

GENERAL OVERVIEW

Five years into the crisis and with one of the world's highest numbers of registered refugees per capita, the main drivers of the protracted crisis in Lebanon remain a disproportionate socio-economic and demographic impact of the Syria crisis with increased vulnerability within a difficult political context. The spill-over from the conflict in Syria continues to threaten internal stability and security. Several hotspots in the country remained of serious concern in particular Aarsal in Baalbek-Hermel governorates, Tripoli in the North, some Palestinian camps such as Ein al-Hilweh and the area south of the Litani River.

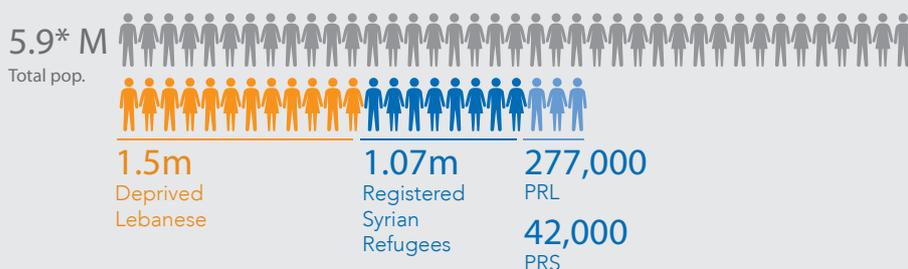


The mass influx of refugees has placed unprecedented strain on the economy, public services and infrastructure, as well as on demographic factors and social relations. The World Bank estimates the decrease in GDP growth from 8% in 2010 to 2% in 2015 and that Lebanon has incurred losses of US\$13.1 billion since 2012 out of which \$5.6 billion in 2015 alone (over 11% of the GDP). As of January 2016, almost 1.2 million people in Lebanon live in extreme poverty with less than \$2.4 a day, a 75% increase compared to 2014. While Lebanon has remained a generous host to refugees, the Government has taken measures in 2015 to restrict the entry and legal stay of refugees in the country, raising concerns about their safety and well-being. Hence, humanitarian and development support remain needed to mitigate the impact of the crisis and maintain Lebanon's stability.

POPULATION OVERVIEW

With a population increase of 37% since the beginning of the crisis, the Government of Lebanon (GoL) estimates that, as of January 2016, the country hosts 1.5 million Syrian refugees, including 1.07 million registered with UNHCR. The Syrian refugees, along with 42,000 Palestine Refugees from Syria, have joined a pre-existing population of more than 270,000 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon. 35,000 Lebanese have also returned from Syria since 2010. 251 cadasters (out of 1,653) are estimated to host 87% of refugees and 67% of deprived Lebanese. More than half of the refugees from Syria are women and children.

POPULATION FIGURES



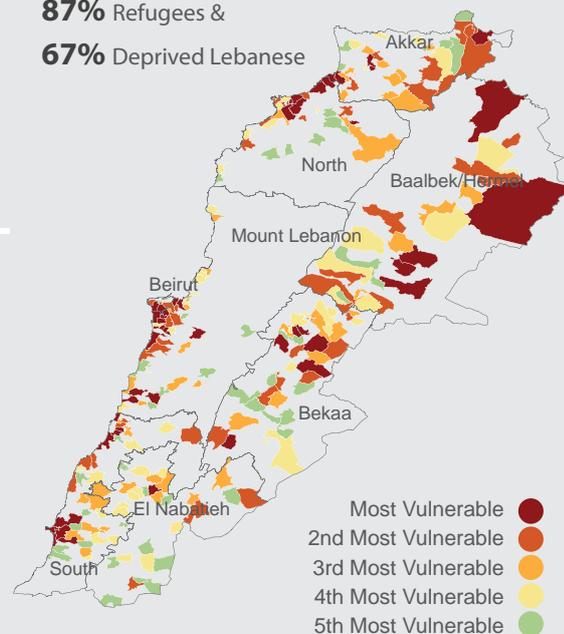
* GoL estimates 1.5 million Syrian refugee population are currently in country

251 Most Vulnerable Localities

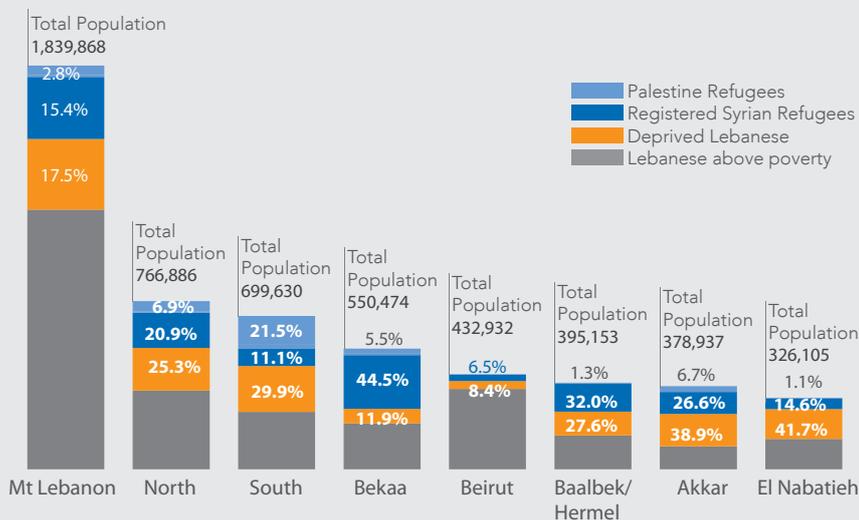
The 251 Most Vulnerable Localities hosts

87% Refugees &

67% Deprived Lebanese



POPULATION COHORTS BY GOVERNORATE



Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Sources: Lebanese Population - Central Administration of Statistics (CAS) year 2002 dataset, Syrian Refugee Population - UNHCR - as of January 2016, Humanitarian Intervention Data - Activity Info, Deprived Lebanese dataset, UNDP IPC Survey 2004 Feedback: ahadia@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

Although the number of people in need remained steady in 2015, a combination of factors contributed to the deepening vulnerability of many, weakening their ability to cover basic needs and putting them at an increased risk of exploitation, abuse, and violations. While halting the flow of refugees into the country, the new border procedures and policy introduced by GoL in January 2015, undermine also their legal stay and their access to services due to fear of being arrested.

The restrictions on employment opportunities and depletion of resources are also among other exacerbating factors. For most of the refugees, family savings and assets have been drained by years of economic hardship that started even before they arrived in Lebanon, and depleted by limited assistance and access to services. The proportion of Syrian refugees unable to meet their minimal survival expenditures (\$435/household/month) has increased from 29% to 52% between 2014 and 2015. Furthermore, 89% of Syrian refugees are increasingly borrowing money to meet basic expenditure needs, with an average debt of \$842 per household. Similarly, 98% of Palestine Refugees from Syria relies heavily on direct cash assistance provided by UNRWA as a main source of income. More than half of all refugees are dependent on e-card food assistance as their main source of livelihood as food insecurity rates have doubled since 2014, with 23.5% of Syrian refugees living in severe or moderate food insecurity. 41% of Syrian refugees are living in substandard shelter including 18% in informal settlements – up from 14% in 2014 – and are exposed to avoidable health and safety risks.

Host communities are also impacted by the increased demand on public services and the decreasing job opportunities. Lebanon currently has 1,108 municipalities, 70% of which are too small to provide any public services, and only 8 per cent provide services in different sectors including infrastructure such as sidewalks, potable water network, road lighting network, etc. Extremely poor Lebanese constitute an estimated 10% of the country's population as per the criteria of the National Poverty Targeting Program (NPTP) and unemployment has risen up to 20% (30% among youth).

2016 PLANNING

The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan is a joint GoL-UN plan whose objective is to preserve Lebanon's stability through a combination of humanitarian assistance and measures aimed at reinforcing its economic, social, environmental stability. The funding requirements for 2016 stand at \$2.48 billion; almost 100 partners are taking part in the response.

KEY LCRP PLANNING FIGURES



5.9* million
Estimated population currently living in Lebanon



3.3 million
Estimated people in need



2.1 million
Targeted for service delivery, economic recovery and community services

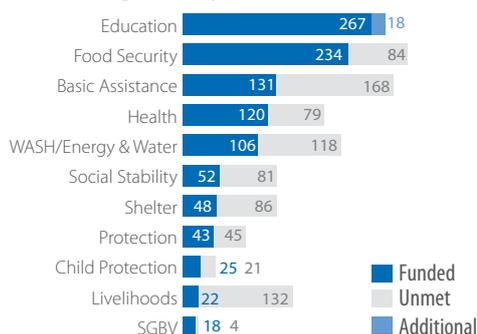
1.9 million
Targeted for protection and direct assistance

* GoL estimates 1.5 million Syrian refugee population are currently in country

FUNDING

At the end of 2015, over \$1.3 billion has been contributed as humanitarian funding to Lebanon, of which \$1.17 billion was received under the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan, making the revised appeal of \$1.87 billion funded at 62.8%. Lebanon received an additional \$220 million in absolute value compared to funding received in 2014. In total since 2012, the country has received over \$3.5 billion in humanitarian funding which is increasingly benefitting the local economy directly and indirectly, and mitigating the negative economic impact of the Syria crisis.

Funding received per sector in 2015 (in million US\$)



2016 Funding requirements per sector (in million US\$)

