

LCRP Key Facts and Figures

Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2019

(February 2019)



**Inter-Agency
Coordination**
Lebanon

The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) 2017-2020 is a multi-year plan between the Government of Lebanon and its international and national partners. Figures on this factsheet are taken from the [2019 update](#) of the LCRP.



5.9 million
Estimated population
living in Lebanon



3.2 million
People in need



\$2.62 billion
Funding required



1.5 million
Displaced Syrians



1.5 million
Vulnerable Lebanese



180,000 PRL
28,800 PRS



133
Appealing UN and
NGO Partners



2.8 million
People targeted

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



1. Ensure protection of vulnerable populations

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



2. Provide immediate assistance to vulnerable populations

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



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



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



PROTECTION

incl. Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) and Child Protection (CP)

PEOPLE IN NEED	3,208,800
PEOPLE TARGETED	1,884,800
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	174.1 million
PARTNERS	79

- 950,334 Syrian refugees in Lebanon registered by UNHCR (as at 30 November 2018)
- 73% Displaced Syrians aged 15 years and above without valid legal residency (2017: 74%)
- 21% Birth certificates of displaced Syrian children born in Lebanon registered with Foreigners' Registry (2017: 17%)
- 12% Displaced Syrian households having member with physical or mental disabilities (Lebanese: 9%; PRS: 10%; PRL: 8%)
- 4% Displaced Syrian households reporting being evicted in past six months, of whom 20% resorting to emergency coping mechanisms
- 90% Reported SGBV incidents involving women and girls
- 29% Syrian women between 15-19 years married or in union (2017: 22%)
- 7% Displaced Syrian children engaged in child labour (Lebanese: 6%; PRL: 5%; PRS: 4%)



SOCIAL STABILITY

PEOPLE IN NEED	3,208,800
PEOPLE TARGETED	2,156,137
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	125.35 million
PARTNERS	63

- 91% Lebanese and displaced Syrians believing that the Lebanese have been good hosts to displaced Syrians since 2011 (2017: 95%)
- 30% Displaced Syrians reporting having experienced verbal harassment
- 37% Female displaced Syrians and host community members interacting daily or regularly in social circles (males: 44%)
- 94% Lebanese believing that some measures on foreigners' movements help to keep their areas safe (2017: 86%)
- 74% Displaced Syrians believing that municipal authorities improve their lives (2017: 66%)
- 84 Cadastres where population has increased between 50 and 100% since start of crisis
- 262 Municipal support projects implemented in 2018, totalling more than \$8m (2017: \$3m)
- 114 Municipalities having self-functioning dialogue and conflict prevention mechanisms (2017: 104)



BASIC ASSISTANCE

PEOPLE IN NEED	1,456,000
PEOPLE TARGETED	1,024,000
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	476.8 million
PARTNERS	39

- 69% Displaced Syrians below poverty line (\$3.84/day) (2017: 76%)
- 51% Displaced Syrians in extreme poverty (\$2.9/day) (2017: 58%)
- 65% Palestinian refugees from Lebanon below poverty line
- 28% Lebanese households categorized as poor (est.)
- 88% Displaced Syrian households in debt (2017: 87%)
- \$250 Average debt per person among households with debt (2017: \$227)
- 98% Palestinian refugees from Syria relying heavily on UNRWA assistance as main source of income
- \$87 Survival minimum expenditure basket (SMEB) per person per month) (\$435 per family)
- 40% Households receiving multi-purpose cash assistance being female-headed (2017: 33%)
- 14% Vulnerable Lebanese households identified by NPPT having member with disabilities



FOOD SECURITY

PEOPLE IN NEED	2,079,800
PEOPLE TARGETED	1,017,821
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	508.6 million
PARTNERS	45

- 90% Displaced Syrian households who are food insecure
- 95% Palestinian refugees from Syria considered food insecure, of which 63% severely food insecure
- 33% Displaced Syrian households with poor and borderline food consumption (2017: 38%)
- 36% Displaced Syrian female-headed households with inadequate food consumption (2017: 50%)
- 10% Lebanese households vulnerable to food insecurity
- 56% Lebanese households using food-related coping strategies
- 90% Displaced Syrian households depending on some form of coping strategy to meet food needs (2017: 96%)
- 40% People employed in agriculture sector considered as poor
- 73% Small-scale Lebanese farmers requiring agricultural support in order to increase food production

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HEALTH

PEOPLE IN NEED

2,473,800

PEOPLE TARGETED

1,563,800

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

267.5 million

PARTNERS

38

- 54% Displaced Syrians needing to access primary healthcare services in previous 6 months (2017: 46%)
- 13% Displaced Syrians needing primary healthcare in previous 6 months but not able to access it (2017: 11%)
- 28% Displaced Syrian women reporting not receiving any antenatal care services before delivery (2017: 26%)
- 31% Deliveries of Syrian newborns through C-section (Lebanese: 44%)
- 74% Displaced Syrian women who delivered reporting not receiving any postnatal care (2017: 72%)
- 8% Hospitalization rate for obstetric and life-saving conditions for displaced Syrians per year (Lebanese: 12%)
- 218 MoPH primary health care centres (2017: 208)
- 137 Facilities offering subsidized primary health care (2017: 135)
- 73 MoPH primary health care centres offering subsidized primary health care services (2017: 62)



EDUCATION

PEOPLE IN NEED

1,232,883

PEOPLE TARGETED

497,171

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

381 million

PARTNERS

37

- 346 Second-shift schools (2018/19 school year)
- 45% Students in basic public schools being non-Lebanese (2017/18 school year)
- 36,960 Palestinian refugee children enrolled in 65 UNRWA schools, of which 5,254 are PRS (2018/19 school year)
- 54% Displaced Syrian children aged 3-18 years out of school (2017: 58%)
- 3,905 Non-Lebanese youth (15-18 years) enrolled in secondary public schools (2017/18 school year)
- 6% Non-Lebanese youth of secondary school age enrolled in public secondary and technical and vocational education schools
- 1,810 Non-Lebanese adolescents and youth enrolled in vocational education and public institutions (Lebanese: 313) (2017/18 school year)
- 389 Education Community Liaison volunteers deployed in 272 second-shift public schools



WATER

PEOPLE IN NEED

3,208,800

PEOPLE TARGETED

1,351,624

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

214 million

PARTNERS

37

- 3% Lebanon's sewage receiving secondary (biological) treatment before finding its way into local environment, including groundwater, streams and coastline
- 70% Lebanon's natural water sources bacteriologically contaminated (up to 90% in urban areas)
- 36% Population, irrespective of nationality, using safely managed drinking water services
- 63% Displaced Syrians residing in informal settlements relying on trucked water, at cost of approximately \$12.1 m in 12 months
- 44% Displaced Syrians living in informal settlements having access to basic sanitation services (non-residential shelters: 63%; residential shelters: 77%)
- 69% Displaced Syrians in informal settlements benefiting from regular desludging, at cost of approximately \$6.9 m in 12 months
- 13% Displaced Syrians living in informal settlements not benefiting from any desludging services, leading to contamination of lands/water and major health risks for those in informal settlements and host communities



SHELTER

PEOPLE IN NEED

1,362,300

PEOPLE TARGETED

694,480

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

157 million

PARTNERS

28

- 66% Displaced Syrians living in residential buildings (2017: 73%), of which 45% below minimum standards
- 19% Displaced Syrians living in informal settlements (2017: 17%), of which 80% requiring weatherproofing assistance
- 15% Displaced Syrians living in non-residential buildings (2017: 9%), of which 73% below minimum standards
- 46% Palestinian refugees from Syria hosted in 12 official Palestinian refugee camps, also accommodating 45% of Palestinian refugees from Lebanon
- 55% Displaced Syrian households living in inadequate shelter conditions (2017: 53%)
- 34% Displaced Syrian households living in overcrowded shelter conditions (<4.5 m2 per person) (2017: 33%)
- 2,547 Sites of informal settlements with 4 tents or more throughout Lebanon (2017: 2,369)
- \$58 Average monthly rent in informal settlements (2017: \$35), with \$221 in residential buildings (2017: \$219) and \$149 in non-residential buildings (2017: \$136)



LIVELIHOODS

PEOPLE IN NEED

171,182

PEOPLE TARGETED

49,662

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

214.4 million

PARTNERS

68

- 1.5% GDP real growth rate during 2012-2018 (2007-2010: 8%)
- 133 Ranking of Lebanon on World Bank "Doing Business 2018" indicators (out of 190 countries) (2017: 126)
- 25% National unemployment rate, with 37% for youth under 35 years of age and 18% for women
- 53% Unemployment rate among Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRL: 23%), with 68% for women
- 60% Employment among displaced Syrian labour force (working at least 1 hour during past week), of whom 2/3 work less than 15 days per month
- 16% Labour force participation of displaced Syrian women
- <\$200 Average monthly earning, for average of 14 days of work per household, less than half of survival minimum (SMEB) for household of five
- 70% Working displaced Syrians engaged in temporary work only
- 55% Displaced Syrian female-headed households not having a working member (male-headed: 27%)



ENERGY

PEOPLE IN NEED

2,035,461

PEOPLE TARGETED

678,487

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

99.2 million

PARTNERS

14

- 715 MW of additional energy supply capacity in power added by MoEW between 2010 and 2017
- 486 MW of additional power supply needed to cover increased electricity demand from displaced Syrians (est.)
- < 8% Electricity demand of displaced Syrians living in informal settlements, out of total demand
- 3,400 MW peak demand of all consumers on Lebanese territory
- 2,100 MW of generation capacity available at peak supply (60% of peak demand)
- 2 LED lamps required per household residing in informal settlements, to reduce energy consumption (8 for households not residing in informal settlements)
- 345 Legal electrical connections, along with net metering systems, installed
- 45% Illegal electricity connections among displaced Syrians to the national grid, implying loss of revenue