the LCRP, and help us set course for the remainder of the 2017-2020 framework.

As we embark on the penultimate year of the LCRP, our collective solidarity with vulnerable Lebanese and displaced communities must continue. It is difficult to predict what the future holds, but we all share the same ambitions for what we can collectively achieve for Lebanon. 2019 offers an important opportunity for us to accelerate our progress towards stability and greater prospects for all, leaving no one behind.



Pierre Bou Assi
Minister of Social Affairs



Philippe Lazzarini
UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator

REFERENCE MAP



LOCATION DIAGRAM



- Capital
- Major Towns
- Waterways
- International Boundaries
- Governorate Boundaries
- Caza Boundaries

PART I

LEBANON CRISIS RESPONSE STRATEGY

INTRODUCTION

LCRP AT A GLANCE

NEEDS OVERVIEW

RESPONSE STRATEGY

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

INTRODUCTION

Context and key challenges

Eight years into the Syrian crisis, Lebanon remains at the forefront of one of the worst humanitarian crises of our time and has shown exceptional commitment and solidarity to people displaced by the conflict in Syria. As of October 2018, the Government of Lebanon (GoL) estimates that the country hosts 1.5 million Syrians who have fled the conflict in Syria (including 950,334¹ registered as refugees with UNHCR, of which 25.2% are women, 19.4% men, 27.1% are girls, 28.3% are boys with diverse backgrounds and specific needs), along with 28,800 Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS) and a pre-existing population of an estimated 180,000 Palestinian refugees from Lebanon (PRL) living in 12 camps and 156 gatherings.² The vulnerabilities of each of these groups have different root causes, requiring the overall response strategy to include a multifaceted range of interventions, from emergency aid to development assistance. Nearly half of the Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian populations affected by the crisis are children and adolescents.³ Up to 1.4 million children under 18 years of age are currently growing up at risk, deprived, and with acute needs for basic services and protection.⁴ Public services are overstretched, with demand exceeding the capacity of institutions and infrastructure to meet needs.

The conflict in Syria has significantly impacted Lebanon's social and economic growth, caused deepening poverty and humanitarian needs, and exacerbated pre-existing development constraints in the country. Moreover, at the end of 2015, the crisis had cost the Lebanese economy an estimated US\$18.15 billion due to the economic slowdown, loss in fiscal revenues and additional pressure on public services.⁵

Unemployment and high levels of informal labour were already a serious problem pre-crisis, with the World Bank suggesting that the Lebanese economy would need to create six times as many jobs just to absorb the regular market entrants.⁶ Unemployment⁷ is particularly high

in some of the country's poorest localities: in some areas, it is nearly double the national average, placing considerable strain on host communities.⁸ Both Lebanese and displaced Syrians perceive that long-standing inequalities are deepening, and competition for jobs and access to resources and services remain drivers of tension at the local level. The economic downturn has had a disproportionate effect on young people entering the workforce: Lebanon's youth unemployment rate is 37 per cent, compared with a 25 per cent national average.⁹

Relations between displaced Syrians and host communities are relatively stable, with no major incidents of intercommunal violence. Municipal measures have been imposed in some municipalities, making host community-displaced community interactions more challenging.^{iv} At the community level, displaced Syrians and Lebanese are also interacting less often – especially in social circles where daily and regular interactions are down 10 per cent from May 2017 to June 2018.^v

The assistance made possible by donor contributions and implemented by humanitarian and development partners under the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP), along with the exceptional hospitality of Lebanese communities, has brought substantial, vitally-needed support across all sectors and has prevented an even greater deterioration of living conditions for the poorest groups. Since 2013, a total of \$6.39 billion has been received in support of the crisis response, including \$4.5 billion under the current 2017-2020 LCRP.⁹ Achievements under the LCRP and through the government include: support to Lebanese infrastructure such as roads, water and waste management; a wide range of initiatives helping local municipalities implement priority projects for their communities; extensive cash assistance bringing life-saving support to the poorest groups while boosting the local economy; support to health centres and hospitals around the country; a better understanding of affected populations' views and priorities to inform sector interventions; and substantial advances in helping the Government of Lebanon enrol greater numbers of children in public schools every year. However, despite these achievements, the needs are growing and continue to outstrip resources, and renewed support is essential. The prolonged crisis is having an ever-stronger impact on Syrian, Palestinian and vulnerable Lebanese households, as well as on Lebanese host populations and the country's institutions and infrastructure.

The LCRP, a joint plan between the Government of Lebanon and its international and national partners, aims to respond to these challenges in a holistic, comprehensive manner through longer-term, multi-year

(1) As at 30 November 2018.

(2) For further details on the Palestinian figures, see the official Census carried out by Central Administration of Statistics, the Palestinian Bureau of Statistics and the Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee in July 2017.

(3) UNHCR and UNRWA statistics.

(4) The response within the LCRP will be in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

(5) According to the World Bank, the cumulative cost to Lebanon since the start of the conflict, in terms of lowering the GDP growth rate, is US\$18.15 billion through 2015, and the fiscal impact, in terms of lower revenues, is estimated at \$4.2 billion during 2012-2015. See: World Bank (2017), Preliminary findings of the Economic and Social Impact Assessment of the Syrian Conflict on Lebanon. Public debt currently stands at \$83.69 billion (LBP 126,165 billion) for August 2018. Gross public debt reached 149 per cent of GDP in 2017. Source: Ministry of Finance. Please note that the current account deficit reached 20 per cent of GDP as a result of the economic situation and not solely due to the crisis.

(6) The informality rate was estimated at 50 per cent by the World Bank.

(7) The Government stated, in its Vision for Stabilisation and Development presented at the Brussels conference in April 2017: "The World Bank estimates that as a result of the Syria crisis some 200,000 Lebanese have been pushed into poverty (adding to the 1 million before the crisis) and that some 250,000-300,000 have become unemployed, in particular youth." Additionally, unemployment among Palestinian refugees stands at 52.2 per cent according to the AUB Survey on the Social Economic Status of Palestine refugees in Lebanon 2015.

(8) In Wadi Khaled, unemployment is estimated to be 58 per cent.

(9) Figures are calculated according to the LCRP Financial Tracking System as of 30 September 2018.

planning to achieve the following strategic objectives: ensure the protection of displaced Syrians, vulnerable Lebanese and Palestinian refugees; provide immediate assistance to vulnerable populations; support service provision through national systems; and reinforce Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability.

To achieve these strategic objectives, the LCRP is committed to respond to the needs identified by the affected communities, government and its partners, and to strengthen communication and transparency by ensuring information from response actors is accessible and uses appropriate channels. It seeks to set out an integrated response centred on needs which recognizes the interrelatedness and beneficial impact of the activities undertaken in the various sectors on the individual's protection and dignity. It is critical that the response maintains a strong focus on ensuring access to humanitarian assistance to all vulnerable communities and continued protection in Lebanon. In line with the commitments made at the London, and Brussels conferences, the response strongly and continuously seeks to expand investments, partnerships and delivery models that ensure recovery, and social stability whilst working towards longer-term development strategies and durable solutions. In Lebanon, the main durable solution for displaced Syrians is their safe, dignified and non-coercive return to their country of origin, in accordance with international law and the principle of non-refoulement. Another durable solution is the resettlement of those displaced from Syria to a third country. The international partners recognize that the stay of displaced people in Lebanon is temporary, and commit to continue to provide support to both host community and the displaced Syrians.^{vi}

The LCRP also aims to increase the focus on aid coordination under the general leadership, guidance and supervision of the Government of Lebanon, through the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) which has the legal mandate to oversee the response to the crisis, in partnership with the donor community, UN agencies, civil society actors including NGOs, the private sector, and academic institutions. In addition, the LCRP strives to promote transparency, enhanced coordination, tracking, accountability, efficiency and learning, through reinforced and objective monitoring and evaluation. As a medium-term plan, the LCRP aims to address national objectives and priorities to respond to the impact of the Syrian crisis in Lebanon through an overarching four-year strategic planning framework developed and implemented under the leadership of MoSA in collaboration with the UN, national and international NGOs, other civil society actors and the donor community.

It is essential for the international community to strengthen its international cooperation with, and development support to, Lebanon to respond to the protracted displacement from Syria. This is in line with the shared responsibility of the international community to manage large movements of refugees that was acknowledged by all states in the 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants of September 2016^{vii} and its Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), as well as in Lebanon's Statement of Intent presented at the 2016 London Conference^{viii} and "A Vision for Stabilization and Development in Lebanon"^{ix} presented at the Brussels Conferences in 2017 and 2018 respectively. One of the LCRP partners' key priorities in Lebanon is helping to mobilize increased financial resources to support the country's national institutions and strengthen public service delivery systems, as a critical way to meet growing needs, mitigate a further deterioration of the situation, and preserve social stability

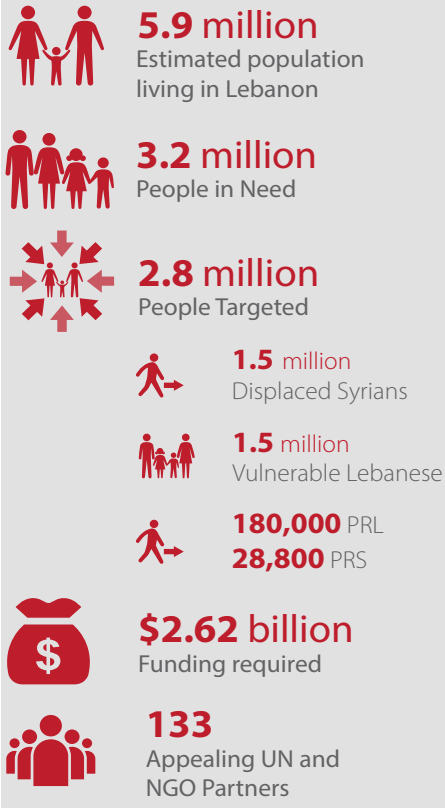
The LCRP is founded on needs-based, bottom-up and cross-sectoral approaches and, as such, requires adaptation as changes in experiences and context occur. Yearly appeals are developed based on an annual review of needs. Each document includes detailed targets and budgets for the current year, along with indicative figures for the following year where feasible. The current document therefore outlines the updated sector response plans for 2019, based on results achieved within the LCRP in 2017 and 2018, and an analysis of remaining gaps for 2019 and 2020.



A girl in an informal settlement. Photo credit: WFP/Edward Johnson 2017

AT A GLANCE

2019 PLANNING FIGURES



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

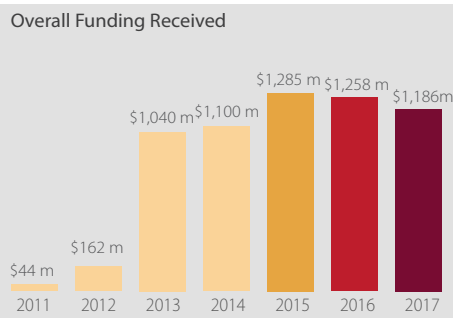


2019 TARGET & REQUIREMENT BY SECTOR

PEOPLE TARGETED	SECTORS	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
2,156,137	Social Stability	125.4m
1,884,800	Protection	174.1m
1,563,500	Health	267.5m
1,351,624	Water	214m
1,023,911	Basic Assistance	476.8m
1,017,821	Food Security & Agriculture	508.6m
694,480	Shelter	156.9m
678,487	Energy	99.2m
497,171	Education	380.7m
49,662	Livelihoods	214.4m

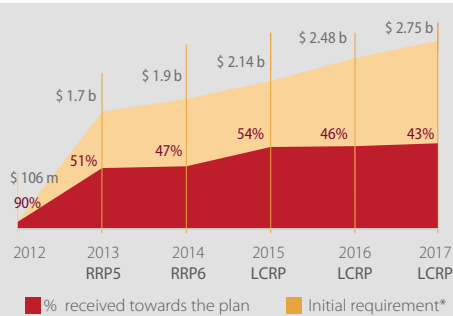
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DONOR CONTRIBUTION



The figures are as of 31 December 2017
Source: Financial Tracking Service (FTS) and LCRP financial tracking.

FUNDING TREND

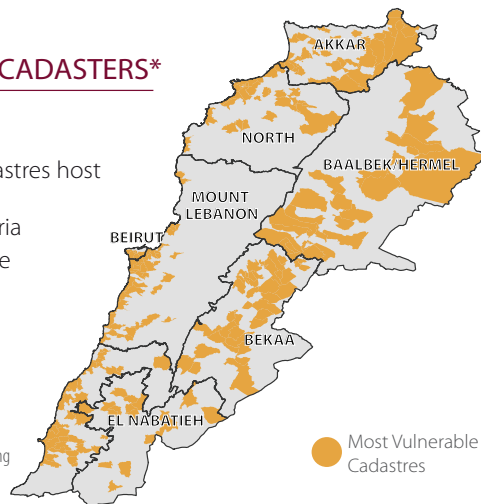


*includes GoL requirement
Source: Funding figures used are from FTS and LCRP financial tracking.

MOST VULNERABLE CADASTERS*

251 Most Vulnerable Cadastres host

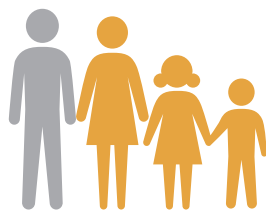
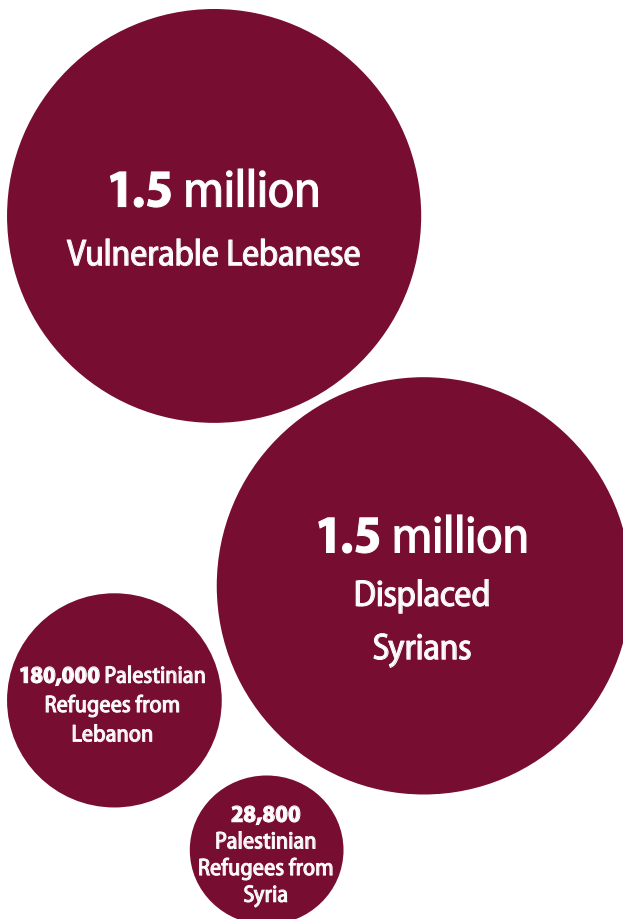
87% Displaced from Syria
67% Deprived Lebanese



*The map will be reviewed and updated based on an agreed methodology for targeting as part of the LCRP Mid-term Review process scheduled for the second quarter of 2019.

● Most Vulnerable Cadastres

NEEDS OVERVIEW



More than **1/2** of **displaced** from **Syria** are **women & children**

The concerted response by the Government, international partners and civil society has prevented a sharp decline in socio-economic vulnerability levels between 2015 and 2018, compared to the steep deterioration witnessed between 2014 and 2015.^x

However, the situation in Lebanon continues to be precarious, with extensive humanitarian and development needs. The estimated 1.5 million displaced Syrians, more than half of whom are women and children, add to the 1.5 million Lebanese whose vulnerabilities have been exacerbated by the crisis. According to an official Census carried out by Central Administration of Statistics, the Palestinian Bureau of Statistics and the Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee^{xi} in July 2017, 174,422 Palestinian refugees from Lebanon (PRL) were enumerated residing in the 12 official refugee camps and in 156 gatherings across Lebanon. A national census in Lebanon would be required in order to accurately count the individual Palestinian households residing outside these areas. On the basis of the census results, for 2019 planning purposes the figure of 180,000 will be used as the estimate for Palestinian refugees from Lebanon, taking into account the population natural growth rates and migration factors. This figure also excludes Palestinian refugees from Syria, which are estimated at 28,800.^{xii}

Many of the most vulnerable communities in Lebanon are concentrated in specific pockets of the country: the majority of deprived Lebanese (67%) and persons displaced from Syria (87%) live in the country's most vulnerable cadastres.¹ However, after eight years, Lebanon has suffered the impact of being a host country, on all levels and across all regions. Vulnerable Lebanese households face a decrease in income, which has left them increasingly unable to meet basic needs, including food and healthcare. Displaced Syrian households and Palestinian refugees from Syria are suffering the impact of protracted displacement, sinking deeper into

(1) The map of the most vulnerable cadastres will be reviewed and updated based on an agreed methodology for targeting as part of the LCRP Mid-Term Review process scheduled for the second quarter of 2019. The newly agreed criteria for prioritization of the most vulnerable cadastres will be presented to the LCRP Steering Committee for final endorsement and will provide the main guidance framework for geographic targeting within the LCRP.



1/3 of displaced Syrians households are **moderately or severely food insecure**



36% of displaced Syrians live in **substandard or dangerous shelter conditions**



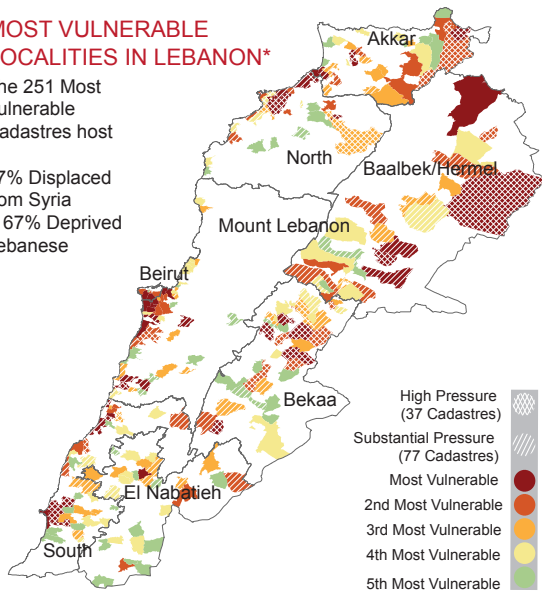
54% of displaced Syrian children between 3 and 18 years are **out of school**

debt² and resorting to negative coping mechanisms as they struggle to meet their families' needs. Palestinian refugees from Lebanon also face challenges, including multi-generational poverty and a lack of access to decent work opportunities. These conditions continue to fuel serious protection concerns and lead to high levels of marginalization and vulnerability.

MOST VULNERABLE LOCALITIES IN LEBANON*

The 251 Most Vulnerable Cadastres host

87% Displaced from Syria & 67% Deprived Lebanese



* The map will be reviewed and updated based on an agreed methodology for targeting as part of the LCRP Mid-Term Review process scheduled for the second quarter of 2019.

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Eight years into the conflict, poverty levels are high and the **long-term resilience** of the country's vulnerable communities is eroding as they run out of savings and struggle to access income. At present, an estimated 28.5 per cent of Lebanese live below the poverty line,^{xiii} of which 470,000 are children.^{xiv} More than 68 per cent of displaced Syrians are living below the poverty line,^{xv} along with 65 per cent of Palestinian refugees from Lebanon and 89 per cent of Palestinian refugees from Syria, who are one of the most vulnerable groups in the region.^{xvi}

Overall, 97 per cent of households resort to some type of livelihood coping strategy. In 2018, households reported a general tendency to adopt less severe coping strategies. In particular, the use of crisis strategies registered a decrease from 55 per cent (2017) to 51 per cent (2018). As a consequence, the share of households

(2) According to the VASyR 2018, average debt per capita is now at \$250, compared with \$211 in 2017.

resorting to stress coping increased, going from 30 per cent to 34 per cent. Despite the slightly positive trend, the protracted crisis situation severely affects refugee households' capacities to build a sustainable income in the medium to long term and 12 per cent of them still reported the use of emergency coping strategies, which severely impact on their well-being. At the same time, the share of households not adopting any coping strategy was extremely low (3%).³

As a result, households are also sinking deeper into debt: displaced Syrians have an average debt of \$1,016 per household, an increase from \$919 in 2017.^{xvii} It is estimated that around 71 per cent of Palestinian refugees from Syria are in debt while the greatest portion of their debt (approximately 80%) is related to funds used for food.⁴ Moreover, debt is also a concern for the Lebanese host community as evidenced by the 2015 Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment of Lebanese, which indicates that more than half of interviewed Lebanese households reported having incurred debt in the last 24 months.^{xviii}

Socio-economic vulnerabilities, exacerbated by the protracted emergency, are worse amongst female-headed households, and even higher for those living in families with disabilities,^{xix} who are also less food secure, have worse diets, adopt severe coping strategies more often, and have higher poverty levels.^{xx} This situation has also translated, according to UN reports, into an increase in the levels of **violence against children and women**. There is continued reliance on harmful practices such as child marriage, with 22 per cent of displaced Syrian girls aged 15 to 19 being married.^{xxi} Women and girls bear the brunt of incidents of gender-based violence (GBV), and whilst incidents of GBV are underreported, 93 per cent of survivors who reported and sought assistance were women and girls, 7 per cent men and boys.^{xxii} Children in female headed household are twice as likely to work as children with a male headed household.^{xxiii} In addition, there is a risk of engagement of children in the worst forms of child labour,⁵ as there is an increased risk of

(3) Coping categories: Stress (spend savings, sell household goods, buy on credit, incur debt), Crisis (sell productive assets, withdraw children from school, reduce non-food expenses, marriage of children under 18), and Emergency (Involve school children in income activities, beg, accept high-risk jobs, sell house or land).

(4) UNRWA, September 2017.

(5) Trends of association of children with armed violence or conflict have been reported in the paragraphs on Lebanon of the UN Secretary-General's annual reports on children and armed conflict covering 2009 (A/64/742-S/2010/181, para. 85-87), 2010 (A/65/820-S/2011/250, para. 101-105), 2011 (A/66/782-S/2012/261, para. 50-52), 2012 (A/67/845-S/2013/245, para. 76-79), 2013 (A/68/878-S/2014/339, para. 86-91), 2014 (A/69/926-S/2015/409, para. 112-115), 2015 (A/70/836-S/2016/360, para. 80-85), 2016 (A/72/361-S/2017/821, para. 97-103), and 2017 (A/72/865-S/2018/465, para. 98-104).



51% of displaced Syrian households live **below** the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (<\$2.9/person/day)



9 out of **10** displaced Syrians households are in **debt**



73% of displaced Syrians over 15 years old are **without legal residency**

traffickers preying on the heightened vulnerability of populations. Early marriage and child labour have a significant impact on children's health and psychological wellbeing. The Government of Lebanon constantly reaffirms its commitment to combat violence against children and women, in accordance with applicable international standards and national legislation. Joint efforts between partners and the Government are needed in order to remedy this situation.

Persons with **disabilities** are at high risk of violence, discrimination and exclusion. These risks are exacerbated in protracted emergency settings, and limited targeted interventions are in place aimed at reducing inequities. This is specifically the case for children living with disabilities and their families. A data gap on disability persists in Lebanon, limiting the targeting of interventions aimed at improving the situation for children and youth living with disabilities.

Simplification measures were adopted by the GoL in 2018 to facilitate displaced persons from Syria's access to birth registration and other civil documents. The Ministry of Interior and Municipalities will require continued international support to process increased numbers of cases in 2019 and beyond, including advocacy and awareness raising towards displaced persons from Syria to encourage them to obtain civil documentation. Remaining challenges, such as access, cost and administrative requirements related to obtaining civil documentation, continue to be addressed. To ease legal residency processes and increase access, in March 2017 the General Security Office (GSO) announced a waiver of legal residency renewal and overstay fees (\$200 per year, per person aged 15 years and above). The waiver applies to displaced Syrians registered with UNHCR before 1 January 2015 and who had not renewed their residency previously based on tourism, sponsorship, property ownership or tenancy in 2015 or 2016. While recent data indicates a slight increase, still only 27 per cent of displaced Syrians over 15 years of age have legal residency.^{xxiv} Overall there are variations in the level to which displaced Syrians have obtained legal residence, with Akkar (14%) having the lowest level of legal residency nationally and the South of Lebanon (54%) having the highest. This is partially indicative of differing levels of implementation of the waiver by local GSO offices due to their absorption capacity and awareness of revised procedures. The obstacles that displaced Syrians


continue to face in obtaining legal residency, particularly for those who fall outside of the fee waiver categories, impact their mobility and access to essential services, and put them at risk of detention and exploitation. Addressing these obstacles remains a key priority for the Government of Lebanon (GoL) and its partners as reflected in the Brussels Partnership Paper.⁶


The large presence of displaced populations has also increased demand on **infrastructure and social services**, which lack the capacity to meet increased needs. The distribution of the displaced Syrian population in areas with a high concentration of vulnerable Lebanese has also compounded an already problematic economic situation, increasing poverty and social tensions between different communities while deepening the country's **socio-economic disparities**. Since the start of the crisis, the affected populations in Lebanon have experienced a gradual shrinking of space for **livelihoods and income-generation**, translating into the inability of poor and displaced families to secure their basic needs and access social services. Constraints related to residency and labour policies and their implementation, as well as challenging market conditions, have also compelled displaced Syrians and Palestinian refugees from Syria, including children, to resort to **informal and exploitative labour** in order to meet the basic needs of their families. Given the limited access to the labour market, the two main sources of income for displaced Syrians are informal credit⁷ and debt (52%) and food assistance (32%). For Palestinian refugees from Syria, 80 per cent rely on cash assistance as their main source of income. Developing sustainable livelihood activities for people affected by the crisis is a key priority for the GoL and its national and international partners – as highlighted in the GoL's Statement of Intent for the London Conference^{xxv} and "A Vision for Stabilization and Development in Lebanon" presented at the Brussels Conference in 2017 and 2018^{xxvi} – as they reduce the dependence of vulnerable populations on assistance and, at the same time, increase the productivity and income of local communities.


Prior to the crisis, the housing market did not supply

(6) The Government of Lebanon with the assistance of its international partners commit to ensuring that all eligible refugees can renew their residency free of charge, by further upscaling the capacity of the offices of the General Security to process a higher number of applications, and by applying the waiver to all. Furthermore, international partners request the Government of Lebanon to consider measures to cover all categories of refugees in an inclusive manner through the expansion of the residency fee waiver to categories of refugees currently not covered.

(7) Informal credit debt, including from shops, friends and relatives.

69% 
of displaced Syrian households
live **below** the poverty line of
(**<\$3.84/person/day**)

84% 
of displaced Syrian women
in working age remain
outside the
labor force

17% 
of displaced Syrian children
between 3 and 5 years
were **attending**
school in 2018

sufficient accessible and adequate housing units for vulnerable Lebanese. The increased pressure on the housing market and continued decrease in available funds to the sector means that the most vulnerable Lebanese and Syrians have limited access to affordable and adequate shelter. A 2013 World Bank study linked the pre-crisis under-investment in affordable housing or rental housing to ‘the development of marginalized pockets and informal areas...characterized by poor housing conditions and limited access to basic urban services and infrastructure’. Housing in Lebanon has only been available through the market, with very limited engagement in public housing initiatives or other measures to support low-income Lebanese. Low-income urban Lebanese households have typically accessed shelter in disadvantaged neighborhoods including those in and adjacent to Palestinian camps.

Post-crisis, the increased pressure on the housing market and continued decrease in available funds to the sector means that the most vulnerable among Lebanese and Syrians have limited access to affordable and adequate shelter.

Whilst there is no representative data on the shelter conditions of poor Lebanese, illustrative snapshots from neighborhood profiles of vulnerable urban areas show that the difficulties in accessing secure, adequate and affordable housing are shared by Lebanese and non-Lebanese low income groups. Significant proportions of Lebanese in deprived urban pockets live in buildings with structural or exterior conditions that are in substandard or critical condition, with precarious communal space standards. Whilst lower than amongst Syrian households, overcrowding is also a feature for many.

In 2018, there has been a **marked deterioration in shelter conditions** amongst displaced Syrian households: 34 per cent of households now live in non-residential or non-permanent structures as compared with 26 per cent in 2017. The lack of durability of shelter materials in informal settlements (ISs) means that people with specific needs (PwSN), elderly individuals, persons with disabilities, female-headed households and children can face particular risks. This includes difficulties in weatherproofing their shelters, which means an additional financial burden that could lead to decreased spending on other basic needs such as food and health. In parallel, there has been an increase in the average monthly rent for these types of shelters.

Displaced Syrians are now paying on average \$57 per month for non-permanent shelters, an increase of \$22 from 2017 and \$149 for non-residential shelters, with an increase of \$13. Three in ten refugees were living in substandard shelters, and another 5.5 per cent living in dangerous shelter conditions.^{xxvii} This trend is particularly worrying in Baalbek-Hermel and the Bekaa where 53 per cent and 50 per cent of households live in substandard shelters. Additionally, the shelter conditions are declining in the densely populated low income inner-city neighbourhoods where adequate shelters are in short supply for the affected populations. Overcrowding among displaced Syrians has increased slightly in 2018, with 34 per cent living with less than 4.5m² per person. This is also high amongst Palestinian refugees from Syria, with 46 per cent living in overcrowded conditions.^{xxviii}

Municipal measures such as eviction notices continue to present **multiple protection challenges** for displaced persons. Against the backdrop of growing frustrations in municipalities and host communities, acceptance by host communities and local authorities of displaced people relocating within Lebanon due to evictions is becoming increasingly challenging. VASyR recorded an average of 13,000 evictions, approximately affecting 100,000 people on a yearly basis.^{xxix} Security of tenure is limited, with most refugees renting on informal verbal agreements, making them more susceptible to evictions. Intercommunal interaction is decreasing and displaced Syrians and host communities are living increasingly parallel lives. This, coupled with the rise of certain hostile discourses in social media against displaced Syrians, primarily around the issue of return, pose particular challenges for ensuring continued protection and reinforcing social stability in Lebanon.^{xxx}

Vulnerable populations continue to live in **poor urban areas** where living conditions remain difficult. Rent has increased in large urban areas alongside pressure on the provision of basic services such as water, energy, sanitation and solid waste collection, in addition to social stability challenges. It is estimated that **poor urban neighbourhoods and Palestinian refugee camps** now host a larger proportion than ever before of displaced Syrians. An increased number of displaced Syrians living in urban areas makes it harder for organizations to assist, since people in need are more dispersed and difficult to identify and locate, as does the shortage of data and limited availability of partners with experience in urban

34%



of Displaced Syrian households now living in **overcrowded shelter conditions** (less than 4.5 m² per person)

Only 21%



of Displaced Syrian **children** born in Lebanon had their birth **registered** at foreigner's registry

47%



of displaced Syrian men in working age

have access to work

responses. Displaced Syrians living in urban areas face challenges in obtaining information on access to services such as health and education, and to make informed decisions.

The **food security** situation remains critical, despite a slight improvement over the past year. 90 per cent of displaced Syrians continue to display some degree of food insecurity in 2018. Baalbek-Hermel, Akkar and North Lebanon continue to have the highest prevalence of food insecurity, joined by Mount Lebanon, with more than 35 per cent of households reporting moderate and severe food insecurity.^{xxxix} The majority of Syrian households – 57 per cent – fall in the mild food insecurity category, whilst 31 per cent are moderately food insecure and 2.5 per cent are severely food insecure. The situation is even worse among Palestinian refugees from Syria, 63 per cent of whom are severely food insecure and 31 per cent moderately food insecure.^{xxxix} In addition, 49 per cent of Lebanese have reported being worried about their ability to source enough food, while 31 per cent say they were unable to eat healthy and nutritious food over the course of a year.^{xxxix} The food insecurity of vulnerable families also has a negative impact on the nutrition of their children and infants, particularly as exclusive breastfeeding rates are low among the Lebanese community (25%).^{xxxix} Among displaced Syrians breastfeeding rates have increased significantly from 34 per cent in 2017 to 42 per cent in 2018.^{xxxix} Lebanon currently does not have a national infant and young child feeding policy to guide optimal child nutrition during the first two years of life.

In terms of **education**, around 631,209 Syrian children aged 3-18 years old are located in Lebanon.⁸ These children affected by the conflict, in addition to 447,409 vulnerable Lebanese children (3-18 years), are in need of education assistance. Despite the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) and education partners' efforts, it is estimated that 40 per cent of the displaced Syrians (3-18) – more than 250,000 – remain out of certified education (formal and non-formal). The enrolment rates significantly drop in lower secondary, and the out-of-school rates are highest among 15-to-18-year-old Syrians, with around 6 per cent of 15-18-year-old registered Syrian refugees enrolled in formal education (secondary schools and Technical Vocational (TVET) public schools).^{xxxix} Social, economic and academic

barriers have hindered enrolment of children and youth in the public education system. As desperate families are forced to rely on their children to earn money, child labour becomes a major barrier to school enrolment and attendance. For Palestinian refugees, 32,433 children of compulsory school age (6-14) are enrolled in UNRWA schools during the 2018/19 school year. With only one of 65 UNRWA schools running double shift, most of the PRS children attend class with their PRL peers. However, due to overcrowded classrooms and the lack of staff to cope with the additional caseload, the learning environment is impacted.

Since the onset of the crisis, Lebanon's **healthcare** facilities have been overstretched by an increase in utilization, 30 per cent of service recipients through Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) primary healthcare centres are displaced Syrian women, men, girls and boys. This challenges the absorption capacity of the centres as well as their financial sustainability. The overall health status of Palestinian refugees from Syria is poor, with 83 per cent reporting having at least one family member who suffers from a chronic illness.^{xxxix} While both Palestinian refugees from Lebanon and Palestinian refugees from Syria receive free-of-charge primary healthcare services and support for hospitalization through UNRWA, many displaced Syrians^{xxxix} and vulnerable Lebanese require financial subsidies to access **timely and adequate healthcare**. In 2018, 13 per cent of displaced Syrian households who required primary healthcare services were not able to access them, mainly for reasons related to treatment costs and doctors' fees. Financial support for hospitalization is limited to life-threatening and obstetric conditions, and only 75 per cent of the hospitalization fees is covered. Thus, there are large unmet needs, particularly for conditions which do not fall under current coverage, including catastrophic illnesses (such as cancer) and chronic conditions (such as dialysis for chronic renal failure) as well as advanced diagnostics. While maintaining a direct service delivery component to cover critical needs for vulnerable people, the priority of the health sector is increasingly shifting toward strengthening the health system and enhancing institutional resilience.

While Lebanon remains polio-free, overall **vaccination coverage** rates remain sub-optimal. As a result, health security is a rising concern, particularly as it relates to communicable diseases. Lebanon has experienced

(8) Total number of children known to UNHCR as of September 2018.

30%



of Displaced Syrian households report having experienced **verbal harassment**

Only 44%



of those living in **informal settlements** have access to **basic sanitation** services



Public hospitals have accumulated a deficit amounting to

US\$ 15 million

since the onset of the Syria crisis (MoPH records)

outbreaks of vaccine preventable diseases (measles and mumps) and water-borne diarrhoea, which could significantly affect mortality and morbidity levels among both the host and displaced populations. In 2018, 867 cases were classified as measles, requiring an emergency response. 81 per cent of these cases were Lebanese and 19 per cent were displaced Syrians, the high-risk age group being children under 5 years.^{xxix}

With regard to **water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)**, already in 2014 it was estimated that the additional population pressure had led to an increase of 15 per cent of solid waste, 14 per cent of wastewater and 12 per cent in water demand aggravating an already fragile situation.^{xi} 64 per cent of the population in Lebanon does not have access to safely managed drinking water services.⁹ Water quality is severely compromised, with over half of all water supply networks past their useful life,¹⁰ unchecked urban sprawl, unsafe solid waste management, thousands of informal settlements, and only 3 per cent of wastewater treated for bacteriological contamination prior to discharge into the ground or waterbodies.¹¹ In 2017, it was estimated that only 45 per cent of informal settlements, representing 69 per cent of people living in ISs, are benefitting from desludging services compounding the contamination of water sources and soil. Adding to the complexity of this situation is the proliferation of illegal private boreholes which lead to unaccounted-for-water losses from decrepit systems and intermittent power supply, and quantities which eventually reach the population are substandard and unreliable. In these living conditions, poor hygiene practices, particularly in relation to handling food and water, aggravate the risk of disease, as evidenced in food and water borne diseases accounting for up to 60 per cent of notifiable communicable diseases.¹² Women and girls report protection risks in accessing water and sanitation services at night. Furthermore, governance of Lebanon's water sector is undermined by lack of resources, both financial and human, delaying the water sector reform that would enable Water Authorities to fulfil their mandated role and to realize sustainable solutions for water and wastewater service provision.

The critical need of the **electricity** sector is recognized through the adoption of the GoL Policy Paper for the

Electricity Sector in June 2010, which outlines policies, investments and reforms aimed at ultimately improving service delivery and reducing the fiscal burden.¹³ The Policy Paper also identifies a deficit in installed generating capacity, reaching only 61 per cent of the instantaneous peak demand in summer. A study undertaken by the Ministry of Energy and Water and UNDP in 2016, estimated the required increase in the production capacity in electricity as a result of the Syrian crisis at 486MW.^{xii} This is equivalent to five hours of electricity supply per day, and is incurring losses to the Government of Lebanon and the Lebanese citizens estimated at around \$333 million per year. The study also showed that more than 45 per cent of displaced Syrian households are illegally connected to the national grid, thus leading to the Government incurring uncovered costs. Insufficient electricity supply forces Lebanese, as well as displaced Syrians, to further rely on private and environmentally-unfriendly generators, which is expensive and further increases their economic vulnerability.

(13) Ministry of Energy and Water (June 2010), Policy Paper for the Electricity Sector, <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/64585>.



Tripoli Market. Photo credit: UNDP, Rana Sweidan, 10/1/2019

(9) UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Program, Lebanon Water Quality Survey, 2016.

(10) National Water Sector Strategy, 2012.

(11) WHO/UNICEF JMP conducted a Rapid Assessment for Large & Medium Scale Wastewater Treatment Plants across Lebanese Territories 2016.

(12) Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), Epidemiology Surveillance Unit.

91%



of Lebanese and Displaced Syrians believe that the Lebanese have been **good hosts** to **refugees** since 2011

Only 44%



of those living in **informal settlements** have access to **basic sanitation** services

88%

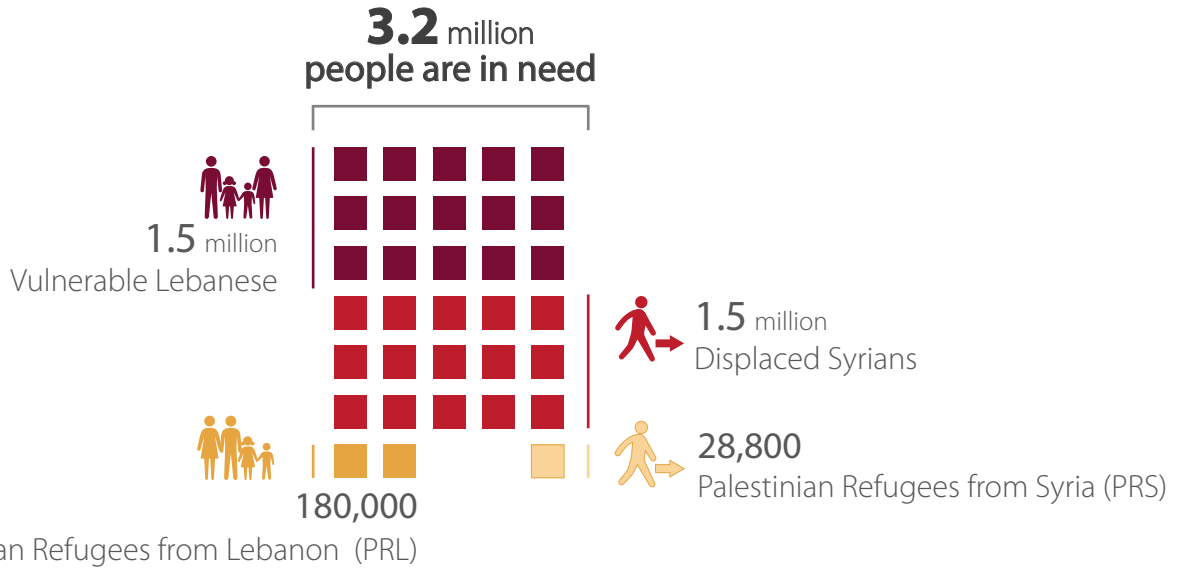


of displaced Syrian households are **indebted**, with an average amount of **\$1,016** (almost double of the value of the MEB)

POPULATION IN NEED AND TARGETED



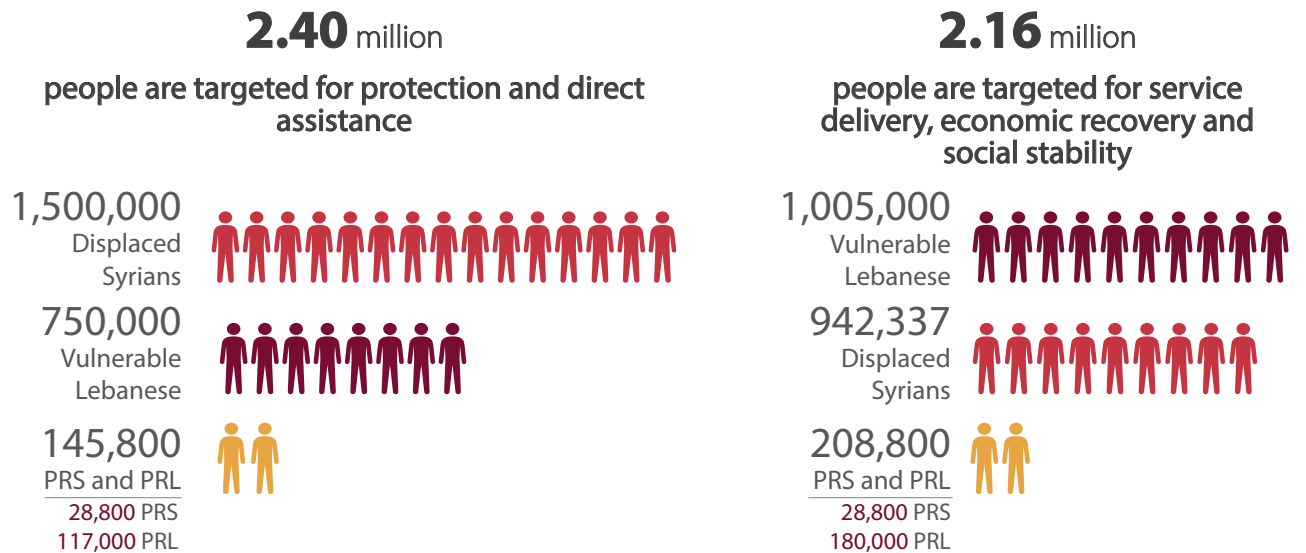
PEOPLE IN NEED



Note: PRL, PRS figures pertain to the 12 camps and 56 gatherings as covered by the recent CAS/PCS/LPDC census.



PEOPLE TARGETED



Note: PRL, PRS figures pertain to the 12 camps and 56 gatherings as covered by the recent CAS/PCS/LPDC census.



APPEALING PARTNERS BY SECTOR

Total of **133** appealing UN and NGO partners



Protection
79



Livelihoods
68



Social Stability
63



Food Security
45



Basic Assistance
39



Health
38



Education
37



Water
37



Shelter
28



Energy
14

RESPONSE STRATEGY

Strategic Objectives

As in the previous years, the Government of Lebanon (GoL) and national and international partners work together to deliver integrated and mutually reinforcing humanitarian and stabilization interventions.

The LCRP promotes the strategic priorities identified by the GoL and partners, with interventions aligned to national policies and strategies, responding to evolving needs, and seeking to complement and build on other international assistance in the country.

The response plan focuses on humanitarian assistance to vulnerable communities, including persons displaced from Syria, vulnerable Lebanese and Palestinians, but it also strongly seeks to expand investments, partnerships and delivery models for stabilization as a transition towards longer-term development strategies.

18



1 Ensure protection of vulnerable populations



2 Provide immediate assistance to vulnerable populations



3 Support service provision through national systems



4 Reinforce Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability

1 Ensure protection of vulnerable populations



Recognizing that the imperative of protecting people lies at the heart of humanitarian action, this response objective aims to strengthen protection services and interventions for displaced persons from Syria and other vulnerable populations, empower individuals and mainstream protection across all sectoral interventions. It promotes protection of, and access to, affected people in accordance with relevant principles and instruments of international refugee and human rights law ratified by Lebanon.

- Ensure that persons displaced from Syria have access to legal status in accordance with Lebanese laws and regulations, while anticipating their return in safety and dignity as the preferred durable solution,¹ and while abiding by the principle of non-refoulement;²
- Continue granting access to Lebanon for exceptional humanitarian cases through the approval of the Minister of Social Affairs, while upholding the principle of non-refoulement;
- Continue to provide durable solutions such as resettlement and other admissions to third countries;
- Continue facilitating access to civil documentation, including birth, death and marriage registration, for persons displaced from Syria as per Lebanese laws, regulations and policies;
- Ensure tailored provision of protection and other services for persons with specific needs, such as persons with disabilities and older persons as well as for women and children;
- Build the capacity of Lebanese, Palestinian and Syrian communities to identify protection concerns, provide feedback on programmatic interventions, and contribute to the referral of cases to specialized service providers; and
- Support the GoL to enforce laws to prevent and address child abuse, sexual and economic exploitation, and the worst forms of child labour.

(1) The position of the Government of Lebanon is that any form of local integration is unconstitutional and, therefore, not an option. The Government considers that the only durable solution being available for displaced Syrians in Lebanon is their safe return to Syria, in accordance with applicable norms of international law and taking into full consideration the vital interests of Lebanon as a host country. Resettlement to third countries is seen as an alternative durable solution.

(2) In any refugee situation, the ultimate goal for the United Nations is the realization of durable solutions to the plight of refugees. While local integration is not an option for displaced Syrians in Lebanon, the dignity and well-being of displaced Syrians must be preserved until they can attain durable solutions outside of Lebanon..

2 Provide immediate assistance to vulnerable populations



This response objective aims to address the immediate needs of the vulnerable populations (displaced Syrians, vulnerable Lebanese, Palestinian refugees from Syria and Palestinian refugees from Lebanon), prioritizing the most vulnerable through temporary solutions, with the aim to mitigate the rapid deterioration of social and economic conditions which exacerbate protection risks.

- Provide direct and targeted assistance to the most vulnerable populations to ensure their protection and meet their survival needs, including needs caused by displacement, while ensuring complementarity across sectors;
- Reduce exposure to hunger, homelessness, health complications and disease outbreaks, violence, abuse and exploitation as well as the worst effects of poverty, including resorting to negative coping mechanisms, with practices such as child labour, begging and early marriage;
- Continue immediate and temporary service delivery in informal settlements, collective shelters, sub-standard dwellings and gatherings; and
- Continue to respond to emergency humanitarian needs as they arise through immediate and temporary interventions.

3 Support service provision through national systems³



This response objective aims to strengthen national and local capacities to meet the increasingly overwhelming service-related needs and seeks to reinforce confidence in the equitable access to and quality of public services for vulnerable populations. It aims to establish or upgrade basic public service infrastructure, strengthening service delivery in the most vulnerable communities affected by the crisis through the support of the Ministry of Social Affairs' (MoSA) network of Social Development Centres as a key gateway.

- Ensure that all children, including children displaced from Syria, can access, learn and be retained in a quality learning environment (formal and non-formal⁴), widening the absorption capacity of education premises (rehabilitation, expansion and construction), in addition to strengthening the education system to be able to cater for all children;
- Ensure support to strengthening social safety nets;

(3) "National systems" is inclusive of national government and local institutions, NGOs/civil society and the private sector.

(4) Non-formal education is conceived as a means to bridge the gap with formal education.

- Ensure that the most vulnerable Lebanese and displaced populations can access disease prevention interventions and affordable healthcare, with a focus on accessibility and quality of services and controlling disease outbreaks;
- Protect the most vulnerable, especially children and women, older persons and persons with disabilities, and other minority groups at risk of violence (including abuse, exploitation and neglect), through:
 - increased outreach and responsiveness of community and institutional systems;
 - referrals and a full package of services, including appropriate support to survivors through a robust and coordinated national system; and
 - Extending safe water, sanitation, hygiene and energy for the most vulnerable Lebanese and persons displaced from Syria by reinforcing existing infrastructure.
- Scale up service delivery mechanisms that are cost-efficient, yet responsive to needs and offer clear benefits to all vulnerable communities; and
- Strengthen government ownership of investments made by supporting national planning and implementation, monitoring and management processes.

4 Reinforce Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability



This response objective aims to strengthen productive sectors in expanding economic and livelihood opportunities, benefiting local development and the most vulnerable communities. It aims to invest in mitigating the environmental impact of the Syrian crisis, ensuring that actions are taken to maintain long-term sustainability of the natural eco-system and avoid its further degradation. Furthermore, it will invest in national and local capacities to promote dialogue that mitigates tensions and conflicts at municipal and local levels, with a particular focus on youth and adolescents.

- Promote job creation and support businesses to generate income for local economies in poor areas benefiting all vulnerable communities, in accordance with Lebanese laws and regulations,⁵ and the outcomes of the Brussels conferences;
- Enhance the productive capacities of local micro- and small-to-medium enterprises (MSME) and cooperatives through improving local economic infrastructure and supporting their capability to respond to market demands;

(5) As per MoL annual decisions related to businesses, occupations and crafts, and jobs that must be limited to Lebanese only.

- Promote sustainable agriculture production by supporting vulnerable food producers and communities and improve agricultural livelihood activities;
- Reduce the impact of the crisis on Lebanon's environment, with a particular focus on integrated solid waste management, water and wastewater management, use of renewable energy sources and energy-efficient products, protection of air quality, conservation of land use and ecosystems by strengthening good management of natural resources and sustainable investments abiding by environmental regulations;
- Support government institutions and government partners to implement necessary economic, labour, social welfare, disaster risk management and environmental protection reforms;
- Address social and economic risks faced by Lebanese, displaced Syrians and Palestinian adolescents and youth with a particular focus on empowering young women and girls, including through TVET and decent work opportunities;⁶
- Prevent social tensions from further rising within stressed communities by strengthening the capacities of government, local systems and mechanisms, and individuals to address critical needs and promote intra- and inter-community dialogue, with full respect of the Lebanese laws and regulations; and
- Strengthen national emergency preparedness and response capacity.

Planning assumptions

The planning assumptions for the LCRP 2019 were developed through a participatory process with representatives from government institutions, UN agencies, and international and national NGOs. In addition to the below key assumptions, each sector strategy has incorporated an analysis of planning assumptions, risks and mitigating measures in their respective theories of change.

Context:

- It is assumed that, pending a political solution in Syria, the crisis will continue. While important obstacles to large-scale returns in safety and dignity remain, some spontaneous returns of displaced Syrians from Lebanon to Syria are taking place, particularly since 2017. Group returns are also facilitated by the Directorate General of General Security since early 2018. Nevertheless, the number of Syrians in Lebanon is expected to remain relatively stable in 2019. The number of sustainable returns to Syria will substantially increase if obstacles to voluntary, safe and dignified returns are removed and the UN can

begin to facilitate voluntary repatriation.

- Inter-community tensions and public pressure for returns are likely to increase if sufficient support is not provided to Lebanon to mitigate the impact of the crisis and reverse the economic crisis and rising unemployment.

Despite ongoing efforts, the majority of displaced populations continue to live below the poverty line and the pressure on Lebanese institutions to accommodate these increased needs, with many needing to be upgraded prior to the crisis, continues. A sense of fatigue is growing among the communities, as are concerns over increase in the use of negative coping mechanisms, impeding access to services and ability to cover basic needs.

Some 68 per cent of displaced Syrians^{xlii} live under the minimum survival requirements, and 89 per cent of Palestinian refugees from Syria and 65 per cent of Palestinian refugees from Lebanon are living under the poverty line. As for the Lebanese, approximately 10 per cent live below the extreme poverty line, with between 27 and 30 per cent of people in Lebanon living beneath the national poverty line⁷ before the crisis.^{xliii}

- Vulnerable households will increasingly shift to living in non-residential and non-permanent structures as living in residential, urban settings becomes unaffordable.

The crisis in Syria continues to have a negative impact on the sustainable development of Lebanon and the pressures felt by public systems, such as:

- An improved relationship and trust between service providers and customers will increase cost recovery and result in better water service provision.
- Without additional resources, the education sector will be unable to absorb an increased number of children and youth in formal education.
- More standardized service provision across primary healthcare providers will increase quality of services across all regions.

At the end of 2015, the crisis had cost the Lebanese economy an estimated \$18.15 billion due to the economic slowdown, loss in trade and fiscal revenues as well as additional pressure on public services.^{8,xliv}

- Unemployment levels and informal labour are on the rise, especially in some of the country's poorest localities: in some particularly vulnerable areas, unemployment is twice the national average. The economic downturn has had a disproportionate effect on young people, with youth unemployment three to four times higher than the overall

(7) The National Poverty Line is established at \$3.84 per person per day.

(8) World Bank (2017), *Preliminary findings of the Economic and Social Impact Assessment of the Syrian Conflict on Lebanon*: the cumulative cost to Lebanon since the start of the conflict, in terms of lowering the GDP growth rate, is \$18.15 billion through 2015, and the fiscal impact, in terms of lower revenues, is estimated at \$4.2 billion during 2012-2015.

(6) As per MoL annual decisions related to businesses, occupations and crafts, and jobs that must be limited to Lebanese only

unemployment rate.^{9,xlv} Thus, investment in the strengthening of public systems and economic opportunities remains essential for Lebanon.

- Increased access to sustainable livelihoods, including through provision of work permits, will decrease the need for cash and food assistance. Having a work permit will be taken into consideration when identifying the most vulnerable in need of assistance.

In accordance with the principle of international solidarity and accountability,^{xlvi} the response will be developed based on priorities, needs, and capacities, and partners will continuously seek feedback from the populations that they serve and address concerns about the response raised by the affected populations.

- The data available and targeting used allows for identification of particular profiles of vulnerability amongst the populations in need and takes into account geographical diversity in terms of capacity and pressure.

Governance: The LCRP underscores its national leadership by the Government of Lebanon through the Ministry of Social Affairs and reaffirms the international community's commitment to support and reinforce the response capacity of national/local institutions and national/local humanitarian actors.

- The response strategy allows for linkages and complementarity with longer-term development plans, enabling a shift towards more sustainable delivery of support and services.
- Partnerships with development actors and civil society actors are in place to allow for complementary approaches to the response, within a whole-of-society approach.
- The coordination framework is sufficient to allow integrated approaches that avoid overlap and ensure adequate coverage and prioritization.
- Support to public institutions builds sustainable capacities, and strengthens service delivery.

Population planning figures: The LCRP addresses the very diverse needs of four target groups: 1.5 million vulnerable Lebanese (49.7% are female; 50.3% male; 31.15% children); 1.5 million displaced Syrians (51.6% female; 48.4% male; 54.1% children); 28,800 Palestinian refugees from Syria (49.58% female; 50.42% male; 42.11% children) and 180,000 Palestinian refugees (49.58% female; 50.42% male; 34.78% children) from Lebanon living in 12 camps and 156 gatherings.

Funding trends: The calls for burden-sharing continue throughout the four-year plan that ask for investment in Lebanon and support to the population that Lebanon hosts. At the same time, increasing advocacy with donor countries will focus on putting in place mechanisms that provide persons displaced from Syria with humanitarian access to third countries, as well as mechanisms for

economic development.

The international community should also bring essential support to Lebanon through other funding streams, including development assistance and other funding mechanisms, as it is assumed that the level of funding to the LCRP may not be sustained throughout the duration of the four-year plan.

Predictable and multi-year funding is required to implement more sustainable solutions.

Alignment with other planning frameworks

The LCRP is aligned with the following key processes and frameworks:

- As the second edition of the LCRP, **the 2017-2020 framework response is the successor of the 2015-2016 LCRP**. Within the four-year framework, this plan seeks to expand the stabilization and development focus and facilitate the transition of crisis response to national structures and systems, while maintaining a robust and integrated humanitarian and stabilization response to the protracted crisis. This medium-term strategic planning framework aims to address national objectives and priorities to respond to the impact of the Syrian crisis in Lebanon, and has been developed and implemented in collaboration with the Government of Lebanon, the UN, national and international NGOs, and donors. Yearly appeals, including multi-year programmes, are developed based on an annual review of needs.
- The 2017-2020 LCRP is the Lebanon chapter of the **Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan 2018-2019 (3RP)** led by UNHCR and UNDP. The 3RP is a regional plan that sets out the response to the humanitarian, protection and assistance needs of refugees from Syria and other impacted persons, communities and institutions in the five countries hosting displaced Syrians, i.e. Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt. As a nationally-owned chapter of the 3RP, the LCRP is tailored to respond to the specific needs of Lebanon and vulnerable populations within this ongoing regional crisis. It ensures that humanitarian and stabilization interventions are mutually reinforcing to deliver value, and emphasizes support to Lebanon's national capacities, including its aid and assistance management efforts.
- The LCRP incorporates priority measures articulated in the **GoL's 2013 Roadmap of Priority Interventions for Stabilization from the Syrian Conflict**^{xlvii} and its updated projects, and furthers its three objectives: (i) to restore and expand economic and livelihood opportunities for vulnerable groups; (ii) to restore and build resilience in equitable access to and quality of sustainable public services; and (iii) to strengthen social stability. Programmes implemented directly by line ministries are represented in the LCRP's results matrix.

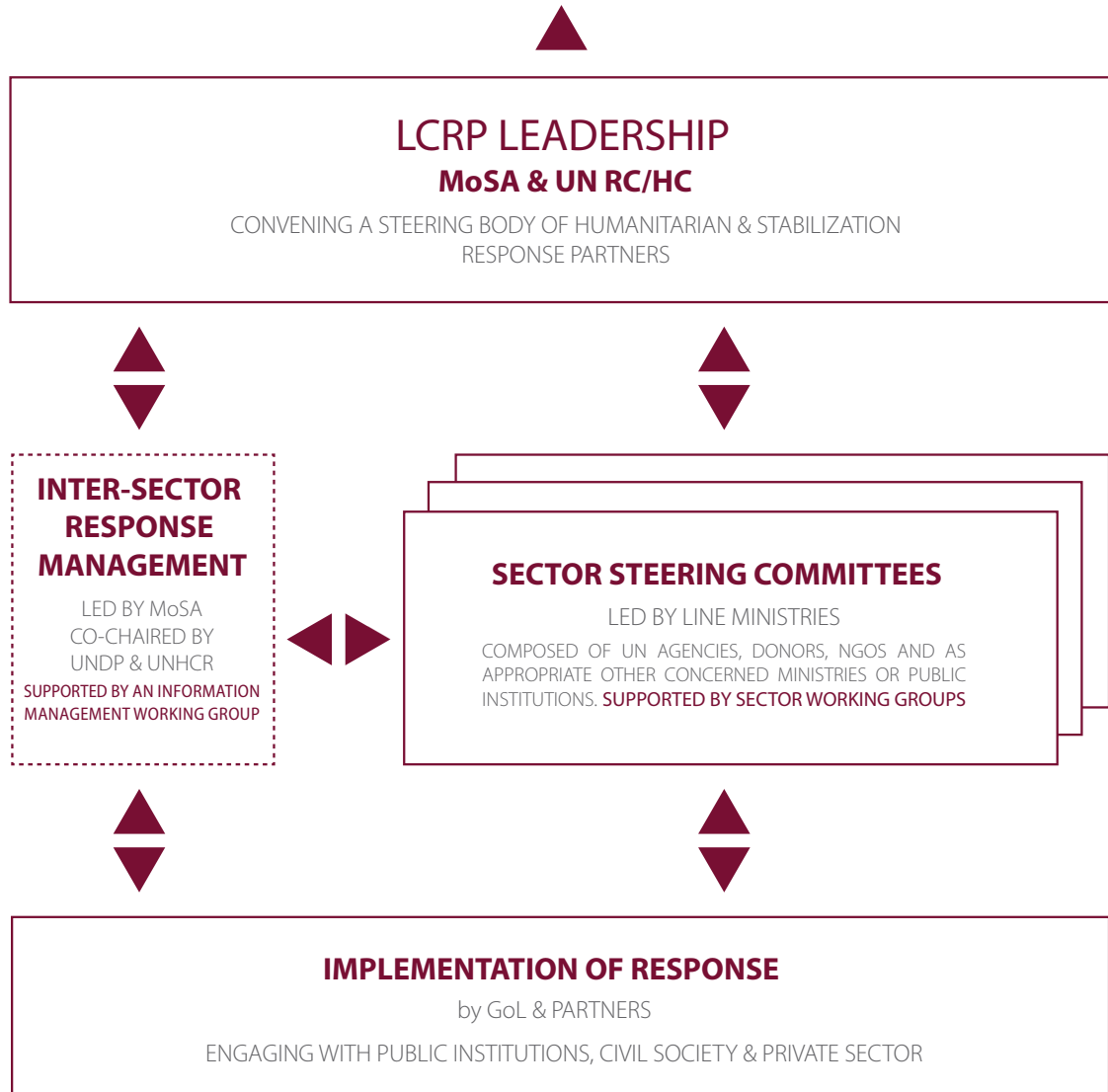
(9) Arab Weekly Digest, Interview with Minister of Labor, Beirut, August 2017: Lebanese unemployment rate is around 25 per cent, with 37 per cent for youth under 35 years of age, and 18 per cent for women.

All LCRP projects investing in Lebanon's capacities are linked to needs articulated in the Roadmap, particularly the first two tracks. Furthermore, the LCRP is fully aligned with the priority outcomes of **international donor conferences in London** (February 2016) and **Brussels** (April 2017 and April 2018).

- The shorter-term funding appealed for through the LCRP is complemented by the **Concessional Financing Facility** (CFF) currently benefitting Lebanon and Jordan. This facility is focused on providing concessional financing to middle income countries most affected by the presence of large numbers of refugees. With an initial focus on the Syrian crisis as it impacts Jordan and Lebanon, and with a primary focus on infrastructure, the CFF has been adapted to address the impacts of current and future refugee crises on a global scale. So far, \$ 330 million has been approved with an additional \$295 million pledged to the Concessional Financing Facility for Lebanon.
- The LCRP specifically focuses on the impact of the Syrian crisis in Lebanon and is complemented by a number of multi-lateral and bi-lateral cooperation agreements such as the **EU-Lebanon Partnership Priorities and Compact 2016-2020**,^{xlviii} the **World Bank Country Partnership Framework for Lebanon**^{xlix} and, most notably, the **United Nations Strategic Framework** (see point 6 below).
- The LCRP is fully aligned with and complementary to the 2017-2020 **United Nations Strategic Framework (UNSF)**,^l the UN's cooperation framework with Lebanon, which provides the overall vision for UN-wide engagement in-country implemented through the country programmes of its specific UN agencies, funds and programmes. The UNSF articulates the UN's support to the Government of Lebanon towards achieving the following priorities: (i) all people in Lebanon have peace and security; (ii) Lebanon enjoys domestic stability and practices effective governance; and (iii) Lebanon reduces poverty and promotes sustainable development while addressing immediate needs in a human rights/gender sensitive manner. The UNSF reaffirms humanitarian principles in relation to the impact of the Syrian crisis, including the needs of 1.5 million displaced Syrians, and acknowledges the continued requirement for a Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) that supports vulnerable populations affected by the crisis while also strengthening the resilience of local institutions and the host community to manage the current situation. UN support for the 2017-2020 LCRP is outlined in the UNSF.
- The LCRP aligns with GoL's strategies and contains interventions developed as part of the regional **No Lost Generation strategy (NLG)**, specifically through support to the RACE II Strategy, and other sectoral investments in protection, psychosocial support and skill development for children, adolescents and youth, such as the Ministry of Social Affairs' National Plan to Safeguard Children and Women in Lebanon (MoSA NP) and the Ministry of Education and Higher Education National Child Protection Policy. The LCRP Education and Protection sectors contain the GoL-endorsed budget for RACE II and the MoSA NP implementation, captured through UN agencies, donors and participating NGOs, and the funding appeals by MEHE and MoSA, with a view to moving to full government implementation.
- The LCRP is coherent with the **Dead Sea Resilience Agenda**^{li} endorsed at the Resilience Development Forum held in Jordan in November 2015, which brought together representatives of governments of countries affected by the Syrian crisis, UN, international and national NGOs, the donor community and the private sector to discuss key guiding principles and elements of a medium-term regional response.
- The LCRP strives to implement the commitments made by more than 30 of the largest humanitarian partners through the **Grand Bargain**^{lii} at the **World Humanitarian Summit in 2016**. Ten key commitments were made to: ensure greater transparency; more support and funding tools for local and national responders; increase the use and coordination of cash-based programming; reduce duplication and management costs with periodic functional reviews; improve joint and impartial needs assessments; include people receiving aid in making the decisions which affect their lives; increase collaborative humanitarian multi-year planning and funding; reduce the earmarking of donor contributions; harmonize and simplify reporting requirements; and enhance engagement between humanitarian and development actors.
- Many LCRP projects also integrate the principles of the **UN Sustainable Development Goals**,^{liii} a set of globally-agreed goals to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- The LCRP strives to ensure the commitments in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, and the recommendations contained in the **Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework**^{liv} annexed to the Declaration.

Integrated response management¹⁰

**GOVERNMENT OF LEBANON
INTER-MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE
ON DISPLACED**



(10) This structure is subject to possible future amendments following the change of government in Lebanon.

Governance mechanism

The 2017-2020 LCRP will continue to ensure that the coordination structure aligns with both the humanitarian and stabilization dimensions of the response, under the overall leadership of the Minister of Social Affairs and the UN Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator:¹¹

LCRP sectors are coordinated through the **Inter-Sector Working Group** led by MoSA, a mechanism that reports to the leadership body of the LCRP and includes LCRP sector leads from line ministries, as well as sector coordinators, and key response partners as per the terms of reference of the Inter-Sector Working Group. In accordance with their specialized mandates, UNHCR and UNDP act as co-chairs. This mechanism reports to the LCRP Steering Committee co-chaired by the Minister of Social Affairs and the UN Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator and includes Government ministries¹² as well as members of the Inter-Ministerial Committees and key response partners from the UN, donors and NGOs.

Sector Steering Committees are supported by working groups from the involved national and international partners that contribute to the technical and operational coordination of sector-specific issues including monitoring of progress and sharing of information, experiences and challenges. Sector working groups will report to the Sector Steering Committees, and will not duplicate the functions of the latter. Relevant terms of reference were revised in 2016 to reflect these roles, responsibilities and reporting lines (see the TORs in Annex 5).

Aid coordination: Efforts are ongoing to improve aid management under the leadership of MoSA in order to assist in coordinating GoL/donor/UN/World Bank priorities, and in tracking funding against those priorities.

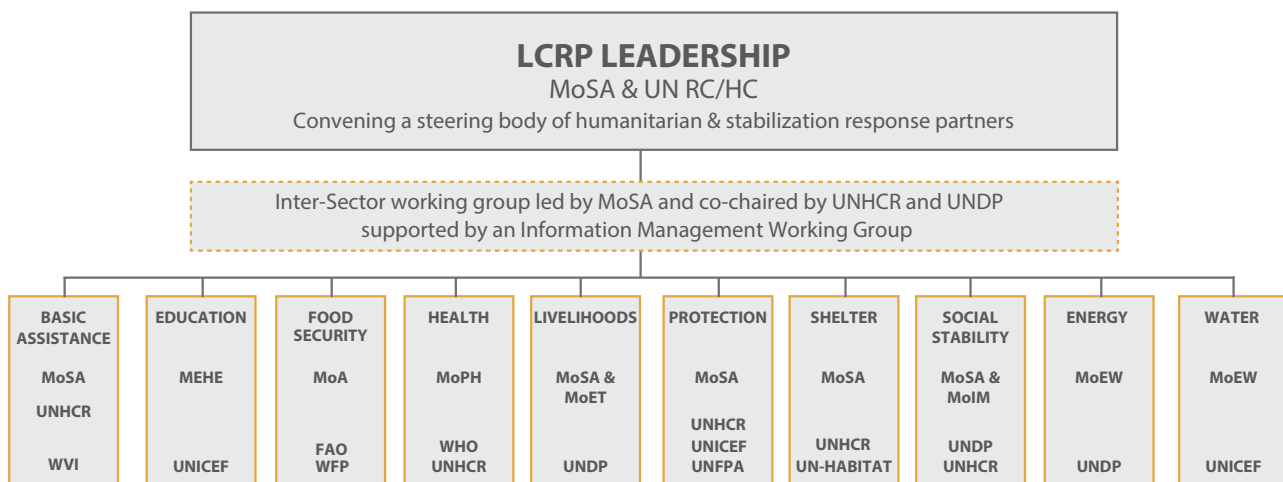
Implementation Framework

Authority & Accountability: The GoL's Inter-Ministerial Committee on Displaced is the highest national authority for international partners supporting the crisis response inside Lebanese territory, including through the LCRP, in accordance with Lebanese laws and regulations as well as applicable international law.

Oversight: The Ministry of Social Affairs is mandated by the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Displaced to lead and oversee the Government's response to the crisis in Lebanon. The LCRP Steering Committee is co-chaired by the Minister of Social Affairs and the United Nations Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator, and includes participation of members of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Displaced and other public institutions, humanitarian and stabilization partners across the UN, national and international NGOs, and donors.

Planning and Coordination: LCRP activities are coordinated, under the direct guidance of MoSA, with line ministries through sector steering committees and sector working groups, with the support of sector-coordinating UN agencies, donors, the World Bank and NGO partners – also engaging Lebanon's civil society and private sector where necessary. LCRP progress and strategies will be steered by the Government of Lebanon through MoSA in collaboration with the UN, as represented by the UN Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator, and will be supported by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) with the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Displaced and the lead UN agencies for refugee and stabilization responses (UNHCR and UNDP respectively).

The current structure and management of LCRP sectors is organized at the national level as below, with similar structures operating in five operational areas of Lebanon:



(11) The UN Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator is accountable for oversight of humanitarian and development responses in countries through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) for coordination of humanitarian action and the Delivering-As-One initiative of the UN Secretary-General. Under these principles, lead agencies for specific sectors in Lebanon are accountable for representing the interest of their sectors at every level of response management.

(12) MoIM, MoSA, MoL, MoPH, MoFA, MEHE, MoET, MoF, MoA, MoEW, MoE, PMO, HRC, and CDR, to be cleared by the Minister.

Financing the LCRP

The financing of the LCRP presents an opportunity to strengthen aid architecture and harmonization in Lebanon. Humanitarian and development needs set out in the LCRP will continue to be funded on an appeal basis, both bilaterally through a variety of donor mechanisms and trust funds, as well as pooled funds such as the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) managed by the World Bank, the UN-managed Lebanon Humanitarian Fund (LHF) and the Lebanon Recovery Fund (LRF) chaired by GoL.

Cost-sharing opportunities will be explored with the Government, along with public-private partnerships, to support government implementation of Roadmap projects. The introduction of an overall Lebanon Financial Aid Tracking System, building on existing systems, will also enable better planning of investment coordination between GoL and its international partners to ensure a predictable level of support to communities. Further efforts will focus on broadening the diversity of funding, including through donors from the MENA region, members of the Gulf Cooperation Council, and other partners.

Communicating the LCRP

The LCRP will be supported by an integrated multi-agency communication strategy, led by the Government (MoSA). Communication priorities will include: (i) maintaining international momentum in support of Lebanon's stability and finding durable solutions to the crisis; (ii) fostering an international sense of accountability for Lebanon's vulnerable populations; (iii) strengthening government leadership of Lebanon's assistance frameworks; (iv) fostering inter-communal understanding and acceptance; and (v) joint messaging on key achievements and critical needs.

Principles for LCRP

Planning

The LCRP Steering Committee guides the allocation of unearmarked funding and other resources among the sectors following participatory consultations with the relevant stakeholders, and in a timely manner.

In line with LCRP Steering Committee guidance, sector steering committees ensure alignment of unearmarked funding to key priorities and underfunded needs of the LCRP.

For unearmarked funding, sectors present their recommendations to the MoSA and UN lead partners, which would coordinate with the relevant donors on the allocation of funding, working through funding instruments such as the Lebanon Recovery Fund.

Appealing partners commit to use earmarked funding in coordination with sector steering committees and in adherence to agreed LCRP sector outcomes and outputs. The LCRP partners review progress on agreed objectives and impact through regular and ad hoc meetings of sector steering committees and the LCRP Steering Committee.

Planning of programmes should be coordinated through sectors, in close collaboration with line ministries under MoSA's leadership, through a bottom-up field-based approach that takes into consideration the national priorities and needs identified by each line ministry and in line with the Lebanese laws, rules and regulations.

Implementation

Sector steering committees provide relevant information and facilitate operation of partners for successful implementation of projects in the field, under the direct leadership of and in coordination with MoSA's LCRP team throughout Lebanon. To ensure efficiency and avoid duplication, the LCRP coordination structure remains the only system through which partners coordinate efforts to respond to the Syrian crisis in Lebanon.

Information sharing and tracking

Appealing partners are responsible for reporting fully and in a timely manner on funding and other resources received, through agreed coordination and reporting mechanisms that are systematic and transparent to the Government of Lebanon's Inter-Ministerial Committee on Displaced, through MoSA and the UN Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator.

Funding and other resources received and/or committed should be reported to the LCRP Steering Committee led by MoSA and the UN Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator.

LCRP implementing partners are responsible for reporting on a regular basis, through agreed systems, to the relevant sector steering committee on the progress/achievements of the activities that they are implementing.

Sector steering committees report on progress and achievements to the LCRP Steering Committee. The format, content and frequency of reports will be decided at the start of the implementation period.

Principles of partnership and accountability

As a basis for addressing its key priorities, strengthening partnership and enhancing the overall effectiveness of the LCRP, several core principles and commitments have been agreed between GoL and its international partners in order to:

- Enhance the effectiveness, operationalization and transparency of the LCRP, and the predictability of funding, by complementing its guiding principles.
- Provide guidance, applicable to all LCRP partners, for a timely, effective and coordinated response, by clarifying requirements with respect to key functions and processes: information sharing and tracking, planning and implementation.
- Ensure synergies between national planning and partner responses, by aligning LCRP efforts with national strategies and agreed plans, and by enabling line ministries to play a stronger role in leadership and coordination at the national and local levels under the guidance of MoSA, while benefiting from the support of the UN, donors and NGOs.
- Enhance the localization of the response with national actors involved in the design and coordination with adequate efforts to build Lebanon's capacity and systems for future crisis prevention and response.^{13,1vi}
- Ensure accountability to affected populations. LCRP partners will continue to ensure that the response engages affected populations and local authorities in local programme design, under the guidance and coordination of MoSA and relevant UN coordinating agencies. This includes, where possible, regular visits aimed at obtaining feedback from vulnerable communities on needs, targets and effectiveness of LCRP interventions. Plans in 2017-2020 will facilitate access of affected populations to communication processes in which they are able to ask questions, provide feedback and contribute to discussions about current and longer-term strategies.
- Enhance the multi-sectoral approach of the LCRP based on a comprehensive and a common understanding of risks, taking into account threats, vulnerabilities and coping capacities at the individual, community and institution level, in support of the Sustainable Development Goal Agenda of leaving no one behind.

(13) Within the Regional Refugee and Resilience Response Plan (3RP), principles for a localized response are as follows: (a) local actors influence the design of the response by feeding in the needs, priorities and social dynamics of populations affected by the Syrian crisis; (b) coordination mechanisms are led by government actors where possible, and all local actors are able to participate in and contribute to coordination processes at national and sub-national levels; (c) partnerships between international and local organizations/institutions ensure equity and joint responsibility, as well as visibility for local actors within the 3RP response; (d) initiatives jointly undertaken by international and local organizations include a strong element of capacity development in order to build local capacity and systems for future crisis prevention and response in the region; and (e) the maximum amount of direct, quality funding as possible is channeled to national and local actors in order to allow them to respond to the needs of crisis-affected populations while simultaneously investing in their own institutional capacities.

Cross-cutting issues

The seven following cross-cutting issues are mainstreamed across sectors under the LCRP, as they have been designated as key priorities by all partners.

Better understanding vulnerability and risk to strengthen multi-sectoral approaches

The term "most vulnerable" is currently defined within the sectors, mainly using socio-economic, geographic or categorical concepts of vulnerability. These concepts have informed sectors in targeting their response. Understanding vulnerability by focusing on risks will facilitate a more multi-disciplinary and integrated approach that incorporates different perspectives and promotes involvement of a wide-range of actors. It will allow for a tailoring of interventions to the specific context. Circumstances and factors at the individual, community and institutional level can increase a person's vulnerability and/or reduce their capacity to cope with a particular situation. The LCRP will move towards a multi-dimensional understanding of vulnerability – considering internal risk factors, likelihood to experience harm, capacity to recover and adapt to new situations, ability to resist and insurance against new shocks - to better harmonize the response. Programming decisions and targeting of displaced populations will be informed through a comprehensive analysis of risk, considering vulnerability in relation to threats and coping capacities.

Sectors will build on the thematic conversations developed over the course of 2018 to further strengthen the alignment of targeting approaches, systematize referral mechanisms and co-design mechanisms for redress when persons are left behind as particular types of assistance shift in scope and scale.

Protection

The protracted nature of displacement in Lebanon has impacted different segments of the population differently, due to their particular vulnerabilities, coping capacities and susceptibility to threats. The LCRP is committed to a protection-centered response. All assistance promotes meaningful access, safety, dignity and basic rights of affected people. Protection is mainstreamed through the response, at the national and field levels. Through a common understanding of the protective environment, sectors ensure due consideration, and responses which take into account the respective needs and multi-dimensional vulnerabilities of individuals they serve, allowing for more integrated approaches to service provision. These efforts will be guided by a joint-protection analysis highlighting threats, vulnerabilities and coping capacities, which will be shared across sectors to inform targeting and tailor common multi-sector approaches.

Gender and gender-based violence

Achieving gender equality and eliminating gender-based violence (GBV) is one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable

Development.^{14,lvii} Mainstreaming gender efficiently requires assessing the implications of any planned action for women, girls, men and boys, as well as making their concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all spheres.¹⁵

Furthermore, recognizing that GBV represents a particular challenge in humanitarian contexts and that preventing and responding to GBV constitutes a collective accountability, the LCRP ensures risk mitigation across all sectors of intervention.^{lviii}

Youth

The 2017-2020 LCRP prioritizes mainstreaming youth programming as a clear and harmonized component within its different relevant sector plans. The main goal of the youth component is to foster economically, personally and socially active and resilient youth in order to increase education, entrepreneurship, TVET, empowerment, participation, and civic engagement of this cross-cohort.¹⁶

Partners continue to expand their focus on youth programming across all sectors to provide this vulnerable and marginalized group with a holistic and harmonized package of services. These initiatives aim to motivate the youth to positively influence their peers and communities. As such, youth programming has been expanded under the Livelihoods sector through job creation in accordance with the Ministry of Labour decisions and the Lebanese labour law, increased market-based skills training and employability, apprenticeships, income generation opportunities, and innovation and entrepreneurship programmes. The Education sector tackles youth challenges through increasing their access to formal education, vocational training and regulated non-formal education programmes. The Social Stability sector has defined a clear output for the active role of youth in stabilizing and building resilience in their communities and among their peers. Finally, the Protection sector has further detailed the focus on youth at risk of engagement in risky behaviours, ensures provision of psycho-social support, and addresses gender-based violence, building community referral and response mechanisms for at-risk girls and boys.

Environment

The environment remains a priority and a key area for mainstreaming within the LCRP. Under the LCRP 2017-2020, the Ministry of Environment (MoE) leads an Environment Task Force (cf. the TORs in Annex 7) in close coordination with the Government, MoSA and the Inter-Sector Working Group with the aim of addressing priority environmental impacts and mainstreaming environmental considerations into activities and projects.

In order to do this, MoE will adopt a two-level approach:

(14) Social Development Goal 5 states: "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls".

(15) See for the full definition of gender mainstreaming: Economic and Social Council, *Mainstreaming the gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system*, ECOSOC Agreed Conclusions 1997/2, in: A/52/3, p. 28.

(16) As per MoL annual decisions related to businesses, occupations and crafts, and jobs that must be limited to Lebanese only.

- i. Ensure the mainstreaming of environmental safeguards in emergency relief and stabilization activities and ensure that the institutional capacities of MoE are enabled to continue the assessment and monitoring of the environmental impacts of the Syrian conflict and the provision of relevant technical guidance for environmental interventions; and
- ii. Cooperate with all concerned LCRP sectors in the identification and implementation of environmental interventions, with a specific focus on priority sectors (Social Stability, Food Security, Water, Energy) and aim for a further roll-out to additional sectors as appropriate.

Conflict sensitivity

Given the complex social fabric of Lebanon and the political impact of the Syrian conflict on the domestic scene, the response in Lebanon's most vulnerable localities both shapes conflict dynamics and is shaped by them. This must be taken into account in all interventions through a conflict-sensitive approach that includes 'do-no-harm' principles. This approach is generally defined as organizations: (a) understanding the context in which they operate, particularly the conflict dynamics, drivers of tensions and local capacities for stability; (b) understanding the interaction between the context and their intervention; and (c) acting on this understanding in order to minimize negative impacts of interventions and maximize positive impacts on conflict. The response as a whole will ensure that this approach is mainstreamed across the sectors in a coordinated effort to support the continued resilience of Lebanon through the crisis under the leadership of MoSA and MoIM.

Conflict sensitivity is fully incorporated into the LCRP: each sector strategy analyzes its potential adverse effects on local conflict dynamics and how to maximize its contribution to social stability, which in turn guides partners' respective programmes. In addition, regular information on tension trends and risks are provided to partners as well as research and evaluations on the impact of different types of LCRP programming on the level of tensions. These analyses are complemented by regular trainings and guidance on conflict-sensitivity and 'do-no-harm' approaches, which are provided both to front-line workers and programme management staff to ensure that they are able to adjust their programmes accordingly.

Urban areas

Hosting one out of five displaced Syrians and already strained by high levels of deprivation, inadequate access to basic services, housing and social stability challenges, poor urban areas have been particularly impacted by the Syrian crisis.

By expanding multi-sectoral needs analysis, such as the already ongoing Neighbourhood Profiles, partners will expand their coverage into urban areas based on a multi-dimensional vulnerability approach to provide immediate assistance and sustainable solutions in partnership with the local authorities.

RESPONSE MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Reinforced and objective monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is critical to improving effectiveness and accountability. All sector logframes are technically reviewed on a yearly basis in consultation with sector working groups and stakeholders. Revisions have been made based on sector strategies to strengthen results chains of change, indicators and measurement methodologies at sector level. In parallel, an inter-sector M&E framework for 2017-2020 provides a multi-year framework for measuring progress against the LCRP's expected impacts, ensuring transparency and facilitating strategic and programmatic adjustments. Six impact statements aligned with the four strategic objectives of LCRP are as follows:

Strategic objective 1: Ensure protection of vulnerable populations

- Impact 1: Displaced persons from Syria and vulnerable populations live in a safe, protective environment

Strategic objective 2: Provide immediate assistance to vulnerable populations

- Impact 2: Immediate humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable populations are met

Strategic objective 3: Support service provision through national systems

- Impact 3: Vulnerable populations have equitable access to basic services (health, education, water, energy, solid waste, shelter and social protection) through national (public and private) system

Strategic objective 4: Reinforce Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability

- Impact 4: Mitigated deterioration in the economic condition of vulnerable populations
- Impact 5: Social stability is strengthened in Lebanon
- Impact 6: Mitigated environmental impact of the Syrian crisis, to avoid further degradation of the natural eco-system and ensure its long-term sustainability

The inter-sector framework provides clarity on impact measurement and the causal linkages from sector outcomes to impact. These causal relationships are further detailed in each sector strategy and can guide subsequent independent evaluations of the overall response by partners.

In 2018, the response M&E system has been strengthened further, as follows:

- A list of research questions at inter-sector and sector levels have been identified to better shape data collection and prioritize learning needs across the

response. These research questions will feed into the upcoming mid-term review of the LCRP as well as the final evaluation of the response;

- New qualitative indicators have been incorporated in sector logframes to capture the response's accountability to affected populations. Reporting on these indicators will start in 2019 and help assess the level of engagement of beneficiaries in the response;
- A monitoring framework of the commitments made by the international community and the Government of Lebanon at the Brussels 2 conference, organized in April 2018 has been developed and incorporated into the LCRP M&E system for greater accountability. Progress will be reported to the LCRP Steering Committee on a yearly basis; and
- Finally, a mid-term review of the response was designed and is expected to be conducted in the first quarter of 2019 to: 1) take stock of progress since January 2017; 2) review the existing response coordination model, and; 3) identify possible evolutions of existing frameworks beyond 2020. The findings of the mid-term review are expected in April 2019 to support decision-making and strategic planning.

Coordination and management:

M&E is coordinated and managed at all three levels of the LCRP institutional and coordination architecture:

- At the sector level, individual appealing/ implementing partners will be responsible for reporting updates on progress and resources allocated/used against sector strategies and corresponding results frameworks, using ActivityInfo. These will be provided to the Sector Steering Committees, which will be responsible for reviewing and preparing periodic monitoring and progress reports (see below).
- At the inter-sector level, the Inter-Sector working group is responsible for monitoring progress against LCRP's impact statements, across the LCRP against sector outcomes and outputs. It reports to the LCRP Steering Committee.
- The LCRP Steering Committee will periodically review progress on LCRP implementation to inform its discussions and decisions on overall strategy and implementation issues.

Tracking and information management system:

- At sector output and outcome level, the 2017-2020 Lebanon Crisis Response Plan continues to be monitored through ActivityInfo, which reports against a standard set of indicators agreed by sectors and helps inform progress against sector logframes.

- At impact level, macro-level data related to each strategic objective will be collected to inform progress. The LCRP M&E system links to ActivityInfo as well as a number of national surveys using mixed methods. In addition, a series of qualitative enquiry processes, including case studies, will be conducted to further explore causal relationships from sector outcomes to impact statements.

At the same time, LCRP's knowledge management function will be strengthened to better reflect on and disseminate lessons learned across sectors, key findings from surveys and policy recommendations. Similarly, GoL/MoSA and international partners will examine options for strengthening the existing tools and system to make them more accessible, improving compatibility with existing government aid coordination mechanisms, and expanding analytical and reporting functionality.

Financial tracking and reporting:

Funds for LCRP programmes will be received and programmed in three ways: 1) bilaterally through government ministries and institutions; 2) through UN/NGO response partners; and 3) through pooled funding arrangements.

MoSA, supported by the UN Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator and in collaboration with members of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Displaced, will report on funds received for the LCRP as part of its quarterly and annual reporting, based on consolidated information captured in existing financial tracking systems. All humanitarian contributions to the LCRP through government and response partners will be captured through the financial tracking system managed by OCHA. While Lebanon's aid coordination

platform is being strengthened, the LCRP financial tracking will feed into an overall Lebanon Aid Tracking System currently being developed by MoSA and the Ministry of Finance with the support of the UN Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator's Office, to improve management of multi-lateral and bilateral funding received in Lebanon or funding committed.

Monitoring and evaluation products: A series of M&E activities and events will take place during the LCRP programming cycle. The LCRP M&E calendar includes several M&E products that will be developed and disseminated during 2017-2020, including, but not limited to, quarterly sectoral dashboards, bi-yearly inter-sectoral dashboards, thematic dashboards (in-focus), reviews and an external evaluation.

Review: Every year, mid-year and final reports on the LCRP appeal will be presented by MoSA, supported by the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator, under the auspices of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Displaced. As part of this process, the scope of the LCRP will be reviewed to ensure that the response continues to match evolving needs and the increasing level of development support outside the LCRP (if available). The Government of Lebanon and its partners will review the progress of the LCRP in a process supported by the inter-sector mechanism and coordinated under the leadership of MoSA and the UN Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator, with support from the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Displaced, UNDP, UNHCR, and other key response partners. The mid-year consultation will set the direction for the second half of year and inform the next annual appeal.

Monitoring & Evaluation Framework

Strategic Objective 1: Ensure protection of vulnerable populations

Impact 1: Displaced persons from Syria and vulnerable populations live in a safe protective environment

Impact Indicator	Sector	Sector outcomes contributing to impact
1.1 Percentage of displaced persons with a protection risk reduced.	Protection	1: Persons Displaced from Syria have their basic rights (incl. access to territory, legal stay, civil documentation) respected and specific protection needs fulfilled.
	Protection	2: Support and actively engage community members in creating a safe protection environment.
1.2 Number of instances of assistance provided to displaced persons from Syria and vulnerable populations.	Protection	3: Reduce SGBV risks and improve access to quality services.
	Protection	4: Provide boys and girls at risk and survivors of violence, exploitation and abuse with access to an improved and equitable prevention and response.
	Livelihoods	2: Improve workforce employability.
	Livelihoods	3: Strengthen policy development and enabling environment for job creation.
	Food security & Agriculture	4: Improve food security stabilization.
	Education	2: Enhanced quality of education services and learning environment to ensure grade-appropriate learning outcomes for children and youth.

Assumptions:

1. Favourable policies and legal framework implemented enabling enjoyment of basic human. 2. National institutions are equipped and functioning (e.g.: schools, court systems, hospitals, etc.). 3. No unforeseen events that could lead to a major shift in the refugee crisis.

Strategic Objective 2: Provide immediate assistance to vulnerable populations**Impact 2: Immediate humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable populations are met**

Impact Indicator	Sector	Sector outcomes contributing to impact
2.1 Percentage of vulnerable population whose immediate basic humanitarian needs are met	Basic assistance	1: Strengthen the ability of vulnerable households, including female-headed, to meet their basic survival needs
	Basic assistance	2: Strengthen the ability of populations affected by seasonal hazards and emergencies to secure additional basic survival needs
2.2 Percentage reduction of the population who is severely economically vulnerable	Shelter	1: Strengthen the ability of vulnerable displaced populations in temporary shelters to live in adequate conditions
	Food security & Agriculture	1: Improve food availability
	Food security & Agriculture	2: Improve food access
	Water	1: More vulnerable people in Lebanon are using safely managed drinking water and sanitation services whilst reducing health and environmental risks and improving water quality by increasing the proportion of wastewater that is safely treated.

Assumptions:

1. Enabling environment for humanitarian operations. 2. Humanitarian assistance is sufficient to meet the needs of the most vulnerable population.

Strategic Objective 3: Support service provision through national system**Impact 3: Vulnerable populations have equitable access to basic services through national systems**

Impact Indicator	Sector	Sector outcomes contributing to impact
3.1. Percentage of population with access to quality public and private services	Food security & Agriculture	2: Improve food access
	Food security & Agriculture	3: Improve food utilization
	Food security & Agriculture	4: Promote food security stabilization activities and supporting national institutions
	Basic assistance	3: Support the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP)
	Health	1: Improve access to comprehensive primary healthcare (PHC)
	Health	2: Improve access to hospital (incl. ER care) and Advanced Referral Care (advanced diagnostic laboratory & radiology care)
	Health	3: Improve Outbreak Control & Infectious Diseases Control
	Health	4: Improve Adolescent & Youth Health
	Water	1: More vulnerable people in Lebanon are using safely managed drinking water and sanitation services whilst reducing health and environmental risks and improving water quality by increasing the proportion of wastewater that is safely treated.
	Energy	1: Increase energy production through implementation of renewable energy sources
	Energy	3: Improve access to electricity through Rehabilitation and Reinforcement works on the Transmission and Distribution networks
	Energy	4: Enhance capacity of MoEW to plan, budget and oversee energy sector initiatives
	Education	1: Enhanced access to, and demand from, children youth, and their caregivers, for equitable formal or regulated non-formal education
	Education	2: Enhanced quality of education services and learning environment to ensure grade-appropriate learning outcomes for children and youth

Education	3: Enhanced governance and managerial capacities of RACE 2 implementing institutions to plan, budget, deliver, monitor and evaluate education services
Livelihoods	1: Stimulate local economic development and market systems to create income generating opportunities and employment
Shelter	3: Enhance the contribution of national institutions and organizations to the housing situation in Lebanon
Social stability	1: Strengthen municipalities, national and local institutions' ability to alleviate resource pressure

Assumptions:

1. National systems (public and private) have the capacity and political will to deliver quality services for all. 2. Vulnerable populations know/are aware of how to access services both public and private and the terms of use.

Strategic Objective 4: Reinforce Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability

Impact 4: Mitigated deterioration in the economic condition of vulnerable populations

Impact Indicator	Sector	Sector outcomes contributing to impact
4.1 Percentage of the population living below the poverty line	Food security & Agriculture	1: Improve food availability through in kind food assistance and sustainable food value chain
	Food security & Agriculture	2: Improve food access through cash-based food assistance and agricultural livelihoods
4.2 Percentage of the active population who has access to decent employment opportunities	Livelihoods	1: Stimulate local economic development and market systems to create income generating opportunities and employment
	Livelihoods	2: Improve workforce employability
	Livelihoods	3: Strengthen policy development and enabling environment for job creation
	Education	2: Enhanced quality of education services and learning environment to ensure grade-appropriate learning outcomes for children and youth
	Shelter	2: Contribute to multi-sectoral upgrading of disadvantaged areas for enhanced stability

Assumptions:

1. Markets exist and offer economic opportunities. 2. Demand and supply in the job market meet.

Impact 5: Social stability is strengthened in Lebanon

Impact Indicator	Sector	Sector outcomes contributing to impact
5.1. Percentage of municipalities enforcing restrictions	Social stability	1: Strengthen municipalities, national and local institutions' ability to alleviate resource pressure
5.2. Percentage decrease in population living in vulnerable areas reporting tensions in their community	Social stability	2: Strengthen municipal and local community capacity to foster dialogue and address sources of tensions and conflicts
	Social stability	3: Enhance LCRP capacities on early warning and conflict sensitivity
5.3. Percentage increase of population living in vulnerable areas reporting sense of solidarity in their community	Shelter	2: Contribute to multi-sectoral upgrading of disadvantaged areas for enhanced stability

Assumptions:

1. Institutions and communities effectively coordinate and engage in dialogue. 2. Youth have space and commitment to play a positive role in the community.

Impact 6: Mitigated environmental impact of the Syrian crisis, to avoid further degradation of the natural eco-system and ensure its long-term sustainability

Impact Indicator	Sector	Sector outcomes contributing to impact
6.1. Percentage increase in emissions of particulate matter (PM) reduced	Food security	1: Improve food availability through in kind food assistance and sustainable food value chain
6.2 Level of adoption of Environmental Marker	Food security	4: Improve food security stabilization
	Water	1: Improve access of more vulnerable people in Lebanon to sufficient, safe water for drinking and domestic use with reduced health and environmental impacts from unsafe wastewater management.
	Social stability	1: Strengthen municipalities, national and local institutions' ability to alleviate resource pressure
	Energy	4: Enhance capacity of MoEW to plan, budget and oversee energy sector initiatives

Assumptions:

1. The environmental impact of the crisis can be reduced.
2. No unforeseen events that could lead to a major shift in the refugee crisis occur.
3. Institutions and communities actively engage in responding to the environmental impact of the crisis.

Endnotes

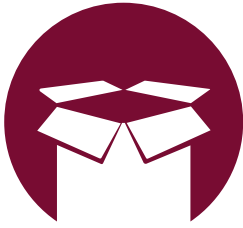
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PART II

OPERATIONAL RESPONSE PLANS

BASIC ASSISTANCE
EDUCATION
ENERGY
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE
HEALTH
LIVELIHOODS
PROTECTION
SHELTER
SOCIAL STABILITY
WATER



BASIC ASSISTANCE SECTOR

PEOPLE IN NEED



1,456,000

PEOPLE TARGETED



1,024,000

REQUIREMENTS(US\$)



2019 476.8
million
2020 476.8
million

PARTNERS



39

GENDER MARKER



2a

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SECTOR OUTCOMES

Outcome #1



\$285 m

Strengthen the ability of vulnerable Households, including female-headed, to meet their basic survival needs.

Indicators

Percentage reduction in population that is severely vulnerable.

Percentage of assisted severely economically vulnerable households report being able to meet their basic survival needs.

Outcome #2



\$190 m

Strengthen the ability of populations affected by seasonal hazards and emergencies to secure additional basic survival needs.

Indicators

Percentage of newly displaced households who are provided basic assistance.

Percentage of assisted households affected by seasonal shocks who are able to meet their additional basic survival needs.

Outcome #3



\$0.8 m

Support the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP).

Indicators

Enhancing the capacity of NPTP to provide social assistance.

National Social Safety Net Strategy developed.

POPULATION BREAKDOWN

POPULATION COHORT	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	Gender	
			Female	Male
Lebanese	227,546	227,546	116,959	110,587
Displaced Syrians	1,020,000	765,000	394,740	370,260
Palestinian Refugees from Syria	28,800	28,800	14,545	14,255
Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon	180,000	2,565	1,295	1,270



EDUCATION SECTOR

PEOPLE IN NEED



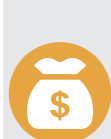
1,232,883

PEOPLE TARGETED



497,171

REQUIREMENTS(US\$)



2019 381
million

2020 TBD
million

PARTNERS



37

GENDER MARKER



1

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SECTOR OUTCOMES

Outcome #1



\$358.2 m

Enhance access to, and demand from, children youth, and their caregivers, for equitable formal or regulated non-formal education.

Indicators

Number of students (age 3-18) enrolled in formal education.

Outcome #2



\$20 m

Enhance quality of education services and learning environment to ensure grade-appropriate learning outcomes for children and youth.

Indicators

Completion rates by education cycle (% of children and youth of the corresponding graduation age who have completed a cycle).

Retention rates by cycle (% of students who were at school the last scholastic year who remain at school the next scholastic year/ passage rate by end of basic cycle).

Transition rates by cycle (% of students at the last grade of one cycle the last scholastic year who are at the first grade of the next cycle the next scholastic year).

Number of students in public schools successful in grade 3 and grade 6 learning assessment tests.

Percentage of children and youth attending regulated NFE who transitioned to formal education.

Outcome #3



\$2.8 m

Enhance governance and managerial capacities of RACE II implementing institutions to plan, budget, deliver, monitor and evaluate education services.

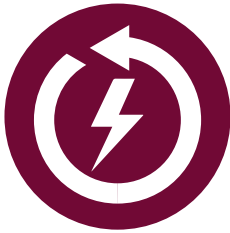
Indicators

CERD Annual Statistics yearbook is published by 01 August every year for the last academic year inclusive of all refugee education data.

Annual RACE II operational and financial plan and report available.

POPULATION BREAKDOWN

POPULATION COHORT	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	51% Female	49% Male
Lebanese	451,323	229,100	116,841	112,259
Displaced Syrians	705,000	254,243	129,664	124,579
Palestinian Refugees from Syria	14,041	5,901	3,010	2,891
Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon	62,519	7,927	4,043	3,884



ENERGY SECTOR

PEOPLE IN NEED



2,035,461

PEOPLE TARGETED



678,487

REQUIREMENTS(US\$)



2019 99.2
million

2020 171
million

PARTNERS



14

GENDER MARKER



2a

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SECTOR OUTCOMES

Outcome #1



\$39.1 m

Increase energy production through implementation of renewable energy sources.

Indicators

Increase in MWh resulting from installed capacity through renewable energy sources.

Outcome #2



\$7.5 m

Reduce energy demand due to implementation of energy efficient initiatives.

Indicators

Reduction resulting from installed capacity through energy efficient measures in MWh.

Outcome #3



\$51.6 m

Improve access to electricity through Rehabilitation and Reinforcement works on the Transmission and Distribution networks.

Indicators

Number of people benefiting from rehabilitation and reinforcement works on the transmission and Distribution networks.

Outcome #4



\$1 m

Enhance capacity of MoEW to plan, budget and oversee energy sector initiatives.

Indicators

Number of new energy initiatives and projects resulting from capacity development and support to MoEW.

POPULATION BREAKDOWN

POPULATION COHORT	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	Gender Breakdown	
			51% Female	49% Male
Lebanese	1,219,094	406,365	207,246	199,119
Displaced Syrians	816,367	272,122	138,782	133,340



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE SECTOR

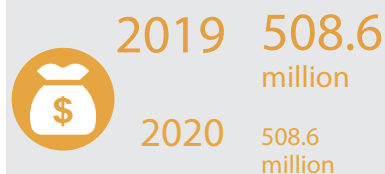
PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS(US\$)



PARTNERS



GENDER MARKER



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SECTOR OUTCOMES

Outcome #1

\$69.7 m

Improve food availability through in kind food assistance and sustainable food production value chain.

Indicators Percentage of targeted households with borderline or acceptable food consumption score.

Percentage of farmers with increased production, access to market, reduced produce waste and losses, and those benefitting as a result of Trans-boundary animal and plant disease control and prevention.

Percentage of main staples/cereals available for food after calculating the amounts for industrial use and exports.

Outcome #2

\$411.8 m

Improve food access through cash based food assistance and sustainable agricultural livelihoods.

Indicators Percentage of targeted households with borderline or acceptable food consumption score.

Percentage of households with increased agriculture livelihood opportunities.

Outcome #3

\$18.1 m

Improve food utilization: food safety and nutrition practices improved through the promotion of consumption of diversified and quality food.

Indicators Percentage of women with a minimum dietary diversity score.

Percentage of beneficiaries supported in improved food safety and quality, and dietary diversity practices.

Outcome #4

\$9 m

Promote food security while enhancing access and application of climate-smart practices, promoting resilience of livelihoods and conservation of natural resources and effectively in coordinating with other actors in FSS as well as other sectors, ETWG* and MoA departments during 2019 period.

*Environment Task Force Working Group

Indicators Percentage of farmers applying climate - smart practices, measures for conserving natural resources in collaboration with other relevant actors.

Percentage of actors involved in the food security sector reported use/access to food security related data, information and technical support.

POPULATION BREAKDOWN

POPULATION COHORT	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	51% Female	49% Male
Lebanese	500,000	91,644	46,738	44,906
Displaced Syrians	1,371,000	795,177	405,540	389,637
Palestinian Refugees from Syria	28,800	14,000	7,140	6,860
Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon	180,000	117,000	59,670	57,330



HEALTH SECTOR

PEOPLE IN NEED



2,473,800

PEOPLE TARGETED



1,563,800

REQUIREMENTS(US\$)



2019 267.5
million
2020 TBD

PARTNERS



38

GENDER MARKER



2a

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SECTOR OUTCOMES

Outcome #1



\$97.05 m

Improve access to comprehensive primary healthcare (PHC).

Indicators

Percentage of displaced Syrians, vulnerable Lebanese, Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS) and Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon (PRL) accessing primary healthcare services.

Percentage of vaccination coverage among children under 5 residing in Lebanon.

Outcome #2



\$169.5 m

Improve access to hospital (incl. ER care) and advanced referral care (advanced diagnostic laboratory & radiology care).

Indicators

Percentage of displaced Syrians, Lebanese, Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS) and Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon (PRL) admitted for hospitalization per year.

Outcome #3



\$0.8 m

Improve outbreak and infectious diseases control.

Indicators

Number of functional Early Warning, Alert and Response System (EWARS) centres.

Outcome #4



\$0.1 m

Improve adolescent & youth health.

Indicators

Prevalence of behavioural risk factors and protective factors in 10 key areas among young people aged 13 to 17 years.

POPULATION BREAKDOWN

POPULATION COHORT	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	51% Female	49% Male
Lebanese	1,500,000	750,000	382,500	367,500
Displaced Syrians	765,000	765,000	390,150	374,850
Palestinian Refugees from Syria	28,800	28,800	14,688	14,112
Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon	180,000	20,000	10,200	9,800



LIVELIHOODS SECTOR

PEOPLE IN NEED	
	171,182
PEOPLE TARGETED	
	49,662
REQUIREMENTS(US\$)	
	2019 214.4 million
	2020 189.2 million
PARTNERS	
	68
GENDER MARKER	
	2a
CONTACTS	
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SECTOR OUTCOMES

Outcome #1 \$189.9 m

Stimulate local economic development and market systems to create income generating opportunities and employment.

Indicators

Total number of decent jobs created/maintained.

Number of targeted Lebanese MSMEs and cooperatives that report increased performance and expanded market access as a result of programme activities.

Outcome #2 \$17.5 m

Improve workforce employability.

Indicators

Number of job seekers placed into jobs (at least 50% women).

Number of targeted vulnerable persons engaged in home-based income generation (at least 50% women).

Outcome #3 \$7 m




Strengthen policy development and enabling environment for job creation.

Indicators

Number of policies, regulations and strategies amended and/or proposed approved by the Government.

Doing Business (World Bank) index ranking.

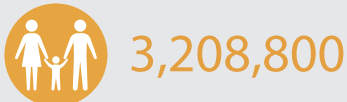
POPULATION BREAKDOWN

POPULATION COHORT	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	51% Female	49% Male
 Lebanese	98,910	28,315	14,441	13,874
 Displaced Syrians	64,019	18,974	9,677	9,297
 Palestinian Refugees from Syria	2,473	712	363	349
 Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon	5,781	1,661	847	814

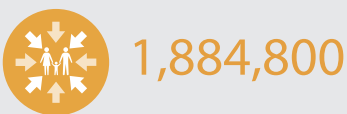


PROTECTION SECTOR

PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS(US\$)



PARTNERS



GENDER MARKER



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SECTOR OUTCOMES

Outcome #1

\$77.5 m

Persons Displaced from Syria have their basic rights (incl. access to territory, legal stay, civil documentation) respected and specific protection needs fulfilled.

Indicators Percentage of persons with legal stay.
Percentage of persons referred provided with services.
Percentage of children born in Lebanon whose birth is registered at the Noufos level.
Percentage of children born in Lebanon whose birth is registered at the Foreign Registry level.
Number of persons benefitting from resettlement or other humanitarian pathways.
Percentage of households who have moved accommodation in the last 6 months due to eviction.

Outcome #2

\$26.5 m

Support and actively engage community members in creating a safe protection environment.

Indicators Percentage of persons reporting that information received has helped them accessing services.
Percentage of persons reporting that they feel involved in the assessment, design, monitoring and evaluation of programmes and activities.

Outcome #3

\$30.5 m

Reduce SGBV risks and improve access to quality services.

Indicators Percentage of women (20-24) married before 18.
Percentage of women and girls age 15-49 who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife.

Outcome #4

\$39.6 m

Provide boys and girls at risk and survivors of violence, exploitation and abuse with access to an improved and equitable prevention and response.

Indicators Percentage of children 2-14 years who experience violent disciplinary practices.
Percentage of children aged 5-17 yrs who engage in child labor.
Percentage of children (boys and girls) who reported an improvement in their psychosocial wellbeing as measured through the SDQ.

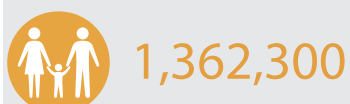
POPULATION BREAKDOWN

POPULATION COHORT	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	52% Female	48% Male
Lebanese	1,500,000	336,000	174,720	161,280
Displaced Syrians	1,500,000	1,500,000	780,000	720,000
Palestinian Refugees from Syria	28,800	28,800	14,976	13,824
Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon	180,000	20,000	10,400	9,600



SHELTER SECTOR

PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS(US\$)



PARTNERS



GENDER MARKER



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SECTOR OUTCOMES

Outcome #1

\$73.8 m

Reduce immediate protection-related shelter needs of most vulnerable households.

Indicators

Percentage of most vulnerable households whose shelters in informal settlements or in substandard residential and non-residential buildings have improved privacy, safety and security.

Outcome #2

\$81.8 m

Contribute to multi-sectoral upgrading of disadvantaged areas for enhanced stability.

Indicators

Percentage of households living in disadvantaged areas benefitting from shelter upgrades to minimum standards.

Percentage of households living in disadvantaged areas benefitting from shelter upgrades to mainstream standards.

Percentage of all cadastres that contain a multi-sectorally assessed or profiled area.

Outcome #3

\$1.4 m

Enhance the contribution of national institutions and organizations to the housing situation in Lebanon.

Indicators

Percentage of institutions and organizations participating in the response that are Lebanese.

Number of national and local institutions participating in the shelter sector, that contribute to housing policy discussions for Lebanon.

POPULATION BREAKDOWN

POPULATION COHORT	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	51% Female	49% Male
Lebanese	336,000	77,280	39,413	37,867
Displaced Syrians	817,500	581,200	296,412	284,788
Palestinian Refugees from Syria	28,800	18,000	9,180	8,820
Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon	180,000	18,000	9,180	8,820



SOCIAL STABILITY SECTOR

PEOPLE IN NEED



3,208,800

PEOPLE TARGETED



2,156,137

REQUIREMENTS(US\$)



2019 125.35
million

2020 126.1
million

PARTNERS



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GENDER MARKER



2a

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SECTOR OUTCOMES

Outcome #1



\$99.7 m

Strengthen municipalities, national and local institutions' ability to alleviate resource pressure.

Indicators

Percentage of people reporting positive impact of municipalities on their lives.

Percentage of people reporting competition for services and utilities as source of tension.

Percentage of people who feel that they can voice concern with authorities in case of dissatisfaction.

Waste diversion rate.

Outcome #2



\$23.75 m

Strengthen municipal and local community capacity to foster dialogue and address sources of tensions and conflicts.

Indicators

Percentage of people able to identify conflict resolution mechanisms/actors in their community they would turn to.

Percentage of people identifying factors that could improve inter-community relationships.

Percentage of people displaying propensity for violence.

Outcome #3



\$1.9 m

Enhance LCRP capacities on early warning and conflict sensitivity.

Indicators

Proportion of LCRP partners reporting that they have their own mechanisms to ensure conflict sensitivity.

Number of LCRP sectors taking steps to ensure conflict sensitivity in their strategy and delivery of work plans.

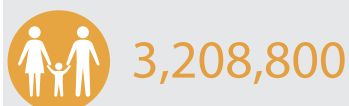
POPULATION BREAKDOWN

POPULATION COHORT	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	51% Female	49% Male
Lebanese	1,500,000	1,005,000	490,015	452,322
Displaced Syrians	1,500,000	942,337	480,591	461,746
Palestinian Refugees from Syria	28,800	28,800	14,280	14,520
Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon	180,000	180,000	89,252	90,748



WATER SECTOR

PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS(US\$)



PARTNERS



GENDER MARKER



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SECTOR OUTCOMES

Outcome #1 **\$214 m**

More vulnerable people in Lebanon are using safely managed drinking water and sanitation services whilst reducing health and environmental risks and improving water quality by increasing the proportion of wastewater that is safely treated.

Indicators

Percentage increase in proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services.

Percentage increase of boys, girls, women and men with appropriate hygiene knowledge, attitudes and practices.

Percentage increase in proportion of wastewater safely treated.

POPULATION BREAKDOWN

POPULATION COHORT	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	51% Female	49% Male
Lebanese	1,500,000	684,800	349,248	335,552
Displaced Syrians	1,500,000	522,160	266,302	255,858
Palestinian Refugees from Syria	28,800	16,264	8,295	7,969
Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon	180,000	128,400	65,484	62,916

Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2017 - 2020

2019 update

Produced by the Government of Lebanon and the United Nations, January 2019