



# Inter Agency Meeting:

2022 End-Year LCRP Results

Sector contributions to LCRP impact statements

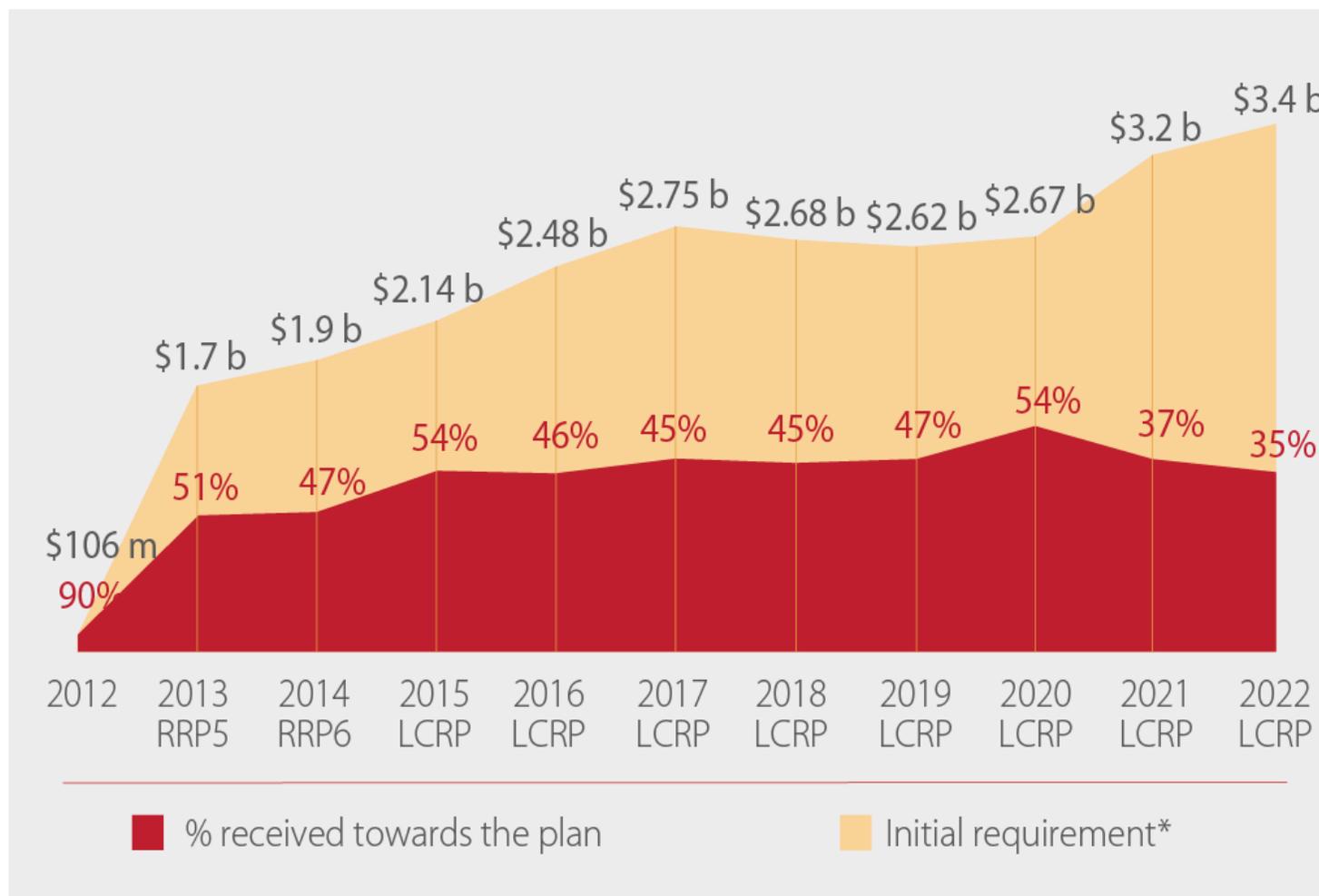
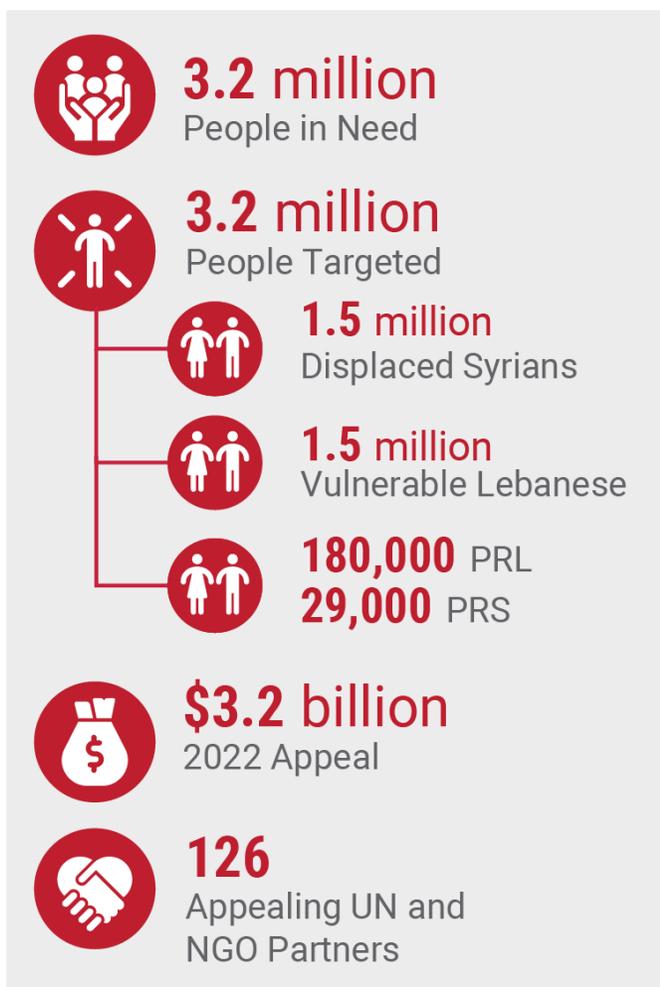
*March 2023*



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## Lebanon Crisis Response Plan in 2022: Population Targets, Appeal and Funding Received





## LCRP 2022: Populations reached vs targeted



**2,027,676** individuals reached with assistance and support

**991,759**  
Displaced Syrians



**66%** reached  
of targeted

**954,450**  
Vulnerable Lebanese



**63%** reached  
of targeted

**51,170**  
PRL



**28%** reached  
of targeted

**30,297**  
PRS



**100%** reached  
of targeted

The LCRP 'population reached' is based on 'highest sector reach per population cohort' to avoid double-counting individuals that have received assistance or services.

In 2022, the highest number of people were reached as follows:

- Displaced Syrians – Basic Assistance Sector
- Vulnerable Lebanese – Health Sector
- PRL – Social Stability Sector
- PRS – Basic Assistance Sector



# 2022 Results: Headlines

**Cash-based assistance** and short-term income schemes remain a **lifeline for people facing extreme poverty** and limited access to services, while **sustainable livelihoods opportunities are scarce**. **\$539M** was injected into Lebanon's economy through cash-based interventions in 2022, up from \$375M in 2021. Assistance was identified as the primary source of household income by many receiving it (VASyR). Partners' outcome monitoring across populations suggests programmes succeeded in meeting objectives (eg. child welfare or reducing the impact of a protection risk) including through improving food consumption and reducing reliance on negative coping mechanisms.

Amid greatly **reduced institutional capacity** and risks associated with **rising tensions**, partners placed a strong focus on **maintaining essential service provision** through support to national systems, including to help primary healthcare centres respond to increased demand (especially from vulnerable Lebanese), keep water pumping stations functioning and ensure basic services were accessible to communities at the municipal level. Scaling up and coordinating interventions across sectors, under the leadership of the Government, proved essential to preventing the further spread of the Cholera outbreak.

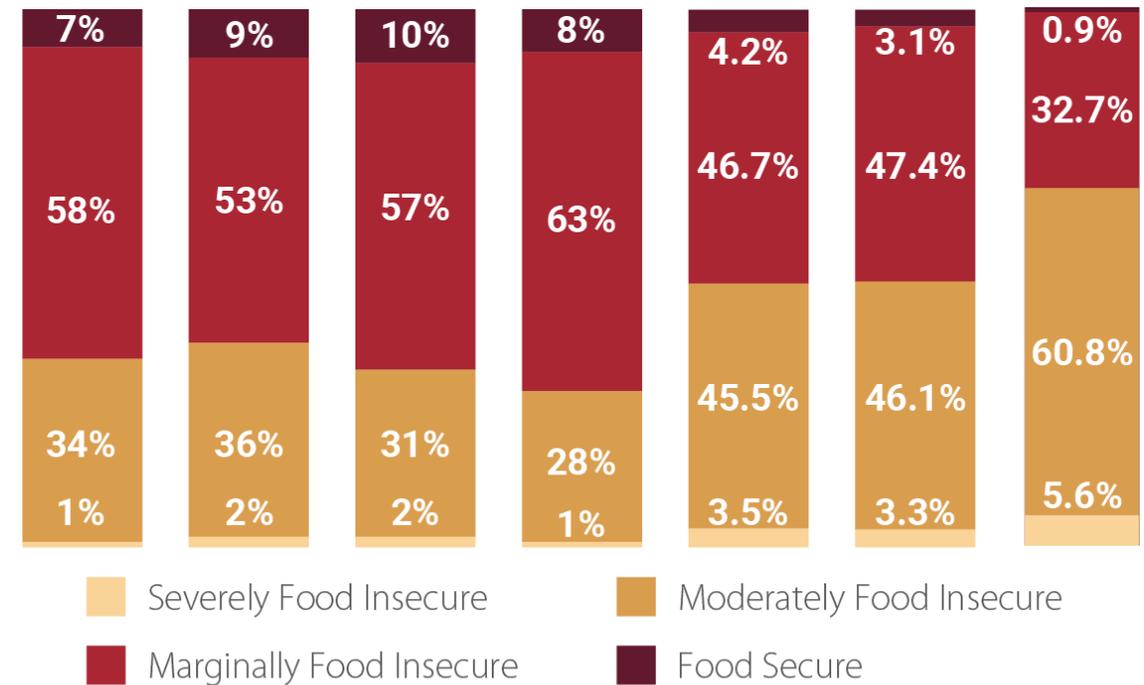
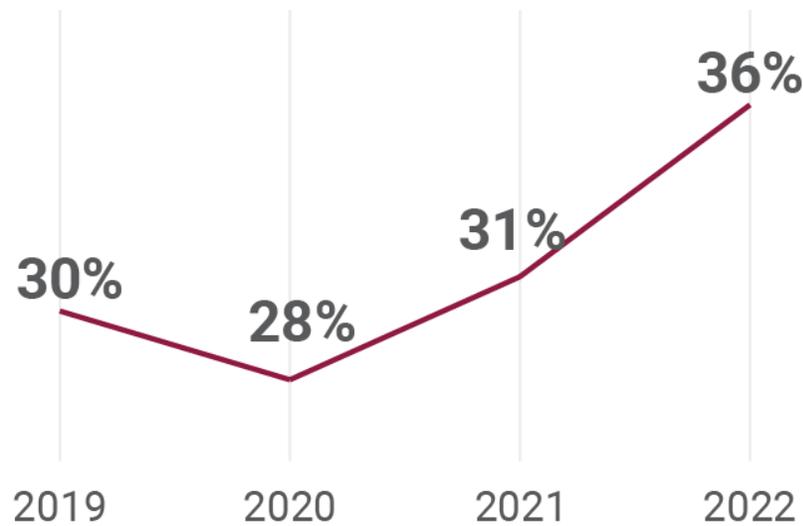
However, the overall **impact of the assistance** provided continues to be **dramatically affected by the worsening conditions in the country**, for example:

- While expanding the number of households reached with food and multi-purpose cash assistance, the transfer value was insufficient to meet household needs identified in the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket, amid the rapid currency deterioration. Food insecurity increased.
- Despite improved enrolment rates in schools, learning was impacted by persistent barriers related to the economic climate driving school closures and inhibiting families' ability to cover associated costs.

**While the protection context has deteriorated** (e.g., increase in GBV, child labour and reduced legal residency), partners' interventions designed to improve access to **civil documentation**, coupled with requisite policy change, led to improved birth and marriage registration rates, demonstrating that change is possible.

## Cumulative Trends: Examples of Birth Registration and Food Security among Syrians

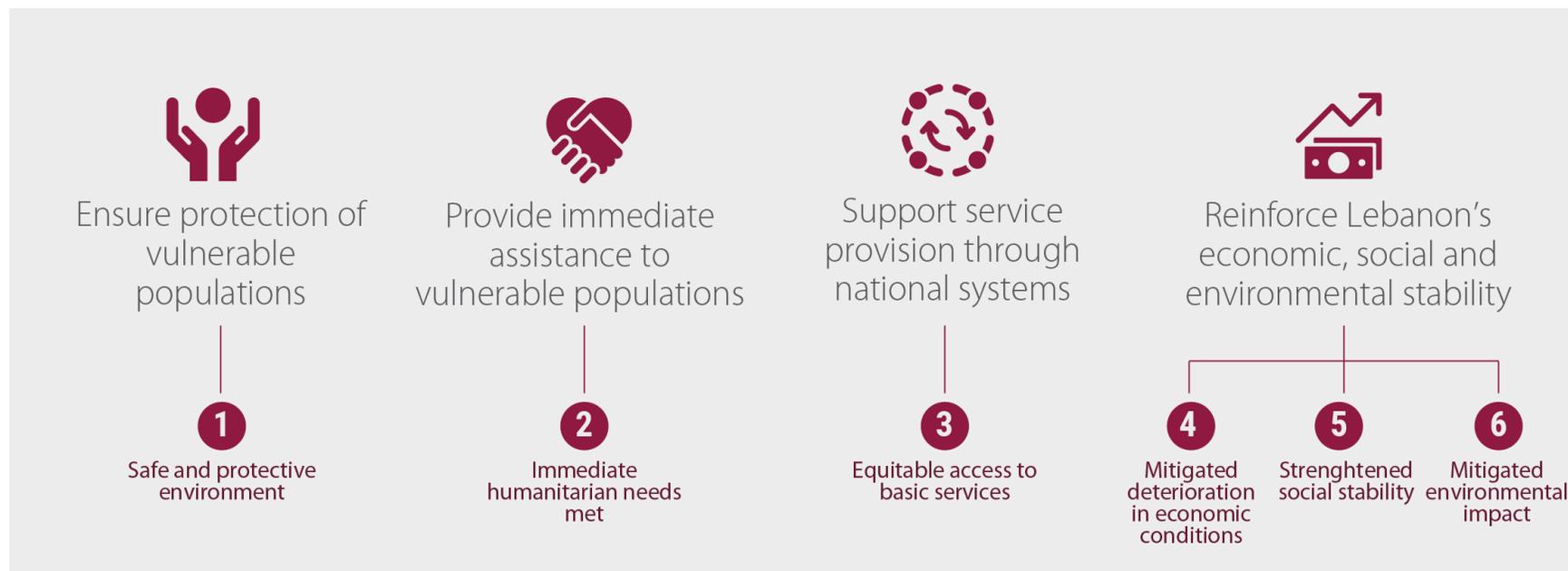
Birth registration for children born in Lebanon



*Further multi-year analysis will be added to present cumulative trends to the LCRP Steering Committee.*

## LCRP Strategic Objectives & Impact Statements

### 4 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



The following slides on 2022 results are organized around each of the **six 'impact statements'** that sit underneath the LCRP strategic objectives, within the LCRP Monitoring & Evaluation Framework.

For each impact area, the first slide contains data from **key indicators related to the impact area**, to help explain how the situation changed in 2022 for vulnerable individuals, households and communities – where possible demonstrating the impact of the response. The slide(s) that follow contain **sectoral results that contributed to change at the impact level**. Please note, most sectors contribute to more than one impact area.



# 2022 Impact level data: 1

1: the Protection Risk is calculated based on data from 2022 VASyR, collected in July 2022.

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

### 2022: IMPROVEMENTS TO CIVIL DOCUMENTATION RATES BUT OVERALL HIGH PROTECTION RISK

The **protection Risk score (compound)** considers indicators related to *child labor, child marriage, no legal residency, birth not registered, and HH adopting violent discipline*. **2022 similar to 2021 saw the highest score since computing: 94.8%** in 2022 (up from 89.9% in 2019). The worsening is mainly driven by **continuous deterioration in violent discipline and legal residency** rates. However, **access to civil documentation improved**.

**Legal status** **17%** of Syrian refugees over 15 years hold **legal residency**, similar to 2021 and down from 22 per cent in 2020, despite waivers, due to GSO rejections and other barriers including affordability of transportation. *(Partners' counselling & assistance, including GSO accompaniment, have been crucial in preventing further decline for Syrians as well as PRS)*

**Birth, Marriage Registration** **Birth registration** at the Foreign Registry increased to **36%** in 2022 from 31% per cent in 2021, while **marriage registration** increased to **33%** from 30%. Protection partners' outreach, counselling, and assistance as well as advocacy for process changes contributed to this result.

**Child marriage** **21.9%** of Syrian girls aged 15 to 19 are **married**, up from 20% in 2021 – the increase mainly driven by deep-rooted social and cultural norms that make it acceptable/normal to wed off adolescent girls and young women, particularly as families continue to struggle to meet their basic needs. Among married girls, 68% did not attend school on any day during the scholastic year 2021/2022 and the previous year 2020/2021. **Child labour** remains one of the most common case types for CP case management.



Ensure protection of  
vulnerable populations

## 2022 LCRP results contributing to Impact 1

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



#### Protection:

- Over **1.168 million tailored protection services** were provided to persons in need, including 152,412 Lebanese (+4%) and 995,259 Syrians (-27% vs 2021), contributing to their safety and wellbeing;
  - 73,247 households benefitted from counseling, **legal assistance, and legal representation regarding civil registration**
  - Of those individuals receiving **protection cash services, 94% reported it contributed 'significantly' (72%) or 'somewhat' (21%) to addressing their protection risk or incident.** (*Noting increase in eviction threats and incidents in 2022*)
  - 21,439 persons at heightened risk of violence and abuse received **protection case management, individual counselling and mental health and psychosocial support** (59% women; -5% compared to 2021);
  - More than 41,956 **children at risk** and caregivers (52% girls; +60% vs. 2021) benefitted from focused psychosocial support activities
  - Partners working on **gender-based violence (GBV)** reached over 65,032 individuals (+10% vs. 2021) with prevention and response services and 105,886 individuals participated in targeted gender equality and empowerment activities in safe spaces or at community level as part of **GBV prevention programs** (+6% vs. 2021)
  - Sector focus on **quality of services** amid concerns related to reduced funding will be essential.
- Sector engagement on **policy changes to ease civil documentation** bore results, including exemption from the procedure of late birth registration, waiver on requirement for legal stay to register a Syrian or PRS birth, partial waiver (only one spouse) of legal stay to register marriages among Syrians and PRS; and the facilitation of proof of marriage to register births through reduced documentary requirements.



Ensure protection of  
vulnerable populations

## 2022 LCRP results contributing to Impact 1

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



#### Livelihoods:

- **Economic protection / preventing exploitation:** Trainings provided to 8,991 businesses included sessions on **decent work conditions and labour law** regulations, as well as trainings to 3,390 individuals (59% Lebanese, 25% Syrians, 16% PRL; 64% females). This contributed to 9,364 jobs being reported as created or maintained thanks to the support to businesses activities. A further 12,389 individuals were supported to **access dignified employment** through career guidance, coaching, or individual follow-up services (+48% vs. 2021) and 6,971 people benefitting from **internships**, on-the-job training or apprenticeship programmes (-37%).



#### Shelter:

- **Safe, protective environment:** 245,054 displaced Syrians (51% female) received **weather-proofing shelter assistance** to maintain shelters in informal settlements or non-residential shelters at a safe and liveable conditions; 42,900 individuals provided with materials to help **rebuild lost shelters or reinforce damaged ones** following emergency events such fire, flooding or eviction.
- In non-residential buildings (e.g., garages, shops, warehouses) 9,590 individuals (5,450 Syrians, 3,497 Lebanese, 622 PRL and 21 PRS) had **minor repairs to shelters to enhance safety and privacy**, e.g., water and sanitation upgrades, windows and doors.
- 2,552 socio-economically vulnerable individuals, including 2,227 Syrians and 325 Lebanese have had their rented residential shelters upgraded to humanitarian standards



#### Education:

- **Keeping children safe:** (Enrollment covered under Impact 3). More than 77,000 (out of the targeted 92,400) children and youths received meals or snacks in public schools or community centres. This aims to ensure **retention of children** registered in public schools and to avoid drop-outs of the most vulnerable children, noting one of the main drivers for lack of access to education is economic.



Provide immediate assistance  
to vulnerable populations

# 2022 Impact level data: 2

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

### 2022: INCREASED POVERTY, ASSISTANCE PROVED A LIFELINE FOR MANY TO MEET BASIC NEEDS

**90% of Syrian and Palestinian refugee households need support to meet their basic needs**, while poverty among Lebanese has increased significantly in recent years. Monthly rental costs have almost tripled since 2021.

For multiple years in a row, the VASyR has demonstrated that cash assistance was the **primary source of income** reported. Following an increase in the number of people assisted, the 2022 VASyR showed 67% of Syrians are living below the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) when factoring the provision of cash-based assistance into the calculation; when removing assistance, this number jumps to 90%, indicating that **cash assistance is enabling families to meet their basic needs**. **Increased cash-based support to Lebanese under the LCRP** (including through the National Poverty Targeting Programme) is complemented through other schemes outside the LCRP, including the GoL's Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN).

**Partner outcome reporting for cash-based assistance shows positive results, although still stunted by the deteriorating economic situation**, e.g., improved wellbeing through child-focused cash grants (UNICEF) - evident in assisted families (Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian) having increased expenditures, registering higher food consumption scores and lower reliance on negative coping mechanisms.

**Extreme Poverty** 90% of Syrian households were found to be in need of support to meet their **basic needs** (88% in 2021). 86% of Palestine refugees recorded as living below the poverty line. Poverty among Lebanese currently being assessed (above 50% - WB, 2021).

**Food Security** The IPC food insecurity classification has shown that around 1.4 million Lebanese are **food insecure**. The rate of food insecurity among Syrians increased sharply to 67%, compared to 49% in 2021 and 2020 (VASyR).

**Shelter** 58% of Syrians living across the three shelter types (residential, non-residential and informal settlements) live in **unacceptable shelter conditions**, including overcrowded and/or in danger of collapse. 96% of households in informal settlements live below the SMEB (VASyR).



Provide immediate assistance  
to vulnerable populations

## 2022 LCRP results contributing to Impact 2

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



#### Basic Assistance

- 273,777 vulnerable households were reached with **multi-purpose cash assistance** (193,069 Syrian HHs, 70,652 Lebanese HHs, 9,746 PRS and 310 PRL families). Coverage of Syrians remained stable compared to 2021 when partners prioritized expanding caseloads due to the dire economic situation while coverage of Lebanese has been steadily increasing, mainly through the NPTP and social grants ( 141,587 individuals were reached with child-focused cash assistance).
- 225,094 vulnerable households were supported to meet additional winter needs through **seasonal cash assistance**.
- **\$223M total value** of cash-based assistance disbursed under the sector (+27% vs 2021)



#### Food Security & Agriculture

- FSA partners reached around 2.2 million people in Lebanon with both **food and agricultural assistance**, of which 1.8m were reached under the LCRP and 400,000 under the Emergency Response Plan
- 1,576,703 individuals received **cash-based food assistance** (+1.6% vs. 2021; 51% women), to a value of **\$225.8 million** (E-cards, NPTP and ATMs in addition to food vouchers; +11.9% vs 2021). This includes 350,000 Lebanese reached through the NPTP.
- 300,000 individuals received **in-kind food assistance parcels** (50% Lebanese), 52% women



Provide immediate assistance  
to vulnerable populations

## 2022 LCRP results contributing to Impact 2

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



#### Livelihoods

- **26,486 individuals** employed through **labour intensive activities** covering public infrastructure (50%), environmental assets (48%) and productive assets e.g., agricultural roads (2%). Projects also contributed to the **delivery of local services** which municipalities are now unable to provide (e.g., cleaning storm water canals, rehabilitating retaining walls and solid waste management campaigns)



#### Shelter:

- 27,112 individuals were provided with **cash-for-rent assistance** to mitigate eviction and/or eviction risk (decrease of 33% vs. 2021 due to funding availability, while needs have hugely increased due to the economic situation); complementary with protection interventions. Focus on avoiding homelessness and also to mitigate tensions between landlords & tenants.



#### Water

- 692,175 people (+109 per cent vs. 2021) were assisted in **permanent locations** with improved access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and for domestic use (majority Lebanese; 40 per cent of the annual target)
- In **temporary locations**, 299,729 people were provided with access to adequate quantities of safe water for drinking and domestic use (majority Syrian; 83 per cent of the target)
- 299,495 people in temporary locations now have **improved safe sanitation** (+2% compared to 2021; 111% of target)



# 2022 Impact level data: 3

## Impact 3: Vulnerable populations have equitable access to basic services through national systems

### 2022: SOME PUBLIC SERVICES DELIVERING AT SCALE BUT REQUIRE SUSTAINED ATTENTION. WARNINGS OF RISK OF COLLAPSE

Majority of Lebanese and non-Lebanese children were enrolled in school, however persistent economic challenges throughout the year have **dramatically impacted learning**, including school closures, strikes and families' inability to meet associated costs. Increased demand for public healthcare (including among the Lebanese population) has been met with a **substantial uplift in primary healthcare provision** through the response, though **affordability and availability continues to inhibit access** for many. Nearly 2.8 million people in Lebanon are facing growing challenges with accessing safe and sufficient quantities of **water for drinking and domestic use**, and safe sanitation. The main bottleneck for the sector remains **energy**, with majority of water supply systems operating a few hours a day intermittently, if at all.

**Health** 22% of Lebanese and 26% of PRL HHs reported having at least one member with an **unmet health care need** (MSNA). 18% of the Syrian population reported a health problem requiring care: 73% of these individuals were able to access. The percentage of HHs in need who were **able to access primary healthcare** (75%) was higher than the percentage of HHs who were able to access secondary healthcare services (59%) (VASyR).

**Education** 6% of Lebanese children aged 5-17 were reportedly not enrolled in a **formal school** during the 2021-2022 school year, while only 5% of the Palestine Refugees in Lebanon were not enrolled in the same school year. 70% of Syrian displaced children aged 3–17 who were enrolled attended school or kindergarten regularly, an increase of 7% compared to 2021.



Support service provision  
through national systems

## 2022 LCRP results contributing to Impact 3

### Impact 3: Vulnerable populations have equitable access to basic services through national systems



#### Health:

More than **1.7 million individuals** benefitted from health services supported by Health sector partners in 2022 out of which 55% are Lebanese.

- **Around 3.2 million consultations** were provided to vulnerable individuals in supported primary health care centers (66% of yearly target and +44% vs. 2021). Lebanese: 58% (compared to 48% in 2021, 38% in 2020, 31% in 2019, 17% in 2018).
- **A total of 93,630 individuals received obstetric and emergency/life-saving care** (40% of yearly target).
- **Mental health** consultations increase by another **25%** (after +32% increase from 2020 to 2021), reflecting the increased need but also the increased reach by sector partners to respond. (132,568 mental health consultations: 40% Lebanese, 57% Syrians, 1.17% Palestinian, 1.85% other nationalities; 54% female). Reach still well below the target of 990,673.
- **Nutrition:** 392,617 children 6-59 months screened for acute malnutrition at PHC level.



#### Social Stability

- Competition for jobs and access to services are increasingly cited as a key source of tensions. As a mitigation measure, **229 municipalities were supported** (vs. 119 in 2021) to strengthen basic service provision and **reduce resource pressure in high-risk communities**. Local level support is increasingly important as municipalities increasingly face financial constraints hampering basic service delivery.
- \$26.87m invested in **municipal and community support projects** (target of \$66.25m)
- 39 municipalities supported to implement/use integrated **solid waste management systems** and approaches (target: 60)



Support service provision  
through national systems

## 2022 LCRP results contributing to Impact 3

### Impact 3: Vulnerable populations have equitable access to basic services through national systems



#### Water:

- 692,175 people (majority Lebanese) were assisted in **permanent locations** with improved access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and for domestic use (40% of the annual target), through projects supporting national water and sanitation systems such as the rehabilitation of water sources. This was +109% vs. 2021, partly reflecting the finalization of several multi-year infrastructure projects.
- In **temporary locations**, 299,729 affected people (number similar with 2021) were provided with access to adequate quantities of safe water for drinking and domestic use (majority Syrian; 83% of the target)
- 299,495 people in temporary locations now have **improved safe sanitation** (+2% compared to 2021; 111% compared to the target)



#### Education:

- Challenging scholastic year characterized by **continuous disruption of the education sector** including nationwide strikes, affecting quality of education regardless of enrolment rate. (Children have already 'lost' a third of the 2022-2023 school year due to closures).
- **Enrolment in public schools** for children and youths (age 3–18): registration fees for public schools were partially or fully subsidized for 528,695 children (253,774 boys; 274,921 girls), representing an 83% achievement rate (-4% vs. 2021).
- Sector was successful in advocating for **reduced administrative barriers** to enrolling in grade one
- In **non-formal education / Multiple Flexible Pathways programmes**, partners were able to partially or fully subsidize the registration fees of 34,989 students (51% girls) for Community Based Early Childhood Education (CB-ECE), Basic Literacy and Numeracy (BLN) and Youth Basic Literacy and Numeracy (YBLN). Important in the current context to expand MFP programmes.



# 2022 Impact level data: 4

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

### 2022: RISING DEBT AND LACK OF SUSTAINABLE INCOME INCREASING PEOPLE'S VULNERABILITY

**Poverty levels** amongst displaced and Lebanese populations continued to rise, with rising food insecurity, high unemployment, stagnating household incomes, and poor access to health services and education.

The **food production** system in Lebanon has been further hit by the impact of the war in Ukraine.

While food and basic needs assistance is supporting some to meet their needs temporarily (see Impact 2), lack of **sustained income-generating opportunities** compounds vulnerability over time and is affecting people's resort to negative coping mechanisms.

Partners across sectors have reported an increase in feelings of insecurity and hopelessness about the **future** from populations they serve.

**Debt Accrual** 94% of Syrian households living under the SMEB are in **debt** (92% in 2021). The crisis monitoring report for PRL in Sept 2022 showed that 51% of families had taken out new debts in the past three months. A quarter of Lebanese employees were earning less than 1,100,000 LBP monthly (equivalent to \$34). Lebanese families also reported increasing debt to pay for **food, healthcare, education, and utility bills** (MSNA).

**Employment** 69% of Syrian households have at least **one working member**, an increase from 66% in 2021. 72% of Lebanese, 70% of migrants and 50% of PRL households reported having at least one HH member who was employed in the 7 days prior to data collection (Oct 2022).

The **employment rate** in 2022 remained at 33% (same as 2021), 7% higher than the employment rate in 2020 (26%), due in part of lifting of COVID-19 restrictions.



Reinforce Lebanon's  
economic, social and  
environmental stability

## 2022 LCRP results contributing to Impact 4

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

#### Livelihoods:



- Partners provided support to stimulate **local economic growth** and market systems to foster income-generating opportunities and decent and safe employment (such as support to MSMEs) responding to the economic deteriorating context in environment of low funding to the livelihood sector.
  - 26,486 vulnerable persons employed through public infrastructure, environmental and productive assets (-16% vs. 2021): 56% Lebanese; 42% Syrians
  - \$4.79M invested in infrastructure rehabilitation, environmental and productive assets (target \$168.75M, -18% vs. 2021); 296 kilometers of roads were cleaned; 21 kilometers of canals/networks rehabilitated and/or maintained; 1,010 sq km of arable land reclaimed, and slopes protected created by terracing; 27 ha of forest were reforested and/or maintained and 41 ha of green areas were planted.
  - **8,991 Lebanese MSMEs and cooperatives** supported with cash and in-kind grants to sustain operations (overachieved; +256% vs. 2021)



#### Food Security & Agriculture:

- 37,148 small-scale farmers supported through **agricultural livelihoods interventions**, enhancing technical and operational capacities. \$703,998 invested in agriculture and communal assets e.g., for rehabilitation of lands and construction of water reservoirs. 235 examples of agricultural productive infrastructure and communal assets rehabilitated or built up.
- Provision of **emergency cash and voucher assistance** to 32,736 farming households, aiming at restoring agricultural livelihoods and productive capacities, as well as building households' resilience to future shocks. (More than 160,000 household members of small-scale farmers as indirect beneficiaries).



Reinforce Lebanon's  
economic, social and  
environmental stability

## 2022 LCRP results contributing to Impact 4

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



#### Social Stability:

- **New 778 youth empowerment initiatives to support social stability reached 23,222 youth** who are now better able to positively engage with their communities



#### Education:

- To enhance learning outcomes, in addition to public schools:
  - For **non-formal education / Multiple Flexible Pathways programmes**, education partners were able to partially or fully subsidize the registration fees of **34,989 students** (51% girls) in Community Based Early Childhood Education (CB-ECE) (Ages 3–5), Basic Literacy and Numeracy (BLN) (Ages 10–14) and Youth Basic Literacy and Numeracy (YBLN).
  - 18 partners assisted around 32,000 children and youth in providing **remedial or homework support** programmes to ensure the completion of their learning and reducing the possibility of dropping out.



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environmental stability

# 2022 Impact level data: 5

## Impact 5: Social Stability is strengthened in Lebanon

### CONTINUED POOR INTER-COMMUNAL RELATIONS

**The multiple crises have heightened social instability.** Tensions continue to be primarily driven by competition in **access to jobs**, as well as perceived discrimination in the provision of aid. More than 30% of the population considered that competition for services and utilities is a key driver of tensions, compared to 23% in 2017. Moreover, 63% of the population believes that competition over access to cash continues to drive tensions within and between groups. In July 2022, 40% of the population believed that **violence** is sometimes necessary when interests are being threatened and 74.8% are worried about the threat of crime sometimes, often, or all the time (increase from 57.1% in 2017). 93% of surveyed Lebanese host communities living in vulnerable areas are reportedly able to identify **conflict resolution mechanisms** in their communities (94% in 2021), while 85% of the displaced Syrians have the same perception (90% in 2021).

**Quality of relations** The quality of inter-communal relations remained low: **37.1%** among Lebanese **perceiving it as negative or very negative** (vs. 27.3% in 2020), whereas intra-Lebanese relations among stands at 39.4% reporting negative perceptions (UNDP/ARK).

**Perception of the impact of municipalities** The percentage of people reporting **positive impact of municipalities** on their lives has now dropped to 26% for Lebanese (compared to 41% in 2021 and 49% in 2020) and 11% for displaced Syrians (compared to 30% in 2021 55% in 2020). The deterioration could be attributed to several factors including inability to deliver basic services due to shortage of resources, lack of funds for financing services and salaries, and increased communal insecurity. Although trust has deteriorated, municipal authorities are still amongst the **most widely trusted institutions** in Lebanon, standing at 38.6%.



Reinforce Lebanon's  
economic, social and  
environmental stability

## 2022 LCRP results contributing to Impact 5

### Impact 5: Social Stability is strengthened in Lebanon



#### Social Stability:

- 778 youth-led **empowerment initiatives** were implemented, compared to 609 in 2021 and 200 in 2020
- **23,222 youth** were engaged in social stability initiatives (compared to 37,400 in 2021 and 3,104 in 2020) in order to contribute to better dynamics in the community and linking the communities to municipalities.
- 194 **participatory needs assessments** were conducted together with the local population in their municipalities (overachieving the annual target of 100). Through these projects, supported communities and municipalities are better able to ensure the continuity of services at the local level.



Reinforce Lebanon's  
economic, social and  
environmental stability

# 2022 Impact level data

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

### ENVIRONMENTAL DETERIORATION CONTINUES IN LEBANON

Throughout the Syria crisis, the population increase in Lebanon represented by the displaced population has added further pressure to existing environmental degradation in the country, including in increased wastewater discharge, air emissions and solid waste. In 2022, **environmental conditions remained poor**, with additional stressors created due to the increased use of generators and breakdown in public services particularly with regards to solid waste and wastewater management. LCRP partners are increasingly investing in **solar energy solutions** across different sectors, with plans to further expand in 2023.

**Environmental Marker adoption** Adoption level of the Environmental Marker – used by 4 prioritized sectors in 2022 (having been adopted in 2020). Low level of adoption of the environmental marker system. Update and adoption of the of the system are planned for 2023. Implementation to be intensified starting 2023.

### Selected contributing results



- **1,830,000 m<sup>3</sup> of safe water has been trucked** through the year (-18% vs. 2021), and **502,000 m<sup>3</sup> of sludge removed from informal settlements** and safely disposed of in authorized wastewater treatment plants (+3% vs. 2021).
- The Water sector contributed to the **solarization of 55 water supply systems** across the country, which will contribute to lower reliance on fuel for water provision and reduction of the carbon footprint

**Social Stability**



- Two **Solid Waste Management** facilities were constructed, one dumpsite rehabilitated, 89 waste bins distributed, 13 equipment and machinery were provided, 929 awareness campaigns and 15 trainings on solid waste management for local authorities were implemented in 2022.

**Livelihoods**



- 296 kilometers of roads were cleaned; 21 kilometers of canals/networks rehabilitated and/or maintained; 1,010 sq km of arable land reclaimed, and slopes protected created by terracing; 27 ha of forest were reforested and/or maintained and 41 ha of green areas were planted.



## LCRP 2022 – Year-End Results – Gender Focus

### SNAPSHOT OF INDICATORS:

- **Health:** 59% subsidized consultations to women and girls
- **Shelter assistance** including cash: 51% women, 49% men
- **Youth empowerment:** 53% girls, 47% boys
- **Food assistance:** 52% women and girls
- The participation of **Palestinian females** above the age of 16 years in the labour force is very low with only 5% indicating being employed. Only 1% of females above the age of 16 years reported looking for a job opportunity and not finding one (“unemployed”).

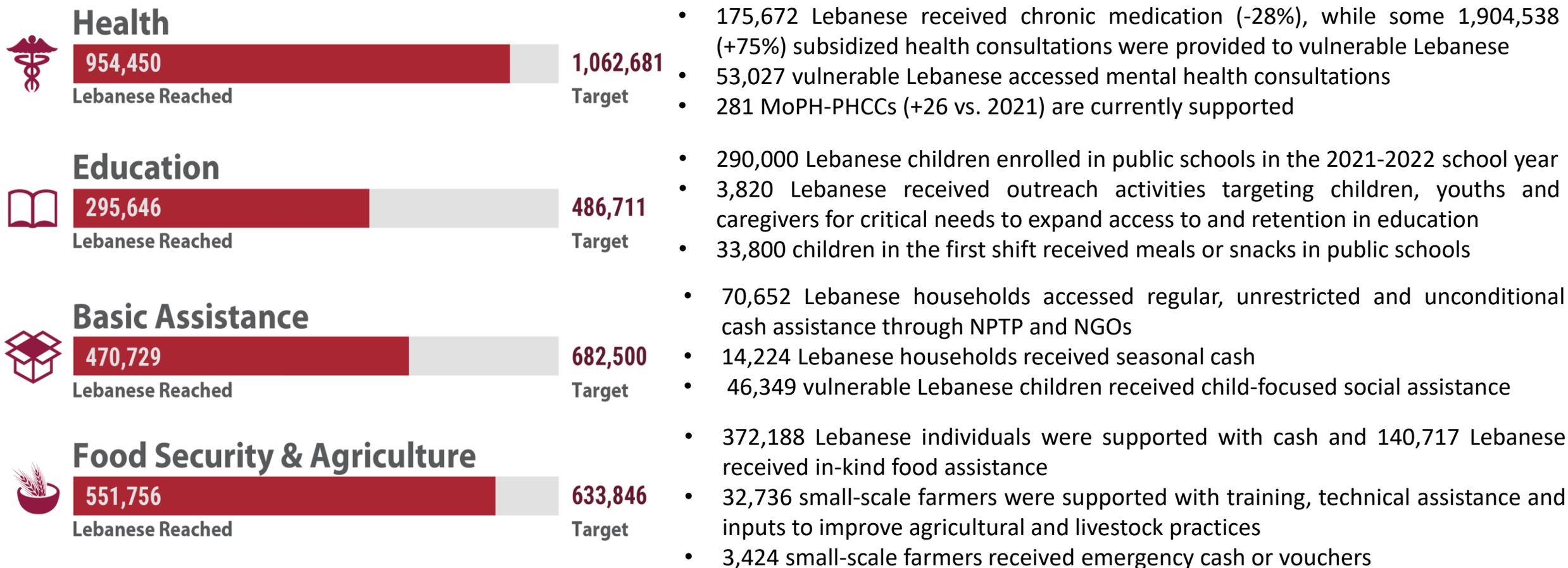
**Gender in Humanitarian Action** trainings 2022 contributed to partners' awareness:

- **Total trained: 616** (26% men, 74% women)
- **Participants:** 51% **NNGOs**, 36% **INGOs**, 12% **UN**, 1% **Gov**
- **Total trainings: 22** (11 national, 9 area-based, 2 online)



## Focus: Examples of support to the Lebanese Population

954,450 vulnerable Lebanese accessed assistance and support under one or more sector in 2022:



## Focus: Examples of support to the Lebanese Population

### Livelihoods



39,996

Lebanese Reached

121,378

Target

- 8,991 Lebanese MSMEs were supported with cash and in-kind grants
- \$3.96M was invested in Livelihoods labour-intensive public work projects, and some 26,486 vulnerable Lebanese engaged in public works.

### Protection



152,412

Lebanese Reached

336,000

Target

- 23,578 Lebanese actively approached and participated in community centres and Social Development Centres (SDCs)
- 47,018 Lebanese were reached through activities taking place in safe spaces or at community level, as well as tailored programs addressing negative attitudes on gender and GBV.
- 2,777 persons with disability & older persons received specialised rehabilitation support and assistive devices

### Shelter



12,502

Lebanese Reached

121,302

Target

- 12,502 vulnerable Lebanese were supported under the shelter sector including cash-for-rent and shelter upgrades

### Social Stability



592,194

Lebanese Reached

1,500,000

Target

- 229 Municipalities were supported to strengthen basic service provision & reduce resource pressure in high-risk communities;
- US\$ 26.87M was invested in municipal & community support projects;
- 39 Municipalities were supported by implementing/using integrated solid waste management systems & approaches

### Water



558,231

Lebanese Reached

1,200,000

Target

- 557,637 vulnerable Lebanese assisted with improved access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and for domestic use
- 19,497 Lebanese have experienced a WASH behavior change session/activity



Protection from **Sexual  
Exploitation and Abuse**

Lebanon PSEA Network

# PSEA Network

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# What is PSEA NETWORK

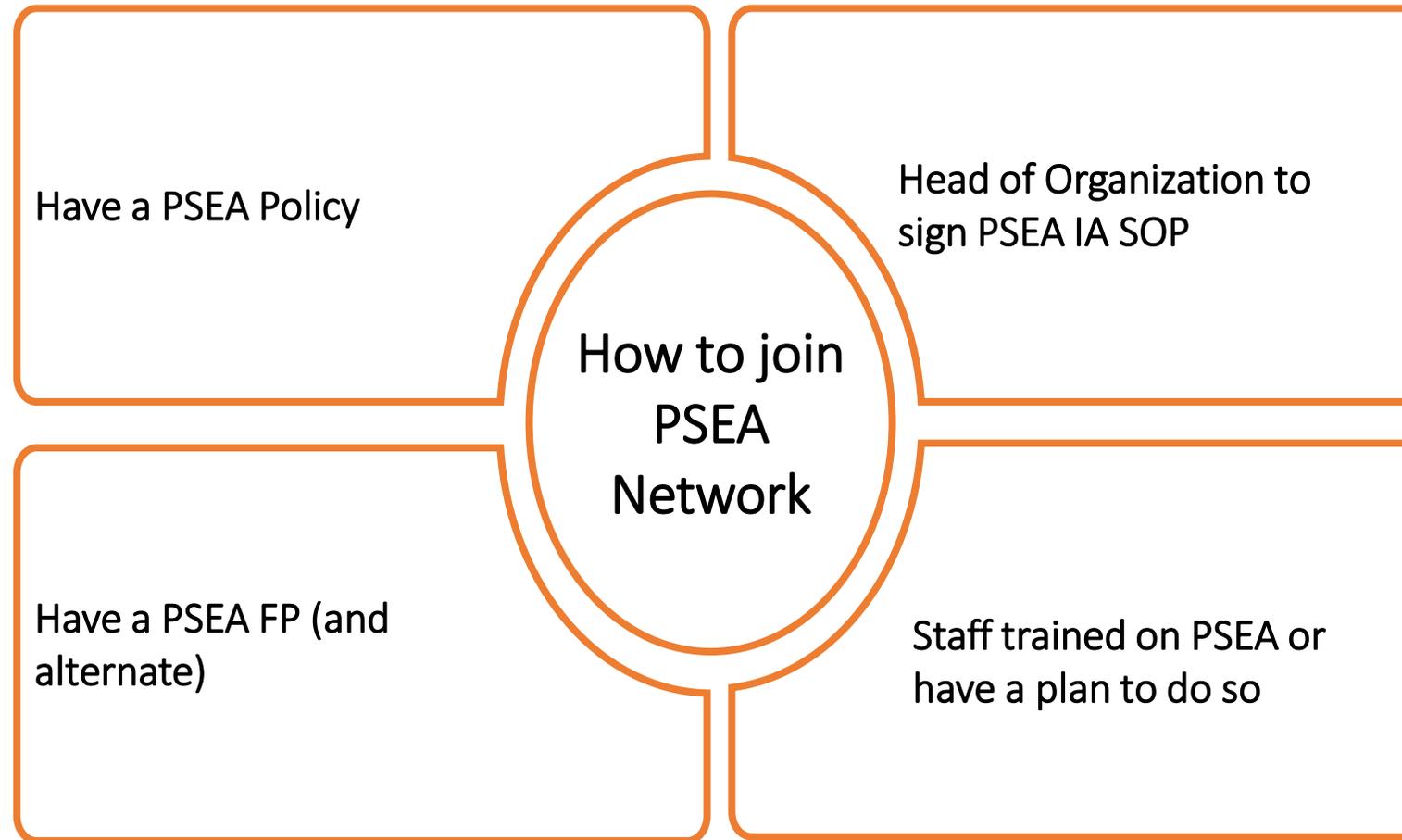
- The Protection from Sexual Abuse and Sexual Exploitation (PSEA) membership increased from 55 in 2021 to 80 in 2022. The membership comprises UN, INGOs, NGOs, and representatives from the government and donors as the standing invitees.
- Regular PSEA network monthly meetings, core group ad-hoc meetings, and quarterly Humanitarian Country Team and UN Country Team briefings were conducted.
- The PSEA Network functions under the auspices of the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) AND Membership includes normally one Focal Point on PSEA from each agency, organisation, department, mission
- The PSEA Network serve as the primary body for coordination and oversight on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse by international and national personnel of the UN, NGOs and INGOs. The Network is **NOT** responsible for investigation or adjudication of complaints, or for dealing directly with complainants. These functions rest exclusively with individual entities.

# PSEA NETWORK- 2022 Achievements

- Quantitative and Qualitative community consultation study to understand SEA reporting barriers was carried out by UNICEF. The study will inform the establishment of community-based complaint mechanisms.
- PSEA indicators included in the Emergency Response Monitoring Plan, Lebanon Crises Response Plan protection strategy, and Lebanon Humanitarian Fund strategy as a mainstreaming approach.
- Allocation of USD 200,000 through LHF to support the implementation of the PSEA activities by partners.
- 90% of total number of personnel trained/participated in a mandatory PSEA training/refresher in 2022
- Revision of IEC materials and SOPs
- Number of people engaged through awareness raising activities and community mobilization interventions on PSEA 241,407 across over 3713 sites



# How to join PSEA Network



Current PSEA Network Coordinator: Pamela DiCamillo  
[dicamillo@unfpa.org](mailto:dicamillo@unfpa.org) and co- chair Lara Habib [psea.coordinator@abaadmena.org](mailto:psea.coordinator@abaadmena.org)

# PSEA ToT opened only to members

Several capacity building opportunities are organized by the PSEA Network each year (e.g., SEA Data protection, how to establish child friendly child-friendly complaint mechanisms etc.).

**Training of Trainers (ToT):** PSEA Focal points of around 20 organizations received a 3-day PSEA ToT in May 2022

## **Objective of the ToT:**

- Equip Focal Points with the required knowledge on PSEA
- Increase understanding of PSEA concepts, policies, mechanisms
- Strengthen organizational capacity



Protection from Sexual  
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# The Pool of Investigators... open only for members

## **The pool of Investigators:**

- Comprises 18 members (15 NNGOs + 03 INGOs)
- SEA investigations are under supervision
- Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) Alliance Tier 3

## **How to engage:**

- PSEA Network members don't have internal capacity
- IA PSEA Coordinator confirms the nature of the allegation is SEA
- Sufficient information to conduct the Investigation and CD makes the decision
- International external consultants can engage as co-investigators

## **The right not to Investigate:**

- Insufficient information
- Risks are too high
- Requesting organization can disengage in case there are concerns of conflict of interest

## **Assistance to Victim:**

- The responsibility for victim assistance lies with the requesting organization



# PSEA Training Package

- **26 PSEA Training sessions for frontliners** were implemented by ABAAD in partnership with CARE International in Lebanon under the framework of the project supported by UN OCHA-Lebanon Humanitarian Fund and in coordination with the PSEA Network.
- **More than 350 Frontliners** were trained
- Training package was updated based on the previously developed training materials
- Training package to be disseminated in the upcoming few weeks.