Lebanon Response Plan (LRP) Overview and Scope

End of Year 2025

161
Partners

The LRP 2025 appeal targets over
3.6M
vulnerable Lebanese, displaced Syrians, , Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL), Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS), and Migrants.

11
Sectors

1.7M
Vulnerable Lebanese

1.4M
Displaced Syrians

200,000 PRL
23,026 PRS

175,974
Migrants

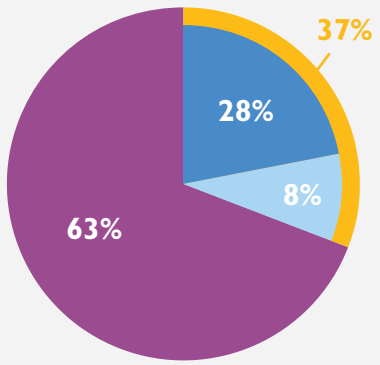
2025 Appeal

$3.006 billion

Funding Update
as of December 2025

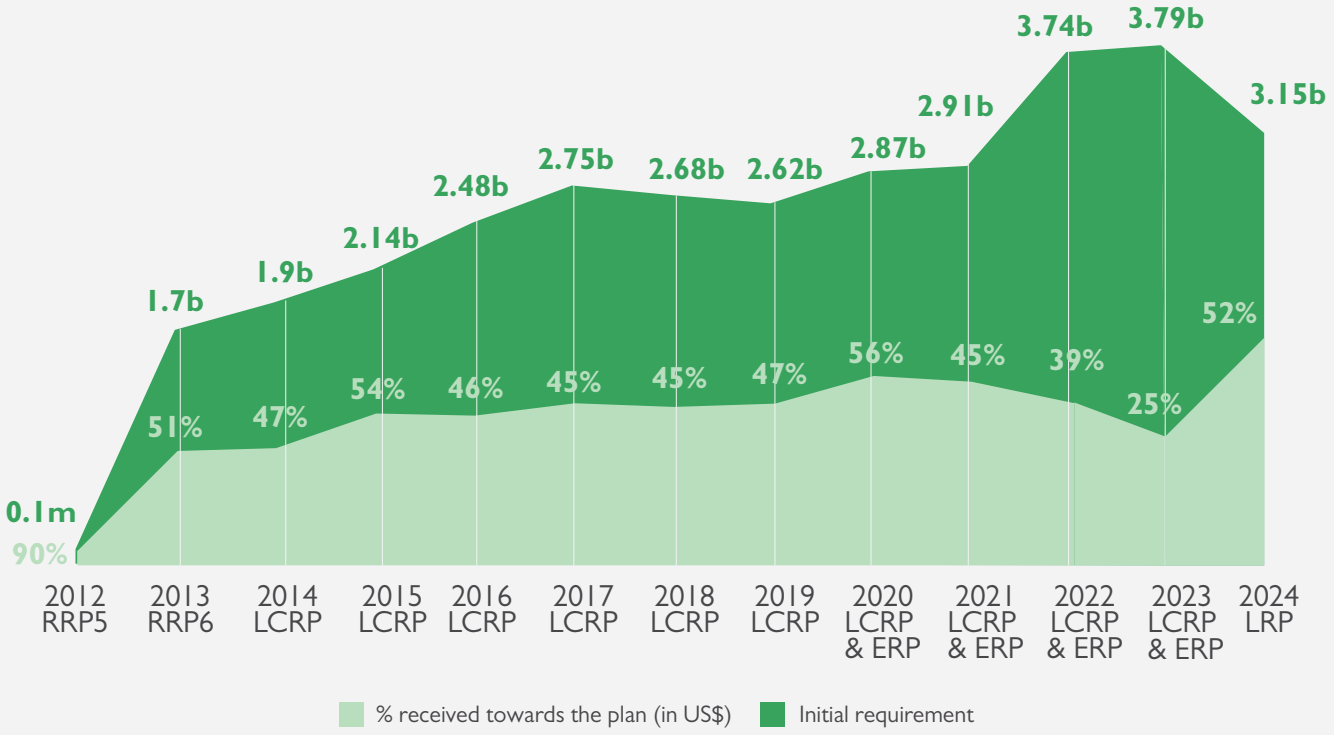
$1.10 billion
$851.61 million received between January and end of December 2025 plus $251.61 million received in 2024 for 2025 projects carry-over

Total Appeal *as of December 2025*



- **Received only between Jan and End of Mar 2025** $851.61 million
- **Carry-over from 2024 and multi-year fund** $251.61 million
- **Available** $1.10 billion
- **Gap** $1.903 billion

Funding Trend



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What is the Lebanon Response Plan?

The Lebanon Response Plan (LRP) – co-led by the Government of Lebanon (GoL) and the United Nations (UN) - brings together partners seeking to meet the needs of crisis-affected populations across Lebanon, including those recently impacted by the clashes along Lebanon's Southern border.

The LRP is a two-year humanitarian-stabilization framework (2024-2025), building on the previous Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) and Emergency Response Plan (ERP). Partners seek to advance four strategic objectives. The framework will uphold the centrality of protection, including the protection of humanitarian space. A commitment to localization will be mainstreamed across LRP planning, coordination and operational delivery.

The Lebanon 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.

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.

4 Strategic Objectives

- **Provide immediate humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations to ensure critical needs are met.**
- **Ensure protection of the vulnerable populations.**
- **Support service provision through national systems including national rapid response capacity.**
- **Reinforce Lebanon's economic, social, and environmental stability.**

The LRP is national in scope

The LRP targets 1.4 million displaced Syrians, 1.7 million vulnerable Lebanese, 200,000 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon, 23,026 Palestinian Refugees from Syria, and 175,974 Migrants. These populations live across all governorates in Lebanon. Nearly all municipalities are hosting communities as internally displaced and refugees are living in 95 per cent of municipalities across Lebanon (in 992 of 1,047 municipalities). The 2023 Multi-sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) Bulletin reveals that 70 per cent of Lebanese households have unmet needs nationwide. Additionally, the same assessment reports that 58 per cent of Palestinian refugees from Lebanon (PRL) and 71 per cent of live-out migrants require assistance. According to the 2024 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR) report, 76 per cent of the 1,500,000 Syrian refugees are living below the poverty line. Furthermore, all 23,026 Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS) are in need.

How does the LRP 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 LRP. Populations are also targeted through support to **public institutions** which strengthens service delivery, policy development, capacity building and institutional stability in the public sector.

How is prioritization applied under the LRP?

Outlining interventions based on specific needs and feasibility considerations, the LRP prioritizes interventions that offer the highest impact within the available resources.

During the planning process, interventions meeting the following criteria were identified and elevated within strategies:

- Makes an essential contribution to the LRP strategic objectives.
- Incurs significant negative consequences if not supported.
- Contributes to addressing protection threats and/or social tensions.
- Are feasible and cost effective.

At the Inter-Sector level, sectors convened to assess the identified priorities, ensure coherence, detect any critical gaps, and rationalize and prioritize further as necessary. Sectors also conducted an overall assessment to ensure that the package of services maintains the integrity of the humanitarian and stabilization framework at reduced level of funding, and contributes to necessary results at individual, household, community and institutional levels.

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LRP sectors include the following targeting approaches:

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
Nutrition

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.

WaSH
Shelter
Social Stability
Livelihoods
Health

Geographical
Focuses on a geographic area where indicators suggest significant challenges, including widespread poverty, low primary education levels, high prevalence and risk of disease outbreaks, elevated maternal mortality rates, inadequate infrastructure, and poor access to water and wastewater services. For example, this includes Health & WaSH sectors focusing on the highest-risk areas identified through a comprehensive analysis of Priority Areas for Multisectoral Interventions (PAMI) and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WaSH) risk assessments to deploy an Oral Cholera Vaccine (OCV) plan in the country.

These approaches are often combined to minimize the risk of excluding vulnerable individuals or families in need of support 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, analysis of specific criteria or risk factors, such as tensions.

Who, What, Where, and When?

The LRP service mapping 4Ws (Who does What, Where and When?) at the sector level, indicating which partners are present in each governorate/district are actively delivering sector activities, as well as which populations are targeted for each activity.[1]

Details on available services for affected populations are captured in the Service Mapping tool:
https://ialebanon.unhcr.org/#ServiceMapping

Reference map

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