Lebanon Crisis Response Plan Overview and Scope

The LCRP 2021 partner appeal covers the needs of

3 Million

vulnerable Syrian, Lebanese and Palestinian people

- **1.5 Million** displaced Syrians
- **1.25 Million** vulnerable Lebanese
- **180,000** PRL*
- **27,700** PRS**

112 partners

10 sectors

* Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon
** Palestinian Refugees from Syria

2021 PARTNER APPEAL

$2.75B

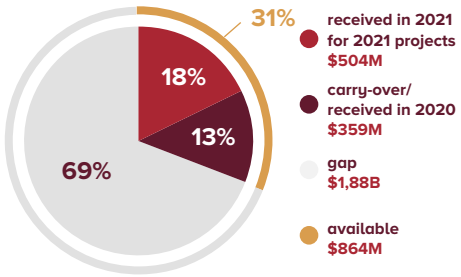
The LCRP $2.75 billion appeal was calculated based on partners appeal. The needs based appeal for 2021 is $3.25 billion.

AVAILABLE MID-YEAR 2021

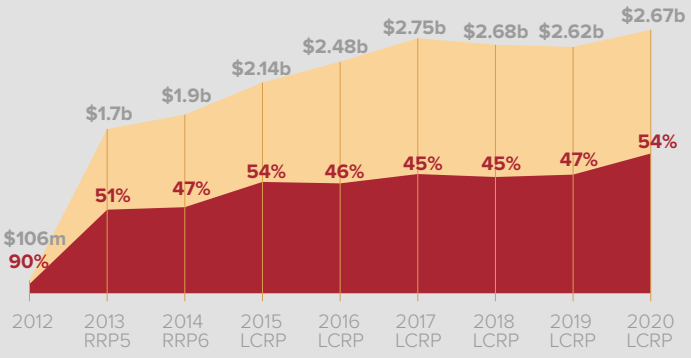
$864M

$504 million received in 2021 plus $359 million carry over/ funding received in 2020

TOTAL APPEAL 2021



Funding trend



*includes GoL requirement The figures are as of 31 December 2019
Source: Funding figures used are FTS and LCRP financial tracking

What is the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan?

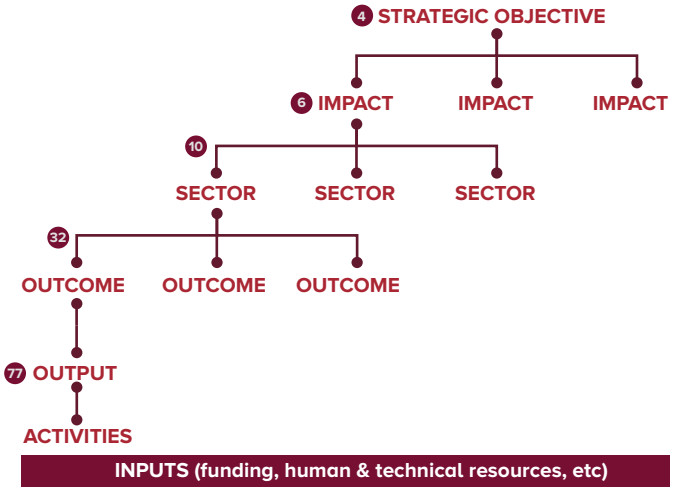
Lebanon is part of the Syria Refugee and Resilience Response Plan (3RP) – one regional plan with five standalone country chapters – which has been a key expression of the international community's support to address the impact of the Syria crisis in Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, Egypt and Jordan. The Lebanon 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.



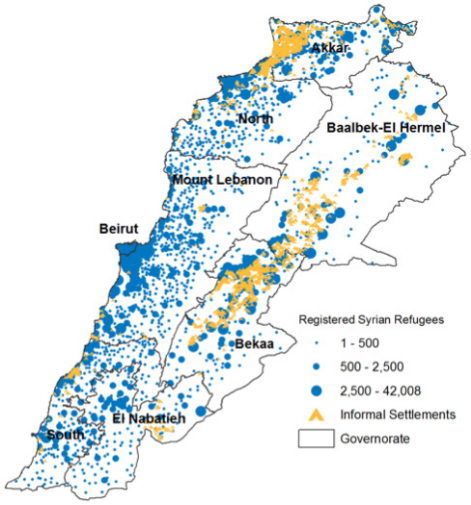
[1]See page 39 - **https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/74641**

The LCRP is national in scope

The LCRP targets 1.5 million displaced Syrians, 1.5 million vulnerable Lebanese and 257,000 Palestinian refugees. **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 2,836,703 Lebanese who live in cadastrals that have 500 or more Syrian refugees, 1,560,186 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.

The LCRP is based on a targeting that is:

- **Basic Assistance**
- **Food Security**

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**

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**

Geographical

Focuses on a geographic area where indicators suggest that issues, such as low primary schooling level, high maternal mortality rates or just poverty, are most prevalent. 251 most vulnerable cadastres/localities have been identified using the Multi-Deprivation Index (MDI) for vulnerable Lebanese and the presence of refugees in Lebanon. This is often combined with another form of targeting (usually categorical or PMT) to select beneficiaries appropriate for the intervention within that particular area.

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

[2]More information on the scope of activities and partners in each sector can be found on Inter-Agency Sector Dashboards in the sector working group pages found at **http://ialebanon.unhcr.org/**

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