



LEBANON CRISIS RESPONSE PLAN 2015-16

Brochure



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

KEY FIGURES

December 2015
(projections)



5.9 million

Estimated population currently living in Lebanon



3.3 million

Estimated people in need



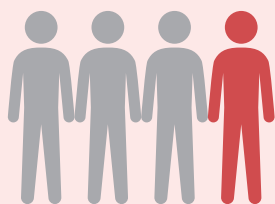
2.9 million

Targeted for service delivery, economic recovery and community services

2.2 million

Targeted for protection and direct assistance

Key categories of vulnerable population:



1 in 4 is displaced



US\$ 7.5 billion

in economic losses due to the crisis
(based on 2013 WB/UN estimates)



US\$ 2.14 billion

Funding required for the LCRP

A Test of Lebanon's Stability

After four years of generous welcome to families displaced by the Syrian crisis, Lebanon's government and communities now face a critical test of stability.

The economic and social impact of the crisis on Lebanon reached new heights in 2014. The mass influx of refugees from Syria into Lebanese territory continued, with 1.2 million Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees by year-end and many more present but unregistered. As a result, the number of people residing in Lebanon has increased sharply by at least 30 percent since March 2011 – perhaps by as much as 1.5 million according to Government estimates, in a country of just 4 million Lebanese. The number of poor currently in Lebanon has risen by nearly two-thirds since 2011, and Lebanese unemployment has doubled. Children and youth are most affected after four years of economic hardship and limited access to essential services. Lebanese national health, education and infrastructure services are overstretched and a third of Lebanon's young labour force cannot find work. For many of the poorest and most vulnerable communities, including displaced Syrian families and Lebanon's long-term Palestine refugees, daily life is increasingly dominated by poverty and debt, fewer cooked meals, rising waste and pollution, long queues at health centers, over-full classrooms, disease outbreaks, falling water quality, and increased competition for work.

As new challenges follow years of chronic under-investment, Lebanese families are insistent that their own needs now be met as well as those of Syrian *de facto* refugees. Security concerns are growing, affecting all vulnerable people. Extremist armed groups crossing into Lebanon from Syria clashed with Lebanese Armed Forces in 2014, displacing communities. Lebanese leaders have been increasingly active to ease tensions despite the heavy burden on public institutions and the vulnerable communities relying on them.

The Government of Lebanon's position is that repatriation of *de facto* refugees from Syria is the preferred durable solution for this crisis, while abiding by the principle of non-refoulement and recognizing that conditions for safe return could precede a political solution for the conflict in Syria. Based on this premise, and given the combined economic, demographic and security challenges facing Lebanon as a result of the crisis in Syria, the Government has adopted a policy paper in October setting three main priorities for managing the displacement situation: (i) reducing the number of individuals registered in Lebanon with UNHCR as refugees from Syria; (ii) addressing the rising security concerns in the country and in municipalities; and (iii) sharing the economic burden by expanding the humanitarian response to include a more structured developmental and institutional approach benefiting Lebanese institutions, communities and infrastructure. It also encouraged third countries to offer more resettlements and humanitarian admission opportunities for *de facto* refugees from Syria. The paper further states the Government's readiness to work with the international community in order to achieve these solutions.

Lebanon Crisis Response Plan: Moving to an Integrated Humanitarian & Stabilization Strategy

The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) describes how the Government of Lebanon and its partners will work together to reinforce stability through this crisis while also protecting Lebanon's most vulnerable inhabitants, including *de facto* refugees. As the Lebanon chapter of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan 2015-16 (3RP), it represents international and Government of Lebanon commitment to expedite strategies and funding to mitigate the impact of the crisis on Lebanon's stability. Stabilization, in the context of the LCRP, means strengthening national capacities to address long-term poverty and social tensions while also meeting humanitarian needs.

The LCRP is designed to:

- 1) **Ensure humanitarian assistance and protection** for the most vulnerable among the displaced from Syria and poorest Lebanese;
- 2) **Strengthen the capacity of national and local service delivery systems** to expand access to and quality of basic public services; and
- 3) **Reinforce Lebanon's economic, social, environmental, and institutional stability** – emphasizing opportunities for vulnerable youth to counter the risk of radicalization. Its strategic direction was welcomed by the International Support Group to Lebanon at the Berlin Conference on the Syria Refugee Situation, in October 2014.

\$2.14 billion funding required

\$724 million exclusively
for stabilization programmes

\$1.9 billion requested
as new funding

77

National &
International
Organizations

Humanitarian assistance & protection

- 1.5 million Syrian *de facto* refugees
- Over 336,000 poorest Lebanese
- 315,000 Palestine refugees
- 50,000 Lebanese returnees

Support to services, economies & institutions

- 1.9 million vulnerable Lebanese
- 1.3 million Syrian *de facto* refugees
- 225,000 Palestine refugees

The LCRP promotes stabilization priorities articulated by the Government of Lebanon and emphasizes the role of Government to lead the response, through the Ministry of Social Affairs and with oversight by the Crisis Cell. It also seeks to complement and build on other international investments to reinforce Lebanon's systems and communities. Programmes in the LCRP reflect and include key national strategies such as the "Reach All Children with Education" (RACE) strategy and the National Plan to Safeguard Children and Women in Lebanon, as well as global initiatives led by government, including the No Lost Generation strategy.

LCRP Implementation and Timeline

The LCRP will deliver humanitarian and stabilization programmes that are integrated and mutually reinforcing. It aims to equip a national response with systems and analysis to help set priorities and deliver them more effectively at national and municipal level. It will also support government to coordinate assistance channeled through national and international mechanisms – a critical factor to improve value for money after four years of crisis, as needs continue to outstrip available resources.

The Response will be implemented in two phases, to enable partners in Lebanon's humanitarian and stabilization effort to improve programmes while simultaneously addressing needs. During **Phase I** through mid-2015, in parallel to ongoing assistance programmes the LCRP will promote three aid harmonization initiatives supporting government:

- 1) strengthen aid coordination tools and systems to support national planning;
- 2) establish a joint needs analysis platform linking government, its partners and Lebanese institutions; and
- 3) identify partnerships and systems to improve implementation.

Phase II will follow a Mid-Year consultation with government to integrate these initiatives into the response.

LCRP Three Response Areas:

The LCRP proposes a \$2.14 billion plan to 1) provide direct humanitarian assistance to 2.2 million highly vulnerable individuals with acute needs, primarily *de facto* refugees from Syria and 2) invest in services, economies and institutions reaching up to 2.9 million people in the poorest locations.

It further commits all participating organizations to promote Lebanese governance institutions, strengthen aid coordination, increase cost-effectiveness, and improve targeting mechanisms.

The LCRP targets **priority needs of the extremely vulnerable** at individual or household level, **priority needs of at-risk localities** facing high chronic and crisis-related stresses on services and local economies and **priority needs of national and social institutions** over-stretched by the demands of the crisis.

The **3 Response Areas** of the LCRP are:

Strategic Priority One: ensure humanitarian assistance and protection for the most vulnerable among the displaced from Syria and poorest Lebanese.

This response will support Lebanon's national systems and civil society to partner with international organizations to provide:

- i. Basic assistance to the most affected communities unable to meet their material needs;
- ii. Food assistance to the most vulnerable displaced Syrian families, as well as assistance through the National Poverty Targeting Programme to reach the poorest Lebanese;
- iii. Shelter assistance particularly for those living in sub-standard accommodation; and
- iv. Protection assistance to supporting national capacities in registering and profiling Syrian nationals, and thus enabling management of their presence. Specific humanitarian needs of Lebanese returnees (LR) and Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS) will also be met through these modalities.

Key government partners for this response include the Ministry of Social Affairs (including through the National Poverty Targeting Programme), as coordinator working with the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, the General Security Directorate and other relevant institutions.

Strategic Priority Two: strengthen the capacity of national and local delivery systems to expand access to and quality of basic public services.

This response will support key government strategies to strengthen service delivery in the most vulnerable Lebanese localities and expand community investments to reduce unsustainable coping strategies. It will "converge" resources for service delivery where possible to deliver:

- i. Infrastructure improvement and rehabilitation for vulnerable facilities in high-risk areas;
- ii. Training for frontline service-delivery and social work personnel;
- iii. Ongoing provision of essential education, health and WASH materials to cover additional needs;
- iv. Subsidization of additional health and education costs linked to the crisis (hospital care and additional teaching shifts);
- v. Support to fill critical gaps in service delivery; and
- vi. Support to national and municipal capacity for policy development, resource and information management, participatory planning and expenditure processes.

The response will also collaborate more effectively with the private sector and assist government to explore how remittances could be targeted towards service strengthening. Key government strategies and partners guiding this response include the Lebanon Roadmap of Priority Interventions for Stabilization From the Syrian Conflict 2013 and its updated projects, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, RACE Strategy 2014-2016 (Ministry of Education and Higher Education), Water Sector Strategy 2010-2015 (Ministry of Energy and Water), National Plan to Safeguard Children and Women in Lebanon 2014 (Ministry of Social Affairs), Project to Support the Lebanese Health System 2014 (Ministry of Public Health), No Lost Generation 2014 and other government strategies.

Strategic Priority Three: reinforce Lebanon's economic, social, environmental, and institutional stability by (i) expanding economic and livelihood opportunities benefiting local economies and the most vulnerable communities: (ii) promoting confidence-building measures within and across institutions and communities to strengthen Lebanon's capacities.

This response introduces:

- i. Rapid job creation targeting the vulnerable unemployed, MSMEs and small farmers to help stabilize community relations, particularly youth;
- ii. Support to economic reform to stimulate private sector, improve regulation and build labour force skills for youth and adolescents;
- iii. Expansion of participatory community development initiatives providing fora for dialogue;
- iv. Neighbourhood improvement programmes, to restore damaged public spaces in areas experiencing urban densification;
- v. Promotion of sustainable farming and animal management practices and strategies to promote local agricultural projects; and
- vi. Government capacity-strengthening to produce participatory national and local policies particularly for the young, and improve Disaster and Crisis Management.

Key government partners in this response include the Prime Minister's Office through the Stabilization Roadmap 2013 and its updated projects, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Council for Development and Reconstruction and its Economic and Social Fund for Development, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities and key line ministries concerned with the labour market, environment and youth.

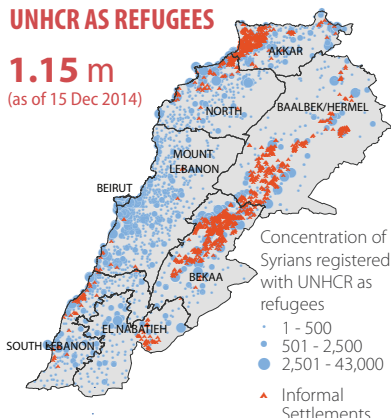
LEBANON CRISIS RESPONSE PLAN DASHBOARD

2015 PLANNING FIGURES



CURRENT SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR AS REFUGEES

1.15 m
(as of 15 Dec 2014)



PRIORITY NEEDS

1. 1.2 million Syrians are registered as refugees with UNHCR in Lebanon at end-2014 with many more present but unregistered. Of these, 29% are unable to meet their survival needs and an estimated one third lack legal stay documentation, limiting their capacity to sustain their own well-being. Equally, more than 336,000 Lebanese and at least 220,000 Palestinian refugees live under Lebanon's lowest poverty line of \$2.4 per day.

2. Approximately two million of these vulnerable people are estimated to be concentrated in 242 localities where social tensions and poverty are worsening fastest. In these areas, demand for basic

services continues to far outstrip the capacity of institutions and infrastructure to meet needs.

3. Extreme poverty, rising unemployment and desperation are driving negative coping strategies, particularly affecting youth. Long-standing economic inequalities are becoming more widespread and environmental pressures increasing, affecting social relationships and, ultimately, Lebanon's stability. Marginalized young people will be pivotal to prospects for both local and regional stability.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1. Ensure humanitarian assistance and protection for the most vulnerable among the displaced from Syria and poorest Lebanese.

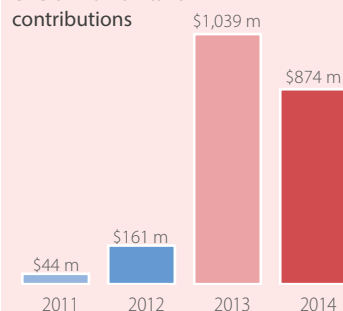
2. Strengthen the capacity of national and local service delivery systems to expand access to and quality of basic public services.

3. Reinforce Lebanon's economic, social, environmental, and institutional stability – including:

- i) expanding economic and livelihood opportunities benefiting local economies and vulnerable communities;
- ii) promoting confidence-building measures within and across institutions and communities to strengthen Lebanon's capacities.

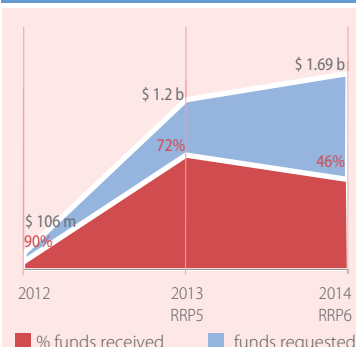
DONOR CONTRIBUTION

Overall humanitarian contributions



The figures are as of 1st December 2014

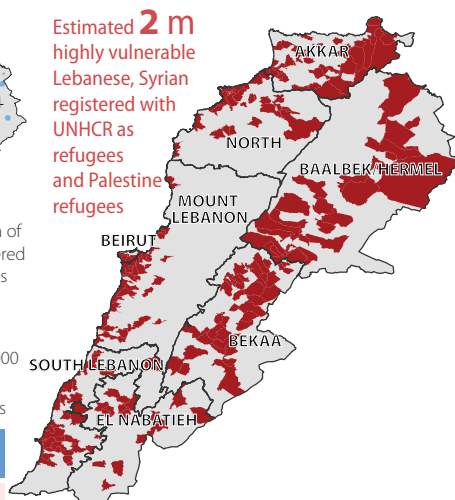
RRP FUNDING TREND



Source: Funding figures used are from FTS and UNHCR annual reports.

MOST VULNERABLE CADASTERS

Estimated **2 m** highly vulnerable Lebanese, Syrian registered with UNHCR as refugees and Palestine refugees



2015 FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Sector	Requirement
Food Security	\$447 m
Basic Assistance	\$288.6 m
Education	\$263.6 m
Health	\$249.2 m
WASH	\$231.4 m
Livelihoods	\$175.9 m
Social Cohesion	\$157.3 m
Shelter	\$147.2 m
Protection	\$111.8 m
Child Protection	\$43.4 m
SGBV	\$27.7 m

2015 PROJECTED TARGET POPULATION

Sector	Target population
Food Security	1,236,976
Basic Assistance	889,500
Education	377,000
Health	2,040,000
WASH	2,862,291
Livelihoods	242,536
Social Cohesion	242 *
Shelter	1,368,255
Protection	2,185,000**

* Social Cohesion targeting communities in the 242 most vulnerable cadasters.

** Child Protection and SGBV target population figures are included.

KEY STATISTICS



348,300

Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian children are **out of school** compared to 300,000 enrolled in public schools



55%

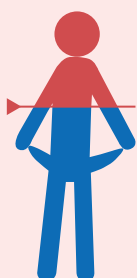
of Syrians registered as refugees with UNHCR have

debt > \$400



1,421

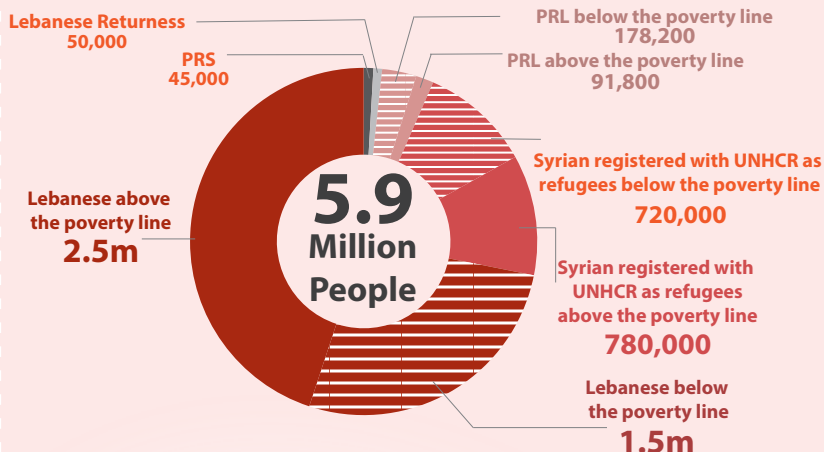
Informal Settlements across the country



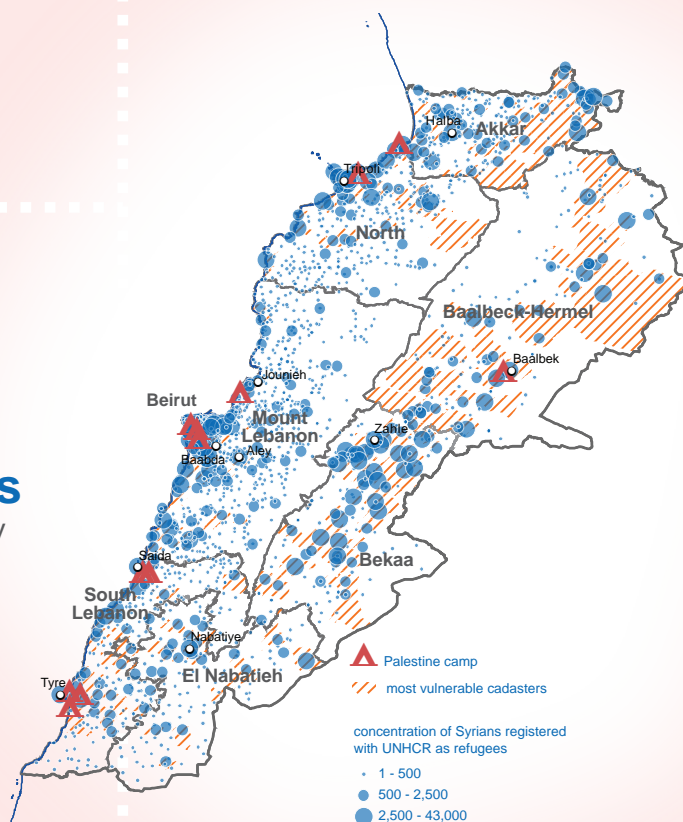
61% more

POOR inside Lebanon since 2011

Projected Figures December 2015



Concentration of people in need



Source: OCHA, UNHCR, UNRWA



50% more

labour force than 2011



92% of

sewage running untreated into watercourses



40%

increase in Municipal spending on **waste disposal**



140,000 PRL & PRS

living in **42 informal gatherings** in addition to the **12 formal** Palestine **refugee camps**.

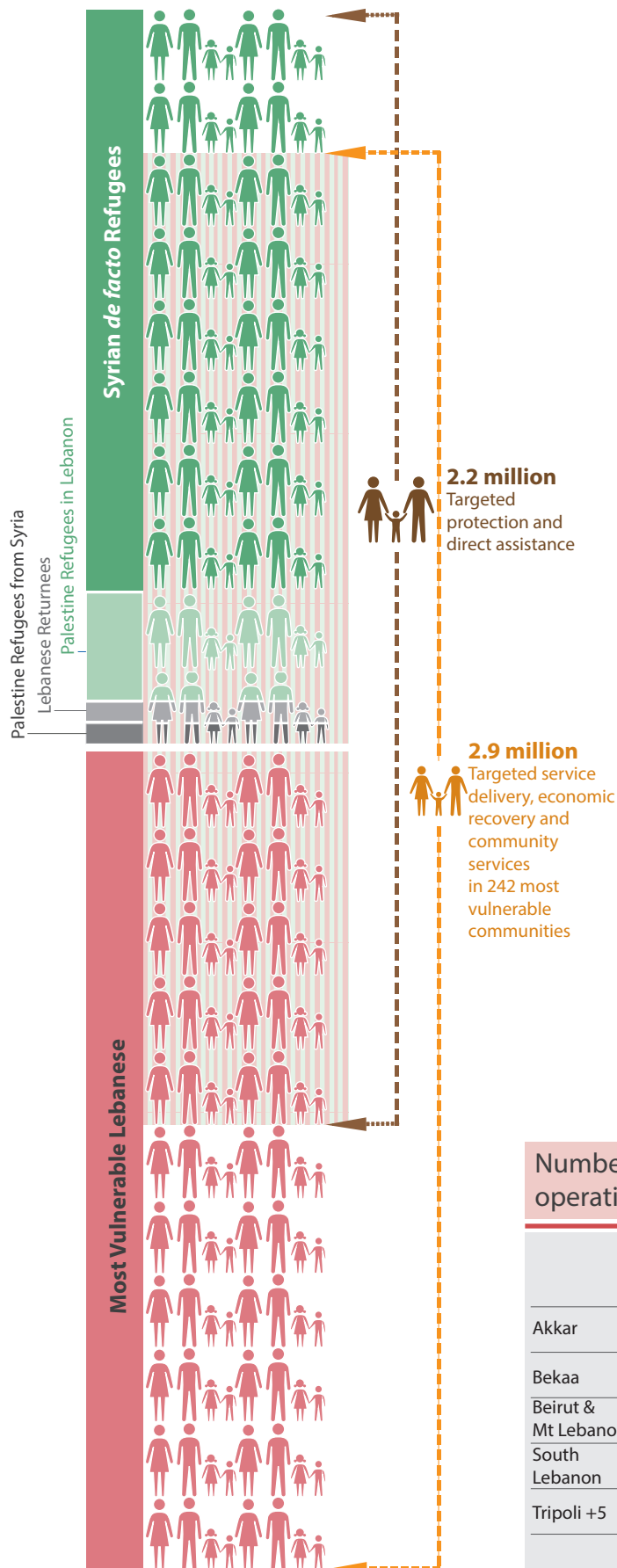


82%

of Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees **pay rent**

TARGET POPULATION & INTERVENTION

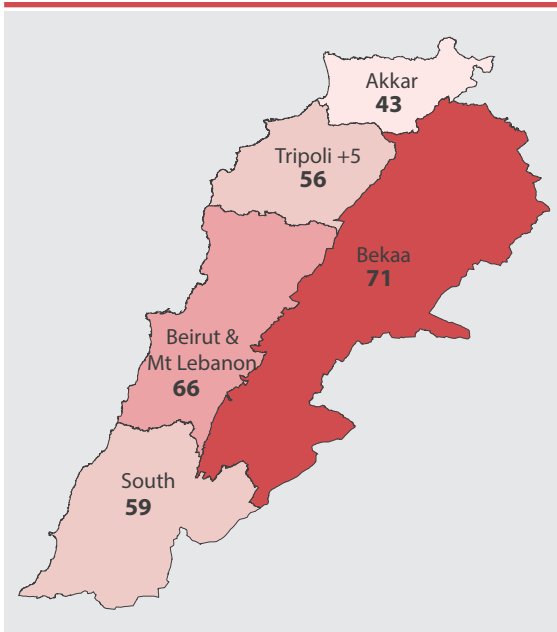
TARGETED POPULATION



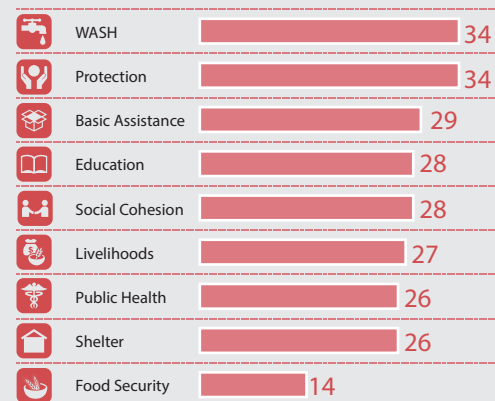
HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

Data Source: Activity Info














Number of partners per operational area



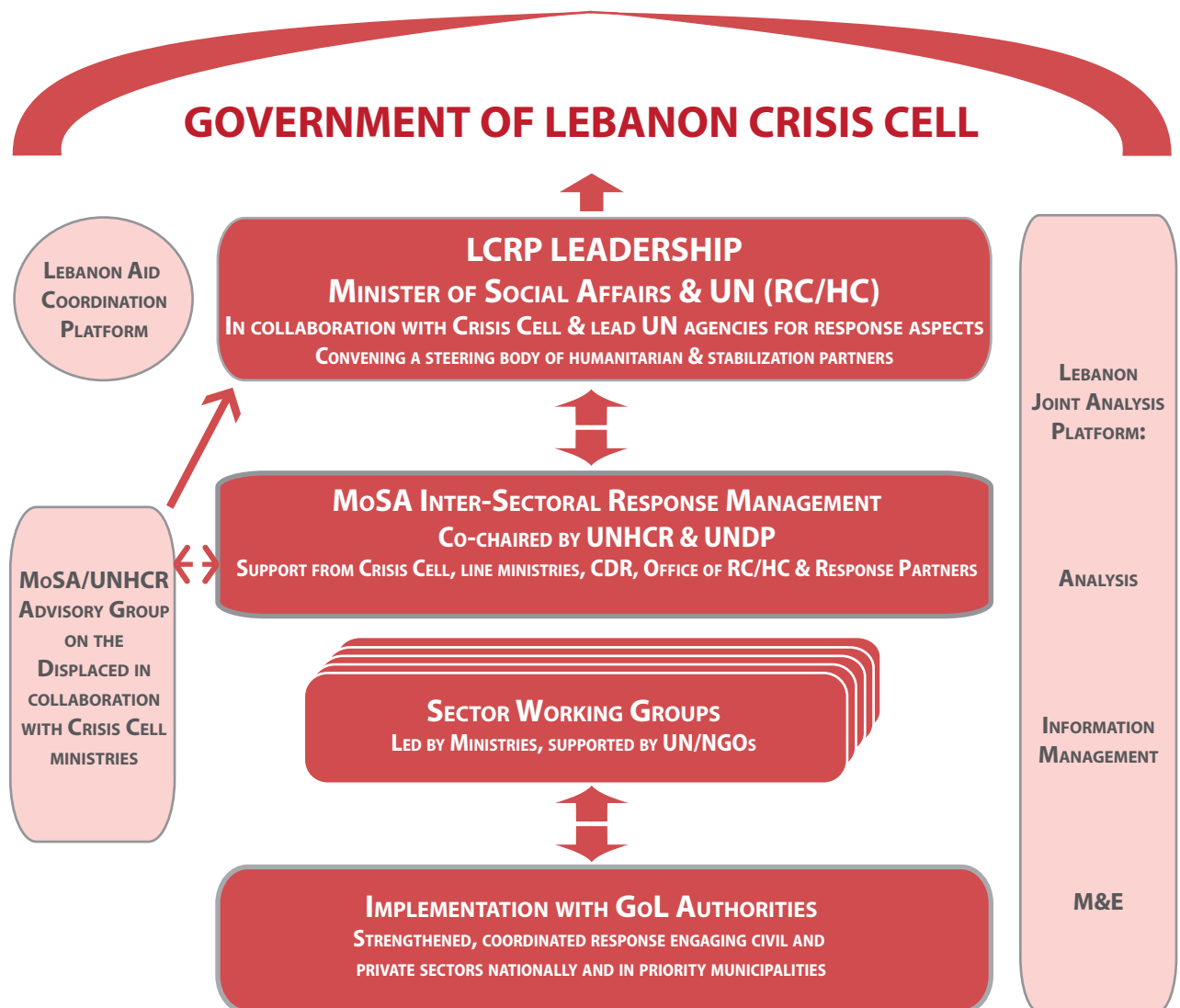
Number of partners per sector



Number of partners per sector in each operational area

									
Akkar		18	15	6	11	9	12	17	10
Bekaa		21	23	13	31	12	17	19	15
Beirut & Mt Lebanon		23	21	14	21	13	13	21	15
South Lebanon		16	21	10	19	15	13	18	14
Tripoli +5		17	15	5	13	10	15	14	14

INTEGRATED RESPONSE MANAGEMENT



Partners involved in the LCRP

Government of Lebanon, ABAAD, ACTED, ACF, ActionAid, ADRA, AMEL Lebanon, ANERA, ARMADILLA, AVSI, British Council, CARE, CCPA, CISP - Lebanon, CLMC Lebanon, CONCERN, COOPI, Digital Opportunity Trust, DCA, DRC, FAO, FPSC, GVC Lebanon, HI, Humedica, HWA, ILO, IMC Lebanon, International Alert, Intersos, IOCC, IOM, IR Lebanon, IRC, Leb Relief, MAG, Makassed, Makhzoumi, MAP, Medair Lebanon, Mercy Corps, Mercy USA, NRC, OXFAM, PCPM, PU-AMI, RET, RI, Safadi Foundation, Save the Children, SFCG, SI, SIF, Solidar Suisse, SOS Village, TdH - It, TdH - L, Toastmasters International, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNOCHA, URDA, WCH, WHO, WRF, WVI, UNRWA, Seraphim Global and WFP.

Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://unocha.org/cap> and <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>. Financial tracking can be viewed from <http://fts.unocha.org>.

Photo credit: UN agencies and NGOs

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