



LEBANON
Response Plan

Inter-Sector Coordination Group Meeting

November 7, 2025



Opening Remarks

ISCG Co-Chairs

Agenda

1. LRP 2026 Planning

- Planning Timeline
- PiN and Severity Estimates
- Overall & Sector Targets for 2026 LRP
- Overall and Sector Budget Appeal
- HCT Briefing
- Sector Strategies Overview (Outcomes, Budget, PiN, and Targets)

2. Preparedness Planning

3. Intentions Survey Round 2

4. GBV Referral Pathways

5. AoB

Action Points

Follow Up

Meeting	Action Point	Status
3 Oct 2025	PiN & Severity Estimates: Sectors to submit PiN and severity estimates to ISCG Co-Chairs. Sectors requiring additional time to contact ISCG Co-Chairs. Deadline: 7 October 2025.	Complete
3 Oct 2025	Sector coordination teams to book bilateral sessions with the LRP M&E Specialist; logframes to include indicators on return and harmonized cash indicators where applicable.	Complete
3 Oct 2025	ISCG Co-Chairs to share the Sectoral Situation Analysis from the LRP Introduction document with sector coordination teams for revision and clearance.	Complete
3 Oct 2025	LRP 2026 Planning & Analysis Workshop: ISCG Co-Chairs to share Agenda and Background Docs with ISCG members, incorporating inputs from the October ISCG meeting. Deadline: 7 October 2025.	Complete
11 Sep 2025	Sector leads to finalize internal reviews of sector coordination structures, in consultation with national and sub-national coordinators and co-coordinators. Furthermore, leads are expected to share any alternative proposals for sub-national sector coordination arrangements, with rationale, to the HCT. Deadline: End of September	Ongoing
11 Sep 2025	Sector leads to support the review and finalization of revised ToRs for all sectors. Deadline: End of November	Ongoing
11 Sep 2025	The ISCG Co-Chairs to compile the results of all changes across sectors and inter-sector into one consolidated doc. <i>Note: This step can only be completed once sectors have finalized their internal reviews.</i>	Ongoing
1 Aug 2025	Sector Coordinators are requested to read through the table of focal points of the protection sector supporting the presentation of protection risks identified through protection monitoring HERE .	Complete
2 May 25	Protection sector coordinators to send the Protection Monitoring Reports to all sectors with sector specific findings recommendations for their review.	Ongoing



LRP 2026 Planning



Planning Timeline

Stephanie Laba, Inter-Agency Coordination Officer (UNHCR)

Timeline	Planning Process Step	Status	Focal Point
18 July	JIAF training workshops for sectors to be conducted.	Done	JIAF Focal Points
31 July	Area-Based Sub-National Operational Coordination ToRs to be developed and shared.	Done	ISCG Co-Chairs
31 July	Overall Population Figures to be developed and shared with ISCG Co-Chairs.	Done	AAWG & IMWG
15 Sep	LRP 2026 Guidance Package to be presented and shared to ISCG & HCT (Planning Timeline, Planning Assumptions, Population Package, Guiding Templates)	Done	ISCG Co-Chairs
7 Oct	Sectoral PiN and severity estimates to be shared with ISCG Co-Chairs. Sector Strategies & Logframes to be initiated.	Done	Sector Coordination Teams
14 Oct	LRP 2026 Planning & Needs Analysis Workshop: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present the results of needs assessment and geographical prioritization (MSNA Lite, VASyR, IPC, 332 Mapping). Present on PiN and cross-sectoral severity (JIAF). Provide thematic presentations and discussions on situation and needs analysis. 	Done	ISCG Co-Chairs
28 Oct	Sector Strategies & Logframes to be submitted to the ISCG Co-Chairs. Documents to be updated based on the “LRP Guidance Package” in consultation with partners and core group members.	Done	Sector Coordination Teams
31 Oct	Sector Strategies & Logframes to be reviewed for redline comments.	Done	ISCG Co-Chairs & LRP M&E
31 Oct	LRP Introductory Text to be updated and finalized.	Done	ISCG Co-Chairs
5 Nov	Sector Strategies & Logframes to be finalized after addressing reline comments (including at ministerial level within line ministries) and circulated to partners, with confirmed ‘outputs’.	We are here	Sector Coordination Teams
5 Nov	Inter-Sector PiN, Targets, and Total Sector Appeal to be finalized based on the submitted sector strategies.	We are here	IMWG
6-20 Nov	Simplified LRP Partners Expression of Interest to be launched.		IM & ISCG Co-Chairs
5 Dec	Steering Committee Meeting to be conducted to discuss the framework at the strategic level and endorse the LRP 2026 (co-chaired by PM and RC/HC)		ISCG Co-Chairs
5 Dec	LRP 2026 to be submitted to the GHO/ 3RP.		ISCG Co-Chairs

LRP 2026 Sector Strategies

Status Update

	First Draft Submitted by Sectors	Reviewed by IS & Sent Back to Sectors	Endorsed by Ministries & Submitted by Sectors	Edited by IS & Sent Back to Sectors	Final Version Shared by Sectors
MPCA Chapter	Yes	Yes			
Education	Yes	Yes			
Food Security & Agriculture	Yes				
Health	Yes				
Livelihoods	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Nutrition	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Protection, CP & GBV	Yes				
Shelter	Yes	Yes			
Social Stability	Yes	Yes			
WaSH	Yes				



PiN and Severity Estimates

Eyram Dzitrie, Humanitarian Affairs Officer (OCHA)

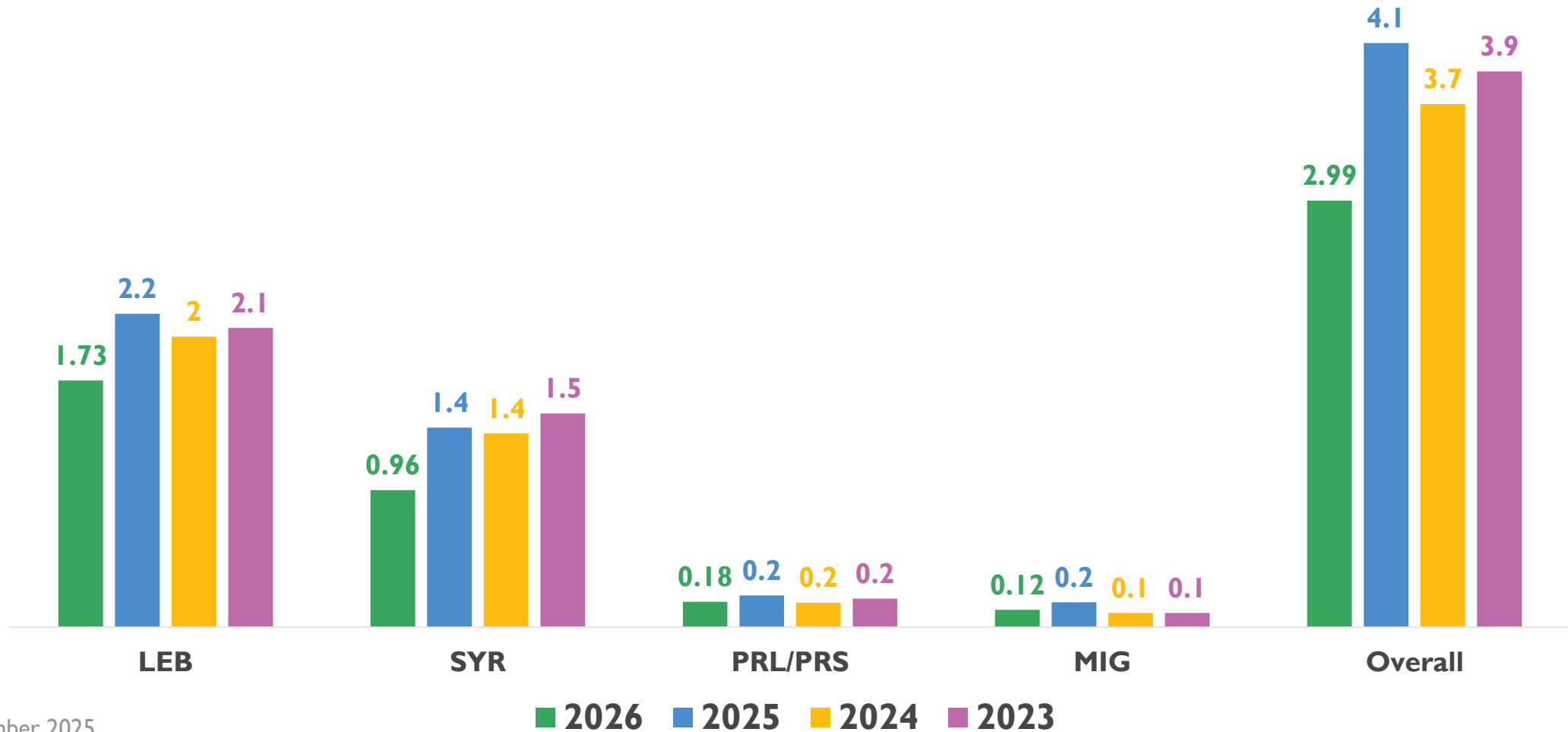
PiN and Severity Estimates

Change in Overall PiN for 2026

- For 2026 planning, the People in Need (PiN) estimates for Lebanon were calculated using the global Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) approach for joint needs analysis, contextualized to the Lebanon context, as agreed by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT).
- Compared to 2025, when PiN estimates had to be extrapolated due to the fluid situation driven by the conflict in Lebanon, new data from recent sectoral and multi-sectoral assessments conducted in 2025 supported the current analysis.
- Sector PiN estimates were calculated in consultation with global Clusters, where possible, and informed by data from sectoral and inter-sectoral needs assessments and analyses.
- The overall PiN was estimated and validated through a joint analysis process led by the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) at the national level. Where necessary, figures at the district/governorate level have been contextualized based on technical judgment and contextual knowledge from field actors.

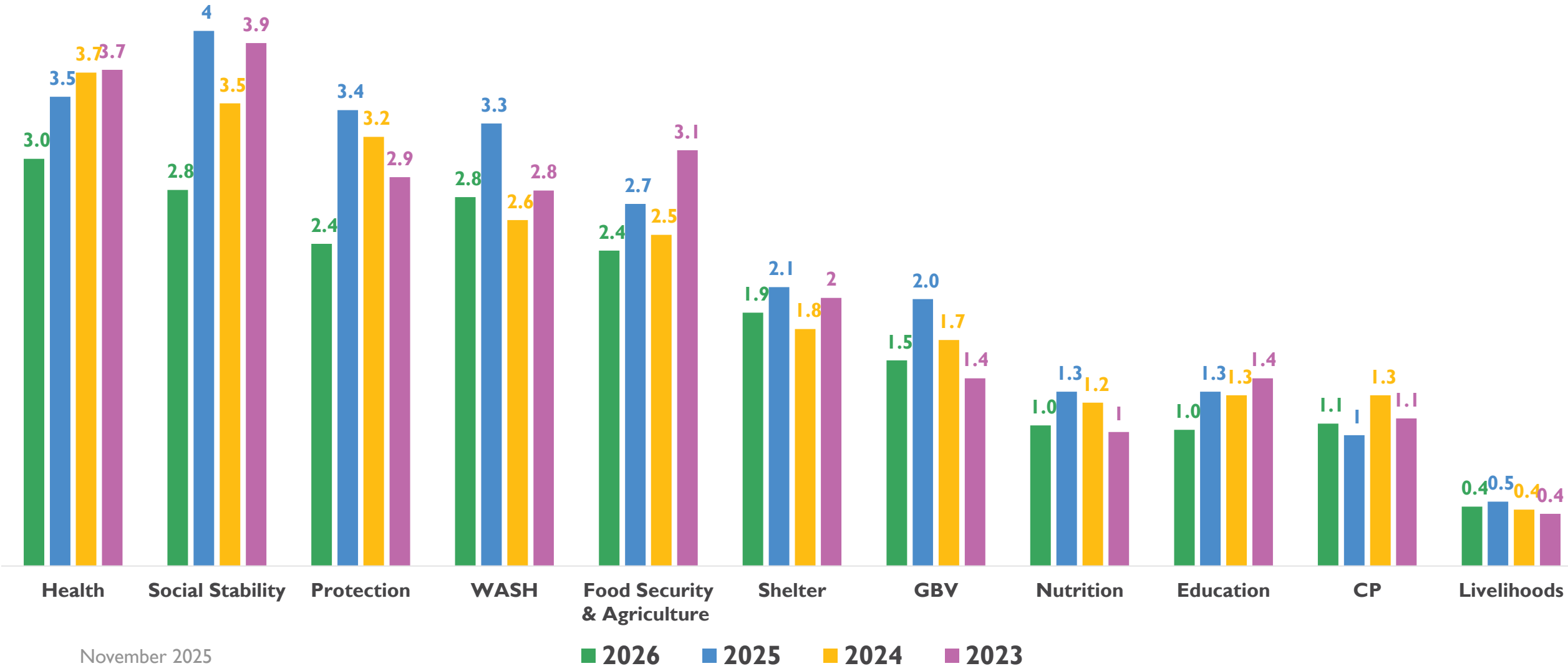
PiN and Severity Estimates

Overall PiN Yearly Comparison



PiN and Severity Estimates

Sector PiN Yearly Comparison



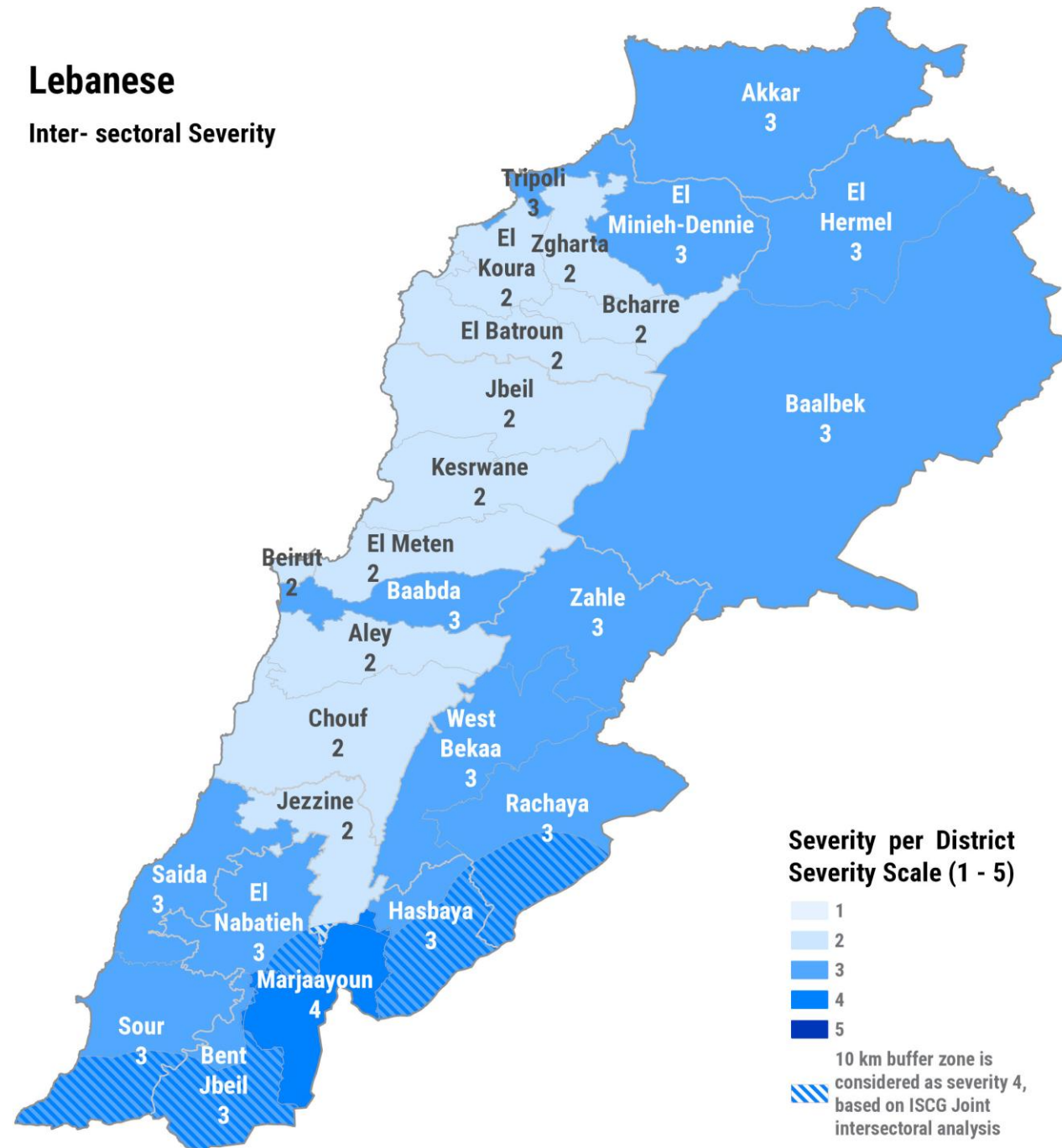
PiN and Severity Estimates

PiN by Sector for 2026

Sectors	Total PiN	Vulnerable Lebanese PiN	Displaced Syrians PiN	PRL PiN	PRS PiN	Migrants PiN
MPCA (Chapter)						
Education	1,016,310	582,139	374,221	49,561	5,885	4,504
Food Security and Agriculture	2,351,774	1,244,338	931,881	106,253	18,632	50,669
Health	3,037,275	1,990,111	805,193	136,149	15,985	89,837
Nutrition	1,048,635	799,207	210,194	26,106	3,310	9,818
Livelihoods	442,526	392,963	47,119	1,313	1,131	
Protection, Child Protection, GBV	2,471,937	999,076	1,109,560	193,041	22,825	147,435
Shelter	1,888,576	1,200,004	577,314	64,948	7,638	38,671
Social Stability	2,804,119	1,295,231	1,120,000	201,136	23,655	164,097
WaSH	2,750,932	1,741,715	789,431	119,777	10,724	89,285
INTERSECTORAL PiN	2,993,909	1,731,554	961,930	158,374	19,610	122,441

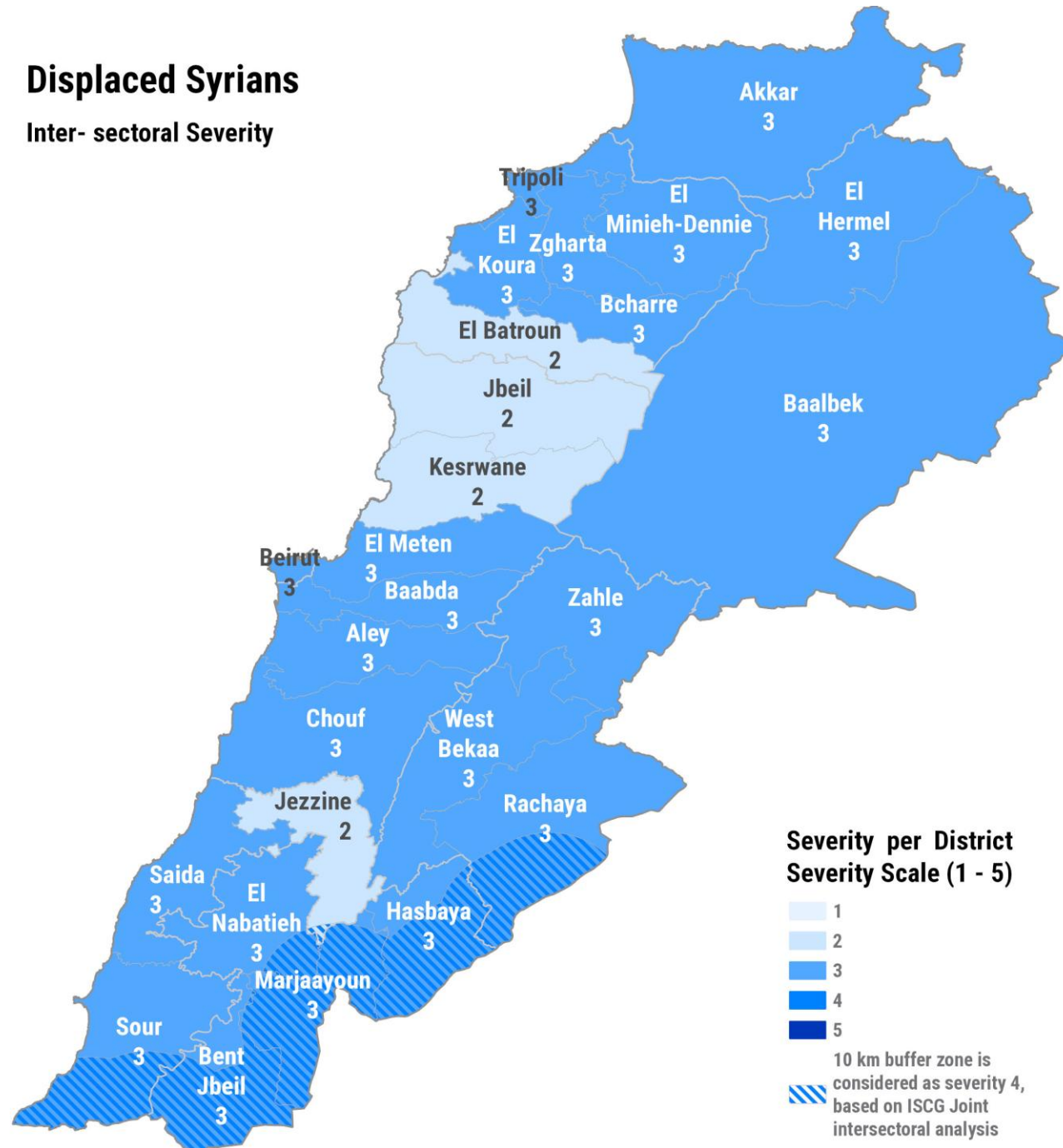
Lebanese

Inter- sectoral Severity



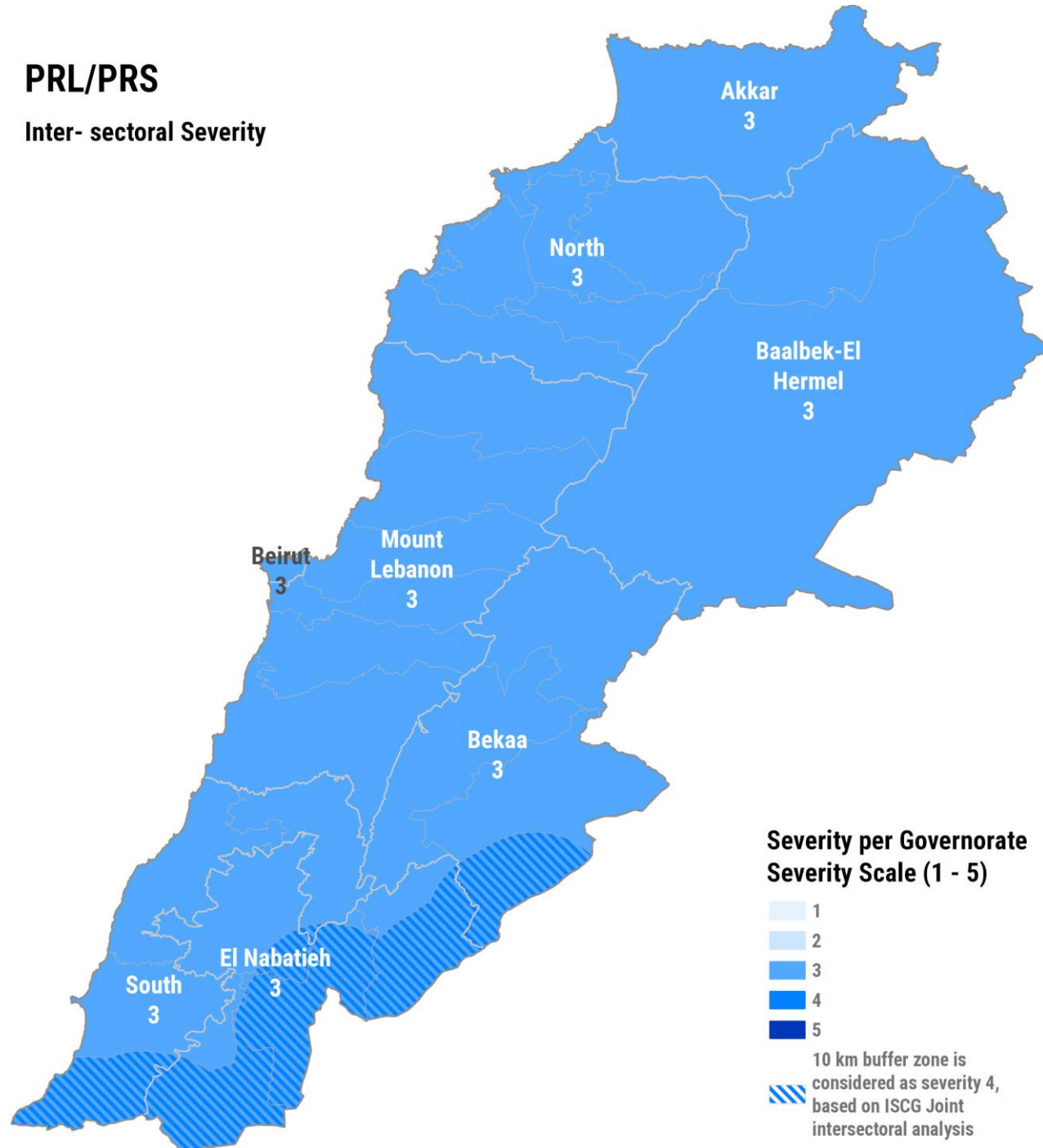
Displaced Syrians

Inter- sectoral Severity



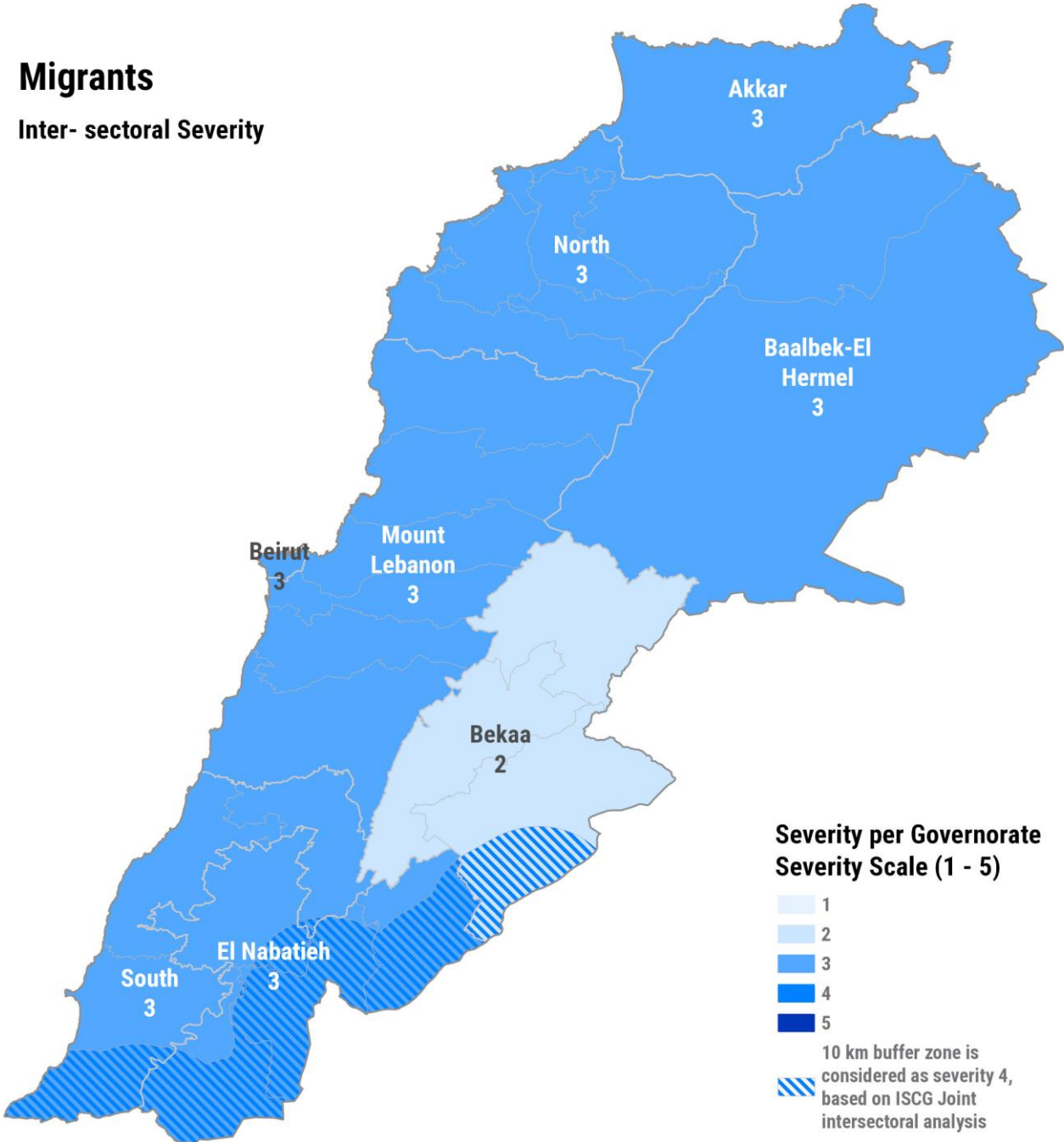
PRL/PRS

Inter- sectoral Severity



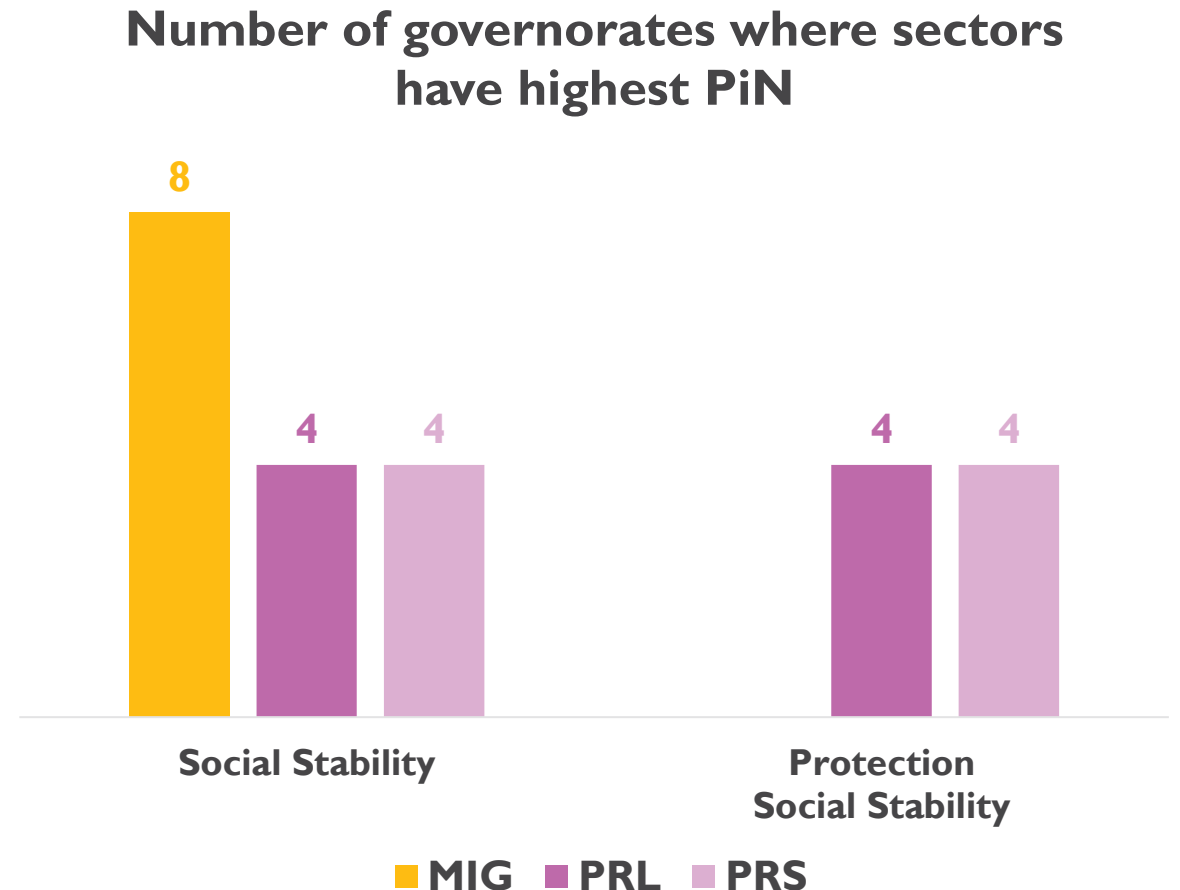
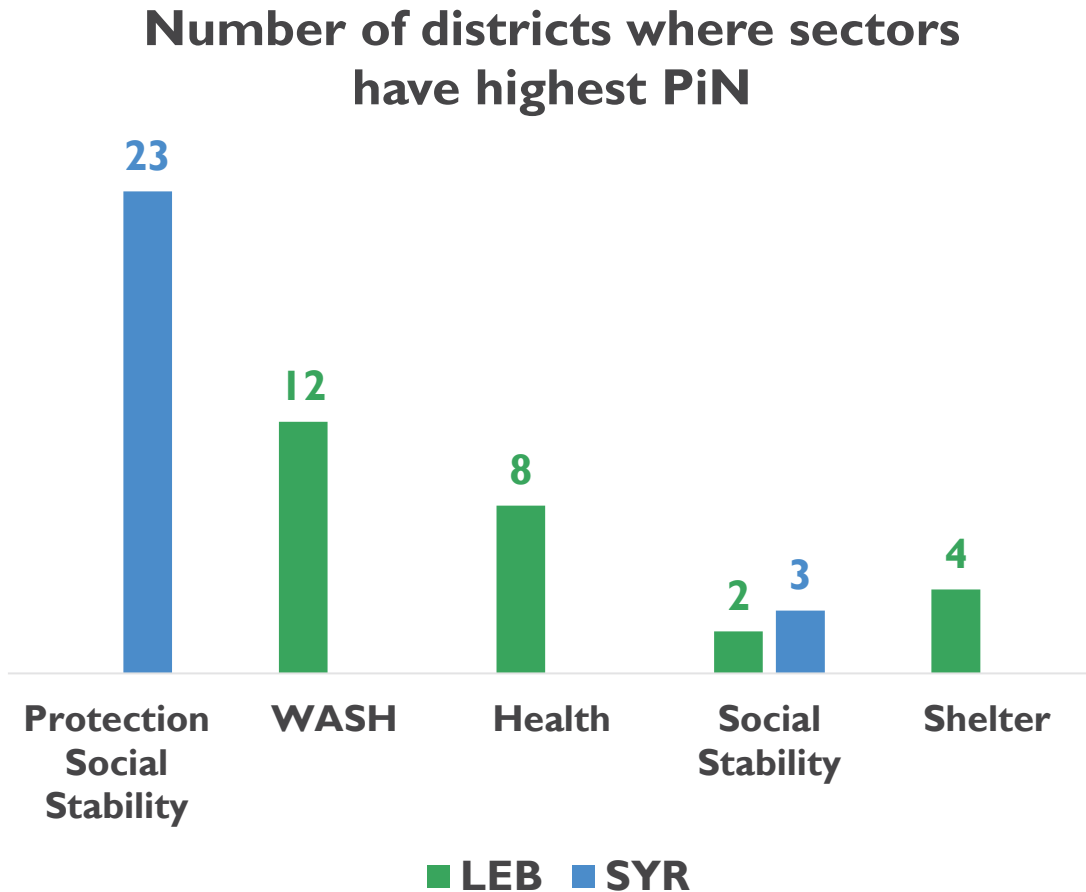
Migrants

Inter- sectoral Severity



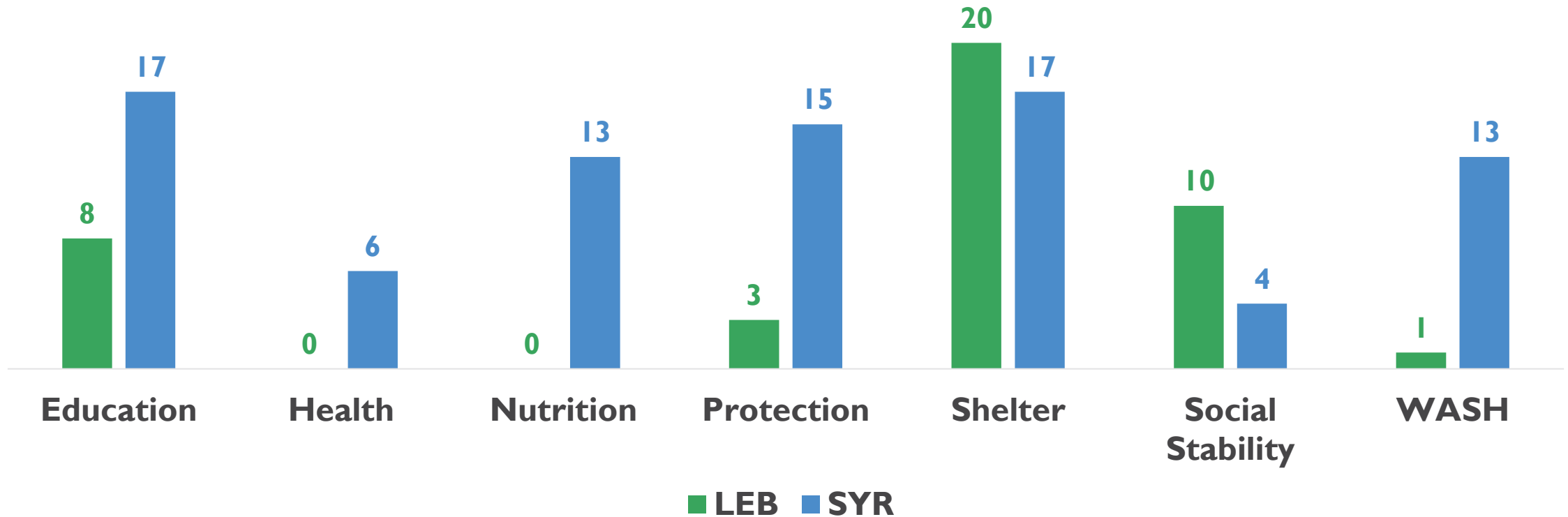
PiN and Severity Estimates

Number of districts & Governorates where Sectors have highest PiN



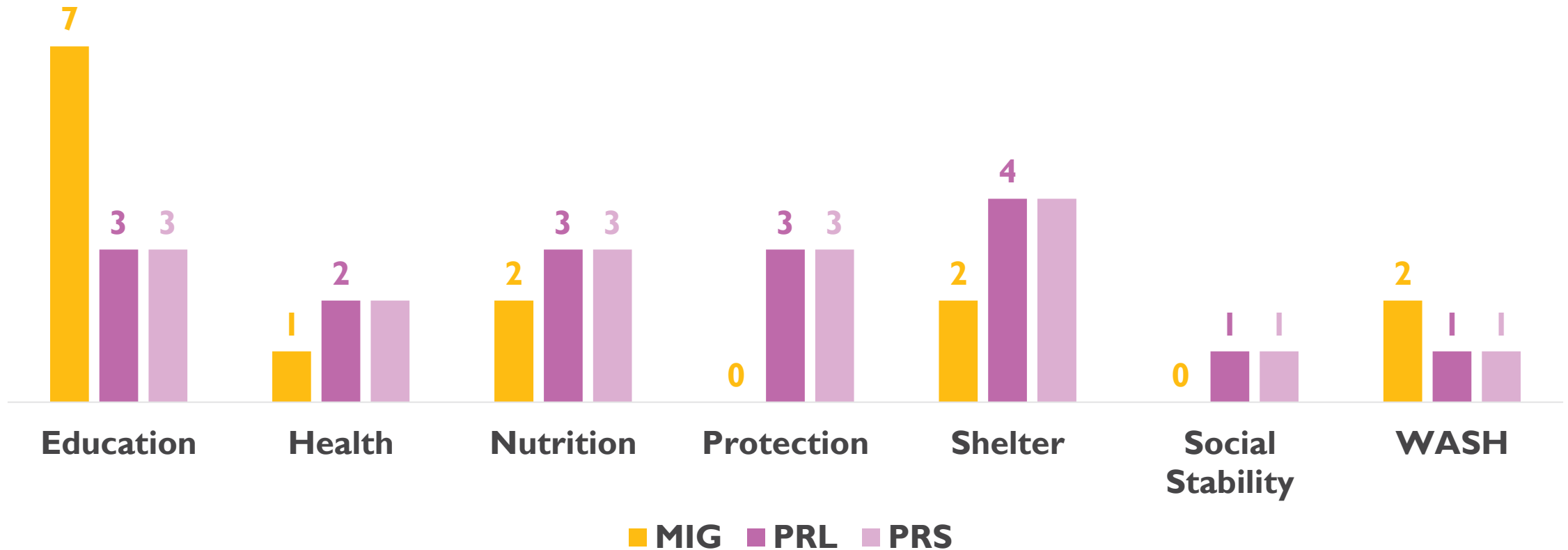
PiN and Severity Estimates

Number of Districts where Sectors have Highest Severity (1)



PiN and Severity Estimates

Number of Governorates where Sectors have Highest Severity (2)



PiN and Severity Estimates

Data Sources

Sector	Data Source
Health	MoPH, RHA, MSNA, VASyR
Child Protection	MSNA, VASyR
Education	MSNA, VASyR
Livelihoods	MSNA, ILO, VASyR, PiN Indicator
Nutrition	LIMA, IPC
Social Stability	UNDP Regular Perception Survey, Social Stability Sector - HMA
WASH	MSNA, VASyR
Protection	MSNA, VASyR, Population package - ISCG, PiN Threshold
GBV	MSNA, VASyR, Population package - ISCG, Severity Threshold
Shelter	MSNA, UNHabitat, VASyR, UNRWA
Food Security	IPC, LVAP/LHS, mVAM, VASyR, UNRWA - Socio Economic Survey 2023, EFSVA - Aug 2025, MSNA 2023



Overall & Sector Targets for 2026 LRP

Eyram Dzitrie, Humanitarian Affairs Officer (OCHA)

2026 LRP Targets

Population Targeted by Sector

Sectors	Total Targeted Population	Vulnerable Lebanese Target	Displaced Syrians Target	PRL Target	PRS Target	Migrants Target
MPCA (Chapter)	960,469	150,000	695,500	40,543	21,526	48,000
Education	584,844	279,441	265,556	35,614	3,734	500
Food Security and Agriculture	901,000	460,000	441,000	<i>Under MPCA</i>	<i>Under MPCA</i>	<i>Under MPCA</i>
Health	1,371,962	898,899	363,756	61,457	7,265	40,586
Nutrition	679,149	517,607	136,132	16,908	2,143	6,359
Livelihoods	72,000	63,000	8,500	300	200	0
Protection, Child Protection, GBV	1,394,599	383,430	901,889	52,015	21,815	26,550
Shelter	502,097	165,474	293,088	26,100	2,812	14,623
Social Stability	2,804,119	1,295,231	1,120,000	201,136	23,655	164,097
WaSH	2,200,166	1,444,658	657,451	61,987	5,534	30,536

2026 LRP Targets

Overall Target and Calculation proposed

Sectors	Total Targeted Population	Vulnerable Lebanese Target	Displaced Syrians Target	PRL Target	PRS Target	Migrants Target
Overall Target	1,517,744	684,670	655,671	95,024	11,766	70,613

Calculated based on the following parameters:

- People in Need (PiN) in inter-sectoral severity 3, 4, and 5 areas across all population groups.
- Contingency threshold to account for extra Arrivals from Syria and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

Based on the above:

PiN in inter-sectoral Severity 3–5 areas: 1,317,744. Applies 50% in SEV3 & 100% in SEV4 (LEB)* + 60% in SEV3 & 100% in SEV4 (OTHERS)** + 25% in 5 border districts (LEB) assuming a large part of needs in these areas are recovery-related and going to be covered under recovery frameworks.

- 584,670 Lebanese
- 555,671 Displaced Syrians
- 95,024 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)
- 11,766 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)
- 70,613 Migrants

+ **Contingency threshold: 200,000** (100,000 extra Arrivals, added to Displaced Syrians target + 100,000 IDPs, added to vulnerable Lebanese target)
= Proposed Overall Target: 1,517,744.

* Based on the latest global recommendations for population targeted.

** Based on findings from the 2025 VASyR, where 60% fall below SMEB thresholds without assistance



Overall and Sector Budget Appeal

Stephanie Laba, Inter-Agency Coordination Officer (UNHCR)

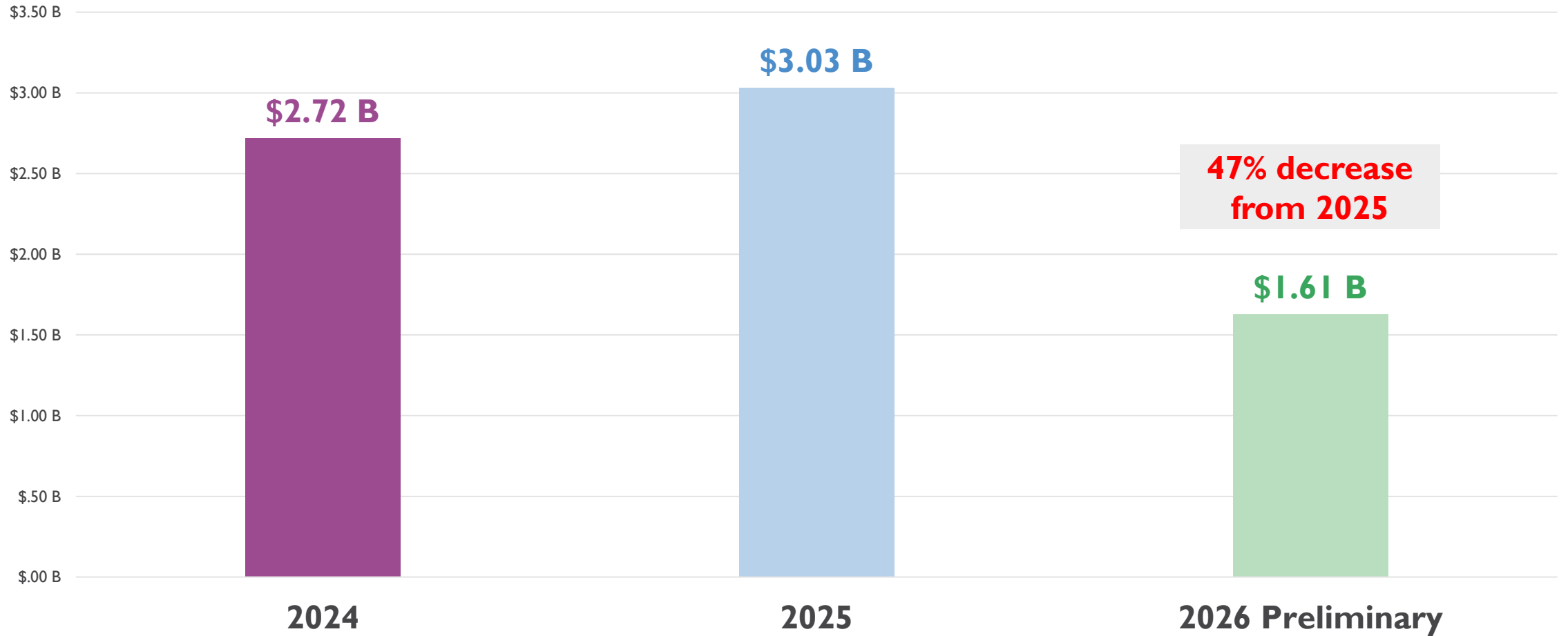
Overall and Sector Budget Appeal

Budget by Sector with Yearly Comparison

Sector	LRP Sector Appeal 2024	LRP Sector Appeal 2025	Preliminary LRP Sector Appeal 2026	Reduction from (2026 from 2025)	Comments
Basic Assistance	\$465 M	\$501.76 M			Phased out.
MPCA			\$291.37 M		MPCA under the Cash Working Group for 2026. Confirmed with FSA
Education	\$284 M	\$247.32 M	\$161.20 M	34.8%	
Energy		\$50.00 M			Phased out.
Food Security	\$780 M	\$830.00 M	\$247.69 M	70.2%	
Health	\$295 M	\$278.72 M	\$190.87 M	31.5%	
Nutrition	\$47 M	\$31.24 M	\$19.55 M	37.4%	
Livelihoods	\$188 M	\$193.46 M	\$116.08 M	40.0%	
Protection, CP & GBV	\$207 M	\$183.50 M	\$184.91 M	-0.8%	Took over large Return budget (Transportation & Cash Grant) from BA. Total return budget under Protection: 50M.
Shelter	\$100 M	\$141.00 M	\$100.22 M	28.9%	Took over Core Relief Items (CRIs) from BA.
Social Stability	\$165 M	\$200.87 M	\$120.76 M	39.9%	
WaSH	\$190 M	\$285.00 M	\$177.00 M	37.9%	
Return Top Up		\$87.00 M			Factored in the sector budgets. Estimation: 62M. Target: 200,000.
TOTAL	\$2.72 B	\$3.03 B	\$1.61 B	46.5%	

Overall and Sector Budget Appeal

Overall Budget Trends 2024-2026



Overall and Sector Budget Appeal

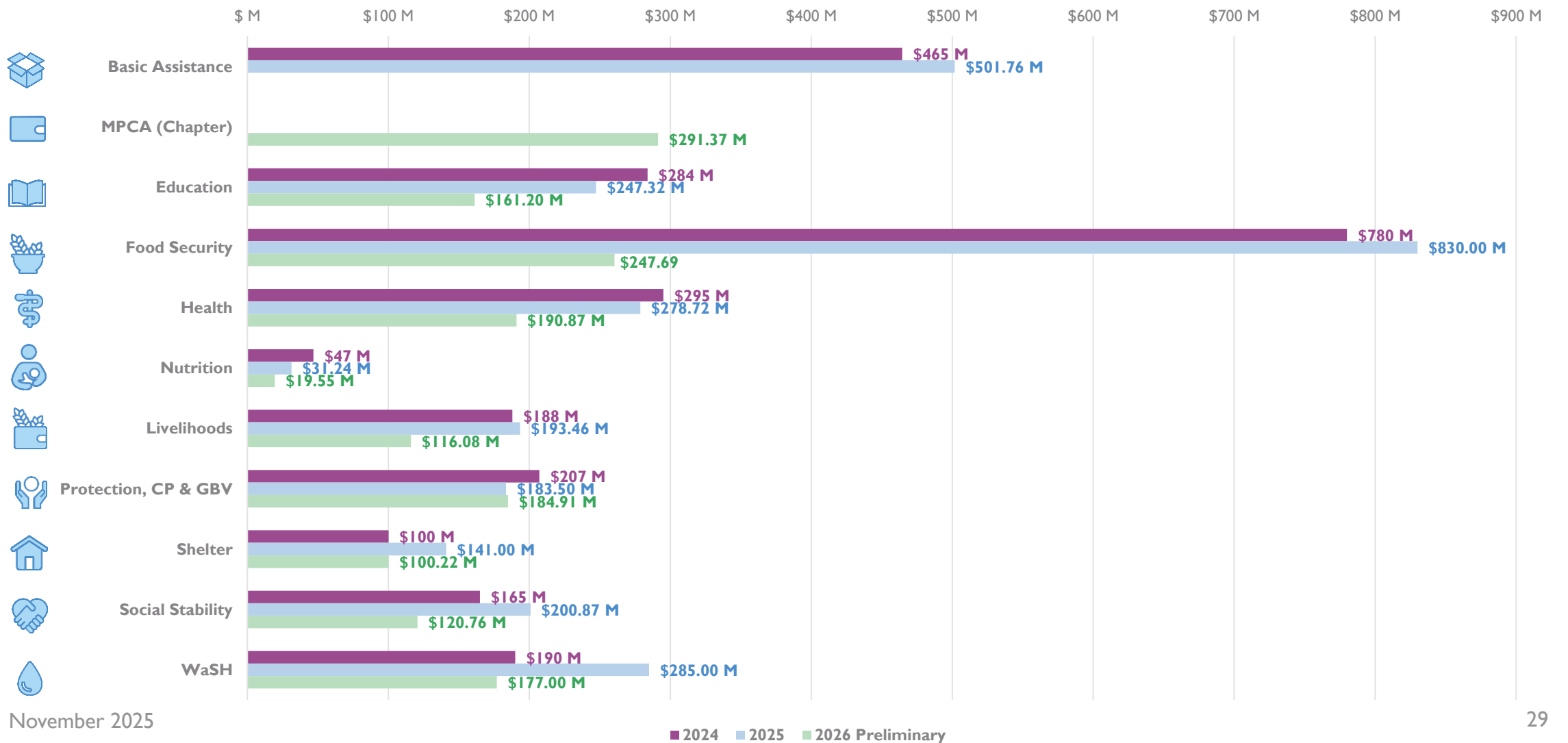
Sectors' Budget Breakdown

Sector	Preliminary LRP Sector Appeal 2026	% Humanitarian Budget	Humanitarian Budget	% Stabilization Budget	Stabilization Budget
MPCA (Chapter)	\$291.37 M	100%	\$291.37 M	0%	\$0 M
Education	\$161.20 M	44%	\$70.93 M	56%	\$90.27 M
Food Security	\$247.69 M	71%	\$175.87 M	29%	\$71.83 M
Health*	\$190.87 M	80%	\$152.70 M	20%	\$38.17 M
Nutrition	\$19.55 M	50%	\$9.77 M	50%	\$9.77 M
Livelihoods	\$116.08 M	0%	\$0 M	100%	\$116.08 M
Protection, CP & GBV	\$184.91 M	73.6%	\$136.10 M	26.4%	\$48.82 M
Shelter	\$100.22 M	58%	\$58.13 M	42%	\$42.09 M
Social Stability	\$120.76 M	10%	\$12.08 M	90%	\$108.68 M
WaSH	\$177.00 M	28%	\$49.56 M	72%	\$127.44 M
			LRP Humanitarian Budget \$956.43 Million	LRP Stabilization Budget \$653.14 Million	

*Health sector breakdown pending finalization as discussions with core group members are ongoing.

Overall and Sector Budget Appeal

Sectors' Budget Trends 2024-2026





HCT Briefing

Stephanie Laba, Inter-Agency Coordination Officer (UNHCR)

HCT Briefing

Sectors PiN and Targets

- Overall & sector PiN, Target & Appeal presented.
- HCT members have requested additional information from sector leads on how (methodology) sector **PiN & Targets** were calculated.
- In the previous HCT, sector leads briefed on how their sectors prioritized.
- A meeting will be scheduled to answer this request (additional details will be provided).
- To support the process, ISCG Co-Chairs will develop and share a draft template to guide sectors coordinators in providing this information to their sector leads.
- Sector coordinators are requested to ensure that sector leads are fully briefed and equipped with the necessary details, ahead of the meeting.
- Sector Leads will present their finalized information at the meeting (details TBC).



Sector Strategies Overview


Sector Coordination Teams

Overview

MPCA Chapter - DRAFT

OUTCOME I: Strengthen the ability of poor and vulnerable households and individuals, including female-headed HHs, persons with disabilities and children, to meet their basic needs.

 0.96 M

 \$291.37 M

Population Cohorts	Population Targeted
Lebanese	150,000
Displaced Syrian	695,000
Palestine Refugee in Lebanon (PRL)	40,543
Palestine Refugee from Syria (PRS)	21,526
Migrants	48,000
Others	4,900
GRAND TOTAL	960,469

MPCA under the Cash Working Group for 2026:

- A CVA overview precedes the MPCA specific content. This reflects the overall proportion of CVA in the 2026 response.
- Envisages both unilateral action (one agency providing full package) and joint actions (two sectors/agencies provide a full package).
- Target for vulnerable Lebanese reflects narrow focus of CWG (emergency response only) and recognition of functional SP programmes.

Sector Strategies Overview



Education - DRAFT

OUTCOME 1: Increased equitable and inclusive access to, participation in, and completion of safe and protective education for all learners in Lebanon, with a focus on the most vulnerable children and their caregivers.

OUTCOME 2: Improved learning OUTCOMES for children and youth through enhanced quality of formal and non-formal education services that are safe, protective, adapted, and inclusive for multi-crisis situations.

OUTCOME 3: Strengthened governance, managerial, and knowledge management capacities across all levels of the education system, using evidence to drive decision-making.



0.58 M



\$161.20 M

Population Cohorts	Population in Need (PiN)	Population Targeted
Lebanese	582,139	279,441
Displaced Syrian	374,221	265,556
Palestine Refugee in Lebanon (PRL)	49,561	35,614
Palestine Refugee from Syria (PRS)	5,885	3,734
Migrants	4,504	500
GRAND TOTAL	1,016,310	584,844

Significant Changes to Sector Strategy for 2026:

- Transition and localization strategy supports MEHE's coordination priority and the Local Education Group (LEG) by reducing reliance on parallel systems and strengthening institutional capacities - bridging humanitarian and stabilization efforts.
- Embeds anticipatory actions by integrating emergency preparedness and return planning into education response.
- Prioritization of continuation of learning and focusing on enhancing quality education.



Sector Strategies Overview

Food Security and Agriculture - DRAFT

OUTCOME 1: To ensure most vulnerable communities in Lebanon receive food assistance to reduce their food gaps and diversify their food intake.

OUTCOME 2: To improve agricultural production and productivity of most vulnerable farmers through agriculture livelihoods assistance to protect, restore and sustain their livelihoods.

OUTCOME 3: To enhance national capacities, coordination, and information sharing on food security and agriculture.



1.06 M



\$247.69 M

Humanitarian	71%
Stabilization	29%

Population Cohorts	Population in Need (PiN)	Population Targeted
Lebanese	1,244,338	460,000
Displaced Syrian	931,881	441,000
Palestine Refugee in Lebanon (PRL)	106,253	Under MPCA
Palestine Refugee from Syria (PRS)	18,632	Under MPCA
Migrants	50,669	Under MPCA
GRAND TOTAL	2,351,774	901,000

Significant Changes to Sector Strategy for 2026:

- Following the MPCA guidance and recommendation from HC/HCT, FSA Sector has allocated/shifted partially from FSA targets to CWG/MPCA target and budget.
- A reduction in targets following population changes and focus on prioritization following IPC needs analysis and recommendations
- Continuity of agriculture activities and scale up on stabilization programming under LRP 2026 with activities proposed in particular responding to water scarcity and affected conflict farmers.

Sector Strategies Overview

Health - DRAFT

OUTCOME 1: Vulnerable populations have increased and equitable access to comprehensive primary healthcare services.

OUTCOME 2: Targeted vulnerable populations have improved and equitable access to hospital and advanced referral care services.

OUTCOME 3: National and local health systems have strengthened capacity to prepare for and respond effectively to emergencies, outbreaks, and infectious diseases.

OUTCOME 4: Individuals and communities have improved access to, and awareness of, essential health information and services.



Population Cohorts	Population in Need (PiN)	Population Targeted
Lebanese	1,990,111	898,899
Displaced Syrian	805,193	363,756
Palestine Refugee in Lebanon (PRL)	136,149	61,457
Palestine Refugee from Syria (PRS)	15,985	7,265
Migrants	89,837	40,586
GRAND TOTAL	3,037,275	1,371,962

Significant Changes to Sector Strategy for 2026:

- Navigating the reduction in ODA, and managing the transition following UNHCR’s withdrawal, and ensuring continuity of services through available financing mechanisms.
- Expanding Common Vulnerability Tool to improve targeting of high-risk pregnant women and other SHC supports.



Sector Strategies Overview

Nutrition - DRAFT

OUTCOME 1: Improved nutrition practices and access to services for children and caregivers in Lebanon aiming at prevention and management of all forms of malnutrition and the associated developmental risks (0-5 years of age).

OUTCOME 2: Improved nutrition and well-being of school-age children and adolescents through increased access to and use of preventive services addressing all forms of malnutrition.

OUTCOME 3: Improved nutrition and well-being of women, including pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW), through increased access to and use of services for the prevention and management of all forms of malnutrition.



0.68 M



\$19.55 M

Population Cohorts	Population in Need (PiN)	Population Targeted
Lebanese	799,207	517,607
Displaced Syrian	210,194	136,132
Palestine Refugee in Lebanon (PRL)	26,106	16,908
Palestine Refugee from Syria (PRS)	3,310	2,143
Migrants	9,818	6,359
GRAND TOTAL	1,048,635	679,149

Significant Changes to Sector Strategy for 2026:

- **Shift toward integration and systems strengthening:** Greater focus on linking nutrition with Early Childhood Development (ECD), health, and food systems, and education and transitioning from humanitarian to sustainable, government-led systems.
- **Shift in narrative to address the triple burden of malnutrition:** The strategy expands beyond undernutrition to also tackle micronutrient deficiencies, overweight, and obesity through improved diet quality, prevention, and behavior change.



Sector Strategies Overview

Livelihoods - DRAFT

OUTCOME I: Stimulate local economic growth and improve workforce employability to foster income-generating opportunities, decent employment and sustainable livelihoods.



Population Cohorts	Population in Need (PiN)	Population Targeted
Lebanese	392,963	63,000
Displaced Syrian	47,119	8,500
Palestine Refugee in Lebanon (PRL)	1,313	300
Palestine Refugee from Syria (PRS)	1,131	200
Migrants		
GRAND TOTAL	442,526	72,000

Significant Changes to Sector Strategy for 2026:

- **Simplified coordination architecture:** Streamlined logframe from 3 separate outcomes with multiple sub-outputs to 1 comprehensive outcome with 4 focused outputs, facilitating partner reporting through existing Activity Info activity codes/indicators.
- **Strategic budget reallocation:** 40% budget reduction (from \$193.46M to \$116.08M) with resources concentrated on conflict-affected areas and prioritized support to MSMEs (75.8% of budget).
- **Strategic shift from cash-for-work to short-term employment opportunities:** In 2026 the Livelihoods sector transitions from traditional cash-for-work modalities to comprehensive short-term employment opportunities that integrate multiple elements supporting sustainable labour market integration.

Sector Strategies Overview



Protection (incl. CP & GBV) - DRAFT

OUTCOME 1: Affected people have increased knowledge of their rights and have access to an effective justice and protection system.

OUTCOME 2: Affected people are safe, supported, and empowered in their community to contribute to positive change.

OUTCOME 3: Individuals at heightened risk have access to quality specialized protection response services and durable solutions.

 **1.39 M**

 **\$184.91 M**

Population Cohorts	Population in Need (PiN)	Population Targeted
Lebanese	999,076	383,430
Displaced Syrian	1,109,560	901,889
Palestine Refugee in Lebanon (PRL)	193,041	52,015
Palestine Refugee from Syria (PRS)	22,825	21,815
Migrants	147,435	26,550
Others		8,900
GRAND TOTAL	2,471,937	1,394,599

Significant Changes to Sector Strategy for 2026:

- **PiN significantly reduced** compared to 2025, considering reduced number of Syrians and vulnerable Lebanese due to returns and reduced internal displacement; targets for high risk populations remain high due to overall protection environment, increased % of at risk populations without access to legal residency and New Arrivals as well as ongoing conflict.
- **Significant increase in return-specific activities** integrated into the sector work.
- **Enhanced emphasis on engagement and strengthening support of national system**, including governmental and local actors.

Sector Strategies Overview



Shelter - DRAFT

OUTCOME 1: Reduce immediate protection-related shelter and core relief items needs of the most vulnerable households.

OUTCOME 2: Improve access to adequate shelter in disadvantaged areas for enhanced social stability.

OUTCOME 3: Enhance the contribution of national institutions and organizations to Lebanon's shelter and housing response.



Population Cohorts	Population in Need (PiN)	Population Targeted
Lebanese	1,200,004	165,474
Displaced Syrian	577,314	293,088
Palestine Refugee in Lebanon (PRL)	64,948	26,100
Palestine Refugee from Syria (PRS)	7,638	2,812
Migrants	38,671	14,623
GRAND TOTAL	1,888,576	502,097

Significant Changes to Sector Strategy for 2026:

- **Integrated CRI Assistance:** CRI distribution is now fully incorporated into the Shelter Sector strategy, with a dedicated outcome added to the logframe.
- **Expanded Scope of Activities:** Site clearance of inactive informal settlements has been formally included under Outcome 1 to address environmental and health risks.
- **Enhanced Targeting Criteria:** Eligibility for residential shelter rehabilitation and weatherproofing in informal settlements has been further refined to prioritize households with the most severe shelter conditions.

Sector Strategies Overview

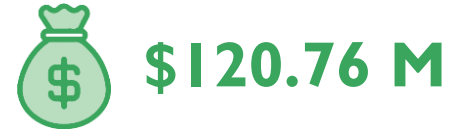


Social Stability - DRAFT

OUTCOME 1: Strengthen municipalities, national and local institutions' ability to alleviate resource pressure, reduce resentment, and build peace.

OUTCOME 2: Strengthen municipal and local community & resources' capacity to foster dialogue and address sources of tensions and conflicts.

OUTCOME 3: Enhance the abilities of LRP partners and public institutions on conflict analysis and sensitivity mainstreaming.



Population Cohorts	Population in Need (PiN)	Population Targeted
Lebanese	1,295,231	1,295,231
Displaced Syrian	1,120,000	1,120,000
Palestine Refugee in Lebanon (PRL)	201,136	201,136
Palestine Refugee from Syria (PRS)	23,655	23,655
Migrants	164,097	164,097
GRAND TOTAL	2,804,119	2,804,119

Significant Changes to Sector Strategy for 2026:

- The sector will focus more on strengthening municipal and national institutions, promoting participatory and sustainable service delivery, and fostering social stability to move forward towards localization.
- Decrease in the number of PiN between 2025 (2,200,00) and 2026 (1,295,231).

Sector Strategies Overview



WaSH - DRAFT

OUTCOME 1: Strengthen national, regional and local public institutions' capacities to deliver improved services (water and sanitation).

OUTCOME 2: More vulnerable people in Lebanon are using safely managed drinking water and sanitation services whilst reducing health and environmental risks and improving water quality by increasing the proportion of wastewater that is safely treated.



Population Cohorts	Population in Need (PiN)	Population Targeted
Lebanese	1,741,715	1,444,658
Displaced Syrian	789,431	657,451
Palestine Refugee in Lebanon (PRL)	119,777	61,987
Palestine Refugee from Syria (PRS)	10,724	5,534
Migrants	89,285	30,536
GRAND TOTAL	2,750,932	2,200,166

Significant Changes to Sector Strategy for 2026:

- The sector will integrate its coordination transition strategy into the LRP, shifting toward localized led structure.
- Planning and response will rely on analytical tools such as the DVI, WBD, and tension to enable data-driven, risk-based prioritization.
- Reduction of recovery-oriented interventions under the LRP.



Preparedness Planning

Eyram Dzitrie, Humanitarian Affairs Officer (OCHA)

Preparedness Planning

Status of Emergency Preparedness (discussed in the October HCT meeting):

- Scenarios – new trends/dynamics but no significant changes (focus on status quo).
- Cross-Sectoral preparedness and Sector specific priorities – no significant changes.
- Sub-National Plans – no significant changes (but changes related to coordination streamlining exercise and sector capacity need to be taken into consideration).
- List of HCT preparedness priorities to take forward agreed – ongoing.

Agreed actions:

- ⇒ Continue to monitor situation and follow up engagements on preparedness priorities.
- ⇒ Extend the current HCT Multi-Risk Preparedness Plan through Q1 2026.
- ⇒ By end of Q1 2026, the ISCG to update current HCT Multi-Risk preparedness plan, and previous HCT Contingency Plan for a conflict (Feb 2024).

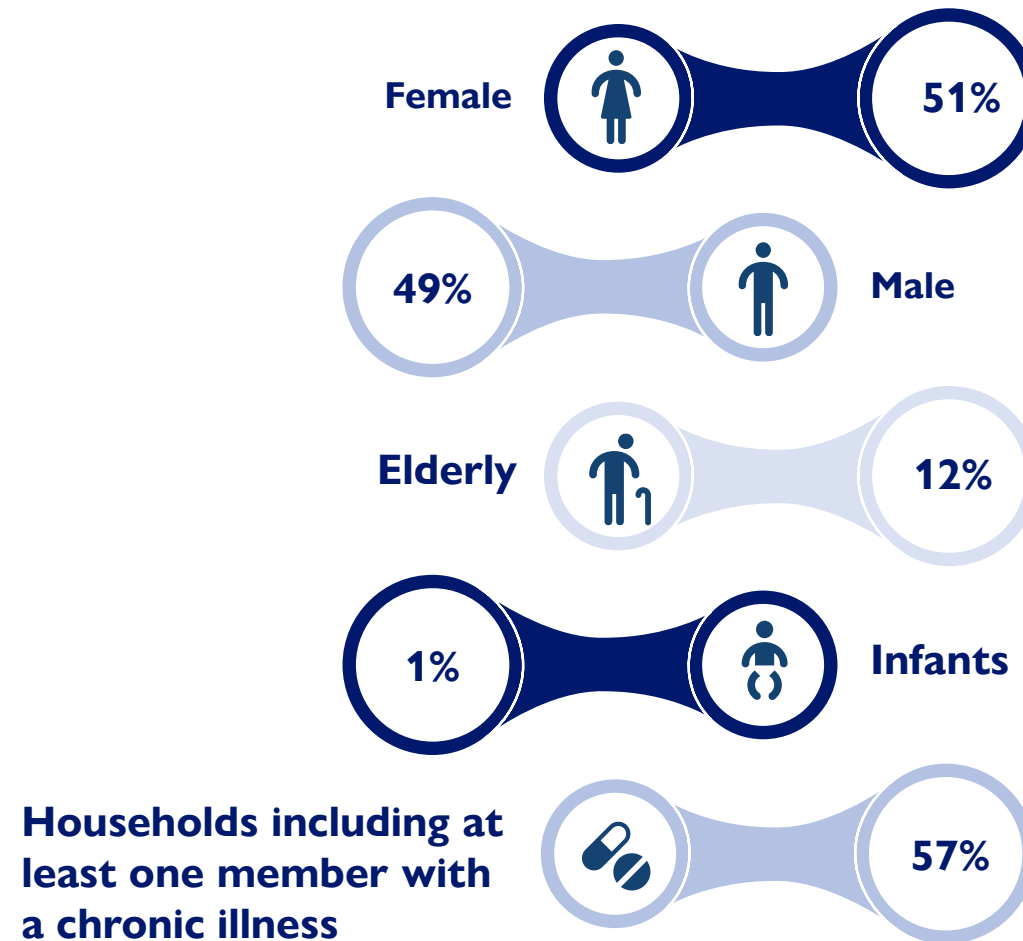


Intentions Survey Round 2

Dayane Ibrahim, Data and Research Programme Associate (IOM)

Demographics

- **Sample size:** 1,181 households (38%, 450 IDPs, 62%, 731 returning IDPs)
- **Average HH size:** 4-5 members
- **Average duration of displacement of IDPs:** 15 months and 2 weeks



Displacement Dynamics



Top reasons for current displacement location (multiple choice):

- Affordable housing: 74 per cent
- Improved security: 59 per cent
- Availability of basic services: 30 per cent



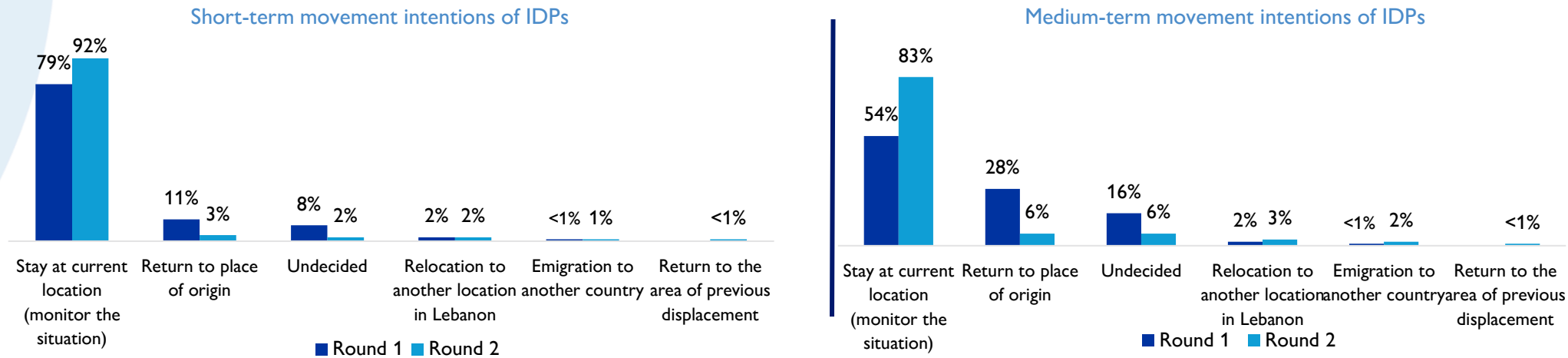
Current housing arrangements:

- *IDPs*: Rented (80%); Staying with family/friends (13%); Empty house (3%); second residence (3%); abandoned/unfinished building (1%).
- *Returning IDPs*: Owned (81%); Rented (15%); Hosted with family/friends (3%); Second residence (1%).

- Round 1 (March 2025):
28 per cent of IDPs planned to return within 3 months
54 per cent intended to stay temporarily and monitor the situation
- Round 2 (July 2025):
Only 6 per cent of IDPs planned to return within 3 months
83 per cent intended to stay temporarily and monitor the situation

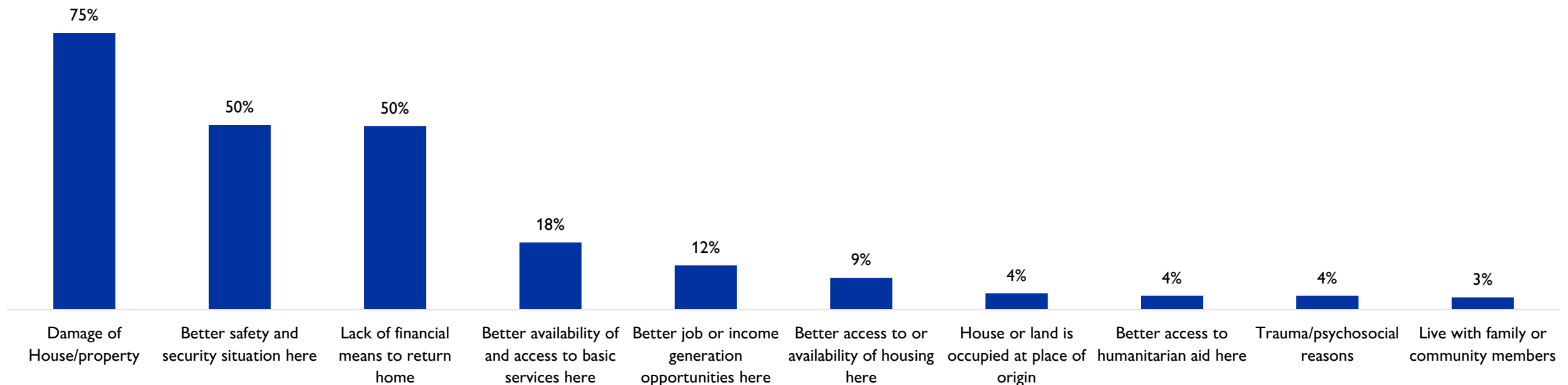
Interpretation caution: Round 2 sample (n=450 IDPs) is smaller than Round 1 (n=896).

Comparison of Intentions Round 1 vs Round 2



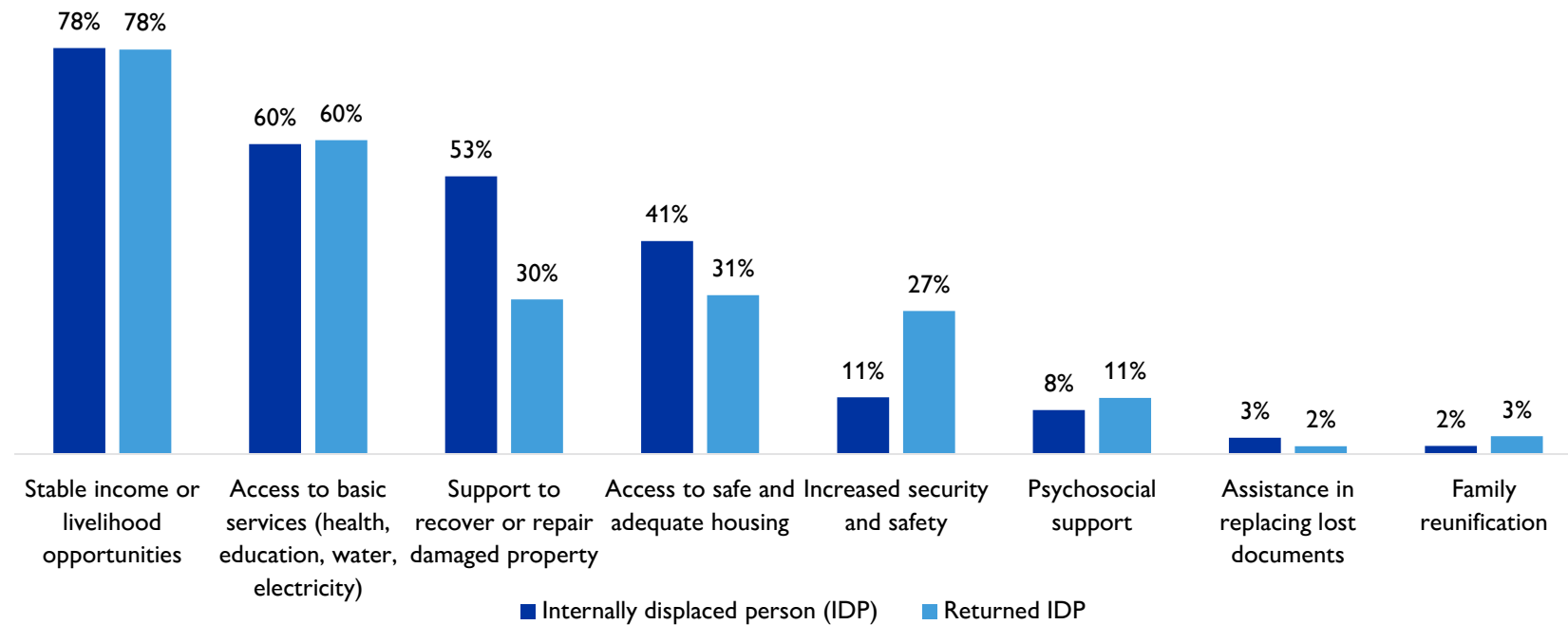
Barriers to Return

Findings from the 2025 HLP Rapid Needs Assessment reinforce key barriers cited by the IDPs. 75 per cent of assessed displaced households reported significant structural damage to their homes, and many lacked formal documentation proving ownership or tenancy, limiting their ability to reclaim or rehabilitate property.



Support Needed

Both IDPs and returning IDPs prioritise stable income or livelihood opportunities (78%) and access to basic services (60%) such as health, education, water, and electricity.





GBV Referral Pathways

Sophie Etzold, Protection and GBV Coordinator (UNHCR)

GBV Referral Pathways – Q4

Enhancing Access to Life-Saving GBV Response Services

GBV: harmful act perpetrated against a person's will – based on socially ascribed norms of the female and male in the society. Common types of GBV include rape, including marital rape, sexual assault, physical assault, emotional/ psychological abuse, child marriage, denial of resources.

- GBV sub-sector updated the quarterly **Inter-agency GBV Referral Pathways** accessible through this link:
 - [Arabic version – GBV Referral Pathways](#)
 - [English version – GBV Referral Pathways](#)
- Its aim is to enhance **timely and effective referrals to GBV services** amongst sector members in line with safe disclosure and referral standards



Gender-Based Violence Referral Pathways

Enhancing Access to Life-saving GBV Response Services

- **GBV Referral Pathways is Service Guide** including the following information:
 - Read-me and do's and don'ts on safe disclosure and safe referrals.
 - Location-specific information on relevant services to address exposure to GBV:
 - Case management (social services type through a trained, professional social worker)
 - Health Services including Clinical Management of Rape (CMR)
 - Psychosocial and mental health services
 - Legal services
 - Safe shelter
 - Protection through law enforcement/ police
 - Livelihood services
 - Agency-specific information including contact numbers, hotlines and email addresses – hence, **this file is not to be shared publicly.**

Gender-Based Violence Referral Pathways

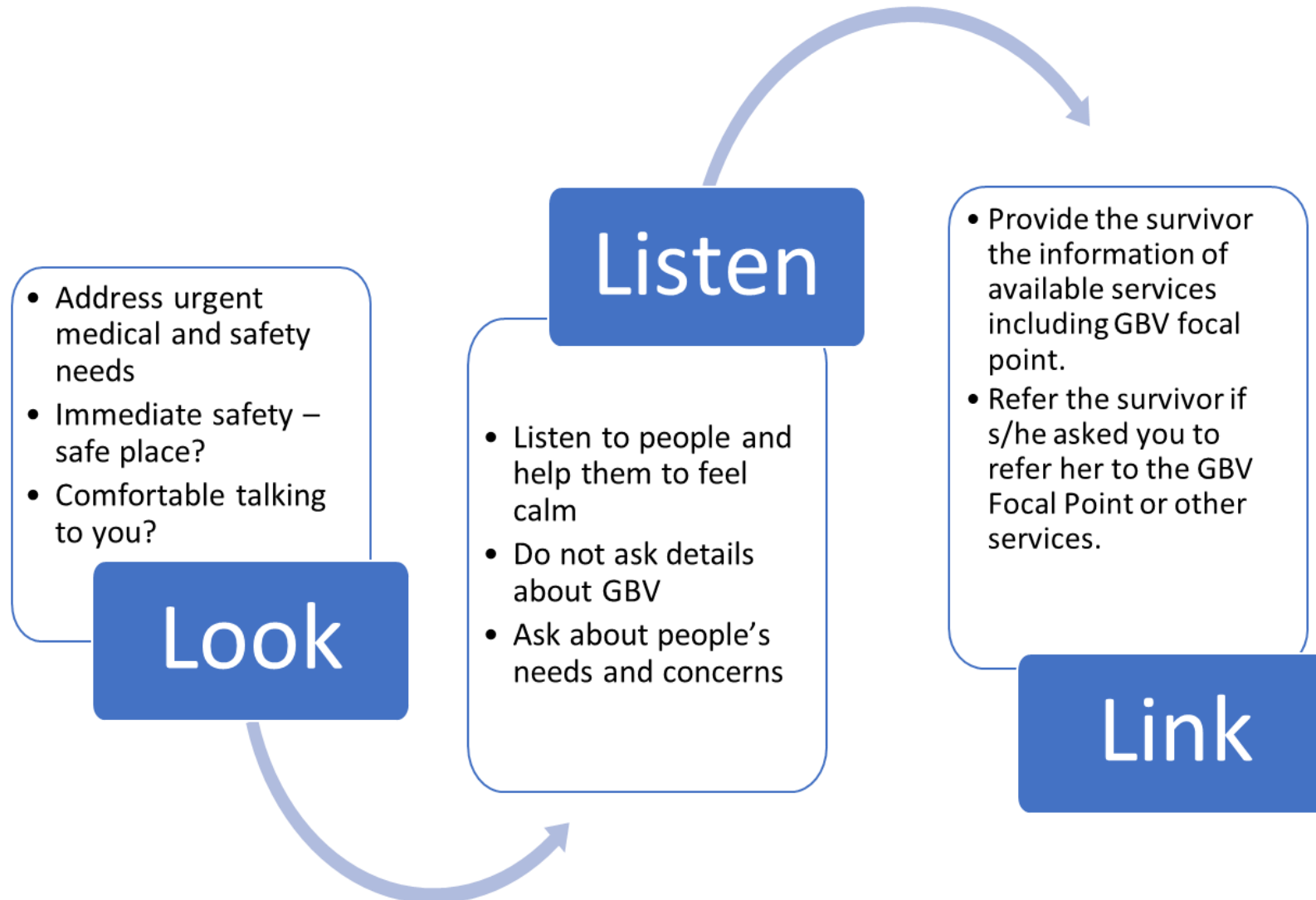
Enhancing Access to Life-saving GBV Response Services

Target audience:

- Non-GBV specialized actors (all sectors actors):
 - if you receive a disclosure of GBV by a person, your role is to guide and to **safely refer the survivor to service** listed under GBV case management agency (entry point for all other services) in line with the Referral Pathway.
 - Consent for adult survivors is paramount prior to any referral.
 - GBV Case Management/ specialized staff also use the Referral Pathways to refer to listed services.
- For children who were exposed to GBV, please refer to the listed GBV actors or a known CP actors in your area – important to refer the child in line with their best interests.

How to be Supportive?

Safe Disclosures and Referrals to GBV Services



Roles and Responsibilities of All Actors

Safe Disclosure and Safe Referrals to GBV Services

✓ Disclosure(Direct, Indirect & Rumor)

Information on Services

Seek informed consent/ assent

Referral to GBV case management agency in line with confidentiality standards

Acknowledgment by receiving agency

Follow up by receiving/ CM agency



More information:

[Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action \(gbvguidelines.org\)](https://www.gbvguidelines.org/)

[GBV_PocketGuide021718.pdf \(gbvguidelines.org\)](https://www.gbvguidelines.org/GBV_PocketGuide021718.pdf)

Online Community-level GBV Referral Pathways

For Wider Circulation with Community Members

- Second product developed: **Community-level online GBV Referral Pathways**
- Aimed at anyone from any community and nationality
- Accessible through this link: [GBV Referral Pathways](#) - Online tool
- [GBV Key Messages Leaflet Shared Folder](#)

- [Arabic](#)
- [English](#)
- [Amharic](#)
- [Bengali](#)
- [French](#)
- [Swahili](#)
- [Tagalog](#)

IF SOMEONE HAS HURT A PERSON BECAUSE OF THEIR GENDER, IT IS NOT THEIR FAULT.

If this has happened to you or someone you know, there are services that can help. You are not alone.

The specialized services are confidential and free of charge. You never need to pay anything in return or do any favors to access these services.

What is Gender-Based Violence (GBV)?

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) is any harmful act done to someone because of unfair rules or beliefs in society about their biological sex or gender identity. It often happens to women and girls, but it can happen to anyone. GBV can include:

- Sexual violence (like rape, unwanted touching, forced pregnancy)
- Sexual exploitation
- Physical violence (like hitting or beating)
- Emotional/psychological abuse (like threats, insults, or controlling behavior)
- Forced marriage (getting married under 18, or against ones will)
- Denial of resources or freedom (like locking someone up, taking their documents or money, not allowing someone to leave the house or workplace)
- Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and cutting (any form of harmful procedure on female genitalia)
- Online or digital violence (like cyber harassments and threats online)

GBV goes against a person's basic human rights and can hurt them both physically, mentally and emotionally and can pose significant risks to a person's wellbeing, health, and development. GBV is never the survivor's fault – and it is illegal.

Where to find help?

There are several trained partners available to support those that have experience gender-based violence.

- Case management for survivors of GBV
- Medical services, including clinical management of rape (CMR)
- Mental health support and counselling
- Safe shelter
- Legal assistance
- Other support (livelihood, adult literacy, vocational training, protection/security)

bit.ly/gbvreferral

Survivors should receive equal and fair treatment, regardless of their age, gender or gender identity, race or nationality, marital status, migrant legal status, sexual orientation, or any other characteristic.

What is Case Management?

GBV case management is a social work type of work provided by a trained person (called a caseworker or case manager) to support someone who has experienced any form of gender-based violence (GBV).

The role of the case manager is to help the survivor get the right kind of support, such as legal help, financial assistance, medical care, a safe place to stay, or emotional support through counselling.

The caseworker only provides the services the survivor wants and agrees to—nothing is forced. To respect the wishes of the survivor is one of the key principles of case management for those who experienced gender-based violence.

The main goal is to support the survivor in a safe, respectful, and caring way, so they can begin to heal and rebuild their life.

Contact Information

GBV WG Coordinators - National Level

Mia Kisic – UNFPA – kisic@unfppa.org

Sophie Etzold – UNHCR – etzold@unhcr.org



AoB

AoB I

- New arrival dashboard.
- North & Bekaa.
- Centralized moving forward:
 - Automated
 - Brief summary
 - North
 - Bekaa
- Next steps:
 - ISCG to compile indicators that were defined for cross border.
 - Share with national sectors for clearance.
 - Dashboard issued and published monthly.



AoB II

 ISCG Meeting: **Friday, 12 December 2025**

 To celebrate our collective efforts, ISCG Co-Chairs will host a small gathering after the meeting with some Christmassy light refreshments & bites.

 You're welcome to bring a homemade treat to share with colleagues.

 Let's wrap up the year together on a cheerful note!





Thank You