

# Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2021 Annual Report



Inter-Agency  
Coordination  
Lebanon



*Cover photo credit: Supporting farmers through cash for work, Kfarhatta, North - UNDP, Rana Sweidan*

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# Executive Summary

Since 2017, the response to the impact of the Syria crisis in Lebanon has been guided by the multi-year Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP), led by the Government of Lebanon with the United Nations, collaborating with a wide range of national and international NGOs and donor partners. The LCRP provides an integrated humanitarian and stabilization framework to support women, men, boys and girls affected by the crisis and to address Lebanon's challenges in a holistic and comprehensive manner. The response aims to ensure protection and provide immediate assistance to the most vulnerable populations including displaced Syrians, vulnerable Lebanese communities, Palestinian refugees from Syria and Palestine refugees in Lebanon. It also aims to strengthen the capacity of national and local service delivery systems and expand access to basic services, while striving to reinforce Lebanon's economic, social, and environmental stability.

In 2021, more than 3.2 million individuals were identified as in need of assistance and 3 million targeted by implementing partners. For 120 partners, funds covering 56 per cent of the US\$2.75 billion appeal were made available, including US\$1.19 billion received in 2021, plus US\$345 million in carry over and multi-year funds received in 2020. Despite a slight drop in funding, the LCRP remained one of the best funded appeals globally. The outlook beyond 2021 remains a concern with limited multi-year funding and chronic underfunding in some sectors, in particular for the Livelihoods, Shelter and Energy sectors.

In 2021, nearly 2.5 million vulnerable people were reached through interventions under the LCRP, including 1,355,000 displaced Syrians, 956,363 Lebanese, 111,159 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL) and 27,700 Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS). In response to the growing food needs, a total of 2.1 million individuals (53 per cent women, 47 per cent men) from all population cohorts were provided with food assistance. More than 290,000 economically vulnerable households across populations were supported to meet their basic survival needs through regular, unconditional and unrestricted cash grants. Access to equitable services were supported including through nearly 2.3 million subsidized health consultations in Primary Healthcare Centres (62 per cent women and girls), supporting 545,000 non-Lebanese and Lebanese children to enrol in public schools and providing more than 600,000 people with access to an adequate quantity of safe water. Over 1.51 million tailored protection services were provided to persons in need, and partners delivered more than 50,000 prevention and response services for sexual and gender-based violence. To contribute to economic and social stability, more than 119 municipalities were supported to strengthen basic service provision and reduce resource pressure in high-risk communities. To boost livelihoods, 3,505 Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) or cooperatives were supported through cash and in-kind grants and some 72,000 people benefited from employment support (cash for work, market-based skills training, work-based-learning and business start-ups).



© UNHCR  
Refugees caught in heavy snow as a winter storm hits Lebanon

However, populations supported under the LCRP have been deeply affected by the sharp deterioration in Lebanon's socio-economic situation, contributing to gaps in critical supply chains and limitations on people's access to food, healthcare, education, employment, and other basic services. While unable to reverse a downward trend in increased needs, response partners successfully worked to lessen the impact of the multiple crises on the refugee population and host community, achieving impressive results in the continuation of assistance and service provision, as set out in this report.

Support to public institutions was provided by UN agencies and NGOs in order to build capacity in service delivery and policy development as well as ensure institutional stability. This included supporting education, health, water,

legal, and social services. After a continuous increase in financing for activities to support public institutions between 2015 and 2019, the amount contributed in 2020 and 2021 dropped. In 2021, the total reached US\$146 million (down from US\$183.3 million in 2020 and US\$245 million in 2019), with one exception to the downward trend (support to Social Institutions). Decreasing financing was explained by movement restrictions and the partial closure of public education and health facilities impacting partners' programmatic activities, price increases and exchange rate fluctuations, availability of basic inputs (fuel, electricity), and financing gaps overlapping to partners' project cycle (some projects closed in 2021 and are expected to recommence in 2022). In total, more than US\$1.37 billion has been contributed with public institutions since 2015.

# Reference map



- Major Towns
  - Governorate
  - District
- 

# 2021 At a Glance

## Key Facts

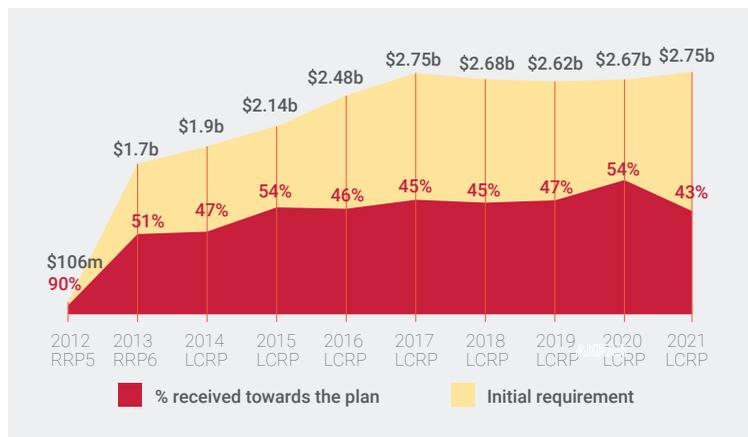
-  **3.2 million**  
People in Need
-  **3 million**  
People Targeted
-  **Displaced Syrians**  
780,000 women  
720,000 men
-  **Vulnerable Lebanese**  
644,694 women  
605,306 men
-  **Palestine refugees in Lebanon**  
93,247 women  
86,753 men
-  **Palestinian refugees from Syria**  
14,404 women  
13,296 men
-  **2.7 million**  
People Reached
-  **\$2.75 billion**  
Partners Appeal
-  **120**  
Appealing UN and NGO Partners

## LCRP Strategic Objectives

-  Ensure protection of vulnerable populations
-  Provide immediate assistance to vulnerable populations
-  Support service provision through national systems
-  Reinforce Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability

## Outreach and Funding Trends

### Funding Trend



### Population reached and funds utilized per sector

Funding received and allocated per sector	Sectors	Population targeted
33% \$826 M	Food Security & Agriculture	1,789,475 / 2,171,627
61% \$430 M	Education	667,833 / 662,698
50% \$414 M	Basic Assistance	1,651,498 / 1,858,947
83% \$239 M	Health	2,475,381 / 1,217,033
85% \$213 M	Protection	1,674,656 / 1,516,565
53% \$199 M	Livelihoods	92,036 / 81,700
92% \$183 M	Water	1,810,843 / 633,795
67% \$131 M	Social Stability	2,400,037 / 1,942,124
40% \$88 M	Shelter	727,682 / 254,255
4% \$22 M	Energy	678,487 / -

### Population in need

Population	Population in Need	Population Targeted
Total	3,207,700	2,957,700 / 2,713,993
Vulnerable Lebanese	1,500,000	1,250,000 / 956,363
Displaced Syrians	1,500,000	1,500,000 / 1,335,000
Palestinian Refugees from Syria	27,700	27,700 / 27,700
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon	180,000	180,000 / 111,159

# Operational Context

More than ten years since the start of the crisis in Syria, the impact of the situation continues to rebound in Lebanon, including on its economy, institutions and people across the country. According to UNHCR<sup>1</sup>, Lebanon continues to host the highest number of refugees per capita in the world.

**Since 2019, Lebanon has further faced an unprecedented and multifaceted political, economic, financial, social and health crisis.** According to the World Bank, Lebanon suffers from one of the most severe economic crises in the world since 1850<sup>2</sup>. Real gross domestic product (GDP) is estimated to have contracted by 11 per cent in 2021, on the back of a 20.3 per cent decrease in 2020 and a 6.7 per cent contraction in 2019. As a consequence, vulnerable populations supported under the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan, including displaced Syrians, vulnerable Lebanese, Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS) and Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL), have been deeply affected by a sharp increase in poverty, gaps in critical supply chains and limitations on access to food, healthcare, education and other basic services.

**Increasing poverty levels across populations.** By December 2021, the cost of the revised food 'Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket' (SMEB) had risen ten times since October 2019 (a 965% increase to 2,920,981 Lebanese Pound – LBP), while the non-food item basket rose by more than 12 times in the same period (a 1,115% increase), reaching LBP 2,362,576 for a five-members households. As a result, nearly all Syrian households are living below the poverty line, with 88 per cent now living in extreme poverty (or below the SMEB) and 91 per cent living below the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)<sup>3</sup>. In terms of the host community, the World Bank has estimated that more than half of the Lebanese population is living below the poverty line. A phone survey conducted by the World Food Programme (WFP) and the World Bank<sup>4</sup> showed that Lebanese households are facing increasing challenges accessing basic needs, with more than 60 per cent of households resorting to crisis coping strategies including reducing expenditure on health and education, withdrawing children from school, and selling productive assets. Female-headed households were more likely to adopt crisis and stress coping strategies compared to their male counterparts.

**Protection risks have escalated**, as vulnerable people have been increasingly forced to adopt negative coping strategies given deteriorating economic conditions, gaps in basic services and supply chains and additional restrictions

resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. Only 16 per cent of displaced Syrians were able to access legal residency in 2021, affecting their risk of arrest, freedom of movement and ability to access services and livelihoods. In 2021, child protection partners identified a significant increase in child labour across populations, with the Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) finding that more than 5 per cent of Syrian displaced children aged 5-17 were engaged in child labour, up from 2 per cent in 2019. The prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence has worsened amid the economic crisis, with demand for services for survivors increasing.

**Increased pressure on public services.** Lebanon's health system is under extreme strain as a result of the multifaceted crisis. Demand for public health services has increased as people are less able to pay for private healthcare. The lack of electricity and fuel shortages in 2021 heavily impacted the operational capacities of all healthcare facilities, especially hospitals, with some forced to operate at 50 per cent capacity or less or resort to complete closure. The dire health situation extends to all vulnerable populations.

Since October 2019, almost all schools have been closed for a substantive period of time including as a result of COVID-19 movement restrictions and protests, affecting over 1.3 million girls and boys and contributing to over 700,000 children being entirely out of school. The socio-economic crisis has affected schools' ability to function due to an increase in operating costs alongside recurring teachers' strikes caused by devaluation in salaries. The Ministry of Education and Higher Education 2020/21 enrolment figures suggest that at least 440,000 non-Lebanese children between 3 and 18 were out of school.

Issues pertaining to water supply and quality affected all populations in Lebanon. In 2021, the cost of bottled drinking water has increased by over threefold since the beginning of the year, which is highly concerning given 49 per cent of households in residential shelters relied on bottled water. Water Establishments have been deeply affected by the economic crisis and are facing severe difficulties in ensuring adequate functioning of pumping stations, including difficulties due to the lack of ability to buy spare parts in foreign currency.

**Strained community relations at all levels.** Inter-communal tensions in Lebanon continued along a negative trajectory

<sup>1</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/attachments/af283827-ae4b-34d8-8c6f-8ab271113b71/Lebanon%20factsheet%20September%202021.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2022/01/24/lebanon-s-crisis-great-denial-in-the-deliberate-depression> and <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/35626>

<sup>3</sup> VASyR 2021, data from June 2021.

<sup>4</sup> Lebanon m-VAM Vulnerability and Food Security Assessment, World Food Programme and World Bank, April 2021. Link: <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000129566/download/>

during 2021. In December 2021, through the regular UNDP-ARK perception survey, 39 per cent of Lebanese and Syrian respondents reported negative relations, an increase from 24 per cent in January 2021 and the highest proportion since the monitoring began in 2017. The main cause of inter-communal tensions remains economic vulnerability in a context where peoples' perception of others receiving more support than them is high, where one-fifth of the population have at least one individual in their household who has lost his or her source of income due to the crisis. At the same time, intra-communal relations were also at an all-time low, with 51 per cent of Lebanese respondents now describing relations between Lebanese communities as negative (compared to three per cent in 2018). The main drivers of intra-Lebanese tensions are political differences and socio-economic status.

**Loss of jobs and deteriorating working conditions.** The employment status of the vulnerable population is becoming increasingly fragile with rising unemployment, in particular among women, and deteriorating working conditions. The [World Bank's Economic Monitor](#) found that since October 2019, one in five workers have lost their jobs and 61 per cent of formal firms decreased the number of permanent workers by 43 per cent on average. In addition, MSMEs, cooperatives, entrepreneurs and small-scale farmers have been struggling to finance their minimum recovery and sustainability needs due to the limited liquidity of the financial sector, reduced levels of consumption, tight regulatory and monetary controls, and limited capacity of local financial institutions to meet capital and reserve requirements.

**Pressure on the environment remains salient.** Research has demonstrated that the impact of the Syria crisis has resulted in an increase in pressure on the environment in Lebanon. In 2021, key challenges related to the environment included issues around solid waste, quality and overextraction of water, untreated wastewater disposal, access to energy for key institutions, disposal of plastic sheeting, impact on air quality, as well as unsustainable land use.

**Impact of COVID-19.** The COVID-19 outbreak has exacerbated the situation by reducing vulnerable populations' access to food, livelihood opportunities and basic services. It also impacted the operational environment where partners experience a number of operational and access constraints, including restricted movement due to lockdown measures, constraints in following adequate health and safety measures, gaps in evidence-based planning, decision-making and response due to lack of timely access to data, and monitoring and the impact of Institutional closure.

**Gaps in supply chains** (including fuel and electricity) continued to impact the operational environment for LCRP partners while they simultaneously faced an increase in pressure from local authorities and communities to provide assistance amid reduced state service provision and escalating needs.

# Response management

The Inter-Sector Response Management includes LCRP sector leads from line ministries and sector coordinators and key response partners. In 2021, focus was put on enhancing engagement between humanitarian and development actors. With the continuing crises, the LCRP response management continued to evolve and adapt its structures and processes to allow for greater collaboration. Efforts were made to engage with actors that do not formally appeal under the LCRP, including local NGOs.

A number of key changes in the response management were made in 2021, mainly based on the outcomes of the LCRP strategic review which was commissioned in early 2021. The review set out to reflect on what has been done and achieved over the past 4 years, and to learn from the LCRP's experiences. It was planned as a strategic review, rather than an evaluation, so that it could provide useful insights and recommendations quickly enough to inform the design of the future response to the impact of the Syria crisis. With the LCRP Strategic Review – a number of recommendations were co-developed through a four-step process involving key stakeholders and an Action Plan was put in place to be implemented in the 2021 planning process and beyond. The suitability of the coordination structure was assessed following the strategic review; however, no substantial changes were recommended. Key recommendations were rather focused on ensuring a continuous improvement process in five key areas: Simplify; Prioritise; Measure Impact; Partnership and Commit & Collaborate.

To ensure cross-sectoral coordination and collaboration, focus on been placed on having cross-sectoral and thematic discussions on key areas of interest to improve the effectiveness of the coordination structure and ensure more comprehensive solutions are found. Several sectors are working more closely together to identify cross-sectoral linkages, namely Livelihoods and Food Security and Agriculture on value chains, support to MSMEs and cooperatives, and agricultural cooperatives; Basic Assistance, Food Security and Agriculture, and Protection on cash assistance; Health, Education and Protection on mental health; Shelter, Protection and Social Stability on evictions; Health and Food Security and Agriculture on nutrition; Livelihoods, Protection and Child Protection on child labour; Social Stability, Water, Shelter and Livelihoods on support to municipalities; Water and Health on waterborne diseases; and Water and Social Stability on solid waste management. These discussions are happening in different fora, where coordinators are encouraged to examine potential areas of collaboration with other sectors through the inter-sector joint priorities.

## **Inter-Sector Joint Priorities**

As part of the 2021 planning process, the Inter-Sector Response Management collectively agreed on joint

priorities and sectors' respective contributions to these priorities. In brief, this aims to strengthen joint inter-sector analysis to inform advocacy and programming; strengthen and refine emergency preparedness and response; streamline results-based reporting; maintain and promote the use of Inter-Agency referrals tools; explore localization opportunities; strengthen engagement of national and international NGOs in the coordination structure and consolidate an integrated mainstreaming approach.

## ***Strengthened joint analysis to guide planning and programming***

In September 2021, a series of Inter-Agency analysis workshops were organised at the national and field levels to provide in-depth interpretation of various assessment results, consider regional variations, identify and validate key findings and provide recommendations. The objective of these workshops was to develop an evidence-based understanding of the current situation for targeted populations, firstly in each region as well as at national level. The analysis was organised around four main themes: access to services, protection risks, socio-economic situation, and tensions overview where draft papers were developed and partners later analysed the data available, contributing field-level insights and analysis of the current situation. This analysis later formed the basis for the 2022 planning. In addition to this, the inter-sector continued to release regular situation analysis reports to monitor the impact of the compounded crises; one published in May 2021 and one in December 2021, while sector reporting dashboards included updated context analysis published on a quarterly basis.

## ***Strengthen and refine emergency preparedness and response***

Emergency preparedness and response to medium-scale emergencies continued as a key intervention during the course of 2021.

In terms of improving the winter storm response, Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) partners were provided with refresher courses on the RNA tool prior to the storm seasons (September-October). The national and regional LCRP Inter-Sector teams worked closely with partners to update available contingency stocks in warehouses and storage sites in the field for early identification of response supplies available for dispatch to quickly support storm response as needed. This included repositioning of core-relief items. Partners completed shelter weatherproofing and kit distribution activities ahead of the storm season in prioritized areas such high altitude areas, RNA-highlighted areas, flood-prone areas, and areas previously affected last season. Rapid Response Teams were established with partners in each region so that they were ready to be activated for storm events large enough to affect multiple households and requiring coordinated multi-

sector response. Emergency field focal points reviewed and updated the site and household-level RNA Tool, including the close review and updating of protection assessment questions, and refresher training sessions were implemented in all regions to re-familiarize partners with the tool and support new partners to use it.

Coordination with the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Unit under the Prime Minister's Office was further refined with the existing emergency communication mechanism with MoSA, DRM and the Inter-Agency to facilitate the coordination during the respective emergency response. Weather forecast warnings and situation reports were regularly shared to ensure timely responses and areas of high risk were jointly prioritized for prevention interventions in addition to the dissemination of COVID-19 prevention key messages.

### **In-focus: Ensuring LCRP business continuity during the compounded crisis**

Within the context of an unprecedented multi-layered political, economic and public health crises, it is critical to ensure continuity of LCRP operations. In the 2021 planning, analysis undertaken suggested that a range of new risks could impact business and programme continuity in 2021. As such, the LCRP Business Continuity Plan (BCP) for COVID-19, developed in 2020, was expanded to include additional risks. Ultimately, the BCP aims to enhance LCRP partners' preparedness for the evolution of these risks and mitigate negative impact on operations.

Key risks identified to have an impact on LCRP Operations in 2021 were<sup>5</sup>:

- Risk 1: Lack of containment of COVID-19 Outbreak
- Risk 2: Sharp deterioration in protection space and involuntary movements
- Risk 3: Increased social instability
- Risk 4: Supply gaps (including fuel and electricity)
- Risk 5: Pressure on partners due to increasing needs
- Risk 6: Access gaps and closing operational space
- Risk 7: Operational risks linked to transfer values and shift in currencies

In 2021, the risk that materialised and had the most impact on the response were the persistent supply gaps, including for fuel and electricity. It continued to affect partners in all sectors, with a visible effect on health, water, shelter (for emergency response) and protection sectors (including SGBV and child protection), including for critical and lifesaving interventions. LCRP partners continued to adapt mitigation measures in line with the [LCRP Business Continuity Plan](#) to prioritize essential interventions, including: reducing movements and the number of vehicles in use; conducting joint missions and field visits; and making bilateral agreements with fuel stations. Across the response, many partners shifted back to working-from-home modalities to ensure remote follow up and continuity of beneficiary support; however, this came with many challenges related to internet and power supply access and digital literacy issues among beneficiaries. Due to frequent electricity cuts, service providers had immense difficulties in reaching out to persons of concern despite an increase in the number of phone call identifications. This correlates to the need to further support frontline workers with increased communication allowances.



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Renovating Aliya's house as part of a shelter assistance program

<sup>5</sup> In addition, a risk associated to renewed tensions with Israel is included in the South Lebanon regional action plan

***Ensuring timely, harmonized and systematized reporting including tracking of progress towards higher-level impacts***

The LCRP's inter-sector monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework measures progress across the response and feeds data into analysis, planning and implementation. The framework 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 implemented by partners.

In 2021, the M&E framework was further strengthened through a review of the key indicators attached to the impact statements, for better data reliability and reporting. Accordingly, one indicator (impact six) was replaced. At outcome and output level, all sector result frameworks were rigorously checked to ensure that existing objectives and indicators are still relevant and reliable, removing data which was not reported on in the past years.

As in previous years, based on the achievements regularly reported by partners through ActivityInfo, sector coordinators developed quarterly dashboards, focusing on results at output level and their contribution towards achieving the sectoral outcomes, key challenges, and priorities for the next quarter of implementation. At the end of the year, based on consolidated results and figures, the sectors develop end-of-year dashboards, containing an overview of the achievements and final figures. For the first time, in 2021 gender analysis and disaggregated data were included in sectoral quarterly dashboards. The dashboards are regularly published and offer an overview on the progress as a support for evidenced-based steering. For 2021, an end of the year inter-sector dashboard was published, highlighting key achievements across sectors.

***Create greater accountability across the response through improved response to requests for assistance, complaints and feedback***

The Inter-Agency referrals tools, established in 2019, are key to supporting a consistent approach to conducting safe and accountable referrals for persons in need of services and assistance in Lebanon. The Inter-Agency referral tools consist of:

- [The Inter-Agency Minimum Standards on Referrals](#) aims to ensure consistent understanding and approaches for the safe identification and referral of people at risk and communities between service providers across Lebanon.
- **The Inter-Agency Referral Form** aims to standardise the information partners collect, ensuring a timely response. It also supports staff to obtain informed consent and refer to the accurate service provider (found in Annex 3 of the IA Minimum Standards on Referrals).
- [The Inter-Agency Service Mapping](#) aims to facilitate accurate and timely referrals between partners by providing partners with comprehensive information on all the available services and assistance across sectors and governorates in Lebanon, including on eligibility criteria.

- **The Inter-Agency Referral Monitoring Platform** aims to enhance partner accountability for referrals by generating nationally representative referral trends on a quarterly basis, broken down by sector, governorate and success rate.

In 2021, efforts continued to be made to strengthen complaint and feedback mechanisms available for refugees and affected communities across all interventions. Furthermore, efforts were made to enhance communication with communities by understanding communication channel preferences and ensuring community participation at each stage of the project cycle. A full overview of the progress on this can be found in the mainstreaming section (page 38).

***Sustainability: localization, nexus and future planning***

Over the years, the LCRP has evolved significantly from refugee-focused response plans up until the end of 2014, to an integrated response that combines humanitarian and stabilisation elements and medium-term dimensions, alongside greater leadership and engagement of the government. As the situation becomes more protracted and amid host community fatigue and social tensions increased, more work is needed to continue bridge the humanitarian-development nexus and identify sustainable support and solutions for Lebanese communities and displaced people in Lebanon. Examples of the nexus in action include maintaining a strong support component to the host community, maintaining medium-term thinking for displaced people (i.e., livelihoods, education), delivery through Government systems, and using blending development and humanitarian funding sources. While advances were made in several areas in terms of operationalizing the humanitarian-development nexus in Lebanon, several key challenges are still strong, including funding, policy and coordination constraints.

LCRP response management and partners continue to encourage multi-year funding and engage in advocacy for sustained humanitarian and development support to the Government of Lebanon and its people. This includes engagement of development actors, including the World Bank and the European Union, as well as local academia and research institutions at the technical level.

Throughout 2021, there were advances in discussions around the concept of humanitarian social safety nets and social protection, which built on previous work to enhance multi-purpose cash assistance and explore linking complementary services from other sectors, including through a social safety net forum co-led by the World Bank and the European Union. The LCRP response management is an active member of these discussions to support links with existing efforts. Further preparation for the launch of the government Emergency Social Safety Net to support vulnerable Lebanese was made in 2021. In addition, efforts to ensure 'value for money' in humanitarian and stabilisation operations continued at pace throughout the year. It included active discussions on the potential 'dollarization' of cash-based assistance as well as access

to appropriate dollar to LBP exchange rates for partners across response frameworks.

In 2021, efforts continued to enhance the localisation of the response with national actors involved in the design and coordination with adequate efforts to build Lebanon's capacity and systems for future crisis prevention and response. Ad-hoc joint coordination meetings were organised on specific topics of common interest, for example on support to municipalities, area-based programming and better involvement of national NGOs and civil society.

***Synergies and complementarity between the LCRP and other responses including national planning***

LCRP response management and partners strive to ensure complementarity and coherence with other existing response initiatives, including with national strategies. The LCRP, including reporting and coordination mechanisms, continued to be aligned and coordinated with the UN Cooperation Framework, in order to foster coherence and impact. In 2021, the OCHA-coordinated Emergency Response Plan (ERP) was introduced in Lebanon to support vulnerable Lebanese, migrants and Palestine Refugees in Lebanon impacted by the economic crisis. Efforts were made to align coordination across the LCRP and ERP, alongside the Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reform Framework (3RF), including through adopting joined-up national level working groups in relevant sectors and supporting cross-framework thematic coordination on issues including humanitarian access and cash-based interventions.

# Key Results in 2021

In 2021, 2.45 million people - out of 3.2 million people in need identified in LCRP planning figures - were specifically targeted by sector partners. The response was not able to reach the entire target population due to the lack of funding and partially by the COVID-19 inflicted limitations.

## Contribution towards strategic objectives

### Strategic Objective One: Ensure protection of vulnerable populations

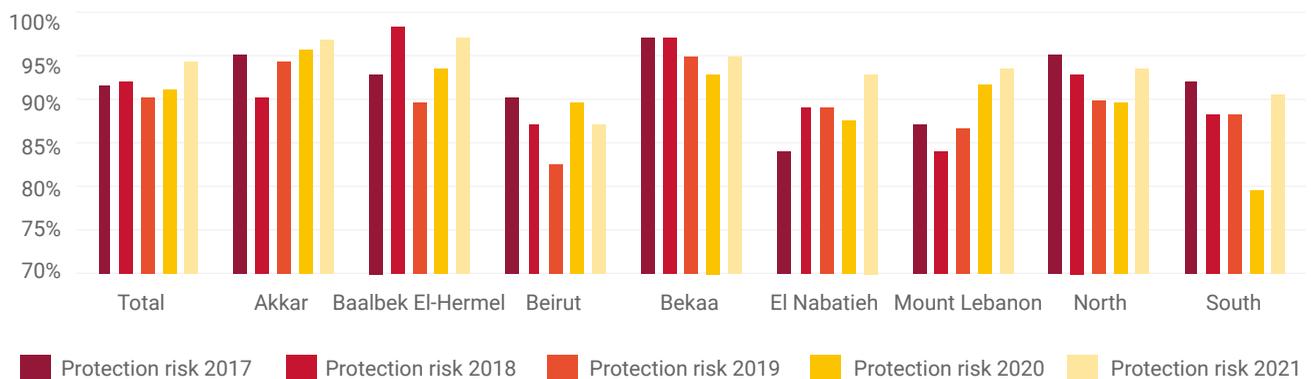
#### Impact One: Displaced persons from Syria and vulnerable populations live in a safe protective environment

The contribution of LCRP activities to achieving Impact 1 is measured through two key indicators: (i) Protection Risk Score at household level and (ii) number of instances of assistance provided to displaced persons from Syria and other vulnerable populations (acting as a proxy indicator for the perception on the improvement of living conditions).

The Protection Risk Score considers the likelihood of a displaced Syrian household being affected by the risks associated with the following five determinants: 1. lack of legal residency in Lebanon; 2. lack of birth registration; 3. engagement in child labour; 4. marriage before 19-years-old; 5. being affected by violent disciplinary practices.

More than ten years into the Syria crisis, the worst Protection Risk Score on record was calculated in 2021, demonstrating an escalation across a range of protection risks, increasing to 93.9 per cent from 91.1 per cent in 2020 and 89.8 per cent in 2019<sup>6</sup>. As economic conditions in Lebanon have worsened, vulnerable people have increasingly employed negative coping mechanisms affecting their ability to claim a range of fundamental rights.

**Figure 1. Evolution of Protection Risk from 2017 to 2021** - Source: Calculation based on data reported in VASyR 2017-2021.



The deterioration in the score results particularly from a recorded increase in child labour and a worsening in rates of legal residency for displaced Syrians. These trends are partly attributed to the depletion of families' economic resources, as well as the impact of COVID-19 and lack of access to fuel on movement restrictions and poorly functioning public services. Regional differences persisted across the country in 2021, as represented in the graph above (Figure 1), with the highest risk score found in Baalbek El Hermel (96.6 per cent) and the lowest in South Lebanon (90.4 per cent). In South Lebanon, the Risk Score records the highest increase in 2021 – plus 11.1 per cent.

Access to legal residency has a critical impact on the overall protection of displaced persons and on their ability to enjoy all basic rights, including access to justice and other services. Lack of valid legal residency remains the main reason for arrest and detention for Syrians, refugees of other nationalities and migrants. In certain circumstances this may also put these individuals at risk of deportation. The percentage of displaced Syrians aged 15 years and above holding legal residency permits decreased in 2021 to 16 per cent after 20 per cent in 2020 and 22 per cent in 2019. This prevents displaced people accessing services

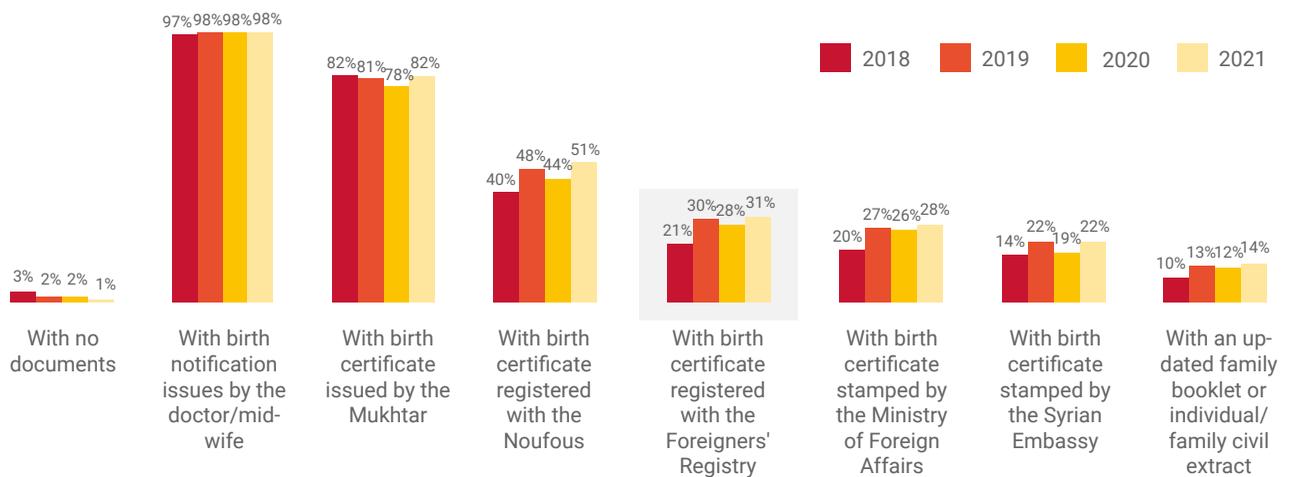
<sup>6</sup> VASyR 2017 – 2021 data to calculate the compound Protection Risk Score.

(such as justice or civil documentation), hinders physical movements, and increases exposure to exploitation and possible arrest and prosecution.

Birth registration is essential to ensuring a child's legal identity, preventing risk of statelessness. The inability to register other civil events in Lebanon, including marriage, divorce and death has implications on legal protection, including guardianship and inheritance rights. The percentage of children of Syrian displaced persons born in Lebanon with birth registration improved slightly compared

to 2020, returning to values similar to 2019 (pre COVID-19). Only 2 per cent of the births were completely undocumented, with almost all births having the first step of the birth registration process completed (notification from a doctor or midwife). The highest rate of birth registration with the Foreigners' Registry was among families living in Beirut (56 per cent), while Akkar continued to be the governorate with the lowest rate of birth registration at the Foreigners' Registry (19 per cent). 75 per cent of Palestinian refugees are not fully registered and the number of unregistered births within the Lebanese community remains unknown.

**Figure 2. Cumulative percentage of highest-level birth registration document for Syrian children born in Lebanon. Children registered at the level of the Foreigners' Registry are considered as 'registered' under Lebanese law.** Source: VASyR 2021.



Similar to values recorded in previous years, birth registration rates differed by shelter types, hence reflecting the impact of socio-economic vulnerabilities on access to documentation. The lowest rate of birth registration occurred in non-permanent shelters (17 per cent), followed by non-residential (19 per cent) and residential shelters (39 per cent). This slight improvement has several causes: the gradual resumption of activities by institutions after being closed due to COVID-19 restrictions; the effects of the exemption from the procedure of late birth registration for children born between January 1, 2011, and February 9, 2019; and due to easier implementation of legal counselling activities thanks to fewer restrictions. The results were achieved also with the contribution of partners, having counselled 33,263 individuals on legal assistance and legal representation regarding civil registration, including birth and marriage registration. The perceived barriers to birth registration were unawareness of procedures to register their child with the Foreigners' Registry (among those registered with the Noufous) (31 per cent in 2021 compared to 21 per cent in 2020) and the costs for these procedures (47 per cent versus 62 per cent in 2020).

Due to financial constraints and the increased vulnerability of many Lebanese and non-Lebanese families, children may drop out of formal or non-formal education to support their families, thus increasing the risks of early marriage for girls

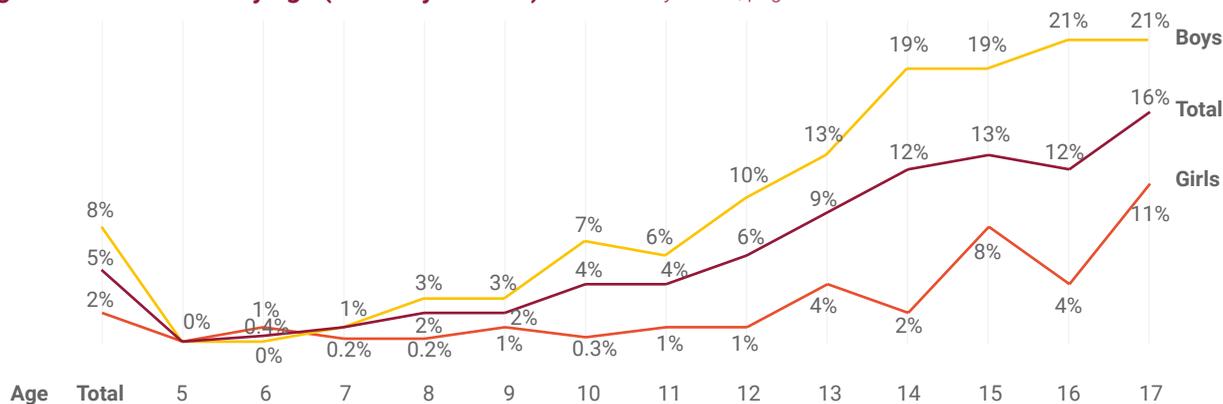
and child labour for boys and negatively affecting retention efforts. Child labour (children aged 5-17 engaged in child labour) continued the increasing trend started in 2020, with 5.5 per cent in 2021<sup>7</sup> compared to 4.5 per cent and 2 per cent in the previous two years. Child labour is defined as a child having performed either economic activities or household chores during the last week for more than an age specific number of hours. The gap between boys and girls continued the negative trend, with 8 per cent of boys enrolled in child labour (7 per cent in 2020 and 4 per cent in 2019) and 2 per cent of girls (stable compared to 2020, and slightly higher than the 1 per cent in 2019). Among the children aged 17 years, 21 per cent of the boys were engaged in child labour, twice as many girls (11 per cent)<sup>8</sup>. Multiple factors explain the increased proportion of children engaged in labour: high unemployment, increase in street-connected children, poverty, poor shelter conditions and the poor families' perception that children are a viable source of income for the households. Additionally, there were challenges in accessing schools and online education, and the deteriorating economic situation further increased the likelihood of a child engaging in labour. Currently, 7 out of 10 youth are not in employment, education or training (NEET)<sup>9</sup>. Additionally, due to fear of losing assistance, child labour is consistently under-reported compared to observations on the field.

<sup>7</sup> VASyR 2021, page 39.

<sup>8</sup> VASyR 2021, *ibidem*.

<sup>9</sup> Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) Lebanon 2021.

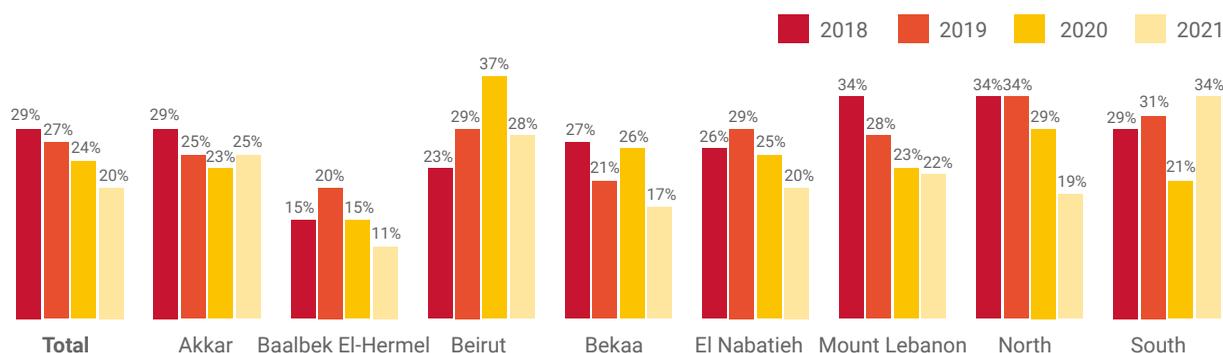
**Figure 3. Child labour by age (5 to 17 years old).** Source: VASyR 2021, page 39



Child/early marriage continues to be a prominent negative coping mechanism used by families both within the displaced and host communities. In 2021, 24 per cent of displaced adolescent girls between the age of 15-19 were married<sup>10</sup>. This constitutes a decrease in child marriage over three years, from 29 per cent in 2018, down to 27 per cent in 2019 and 24 per cent in 2020. Regional differences are striking, with 37 per cent of girls in Beirut married, against 15 per cent in Baalbek-El Hermel. Beirut is the only governorate with a constant and significant increase over the last three years from 23 per cent in 2018 to 29 per cent

in 2019 and 37 per cent in 2020 and 2021. This increase of 14 points could be linked to the important rise of poverty in the region, Beirut being the governorate with the highest increase in MEB (+34 points) and SMEB (+47 Points) from 2019 to 2020. Mount Lebanon has seen the most significant improvement over the last years, with a decrease of 11 points from 34 per cent in 2018, to 28 per cent in 2019 and 23 per cent in 2020. The underlying causes of child marriage, beyond socio-economic conditions, are the role of social norms, traditions and culture, as well as the increased difficulty accessing educational opportunities.

**Figure 4. Children aged 15-19 who are married.** Source: VASyR 2021, page 40.



According to VASyR 2021 protection-related data, almost three quarters of displaced Syrians' marriages met the minimum needed documentation of either a marriage contract from a religious authority or proof of marriage from the Sharia Court<sup>11</sup>. The decrease in child marriage could be, at least partially, explained by the fact that the Sunni court raised the minimum age of marriage to 18 in April 2021. Child marriage is generally perceived as a negative coping strategy that families resort to in times of financial hardship. This could explain the significant regional differences, with some governorates feeling the effect of the economic crisis more than others, such as in the South. According to field reporting, child marriage

case figures were lower during the COVID-19 outbreak but increased due to lack of household income and reduced access to school.

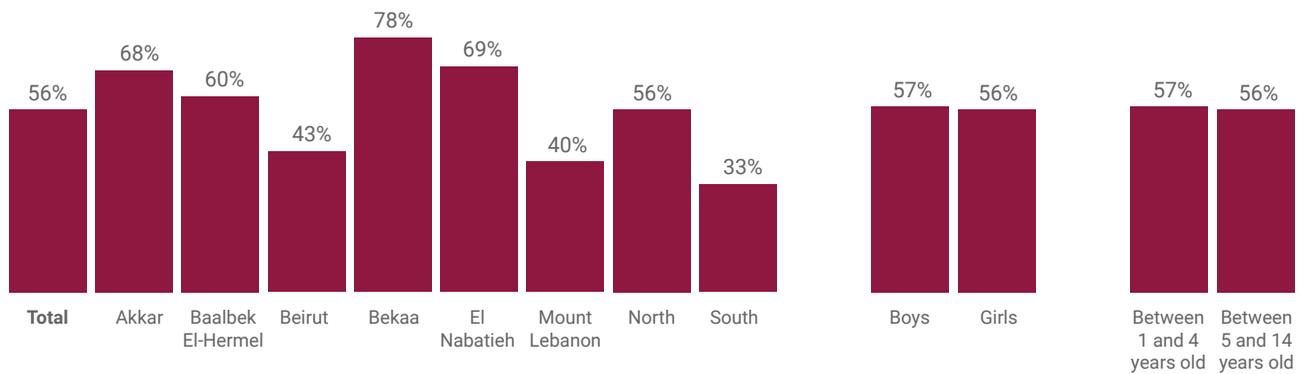
The use of violent discipline remains high at 57 per cent of displaced children under 18 years old having experienced at least one form of violent discipline<sup>12</sup> in 2021, similar to 2020 (and much lower compared to the 66 per cent recorded in 2019). The South Governorate had the lowest rate with 38 per cent, while the Bekaa has the highest with 78 per cent of children having experienced violent discipline. There is no significant difference between boys and girls nor between age groups.

<sup>10</sup> VASyR 2021, page 40.

<sup>11</sup> VASyR 2021, page 35.

<sup>12</sup> Violent discipline is any form of psychological, physical, or severe aggression.

Figure 5. Children aged 1 to 14 that have experienced at least one form of violent discipline. Source: VASyR 2021.



### Contributing interventions at partner level

Protection sector partners continue to provide assistance to vulnerable individuals, assisting individuals and families in the registration of civil events, including birth, marriage, divorce and death, and in accessing legal residency, providing persons with specific needs including older persons and persons with disabilities with case management, emergency and protection recurring cash as well specialized services, supporting community-based initiatives and adapted information dissemination to enhance communities empowerment and resilience, engaging caregivers in positive parenting skills, supporting programmes to reduce the use of violent disciplinary practices, as well as mitigating further deterioration in early marriage.

In 2021, partners provided over **1.51 million tailored protection services** to persons in need, including 146,500 Lebanese and 1,349,700 Syrians, contributing to their safety and wellbeing.

98,838 individuals benefited from legal counselling, assistance and representation. This includes more than 54,400 households accessing legal aid related to civil documentation and 33,263 individuals (40 per cent female and 60 per cent male) accessing legal aid related to legal residency. 11,162 households in need also benefited from tailored counselling on their rights and duties and mediation support for issues related to housing, land and property rights. Such interventions were key in preventing and responding to eviction threats and cases, an issue that was on the rise in 2021 largely due to the affected population’s inability to pay rental costs.

Despite protection partners' efforts to implement innovative remote modalities to ensure continuity of services, these results were affected by COVID-19 restrictions that limited outreach and the ability to provide in-person counselling for complex cases as well as leading to the closure of administrative offices and courts. Results were also affected by the staggering economic downturn that drastically impeded individuals' ability to cover civil documentation and legal residency-related costs. The pandemic also significantly limited tailored outreach activities to increase women's awareness on the importance of legal residency. Reasons for that include the fact that refugee women and girls are even less likely to have access to communication means than men, exacerbating a significant gap between men (19,957) and women (13,304) having received support to renew their residency.

- More than 26,300 children at risk (52 per cent girls) and 10,000 caregivers (85 per cent female) benefited from focused psychosocial support activities.
- More than 13,000 boys and girls receiving specialized Child Protection Case Management services, representing a 23 per cent increase compared to 2020.
- Partners working on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) reached over 58,600 individuals (93 per cent female; 65 per cent Syrians, 35 per cent Lebanese)

with prevention and response services and 99,550 individuals through sensitization activities (62 per cent Syrians, 38 per cent Lebanese; target: 140,000).

- 22,537 persons with specific needs benefited from tailored activities (counselling, case management and psychosocial support).
- 551,059 persons were engaged in information and awareness sessions on critical services through a mixture of remote and in-person modalities. On average, 2,856 community members were trained each month, supported and monitored to engage in community-based mechanisms; thus, enhancing community-based support in a situation of extremely limited access to the population. Women represented 57 per cent of people benefiting from information sessions and 66 per cent of those supported to engage in community protection mechanisms, marking a large uptick in women's engagement since 2020.
- 2,680 job seekers supported to start their own businesses, and 8,345 individuals supported to access employment through career guidance, coaching, or individual follow-up services.
- 10,922 people benefitting from internships, on-the-job training or apprenticeship programmes.
- 31,418 individuals were employed through public infrastructure, environmental and productive assets.
- 58 awareness raising and advocacy material on labour regulations and decent work were developed.

# Strategic Objective Two: Provide immediate assistance to vulnerable populations

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

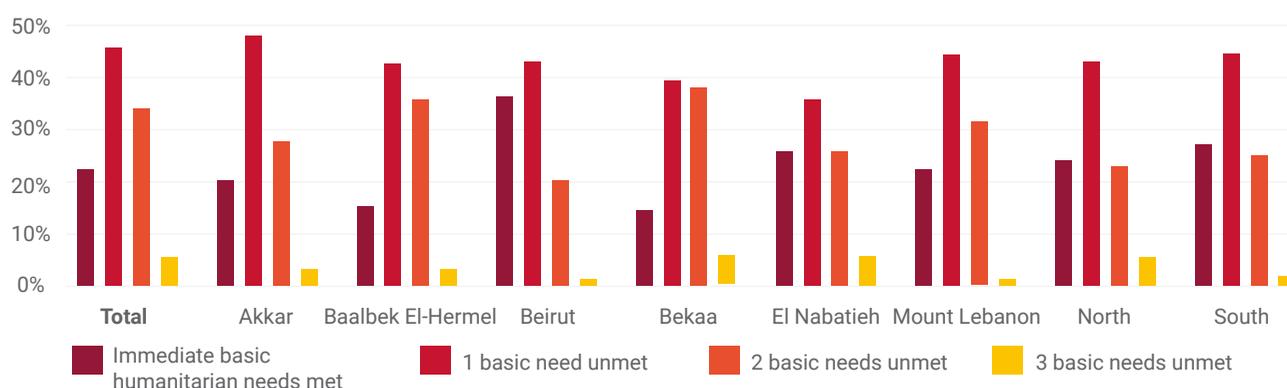
Progress towards Impact Two is measured through the Basic Needs Score at household level, reflecting the percentage of displaced populations whose immediate basic humanitarian needs are met. The Basic Needs Score considers the basic needs of the population based on three determinants:

1. Being food secure or marginally food secure
2. Living in a shelter that is adequate
3. Having access to improved drinking water source

The Basic Needs Score was first calculated in 2020 using VASyR data, when the score was 20.8 per cent. In 2021, 21 per cent of households had met the basic humanitarian

needs (they were not severely or moderately food insecure, they did not live in overcrowded, dangerous, or substandard conditions and had access to improved drinking water sources). Bekaa had the lowest unmet needs (15 per cent), followed by Baalbek Hermel; this is caused by the shelter conditions, where a sizable proportion live in informal settlements (i.e., at least one need is not being met). Female headed households are less likely to meet basic humanitarian needs (18 per cent compared to 22 per cent for male-headed households). Households with at least one member with disability are also less likely to meet their basic needs (18 per cent versus 23 per cent for households with no members with disability).

**Figure 6. Basic Needs Score per Governorate in 2021.** Source: VASyR 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 and own data representation

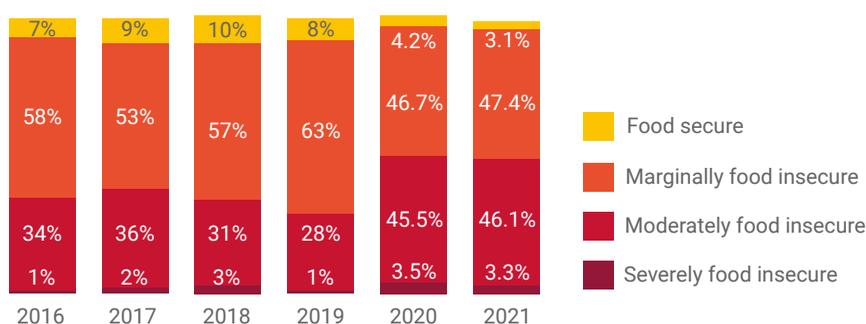


### Food security records in 2021 similar values with 2020.

Among the displaced Syrians, 3.3 per cent of the population is severely food insecure and 46.1 per cent moderately food insecure<sup>13</sup>. Food insecurity among Syrian displaced people households remained at the level of 2020, which was a significant increase by 1.7 times compared to 2019. An increase of 18 percentage points in moderately food insecure households was recorded and a 2 percentage points increase in severely food insecure ones when compared to 2019. These reported levels were the highest in comparison to previous years. Only 3 per cent

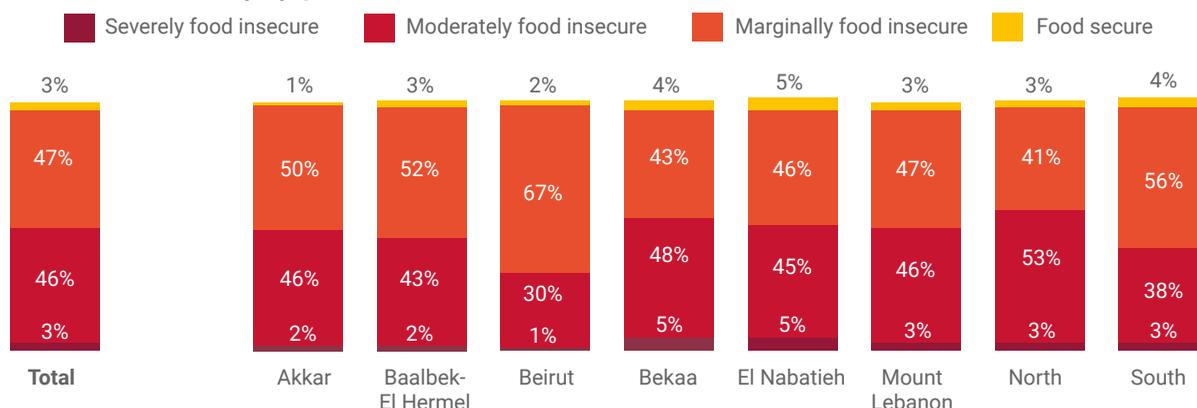
of households were food secure, the lowest level of food security reported over the past six years. The share of marginally food insecure households remained similar to 2020 levels (47 per cent). Food insecurity increased in all governorates except for the South, the North, and Bekaa. The highest increases in food insecurity (16 percentage points) were witnessed in Akkar from 33 per cent in 2020 to 49 per cent in 2021, El Nabatieh from 40 per cent in 2020 to 50 per cent in 2021, and Mount Lebanon from 40 per cent in 2020 to 49 per cent in 2021.

**Figure 7. Food insecurity trends 2016-2021.** Source: VaSyr 2021, page 143.



<sup>13</sup> VASyR 2021, page 143.

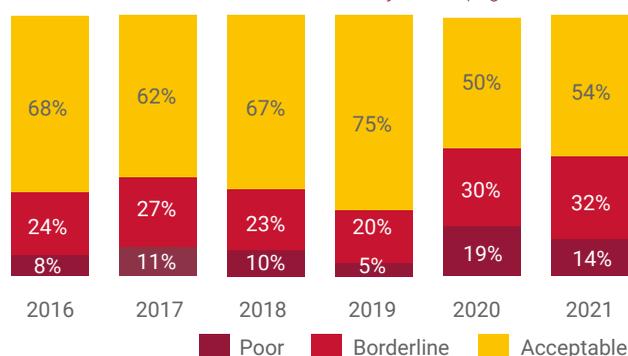
**Figure 8. Food insecurity by governorate.** Source: VASyR 2021, page 143.



Female-headed households were more food insecure than male-headed ones (53 per cent versus 49 per cent). Households in non-permanent shelters were more food insecure (54 per cent) than those in non-residential (51 per cent) and residential (48 per cent) shelters.

The level of poor and borderline food consumption declined slightly from 49 per cent in 2020 to 46 per cent in 2021<sup>14</sup>, a level that is still considerably higher than before 2020. This implies that the multi-pronged crisis that Lebanon has witnessed in the last couple of years has continued to impact the food consumption levels of Syrian displaced persons.

**Figure 9. Poor and borderline food consumption evolution 2016 – 2021.** Source: VASyR 2021, page 144

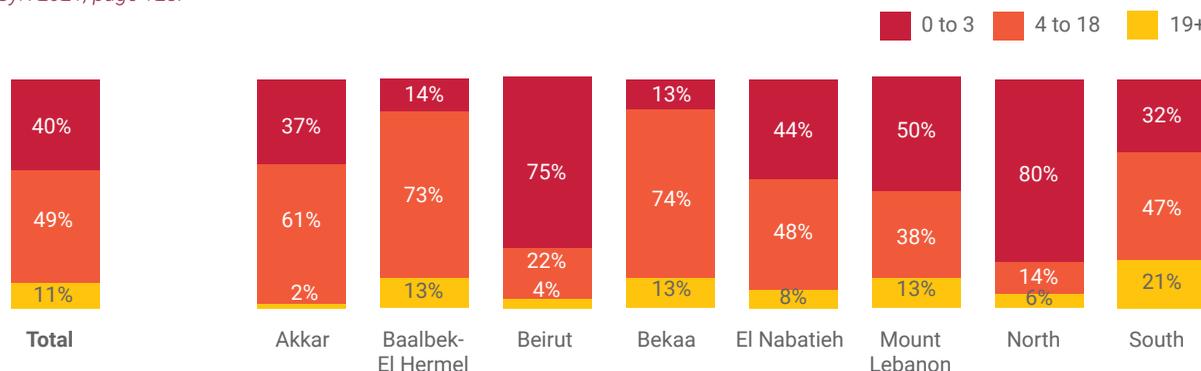


As a result of the overlapping crises, 94 per cent of the Syrian displaced people households faced challenges when accessing food<sup>15</sup> and had to employ coping mechanisms to manage their food shortages. In order to mitigate the effects of the reduced resources, households adopt eight coping measures: i) relying on less preferred or less expensive food; ii) reducing the portion size of meals; iii) reducing the number of meals eaten per day; iv) borrowing food or relying on help from friends or relatives; v) restricting food consumption by adults for children to eat; vi) restricting consumption of female household members; vii) spending an entire day without eating; viii)

sending household members to eat elsewhere. The first five measures are measured and compound an aggregated indicator - reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI). The rCSI helps understanding in a combined score both the frequency and the severity of the coping strategies used by the household.

Forty per cent of households had an rCSI above the value of 19 denoting significant constraints in accessing food. This was an increase of 3 per cent from the 37 per cent registered in 2020. Nearly half of households (49 per cent) had an rCSI between 4 and 18, suggesting limited ability to access food, but were employing less severe and/or less frequent coping mechanisms (in line with the 48 per cent registered in 2020). Only 11 per cent of households had an rCSI below the value of 3, down by 4 percentage points from 2020 (15 per cent – all VASyR 2021 data). This latter group did not or only seldomly resorted to coping mechanisms and denoted an adequate capacity to access food.

**Figure 10. Households by low, medium, and high reduced food-based coping strategy (rCSI) index.** Source: VASyR 2021, page 128.



<sup>14</sup> VASyR 2021, page 89.

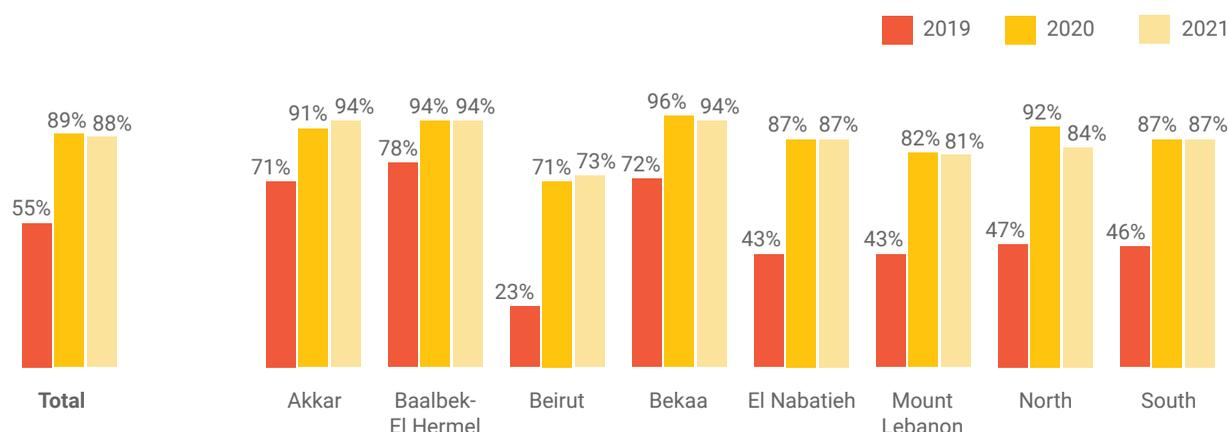
<sup>15</sup> VASyR 2021, page 11.

The cost of the revised food SMEB by the end of 2021 was more than 10 times the cost of the basket back in October 2019 (965 per cent increase). Between October 2019 and the end of 2021, the Non-Food Items basket has increased by more than 12 times (1,115 per cent). In order to tackle this development, the multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) given to displaced Syrians was increased in September 2021 to 800,000 LBP per family per month, covering 70 per cent of

the recommended value at that time. This increase has been vital to curbing harmful coping mechanisms and ensuring households and individuals can meet their basic needs.

Reflecting the increased prices, the percentages of households living below the SMEB stayed at high levels in 2020 and 2021, with highest regional values in Akkar, Baalbek El Hermel and Bekaa.

**Figure 11. Percentage of households living below SMEB, by governorate.** Source: VASyR 2021, page 101.



According to WFP<sup>16</sup>, 22 per cent of the Lebanese population are food insecure. At the governorate level, the North is found to have the highest level of food insecurity (27%), followed by Akkar (26%), Baalbek El Hermel, and El Nabatieh (25% each). The proportion of Lebanese households facing food shortage continued to increase, reaching 58 per cent (compared to 55 per cent by the end of 2020). As a consequence, 60 per cent of the Lebanese households are applying crisis coping strategies, 17 per cent adopted stress coping methods and 5 per cent applied emergency coping strategies.

During March-April 2021, the percentage of households consuming inadequate diets (i.e., poor and borderline food consumption score, FCS) was 19.5 per cent, slightly lower than in November-December 2020. At the same time, the indicator for Syrian population is 46 per cent<sup>17</sup> for 2021, compared to 49 per cent in 2020.

Based on the WFP's Multidimensional Vulnerability Index (MVI) which ranks households' deprivation across dimensions such as food, health, education, shelter, livelihoods and employment, 46 per cent of Lebanese households were severely deprived as of September 2021<sup>18</sup>.

**Shelter conditions remained similar to the previous years**, with 57 per cent of Syrian displaced households living in shelters that were either overcrowded, had conditions below humanitarian standards, and/or were in danger of collapse<sup>19</sup>. Nearly half (47 per cent) of Syrian refugee

households were living in either shelter conditions that were below humanitarian standards or in danger of collapse (compared to 44 per cent in 2020). Out of refugee individuals who live in residential shelters, 43 per cent live in inadequate shelter conditions, while out of the ones living in non-residential shelters, 84 per cent live in inadequate shelter conditions. The inadequate shelter conditions are referred to as substandard shelter conditions, overcrowded and / or in danger of collapse.

According to UNRWA's 'Inventory and Needs Assessment on Environmental Infrastructure and Environmental Health in the 12 Palestine Refugee Camps in Lebanon', many shelters are at risk of collapse or are uninhabitable due to leaks and unhygienic conditions.

As stated in the Water Establishments'(WEs) financial reporting to the Ministry of Energy and Water (MOEW)<sup>20</sup>, two out of four Water Establishments were experiencing severe balance deficits, despite the generous in-kind support from the international community. The lifting of fuel subsidies has seen the WEs expenditures on fuel increase exponentially throughout 2021. Access to water sources remained similar to the previous year, with 89 per cent of household members reporting access to an improved drinking water source<sup>21</sup> (87 per cent in 2020 and 91 per cent in 2019). Regional differences can be observed in El Nabatieh, improving with 8 percentage points in 2021 (82 per cent) after a consistent decrease in the previous years. Similarly, the North showed an increase from 2020

<sup>16</sup> WFP Lebanon Country Brief, May 2021; <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000129272/download/#:~:text=Rising%20poverty%20is%20leading%20to,other%20nationalities%20are%20food%20insecure.>

<sup>17</sup> VASyR 2021, page 89.

<sup>18</sup> Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2022 – 2023, Food Security and Agriculture Sector Situation Analysis, page 67, citing Lebanon m-VAM Vulnerability and Food Security Assessment, March-April 2021.

<sup>19</sup> VASyR 2021, page 49.

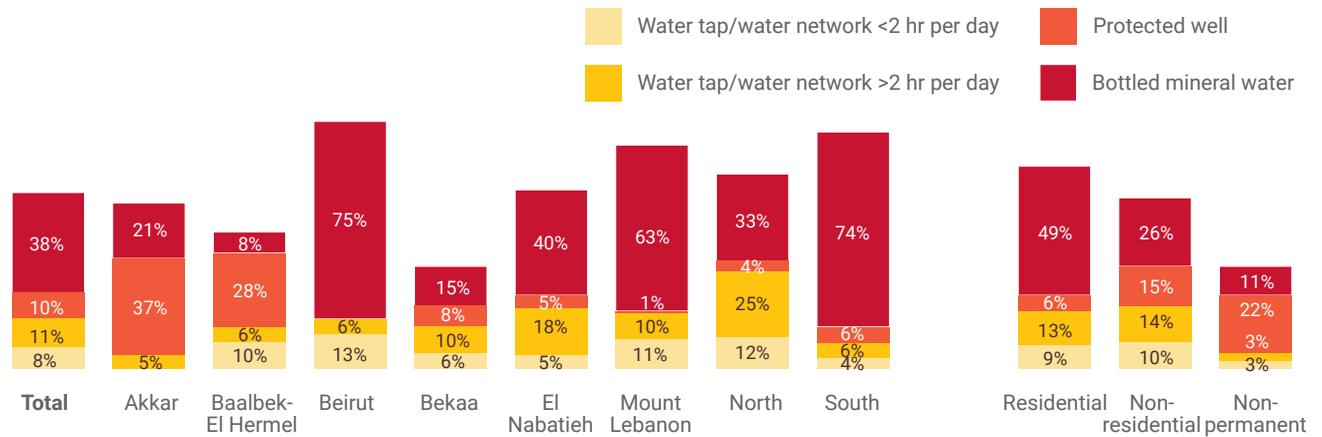
<sup>20</sup> MOEW/UNICEF (2021), Water Establishments Financial Report, November 2021, last consulted in May 2022. Hyperlink: [https://www.unicef.org/eap/media/10526/file/Water,%20Sanitation%20and%20Hygiene%20\(WASH\)%20Annual%20Results%20Report%202021.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/eap/media/10526/file/Water,%20Sanitation%20and%20Hygiene%20(WASH)%20Annual%20Results%20Report%202021.pdf)

<sup>21</sup> VASyR 2021, page 56.

by 7 per cent, whereas households in Akkar saw a decrease in access to improved drinking water sources from 99 per cent in 2020 to 90 per cent. As in previous years, the main source of drinking water remains bottled water (38 per cent of households compared to 36 per cent in 2020) followed by tap water (19 per cent versus 21 per cent in 2020)<sup>22</sup>. The

distribution varied widely across governorates: in Beirut and the South, the highest rates of bottled water usage are recorded (75 per cent and 74 per cent respectively); Baalbek-El Hermel governorate records relatively low use of bottled water (8 per cent).

**Figure 12. Sources of drinking water, by governorate and shelter type.** Source: VASyR 2021.



The main source of drinking water also varied considerably among different shelter types. Nearly half (49 per cent) of households in residential shelters relied on bottled water, whereas the same proportion (49 per cent) of households in non-permanent shelters got their drinking water from tanks or trucks through UN/NGO or private providers. The water sector estimates that 120,000 women, girls, boys and

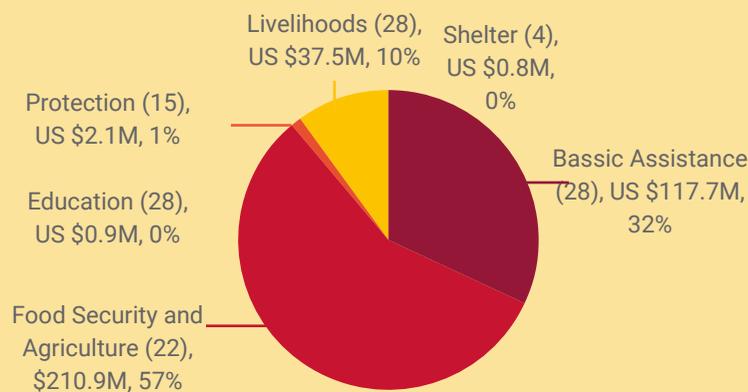
men across 1,300 sites currently depend solely on costly water trucking. The costs for procuring drinkable water exploded in 2021: as of December 2021, bottled water was 500 per cent more expensive than it was at the beginning of the year and water trucking prices increased by 185 per cent between July and November of 2021, following fuel shortages and the removal of subsidies.

### In-focus: Cash-based assistance under the LCRP

In 2021, US \$375 million was injected into the Lebanese economy in cash-based assistance through interventions across sectors under the LCRP. With poverty rates soaring across populations, the concerted response by the Government, international partners and civil society to provide cash-based assistance aims to prevent the deepening of the economic vulnerability of the people living in Lebanon, as well as to mitigate specific risks across sectoral interventions.

### Breakdown of cash-based assistance provided under LCRP sectors (plus number of reporting partners).

Source: Resident Coordinator's Office Mapping of Cash Actors in Lebanon



Providing assistance in the form of cash allows individuals to decide for themselves, in a dignified manner, how to prioritise their own needs and how to most adequately meet these needs. Cash can also mitigate the risk of households having to resort to negative coping mechanisms, such as pulling children

out of school, by helping them to address their basic needs through facilitated access to basic goods and services available in the market. By helping to reduce the socio-economic vulnerability of families, cash assistance also decreases the risk of exploitation.

<sup>22</sup> VASyR 2021, page 57.

Throughout 2021, LCRP partners faced multiple challenges that influenced the delivery of cash-based assistance, linked to the country's ongoing economic crisis, including the ability to set meaningful transfer values amidst consistent increase in the price of goods and services, coupled with a continuous deterioration of the national currency. With rising needs across Lebanon, concerns related to a perception of unfairness in the targeting of assistance from members of the host population not receiving aid prevented key partners from regularly adjusting and scaling up transfer values to match increasing market prices. Partners also struggled

to access a viable exchange rate to change dollars to Lebanese Pounds for distribution, risking losing some of the value of funding provided for assistance. Strides were made throughout the year to successfully negotiate improved exchange rates with financial service providers; to shift some cross-population cash programmes to distribution to beneficiaries in dollars (where risks were identified as not prohibitive); and to work with the national authorities to seek to increase transfer values on a periodic basis, while noting that the level of assistance provided remained well below the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket.

	Sectors involved	Objective	Eligibility criteria	Targeting Approach	Assistance Cycle
<b>Cash for Food</b>	Food Security & Agriculture, Basic Assistance	Prevent food insecurity, provide social assistance	Families with vulnerability to food security; economically vulnerable families	Socio-economic vulnerability scoring; proxy means testing; and categorical targeting through assessments for some partners.	Regular (12-month period)
<b>Seasonal Cash Assistance</b>	Basic Assistance	Mitigate winter costs (heating, clothing, blankets etc.)	Economically vulnerable families	Socio-economic vulnerability scoring; proxy means testing; and categorical targeting through assessments for some partners	During winter months (November-March)
<b>Multi-Purpose Cash</b>	Basic Assistance, Food Security & Agriculture	Cover the expenditure gap of poor households, provide social assistance	Economically vulnerable families	Socio-economic vulnerability scoring; proxy means testing; and categorical targeting through assessments for some partners.	Regular (6-12-month period)
<b>Child-focused Cash</b>	Basic Assistance	Reduce reliance on negative coping strategies harmful to children	At-risk children; usually in need of services to complement cash grants	Assessment by partners at the household level & through other internal programs.	12 months
<b>Cash-for-rent</b>	Shelter	Ensure security of tenure for severely/highly economically vulnerable individuals	Syrians, PRS, Lebanese with risks to security of tenure	Assessment by partners at the household level.	Time-bound, up to 6 months (extendable for another 6 months)
<b>Cash for education</b>	Education	Increase school retention and attendance by covering indirect costs of education	Children enrolled in second shift public schools	Assessment by partners at school level.	Every two months for six months period.
<b>Protection cash (re-occurring assistance)</b>	Protection	To achieve protection outcome: Prevent or respond to a protection threat	Persons with protection needs, at risk of protection threat, where cash can address the harm	Assessment by partners at the individual/household level.	Time-bound, between 3-12 months, depending on needs
<b>Emergency cash assistance</b>	Protection	To achieve protection outcome: Prevent or respond to an protection threat/emergency shock	Individuals/HH affected by emergency shock which put them at protection risk due to limited coping	Assessment by partners at the individual/household level.	One-time
<b>Cash for work</b>	Livelihoods, Water	Immediate decent employment opportunities (short term), support job retention in MSMEs and cooperatives	Economically vulnerable families	Socio-economic vulnerability assessments by partners at the individual/household level.	A total of 40 days per beneficiary

## Contributing interventions at partner level

Cash programmes under the LCRP (including multi-purpose cash assistance, seasonal cash, cash for work, cash-based food assistance and protection cash) contribute to mitigating the effect of the continuous deteriorating economic situation in Lebanon. Under the Food Security and Agriculture sector, around 1.5 million persons benefited from cash-based food assistance including almost 248,000 Lebanese; under the Basic Assistance sector, almost 293,500 households (46,000 Lebanese HHs and 273,000 Syrian HHs) benefited from cash transfers (regular or temporary, seasonal assistance); under the Protection sector, almost 40,500 persons benefited from emergency cash; in the Shelter sector, around 66,000 persons benefited from Cash for Rent (all Syrians), and under Livelihoods sector 31,418 persons (141,381 indirect) benefited from cash for work. Through monthly cash assistance, vulnerable households have increased liquidity to access basic goods and services available in the local market.

- 293,500 vulnerable households received monthly multi-purpose cash assistance (239,500 Syrian HHs, 45,000 Lebanese HHs, 9,000 PRS families and 98 PRL families).

- 62,000 households with children were reached with child-specific grants (well above the target of 7,000).

- Support through Cash-Based Food Assistance was scaled up to US \$201.7 million (distributed through E-cards, National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) and ATMs in addition to food vouchers). Additionally, the NPTP beneficiaries received \$25 for other basic needs since September through WFP.

- 572,200 individuals received in-kind food assistance including food parcels (82 per cent Syrian, 16 per cent Lebanese, 52 per cent women and 48 per cent men).

- 199,100 displaced Syrians (51 per cent female) received weather-proofing shelter assistance to maintain their shelters in informal settlements or non-residential shelters at a safe and liveable standard.

- 35,683 households affected by seasonal or emergency shocks were supported through in-kind, non-food assistance including clothing, blankets, mattresses and heaters.

- In non-residential buildings, 8,277 individuals (28.8 per cent Lebanese, 51 per cent women) benefited from minor repairs including WASH upgrades and installation of windows and doors to enhance safety and privacy.



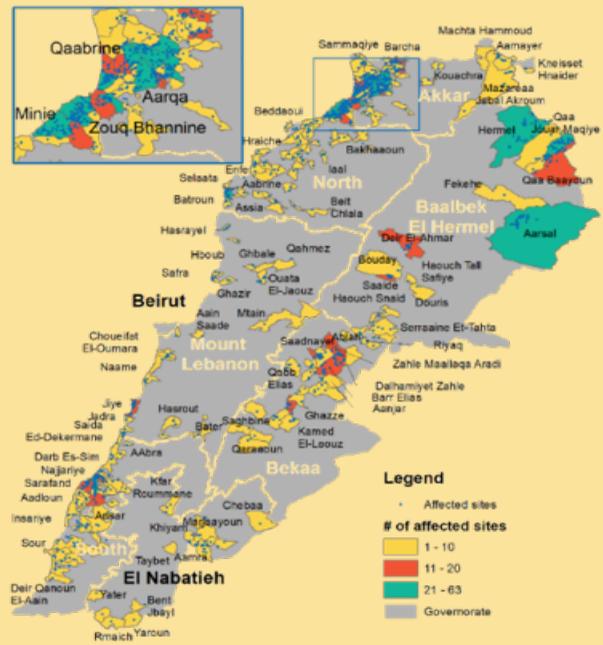
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*Ten years since the conflict began, Syrian refugees struggle more than ever*

## In-Focus: Emergency Response to Winter Storms

The 2021 winter season covered two winter storm seasons with three major storm events: two in January and February (for the 2020-2021 season) and one in December for the 2021-2022 season. These storms required a coordinated, multi-sectoral emergency response.

### January – February 2021 Storms

During the 2020-2021 winter season, the areas hardest hit by storms in Lebanon were Minie and Aaraqa in Akkar; Aarsal, Hour Maqie, Qaa Baayoun, Deir El Ahmar and Hermel in Baalbek-El Hermel; Zahle, Saadnaye, Bar Elias and Ghazze in Bekaa; Marjayouen, Sour, Saida, Jiye, Najjariye and Sarafand in the South; and the coastal areas of Beirut-Mount Lebanon.



	Confirmed affected	Assisted
Sites	1,031	934
Households	3,778	3,575
Individuals	21,041	20,115

In response to the 2020-2021 season, partners provided a wide range of support including shelter kits, mattresses and blankets, as well as hygiene kits, water tanks and food parcels. In addition to Syrian families, few Lebanese families were also assisted.

### December 2021 Storm

Severe weather swept through Lebanon from 20 December 2021 with heavy rain, thunderstorms, strong winds and some flooding. The effects varied across the country, with people in the North and South most affected, and to a lesser extent, the Bekaa and Beirut/Mount Lebanon regions. Preparedness actions put in place at the start of the season helped to ensure a swift and smooth activation of Rapid Needs Assessments (RNAs) and the mobilization of assistance where it was required.

	Confirmed affected	Assisted
Sites	93	65
Households	384	250
Individuals	2,397	1,590

In response to the 2021-2022 Storm Season, Basic Assistance partners distributed winterization assistance in the form of 10,651 blankets, 7,187 clothing items and 1,329 heaters. In addition, a total of 161,232 individuals (82,228 women and 79,004 men)

pre-emptively received shelter kits (29,300 shelter kits) to better prepare their homes from adverse climatic events. In addition to regular weatherproofing activities in informal settlements, 21,120 individuals were provided with shelter materials (3,840 shelter kits) to help rebuild lost shelters or to reinforce damaged ones following the storms, in coordination with WASH interventions as needed. A total of 42,423 persons living in informal settlements have improved accessibility to their homes as a result of the implementation of site improvement activities (for 21,656 women and 20,767 men). This kind of assistance helps to mitigate water inundation and flooding in winter, which can limit safe access to shelters and circulation around the settlement for residents and service providers, with particular benefits for those with compromised mobility. Due to funding constraints, minimal support was provided to municipalities for the procurement of fuel to operate snow-specific machines.

### Preparedness actions across sectors

Preparedness actions put in place at the start of the season helped to ensure a swift and smooth activation of rapid needs assessments (RNAs) and the mobilization of assistance where it was required. A number of key actions were taken by partners and Inter-Agency coordination in each region to prepare for the onset of storms, including:

- Revising the geo-split of organisations responding in different areas

- Review of the Emergency Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)s
- Updating contingency stocks
- Holding refresher trainings for Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) partners on the emergency preparedness and RNA tools.
- Sending early warning notifications to partners, informing them about the RNA activation and weather forecast from the Disaster Risk Management Unit prior to the storm

- Completing site improvements, shelter weatherproofing and kit distribution activities ahead of the storm season in prioritized areas such as high-altitude areas, RNA highlighted areas, flood-prone areas, and areas previously affected last season.

- Under the Basic Assistance Sector, UNHCR provided 281,000 Syrian and refugees of other nationalities (RON) families with Winter Cash Assistance for Refugees and 46,000 Lebanese families with Winter Cash Assistance for Lebanese from October 2021 to March 2022.

Major challenges for 2021 included the lack of funding and support for site improvement activities aggravates and perpetuates this risk each year. The 2020-2021

storm season also coincided with several COVID-19-related lockdowns, leading to access constraints and challenges for partners to deliver the response in a timely manner in some locations. In the earlier part of the year, Food Security and Agriculture sector partners and Water sector partners faced capacity gaps due to the COVID-19 response, which led to a lack of food parcels for families in need and challenges to respond to storm-related needs due to the increase in overall water, sanitation and hygiene needs.

For the 2021-2022 season, the lack of municipal ability to carry out winter preparedness measures such as road preparedness led to additional negative impact by the storms.

# Strategic Objective Three: Support service provision through national systems

## Impact Three: Vulnerable populations have equitable access to basic services through national system

Progress towards Impact Three is measured based on the **level of access to basic services**: education, health care and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, using the below data:

1. Enrolment of children in elementary school
2. Households receiving primary health care among those who needed it
3. Individuals with access to improved sanitation facilities.

The multi-dimensional crises have negatively affected equitable access to services such as health, education, electricity, water and solid waste management. The quality of services has deteriorated, and their cost has considerably increased.

### Access to Education

The activities implemented under the Education Sector are aligned to the Lebanon's five-year General Education Plan (2021-2025) developed by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE). It does so by looking at how the Lebanese national education system can provide equitable access to quality education opportunities for all children and youth living in Lebanon, particularly vulnerable Lebanese and displaced children.

2021 proved to be another difficult year, overstressing the public education system caused by the protracted nature of the Syria crisis, the deteriorating economic situation and the COVID-19 outbreak which have taken a heavy toll on learning. The prolonged lockdown caused severe effects on the quality of education provided and also slowed down the planned activities and reforms, such as early childhood education.

According to the Ministry of Education and Higher Education estimates, the enrolment figures suggest that at least 440,000 non-Lebanese children between 3 and 18 were out of school in 2020-2021. Some 67 per cent of children aged 6 to 14 years old enrolled in primary school in the scholastic year 2020-2021 (compared to 67 per cent in 2020 and 69 per cent in 2019). Due to the effects of the crisis and movement limitations, in 2021, the indicator records attendance levels of Syrian children (52 per cent) rather than enrolment (67 per cent in 2020, 69 per cent in 2019, 68 per cent in 2018 and 70 per cent in 2017), without direct comparability. For the other population cohorts, 88 per cent of Lebanese, 81 per cent of PRL and 57 per cent of migrant school-aged children were enrolled in school during the 2020-2021 school year.

In the case of non-formal education, education partners were able to reach 98 per cent of the target population of 80,000, with more than 78,000 beneficiaries being supported to attend school. Despite a challenging year, the sector continued to remotely support children and parents through creating educational content and activities to improve children's social emotional learning (SEL) online. Children were also supported where possible with access to electronic devices, connectivity, power etc. and low-tech solutions.

### Access to Health Care

Demand for public health services has increased as people are less able to pay for private healthcare. The low availability of free medication and vaccines, lack of electricity and fuel shortages in 2021 have heavily impacted the operational capacities of all healthcare facilities, especially hospitals, with some forced to operate at 50 per cent capacity or less or resort to complete closure. The economic crisis has also led to a lack of human resources in the medical field., with estimates that more than 3,000 doctors and 2,500 nurses emigrated<sup>23</sup>. The pharmaceutical sector faced a shortage of medicine as a result of smuggling, monopoly practices and price gouging. Levels of dissatisfaction with health services rose to exceed those observed in any of the previous ARK-UNDP Regular Perceptions Surveys. 63 per cent of Lebanese and Syrian respondents perceive the current quality of health services as poor or worse and 59 per cent expressing fears about being able to access medical care or medication.

The main barriers to accessing primary healthcare services reported in 2021 were financial, relating to the direct and indirect costs of the service, such as consultations, drugs, doctors' fees and transportation. Eighty-two per cent of displaced female-headed households who were unable to access the healthcare they required reported that this was due to the cost of drugs or treatment, compared to 71 per cent of male-headed households<sup>24</sup>.

According to WFP's m-VAM Vulnerability and Food Security Assessment<sup>25</sup>, 65 per cent of the Lebanese population stated that at least one household member suffers from a chronic condition (up from 60 per cent reported in November-December 2020). The proportion of households facing challenges to access healthcare has slightly decreased to 33 per cent in March - April 2021 (down by 3 per cent in comparison to November-December 2020 round), a slight improvement. The percentage of displaced

<sup>23</sup> <https://www.elnashra.com/news/show/1571537/%D8%A3%D8%A8%D9%88-%D8%B4%D8%B1%D9%81-%D9%84%D9%80%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%86%D8%B4%D8%B1%D8%A9-6000-%D8%B7%D8%A8%D9%8A%D8%A8-%D9%88%D9%85%D9%85%D8%B1%D8%B6-%D9%87%D8%A7%D8%AC%D8%B1-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A8%D9%84%D8%AF-%D9%88%D8%BA%D8%A7%D9%8A%D8%AA%D9%86>

<sup>24</sup> VASyR 2021.

<sup>25</sup> <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000129566/download/>

Syrian households receiving primary health care among those who needed it was stable in 2021, compared to 80 per cent in 2020 and 2019.

For the displaced population, access to Primary Health Care remained stable at 91 per cent, while access to hospital care decreased slightly to 81 per cent from 87 per cent in 2020 (VASyR 2021). The share of children of displaced people under the age of 2 who suffered from at least one disease in the 2 weeks prior to the survey was 24 per cent, which was similar to 2020 and half the 48 per cent recorded in 2019.

Challenges to accessing routine immunisation services ranged from hidden costs at primary healthcare centres and very high transportation costs, stock ruptures in private health facilities, to the de-prioritization of immunisation by parents in order to make space in family budgets to cover other competing priorities, such as food and shelter. At the institutional level, challenges to increase equitable access to routine immunisation services for children under five included COVID-19 outbreak restrictive measures, decrease in availability of qualified vaccine providers, reduced working hours and reduced capacity of primary healthcare centres due to the economic crisis in general and the fuel crisis in particular.

Some of the most affected are vulnerable people living in informal settlements, mainly due to overcrowding, living conditions and the sanitary situation, and are perpetuated by the lack of access to health services. In a study

conducted in 2020, it was found that 33 per cent of children in informal settlements had at least one health problem<sup>26</sup>.

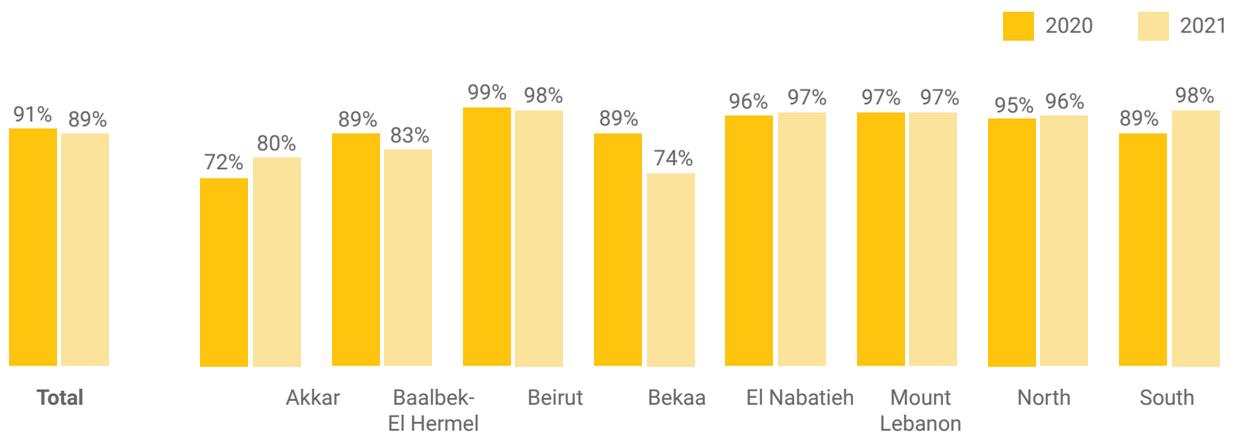
### Access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Among the most vulnerable populations in Lebanon are those who reside in non-formal structures, having no access to water, sanitation and hygiene services. The Water sector assesses that 120,000 women, girls, boys and men across 1,300 sites depend solely on costly water trucking.

Most households (89 per cent) have access to an improved sanitation facility<sup>27</sup> (91 per cent in 2020 and 94 per cent in 2019)<sup>28</sup>. Similar to 2020, more female-headed households (FHH) reported limited access to basic sanitation facilities, namely flush toilets and bottled water. Three quarters (76 per cent) of respondents overall had access to basic sanitation services, with FHH access at 64 per cent compared to 77 per cent of male-headed households (MHH). Similarly, FHH (84 per cent) had less access to improved sanitation facilities than MHH (90 per cent). FHH (57 per cent) less commonly had flush toilets than MHH (71 per cent) and more often used pit latrines.

Regional differences are also notable, with the ratio of access to an improved sanitation facility decreasing from 89 per cent in 2020 to 74 per cent 2021 in Bekaa. Household members with access to a basic sanitation facility was 76 per cent, similar to 2020, but decreased to 52 per cent for non-permanent shelters. Access to improved sanitation in non-permanent shelters also dropped significantly from 79 per cent in 2020 to 67 per cent in 2021.

**Figure 13. Improved sanitation facilities, by governorate.** Source: VASyR 2021.



For both access to an improved water source<sup>29</sup> and improved sanitation facility, households in non-permanent shelters were found to be the most vulnerable. Trucked water provided by the UN or NGOs was the most prominent drinking water source at 28 per cent, while bottled water was at 11 per cent. Moreover, only 12 per cent of individuals living in non-permanent shelters had access to a flush toilet with the majority (55 per cent) using an improved pit latrine with cement slab.

According to the Water Establishments' financial reporting to the MoEW, two out of the four Water Establishments in Lebanon were in severe balance deficit in December 2021, despite the generous in-kind support from LCRP partners to these institutions (for operations, maintenance and fuel). The main cause of this situation is the lifting of the fuel subsidies, causing fuel expenditure to increase exponentially. The projection for 2022 from the MoEW shows that all four Water Establishments will likely be in deficit despite the planned tariff revisions<sup>30</sup>.

<sup>26</sup> Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2022-2023, Water Sector Situation analysis, page 166.

<sup>27</sup> Defined as a facility that safely separates human waste from human contact.

<sup>28</sup> VASyR 2021, page 55.

<sup>29</sup> Defined as water sources that are likely to be protected from outside contamination, and from fecal matter in particular.

<sup>30</sup> Roadmap to Recovery of the Water Sector in Lebanon (MOEW, May 2022).

## Contributing interventions at partner level

For the school year 2020-2021, 545,000 non-Lebanese and Lebanese children and youth (51 per cent girls and 49 per cent boys) were enrolled in public schools and benefitted from partial or fully subsidised registration fees for public formal education or UNRWA schools. In non-formal education, partners supported more than 78,000 beneficiaries.

The Health sector remained committed to ensure an equitable continuation of quality healthcare to all populations and vulnerable refugees and Lebanese. It provided support through Health sector partners in the form of:

- Nearly 2.3 million subsidised health consultations provided through Primary Healthcare Centres (51 per cent displaced Syrians, 47.8 per cent Lebanese). The 1,087,729 consultations subsidised for Lebanese individuals represent the highest percentage since 2018. This is likely due to the deterioration of the economic conditions of the Lebanese population and their increased need for subsidised healthcare.
- 286,850 patients received chronic disease medication (including 242,641 Lebanese) through a network of 435 primary healthcare centres and health dispensaries across Lebanon.
- An infant and young child feeding (IYCF) national campaign was implemented alongside the activation of a national IYCF hotline and the acceleration of the IYCF program outreach, referral, and counselling across the country. In primary healthcare centres, 248,450 were screened for acute malnutrition.

- The number of vulnerable people benefitting from mental health consultations increased by 32 per cent from 2020 to 2021, reflecting the increased needs but also the increased efforts of Health sector partners to respond to the needs: 105,236 mental health consultations were provided (36 per cent Lebanese, 61 per cent Syrians, 1.17 per cent Palestinian, 1.85 per cent other nationalities; 58 per cent female).

- 353,499 vulnerable displaced and host community individuals benefited from free routine immunisation services at the primary healthcare level.

- 88,624 individuals received obstetric and emergency/life-saving care.

- Thanks to the activities implemented by the Water sector partners, some 330,879 people in need in permanent locations had access to adequate quantity of safe water in their dwellings (241,056 Lebanese, 29,500 Palestinian refugees, 60,323 displaced Syrians). 303,683 people in need were reached in permanent locations with services facilitating access to safely managed wastewater.

- 302,263 affected people were assisted with temporary access to adequate quantities of safe water for drinking and domestic use, and 291,782 affected people now have access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations. Throughout the year, 2,229,799 m<sup>3</sup> of safe water have been trucked, and 486,352 m<sup>3</sup> of sludge removed from informal settlements and safely disposed of in authorised wastewater treatment plants. 3,278 latrines have been rehabilitated to meet environmentally friendly practices in informal settlements across the country.

## In-focus: Mental Health

An In-Focus briefing paper dedicated to mental health, including a detailed gender and age analysis, was developed in 2021<sup>31</sup>. The In-Focus provides evidence-based priorities and actionable recommendations for scaling up mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services in Lebanon.

The study found that mental health issues, such as depression, anxiety disorders and trauma-related stress reactions are reportedly increasing across populations, particularly among the most vulnerable. This is resulting in deteriorated physical health, inability to focus on daily tasks, weakening relationships within households, inability to properly care for family members and oneself and increased reports of self-harm, suicide attempts and suicides. In particular, the In-Focus analyses the situation of

women, girls and children, as well as the key barriers to accessing MHPSS services.

- During 2021 an average of 25 per cent of adult displaced Syrians reported facing mild or isolated mental health related symptoms.

- Another research<sup>32</sup> reported that some 43 per cent of women and girls report having experienced stress and anxiety due to their inability to access menstrual hygiene products.

- According to an assessment<sup>33</sup>, 73 per cent of adolescent girls and boys (72 per cent of Syrians and 81 per cent of Lebanese people) and 96 per cent of caregivers (94 per cent of Syrians and 99 per cent of the Lebanese) reported feeling stressed.

LCRP partners are assisting vulnerable populations with mental health services, psychosocial support and specialised case management. Partners' end-of-year LCRP reporting for 2021 shows a sizeable

<sup>31</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/attachments/af860c4d-4a16-350d-97c4-3cf2353fec07/In%20Focus%20-%20Mental%20health%5B3%5D%5B1%5D.pdf>

<sup>32</sup> Fe-male and Plan International (2021). *Period Poverty and its impact on women and girls living in Lebanon, National Survey. June 2021*

<sup>33</sup> Plan International (2021). *Adolescent girls and boys needs in West Bekaa and Mount Lebanon.*

increase in services provided compared to 2020; however, this support is still outstripped by rising mental health needs.

- Over 105,000 subsidized mental health consultations were provided to vulnerable populations (including nearly 38,000 for Lebanese, 64,000 for displaced Syrians, 245 for Palestinian Refugees from Syria, 990 for Palestine Refugees in Lebanon and nearly 2,000 for the displaced populations from other nationalities including migrant workers).

- Nearly 22,500 persons with specific needs have been assisted with individual counselling, case management and psychosocial support: 59 per cent were women, 8 per cent were minors, 9 per cent were

people with disabilities, 74 per cent were Syrians and 25 per cent were Lebanese.

- Almost 90,000 individuals participated in the community centres and social development centres: 75 per cent were adults and 69 per cent were women.

- 84 per cent of SGBV survivors supported by SGBV actors under the LCRP were referred to MHPSS services provided in community centres, social development centres and designated safe spaces for women and girls.

- 13,000 children were supported with case management (36 per cent girls, 64 per cent boys).



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Hygiene kit distribution, Beirut

# Strategic Objective Four: Reinforce Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability

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

Progress towards Impact Four is measured through assessing poverty levels, employment status of vulnerable individuals and income-generating opportunities they benefit from. People continued to face barriers in accessing the labour market in 2021, demonstrated by the following key trends.

Having a severe economic and financial crisis in the background, the inflation added more pressure on the already strain of the income-expenses balance of the families in Lebanon. Between July and December 2021, the LBP was trading in the parallel market at an average of 20,300 LBP per USD while the official exchange rate remained 1,500 LBP per USD, representing a loss in value of over 90 per cent. Given that Lebanon is heavily dependent on imports, the depreciation has translated into high levels of inflation, averaging 154.8 per cent from January to December 2021<sup>34</sup>.

MSMEs, cooperatives, entrepreneurs and small-scale farmers have been struggling to finance their minimum recovery and sustainability needs due to the limited liquidity of the financial sector, reduced levels of consumption, tight regulatory and monetary controls and limited capacity of local financial institutions to meet capital and reserve requirements.

Poverty levels amongst displaced populations and Lebanese are sharply on the rise. The 2021 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) in Lebanon estimates that nine in ten Syrian refugee households currently live in extreme poverty<sup>35</sup>, with the highest concentrations in Akkar, Baalbek-EI Hermel and Bekaa. The World Bank estimates<sup>36</sup> that more than half of the Lebanese population lives below the poverty line, with over a third estimated to be extremely poor – or 'food poor'. Poverty rates among Palestinian refugees from Syria and Palestine refugees in Lebanon are 87 and 65 per cent, respectively<sup>37</sup>.

**Loss of jobs and deteriorating working conditions.** The World Bank's Economic Monitor<sup>38</sup> states that since October 2019, one in five workers have lost their jobs and 61 per cent of formal firms have decreased the number of permanent workers by 43 per cent on average. For the

Lebanese population, the unemployment rate increased in 2021 from 32.8 per cent in January to 43 per cent in April, while 32.2 per cent were out of the labour force<sup>39</sup>. About a fifth of the respondents employed pre-lockdown reported to be experiencing unemployment in the first half of 2021, with more than half 'temporarily not working nor getting paid but expecting to return to work.' The majority of those who were unemployed pre-lockdown remained so (85 per cent), while 3 per cent of them report to have exited the labour market.

Among the displaced populations, unemployment rate decreased in 2021 reaching 30 per cent, down from 39 per cent in 2020 and similar to the 31 per cent registered in 2019<sup>40</sup>. The connected indicator - employment to population ratio – recorded 33 per cent, up from 26 per cent in 2020. Assistance remained the main source of income for Syrian refugees, enabling households to meet their basic needs that could not be covered through employment alone. Even with more Syrian displaced people working (33 per cent in 2021 vs. 26 per cent in 2020) and with the unemployment rate decreasing from 39 per cent in 2020 to 30 per cent in 2021, the income that households were able to gain from employment in 2021 was still one-fifth of the SMEB compared to one-third of the SMEB value in 2019 before the onset of the economic crisis, indicating that Syrian displaced are engaging in poorly paid and high-risk jobs. The labour force participation of Syrian men (81 per cent) was five times higher than for women (16 per cent), similar to 2020. At governorate level, Baalbek-EI Hermel, Bekaa, and Akkar reported the highest unemployment rates at 49 per cent, 46 per cent, and 35 per cent respectively<sup>41</sup>.

For the Lebanese population, the World Bank has estimated<sup>42</sup> that more than half the Lebanese population is living below the poverty line. 46 per cent of Lebanese households were severely deprived, suffering from lack of food, health, education, shelter, livelihoods and employment. Consequently, more than 60 per cent of households resort to crisis coping strategies including reducing expenditure on health and education, withdrawing children from school and selling productive assets.

<sup>34</sup> Central Administration of Statistics, [http://cas.gov.lb/index.php/en/?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=111&Itemid=2](http://cas.gov.lb/index.php/en/?option=com_content&view=article&id=111&Itemid=2), last consulted on 26 June 2022

<sup>35</sup> VASyR 2021, page 100.

<sup>36</sup> <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/lebanon/overview>

<sup>37</sup> UNRWA (2021). Crisis Monitoring Report.

<sup>38</sup> <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/lebanon/publication/lebanon-economic-monitor-fall-2021-the-great-denial>

<sup>39</sup> Lebanon m-VAM Vulnerability and Food Security Assessment, March April 2021, Page 19. <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000129566/download/> - last consulted on 26 June 2022

<sup>40</sup> VASyR 2021, page 115.

<sup>41</sup> *ibidem*

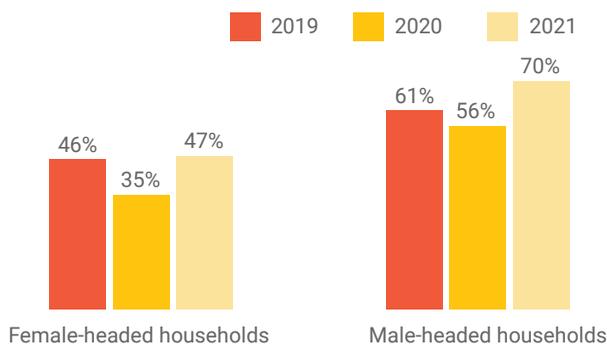
<sup>42</sup> World Bank 2021 Compounding Misfortunes: Update

According to a 2020 UNRWA socio-economic assessment on Palestinian refugees from Syria<sup>43</sup>, 87 per cent were poor and 11 per cent were extremely poor. Almost three quarters (73 per cent) of Palestine Refugees in Lebanon live in poverty, according to a crisis monitoring survey in July 2021. Moreover, 56 per cent of surveyed individuals reported that they categorise themselves as “poor”, while 23 per cent self-reported as ‘extremely poor’. One characteristics of the PRS labour force is the large gap between female and male participation. While they represent 54.2 per cent of the potential working population

aged 15+, women represent only 22.1 per cent of the labour force (despite higher educational levels) compared to 77.9 per cent of men, which highlights the ‘economic dependency’ of women towards male “breadwinners”.

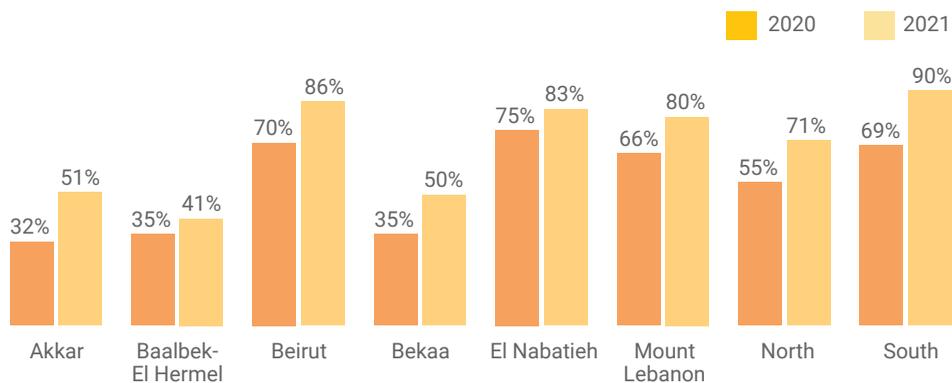
In the households with Syrian displaced people, the proportion of members working in the past 7 days increased from 52 per cent in 2020 to 66 per cent in 2021 (female-headed households – 47 per cent vs. 35 per cent in 2020; male-headed households – 70 per cent vs. 56 per cent in 2020).

**Figure 14. Households with a member working in the past 7 days, by gender of the head of household.** Source: VASyR 2021, page 116.



Due to high levels of unemployment and inflation, WFP e-cards and ATM cards from UN or humanitarian organisations were the main household sources of income for displaced Syrians in 2021 at 21 per cent each, followed by informal credit and debts at 13 per cent, down by 4 percentage points from 2020. The reliance on ATM cards increased by 6 per cent compared to 2020.

**Figure 15. Households with a member working in the past 7 days, by governorate.** Source: VASyR 2021, page 116.

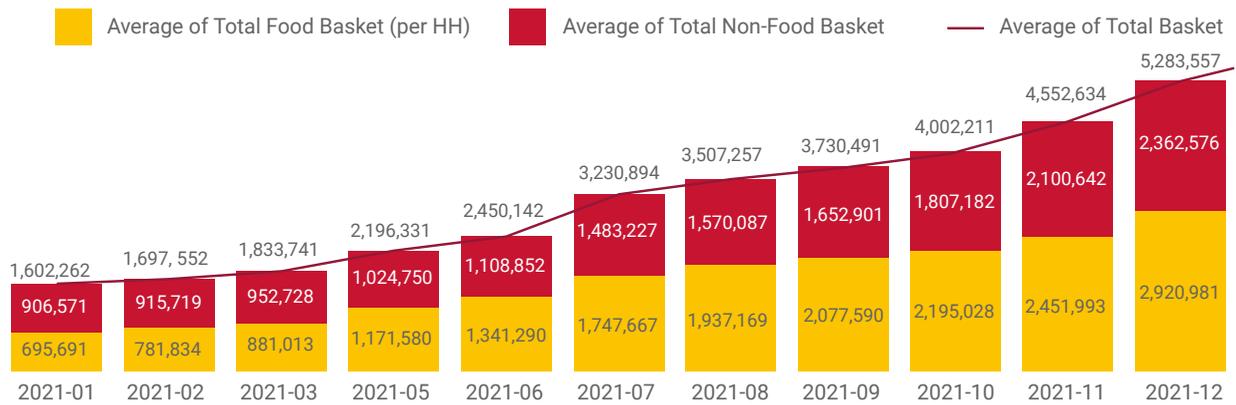


66 per cent of households have at least one working member in charge of providing for their entire family in 2021, an increase of 14 per cent compared to 2020 and 7 per cent compared to 2019 (52 per cent in 2020 and 59 per cent in 2019). This situation puts many families under pressure, as the working member is the only source of income, a factor causing poverty. No change compared to

2020 for Syrian households that are severely economically vulnerable was recorded – 88 per cent live below the SMEB compared to 89 per cent in 2020 and 51 per cent in 2018. Reflecting the general inflation in the country, in 2021 the value of the Survival and Minimum Expenditure Basket recorded an accelerated increase on a month-by-month calculation, as presented in Figure 16 below.

<sup>43</sup> [https://www.unrwa.org/sites/default/files/content/resources/socio-economic\\_survey\\_report\\_2020\\_edit\\_27.4\\_vf.pdf](https://www.unrwa.org/sites/default/files/content/resources/socio-economic_survey_report_2020_edit_27.4_vf.pdf)

**Figure 16: Monthly monitoring of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket for Syrian Refugees in Lebanon.** [Link](#)



Ninety-two per cent of Syrian households under the Survival and Minimum Expenditure Baskets (SMEB) are in debt<sup>44</sup>. Dependency on debt has also skyrocketed, with the average level of debt per household at 3,430,000 LBP, a 1.8

times increase since 2020. The purchase of food, rent and other essential non-food items are the main reasons for debt, with borrowing money to buy food reported by over 93 per cent of Syrian households.

### Contributing interventions at partner level

The Livelihoods, Social Stability and Food Security and Agriculture sectors’ partners contribute through their efforts to providing job opportunities to vulnerable households through a range of interventions.

- Partners were able to support 3,505 Lebanese small businesses (more than double compared to 2020) through cash and in-kind grants and technology transfer, and 2,680 job seekers were supported to start their own businesses. In parallel, partners provided market-based training to 21,889 individuals, 10,922 individuals participated in work-based learning, and 8,345 individuals benefited from career guidance, coaching and support. The low absolute numbers cannot have a higher impact on the economy as the Livelihoods sector has been underfunded since the beginning of the LCRP 2017-2021, with US\$106.3 million available in 2021, representing 53 per cent of the partners’ appeal.

- The Food Security and Agriculture sector was funded with US\$826 million in 2021 (33 per cent of the needs-based appeal). To boost agricultural livelihoods, 1,300 small-scale Lebanese farmers (30 per cent women) were supported with training, technical assistance and agriculture inputs. 1,413 small-scale farmers received emergency cash assistance for a total value of US\$277,688 to strengthen and enable agricultural investments. Additionally, 9,000 participants were supported with Food Assistance for Assets and 4,515 participants were supported with Food Assistance for Training.

- US\$4.79 million were invested in labour-intensive public work projects (target US\$168.75 million). 31,418 vulnerable persons were engaged in public work projects/environmental assets.

- New youth empowerment initiatives to support social stability reached 37,400 youth (65 per cent Lebanese and 28 per cent Syrian individuals; and 53 per cent girls, 47 per cent boys) who are now better able to positively engage with their communities.

### In-focus: Support to municipalities

The conjunction of the political and socio-economic crises, and the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted access to and quality of services such as health, education, electricity, water and solid waste. At the municipal level, many municipalities are now unable or hampered to deliver basic services under their mandates due to limited funds. In this context, requests to LCRP partners for fuel and spare parts, maintenance of machinery, equipment and direct support have progressively increased. This adds a burden on

partners who are increasingly receiving requests for projects that are not in their area of expertise or within their budget.

Worryingly, competition for such services continues to drive tensions with 26 per cent of the population reporting access to services as the key tension driver. At the same time, an increasing number of Lebanese people believe that the presence of displaced Syrians is placing too much strain on resources like water and electricity.” Some 85 per cent of respondents agree with statement: “The presence of many displaced Syrians in

<sup>44</sup> VASyR 2021, page 105

Lebanon today is placing too much strain on resources like water and electricity". This is a worrying trend as access to and quality of services is deteriorating.

As a response to the requests from the municipal level, LCRP partners across 4 sectors (Social Stability, Livelihoods, Water and Shelter) continued to support Municipalities and Union of Municipalities with more

than US\$18,7 million\* (a decrease from US\$23 million in 2020). Specific elements of support included:

- 119 municipalities received Community Support or Basic Service Projects
- 97 municipalities implemented/use integrated solid waste management systems and approaches
- Local and municipal dialogue and conflict prevention initiatives were established in 98 municipalities



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Rehabilitation assessment, Beirut

## Impact Five: Social stability is strengthened in Lebanon

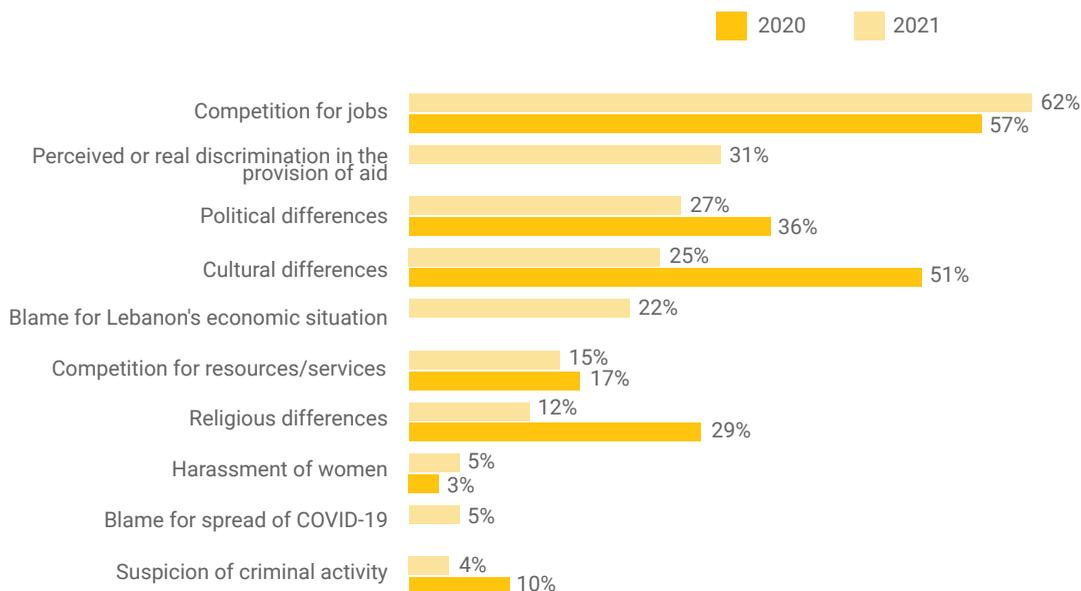
Progress towards Impact Five is measured through two indicators reflecting **1) tension levels in Lebanon and 2) sense of solidarity** in communities. Additional data from UNDP's Tensions Monitoring System is also used to capture the social stability landscape in Lebanon.

The [UNDP-ARK Perception Survey](#) tracks the percentage of the population reporting tensions in their community and the drivers of these tensions, captured through quantifying the number of respondents who mention at least one of twelve sources of tensions, including: unfair aid distribution, religious differences, nationality, political drivers, cultural differences, mass-media, competition for services, competition for higher-skilled jobs, competition for lower-skilled jobs, and competition for the establishment of businesses.

The economic crisis has evidently contributed to increased social tensions between Lebanese host-communities and displaced Syrians, as well as between different Lebanese political and religious groups. The quality of inter-communal (between refugees and host communities) relations continued to deteriorate with 39.7 per cent among Lebanese perceiving it as negative (compared to 27.3 per cent in 2020). The same statement is made by 31.8 per cent of the displaced Syrians (a notable increase from the 8.9 per cent in 2020) as per data collection carried out in November and December 2021. Over all waves of the survey between 2017 and 2021, only in two latest waves of 2021 (August and December) have Lebanese and Syrians provided the same negative perception on the quality of relations between both communities. For both Lebanese and Syrians, 'competition over lower-skilled jobs' remained the most-cited tension factor.

**Figure 17. Key issues cited by refugees as drivers of tensions between refugee and host communities.**

Source: VASyR 2021, page 38.



At the same time, there is an evident sense of solidarity in 2021 with 93 per cent of displaced Syrians and 95 per cent of Lebanese reporting a sense of solidarity in their community (trust their surroundings are willing to help one another), compared to 86 per cent displaced Syrians and 88 per cent Lebanese in 2018.

The percentage of people reporting positive impact of municipalities on their lives dropped to 41 per cent for Lebanese and 30 per cent for displaced Syrians in 2021

compared to 49 per cent for Lebanese and 55 per cent for displaced Syrians in 2020. One probable reason for the deteriorating trust is municipalities' increasing inability to deliver services during COVID-19, lack of funds for financing public services and salaries, the economic crisis and increased communal insecurity. Despite this decline, municipal authorities are amongst the most widely trusted institutions in Lebanon. Through improved service delivery, trust in municipalities and public institutions could be strengthened, contributing to mitigating tensions.

### Contributing interventions at partner level

Throughout 2021, Social Stability sector partners continued to prevent and mitigate intra- and inter-communal tensions by supporting municipalities to deliver services and alleviating resource pressure. The COVID-19 lockdown continued to affect activities and many municipal-level interventions could not be implemented as envisaged. 119 municipalities (compared to the target of 200) were supported to strengthen basic service provision and reduce resource pressure in high-risk communities. It is estimated that these projects benefited over 531,846 people. At the same time, achievements related to some of the sector's 'soft activities' increased (e.g.,

dialogue mechanisms and monitoring of tensions). New dialogue initiatives to support social stability reached nearly 37,000 youth who are now better able to positively engage with their communities (a slight 7 per cent decrease compared to 2020).

- 609 youth led initiatives were implemented, compared to 200 in 2020.
- 37,400 people were engaged in social stability initiatives, compared to 3,104 in 2020.
- 94 per cent of surveyed Lebanese host communities living in vulnerable areas are reportedly able to identify conflict resolution mechanisms in their communities.
- 98 local and municipal dialogue and conflict prevention initiatives were established new in 2021.

### In-focus: Rising Community Insecurity

Reports show a clear increase in theft, crimes and robberies across the country in 2021. A total of 9,751 incidents were reported through UNDP's incident monitoring, where 3,482 were related to community insecurity. Thefts made up the majority of incidents at the community level (1,686 incidents out of 3,482). A

spike in theft of items such as electric cables, manhole covers, and barbed-wire fencing were reported. These items are considered profitable as they can either be sold in US dollars or for its black-market rate equivalent in Lebanese Lira.

Contributing to community insecurity was also the increase in physical and armed clashes which totalled

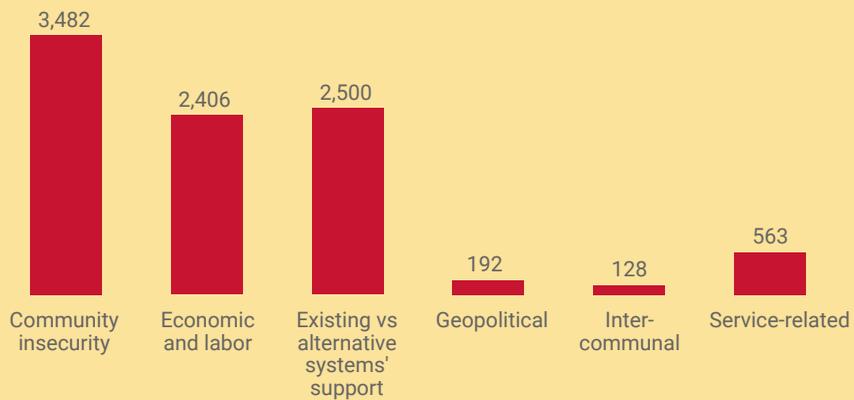
1,384 incidents. The most acute levels of clashes were reported between June-August 2021 during the fuel shortage crisis. Peaks of community insecurity incidents mainly occurred during the winter and again in April. This is mainly related to the overall reliance on fuel and other commodities that witnessed the most relevant price increases in the aforementioned periods. This indeed indicates the materialisation of incidents vis-à-vis price spikes and how community level reactions reflect these developments.

With the deteriorating socio-economic situation, the security forces' ability to maintain security across the country is rapidly decreasing. As security services become increasingly incapable of curbing rising crime

levels, trust between citizens and the state also risks diminishing, contributing to an overall atmosphere of insecurity. In some instances, displaced Syrians are being wrongfully accused of contributing to insecurity, leading to inter-communal tensions, as well as restrictive measures on displaced Syrians.

As a result of the deteriorating situation, municipalities are increasingly requesting support from LCRP partners to ensure better security such as streetlights for the main roads. Moving forward, with a deteriorating economic situation, individuals will likely continue to resort to alternative and mostly illegal means of coping. Petty theft, thefts of vehicles and robberies of houses, shops and establishments are expected to continue.

**Figure 18: Types of incidents. UNDP's Tension Monitoring Incident Reporting 2021**



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

The influx of a large number of refugees has added pressure to the environmental degradation, particularly in increased wastewater discharge, air emissions and solid waste.

Progress towards Impact Six is measured through environmental assessments conducted by LCRP partners and the Environment Task Force (ETF) at the Ministry of Environment. The Environment Task Force, established under the Inter-sector Working Group, ensures the mainstreaming of environmental considerations in the LCRP 2017-2021, and more specifically to implement specific environmental outputs at the level of four priority LCRP sectors (Social Stability, Food Security and Agriculture, Water and Energy), with a potential to implement additional

environmental activities in other sectors as needed. Due to lack of funding, the ETF was inactive for a part of 2020 and 2021. After its reactivation, the ETF has been involved in planning of LCRP 2022 and in the sector strategies.

The environmental marker was introduced in 2019 by the Environment Task Force to ensure that humanitarian actions are aligned with national environmental safeguards. After adopting the environmental marker by four LCRP sectors in 2020, 2021 marked the continuation in promoting and/or using the environmental marker system across strategies, logframes and annual work plans of the four sectors mentioned above.

### Contributions at partner level

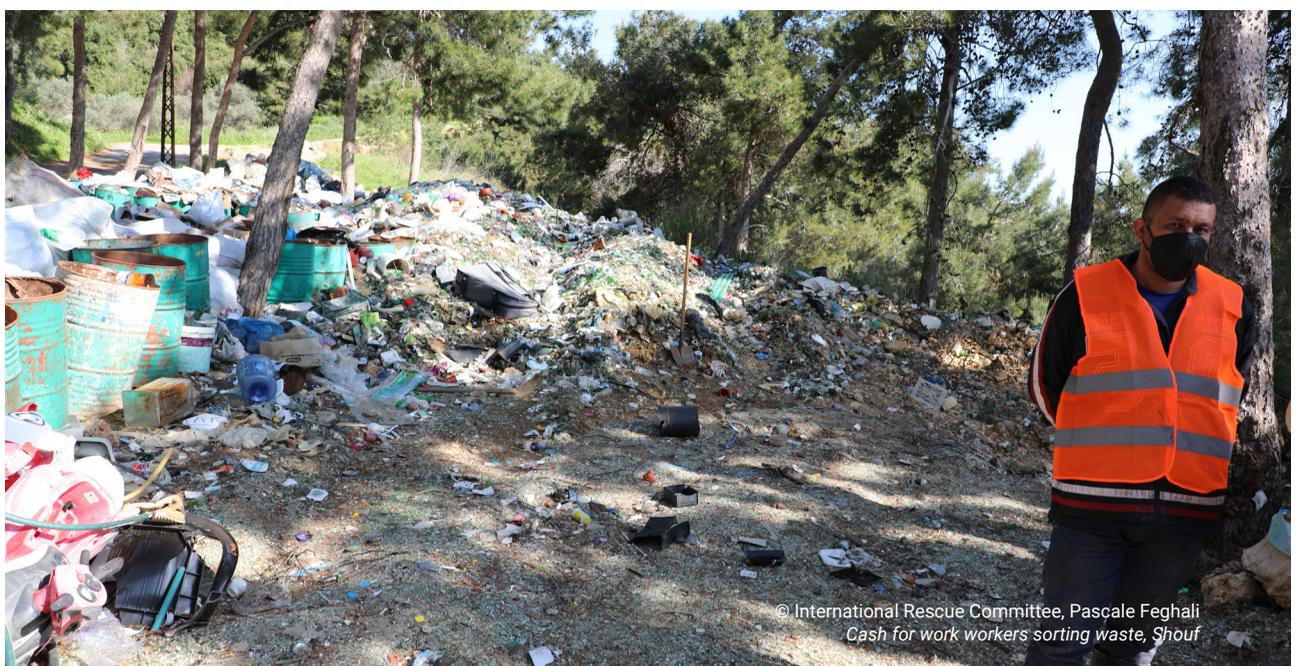
To reduce the impact on Lebanon's environment, partners' goals were integrated solid waste management, water and wastewater management and use of renewable energy sources and energy-efficient products. Key achievements included:

- Water sector partners rehabilitated 3,278 latrines to meet environmentally friendly practices.
- 2,229,799 m<sup>3</sup> of safe water have been trucked through the year, and 486,352 m<sup>3</sup> of sludge removed from informal settlements and safely disposed of in authorized wastewater treatment plants.
- 795 solar panels were installed in pumping stations, responding to the energy crisis in different critical locations.
- Improved integrated solid waste management continued to be a key focus of the Social Stability

sector in 2021. Besides the distribution of 21,491 bins and 36 equipment and machinery provided, 88,446,183 kilograms collected and sorted solid waste were recycled or diverted to sanitary landfill. The waste management projects were implemented predominantly in Bekaa.

- In order to improve their agricultural and livestock practices, 1,280 farmers received trainings on different topics related to crop and livestock production practices, on storage and post-harvesting processes, on receiving agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, and equipment as well as on veterinary services

- The Energy sector remained the least funded sector with only US \$9 million received in 2021 out of the US \$99.2 million appeal. As a result, no major results could be achieved, the work being limited to policy level.



© International Rescue Committee, Pascale Feghali  
Cash for work workers sorting waste, Shouf

# Mainstreaming under the LCRP

In 2021, based on the recommendations from the LCRP strategic review, a new integrated mainstreaming approach was developed to streamline mainstreaming efforts. For example, during the LCRP 2022-2023 planning process, the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues was strategically integrated through joint presentations, reviews, and prioritization discussions. This exercise has proven to

be effective in avoiding overlaps, mutually reinforcing mainstreaming components, and generating more entry points that can be used by different mainstreaming leads. Accountability for mainstreaming cross-cutting issues to the Inter-Sector was also further strengthened where mainstreaming leads regularly update the Inter-Sector on mainstreaming initiatives, progress and challenges.

## Protection Mainstreaming

Protection mainstreaming remained a key cross-cutting priority in 2021. This commitment was demonstrated through the recruitment of a dedicated full-time position – Inter-Agency Protection Mainstreaming Coordinator – to support protection mainstreaming practices and capacities across the response. A dual approach to mainstreaming protection was maintained: at strategic level, protection principles and approaches were incorporated through the LCRP planning process through close work with LCRP sector working groups; at programmatic level, protection principles were incorporated through support to partners and through efforts to bolster in-country capacities of protection and non-protection implementers.

In 2021, the **Inter-Agency Referral Tools** – *Inter-Agency referral form*, *Inter-Agency minimum standard guidance on referrals*, *Inter-Agency service mapping*, *Inter-Agency referral monitoring platform* (see links on page 12) - were promoted for use by all sector working groups across the response. In 2021, 131 NGO (with 589 staff) were trained on the referral minimum standard process, 651 humanitarian staff were trained on how to use the Inter-Agency service mapping and 550 staff on each sector's services and eligibility criteria, and two quarterly sector-specific referral analysis reports were produced to promote accountability for referrals and to inform programming. Furthermore, LCRP partners have access to Lebanon-specific online referral training materials and tools in both Arabic and English, and a dedicated referral orientation session was held with the local People Affected by the Syria Crisis Working Group (PASC) network of protection agencies. The Inter-Agency works closely with both the Referral Information Management Systems (RIMS) and Refugee Assistance Information System (RAIS) as referral management systems to ensure complementarity and leverage their referral analysis capacities.

In 2021, the Basic Assistance and Shelter sectors proactively reviewed and updated their 2020 protection risk analysis with members of their working and core group at national and local levels. This exercise supported them to collectively identify, mitigate and prioritise protection risks related to their specific activities which forms the basis for their programmatic priorities.

Also in 2021, there was a strengthened leadership commitment to **Accountability for Affected Populations** (AAP) with dedicated funding for an Inter-Agency Protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) Coordinator under the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinators office. Efforts were made to ensure PSEA complaint, feedback, and response mechanisms (CFRM) were known, accessible and functional, resulting in a number of PSEA initiatives; a PSEA capacity assessment was conducted with heads of agencies to identify gaps and needs; the Inter-Agency Standing Operating Procedures on PSEA was developed (due to roll out in 2022). Several LCRP partners were trained on PSEA in the framework of the PSEA network capacity building initiatives, SEA questions were integrated into the VASyR in 2021 and AAP indicators were included into the protection sector logframe. Finally, with regards to sectors, PSEA Focal Points (liaison between PSEA network and the sector work) were recruited along with GBV and Gender-specific sector focal points, and a dedicated output (Output 3.2) on AAP was included in the protection sector strategy 2022 during the LCRP planning process.

Sector coordinators made efforts to disaggregate their logframes to capture age, gender and disability data to promote greater participation and inclusion of all persons of concern on an equal footing. Data collection to ensure the accurate identification of persons with disability was promoted through the inclusion of the Washington Group Questions (WGQ) in key assessment tools and by providing trainings for partners on the WGQ.

## Conflict Sensitivity Mainstreaming

With increasing tensions and perceptions of aid bias, **Conflict Sensitivity and Do-No-Harm mainstreaming** was further prioritized in 2021. A full-time Inter-Agency Conflict Sensitivity Mainstreaming Focal Point was brought onboard to ensure conflict sensitivity mainstreaming and increased capacities across the response. Mainstreaming activities at national and regional level focused on:

- **Ensuring conflict sensitive sector strategies** - technical and advisory support was provided to all sectors in the LCRP 2022 planning process to ensure that conflict sensitivity and do-no-harm principles were embedded in the sector strategies.
- **Training and mentoring of LCRP partners on conflict sensitivity** reaching 300 partner staff across 65 partner organizations.
- **Developing practical guidance on lessons learnt in conflict sensitivity** - three Lebanon-specific guidance notes were published: [1\) How to get started with Conflict Sensitivity in Lebanon](#); [2\) Conflict Sensitive Project Design Cycle](#), and [3\) Conflict Sensitive Procurement, Recruitment, and Accountability](#);

## Gender Mainstreaming

In 2021, additional focus was put on gender mainstreaming under the response, with a full-time Inter-Agency Gender Specialist brought onboard to support gender analysis, mainstreaming practices, and capacities across the response. Specific progress achieved included:

- **Incorporating Gender Priorities in LCRP Planning:** Sector coordinators and sector partners were technically supported in integrating gender analysis and priorities in the 2022 LCRP sector strategies and sector annual workplans. Support included developing questionnaires to support gender analysis, organising discussions and consultations to identify gender priorities, and assisting in the integration of gender-focused and gender transformative approaches and activities. Emerging new priorities included: access to justice for women and girls; engaging women grassroots organisations; more focus on participation and non-traditional economic opportunities; gender equality in education, Menstrual Health and Hygiene, digital learning and STEM; maternal mental health; adapted medical services for adolescent pregnancies; and care for women health workers.
- **Gender-Responsive M&E Systems:** Support for integrating gender into the LCRP M&E guidance and M&E framework has been initiated. This involves working with LCRP partners to review sectors' indicators and dashboards and proposing a new outline to include gender disaggregation and narrative information, gender responsive indicators and feedback mechanisms. The

## Environment Mainstreaming

Environment mainstreaming is supported by the Ministry of Environment (MoE) through the Environment Task Force (ETF) which specifically supports the LCRP Strategic

- **Technical support, guidance and coordination on tensions monitoring, mitigation, and conflict sensitive programming at national and field/regional levels**, in particular to support partners to mitigate key challenges such as on local stakeholder relationship management as well as setting programmatic priorities.

- **Regular analysis** through the Tension Monitoring System where quantitative and qualitative data on tensions is collected, analysed, and recommendations are widely distributed to share knowledge on key tension trends that can have an impact on the operational response.

- **Strategic engagement with policy and decision makers on tensions and conflict analysis.** Increased capacities on conflict sensitivity in 2021 were employed to support strategic level policy engagement that was carried out through regular thematic and technical roundtable events, in addition to broader awareness raising sessions for presentations on research, to underline the need for conflict sensitivity and conflict analysis rooted in programming with the LCRP.

revised monitoring system will prioritise the inclusion of gender, age, and disability disaggregation and analysis

- **SGBV / Gender Focal Points:** Following extensive advocacy for mainstreaming gender and SGBV across the LCRP sectors, gender and SGBV focal points for each sector were appointed to support the incorporation of gender equality measures into programming and mitigating SGBV risks. Technical support to focal points will include training, mentoring and coaching to ensure sustainability in sector's capacity to conduct gender analysis and planning.

- **Capacity Building:** To strengthen and further refine the approach to gender capacity-building for sectors, the Inter-Agency Team supported the organisation of the Gender in Humanitarian Action (GIHA) by creating a pool of interagency gender trainers, in a coordinated multi-stakeholder initiative that involves the Government, national and international NGOs and UN agencies. Under the LCRP umbrella and in coordination with the GIHA trainers, a capacity building plan aiming to support partners in mainstreaming gender was developed. Building on sectoral, hands-on learning and practical approaches, the capacity building plan includes training and mentoring sessions, learning visits, and producing audio-visual tools for self-paced learning. The plan targets front-line actors leading the implementation and coordination of humanitarian action, representing government agencies, UN and NGOs.

Objective 4: *Reinforce Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability and meeting LCRP Impact #6: Mitigated environmental impact of the Syrian crisis, to avoid*

further degradation of the natural eco-system and ensure its long-term sustainability.

**Mainstreaming environment into plans and sector strategies:** The ETF continued to support the Inter-Sector and key sectors in addressing priority environmental aspects within the LCRP in coordination with other key ministries. The ETF supported in reviewing and drafting of the LCRP 2022-2023 and 2022 sector strategies suggesting environmental indicators focusing on six priority sectors: Social Stability, Water, Energy, Food Security and Agriculture, Livelihoods and Shelter.

The aim is to embed environmental considerations into LCRP to prevent, reduce, and mitigate environmental impacts of various sectors' activities, while supporting the improvement of existing infrastructure and systems where possible. The ETF specifically focused on integrated solid waste management, water and wastewater management, use of renewable energy sources and energy-efficient products, protection of air quality, conservation of land use and ecosystems by strengthening good management of natural resources, and sustainable investments abiding by environmental regulations.

**Application of the environmental safeguards systems:** Partners were supported in the application of environmental safeguards set by the Government of Lebanon and the

Ministry of Environment, from project screening to project clearance by MoE. During 2021, 24 queries and studies were sent to MoE, of which 19 were screening applications facilitated by the ETF to ensure abidance to national regulations. None of the files documented complaints despite unofficial reports. This reflects the need to reinforce the complaints filing mechanism at the sector/partners and at the local authority levels, to swiftly and efficiently address arising environmental damages.

Furthermore, a series of trainings under a training plan were prepared for delivery in 2022. The objective of these trainings is to improve knowledge at sector and partner levels on environmental issues and management. The topics include environmental safeguards, regulatory requirements and processes, domestic solid waste management, hazardous waste management, irrigation using treated wastewater, shelter material safe disposal, etc.

**Enhancing the knowledge base:** Building on the need to improve the environmental information base, the ETF prepared for the launching of an updated 2016 Environmental Assessment of the Syrian Crisis (EASC) along with a costing of the related environmental degradation. These studies to be implemented in 2022 would allow the mobilization of additional resources to reduce and mitigate the environmental footprint of the crisis and steer funds towards priority sectors.



© International Rescue Committee, Pascale Feghali  
Nisrine using her equipment, Microenterprise support, North Lebanon

# Sector results analysis / sectoral trends

## Basic Assistance

Key Achievements in 2021- Link to the End of year sector dashboard:

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/91099>

### Sector Funding and Outreach Analysis over time

Funding	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Required	\$571,500,000	\$542,325,671	\$476,800,000	\$495,600,000	\$414,000,000
Available	\$195,406,319	\$246,900,763	\$218,605,139	\$203,418,066	\$207,300,000
% funded	34%	46%	46%	41%	50%

Outreach	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Population in Need	2,200,000	2,200,000	1,400,000	1,530,936	1,800,246	
Targeted	1,276,000	1,354,000	1,020,000	1,082,811	1,651,498	
Reached	<b>Total</b>	<b>943,530</b>	<b>908,790</b>	<b>1,253,522</b>	<b>1,356,719</b>	<b>1,858,498</b>
	Syrians	886,918 (94%)	854,263 (94%)	1,128,170 (90%)	1,290,550 (95%)	1,291,035 (69.45%)
	Lebanese	9,435 (1%)	9,088 (1%)	94,014 (7.5%)	25,845 (2%)	535,380 (28.8%)
	PRS/PRL	47,177 (5%)	45,439 (5%)	31,338 (2.5%)	40,324 (3%)	32,532 (1.75%)

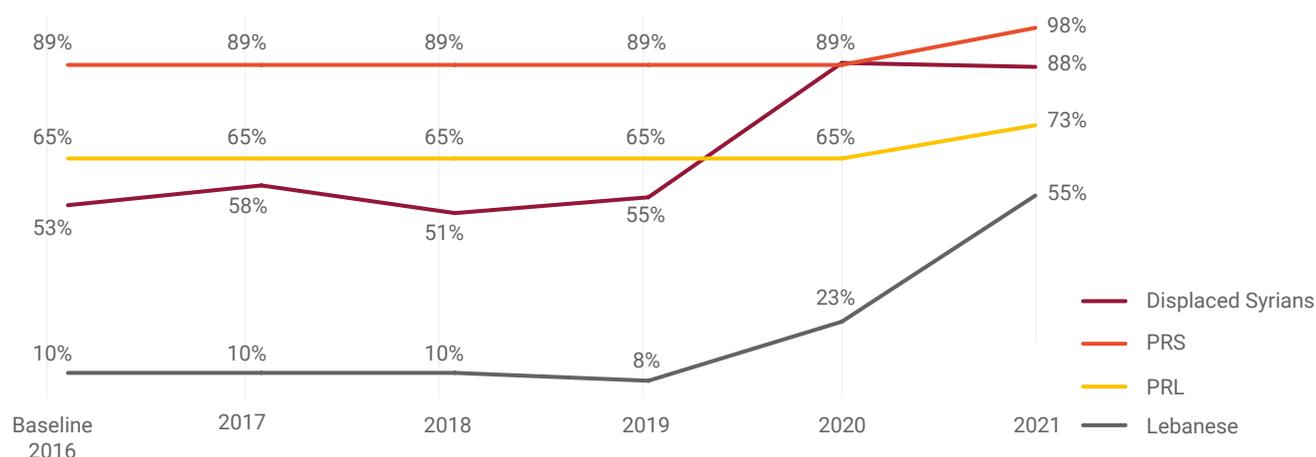
### Selected outcome and output level trends over time

Throughout 2021, 293,509 economically vulnerable households (80 per cent of the target value) were able to meet their basic survival needs through receiving regular multi-purpose cash assistance for basic needs. During the winter season, 282,463 households were reached with

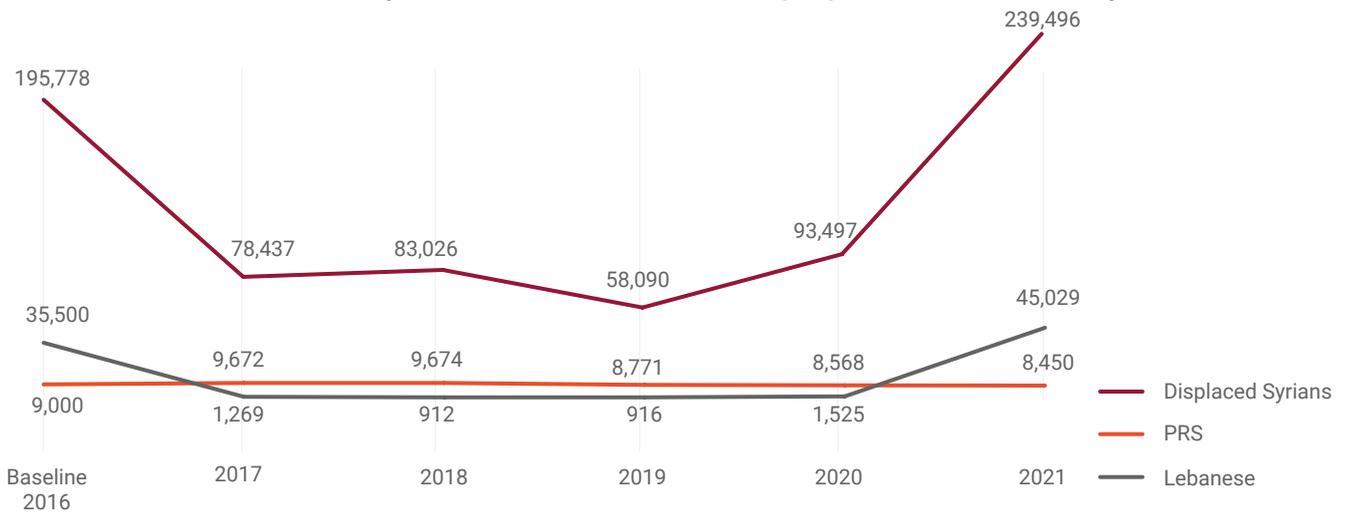
seasonal cash assistance, helping them to cope with effects of the extreme weather. In total, close to US\$166 million were injected into economy in forms of cash assistance (regular and seasonal support; mostly disbursed in Lebanese Pound), compared to US\$133,4 million in 2020.

### Outcome 1: Strengthen the ability of vulnerable HHs, including female-headed, to meet their basic survival needs

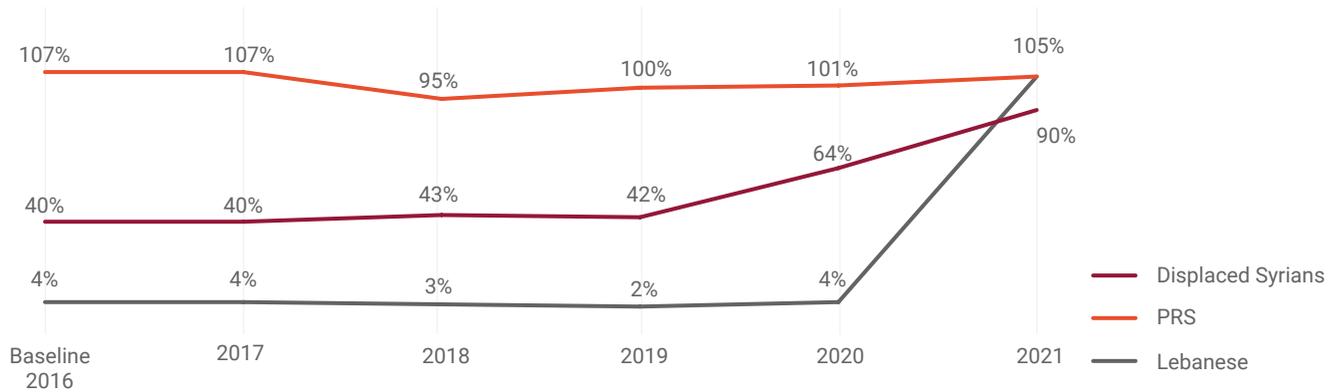
#### Percentage of the population that is severely vulnerable



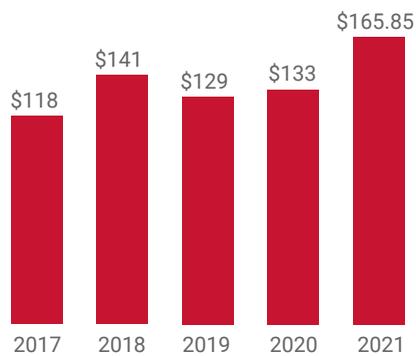
### Number of socio-economically vulnerable households receiving regular cash transfer every month



### Percentage of severely economically vulnerable households receiving cash assistance



### Million USD distributed as regular cash transfers for Syrians, Lebanese and Palestinians



## Education

Key Achievements in 2021 - Link to the End of year sector dashboard:

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/91349>

### Sector Funding and Outreach Analysis over time

Funding	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Required	\$372,604,248	\$366,337,199	\$381,000,000	\$350,500,000	\$350,500,000
Available	\$269,965,720	\$272,553,928	\$251,314,241	\$241,140,700	\$241,140,700
% funded	72%	74%	66%	69%	69%

Outreach		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Population in Need		1,232,883	1,100,000	1,232,883	1,185,023	1,185,023
Targeted		543,616	532,682	497,171	551,950	667,833
Reached	<b>Total</b>	<b>526,712</b>	<b>554,834</b>	<b>508,744</b>	<b>497,119</b>	<b>662,698</b>
	Syrians	59%	57%	53%	258,502 (52%)	301,914 (45.6%)
	Lebanese	41%	41%	44%	223,704 (45%)	349,543 (52.7%)
	PRS/PRL	0.6%	2%	3%	14,913 (3%)	11,507 (1.7%)

### Selected outcome and output level trends over time

Thanks to the efforts of Education sector partners, 545,160 non-Lebanese and Lebanese children and youth (compared to the target of 505,213 children) were enrolled in public schools in the 2020-2021 school year and benefited from partially or fully subsidised registration fees for public formal education or UNRWA schools. For non-formal education, education partners were able to reach 98 per cent of the target population of 80,000, with more than 78,000 beneficiaries.

Despite a challenging year, the sector continued to remotely support children and parents through creating educational content and activities to improve children's social emotional learning online. Children were also supported where possible with access to electronic devices, connectivity, power and low-tech solutions.



© Save the Children Lebanon, Nour Wahid  
Education centre activity, Bekaa

## Energy

No end of year Dashboard was published for 2021. Please contact the Energy sector coordination – Noritaka Hara at [noritaka.hara@undp.org](mailto:noritaka.hara@undp.org) for information related to the Energy Sector.

Due to the lack of funding, the sector's impact remains negligible compared to the magnitude of challenges in the country. The challenges the sector faced before the Syria crisis have been further exacerbated during the recent economic crisis, highlighted by limited/ supply of state electricity and soaring price of fuels. In 2021, few projects were implemented: renewable energy solutions to target health facilities, solar panels and lamps were installed, reflective iron nails or water filters were purchased and installed. Installation of renewable energy sources with battery storage as well as energy efficiency measures will be prioritized for essential public institutions in needs such as schools and hospitals as funding becomes available.

### Sector Funding and Outreach Analysis over time

Funding	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Required	\$99,238,750	\$99,238,750	\$99,200,000	\$99,200,000	\$22,000,000
Available	\$7,261,117	\$1,253,770	\$1,914,745	\$1,212,939	\$9,000,000
% funded	7%	1%	2%	1%	4%

Outreach		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Population in Need		3,000,000	3,000,000	2,035,461	2,035,461	2,524,067
Targeted		1,119,172	1,119,172	678,487	678,487	678,487
Reached	<b>Total</b>	<b>114,290</b>	<b>334,575</b>	<b>8,357</b>	<b>2,640</b>	<b>3,003</b>
	Syrians		33%	16%	100%	100%
	Lebanese		67%	84%		
	PRS/PRL					



## Food Security and Agriculture

Key Achievements in 2021 - Link to the End of year sector dashboard:

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/91514>

### Sector Funding and Outreach Analysis over time

Funding	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Required	\$507,167,007	\$507,167,007	\$508,600,000	\$510,500,000	\$826,000,000
Available	\$360,990,590	\$298,804,915	\$309,331,396	\$391,123,691	\$286,600,000
% funded	71%	59%	61%	77%	33%

Outreach	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Population in Need	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,079,800	2,000,000	2,314,700	
Targeted	961,388	920,821	1,017,821	1,102,791	1,789,475	
Reached	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,103,627</b>	<b>1,033,210</b>	<b>1,027,394</b>	<b>1,509,101</b>	<b>2,171,627</b>
	Syrians	949,119 (86%)	878,228 (85%)	852,737 (83%)	1,007,058 (67%)	1,475,203 (68%)
	Lebanese	88,290 (8%)	123,985 (12%)	113,013 (11%)	450,069 (30%)	615,108 (28%)
	PRS/PRL	66,217 (6%)	30,996 (3%)	30,821 (6%)	51,974 (3%)	81,316 (4%)

### Selected outcome and output level trends over time

A total of 1,551,091 individuals received cash-based food assistance (51 per cent women; 49 per cent men) and 572,156 individuals (52 per cent women and 48 per cent men) received in-kind food assistance (food parcels). Displaced Syrians are the largest beneficiary cohort receiving cash-based transfers, constituting 82 per cent of the total population reached with this kind of assistance.

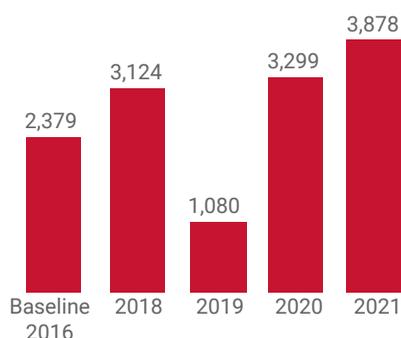
The total value of cash transfers reached US\$201.7 million in 2021. The cash was redeemed through ATMs, food vouchers, e-cards and the National Poverty Targeting

Programme (NPTP), the latter targeting extremely poor Lebanese and expanded to reach additional persons affected by Lebanon's economic decline.

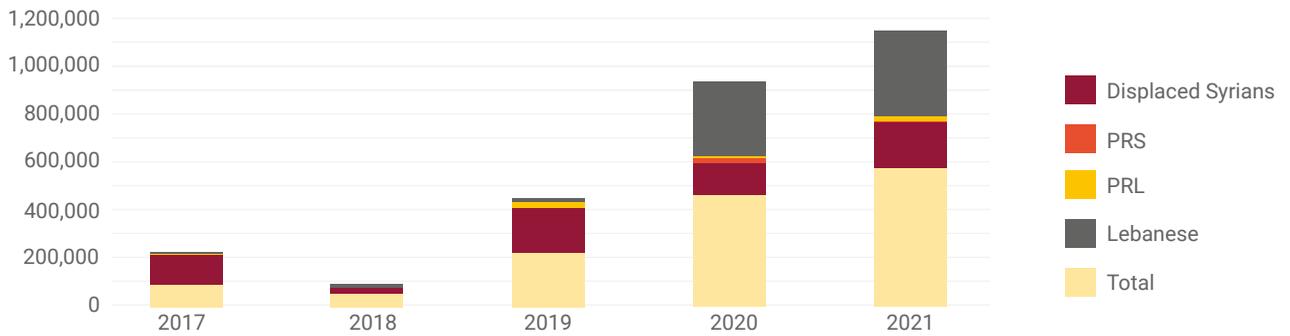
In supporting local production and local value chains, 1,413 small-scale farmers (14 per cent being women) received emergency cash assistance, for a total value of US\$277,688. Support to agricultural investments was achieved through the purchase of key agricultural inputs to maintain production and farming practices throughout 2021.

### Outcome 1: Improve food availability using in-kind food assistance modality and sustainable food/ agricultural value chain

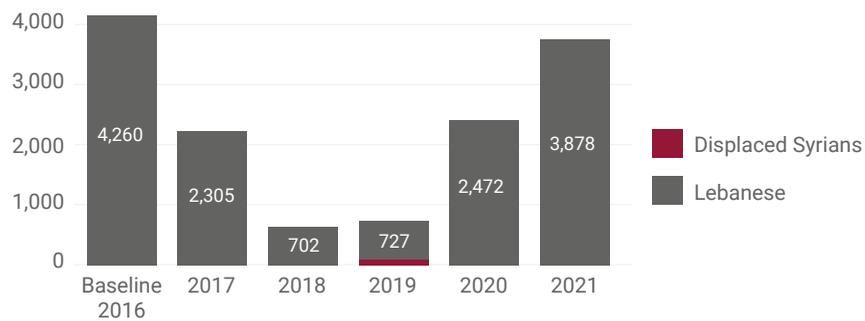
Number of farmers with increased production, access to market, reduced produce waste and losses, and those benefitting as a result of Trans-boundary animal and plant disease control and prevention. Lebanese



### Number of individuals receiving in-kind food assistance monthly through food parcels

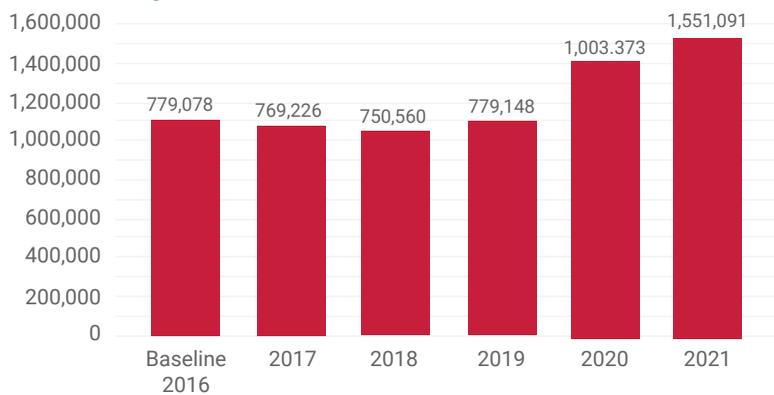


### Number of farmers receiving support (training and/or inputs) to improve farming practices/ production; natural resource conservation and/or climate smart agriculture practices



### Outcome 2: Improve food access through cash-based food assistance and support to sustainable agricultural livelihoods

#### Number of individuals accessing cash based food assistance



## Health

Key Achievements in 2021 - Link to the End of year sector dashboard:

<https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/91082>

### Sector Funding and Outreach Analysis over time

Funding	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Required	\$308,068,614	\$290,216,102	\$267,500,000	\$275,900,000	\$325,500,000
Available	\$106,299,454	\$133,583,708	\$145,653,841	\$190,337,417	\$199,200,000
% funded	35%	46%	54%	69%	83%

Outreach		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Population in Need		2,400,000	2,400,000	2,473,500	2,739,700	3,009,700
Targeted		1,535,297	1,564,800	1,563,800	1,892,700	2,475,381
Reached	<b>Total</b>	<b>985,013</b>	<b>1,033,210</b>	<b>905,747</b>	<b>777,155</b>	<b>1,217,033</b>
	Syrians	82%	85%	67%	489,817 (63%)	644,696 (53.1%)
	Lebanese	15%	12%	30%	264,692 (34%)	545,744 (44.8%)
	PRS/PRL	3%	3%	3%	22,646 (3%)	26,594 (2.1%)

### Selected outcome and output level trends over time

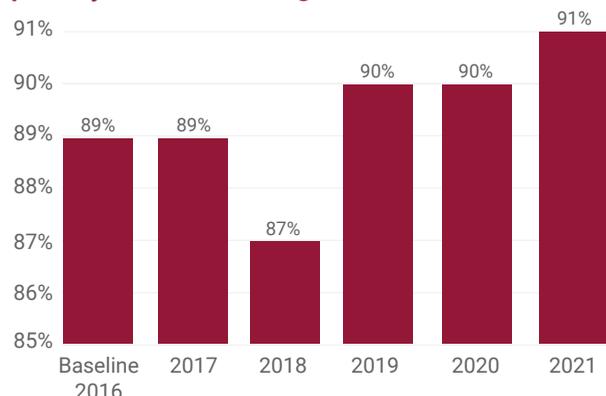
Health Sector partners provided 2,260,997 subsidised consultations (62 per cent increase compared to 2020), increasing equitable access to quality primary healthcare. Around 88,624 individuals received financial support for improved access to hospital and advanced referral care. Some 286,850 Lebanese and displaced Syrians (24 per cent above the target) were registered in the Ministry of Public Health's Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) free medication for chronic diseases which contributed to decreased mortality and morbidity. For children under five years old, routine vaccination activities continued,

with 353,499 children benefiting from this critical health protection measure.

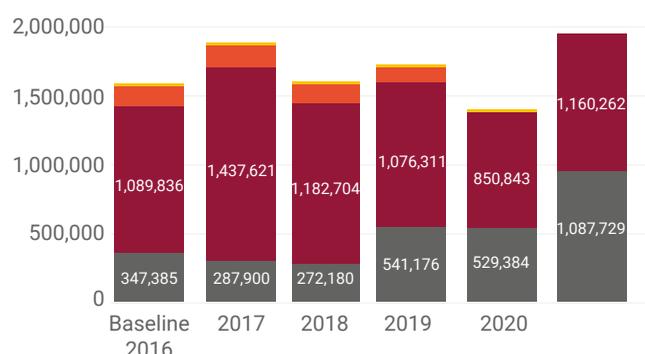
At the National Early Warning and Response System (EWARS) level, the support reached the highest levels since 2016, with 829 EWARS centres being functional and having surveillance data at the source. The support was complemented by assurance of contingency supplies at the MoPH level and through the strengthening of the National Tuberculosis and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Programmes (NTP & NAP).

### Outcome 1: Improve access to comprehensive primary healthcare (PHC)

#### Percentage of displaced Syrians accessing primary healthcare among those who needed it

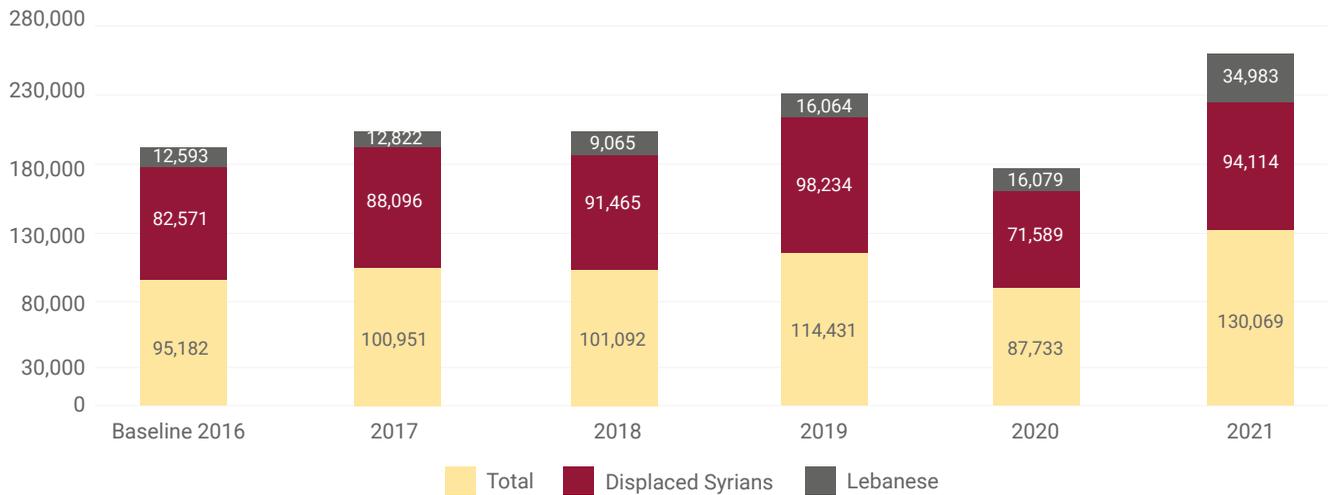


#### Number of subsidized primary healthcare consultations

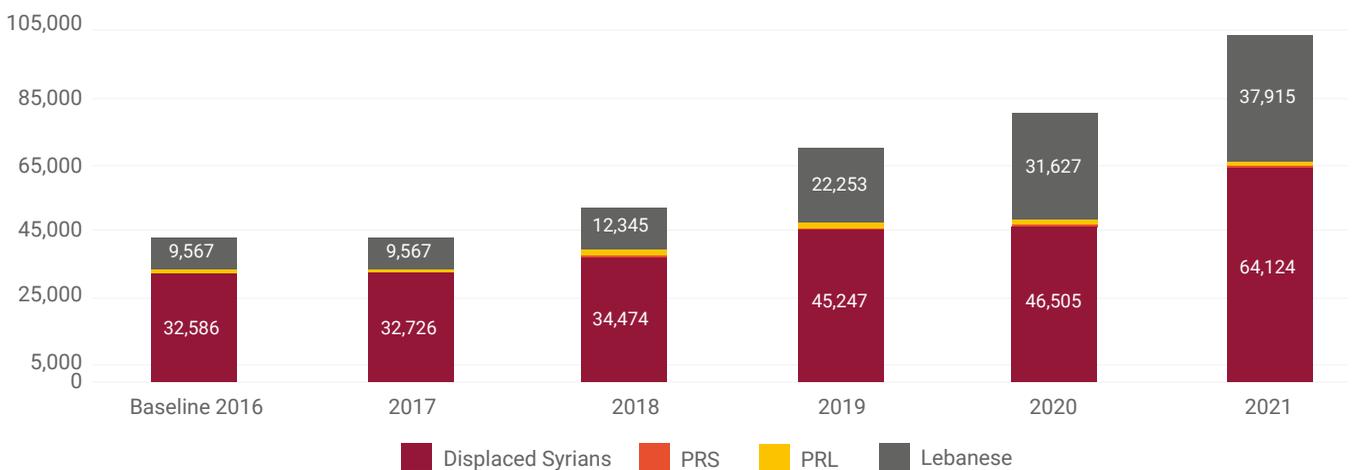


■ Displaced Syrians ■ PRS ■ PRL ■ Lebanese

### Number of subsidized non-communicable diseases (NCD) consultations out of total

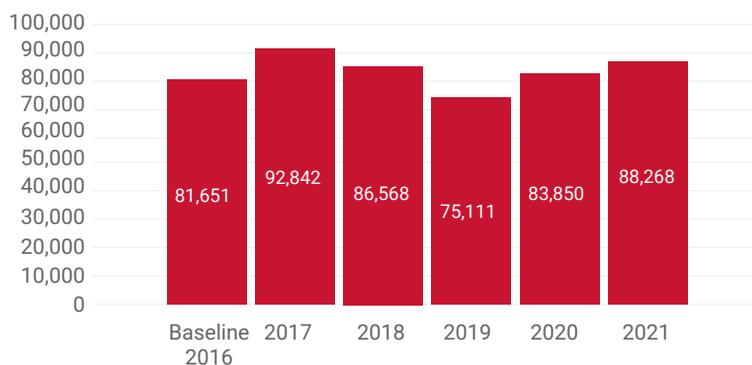


### Number of subsidized mental health (MH) consultations out of total

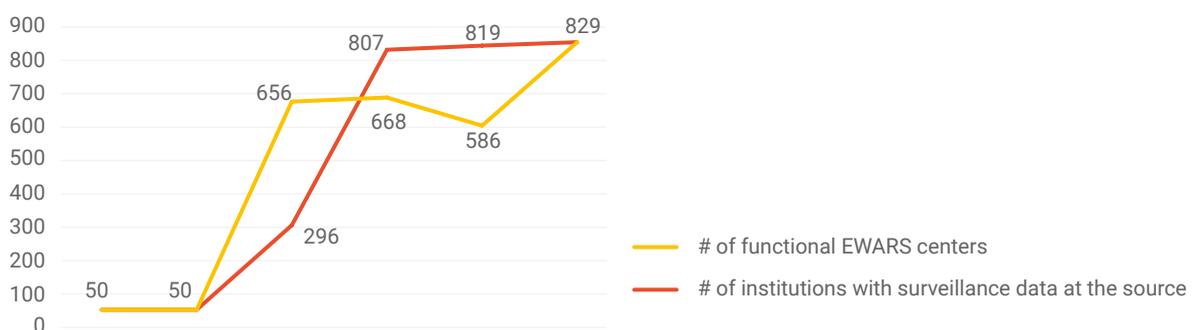


### Outcome 2: Improve access to hospital (including Emergency Room (ER) Care) and advanced referral care (including advanced diagnostic laboratory and radiology care)

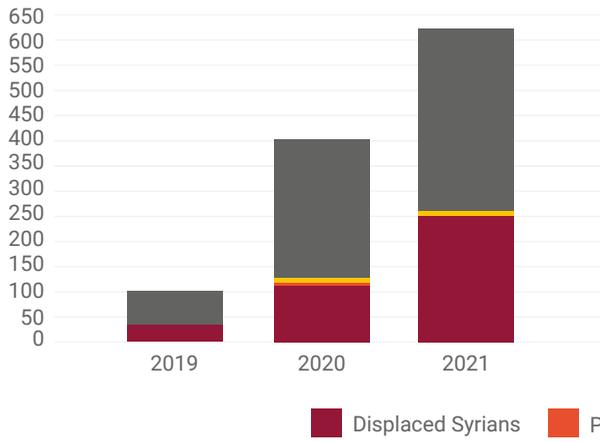
Number of persons receiving financial support for improved access to hospital care among targeted population



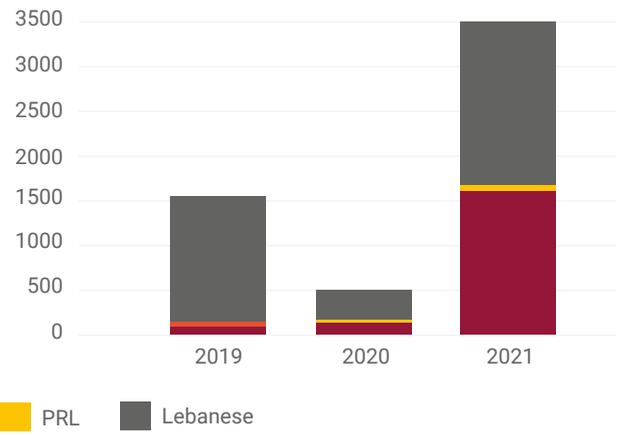
### Outcome 3: Improve Outbreak Control & Infectious Diseases Control Support to EWARS and institutions over the years



**Number of beneficiaries receiving tuberculosis medication through National Tuberculosis Program**



**Number of beneficiaries receiving antiretroviral medication through National Tuberculosis Program**



## Livelihoods

Link to the End of year sector dashboard:

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/91061>

### Sector Funding and Outreach Analysis over time

Funding	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Required	\$195,725,000	\$207,875,000	\$214,400,000	\$275,000,000	\$274,900,000
Available	\$71,300,169	\$66,998,482	\$92,912,199	\$117,587,358	\$106,300,000
% funded	36%	32%	43%	43%	53%

Outreach		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Population in Need		661,516	182,169	171,183	202,359	202,361
Targeted		65,558	60,663	49,662	92,036	92,036
Reached	<b>Total</b>	<b>66,308</b>	<b>51,448</b>	<b>51,431</b>	<b>28,325</b>	<b>72,079</b>
	Syrians	27,508	24,389	24,073	11,115 (39%)	25,629
	Lebanese	34,949	22,472	24,308	16,705 (59%)	43,737
	PRS/PRL	3,851	4,587	3,050	505 (2%)	2,713

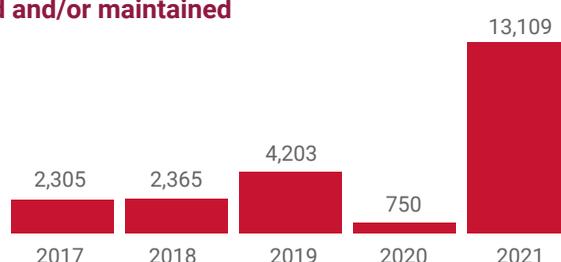
### Selected outcome and output level trends over time

In order to support the business environment and keep the income-generating jobs, 3,505 Micro-, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) were supported in 2021 (2,308 more than in 2020) through business management trainings, financial/non-financial services or technology transfer, and 108 new Lebanese MSMEs were established (more than

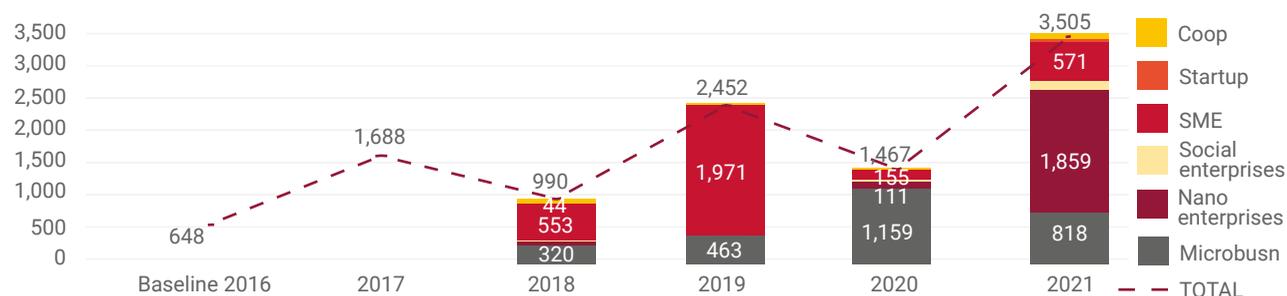
three times compared to 2020). In total, US\$4.79 million value was invested in labour intensive projects covering public works or environmental assets (1,1 million more than in 2020) and 31,418 targeted vulnerable persons (plus 92 per cent more than in 2020) were engaged in public work projects or environmental assets.

### Outcome 1: Stimulate local economic growth and market systems to foster income-generating opportunities and decent and safe employment

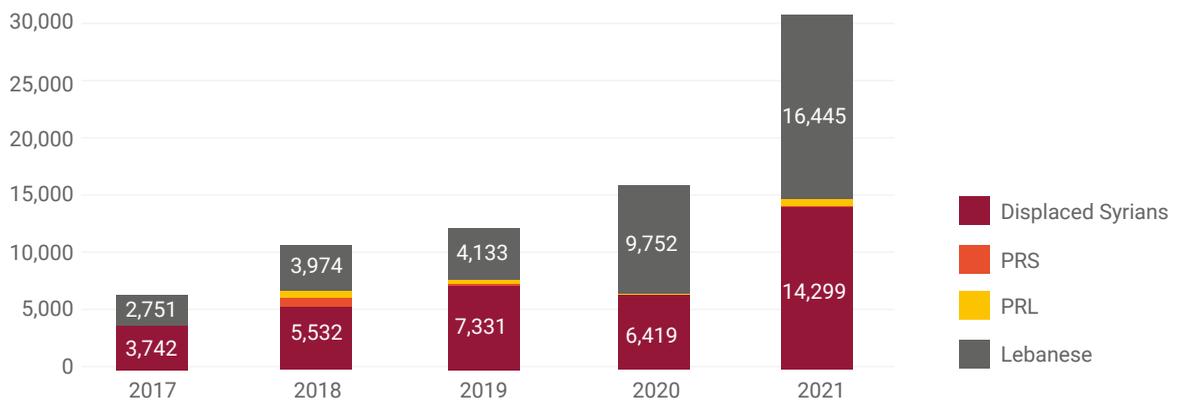
#### Number of decent job created and/or maintained



#### Number of Lebanese Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) & cooperatives supported through business management trainings, financial/non-financial services or technology transfer

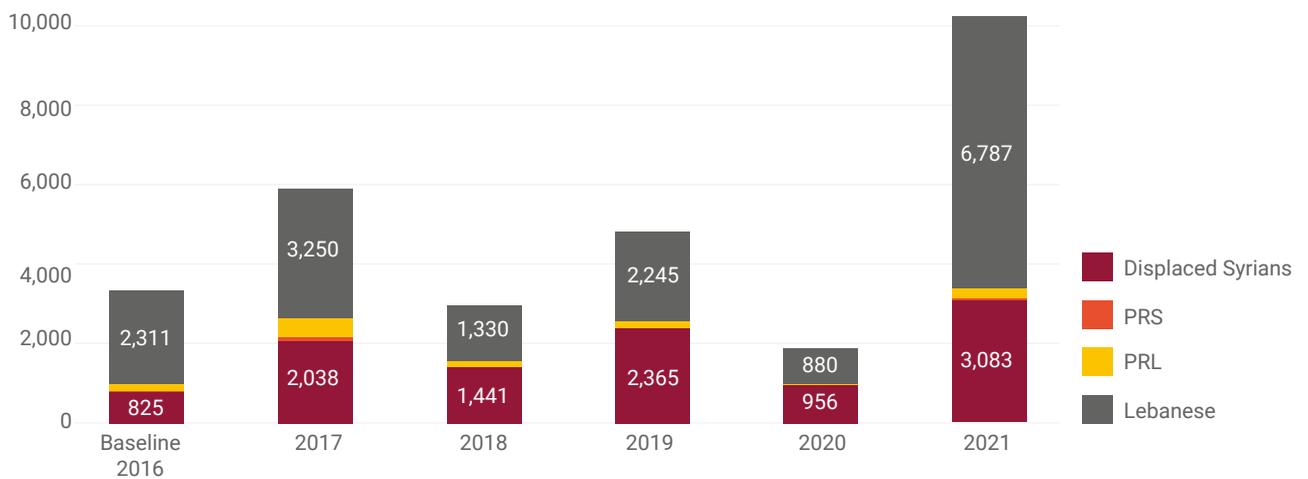


## Vulnerable persons employed through public infrastructure and environmental assets improvement



## Outcome 2: Improve workforce employability

### Individuals benefitting from work based learning opportunities



## Protection

Link to the End of year sector dashboard:

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/91157>

### Sector Funding and Outreach Analysis over time

Funding	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Required	\$163,782,000	\$171,600,000	\$174,100,000	\$174,100,000	\$213,000,000
Available	\$122,641,052	\$161,212,564	\$188,478,331	\$202,955,629	\$180,100,000
% funded	75%	94%	108%	117%	87%

Outreach	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Population in Need	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,208,800	3,207,700	3,207,700	
Targeted	1,887,502	1,890,000	1,884,800	1,883,700	1,883,700	
Reached	<b>Total*</b>	<b>1,804,022</b>	<b>1,315,172</b>	<b>1,877,825</b>	<b>1,419,059</b>	<b>1,516,566</b>
	Syrians	80%	84%	91%	1,277,153 (90%)	1,349,691
	Lebanese	15%	9%	6%	126,296 (8.9%)	146,506
	PRS/PRL	5%	6% & 1% other	3%	15,609 (1.1%)	20,369

\*the number of services provided is higher than the number of individuals reached

### Selected outcome and output level trends over time

Some 54,400 individuals benefited from counselling, legal assistance and legal representation regarding civil registration including birth and marriage registration. In spite of the sector's efforts, only 20 per cent of individuals (above 15 years old) reported having legal residency, compared to 20 per cent in 2020 and 22 per cent in 2019.

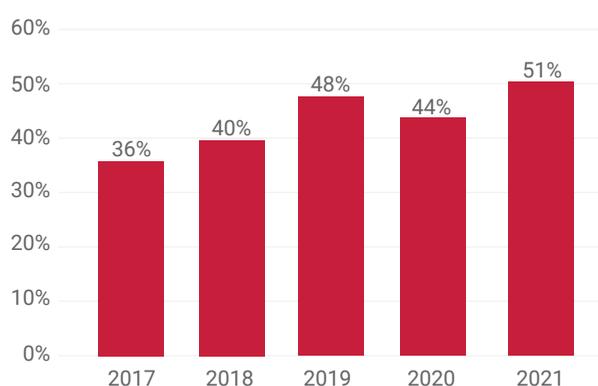
Caregivers accessing child protection prevention activities (caregivers' programmes) reached 22,411 individuals, and

49,446 girls and boys benefited from focused psychosocial support and/or were assisted through Child Protection Case Management services.

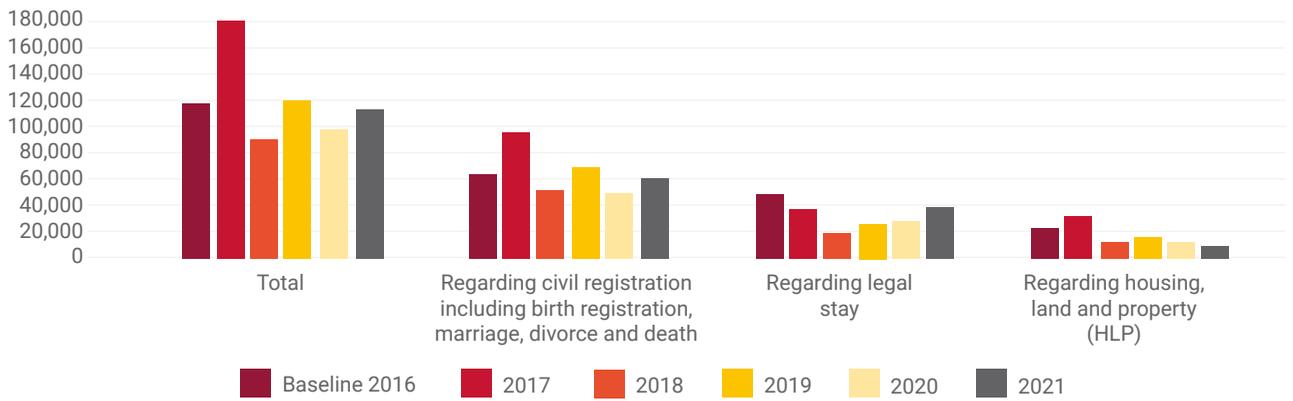
99,554 women, girls, men and boys were sensitized on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) topics, and 58,627 of them being at risk and survivors accessed SGBV prevention and response services in safe spaces.

## Outcome 1: Displaced persons from Syria and individuals at risk live in a safe protective environment

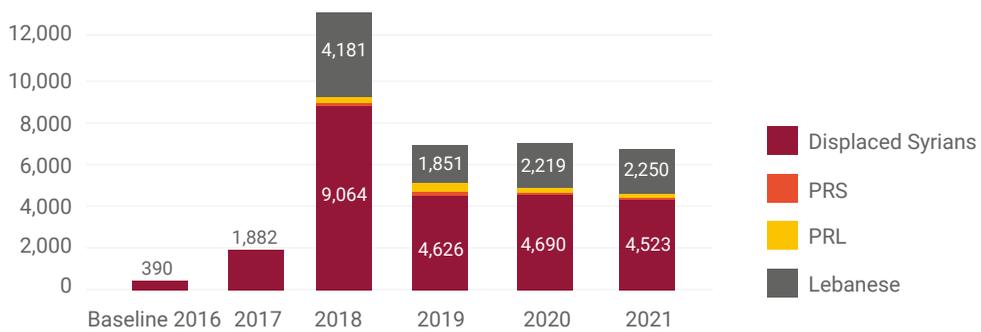
### Percentage of children born in Lebanon whose birth is registered at the Nofous level



## Number of displaced Syrians who benefitted from counseling, legal assistance, and legal representation

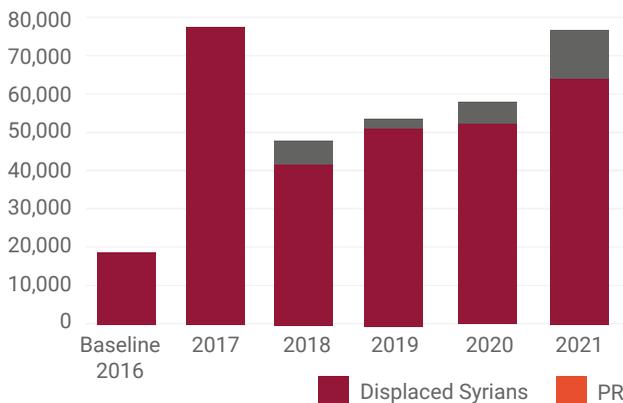


## Number of persons with disabilities and their caregivers receiving specific support



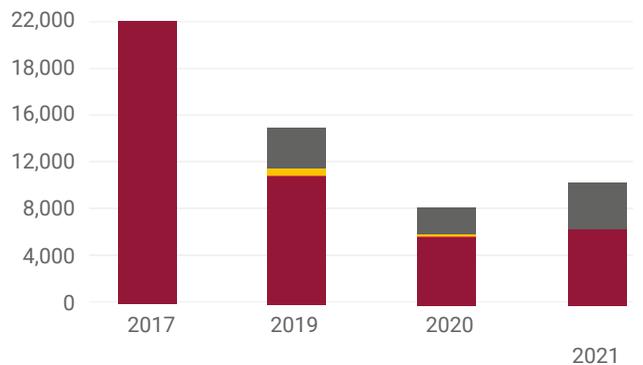
## Outcome 2: Communities are empowered in creating a safe protection environment

### Number of persons participating in community centers and Social Development Centers



## Outcome 3: SGBV risks are reduced, and access to quality services is improved

### Number of women, girls, men and boys sensitized on SGBV



## Shelter

Link to the End of year sector dashboard:

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/91240>

### Sector Funding and Outreach Analysis over time

Funding	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Required	\$128,732,985	\$137,341,800	\$157,000,000	\$155,600,000	\$88,000,000
Available	\$39,716,650	\$34,001,949	\$36,058,897	\$33,099,252	\$35,100,000
% funded	31%	25%	23%	21%	40%

Outreach		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Population in Need		749,175	1,720,000	1,362,300	1,398,700	1,951,700
Targeted		536,000	596,144	694,480	666,352	727,682
Reached	<b>Total*</b>	<b>244,545</b>	<b>238,833</b>	<b>207,081</b>	<b>212,105</b>	<b>254,255</b>
	Syrians	92%	96%	95%	206,957 (98%)	238,597
	Lebanese	7%	3%	4%	3,773 (2%)	15,240
	PRS/PRL	1%	1%	1%	1,495 (1%)	418

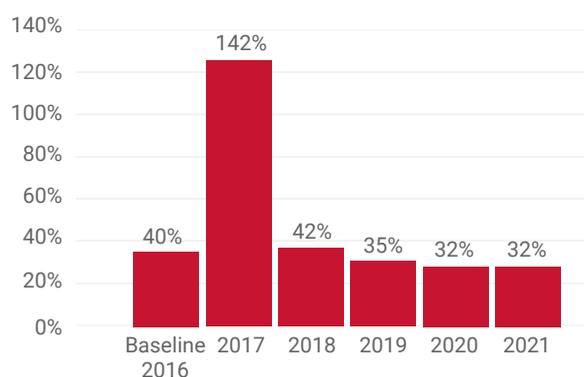
### Selected outcome and output level trends over time

241,006 individuals have had their homes in informal settlements have had their homes in informal settlements, non-residential buildings and residential shelters maintained at liveable and safe conditions. This was achieved through distributing shelter kits to 182,352 individuals living in informal settlements, weatherproofing/repairing non-residential shelters of 16,767 individuals, and protection-focused assistance to 41,887 vulnerable individuals living in residential shelters (this included 37,913 individuals assisted with “cash for rent” to mitigate eviction and/or eviction risk and 3,974 individuals assisted with upgrading their substandard residential shelters.

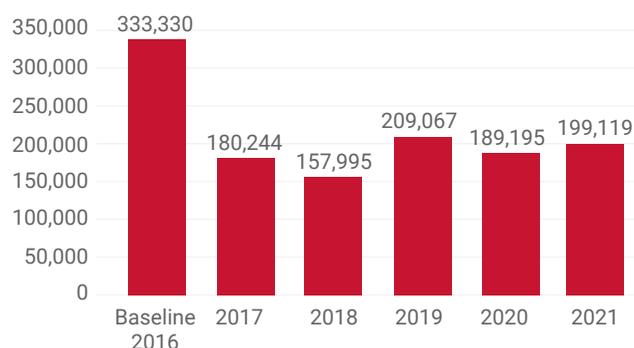
Approximately 2,650 households in disadvantaged areas have benefitted from shelter upgrades to minimum humanitarian standards as part of a coordinated multi-sector approach. In 2021, the Sector remained committed to advocating for the implementation of a neighbourhood-based approach to ensure that assistance is delivered in a coordinated manner with other sectors, using available evidence. Two multi-sectoral assessment were produced in especially vulnerable areas to allow for coordinated and multi-sectoral upgrading. These assessments are being used to develop evidence-based programming and fundraising.

### Outcome 1: Reduce immediate protection-related shelter needs of most vulnerable households.

**% of most vulnerable households whose shelters in informal settlements or in substandard residential and non-residential buildings have improved privacy, safety and security**

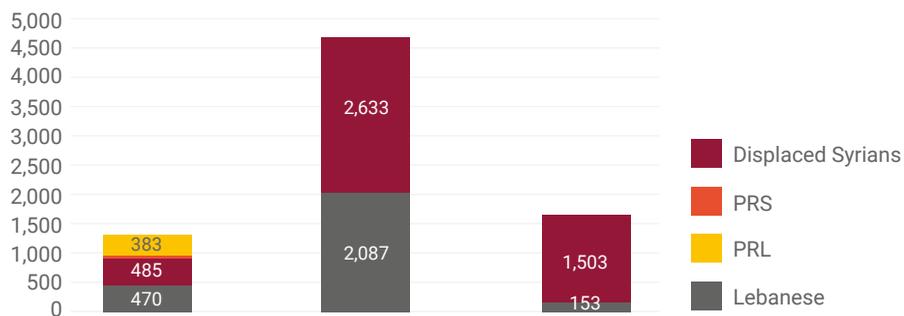


**# of displaced people assisted in keeping their temporary shelters (informal settlements and non-residential buildings) weatherproofed, repaired or otherwise maintained.**



## Outcome 2: Improve access to adequate shelter as part of a multi-sectoral approach in disadvantaged areas for enhanced stability

Individuals benefitting from the upgrading of common building areas of residential and non-residential shelters



## Social stability

Link to the End of year sector dashboard:

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/91106>

### Sector Funding and Outreach Analysis over time

Funding	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Required	\$123,822,000	\$109,875,000	\$125,400,000	\$126,100,000	\$131,100,000
Available	\$76,208,866	\$62,332,867	\$68,435,643	\$110,338,668	\$87,400,000
% funded	62%	57%	55%	88%	67%

Outreach	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Population in Need	251 Municipalities 3,309,487	251 Municipalities 3,311,985	251 Municipalities 3,208,800 persons	251 Municipalities 2,155,037 persons	3,207,700	
Targeted	251 Municipalities 2,236,299	251 Municipalities 2,236,299	251 Municipalities 2,156,137	251 Municipalities 2,155,037 persons	2,400,037	
Reached	<b>Total*</b>	183 Municipalities 2,987,358	227 Municipalities 3,034,152	214 Municipalities 2,149,401 persons	349 Municipalities 1,051,937 persons	1,942,124
	Syrians	923,597 (31%)	620,934 (20.5%)	931,310	261,628 (25%)	851,050
	Lebanese	1,865,793 (62.5%)	2,279,556	1,035,147	668,787 (64%)	956,363
	PRS/PRL	197,968 (6.5%)	(75.12%)	182,944	121,422 (11%)	134,711

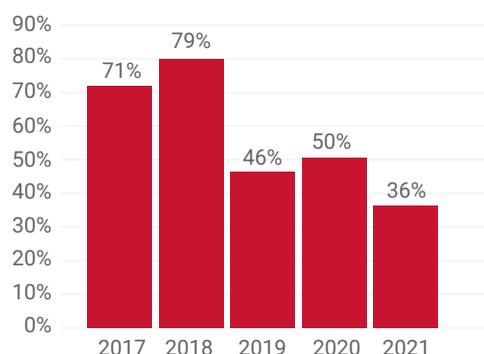
### Selected outcome and output level trends over time

With contribution from the Sector partners, 119 municipalities received Community Support or Basic Service Projects, 98 municipalities established self-functioning conflict mitigation mechanisms and (931) municipalities

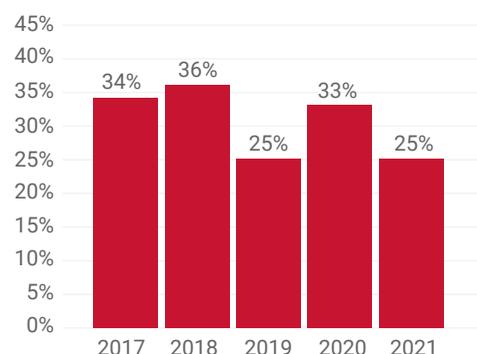
were reporting on security cells. At population level, more than 37,400 youth participated in empowerment initiatives, and 19 journalists, media students and academic were trained to contribute to lowering conflict tensions.

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

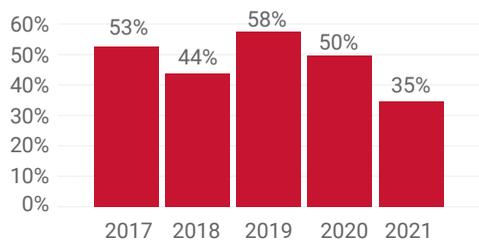
**% of people reporting positive impact of municipalities on their lives**



**% of people reporting competition for services and utilities as source of tension**

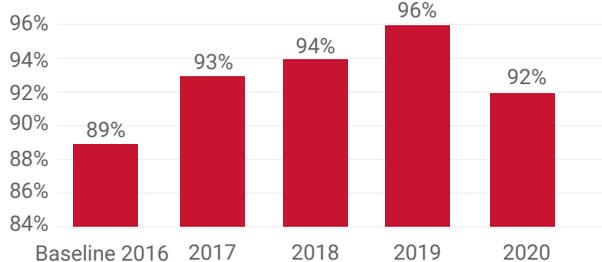


**% of people who feel that they can voice concern with authorities in case of dissatisfaction**

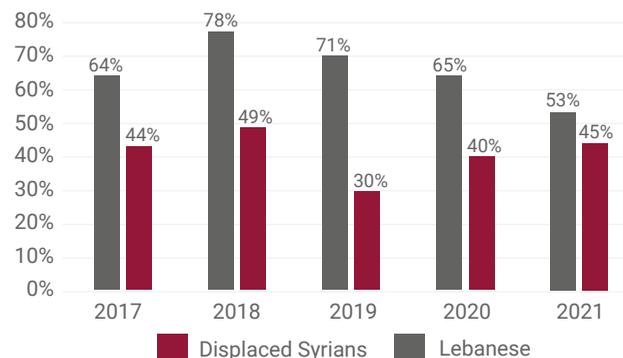


**Outcome 2: Strengthen municipal and local community capacity to foster dialogue and address sources of tensions and conflicts**

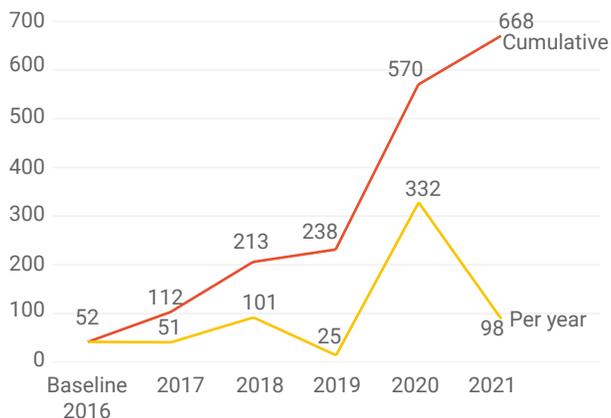
**% of people able to identify conflict resolution mechanisms/actors in their community they would turn to**



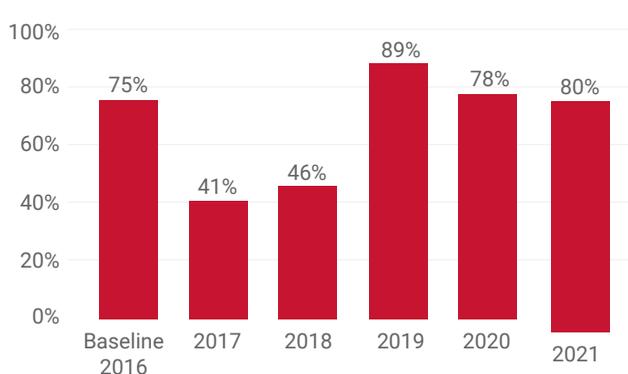
**% of people displaying propensity for violence**



**Number of municipalities with self-functioning conflict mitigation mechanisms established**



**% of partners reporting that they have their own mechanisms to ensure conflict sensitivity**



©UNDP, Rana Sweidan  
Enhancing local economic activities for vulnerable communities, Bekaa

# Water

Link to the End of year sector dashboard:

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/91536>

## Sector Funding and Outreach Analysis over time

Funding	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Required	\$379,238,750	\$349,238,750	\$313,200,000	\$311,200,000	\$183,000,000
Available	\$104,460,349	\$103,575,161	\$120,236,952	\$177,735,665	\$168,900,000
% funded	42%	42%	57%	84%	92%

Outreach		2017	2018	2019	2020	2020
Population in Need		3,740,000	3,300,000	2,688,071	2,688,072	2,688,071
Targeted		1,959,428	1,560,550	1,388,451	1,375,474	1,810,843
Reached	<b>Total*</b>	<b>1,359,627</b>	<b>738,403</b>	<b>828,084</b>	<b>1,779,177</b>	<b>633,169</b>
	Syrians	32%	50%	56%	526,491 (30%)	362,474
	Lebanese	47%	49%	44%	1,247,653 (70%)	241,134
	PRS/PRL	1%	1%		5,033	29,561

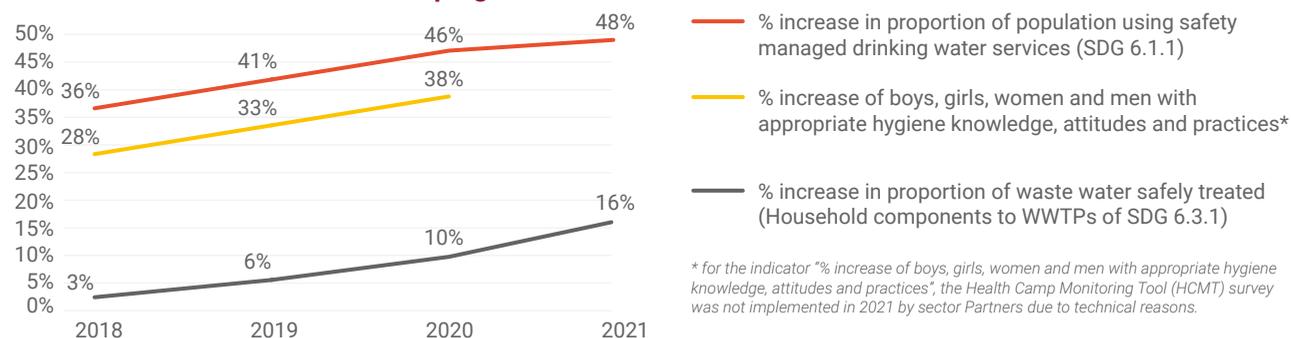
## Selected outcome and output level trends over time

The Sector (through UNICEF) contributed to updating the National Water Sector Strategy. The Strategy is the key document for water, sanitation and hygiene interventions as it defines the main challenges faced by the Sector at the institutional, technical and financial levels and identifies the strategic components to develop to improve sustainable and integrated water resources management. The final ratification from the Government was still pending by the end of 2021. To address the financial deficit of the Water Establishments and to ensure continuous operation, the sector (through UNICEF) continued to support four Regional Water Establishments (RWEs) by providing essential consumables and maintenance.

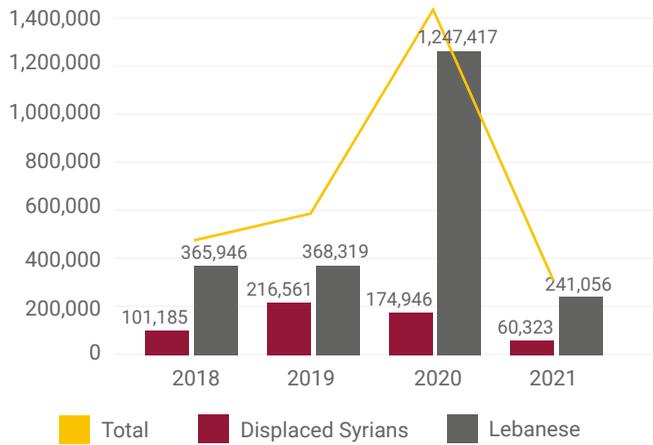
330,879 affected people were assisted in permanent locations with improved access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and for domestic use. With better access to larger quantities of water, households were able to adopt higher hygiene practices, which is assumed to have delayed the transmission of the COVID-19 virus in informal settlements. 302,263 affected people had access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations, mainly thanks to increased desludging services in the informal settlements to comply with the COVID-19 measures. Some of the targets were not reached as more than 55 per cent of the funding was received in the fourth quarter, and activities will be carried over into 2022.

## Outcome 1: 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

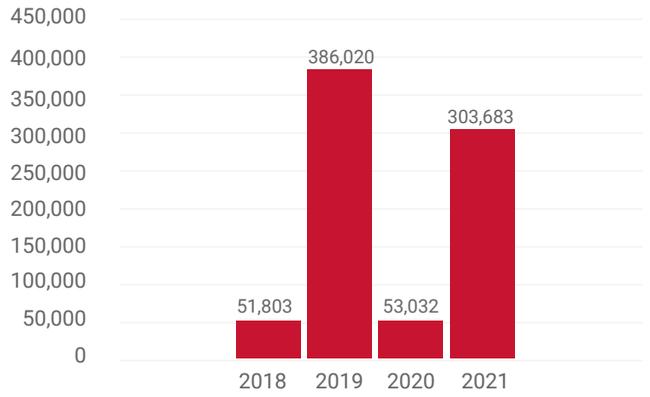
### Water Sector - Outcome Indicators progress



**# of affected people assisted with improved access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and for domestic use**



**# of affected people assisted with improved access to safely managed wastewater services**



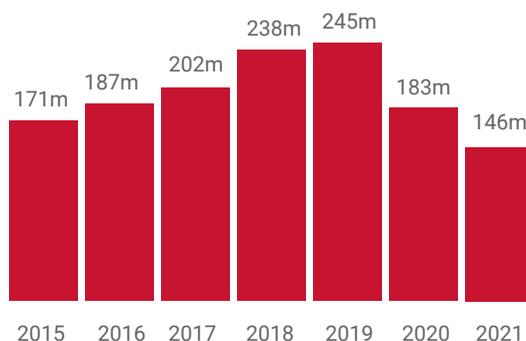
# 2021 Support to Public Institutions (PIST) – SUMMARY

Support to public institutions by UN agencies and NGOs under the LCRP was channelled to and through the public sector to build capacity in service delivery and policy development, and to ensure institutional stability. This includes supporting services under areas such as education, health, water, legal, social and basic services. This support acts as an enabler for policy development, capacity building and institutional stability in the public sector.

After a continuous increasing funding trend between 2015 and 2019 with around US\$245 million received in 2019, decreasing to US\$183 million in 2020, 2021 records a continued negative trend with around US\$146 million received across institutions. Funding levels have decreased across institutions, except for Social Institutions. Partners report that the reasons behind the decrease are:

- Movement restrictions and partial closure of public education and health facilities, which was reflected in less school fees paid or less medical services delivered to the population
- Price increases and exchange rate fluctuations diminished the purchasing power and lowered the performance level of the partners.
- Lack of availability of basic inputs (fuel, electricity), preventing partners in implementing activities and decreasing work productivity.
- Financing gaps with overlapping project cycles (where some projects closed in 2020 and 2021 and are expected to recommence in 2022).

## Evolution of total support to Public Institutions 2015 – 2021 (US\$)

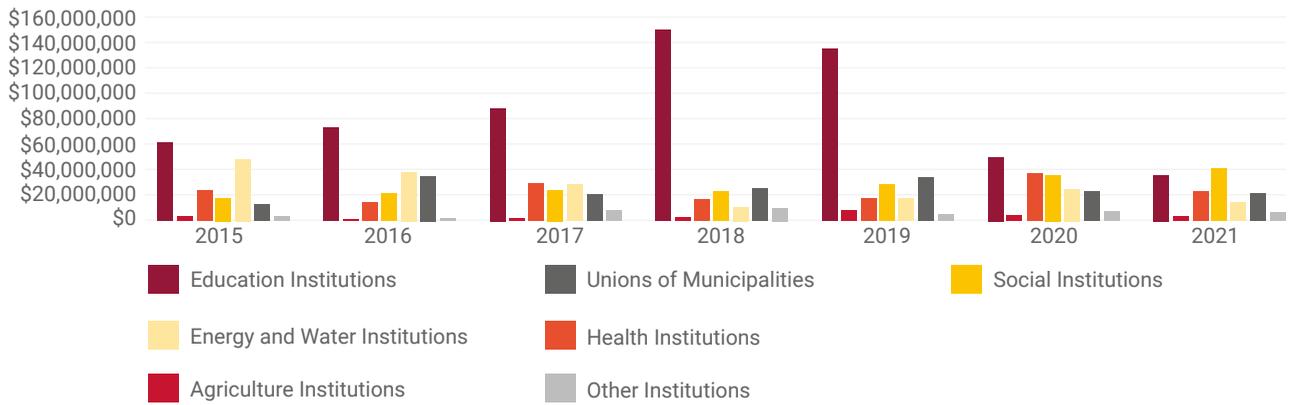


The proportion of institutional support in the LCRP decreased in the last two year after 2018 and 2019 when the proportion was higher than 17 per cent.

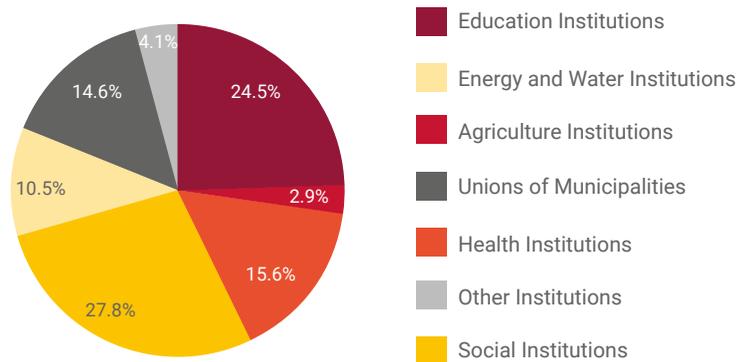
## Support to institutions compared to LCRP Overall funding (US\$)



### Financing Trend per Institution Type (mil US\$)



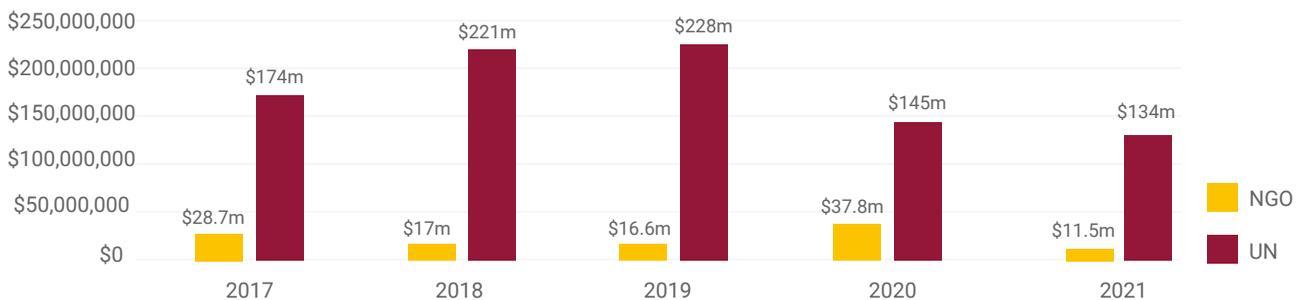
### 2021: distribution per institutions



In terms of the evolution of the support offered by UN Agencies versus NGO partners, the NGO support records a major drop compared to previous years (US\$16.6 million in 2019, US\$37.8 million in 2020 to US\$11.5 million in 2021). Partners explain the drop due to project cycle particularities (projects ending in 2020 and 2021, with prospects to

resume in 2022). At the same time, the support offered by UN partners slightly decreased from US\$145.4 million in 2020 to US\$134.8 million in 2021, with decrease in support across all sectors except for Social Institutions. 2019 marked the year with the highest amounts invested since the beginning of LCRP – US\$228.8 million.

### Evolution of Support: UN vs NGO (US\$)



**In 2021, support offered to institutions included:**

Recipient	Key achievements	Financials
Education institutions	Under the leadership of the Ministry of Education and Higher Education and partners, providing access to formal and accredited non-formal education and contributing to teachers' salaries. The support in school fees amounted to around US\$25.1 million in 2021 compared to US\$41.4 million in 2020. Despite this decrease, Education Institutions remains the largest recipient of institutional support with 24.5 per cent of the total support provided to institutions in 2021 (as compared to 27 per cent in 2020).	<b>US\$35 million in support to MEHE</b> , down from US\$49 million reported in 2020
Health institutions	LCRP partners offering financial, technical and operational support to the public health system, aiming at increase access to quality health services for displaced Syrians and vulnerable Lebanese and to strengthen healthcare institutions and enable them to withstand the pressure caused by the increased demand on services and the scarcity of resources. The support aimed to increase access to quality health services for displaced Syrians and vulnerable Lebanese, to strengthen healthcare institutions and enable them to withstand the pressure caused by the increased demand on services and the scarcity of resources. Most of the support was provided to Primary Health Care Centres (95 per cent of the support, compared to 87 per cent in 2020). In addition, support was also provided to the Ministry of Public Health at the national and hospital levels in form of procuring vaccination, essential medication, reproductive health commodities and other medical supplies and equipment.	<b>US\$22 million in support to Health institutions (MoPH and PHCs)</b> , down from US\$37 million reported in 2020
Water & Energy institutions	The institutional support was meant to contribute to easier access to essential water, sanitation and hygiene services for the population. The support was offered to the Ministry of Energy and Water, Water Establishments, to the Ministry of Environment, and to other national and local government institutions responsible for various aspects of water, sanitation and hygiene related service provision.	<b>US\$15.3 million in support to Water and Energy institutions</b> , down from US\$24.7 million reported in 2020
Social institutions	Under the leadership of the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), this support marks the only area with increased finding in 2021 compared to 2020 (plus 12 per cent). Through the services delivered to MoSA, including support to NPTP and the network of Social Development Centres, the partners targeted the delivery of improved protection, health and social services. The National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) supports MoSA in scaling up food assistance to vulnerable Lebanese households.	<b>US\$40.6 million in support to MoSA and SDCs</b> , up from US\$36.2 million reported in 2020
Unions of Municipalities and Municipalities	Support to local service delivery and contribution to mitigate increasing tensions over resources. The support manifested through investment into the work of Unions and municipalities at different levels (rehabilitating social and public infrastructure, supporting municipalities in engaging the civil society in community planning and management, and others).	<b>US\$21.4 million in support to Municipalities and Unions</b> , down from US\$23 million reported in 2020
Agriculture institutions	The support materialised in forestation and re-forestation initiatives ("40 million Tree" programme), development of a new system for the "Farmer registry Database" or capacity building activities across agricultural schools. The activities have a broad impact on food security, livelihoods opportunities for the most vulnerable, and a long-term impact on the environmental protection.	<b>US\$4.2 million in support to Agriculture institutions</b> , down from US\$4.6 million reported in 2020

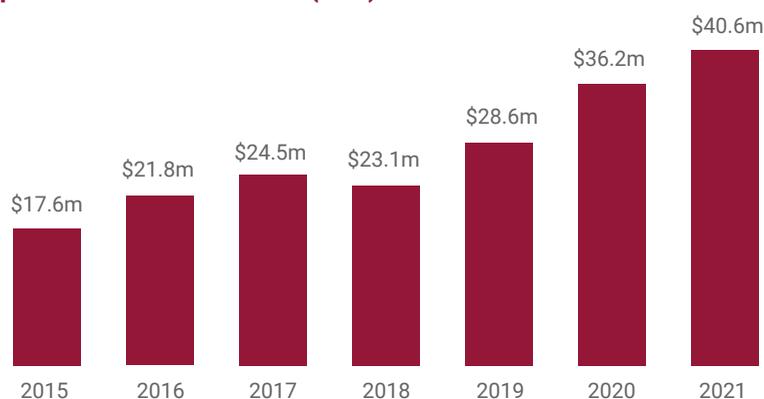
**US\$6.1 million** financial contributions to strengthen other public institutions included support provided to or through the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, Ministry of Justice, Central Administration of Statistics, National Commission for Lebanese Women, The Office of Prime Minister, Lebanese Air Forces or Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

# 2021 Support to Public Institutions (PIST) - Support to Social Institutions

The Ministry of Social Affairs is mandated by the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Displaced to lead and oversee the Government's response to the impact of the Syria crisis in Lebanon. As such, the Ministry plays a key role in coordinating the financial, technical, and operational support offered by the international community. The assistance provided to MoSA played a critical role in strengthening its leadership and coordination capacities, as well as in improving the delivery of protection, health, and social services through its extended network of support centres.

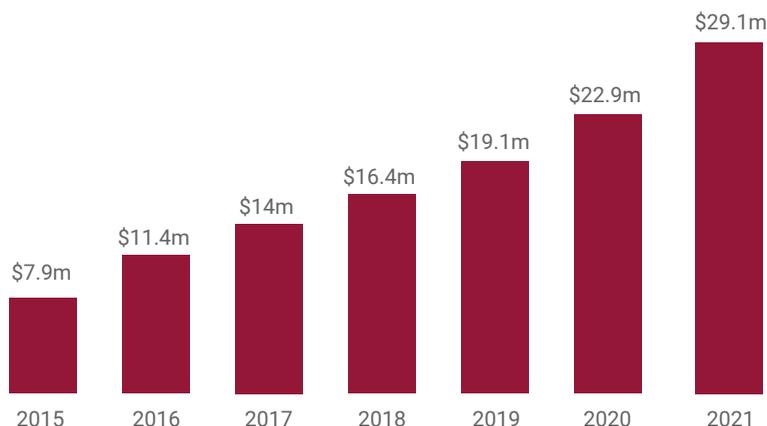
In 2021, US\$40.6 million was mobilized in support to social institutions (through services delivered to MoSA, including support to NPTP and the network of Social Development Centers). This represents an increase of 12 per cent (from US\$36.2 million in 2020), and continues the increasing trend started since 2019 (with a cumulated increase of 75 per cent). The support to Social Institutions is the only area where institutional support records an increase in 2021 and represents the largest area of support, with 27.8 per cent from the total funding. The increase is driven mainly by the support to NPTP (plus US\$6.2 million), compensating a decrease in other types of support.

## Evolution of Support to Social Institutions (US\$)



One of the most important activities implemented as support to social institutions is the support delivered as food and basic assistance through e-cards redeemable at ATMs or shops to 217,000 extremely poor Lebanese registered under the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP), 2021 recording a new increase up to US\$29.1 million.

## Support to the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) over the last 5 years (US\$)



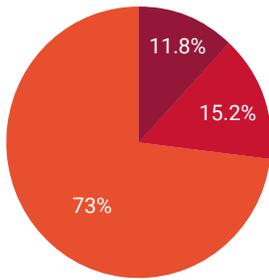
The support provided to Social Institutions has the following characteristics:

- 73 per cent was allocated *through* public institutions (with 71.6 per cent represented by the NPTP support)
- 15 per cent comprised *system strengthening* support including building institutional capacity to deliver new or improved services. Besides support to improving

procedures and mechanisms such as referrals, case management or outreach, an important activity here was the support in the implementation of the MoSA Strategic Plan on Protection of Women and Children (2020-2026)

- Almost 12 per cent comprised *support for additional capacity* to expand services, including human and financial capacity, infrastructure, and equipment. This type of support mainly covered for staff costs.

## Distribution of Support to Social Institutions



- Support TO Public Institutions - Human and Financial Capacity, Infrastructure or Equipment
- Support TO Public Institutions - System Strengthening
- Support THROUGH Public Institutions

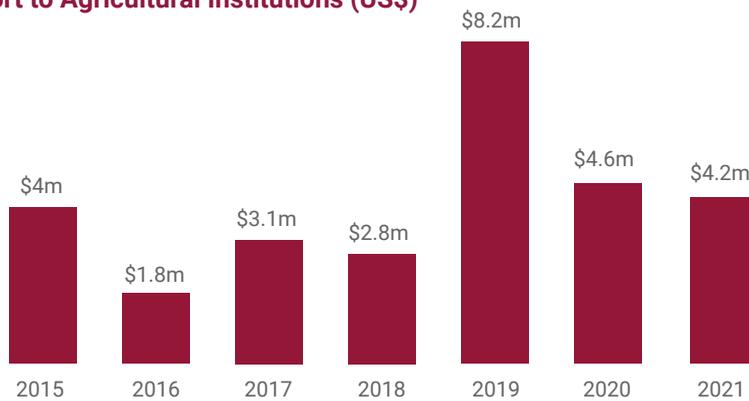


# 2021 Support to Public Institutions (PIST) - Support to Institutions in Agriculture sector

In 2021, the support offered to Agriculture Institutions reached US\$4.2 million, a decrease from 2020 (US\$4.6 million), and almost half compared to the peak recorded in 2019 - US\$8.2 million. With this value, the support provided to Agriculture Institutions represents 2.9 per cent of the overall support to institutions. The most significant

contribution was towards afforestation and reforestation projects in various municipalities, contributing to the "40 million Tree programme" (planting seedlings and trainings on forest fire management, rehabilitation of Ministry of Agriculture nurseries and forest centres, and rehabilitating water retention ponds).

## Evolution of Support to Agricultural Institutions (US\$)



In terms of the type of support provided to Agriculture Institutions, the majority was provided to public institutions supporting human and financial capacities, improving infrastructure or equipment (almost 96 per cent), while the remainder comprised *system strengthening* and building institutional capacity to deliver new and improved services, mainly capacity building for civil servants.

## Distribution of Support to Agricultural Institutions

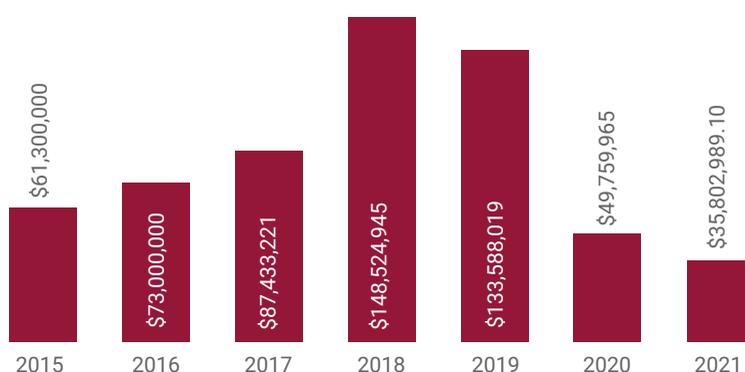


# 2021 Support to Public Institutions (PIST) - Support to Education Institutions

Under the leadership of MEHE, the Education sector partners implemented the Lebanon's Education response plan through the Reaching All Children with Education (RACE) II Strategy. Structured over three pillars – Improving Access, Quality and strengthen the Systems of Education, the third year of the RACE II built on the achievements of the previous years.

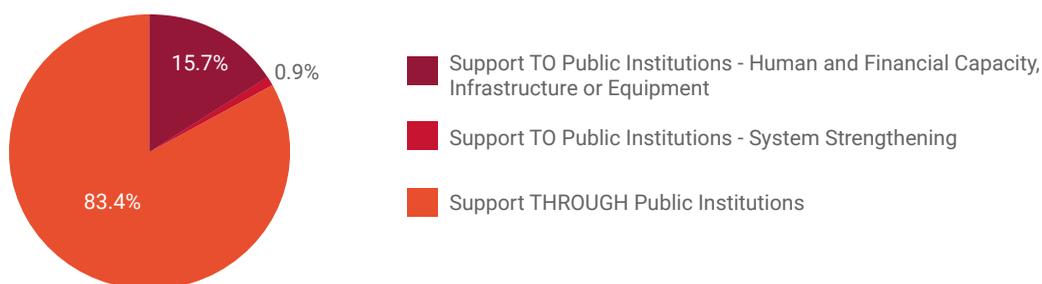
The support provided by LCRP partners to Education Institutions decreased again in 2021 (from US\$49.7 million in 2020 to US\$35.8 million in 2021). The decrease is mainly attributable to lower value of school fees due to LBP devaluation, to delayed payments of teachers' salaries and due to delayed payments to MEHE. The support of school fees amounted to US\$25 million in 2021 compared to US\$41.4 million in 2020. Despite this decrease, Education Institutions remain the largest recipient of institutional support with 24.5 per cent of the total support provided to institutions in 2021 (as compared to 27 per cent in 2020).

## Evolution of Support to Education Institutions (US\$)



In terms of the type of support provided to Education Institutions, some 83 per cent was channelled *through* public institutions (the school fees represented 84 per cent of this kind of support). The rest of almost 16 per cent was represented by support to the institutions in form of human and financial capacity, or infrastructure and equipment support).

## Distribution of Support to Educational Institutions



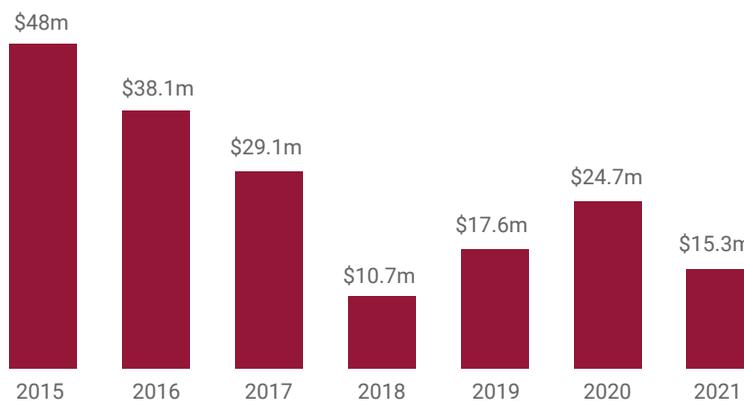
# 2021 Support to Public Institutions (PIST) - Support to Energy, Water and Environment Institutions

In 2021, some US\$15.3 million was channelled through Energy, Water and Environment Institutions. This included support to the Ministry of Energy and Water, Water Establishments as well as other national and local government institutions responsible for various aspects of water, sanitation and hygiene related service provision.

This represents a US\$9 million decrease (-39 per cent) compared to US\$24.7 million in 2020. The largest support went to the Ministry of Energy and Water (US\$10.2 million versus US\$10.9 million in 2020). The decrease in support to Water Establishments (US\$4.3 million in 2021 and US\$4.8 million in 2020) was reportedly due to less support to

construction, rehabilitation or operational support of water infrastructures. The support to the Ministry of Environment continued the negative trend started in 2019 (from US\$4.5 million in 2019 to US\$2.9 million in 2020 and with only US\$0.67 million reported in 2021), being focused on “soft” projects (management support and technical assistance). The support to Energy, Water and Environment Institutions now represents 10.5 per cent of the total support to public institutions. One of the most significant support items to the Ministry was the upgrading of irrigation canals and hill-lakes in Akkar, North, Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and South Lebanon, with a value of over US\$5.1 million.

## Evolution of support to Energy, Water and Environment Institutions over the years (US\$)



In terms of the type of support provided to Energy, Water and Environment Institutions:

- More than 99 per cent of the support provided to Energy, Water and Environment Institutions is support to institutions, specifically linked to operation of Water Establishments, capacity to expand services, including human and financial capacity, infrastructure, equipment, mainly linked to the construction or rehabilitation of water infrastructures.
- A mere 0.6 per cent was dedicated to system strengthening, as the focus was set on ensuring the daily operation of the Water Establishments.

## Distribution of Support to Energy, Water and Environment Institutions





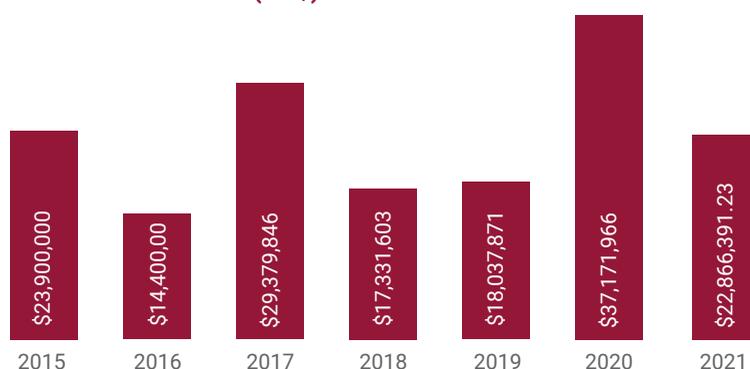
# 2021 Support to Public Institutions (PIST) - Support to Public Health Institutions

In 2021, Health sector partners continued to provide financial, technical and operational support to the public health system in line with the sector strategy. The support aimed to increase access to quality health services for displaced Syrians and vulnerable Lebanese and to strengthen healthcare institutions and enable them to withstand the pressure caused by the increased demand on services and the scarcity of resources.

After a funding spike in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic (US\$37.1 million), the support in 2021 dropped to US\$22.8 million. This still remains higher than the support provided

in 2018 and 2019. The bulk of this support was provided at the Primary Health Care Centre level (95 per cent of the support, compared to 87 per cent in 2020 and 40 per cent in 2019). In addition, support was also provided to the Ministry of Public Health at the national and hospital level in the form of procuring vaccination, essential medication, reproductive health commodities and other medical supplies and equipment (representing around 63 per cent from the total support). In 2021, support to Health Institutions represents more than 15 per cent of the total support to institutions (compared to 20 per cent in 2020).

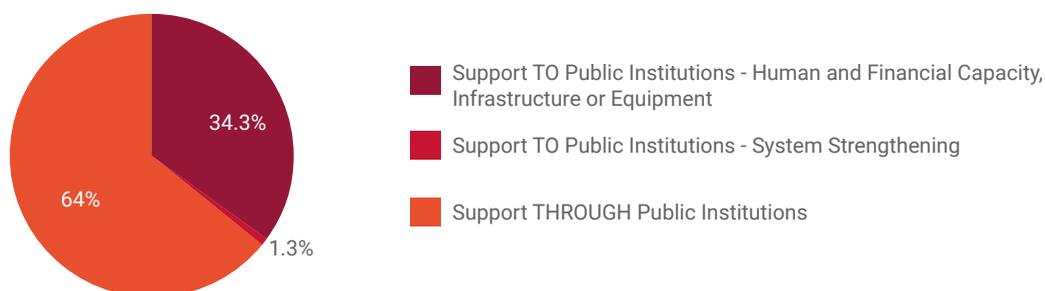
## Evolution of Support to Health Institutions (US\$)



In terms of the type of support provided to Health Institutions:

- 64 per cent of the support provided to Health Institutions was channelled through public institutions, mainly support for healthcare consultations, medication, and vaccination
- Some 34 per cent comprised of support to public institutions, increasing capacities to expand services, including human and financial capacity, infrastructure, and equipment including consumables and operating materials
- Finally, 1 per cent was provided in support to public institutions related to institutional systemic strengthening.

## 2020 Distribution of Support to Health Institutions, per type of support

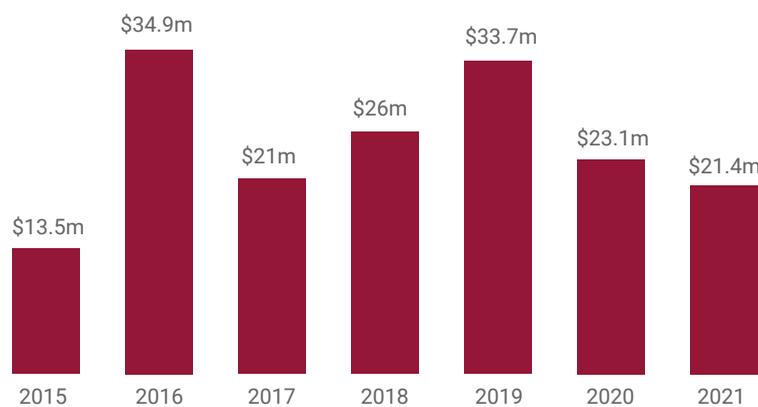


# 2021 Support to Public Institutions (PIST) - Support to Municipalities and Unions of Municipalities

With over 1,000 municipalities and 52 municipal unions spread over its territory, Lebanon has a structured network of institutions and systems in place which has played a significant part in addressing the increasing needs of vulnerable communities since the onset of the Syria crisis. Given the variety and scope of their mandates at the local level, municipalities have played a major role in relieving the pressure on basic services and in mitigating sources of tension. Nearly all municipalities are hosting communities as refugees are living in 97 per cent of municipalities across Lebanon.

Building on the continuous support provided by partners for the past few years, in 2021, municipalities and Unions of Municipalities benefited from the continuous support of LCRP partners with US\$21.4 million (compared to US\$23.1 million in 2020). The support manifested through investment into the work of Unions and municipalities at different levels (rehabilitating social and public infrastructure, supporting municipalities in engaging the civil society in community planning and management and others). Support to municipalities and Unions of Municipalities now represents some 14 per cent of the total support provided to institutions.

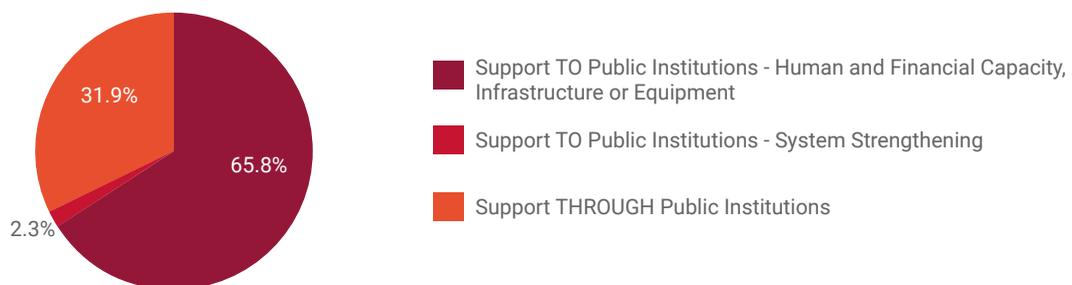
## Evolution of Support to Municipalities and Unions of Municipalities (US\$)



In terms of the type of support provided to Municipalities and Unions of Municipalities, the distribution is:

- More than 65 per cent of the support comprised of support for human and financial capacities, infrastructure or equipment, mostly for the construction or rehabilitation of public infrastructures.
- More than 31 per cent was awarded as support through public institutions in form of covering costs of specific projects implemented by the institution (including winter support)
- Two per cent was provided as to support system strengthening, focusing on training and capacity building of civil servants.

## Distribution of Support to Municipalities and Unions of Municipalities





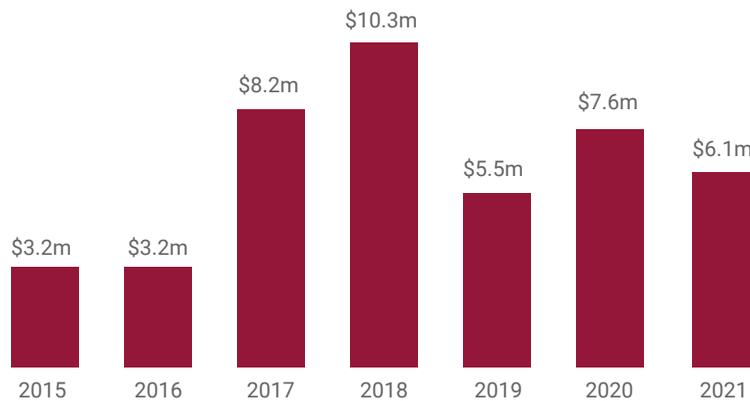
© Norwegian Refugee Council, Zynab Maylidan  
Syrian child drawing in an education centre, Beirut

# 2021 Support to Public Institutions (PIST) - Support to Other Public Institutions

In 2021, financial contributions to other Public Institutions (Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, Ministry of Justice, Central Administration of Statistics, National Commission for Lebanese Women, The Office of Prime Minister, Lebanese Air Forces) decreased to US\$6.1 million compared to the US\$7.6 million used in 2020. The Community Development Centers

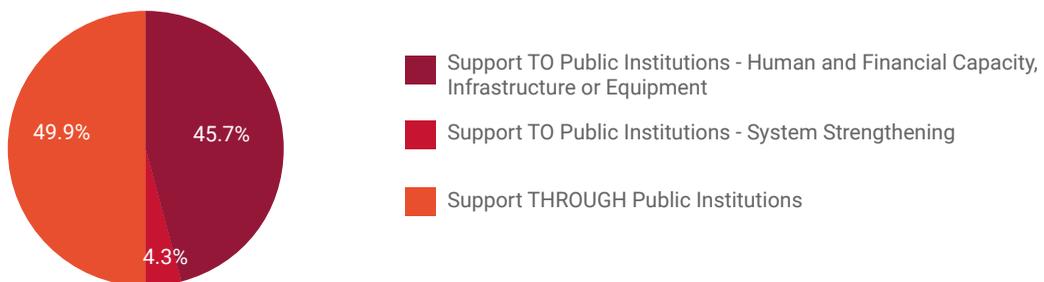
across the country were the largest recipient of this support (US\$3 million), followed by the Central Administration of Statistics with US\$1.6 million (US\$1.5 million in 2020). Support to Other Public Institutions represented 4.2 per cent of the total support in 2021.

## Evolution of Support to Other Institutions (US\$)



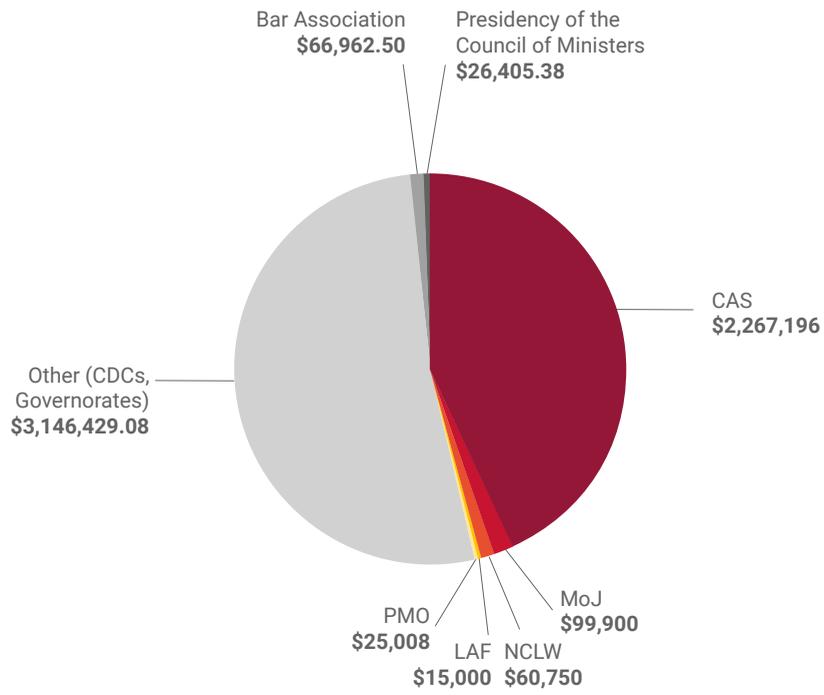
In terms of the type of support provided to Other Public Institutions, almost 82 percent comprised assistance to human and financial capacities, equipment and infrastructure, with more than half being support to rehabilitation and construction of public facilities. Around 41 percent covered the cost of staff or support secondment of staff within public institutions.

## Distribution of support to other Institutions



As in the last years, major recipients of support among “other institutions” were the Central Administration for Statistics (CAS), Community development Centres (CDCs), the Ministry of Justice, the National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW) or the Prime Minister’s Office.

## 2021 Support to Other Institutions



# Annex

## List of acronyms

<b>3RF</b>	Lebanon Reform, Recovery and Reconstruction Framework (3RF)
<b>3RP</b>	Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan
<b>AAP</b>	Accountability to Affected Populations
<b>ATM</b>	Automated Teller Machine
<b>BLN</b>	Basic Literacy and Numeracy
<b>CAS</b>	Central Administration of Statistics
<b>COVID-19</b>	Coronavirus disease
<b>CP</b>	Child Protection
<b>DRM</b>	Disaster Risk Management
<b>DRR</b>	National Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>FCS</b>	Food Consumption Score
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-Based Violence
<b>HH</b>	Household
<b>IA</b>	Inter-Agency
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>INGO</b>	International Non-Governmental Organization
<b>IS</b>	Informal settlement
<b>LBP</b>	Lebanese Pound
<b>LCRP</b>	Lebanon Crisis Response Plan
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MEB</b>	Minimum expenditure basket
<b>MEHE</b>	Ministry of Education and Higher Education
<b>MoA</b>	Ministry of Agriculture
<b>MoE</b>	Ministry of Environment
<b>MoET</b>	Ministry of Economy and Trade
<b>MoEW</b>	Ministry of Energy and Water
<b>MoIM</b>	Ministry of Interior and Municipalities
<b>MoL</b>	Ministry of Labour
<b>MoPH</b>	Ministry of Public Health
<b>MoSA</b>	Ministry of Social Affairs
<b>MSMEs</b>	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
<b>NCLW</b>	National Commission for Lebanese Women
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organization
<b>NPTP</b>	National Poverty Targeting Programme
<b>OCHA</b>	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>PHC</b>	Primary Health Care Centre
<b>PIST</b>	Support to Public Institutions in Lebanon
<b>PRL</b>	Palestine Refugee in Lebanon
<b>PRS</b>	Palestinian Refugee from Syria
<b>PSEA</b>	Protection against sexual exploitation and abuse
<b>RACE</b>	Reach All Children with Education
<b>RAIS</b>	Refugee Assistance Information System
<b>RIMS</b>	Referral Information Management Systems
<b>RNA</b>	Rapid Needs Assessment
<b>SDC</b>	Social Development Centre
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
<b>SMEB</b>	Survival minimum expenditure basket
<b>SOP</b>	Standard Operating Procedures
<b>ToT</b>	Training of Trainers
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNRWA</b>	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
<b>USD</b>	United States Dollar
<b>VASyR</b>	Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon
<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>WB</b>	World Bank
<b>WE</b>	Water Establishment
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>YMCA</b>	Young Men's Christian Association

