Lebanon Crisis Response Plan Overview and Scope

The LCRP 2023 appeal covers the needs of over **3 Million** vulnerable Syrian, Lebanese and Palestinian people

1.5 Million displaced Syrians
1.5 Million vulnerable Lebanese
180,000 PRL*
31,400 PRS**

118 partners
11 sectors[1]

* Palestine Refugees in Lebanon
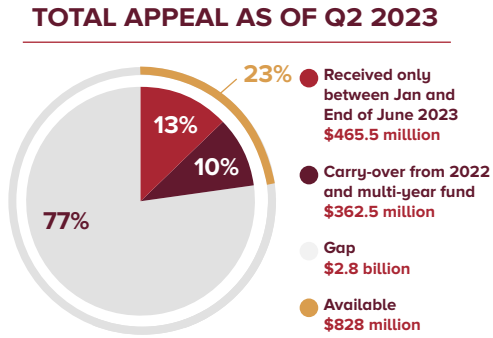** Palestinian Refugees from Syria

2023 NEEDS-BASED APPEAL

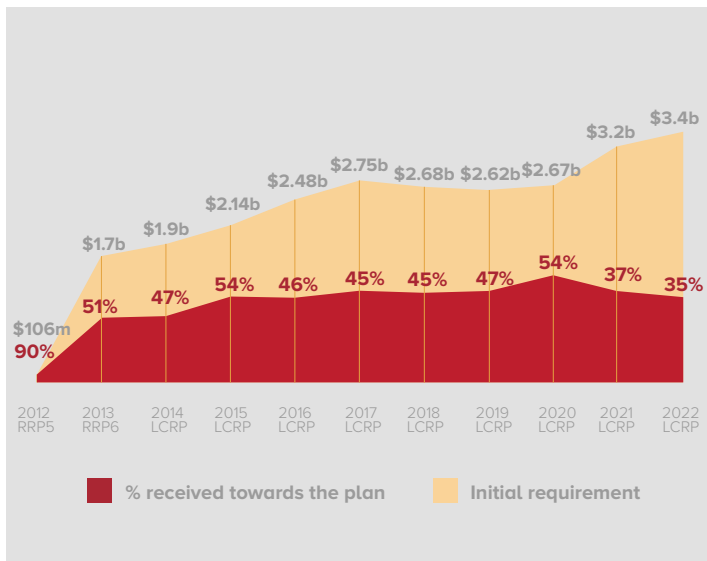### $3.6B

The needs-based appeal for 2023 is $3.4 billion.

FUNDING UPDATE AS OF Q2 2023

$828M

$465.5 million received between January and end of June 2023 plus $362.5 million of funds received in 2022 for 2023 projects + carry-over

TOTAL APPEAL AS OF Q2 2023

- 23% / 13% / 10% / 77%
- **Received only between Jan and End of June 2023** $465.5 milllion
- **Carry-over from 2022 and multi-year fund** $362.5 million
- **Gap** $2.8 billion
- **Available** $828 million

Funding trend

2012 RRP5	2013 RRP6	2014 LCRP	2015 LCRP	2016 LCRP	2017 LCRP	2018 LCRP	2019 LCRP	2020 LCRP	2021 LCRP	2022 LCRP
$106m 90%	$1.7b 51%	$1.9b 47%	$2.14b 54%	$2.48b 46%	$2.75b 45%	$2.68b 45%	$2.62b 47%	$2.67b 54%	$3.2b 37%	$3.4b 35%

■ **% received towards the plan**   ■ **Initial requirement**

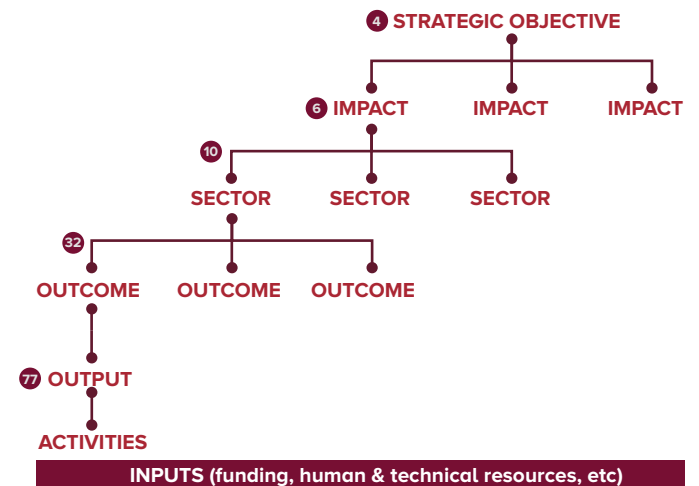## What is the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan?

Lebanon is part of the **Syria Refugee and Resilience Response Plan (3RP)** — one regional plan with five standalone country chapters — which has been a key expression of the international community's support to address the impact of the Syria crisis in Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, Egypt and Jordan. The Lebanon country chapter — **the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan - is a joint plan between the Government of Lebanon and its international and national partners,** which aims to respond to the impact of the Syria crisis in a holistic, comprehensive and integrated manner through medium-term, multi-year planning. The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan uses a needs-based approach which adapts to changes in experiences and context. **The yearly appeal is developed based on an annual review of needs.**

The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan aims to respond to challenges in a holistic manner through medium-term planning to achieve the four Strategic Objectives and the six related impact statements. **Reinforced and objective M&E had been critical** to improve the effectiveness and accountability of the LCRP[1].

4 strategic objectives

- Ensure protection of vulnerable populations
- Provide immediate assistance to vulnerable populations
- Support service provision through national systems
- Reinforce Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability

The inter-sector M&E framework measures progress. It 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 independent evaluations of the overall response by partners. This framework has been further enhanced through incorporating the commitments made by the international community and the Government of Lebanon at the London and Brussels conferences for greater accountability.
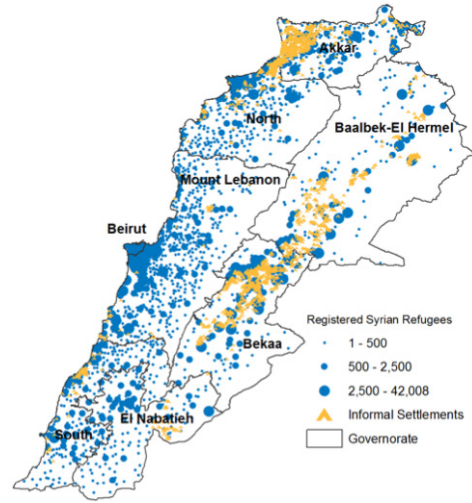

④ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE
⑥ IMPACT — IMPACT — IMPACT
⑩ SECTOR — SECTOR — SECTOR
㉜ OUTCOME — OUTCOME — OUTCOME
�77 OUTPUT
ACTIVITIES
INPUTS (funding, human & technical resources, etc)

[1]See page 27 - **https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/100389**

The LCRP is national in scope

The LCRP targets 1.5 million displaced Syrians, 1.5 million vulnerable Lebanese, 180,000 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon and 31,400 Palestinian Refugees from Syria. **These populations live across all governorates in Lebanon.** Nearly all municipalities are hosting communities as refugees are living in 97 per cent of municipalities across Lebanon (in 1,011 of 1,047 municipalities). The majority of displaced Syrians live in Zahle, Baalbek, Baabda and Akkar, with most Palestinian refugees living in Saida, South and Akkar.

Out of 2,849,968 Lebanese living in the 332 localities with more then 500 Syrian displaced people, 1,538,372 are estimated to be living in poverty.

Geographical Distribution of Refugees

How does the LCRP target vulnerable populations?

Each Sector targets its activities based on the assessed needs of each population group, and partners deliver activities at the individual, household, community and institutional level depending on the type of activity and the needs.

There are multiple ways to target vulnerable **individuals, households,** and **communities** under the LCRP. Populations are also targeted through support to **public institutions** which strengthens service delivery, policy development, capacity building and institutional stability in the public sector. Examples include, providing staff salaries to ensure teachers in the second shift, additional staff in primary health care centres and staffing support to run Social Development Centres that support management of newborns, community outreach and referrals.

LCRP sectors include the following targeting approaches:

• Basic Assistance
• Food Security & Agriculture

Socio-Economic
Focuses on a country wide targeting that, based on the Proxy Means Testing (PMT), estimates the likelihood that a household is poor based on a 'snapshot' of household assets. For example, Basic Assistance uses multiple regression analysis, which requires a full dataset from a recent nationally representative household income and expenditure survey (e.g., VASyR) to provide each household in the PMT dataset with a poverty 'score' that can be ranked.

• Livelihoods
• Education
• Protection
• Health
• Nutrition

Categorical
Focuses on the individual needs and known vulnerability of defined groups of individuals throughout the country who present common verifiable characteristics, and who are known to be more at risk due to these characteristics and/or the context in which they live, including protection risks. This strategy contextualizes categories of vulnerable groups used globally. For example, this includes targeting elderly persons above 65 years by the Protection sector.

• Water
• Shelter
• Social Stability
• Livelihoods
• Health
• Energy

Geographical
Focuses on a geographic area where indicators suggest that issues, such as low primary schooling level, high maternal mortality rates or poverty, are most prevalent. 332 map identifies and ranks localities in Lebanon that host the highest number of displaced Syrians, Palestinian refugees, and vulnerable Lebanese. Displaced Syrians data is based on UNHCR database as of March 2022 and Palestine refugees data is based on UNRWA and the LPDC (Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee): Population and Housing Census in Palestinian Camps and Gatherings 2017, Central Administration of Statistics (CAS) and Palestinian Bureau of Statistics (PCBS). The Household Deprivation Score (HDS) for the Lebanese population at district level has been used to add additional weight to districts with higher levels of deprivation. The HDS is a measure of non-monetary poverty based on WFP's mVAM 2022. There may be localities with vulnerable populations outside the 332 localities, however theses localities have lower popoulation numbers.

Often these approaches are combined to reduce the likelihood that a vulnerable individual or family in need of support is excluded. For example, the Shelter Sector relies on geographic targeting for assessing shelter needs at the cadastral level, then categorical targeting to identify the most vulnerable households, which is then verified using PMT. Targeting is also guided by engagement of communities through facilitated discussions, participatory assessments, surveys, analyzing specific criteria or risk factors, such as tensions.

LCRP - Who does What and Where?

The LCRP maps 3Ws (Who does What and Where?) at the sector level, indicating which partners are present in each governorate/district and are actively delivering sector activities, as well as which populations are targeted for each activity.[2]

Detailed information on the geographical reach of activities is available through Spongebase **(http://ialebanon.unhcr.org/spongebase/)**, a tool that aggregates data by the administrative level. It is available on a web-based map. Each month, Spongebase records over 200,000 entries – each entry is the monthly breakdown of an activity by a partner in a location. The full data set can be downloaded here: **https://unhcr.carto.com/tables/pivotedresponsedata/public.**

Details on available services for affected populations are captured in the Service Mapping tool: **http://ialebanon.unhcr.org/ServiceMapping/index.html**