

Lebanon Crisis Response Plan Overview and Scope

The LCRP 2022 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*

29,000 PRS**

126
partners

10
sectors

* Palestine Refugees in Lebanon
** Palestinian Refugees from Syria

2022 NEEDS-BASED APPEAL

\$3.2B

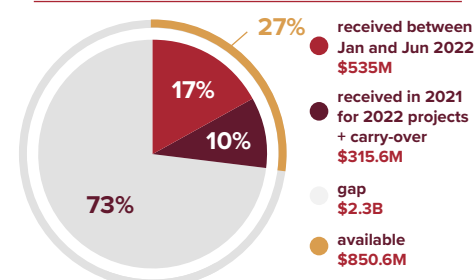
The needs-based appeal for 2022 is \$3.2 billion.

FUNDING UPDATE AS OF Q2 2022

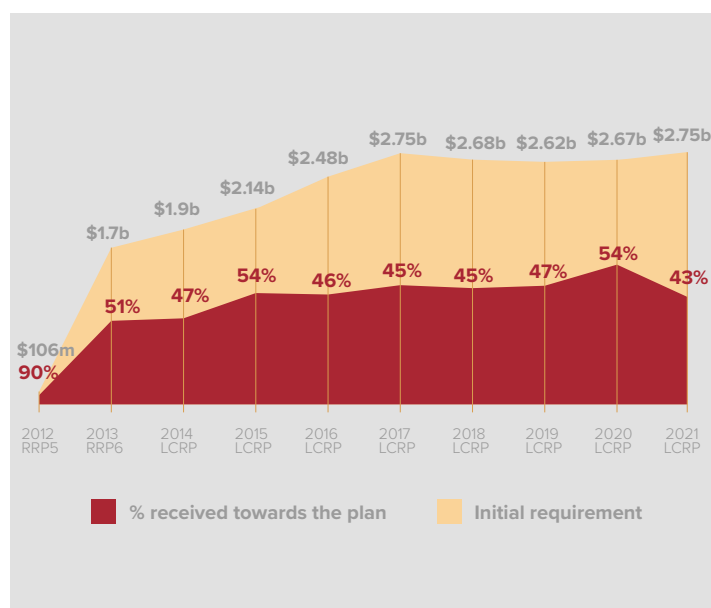
\$850.6M

\$535 million received between January and June 2022 plus \$315.6 million of funds received in 2021 for 2022 projects + carry-over

TOTAL APPEAL AS OF Q2 2022



Funding trend



What is the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan?

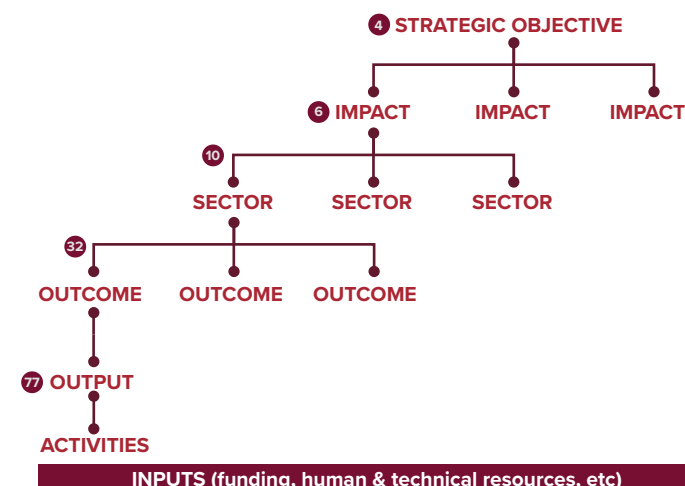
Lebanon is part of the **Syria Refugee and Resilience Response Plan (3RP)** – one regional plan with five standalone country chapters – which has been a key expression of the international community's support to address the impact of the Syria crisis in Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, Egypt and Jordan. The Lebanon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



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.



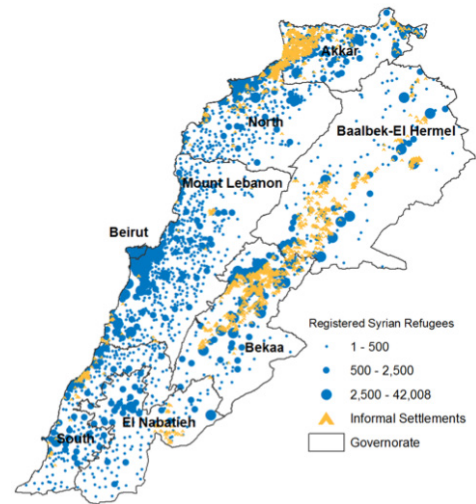
¹See page 43 - <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/85374>

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 29,000 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 2,836,703 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 & 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

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 these localities have lower population 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>

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/>