LEBANON CRISIS RESPONSE PLAN 2015-16

Terminology in the LCRP

Lebanon is not a State Party to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and has not signed its 1967 Protocol. Lebanon implements some provisions of the Convention on a voluntary basis and considers that granting the refugee status to individuals lies within its margin of discretion.

The Government of Lebanon stresses on all occasions its longstanding position reaffirming that Lebanon is neither a country of asylum, nor a final destination for refugees, let alone a country of resettlement.

Lebanon considers that it is being subject to a situation of mass influx and reserves the right to take measures aligning with international law and practice in such situations. The Government of Lebanon refers to individuals who fled from Syria to Lebanon after March 2011 as "displaced".

The United Nations characterizes the flight of civilians from Syria as a refugee movement, and considers that most of these Syrians are seeking international protection and are likely to meet the refugee definition.

Therefore, the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan uses the following terminologies to refer to persons who have fled from Syria after March 2011:

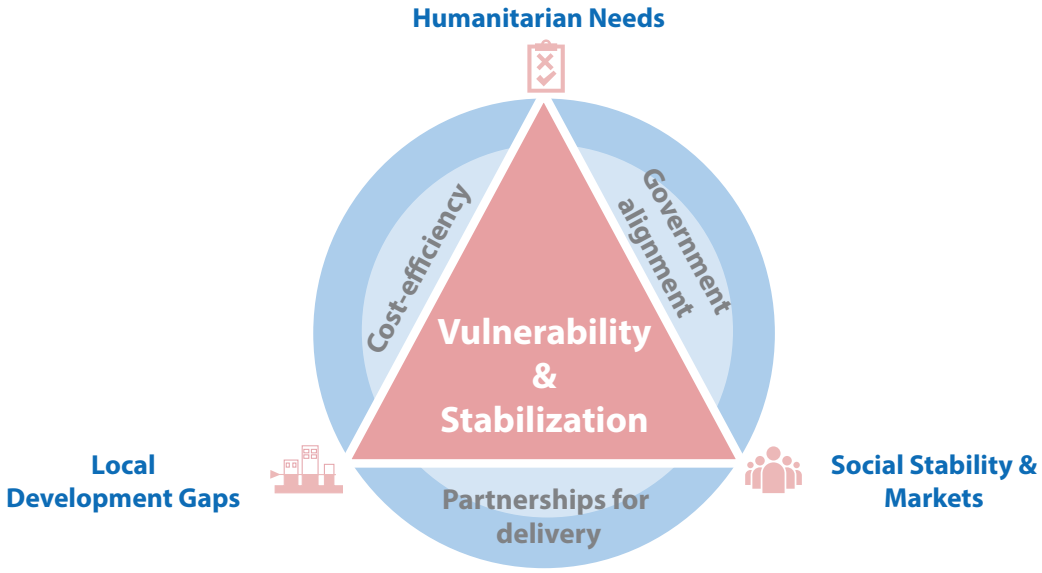
1. "persons displaced from Syria",

2. "persons registered with UNHCR as refugees", and

3. "*de facto* refugees".

1. can, depending on context, include Palestine refugees from Syria and Lebanese returnees as well as registered and unregistered Syrian nationals. Both 2. and 3. refer exclusively to Syrian nationals who are registered with UNHCR or seeking registration.

LCRP Conceptual framework

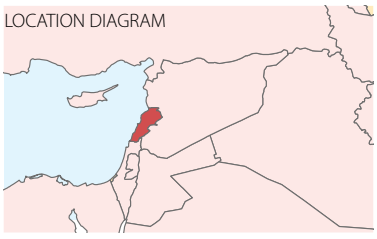


Partners involved in the LCRP

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, World Bank and WFP.

Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on http://unocha.org/cap, http://www.humanitarianresponse.info and http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php. Financial tracking can be viewed from http://fts.unocha.org.
Photo credit: UN agencies and NGOs
Produced by Government of Lebanon and the United Nations
15 December 2014.

REFERENCE MAP



Capital
Major Towns
Waterways
International Boundaries
Governorate Boundaries
Caza Boundaries

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE

When Lebanon first opened its borders and homes to families fleeing the Syrian conflict in 2011, Lebanese communities responded without hesitation. They provided welcome, shelter, services and support – even though in many cases their own needs were already high.

Today, four years on, with no end in sight to the violence in Syria, communities inside Lebanon have reached a critical point. Public services are overwhelmed, economic growth has faltered and unemployment is rising at record rates. As social tensions grow, Lebanon is concerned to protect its fragile stability. The potential risks of a deteriorating situation were underlined this year, as extremist armed groups linked to the Al-Nusra Front and the so-called "Islamic State" entered Lebanon to attack its communities and Armed Forces.

Lebanon's extraordinary strength throughout this crisis is a testament to the generosity of its people. Lebanese households have been among the biggest donors to the relief effort for Syria's displaced families so far. Poor communities are hosting an estimated additional 1.5 million displaced people as a result of the mass influx of refugees, sharing their land, their schools, their water resources and health centres. It is only fair that their own needs for work and services should continue to be addressed in return. The most vulnerable Lebanese feel they are paying a disproportionate price for another country's conflict. *De facto* refugees are also facing a protracted test of courage and endurance as their savings become depleted and their vulnerability grows. Four out of five are women and children, trying merely to live in dignity, to stay healthy and learn until they can return to their own homes in safety.

The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2015-16 serves these collective aims for Lebanon's poor and Syria's displaced families. Led by the Government of Lebanon, it increases attention and investments for Lebanon's needs - strengthening the link between international humanitarian aid for those displaced by Syria's conflict and Lebanon's national stability.

The LCRP is an achievable, integrated strategy for Lebanon's unique context. It seeks more cost-effective solutions for humanitarian aid delivery as needs continue to deepen. It also adds weight to a vital stabilization effort tackling Lebanon's economy and institutions, connecting to initiatives by the wider international community and the International Support Group for Lebanon.

The LCRP's relief and protection programme for the displaced from Syria and the poorest Lebanese is complemented by a proposed investment in service and social welfare systems, job creation and conflict mitigation in high-risk parts of the country. This plan uses Lebanese systems to channel international financing. It provides tools and materials for public institutions, employs and trains Lebanese workers and creates markets for Lebanese goods and services. These strategies will evolve continuously, to fit Lebanon's changing needs and priorities.

There should be no doubt - the only lasting and effective answer to the current crisis lies in a political solution for Syria. But until conditions for safe return exist, Lebanon will continue to need substantial international support. Donors have made important contributions – every dollar valuable and appreciated – but unfortunately far short of requirements. Despite growing competition for resources, Lebanon's stability cannot be allowed to falter. The region needs a strong and stable Lebanon – to continue to shoulder its current burdens and to safeguard prospects for any future peace. This can only be assured with international help.

Lebanon has done more than its part so far to provide short-term respite to the victims of Syria's conflict. The coming year offers an important opportunity to reinforce and protect those efforts, while the search for peace continues. We must seize it for the sake of Lebanon and the region's security, and for all those living here in hope of solutions.

Rashid Derbas
H.E Minister of Social Affairs

Ross Mountain
Resident Humanitarian Coordinator

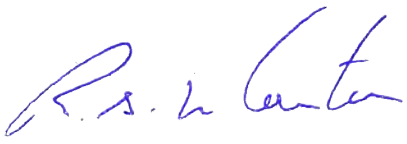


Photo by: UNICEF/Ramzi Haidar

Executive Summary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

KEY FIGURES

December 2015 (projections)

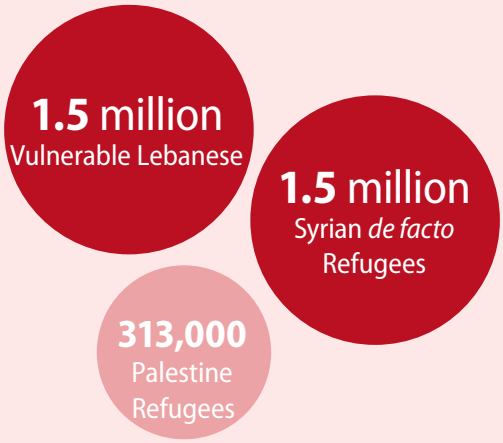
5.9 million
Estimated population currently living in Lebanon

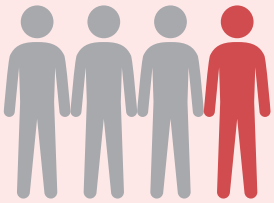
3.3 million
Estimated people in need

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

5.9 million
Estimated population living in Lebanon

3.3 million
People in Need

1.8 million
Syrian *de facto* refugees & Palestine refugees

$2.14 billion
Funding required

PRIORITY NEEDS

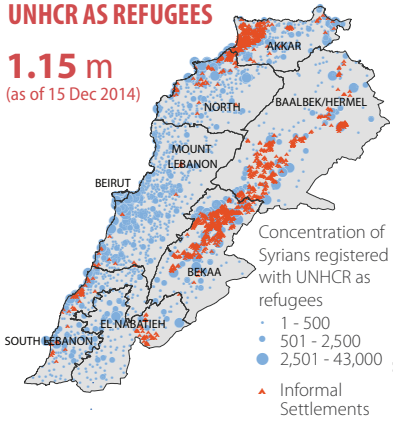
1. 1.2 million Syrians are registered as refugees with UNHCR in Lebanon at end-2014 with many more present but unregistered. Of these, 29% are unable to meet their survival needs and an estimated one third lack legal stay documentation, limiting their capacity to sustain their own well-being. Equally, 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.

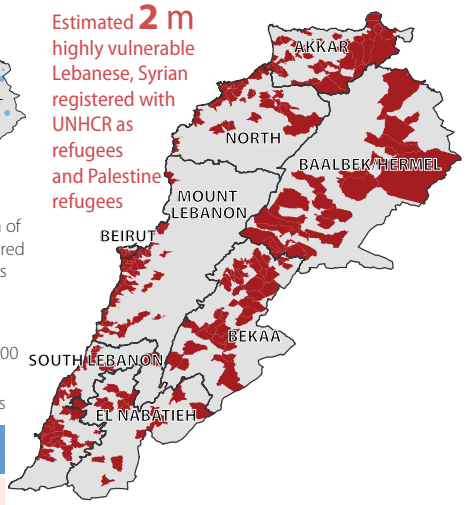
CURRENT SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR AS REFUGEES

1.15 m
(as of 15 Dec 2014)



MOST VULNERABLE CADASTERS

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



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

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

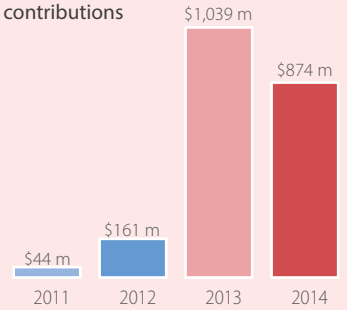
2. Strengthen the capacity of national and local service delivery systems to expand access to and quality of basic public services.

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.

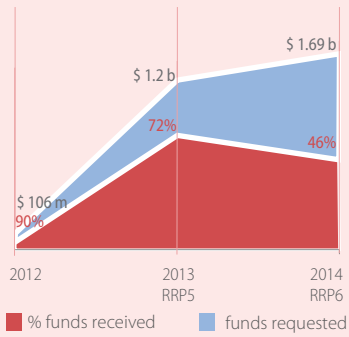
DONOR CONTRIBUTION

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.

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

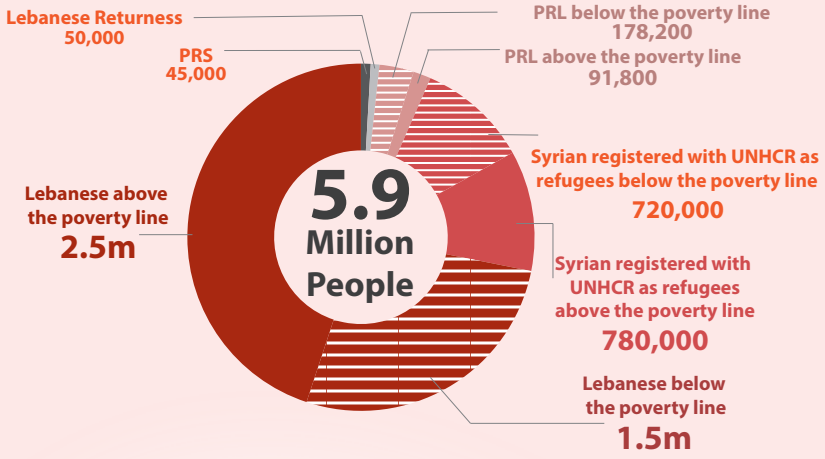
348,300
Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian children are
out of school
compared to 300,000 enrolled in public schools

55%
of Syrians registered as refugees with UNHCR have
debt > $400

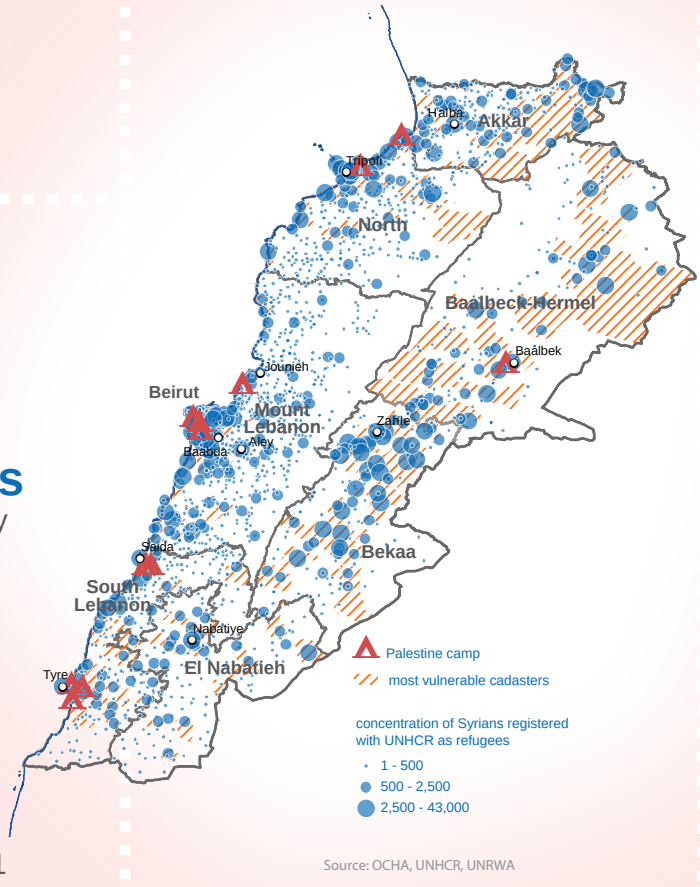
1,421 Informal Settlements
across the country

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

82%
of Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees
pay rent

Photo by: AUST/Ghida Issa

Introduction

Learning from a fourth year of crisis

I Lebanon's Changing Dynamics

1.1 Evolution in Lebanon's context 2014

In the fourth year of spillover from Syria's conflict, the impact on Lebanese families, institutions, and community relationships came into greater focus.

In April 2014, the million[th] Syrian national was registered in Lebanon with UNHCR as a refugee. By November, Lebanon had received more than 1.5 million individuals fleeing the conflict in Syria, including 1.2 million Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees by the end of 2014 – with 440,000 new arrivals in 2014 alone[1]. Nearly all (90 percent[2]) crossed the border needing support to register, find shelter and food, and meet basic material needs. For most of the *de facto* refugees from Syria already in Lebanon, family savings have been drained by four years of economic hardship and limited access to services, deepening vulnerability for most. As of December 2014, more than one in every four people in Lebanon is a *de facto* refugee from Syria or a Palestine refugee – excluding unregistered individuals estimated by the Government to be in the hundreds of thousands. And the number of people in-country has risen by 30 percent since the crisis began[3].

While Lebanese communities continued to be sympathetic and generous hosts for Syrian nationals, entering Lebanese territory since March 2011, they also increasingly looked for support to ease their own growing difficulties. The number of poor people living inside Lebanon has risen by an estimated 61 percent since 2011 to 2.1 million – a significant increase largely accounted for by the mass influx of poor refugees[4]. The surge in demand for land, waste disposal, water resources, and electricity has raced ahead of capacity to meet it, raising municipal costs once again in 2014[5]. Public institutions cannot cope with the added volume of needs in a country, where major development challenges pre-existed the crisis, and the private sector traditionally delivers many public services. For example, the majority of school-aged Lebanese children are educated in private schools, with only 27 percent or 300,000 Lebanese children enrolled in public education. The number of children displaced from Syria into Lebanon and still out of learning is almost equal to that number – despite major efforts to enroll 90,000 in 2013-14[6] .

The crisis is having a far-reaching impact on Lebanon's society, services and economy, hitting young people the hardest. Nearly half of all those affected by the crisis are children and adolescents – at least 1.2 million currently growing up vulnerable, deprived, and with acute needs for basic services and protection. A third of Lebanese youth are unemployed; a 50 percent rise since 2011. Overall unemployment has doubled to 20 percent[7] in the same period, in a labour force estimated to be 50 percent larger than pre-crisis[8]. Even low wage jobs are becoming harder to find, particularly in a slow economy. Lebanon expects GDP growth of just 2 percent in 2015 – far below the average of 9 percent for the four years prior to 2011[9].

In 2014, a series of security incidents saw the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) engage in significant battles with extremist armed groups that had crossed the Lebanese-Syrian border – temporarily displacing communities and heightening concerns around national stability. Strong governmental, popular and international support has been evident for the LAF and security personnel working to address multiple challenges.

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[10]. 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 through a series of managed steps; (ii) addressing the rising security concerns in the country and in municipalities including by strengthening law enforcement; and (iii) sharing the economic burden by expanding the humanitarian response towards a more structured developmental and institutional approach - thereby increasing aid to Lebanese infrastructure and public institutions while sustaining humanitarian assistance in a balanced way. It also encouraged third countries to offer more resettlements and humanitarian admission opportunities for Syrian nationals registered with UNHCR as refugees. The paper further states the Government's readiness to work with the international community in order to achieve these solutions.

(1) UNHCR registration data and projections for 2014, as at end-November 2014.
(2) *Inter-Agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment Phase 1 Report:* May 2014.
(3) Including 43,000 Palestine refugees from Syria and 270,000 Palestine refugees in Lebanon. Government of Lebanon estimates that there are up to 300,000 unregistered *de facto* refugees in Lebanon.
(4) Data as at December 2014 suggests an additional 809,000 poor Lebanese, poor *de facto* refugees from Syria and poor Palestine refugees in country since 2011. Post-crisis increase in the number of poor is calculated as follows: *the Economic and Social Impact Assessment* World Bank/GoL 2013 projects 170,000 additional Lebanese pushed into poverty by end 2014. The *Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon* (VASyR) WFP 2014 further suggests that 48% of the 1.2 million *de facto* refugees from Syria registered with UNHCR in Lebanon by end 2014 live at or under the equivalent purchasing power of the Lebanon poverty line – 576,000 people - while nearly all of the 43,000 PRS have been found to be at or beneath the poverty line as well as 20,000 Lebanese Returnees. Pre-crisis, the total poor population in-country was estimated at 1.32 million Lebanese and Palestine refugees in Lebanon: *Poverty, Growth and Income Distribution in Lebanon*. Pre-crisis poverty is calculated as follows: UNDP 2008 found 28.5% of Lebanese to be living below the poverty line ($4 per day) or 1.14 million people. This data is based on the ten year-old *National Survey of Household Living Conditions*, Ministry of Social Affairs 2004 and should therefore be considered an estimate. *The Socio-Economic Survey of Palestine Refugees in Lebanon*, UNRWA-American University of Beirut 2010 assesses that 66% or 180,000 of PRL are considered poor. The sum of all these poor groups in Lebanon is an estimated 2.1 million people as of December 2014, approximately 61% higher than 2011 estimates.
(5) *Lebanon Environmental Assessment of the Syrian Conflict & Priority Interventions:* Ministry of Environment, UNDP and EU 2014.
(6) Ministry of Education, UNHCR & UNICEF.
(7) World Bank 2014.
(8) IMF Country Report No. 14/238.
(9) International Monetary Fund: *Lebanon- 2014 Article IV Consultation Mission Concluding Statement* 9 May 2014 https://www.imf.org/external/np/ms/2014/050914.htm
(10) The Government of Lebanon reserves the right to safeguard its national security through measures it deems appropriate and that respect Lebanese and international law.

Despite its many challenges, Lebanon has remained resilient. Leaders have worked to ease tensions between communities.

Yet as 2014 ends, Lebanon's society faces a critical test. Public concern is growing around how militancy spreading from Syria might interplay within Lebanon's stressed communities. Tensions are highest in the most vulnerable and deprived parts of the country. A reinforced, consolidated and tailored effort to tackle long-term inequities and development gaps in the context of an ongoing humanitarian crisis is essential to Lebanon's ongoing peace, stability, and potential.

1.2 Learning from investments

Momentum to counter Lebanon's combined humanitarian, social, environmental and economic shocks has been steadily building since the conflict in Syria began. International investments in Lebanon's communities, institutions and infrastructure broadened in 2014, complementing the major humanitarian effort. Although many needs remain unmet and the RRP6 has a 54 percent funding shortfall, these investments have helped to save lives, protect dignity, and support Lebanon's stability and development.

RRP6 2014 – A Nationwide, multi-sectoral response:

- Over **596,000** persons displaced from Syria received **core relief items and fuel during the winter.**
- **195,000 children** received **winter clothes.**
- Food vouchers, e-cards and ATM cards were delivered to **980,000** persons displaced from Syria.
- Nearly **300, 000 people** including Lebanese, Syrian displaced and Palestinians, received **shelter** support.
- **620,000 medical consultations** were provided to protect the **health** of Lebanese and persons displaced from Syria.
- **1.3 million immunizations** against polio and measles were provided for all children.
- Nearly **220,000 children** were linked with education services; 88 schools were rehabilitated.
- **76,000 children** have received psycho-social support.
- **53,000 PRS** provided with education, health, protection and other services by UNRWA.
- **60,000 individual at risk and survivors** had access to psychosocial, legal and protection services in safe spaces.

On the humanitarian side, in 2014, the RRP6 and bilateral humanitarian programmes delivered more than $770 million to relieve the pressures on displaced Syrians, Lebanese poor, Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) and Lebanon (PRL) as well as Lebanese Returnees (LR) through the Government, UN and national and international NGOs[11]. The RRP6 engaged thousands of people from the Lebanese Government and municipalities, as well as international and national organizations working in every district to support an ever-growing number of beneficiaries. The international community has also invested in major infrastructure and policy reform initiatives designed to tackle development challenges pre-existing the crisis. Examples of humanitarian, development and stabilization projects in 2014 include:

- **Mitigation of human suffering:** the humanitarian community in Lebanon provided essential assistance to destitute families lacking any other support system – including education, shelter, healthcare, winter help and emergency income reaching approximately one million Syrian nationals registered with UNHCR as refugees. This support provided a lifeline for many, protecting them against the worst effects of displacement, poverty, hunger and illness. Support to register persons displaced from Syria, assess their needs, and provide them with critical information on their legal rights and benefits under Lebanese laws, was also essential to a regulated management of their presence in the country.
- **Investment in Lebanese communities:** Humanitarian investments have created significant dividends for Lebanese local economies and service delivery, helping to alleviate some of the burdens arising from the crisis. In 2014, RRP6 response partners allocated at least $100 million for projects reaching over 200 of Lebanon's most vulnerable localities – providing staff, training and rehabilitation of public health and education facilities. Food aid provided to families displaced from Syria has also contributed to the revenues of contracted local businesses[12]. Large-scale development and stabilization initiatives funded by international donors including Arab States, UN agencies and others also invested in the restoration of local economies in partnership with the Government of Lebanon. The Lebanon Host-Communities Support Programme led by the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and supported by the UN expanded to 50 communities in 2014. Lebanon's Economic and Social Fund for Development (ESFD), an autonomous unit affiliated to Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR), has also received international support as a useful template for inclusive, locally-owned investment initiatives in the most vulnerable areas.
- **Government-led partnerships for service expansion:** Important efforts were initiated in 2014 to capture humanitarian gains through policy reform, supported by the international community. For example, the Government introduced a landmark education strategy to enroll 400,000 Lebanese and Syrians in learning by 2016: "Reaching All Children in Lebanon with Education" (RACE). In September 2014 the Ministry of Public Health's "Project to Support the Lebanese Health System" was approved by the Council of Ministers. In October 2014 MoSA launched a "National Plan to Safeguard Children and Women in Lebanon". The National Poverty Targeting Program (NPTP) will, as part of its second phase, use a pre-paid card system targeting the poorest Lebanese families, in collaboration with UN agencies and I/NGO partners. Government-led strategic processes such as these will be replicated and scaled up in 2015 to address other emerging humanitarian and stabilization needs.

(11) FTS reports $777 million received against the RRP6, with an additional $100 million provided bilaterally to the crisis response as of 1 December 2014.

(12) *Economic Impact Study: Direct and Indirect Effects of the WFP Value-Based Food Voucher Programme in Lebanon:* WFP, July 2014.

- **International policy and financing support:** Several initiatives improved coordination around policies and funding for Lebanon's crisis response efforts. A Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF), administered by the World Bank, was established to support national priorities within the Government's Roadmap for Stabilization from the Syrian Conflict. With advocacy backing from the International Support Group (ISG) for Lebanon, the MDTF has received $40 million for Lebanon's primary health care system, as well as for the Municipal and Host Community Support Programme. The Ministry of Economy and Trade re-launched the Lebanon Recovery Fund, administered by the UN, to support development projects targeting Lebanese communities most affected by the Syrian crisis. The Government is now working closely with the UN and donors on a system to improve tracking of stabilization funds.
- **Private sector alliances:** Effective public-private partnerships were advanced in 2014. As one example, a private company partnered with the UN to manage health centre admission and payment process for patients receiving subsidized health care in public and private hospitals nationwide. The programme reduced unnecessary hospitalizations and maintained admission costs at steady levels. The e-card programme also offered a quick mechanism to deliver food assistance through a network of contracted shops. Programmes assisting rural and agro manufacturers to invest their own funds in infrastructure and technology improvements boosted incomes for approximately 1,400 households.
- **Advancing coordination, prioritization and planning tools:** the ActivityInfo Reporting Database was introduced as an alternative to pre-2014 multiple formats and offline monitoring tools, allowing more rapid, meaningful and efficient tracking of RRP6 investment targets. ActivityInfo was reinforced by new mechanisms to coordinate and help systematize assessment processes between different humanitarian partners and also to harmonize data collection and visualization tools – based on recommendations of the Inter-Agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment Phase I Report (MSNA), May 2014. A new participatory planning tool was also introduced and adopted by MoSA, allowing municipalities to assess their own needs and capacities and set their own community investment priorities (see Section 4 Box on Map of Risks and Resources, MRR).

These experiences saw the growing integration of the humanitarian effort within a broader programme of support to Lebanon itself. They also advanced thinking around targeting and leadership for the next phase – in recognition that sustained international assistance to Lebanon during this crisis must generate meaningful gains for national stability and good governance.

A series of important considerations have therefore defined planning as the fifth year of crisis approaches, i.e. (i) how to **maximize the value of longer-term development investments for Lebanon** while also sustaining the humanitarian effort and response; (ii) how to **counter growing threats to internal peace and stability**, aggravated by stresses on livelihoods and living conditions; (iii) how to **strengthen convergence in the aid management process** between the Government of Lebanon and international response partners; and (iv) how to **develop the right analysis and relationships** to realize cost-efficient innovations.

Progress towards the MDGs in Lebanon:

Lebanon is on track to achieve five of the eight MDGs by 2015; however work remains to be done on poverty reduction, gender, and the environment. The impact of the Syrian crisis on Lebanon's economy and society has significantly increased the challenges of achieving these key development commitments*:

1 **MDG 1 Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger:** Not on track. Last measured in 2004, 29 percent of Lebanese were living under the poverty line set at $4 per day, while the MDG target is 10 percent;

2 **MDG 2 Achieve Universal Primary Education:** On track with almost complete net attendance ratio for boys and girls and a 92 percent youth literacy rate;

3 **MDG3 Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women:** Not on track. While gender balance was achieved in all education cycles, only 33 percent of women participate in the economy, compared to 97 percent of men. In addition, women have a weak political participation, constituting 3 percent out of total members of parliament and 5 percent out of municipal representation;

4 **MDG 4 Reduce Child Mortality:** On track. Under 5 mortality has been reduced to just 10/1000 and infant mortality is at 9/1000;

5 **MDG 5 Improve Maternal Health:** On track, with a ratio of 25/100,000 maternal deaths to live births. At least 96 percent of births are attended by skilled personnel;

6 **MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases:** On track but under pressure. HIV/Aids annual cases rose from 2009 to 2011 although numbers remain low at 109 cases. There has also been a slight rise in tuberculosis rates from 12-15 cases per from 2009- 2012;

7 **MDG 7 Ensure Environmental Sustainability:** Not on track. Lebanon faces grave and longstanding environmental challenges, with just 13 percent density of forest coverage, increasing greenhouse emissions and challenges in public provision of piped water and sewage treatment services. 25 percent of households are not connected to public piped water and 92% of sewage is discharged into public watercourses and the sea without treatment;

8 **MDG 8 Global Partnerships for Development:** On track but under pressure. Reliance on FDI, remittances, and tourism receipts persists; while public debt to GDP was contained and had started a declining path it resurged in 2013 (141%); current crisis pressure on Lebanon's fiscal situation and its debt dynamics;

*Lebanon National Millennium Development Goals Report 2013-14, UNDP

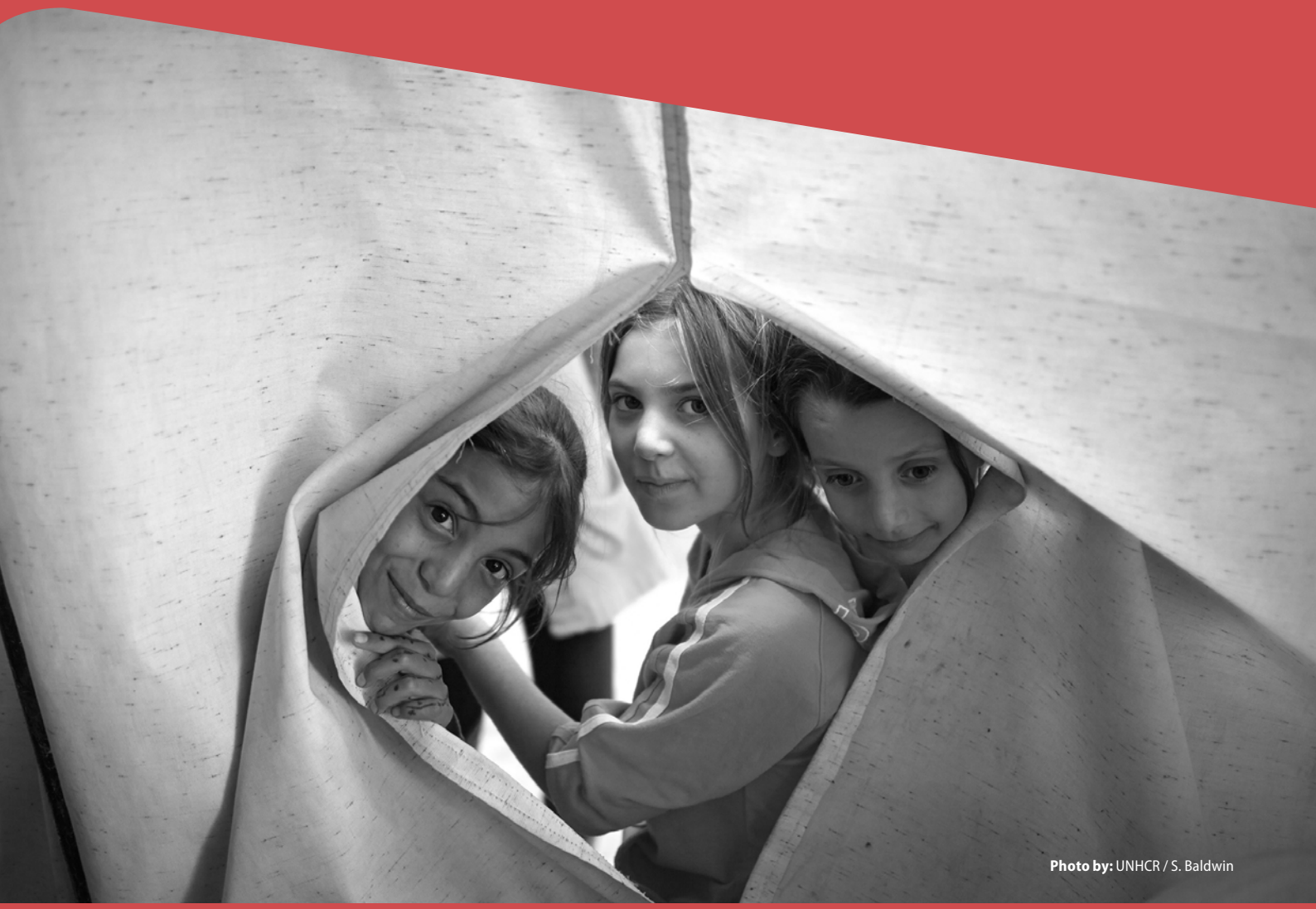


Photo by: UNHCR / S. Baldwin

Needs Overview

II Defining Vulnerability 2015-2016

Projecting priority needs

Patterns of vulnerability are changing in Lebanon – requiring families and international partners to adapt.

Lebanon's longstanding socio-economic challenges have become enmeshed with a protracted humanitarian crisis, each worsening the other. As a result, families and Lebanese systems are seeking to recalibrate and answer longer-term questions: how can local economies recover and thrive, how can there be enough work, water and schools for all vulnerable groups affected by this crisis while it lasts, how can the bridge be built between short-term assistance and longer-term benefits?

The next phase of the response represents a real opportunity to address these issues - building on the humanitarian effort through investments that foster peace, stability, and development. Ideally, this would be guided by a national consensus on multi-year stabilization priorities and the complementary role of international support.

Looking towards such a consensus, the **LCRP prioritization process selected factors most likely to affect vulnerability and stability over the coming period - such as the protracted displacement status of *de facto* refugees and the socio-economic situation of the poorest** - to help communities and systems cope with current shocks, **recover** in the medium term, and **sustain** the value of investments in change. Through this analysis, the following issues and beneficiary groups emerged as top priorities for the next phase:

LCRP vulnerability framework

Human vulnerability: the LCRP assesses critical gaps in the ability of different population groups to meet their fundamental survival and protection needs, identifying specific categories of need by status and by sector, focused on the most vulnerable communities and particularly *de facto* refugees from Syria. This analysis is informed by the Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees 2014, the 2014 Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment Phase I survey, the National Poverty Targeting Programme and other surveys assessing specific populations in need or sectoral gaps.

Geographic vulnerability: the LCRP identifies localities where people and systems are most likely to be facing high socio-economic and security pressures resulting from a combination of endemic poverty and high presence of displaced individuals in order to prioritize combined humanitarian/development investments in service delivery, income generation and other types of area-based support. This analysis is informed by Lebanese poverty data at the district level, UNHCR information on Syrians registered as refugee, and Government mapping of service delivery gateways reflected in the RRP6 map "Reaching the Most Vulnerable Localities in Lebanon".

Systemic vulnerability: the LCRP identifies the institutions and systems that are most critical to an effective crisis response and most in need of support to safeguard Lebanon's longer-term stability. This analysis is informed by the World Bank Economic and Social Impact Assessment 2013 as well as ongoing dialogue among the Government, the UN, civic institutions and key stakeholders at all levels.

2.1 Survival and humanitarian protection needs among the most vulnerable persons displaced from Syria and poorest Lebanese

Vulnerability for many persons displaced from Syria and poor Lebanese families is worsening over time as savings are depleted and dependency on assistance remains high.

The most urgent short-term survival concerns are concentrated in 29 percent of Syrian *de facto* refugees unable to meet their minimum requirements through their own household expenditures, and who do not have access to social safety nets – as many as 435,000 people by end-2015[13]. Equally, at least 336,000 Lebanese live under Lebanon's lowest poverty line of $2.4 per day - and their numbers are rising according to Government and World Bank estimates[14].

In a country where basic living costs are high and many key services are privately delivered, these extreme poor are more vulnerable to homelessness due to inability to pay rent, illness and malnutrition due to inadequate diets and insanitary conditions, and negative coping strategies such as child labour or child marriage. Vulnerabilities of *de facto* refugees from Syria are heightened by their displacement and by their circumstances inside Lebanon, which limit their capacity to sustain their own wellbeing. In addition, the community support networks and social welfare systems that can provide lifelines to the poorest local Lebanese fall short of covering the needs of all vulnerable communities, leaving them exposed to the worst forms of poverty[15].

Some communities have become more vulnerable to hunger and malnutrition. The Lebanon Millennium Development Goals 2013-2014 report suggested that a significant proportion of Lebanese families in Lebanon's poorer areas are buying food on credit (up to 59 percent in the Bekaa), and reducing the nutritional quality of their meals (40 percent in the North). Many are spending savings and going into debt to keep enough food on the table in a climate of falling employment and rising uncertainty[16] . Only 20 percent of surveyed displaced families from Syria report having three cooked meals per day and many live on just one (including 45 percent of PRS). Only 6 percent of displaced Syrian children

(13) 155,000 people are highly to severely food insecure with an additional 61 per cent at risk of moderate food insecurity *Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon:* WFP, UNICEF & UNHCR 2014 update.
(14) Lebanese extreme poverty was assessed at 8 percent of the population. *Poverty, Growth and Income Distribution in Lebanon:* Ministry of Social Affairs and UNDP 2008.
(15) *Inter-Sectoral Shelter Survey,* Lebanon 2014.
(16) *Lebanon Millennium Development Goals Report 2013-2014,* Council of Development and Reconstruction and UNDP.

between six and 23 months old consume the minimum adequate diet according to WHO/UNICEF standards[17].

In August, the government passed a decree that provides for the renewal of residency permits free of charge and the regularization of those persons displaced from Syria who had overstayed their visas, including those who crossed illegally into Lebanon, without paying a fine until December 2014. This has considerably helped Syrian nationals and other individuals who had left Syria since March 2011 to regularize their residency in Lebanon and to have access to civil registration processes, such as obtaining birth certificates for their newborn, as per Lebanese laws and regulations.

UN/OECD Stabilization Systems Analysis Workshop: In September 2014, experts in risk and key decision makers met in Beirut to explore how to support stabilization in Lebanon, with a specific focus on the risks stemming from the Syrian crisis. Members of the Lebanese government, NGOs, civil society, donors and United Nations jointly used a systems-based methodology to conduct a risk and resilience analysis which helped identify the highest priorities for action to ensure the continued stability and well-being of Lebanese society. The methodology was structured around the OECD stabilization systems analysis methodology, a tool endorsed as global best practice.

The exercise concluded that the risk landscape is likely to deteriorate over the next two years, with risks relating to the Syria crisis likely having an increasing impact on the well-being of Lebanese society. Among these, three primary risks related to the Syrian crisis included:

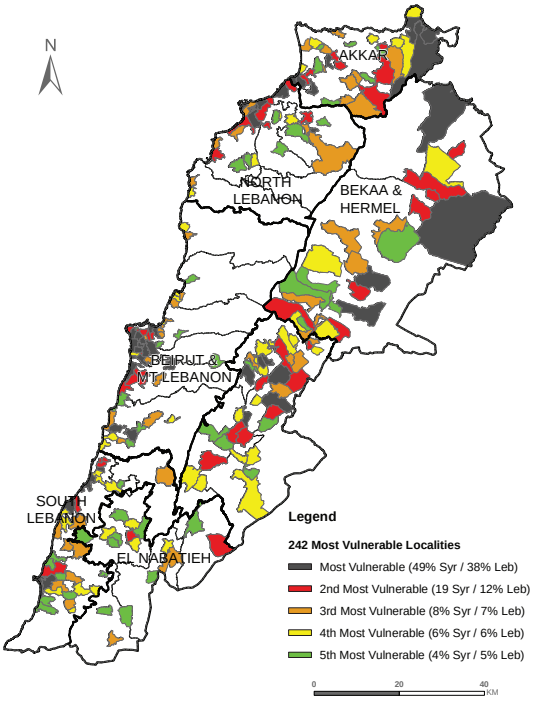
1. Shocks related to the continued, and potentially increased, presence of refugees in Lebanon.
2. Economic and trade shocks caused, or exacerbated, by the crisis in Syria.
3. Threats to social wellbeing.

Following an analysis of existing coping mechanisms, the exercise then focused on the resources and capacities that are needed to absorb, adapt and transform in the face risks related to the crisis in Syria for vulnerable communities and institutions in Lebanon. The main findings of the analysis were considered in LCRP prioritization and programme design decisions across the sectors.

2.2 Gaps in essential services for the most vulnerable communities

Social tensions and poverty are worsening fastest in areas of Lebanon where large numbers of Syrian nationals registered with UNHCR as refugees coincide with a pre-crisis history of weak service delivery for the local population, making these areas the highest priority for area-based support.

Poverty in Lebanon is rising as a result of the crisis. Background poverty rates in Lebanon were assessed at 28.5 percent in 2008 (based on a poverty line of $4 per capita per day)[18]. Since the crisis began, an extra 170,000 Lebanese became poor according to World Bank estimates – and conditions for all poor are worsening[19]. An ongoing mapping exercise using the best currently available data highlights 242 localities that are estimated to contain two thirds of poor Lebanese and four fifths of Syrian nationals registered with UNHCR as refugees and Palestine refugees - 68 percent, 86 percent and 80 percent respectively[20]. These few localities represent only a sixth of the country but likely contain nearly two million vulnerable people as well as institutions under particularly high stress.



In these priority areas and other vulnerable localities, demand for electricity, water, waste collection, education and healthcare continues to far outstrip the capacity of systems and infrastructure that have already seen years or even decades of under-investment, unreliability and high costs. Municipalities are struggling to bear burdens - one study showed that municipal spending on waste disposal climbed 40 percent between 2012 and 2013- suggesting a strong focus on local capacities for 2015[21]. Critical gaps in service delivery include:

• Health centers are overwhelmed by the increase in the population caused by the mass influx of refugees from Syria. As a result, many report finding it harder to get treatment because of long queues. Lebanese poor and persons displaced from Syria increasingly need subsidization and support to access basic healthcare. A polio outbreak in Syria and the emergence of other diseases in Lebanon (leishmaniasis, scabies and measles) affected community attitudes in an already tense context. The risk of infectious disease is also rising for children in a context of lower average immunization rates.

(17) *Inter-Agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment Phase 1 Report:* May 2014.
(18) *Poverty, Growth and Income Distribution in Lebanon:* Ministry of Social Affairs and UNDP, 2008.
(19) *Poverty, Growth and Income Distribution in Lebanon:* Ministry of Social Affairs and UNDP, 2008 and *Economic and Social Impact Assessment:* World Bank/Government of Lebanon 2013.
(20) Poverty was last surveyed in Lebanon in 2004 at the Qada (district) level. Areas of residence for *de facto* refugees from Syria are based on UNHCR registration data, although seasonal population movement of *de facto* refugees from Syria between and outside of areas of residence is not currently tracked in real time.
(21) *Lebanon Environmental Assessment of the Syrian Conflict & Priority Interventions:* Ministry of Environment, UNDP and EU 2014.

• Lebanon's school-aged children largely attend private schools, leaving the public system largely under-supported and serving only 30 percent of the country's school-age children. Public schools are significantly over-stretched and face high costs per child to enroll additional students. At least 700 Lebanese public schools in 250 localities are under severe pressures due to an overload of demand - affecting teachers, students and school infrastructure. Education remains a critical unmet need for many *de facto* refugee Syrian families: 66 percent of Syrian children registered as refugees with UNHCR are currently not in school, kept out by a combination of lack of space, high costs, too many years out of school, unfamiliar languages, and curricula.

•A quarter of Lebanese have never received piped water from public networks, a situation now compounded by a mass influx of refugees. A third of displaced Syrians also lack safe water access. Wastewater pollution has increased by a third since 2011, challenging a system that only treats 8 percent of its sewage.

• The Government of Lebanon is committed to combating all forms of organized crime, mainly human trafficking and other forms of exploitation, and enhancing the capacity of Lebanese law enforcement and justice systems as well as social workers to protect those at risk of abuse, violence and exploitation. However, these efforts are being overwhelmed by the crisis. At least 78 percent of Syrians registered as refugees with UNHCR are women and children. Many bear psychological scars of damaging experiences and urgently need some form of support. While incidents of sexual exploitation and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) incidents are believed to be widely under-reported, a quarter of incidents reported through protection mechanisms relate to sexual violence (rape or sexual assault). Women and girls bear the brunt of these violations: 87 percent of survivors identified and assisted are women and girls, and 13 percent men and boys[22]. Other types of violence, such as physical assaults (often within the family) and emotional violence are also widespread in the country.

• In most cases, Lebanese returnees from Syria experience challenges similar to those faced by *de facto* refugees from Syria to gain access to public services. Most have fled to Lebanon without any resources and are unfamiliar with the service available. Even four years into the crisis, many lack basic household assets. In a 2014 survey by the International Organization for Migration, a quarter of Lebanese returnee respondents said no-one in their household had worked for the past month, while half of respondents had experienced a lack of food or money to buy food during the same period[23].

Frustration continues to rise amongst impoverished Lebanese communities at what is perceived as a neglect of their growing needs in comparison to a major assistance effort inside their country, targeting the *de facto* refugee community[24]. Access of many Lebanese to public services is hindered by the additional burden on these services, which is also reflecting on their quality. This underlines the importance of making equity a central priority for future targeting and delivery strategies, to ensure the response itself does not aggravate tensions (the "Do No Harm" principle of humanitarian intervention). It also highlights the need, as per the Government's adopted policy, for municipalities to be supported to assume larger responsibilities to absorb rising tensions, and communicate investments more effectively to beneficiaries.

Conditions for Palestine Refugees

For Palestine refugees in Lebanon (PRL), the Syria crisis compounds the hardships of prolonged refugee status and disadvantage, with the vulnerabilities of both newly displaced and hosting communities. Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) who have fled to Lebanon fall within the mandate of UNRWA, which is the main provider of assistance to both PRS and the PRL in partnership with other UN agencies and I/NGOs. Most Palestine refugees depend on the agency's health and education services as they are unable to access the public systems in Lebanon. Furthermore, as they are not reached by a significant number of inter-agency assessments and much of the humanitarian response, they remain heavily reliant on international support for assistance inside and outside the Palestine refugee camps in Lebanon.

Prior to the crisis, 270,000 PRL were already among the most vulnerable people and communities in Lebanon with two thirds considered poor or extremely poor*. Sixty-two per cent of PRL live in over-crowded formal refugee camps reliant on UNRWA for basic urban services, such as water and sanitation. Outside the twelve refugee camps, most Palestine refugees live in one of 42 informal Palestinian gatherings across Lebanon.

Displaced PRS – currently 44,000 – have arrived into this environment, facing many of the same difficulties as Syrian refugees on top of those associated with their Palestinian status. As of May 2014, their entry into Lebanon has been limited to only exceptional cases.

* Socio-Economic Survey of Palestine Refugees in Lebanon, UNRWA-American University of Beirut 2010.

2.3 Fragility of national systems - economic, social, environmental, and institutional

Job creation is now urgent to counterbalance weak economic growth and threats to social stability.

Lebanon's job-creating markets are shrinking with revenues from tourism, services and cross-border trade all far down as a direct result of Syria's conflict. In this context, a sharp rise in the number of vulnerable people seeking low-wage jobs in Lebanon since 2011 has had a dramatic impact on employment and labour market standards. In addition, the country's fiscal balance has deteriorated significantly in the last three years, with debt swelling to 141 percent of GDP by end 2013.

Employment rates are falling while the labour market is expanding. One in five Lebanese is now jobless, twice the

(22) Data from the Inter-Agency GBV Information Management System (UNHCR/UNICEF/UNFPA and supporting civil society and municipal partners) covering the period January to October 2014 at the national level.
(23) *Refugees at Home:* A Livelihoods Assessment of Lebanese Returnees from Syria, IOM 2014.
(24) *Social Cohesion and Intergroup Relations: Syrian Refugees and Lebanese Nationals in the Bekaa and Akkar:* Save the Children and AUB 2014, *Akkar Host Communities Assessment*, REACH, June 2014, Lebanon Conflict Scan, Search for Common Ground 2014, *Conflict Sensitivity in the Health Sector*, International Alert/Integrity 2014.

number pre-2011 according to World Bank estimates[25]. The mass influx of refugees from Syria is estimated to have increased the labour supply by approximately 50 percent to date, with the majority of Syrians being low- to semi-skilled workers. Job competition is particularly intense in the informal sector, which represents more than 56 percent of total employment[26]. Lebanon's private sector is still largely unsupported, with local economies heavily dependent on remittances (16 percent of GDP or $7.6 billion in 2014)[27]. Work available to the least skilled and most vulnerable is largely under-paid, seasonal and outside of labour protection mechanisms. For example, 92 percent of jobs held by persons displaced from Syria have no contracts[28]. In Lebanon's relatively high-cost environment, many working in these low-wage jobs remain poor and unable to meet their basic household expenses.

Extreme poverty and desperation among those unable to provide for their families in Lebanon are driving negative coping strategies, such as child labour. Surveys show that region-wide, one in ten children displaced from Syria are obliged to work to supplement family incomes[29]. These trends represent a genuine threat to local relationships in a climate of unhealthy competition.

Youth education, opportunities, skills and psycho-social wellbeing are critical factors in preventing conflict.

The current generation of marginalized young people in Lebanon is pivotal to prospects for both local and regional stability. A World Bank study suggests that in 2013 youth unemployment had risen to 34 percent in Lebanon[30]. ILO also estimates that half of young Syrians have no income generating activities, rising to two thirds among young women[31]. Security and livelihoods consistently emerge from consultations as the two top priorities for vulnerable Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian youth[32].

Two thirds of displaced school-age Syrian children cannot access any learning opportunities, while a third only leave their shelters once per week leading to feelings of isolation and sadness[33]. Strategies that some families resort to in order to cope with challenges facing young people include child marriage. Concern is also rising that young people are more likely to resort to negative coping strategies – in extreme cases including drugs, alcohol and violent groups.

(25) http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2013/09/24/lebanon-multiple-shocks-syrian-crisis.
(26) World Bank, 2014.
(27) Lebanon's GDP for 2014 is expected to reach $47.6 billion (IMF/World Bank 2014).
(28) *Assessment of the Impact of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon*, ILO 2014.
(29) No Lost Generation Initiative 2014.
(30) *Good Jobs Needed: The Role of Macro, Investment, Labor, Education, and Social Protection Policies:* World Bank and Government of Lebanon 2013 http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2013/04/11/world-bank-lebanon-needs-to-create-23-000-jobs-per-year.
(31) *Assessment of the Impact of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon*, ILO 2014.
(32) *At-Risk Youth:* American Near East Refugee Aid, January 2014 and *Situation Analysis of Youth Affected by the Syria Conflict:* UNFPA, UNESCO, UNICEF, Save the Children, UNHCR, April 2014.
(33) *The Future of Syria – Refugee Children in Crisis:* UNHCR November 2013. Lebanon has policies in place to prevent child labour and has ratified international conventions on child labour, including the 1999 Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

Lebanon's environment must also be preserved to protect livelihoods and health.

Recent research released by the Ministry of Environment tracks the extent of damage to Lebanon's already fragile environment from the Syrian crisis – indicating a steep rise in solid waste production and wastewater pollution (particularly in Akkar and the Bekaa valley), as well as deterioration in water quality and air pollution (due to increased emissions from electricity production, cars and waste burning). Urban densification in 2015 is also predicted to increase by one third over pre-conflict rates, with population density rising from 400 to 520[34] persons per square kilometer. Combined with a year of water scarcity and haphazard land use, these factors are affecting living conditions and agricultural production providing low-wage livelihoods for many Lebanese and persons displaced from Syria[35]. An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) has been proposed to address short and longer-term consequences, requiring pan-institutional support.

Policy and institutional capacities need significant support to preserve Lebanon's stability through the crisis.

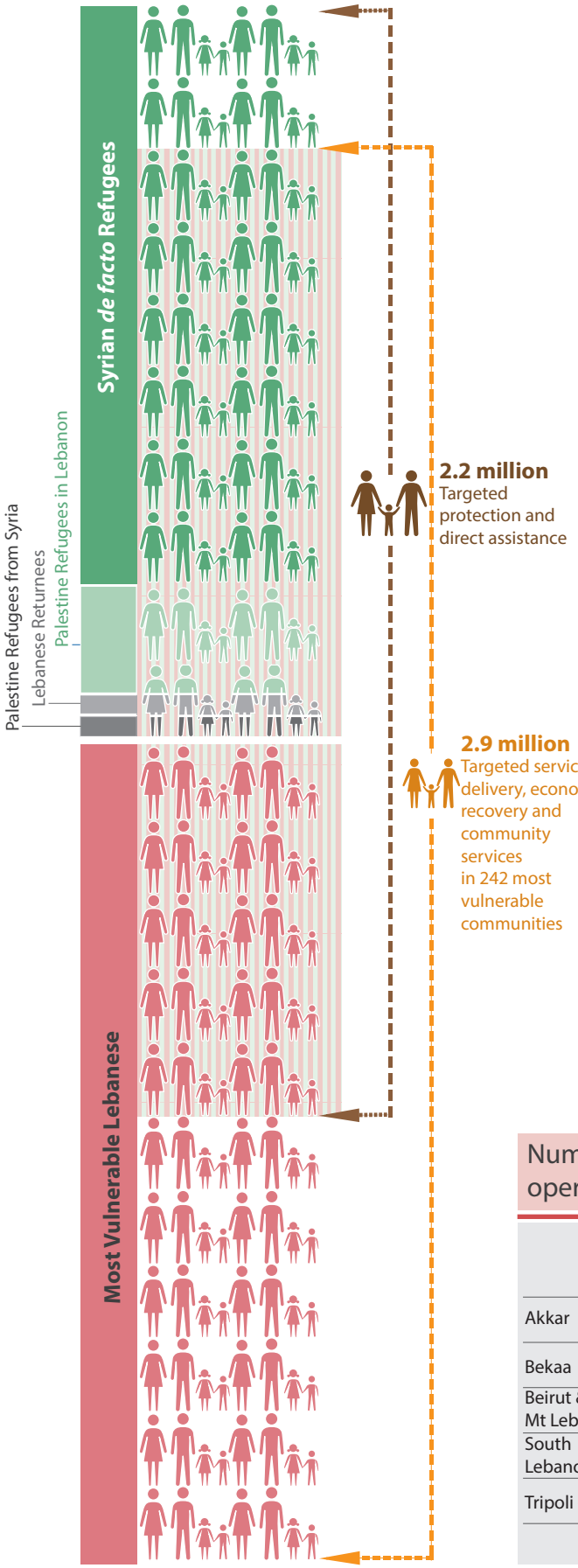
The dramatic increase in the number of resident poor is reshaping Lebanon's fluid socio-economic dynamics in profound ways. Already, public institutions face a widening gap between the scale of emerging challenges and their capacities to meet them. Long-standing economic inequalities are becoming more widespread, affecting social relationships and wellbeing, and ultimately threatening the country's stability.

Due to the out-sized burden they carry in a climate of limited resources, support to key institutions and systems is now a priority. These include the Ministry of Social Affairs - particularly through its policy mandate, its Social Development Centres (SDCs), its Lebanon Host Community Support Programme (LHSP), its National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) and pension reform initiative, as well as its National Plan to Safeguard Children and Women in Lebanon – as well as other ministries and systems managing Lebanon's labour market and private sector regular, institutions working to expand service delivery at national and municipal levels, aid harmonization systems and participatory planning processes, including those managed by CDR.

Crisis management and contingency planning is a continued key priority both nationally and in areas increasingly implicated in inter-communal conflict, military action and national counter-terrorism efforts – to address any potential impact on humanitarian access and service delivery for local populations.

(34) *Lebanon Environmental Assessment of the Syria Conflict & Priority Interventions:* Ministry of Environment and UNDP September 2014; However, this number may be an underestimate if unregistered as well as registered *de facto* refugees are considered. Lebanon's geographic area is 10,452 square kilometers and it is currently hosting 4 million Lebanese in addition to an estimated 2 million non-Lebanese (including unregistered *de facto* refugees), suggesting a population density as high as 574 persons per square kilometer.
(35) *Lebanon Environmental Assessment of the Syria Conflict & Priority Interventions:* Ministry of Environment and UNDP September 2014.

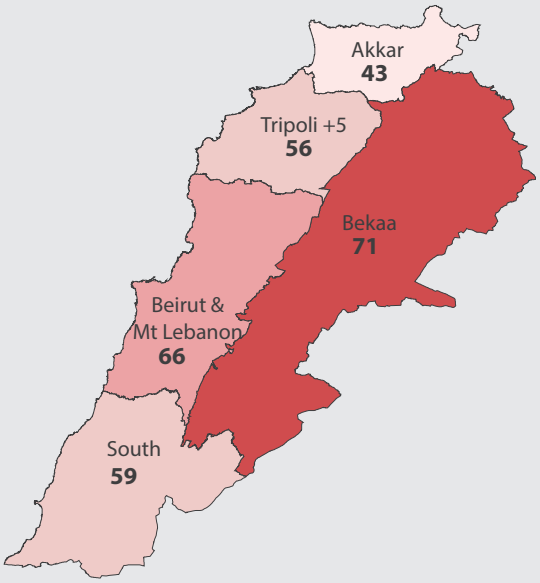
TARGETED POPULATION



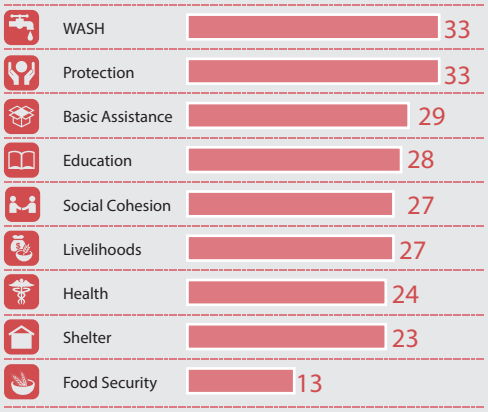
HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

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	17	10
Bekaa	21	23	13	31	12	17	19	31	15
Beirut & Mt Lebanon	23	21	14	21	13	13	21	25	15
South Lebanon	16	21	10	19	15	13	18	22	14
Tripoli +5	17	15	5	13	10	15	14	23	14

Photo by: UNHCR/S.Baldwin

Response Strategy

III The 2015-16 Lebanon crisis response

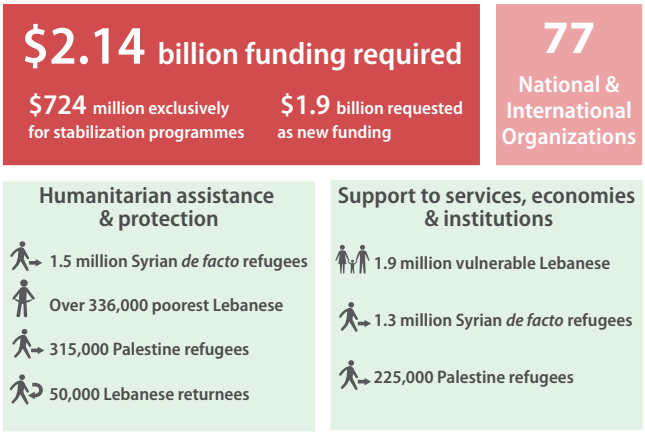
From vulnerability to stabilization

The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) **integrates a targeted humanitarian response into a broader plan to support Lebanon's stabilization.** It appeals for $2.14 billion to:

1) provide humanitarian assistance and protection to 2.2 million highly vulnerable individuals with acute needs, primarily Syrian *de facto* refugees, and

2) invest in services, economies and institutions reaching up to 2.9 million people in the most vulnerable communities and locations.

The LCRP represents the contributions and plans of 77 organizations including line ministries and international and national response partners, based on consultation with civil institutions. It is aligned with the Government of Lebanon Policy Paper on Syrian Displacement and is based on an agreed set of sectoral priorities using the 2013 Stabilization Roadmap and its updated projects as a strategic guide. The plan has a strong focus on humanitarian assistance to vulnerable communities (persons displaced from Syria and Lebanese) but also seeks to **expand investments, partnerships and delivery models for stabilization in a phased way.**



This plan seeks to capitalize on lessons learned by the range of international and national partners currently investing in Lebanon to foster stability. It **builds on the achievements realized through successive RRP response strategies** in several key ways. The plan:

- **Outlines protection and assistance** to be provided to the most vulnerable populations, particularly *de facto* refugees from Syria and extremely poor Lebanese – strengthening the link between humanitarian action, and Lebanon's own wellbeing and stability;
- **Promotes Lebanese leadership and capacities**, working more through Lebanese institutions, systems and communities to guide and implement activities;
- **Strengthens collective action around** the role of municipalities, the quality as well as reach of services, and the convergence of assistance in priority areas;
- **Increases focus on aid coordination** with and through government and non-governmental structures;
- **Scales up delivery mechanisms** that are responsive to needs and offer clear benefits to all vulnerable communities; and
- **Expands partnerships to improve the quality of implementation,** developing tools to measure the interaction between conflict, humanitarian need and poverty and building on experience to design equitable, smarter and cost-efficient programming[36].

(36) A Composite Vulnerability and Stress Index is being developed to integrate the multiple critical dimensions of vulnerability of both *de facto* refugees from Syria and local communities, i.e. concentration of both *de facto* refugees from Syria, poverty distribution, ratio of *de facto* refugees from Syria to local population, capacity of local municipal actors, basic services coverage/gaps, social cohesion tensions and risks, security threats and incidents of violence.

3.1 - LCRP Strategic Priorities

The **three strategic priorities** of the LCRP are to:

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

This priority addresses the capacity of these communities to cope with the worst effects of poverty and displacement. It aims to:

- Supplement the ability of the most vulnerable communities, particularly persons displaced from Syria, to meet their survival needs through protection and humanitarian assistance reducing exposure to homelessness, hunger, and the worst effects of poverty;
- While anticipating their repatriation, ensure that the presence of the persons displaced from Syria on Lebanese territory accords with Lebanese laws and regulations, that they are supported based on their needs and that Syrians seeking to register as refugees with UNHCR continue to be assisted to do so in collaboration between the Government of Lebanon and UNHCR;
- Continue facilitating, as a requirement for their future repatriation, access of persons displaced from Syria to civil documentation as per Lebanese laws and regulations;
- Channel support to the persons displaced from Syria through public institutions, wherever possible, ensuring that humanitarian assistance continues to strengthen national capacities and benefit Lebanese communities as well as the persons displaced from Syria;
- Strengthen Government management of the humanitarian response including through enhancing border systems and further strengthening the capacities of implicated national institutions; and
- Build capacities of Lebanese civil society and community based organizations in their work on behalf of the persons displaced from Syria and other vulnerable populations;

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

This priority addresses the capacity of national government and highly vulnerable localities to close long-standing gaps in quality public services for Lebanese poor while also expanding access for the de facto refugees from Syria while the crisis lasts. It aims to:

- Ensure vulnerable children can access a quality learning environment, including through strengthening the absorption capacity of formal and non-formal education systems;
- Ensure that the most vulnerable communities can access affordable healthcare, with a focus on accessibility and quality of services, and controlling disease outbreaks;
- Increase outreach to and responsiveness of community and institutional systems to protect the most vulnerable communities, especially boys, girls and women at risk of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect, and referred to and provided with a full package of services, while providing appropriate support to survivors through a robust and coordinated national system; and
- Expand safe water, sanitation and hygiene for the most vulnerable communities through emergency gap-filling, and by reinforcing existing services.

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

This priority addresses the capacity of Lebanon's institutions, local economies, environment and communities to protect Lebanon's stability during and after the crisis, with a particular focus on delivering work for communities at risk of resorting to negative coping mechanisms and mitigating tensions in communities under high stress.

(i) Expand economic and livelihood opportunities benefiting local economies and vulnerable communities:

- Create jobs and support businesses to generate income for local economies in poor areas benefiting vulnerable local communities, to reduce tensions caused by competition for work;
- Enhance the productive capacities of Micro and Small to Medium Enterprises (MSME) through improving local economic infrastructure and supporting their capability to respond to market demands;
- Support government institutions and government partners to implement necessary economic, labour, social welfare, service delivery, disaster risk management, and environmental protection reforms already initiated; and
- Reduce the impact of the crisis on Lebanon's environment and promote environmental recovery.

(ii) Promote confidence-building measures within and across institutions and communities to strengthen Lebanon's capacities:

- Strengthen government ownership of investments made in stabilization by supporting national planning, implementing, monitoring, and aid management processes;
- Address the risks faced by Lebanese, displaced Syrian and Palestinian adolescents and youth with a particular focus on empowering young women and girls, and providing alternative options to negative coping strategies and criminal or radical agendas; and
- Mitigate the potential for conflict within stressed communities by strengthening government, municipal, civic and community capacities to promote dialogue.

IV The Response Strategy

Three Response Areas

The **three Response Areas** of the LCRP address urgent humanitarian needs for the most vulnerable communities in Lebanon, particularly those displaced from Syria, as well as the coping capacity of all crisis-affected communities and some deeper-rooted development gaps. Programmes are prioritized based on needs, on potential multiplying effect on stabilization and capacity to implement.

Linking the 3 Response Areas:

Response Area 1 addresses fundamental coping mechanisms, providing assistance to the most vulnerable communities, and mitigating tensions and instability among households and individuals who lack basic necessities and protection. The goal of this response is to channel international investments in immediate needs back into local economies, broadening medium-term benefits.

Response Area 2 builds capacity to recover by alleviating burdens on the poorest localities and service-providers, many of which were fragile before the crisis. This is essential to ensure that the humanitarian response in itself does not aggravate inequalities and tensions.

Response Area 3 helps to sustain investments in national capacities and service delivery by strengthening governance planning and conflict mitigation strategies across government, civil society, private sector, and communities. It also tackles Lebanon's economic capacities via livelihoods, injecting resources into highly deprived areas. Finally, it seeks to partner with organizations, strengthening rule of law as the basis for dignity and stability.

Supporting Lebanon's Government and complementing ongoing international initiatives, the LCRP will support three specific areas of response:

Response Area 1: Provide material and legal assistance to the most vulnerable among the displaced from Syria and poorest Lebanese

Response Area 1 guiding strategies and government partners: the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) on behalf of the Government of Lebanon and in collaboration with UNHCR, coordinates the response to the Syria crisis, working with key ministries including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities (MoIM), the Ministry of Labor (MoL), the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE), the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Industry and CDR, the UN and non-governmental organizations.

Response Area 1 key programmes:

- **The basic assistance response** will identify and target the poorest among those persons displaced from Syria and other highly vulnerable communities unable to meet survival needs. Response partners will aim to find the most effective and cost-efficient means to deliver in-kind assistance and will move to market-based interventions as appropriate based on Government and partner collaboration to monitor the impact on local economies.

- **The food response** will aim to ensure sustainable stabilization of food consumption as well as promote food availability and support sustainable production. Based on efforts to improve targeting, the proportion of persons displaced from Syria receiving food assistance will reduce from 75 percent to 55 percent through 2015 as per 2014 assessments of food security needs. Additional support will also continue to be channeled through the NPTP to reach the poorest Lebanese.

- **The shelter response** will strive to mitigate conditions for those at high risk of homelessness and those living in sub-standard accommodation, particularly in the poorest and most vulnerable areas, through shelter upgrade, promoting affordable shelter and support for rental-related tenure security.

- **The protection response** will be managed through the collaborative efforts of MoSA and UNHCR to register, verify, and profile persons seeking to register as refugees with UNHCR. Municipalities will be supported to manage the presence of *de facto* refugees from Syria, in particular through MoSA Social Development Centres. MoSA will maintain a presence at border crossings, and partners will build capacity for local organizations providing legal aid and other protection services in accordance with Lebanese laws and regulations.

Response Area 1 capacity strengthening: MoSA administrative capacities including NPTP targeting and delivery mechanisms; community coping strategies and information-sharing capacities among *de facto* refugees from Syria including through Outreach Volunteers; Social Development Centres (SDCs) and mass information campaigns; staff at UNHCR Registration Centres and UNRWA facilities; community-based organizations providing legal aid and psycho-social/recreational services; Lebanese border authorities; planning/budgeting offices of municipal authorities in areas hosting persons displaced from Syria; police, military, and judicial authorities working with persons displaced from Syria in conflict with the law; local businesses engaged in the e-voucher programme and benefiting indirectly from cash transfers.

Response Area 2: Link vulnerable groups and localities to strengthened basic services and protection

Response Area 2 guiding strategies and government partners: Lebanon Roadmap of Priority Interventions for Stabilization From the Syrian Conflict 2013 and its updated projects, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities (MoIM), RACE Strategy 2014-2016 (MEHE), Water Sector Strategy 2010-2015 (MoEW), National Plan to Safeguard Children and Women in Lebanon 2014 (MoSA), National Social Development Strategy 2011 (MoSA), National Women Strategy in Lebanon 2011-2021 (NCLW), National Youth Policy (2012), Project to Support the Lebanese Health System 2014 (MoPH), No Lost Generation 2014.

Response Area 2 key programmes: : The LCRP response will strengthen government capacity to meet an overwhelming burden of service-related needs and seek to reinforce confidence particularly among Lebanese in the quality and accessibility of public services. It streamlines the number of direct-delivery emergency interventions compared to 2013 and expands community-level investments to reduce unsustainable and damaging coping strategies and improve municipal delivery. Where possible this Response Area will foster a "convergence" approach to service expansion, whereby the social development services and municipalities are supported to ensure a minimum package of services in the most vulnerable areas. Planned investments include infrastructure improvement and rehabilitation, training for frontline service delivery and social work personnel, ongoing provision of essential resources to cover additional needs ("back to school" packages, nutrition supplements, child-friendly spaces and psychosocial support, medical equipment, cold chain systems, drugs, and parental skills packages); subsidization of additional health and education costs linked to the crisis (hospital care and additional teaching shifts); filling gaps in services for the most marginalized (e.g. Child-Friendly Spaces and Non-Formal Education centres); and support to national and decentralized capacity for policy development systems improvement, resource management, information management, participatory planning and expenditure processes. The response will also seek opportunities to collaborate more effectively with the private sector and work with government to explore how remittances could be targeted towards vital service strengthening.

Specific sectoral responses are:

• **The education response** will support implementation of the 2014 RACE strategy of MEHE, which commits the government to ensure, with assistance of partners, that the vulnerable school-aged children from poor Lebanese families and Syrian *de facto* refugees can access learning either through formal or Non-Formal systems. RACE aims to enroll 400,000 children displaced from Syria in learning by 2016. It will focus on localities containing high proportions of vulnerable Lebanese and *de facto* refugee children from Syria where education is primarily publicly provided.

• **The health response** aims at reducing mortality of preventable and treatable illnesses and to control outbreaks of infectious diseases among vulnerable communities. Health partners will deliver cost-effective service packages in primary health care and priority secondary health interventions, with specific strategies for Syrian *de facto* refugees. Support will also include capacities for treating non-communicable and chronic diseases, improved access to secondary/tertiary care and the administration of some healthcare costs.

• **The protection response primarily for women and children at risk from violence, abuse, and exploitation** will support MoSA's National Plan to Safeguard Children and Women in Lebanon (including sexual and gender-based violence). It will focus on ensuring access to responsive psycho-social care and safe spaces, strengthening community-based prevention and monitoring, and reporting mechanisms, support for case-management and capacity-building to integrate protection-related referral and response mechanisms into Lebanon's public institutions.

• **The water and sanitation response** will support Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) under the Water Sector Strategy, aiming to improve connections, yield, and protection of existing water sources; promotion of local ownership of water supply and storage systems; extended water quality monitoring; and cooperation with government authorities on protecting stressed systems. LCRP programmes for sanitation, wastewater, and solid waste management aim to improve network connections and collection services;

Response Area 2 capacity strengthening: national line ministry capacities for information management, planning and delivery; MoSA administrative capacities including for child protection and prevention of GBV, CDR prioritization and targeting processes (including through the ESFD); municipal resource management and contingency planning capacities; capacities of vulnerable communities to engage more actively in monitoring their conditions and articulating needs; protection capacity of vulnerable parents and caregivers; capacity of frontline teachers and health workers to meet needs; resources of primary healthcare centres and local schools; private sector engaged in local service delivery; NGOs delivering health services; civic and religious leaders; community volunteers with a focus on capacities and participation of women; Social Development Centres and community centres providing a full package of family support services including psychosocial, recreational and CP/GBV case management; social and justice workers; UNRWA healthcare centres, schools, and relief offices; Regional Water Establishments; staff at Syrian Registration Centres.

Response Area 3: Support national institutions to preserve social stability

Response Area 3 guiding strategies and government partners: Lebanon Roadmap of Priority Interventions for Stabilization from the Syrian Conflict 2013 and its updated projects, the Prime Minister's Office and MoSA, CDR and the ESFD mechanism, Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Ministry of Economy and Trade (MoET), Ministry of Environment (MoE), Ministry of Industry (MoI), Ministry of Interior and Municipalities (MoIM), Ministry of Labour (MoL), Ministry of Finance (MoF), National Social Development Strategy 2011 (MoSA), International Support Group for Lebanon.

Response Area 3 key programmes: LCRP introduces rapid impact job creation and income generation opportunities for local economies benefiting the most vulnerable communities in accordance with relevant Lebanese regulations. Priority will be given to areas where unemployment and conflict risks are particularly high. Concurrently, it supports economic growth – to foster partnerships stimulating the private sector, strengthen labour market governance, and support Lebanese businesses to improve their labour standards and build labour force skills. It will also invest in national and local capacity to promote dialogue that mitigates tensions, and cooperate with partners including local authorities, community leaders, UN missions and human rights organizations to promote rule of law. These investments will focus particularly on youth and adolescents. They will also integrate actions proposed in Lebanon's Environmental Management Plan as critical to reduce the growing pressures on Lebanon's urban and rural areas. Primary vehicles to deliver this programme include:

- **The livelihood response** will deliver, in full accordance with Lebanese labour laws and regulations, rapid-impact job creation initiatives targeting vulnerable groups, MSMEs, small farmers, and invest in the skills of young people and adolescents based on the Making Markets Work for the Poor (M4P) approach. It will also promote national economic and social safety-net reforms, an SME strategy, social protection reforms, and a MoSA-led National Livelihoods Strategy. Under the auspices of this strategy further creative solutions around livelihoods for *de facto* refugees from Syria will be explored during Phase I of the LCRP, through a consultative approach between with Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Economy and Trade, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labour, other line ministries, response partners and international experts.

- **The social stability response** will support community development initiatives partnering municipalities - in particular working through the MoSA Lebanon Host Community Support Programme (LHCSP). This programme supports vulnerable municipalities to identify their own priorities for investment through participatory planning process and community discussions to reduce potential tensions. In parallel, the response will promote government capacity to design stability-enhancing policies and strengthen its crisis management.

- **The shelter response** will launch neighborhood improvement programmes, a new area of response, to restore damaged public spaces in areas struggling with recent urban densification as well as long-term under-investment.

- **The food response** will promote sustainable farming and animal management practices, and develop strategies to link local producers and businesses to humanitarian programmes.

Response Area 3 capacity strengthening: labour skills and economic capacities benefiting the Lebanese market with a focus on vulnerable youth; technical and management skills of micro, small and medium enterprises; conflict mitigation capacities of vulnerable communities and young men and women; municipal capacities across public and civic sectors to promote inclusive participation, identify and respond to priority needs and sources of tensions, and support conflict-mitigation; capacity of MoSA and MoIM to support municipalities; national crisis management capacity, capacity of law enforcement institutions to ensure stability; national capacities for economic reform, equity-based prioritization and contingency planning; Local Economic Development Agencies (LEDAs), Unions and Chambers of Commerce; national banks; Lebanese diaspora investing in conflict-risk communities; private corporations cooperating in service delivery; Lebanon's services and agricultural sectors.

Youth at risk: Lebanon depends on a strategic response to protect vulnerable young people from the pull of criminality, and preserve their human potential. The LCRP tackles youth and adolescent risk dynamics from several perspectives: through expanding formal and non-formal education programmes, skill-building, income generation with a focus on young men in suburban areas, psycho-social support for those in need, building community referral and response mechanisms for at-risk girls and boys, and engaging young women and men in neighborhood development and peace-building activities. A substantial part of the rapid-impact job creation programme proposed under the LCRP targets youth, responding to disproportionately high youth unemployment. LCRP analytical platforms will also prioritize building adolescent and youth-focused monitoring and analysis tools, drawing essential baseline information from existing interagency studies. This could potentially inform a more comprehensive youth initiative for Lebanon.

Participatory local planning: The Maps of Risks and Resources (MRR) led by MoSA with support from the UN is a conflict-sensitive and inclusive planning methodology introduced in 2014 for municipal development processes. Municipal Working Groups, including local authorities, civil society and private sector, identify a "map" of specific risks for the locality, resources available to address them and priorities for a Multi-sectorial Municipal Action Plan. These plans contain a range of options for short and medium-term projects supported by list of resources available to implement them, as well as resources still needed. Municipalities use MRRs and their related Action Plans to establish local planning and coordination systems. They can also be presented to local, national and international partners as proposals for development support.

4.1 - LCRP Timeframe

As **a phased two-year plan**, the LCRP will balance the need for change in response strategies against the challenges and risks inherent in achieving change after a period of rapid expansion.

Phase I of the LCRP, lasting through the first six months of 2015, will maintain the delivery of humanitarian assistance captured in the Sector Response Plans for 2015. These initiatives will run parallel to three aid harmonization initiatives: (i) support for a national aid management, coordination and prioritization process; (ii) establishment of a joint analytical platform including government, UN, donor, and other Lebanese capacities; and (iii) evaluation of potential for expanding private sector partnerships.

Phase II of the LCRP, from mid-2015 to end 2016 will begin following a 2015 Mid-Year Consultation organized by the government. The focus of Phase II will be to accelerate the shift from short-term responses towards supporting a national government plan with priorities based on shared analysis and implementation.

4.2 - LCRP Alignment with 3RP, Lebanon Stabilization Roadmap and Comprehensive Regional Stabilization Framework (CRSF)

- The LCRP is the Lebanon chapter of the **Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan 2015-2016 (3RP)** led by UNHCR and UNDP. As a nationally-owned version of the 3RP, it is tailored to respond to the specific needs of Lebanon – its *de facto* refugees, communities and institutions - within this on-going regional crisis. It ensures that humanitarian and stabilization interventions are mutually reinforcing to deliver value, and emphasizes support to Lebanon's national capacities – including its aid management efforts.
- The LCRP incorporates priority measures articulated in the **Government of Lebanon's 2013 Roadmap of Priority Interventions for Stabilization from the Syrian Conflict and its updated projects,** and furthers its three objectives to: (i) restore and expand economic and livelihood opportunities for vulnerable groups; (ii) restore and build resilience in equitable access to and quality of sustainable public services; and (iii) strengthen social stability. Programmes implemented directly by MEHE, MoSA and MoPH are represented in the LCRP's results matrix. All LCRP projects investing in Lebanon's capacities are linked to needs articulated in the Roadmap, particularly the first two tracks.
- The LCRP responds to regional priorities captured in the **CRSF 2014-16** which recommends:
  i. Supporting national leadership and ownership of the response;
  ii. Expanding sustainable programming; and
  iii. Addressing inter-community tensions as a central component of all aid efforts.

  The CRSF and LCRP both centralize investment in sectors linked to inter-community tensions, and prioritize local conflict mitigation capacities.
- The LCRP contains programmes developed as part of the regional **No Lost Generation Strategy (NLG)**, specifically through support to the Lebanon Reach all Children with Education (RACE) Strategy and other sectoral investments in protection, psychosocial support and skill development for children, adolescents and youth. The LCRP Education Sector contains the Government-endorsed budget for RACE implementation in 2015, captured through UN agencies and the funding appeals by MEHE, with a view to moving to full Government implementation in 2016.

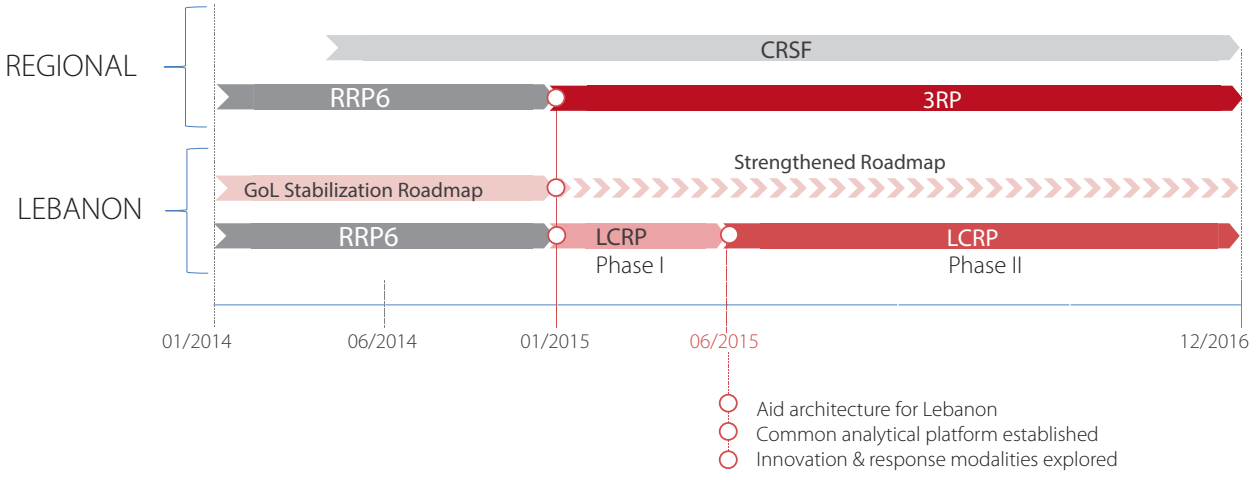


Photo by: UNDP/Communication Unit

Delivering the LCRP

V Aligning Modalities & Governance

5.1 Strengthening Implementation Capacities

The massive scale up of needs, funding and assistance personnel in Lebanon since 2012 has created a large and complex aid delivery system involving tens of thousands of people across public and private sectors. The LCRP builds on experience to harness these capacities in a more effective way, by streamlining interventions as much as possible and seeking partnerships to develop more cost-efficient delivery systems. Specific changes reflected in the sectoral response plans include:

a. **Active restructuring of relationships with Lebanese institutions:**As well as increasing human and other resourcing support to sectoral ministries and national commissions (planned with MEHE, MoPH, MoEW, MoSA, MoIM, MoI, MoA, MoET, MoEnv and MoL), partners in the LCRP will support the government to help set priorities and manage burdens. The goal will be to identify and support government-led investments with potential to deliver long-term benefits for Lebanon, making best use of all the capacities in-country. The LCRP will explore new **public-private partnerships** as part of this strategy for sustaining the value of stabilization investments. The LCRP will also partner with **Lebanese civil institutions** to train and strengthen civil society and Lebanese community-based organizations currently supporting the delivery of aid programmes – aiming to build their capacity while reducing their dependence on international financing.

b. **Supporting and rationalizing a large sub-national presence:** The LCRP will support a large number of international and national actors working across Lebanon to deliver a coordinated action plan. It will strengthen dialogue between these response partners and authorities at the district and sub-district level, to strengthen dialogue and cooperation on programme delivery. Organizations will also explore how better to combine strengths locally - rationalizing the work of their teams in Beirut/Mount Lebanon, Bekaa, South Lebanon, Tripoli and Akkar with input from local government and other field-based partner organizations. The goal is to ease logistical burdens by making maximum use of collective assets and finding efficiencies in cross-agency delivery.

c. **Streamlining and cost sharing:** The LCRP aims to streamline how aid is targeted and delivered. For example, 2015 assistance programmes to the most vulnerable will provide corollary benefits for local economics using modalities that have been shown to reduce reliance on negative coping strategies in many cases. Response partners will work closely with the government to adapt and adjust delivery strategies as the needs and context evolve. The LCRP also moves towards co-implementation of government projects in education, water and sanitation, and health sectors. Opportunities to further develop programmes that are partially or fully government-financed will be explored in support of the government's own prioritization process.

d. **Inclusive contingency planning:** A strong relationship with local authorities and leaders, and alternative delivery mechanisms are as central to contingency planning as stockpiling. Security has to date been only a moderate and temporary influence on the ability to deliver programmes, and a stable Lebanon is essential for any sustainable assistance programme. However, should the security situation deteriorate significantly in the coming year, the international response will rely even further on strong local relationships with key influencers and innovative programming mechanisms working with and through central Government. A process is ongoing to map local capacities and key actors in this regard by early 2015.

e. **Mainstreaming gender:** LCRP programmes will directly address the contribution and capacities of women and girls alongside men and boys– with a particular focus on increasing their participation in programme design and delivery. This will help ensure that the programmes are designed from the outset to meet the respective needs of women, men, boys and girls equally. The LCRP will therefore systematize the approach to gender mainstreaming in four ways: 1) ensuring women and girls, men and boys are consulted from across the spectrum of beneficiaries for the design implementation and monitoring of programmes; 2) through systematic capacity building for service providers, organizations and institutions, on gender and gender equality; 3) incorporating measures to ensure sectoral response strategies are capturing and responding to the different needs of women and girls as well as men and boys; and 4) through analysis of gender and age disaggregated data as part of a common analytical platform, for a better understanding of how the LCRP is affecting gender equality in communities.

5.2 LCRP Governance & Management

Governance mechanism: In the first phase of implementation, the LCRP will adapt the RRP6 coordination structures – aligning them to a more stabilization-orientated response under the Government's lead:

- Overarching leadership of and accountability for the LCRP rests with the Government of Lebanon, through MoSA and the United Nations RC/HC, in collaboration with the Crisis Cell ministries and lead UN agencies for refugees and stabilization.
- The LCRP steering body will be co-chaired by MoSA and the United Nations RC/HC, and include participation of Crisis Cell ministries, CDR and humanitarian and stabilization partners across the UN, international and national NGOs and donors. LCRP progress and strategies will be steered by the Government of Lebanon through MoSA in collaboration with the United Nations, represented by the UN RC/HC (supported by the RCO and OCHA), with the technical Crisis Cell ministries and the lead UN agencies for refugee and stabilization responses (UNHCR and UNDP respectively)[37].
- LCRP sectors are coordinated through the Inter-Sectoral Working Group led by MoSA, a mechanism that reports to the leadership body of the LCRP and includes Crisis Cell ministries, LCRP Sector Leads, line Ministries, CDR, and other key response partners. As per their specialized mandates, UNHCR and UNDP will act as co-chairs.
- Sectoral activities will be coordinated by line Ministries and supported by UN agencies based on their specialized mandates, along with NGO partners. Field teams will be accountable for delivering an agreed action plan in a coordinated relationship with local authorities.
- An aid management platform will be established to assist in coordinating Government of Lebanon/donor/UN/World Bank priorities, and tracking funding against those priorities.
- An Advisory Group on the Syrian Displaced, led by MoSA in collaboration with UNHCR and Crisis Cell ministries, will continue supporting sectors and provide quality assurance to LCRP policy and implementation on the response in Lebanon for *de facto* refugees from Syria.

The governance mechanism for Phase I of the LCRP is subject to ongoing review, to ensure it remains responsive to needs and closely aligned with Government. An outline of the steps proposed to update coordination structures for Phase II onwards is detailed in Section Six below.

Accountability to beneficiaries: All LCRP partners are committed to ensuring the response both engages beneficiaries in programme design and implementation, and provides them with information they need to access services and communicate feedback. Plans to strengthen accountability in 2015-2016 include:

(i) expanded staff training on humanitarian accountability;

(ii) mainstreaming accountability into the national and sub-national planning processes and M&E framework; and

(iii) raising awareness of beneficiaries on how to have access to authorities for a dual communication process.

Accountability to beneficiaries will also be reinforced through the establishment of a mechanism at the Government level, supported by response partners, for prevention and response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, in line with the National Technical Task Force to end violence against women in Lebanon.

Humanitarian accountability: SMS "Voices for Children Network": In 2014 RapidPro SMS system was launched by the response effort to build a network of community members willing to report on issues particularly affecting children via a free 2-way SMS service developed in partnership with private telecommunications companies. This network will be polled on a regular basis through SMS and members may send free reports in real time, to help highlight bottlenecks and gaps, report concerns and risks, and support the development of more relevant interventions. Gathering data in a rapid manner and linking both public and private sector capacities through new technologies is an important strategy for targeted programming, as well as for stronger humanitarian accountability and advocacy.

RapidPro (the platform for U-report) is an open source SMS system helping to power great innovations around the world to help keep children alive, healthy, safe, and learning. RapidPro is for everyone in every language, with no programming required. It runs on IVR, SMS, USSD, and smartphones.

(37) The RC/HC is accountable for oversight of humanitarian and development responses in countries through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee for coordination of humanitarian action and the Delivering-As-One initiative of the UN Secretary General. Under these principles, lead agencies for specific sectors in Lebanon are accountable for representing the interest of their sectors at every level of response management.

RESPONSE MONITORING

The LCRP will be monitored in Phase I through ActivityInfo, which reports against a standard set of indicators by sector agreed between government and response partners. Indicators are disaggregated by target population, by sector, geographically and by gender in most cases. Some organizations also measure the degree of "convergence" in their activities, i.e. their combined impact on vulnerable localities.

The framework for monitoring and reporting on progress is described below:

1. The Inter-Sectoral Working Group is responsible for monitoring progress against sector outcomes and outputs. It reports to the overarching LCRP governance body which monitors progress against the three Strategic Priorities.
2. The Response will report through monthly sectoral dashboards, quarterly inter-sectoral dashboards and an annual report.
3. A Mid-Year Consultation in June 2015 including government, response partners, donors and civic institutions will discuss progress and recommend an updated results matrix for 2016 based on a reinforced management system and tools for monitoring and evaluation.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS

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

Key Indicators	Targets
Total number of individuals reached through legal awareness sessions	1,000,000 people
Number of *de facto* refugees and other vulnerable groups with access to adequate shelter space	266,232 people
Number of targeted households with acceptable food consumption score over assistance period	1,283,811 people

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

Key Indicators	Targets
Number of boys and girls that have access to services aimed at preventing, mitigating and addressing the impact of violence, exploitation, abuse on them and build their resilience	357,072 people
# of SDCs and national organizations providing quality SGBV prevention and response services according to international standards	31 SDCs
Number of vulnerable population accessing primary health care services	2,448,565 people
Number of vulnerable population accessing safe and equitable water	2,800,000 people
Number of boys and girls accessing learning	603,348 people
% of (Lebanese poor/ vulnerable) households (out of the total population) receiving NPTP assistance (subsidized services and in-kind assistance, not cash transfers).	145,684 people

Strategic objective 3: Reinforce Lebanon's economic, social, environmental, and institutional stability.

Key Indicators	Targets
Number of municipalities/local institutions benefitting from capacity building programmes to promote social stability and to address host community needs.	250 municipalities
% change of average national household income	5%
Number of new jobs created in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises sector (targeted enterprises)	2 jobs per MSME
Number of targeted vulnerable persons enrolled in rapid income generating activities	171,231 people
Number of communities with functioning conflict mitigation mechanisms	66 communities
Number of local institutions (municipalities, unions of municipalities, SDCs) engaged in host community-led participatory processes to build social stability	300 institutions
Number of host communities and other vulnerable groups assisted through local neighbourhood upgrades	426,384 people

Communicating the LCRP: The LCRP will be supported by a Government-led integrated multi-agency communication strategy. Priorities will include:

(i) maintaining the international momentum in support of Lebanon's stability and to find durable solutions to the crisis;

(ii) maintaining an international sense of accountability for Lebanon's vulnerable populations;

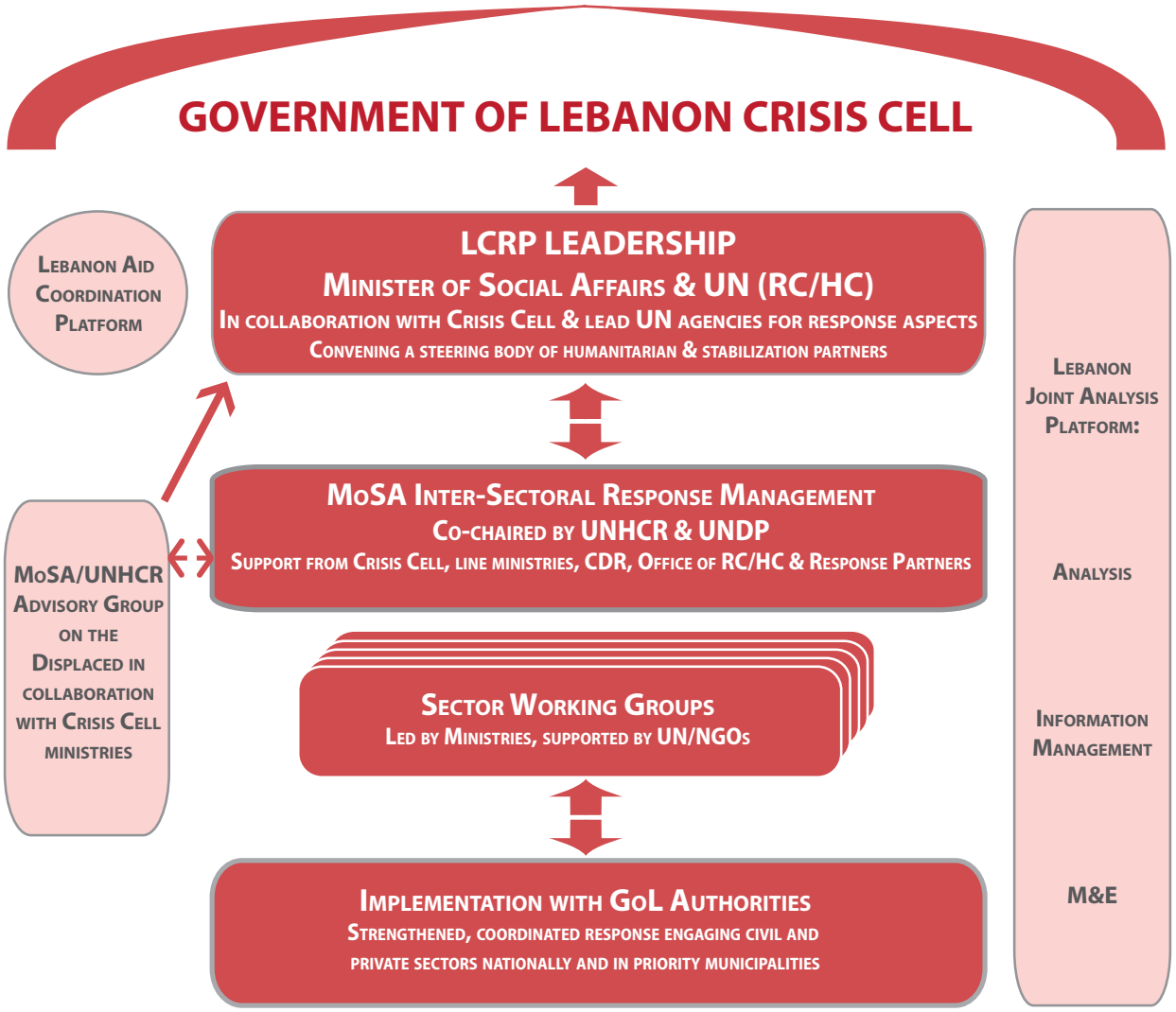
(iii) strengthening government leadership of Lebanon's assistance frameworks; and

(iv) fostering inter-communal understanding and acceptance.

A broad-based consultation will be launched in 2015 to develop a strategy to advance these priorities, with inputs from all stakeholders (government, Lebanese civil society, media, national and international NGOs and beneficiaries, as well as UN agencies) across the different zones of the country, starting with the International Campaign on the Lebanese Host Communities launched by the Ministry of Economy and Trade. The MoSA Advisory Group on the Displaced will continue to provide guidance on communication messaging around persons displaced from Syria, in collaboration with UNHCR. The international response will increase its focus on empowering vulnerable groups to articulate their own views – finding media and advocacy platforms through which beneficiaries can speak to decision-makers at local, national and international levels.

Financing the LCRP also presents an opportunity to strengthen aid architecture and harmonization in Lebanon. Acute needs (primarily for the *de facto* refugees from Syria) will continue to be funded on an appeal basis, bilaterally as well as through pooled funds for humanitarian action (such as the Emergency Response Fund, which since 2012 has contributed $15 million to over 50 humanitarian projects in Lebanon). LCRP projects aligned to the 2013 Stabilization Roadmap could also be supported through the existing Multi-Donor Trust Fund managed by the World Bank, the Lebanon Recovery Fund, and the Lebanon Host Community Support Programme, to enable greater coherence and promote joint programming. Cost-sharing opportunities will be explored with the Government, as will public-private partnerships, to support government implementation of Roadmap projects. The introduction of an Integrated Financial Tracking System, building on existing systems, will also enable better planning for investment coordination between CDR and its international partners – including members of the Gulf Cooperation Council - to ensure a predictable level of support to communities.

INTEGRATED RESPONSE MANAGEMENT

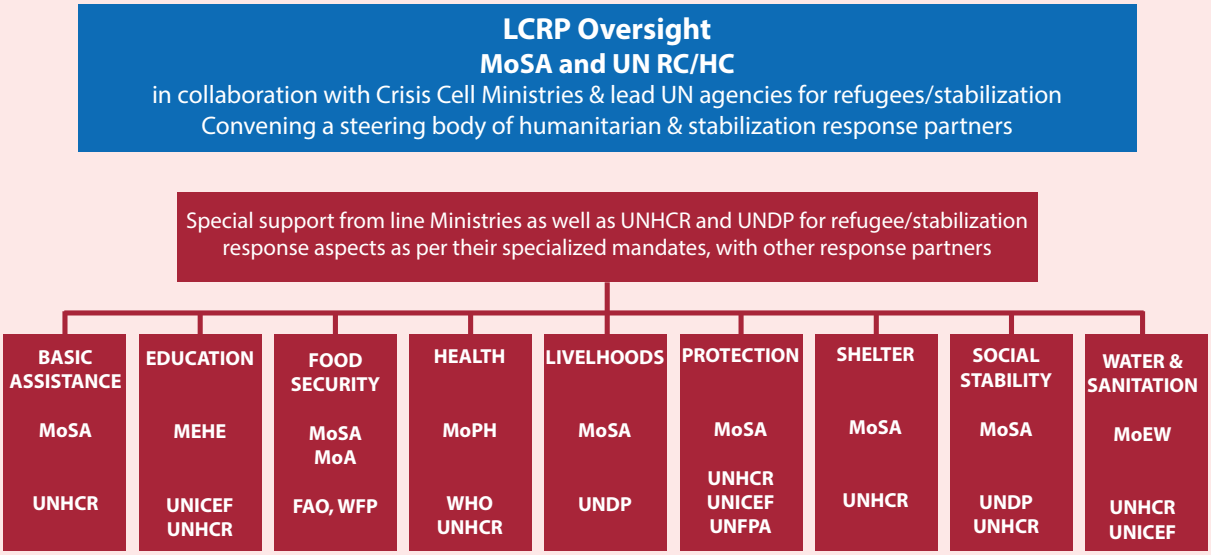


IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK OF THE LCRP

AUTHORITY & ACCOUNTABILITY: The Government of Lebanon's Crisis Cell is the highest national authority for those international partners supporting the crisis response inside Lebanese territory, including through the LCRP, in accordance with Lebanese laws and regulations as well as applicable international law.

OVERSIGHT: The Ministry of Social Affairs is mandated by the Crisis Cell to oversee the Government's response to the crisis in Lebanon, with the UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator and in collaboration with the Crisis Cell Ministries and lead UN agencies for refugees and stabilization. The Minister of Social Affairs and the UN RC/HC will provide quarterly reports to the Crisis Cell on strategies and progress against LCRP targets, as well as on the receipt of funds towards the LCRP.

PLANNING AND COORDINATION: LCRP activities will be coordinated by line Ministries through Sector Working Groups, with support of specialized agencies and other UN/NGO partners – also engaging Lebanon's civil and private sectors where necessary. An Advisory Group on the Syrian Displaced led by MoSA, supported by UNHCR, and in collaboration with Crisis Cell ministries, will provide guidance to the Government of Lebanon and response partners on elements of a response to persons displaced from Syria. The current structure and management of LCRP sectors is organized nationally as follows, with similar counterpart structures operating in five zonal areas of Lebanon*:



* *The structure and organization of LCRP sectors is currently under review for potential adjustment in 2015 - to align more closely with Government structures and engage the specialized capacities of participating UN/NGO organizations. Several line Ministries participate in sectors in addition to the lead Ministries, and inter-ministerial coordination is critical to successful planning and reporting.*

FINANCIAL TRACKING & REPORTING: Funds for LCRP programmes will be received and programmed in three ways: 1) bilaterally through Government ministries and institutions; and 2) through UN/NGO response partners; and 3) through pooled funding arrangements, specifically the Lebanon Multi-Donor Trust Fund administered by the World Bank and the Lebanon Recovery Fund of the Ministry of Economy and Trade, administered by the UN. MoSA, supported by the UN RC/HC, and in collaboration with Crisis Cell ministries, will report on funds received for the LCRP as part of its quarterly and annually reporting to the Crisis Cell based on consolidated information captured in existing Financial Tracking Systems. All humanitarian contributions to the LCRP through Government and response partners will be captured through the Financial Tracking System managed by UNOCHA. Stabilization contributions to Lebanon through Government and response partners are currently captured through the Financial Tracking System managed by CDR. Ministries and partner organizations receiving funds will report on their utilization as per specific agreements with donors. The UN is working with the Government of Lebanon Crisis Cell, the office of the Prime Minister, CDR and relevant Government institutions to support an Integrated Financial Tracking System to improve management of LCRP and bilateral funds received in Lebanon. This will take place in the context of updating national stabilization priorities and strengthening Lebanon's aid coordination platform.

ACTIVITY MONITORING AND EVALUATION: Progress towards LCRP targets will, in the initial stage, be tracked through the database ActivityInfo. ActivityInfo will generate monthly sectoral reports for lead Ministry submission through MoSA to the Crisis Cell. ActivityInfo will also be the basis for quarterly and annual inter-sectoral reports submitted to the Crisis Cell. During 2015, a more comprehensive, integrated strategy to capture progress of longer-term stabilization-related projects as well as short-term activities will be elaborated with CDR and other critical Government institutions for the endorsement of the Government of Lebanon.

REVIEW AND AUDIT: A full report on Phase I of the LCRP will be presented by MoSA, supported by the RC/HC, under the auspices of Crisis Cell at a Mid-Year Consultation in 2015. In preparation for this consultation, the Government of Lebanon and its partners will review the progress of the LCRP in a process coordinated through MoSA and the UN RC/HC supported by the technical Crisis Cell Ministries, UNDP, UNHCR and other key response partners, to ensure that responses continue to match Lebanon's evolving needs and are appropriate to levels of financing. The Mid-Year Consultation will set the direction for Phase II of the LCRP.

VI EVOLVING THE LCRP

Three key commitments for Phase I

The LCRP in its first phase will invest in Lebanon's humanitarian, development and stabilization priorities - as well as in its vulnerable communities - while also forwarding initiatives to improve those investments over time. All partners in the LCRP development process acknowledge the need to evolve response strategies as a fifth year of Syria's crisis approaches, the better to make collective decisions on priorities and serve those most in need.

With this in mind, and understanding that the humanitarian response in Lebanon must continue while needs dictate, the LCRP commits to supporting three aid coordination initiatives in the first six months of its implementation:

a. strengthen government leadership of Lebanon's aid architecture and coordination mechanisms to improve how international investments align with national priorities;
b. expand common analytical capacities; and
c. identify options for innovative implementation models.

These three key commitments are central to the realization of the LCRP as a fair, realistic plan – and to the capacity of Lebanon to drive its own long-term solutions as they are translated from page to people.

Commitment one: Strengthen national capacities for Lebanon's aid management

Lebanon would benefit from an updated set of national priorities to guide aid investments, a high-level forum to manage aid coordination, and a structured relationship between assistance programmes and municipal authorities. To this end, a review of existing assistance coordination processes will engage key partners to understand:

- How government priorities and international contributions could be better aligned and coordinated to benefit Lebanon's stability;
- The potential role of the Lebanon Development Forum to engage government, international partners, World Bank and UN to promote aid harmonization as much as possible; and
- How sub-national delivery and accountability mechanisms could be supported and strengthened, *inter alia* through better involvement of local authorities.

Commitment two: Establish a joint information and analysis platform in support of Government

The Inter-Agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment Phase I Report of May 2014 emphasized the importance of a common platform for analysis, targeting, and coordination of assistance. Such a platform is also essential to promote Government capacity to set priorities[38]. Therefore, a joint analysis support platform will be established drawing on existing reporting and operational tracking tools, and monitoring and evaluation systems, and bringing together government, response partners and Lebanese academic institutions to:

- Produce a comprehensive framework to map vulnerability and conflict trends, improving needs analysis and strategic prioritization;
- Expand monitoring and tracking tools the better to incorporate activities of government, donors and civil society; (iii) strengthen Government and partner data systems for cross-sectoral planning; and
- Map municipal capacities and actors to strengthen local responses.

(38) *Inter-Agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment Phase 1 Report* May 2014.

Commitment three: Identify options to improve targeting and cost-efficient delivery

Realizing the goal of more rationalized and cost-efficient approach depends on better evidence and stronger partnerships. To build these, LCRP partners will undertake the following surveys and evaluations: a more detailed assessment of multi-sectoral vulnerabilities in priority localities to strengthen the evidence base for targeting (including a participatory Municipal Risk and Resources Mapping); a study of key entry points for partnerships with the private sector as well as Lebanese academic and training institutions; an evaluation of how stabilization programmes under the LCRP could capitalize on a monetized humanitarian response to generate benefits for Lebanese economic and social systems; and a financial tracking system to capture and analyze investments in stabilization.

Photo by: UNDP/Dalia Khamissy

Sector Plans

FOOD SECURITY

Lead agencies: Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), WFP and FAO
Contact information: Naison Chakatsva naison.chakatsva@wfp.org, Bruno Minjauw bruno.minjauw@fao.org

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
1,520,000	1,236,976	447 million

# OF PARTNERS	GENDER MARKER
13	1

Humanitarian	$ 384.6 m
Stabilization	$ 62.4 m

SECTOR OUTCOME

	INDICATORS	
OUTCOME 1: Sustainable stabilization of food consumption over the assistance period for vulnerable households impacted by the Syrian crisis	% of targeted households with acceptable food consumption score over assistance period	$411.1 m
OUTCOME 2: Promote food availability and support sustainable production	# of most vulnerable targeted households who received food assistance disaggregated population, sex and age	$27.5 m
OUTCOME 3: Promote utilization of diversified and quality food.	# of farmers (men/women) supported to improve agriculture production \# of individuals (men/women) with improved nutritional practices	$6.8 m
OUTCOME 4: Enhance effective and coordinated Food Security response	# of Food Security analysis reports/briefings generated & disseminated	$1.6 m

PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS

1: Ensure adequate food consumption and improved nutrition practices among the most vulnerable population.
2: Increase farming production and productivity among vulnerable small scale family farms in areas impacted the most by the Syria crisis.
3: Ensure adequate protection and sustainable use of natural resources in farming systems in areas most impacted by displaced Syrian mass influx
4: Improve food security and agriculture activity coordination with increased ownership and responsibility by local institutions

FUNDING STATUS

Funding already received for 2015:	$ 5.9 m
Estimated sector needs for 2016:	$ 343.7 m

1. Situation Analysis and context

In Lebanon, the level of food security at both the household and national level has been undermined by the Syrian crisis. Households that rely on agricultural production and seasonal or regular employment in small and medium enterprises (SMEs) for their main source of income were highly affected by the interaction of climate extremes, violent conflicts, demographic pressure and economic deterioration.

Food security is built on three core pillars; availability, access and utilization. On that basis, the Food security sector in Lebanon will support national food security policy formulation and implementation and enhance coordination and provision of necessary technical support to agriculture interventions.

Food Access

Vulnerable communities in Lebanon (including persons displaced from Syria and Lebanese) continue to face limited opportunities for livelihoods or regular sources of income in Lebanon.

Vulnerable Lebanese are increasingly in need of food assistance, in order to cope with growing economic hardships. Results from the OCHA/REACH Host Community Vulnerability Assessment indicate that they are increasingly applying a range of both food and asset-based coping strategies[1]. Whilst the extremely poor Lebanese are receiving assistance for basic services under the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP), it is increasingly becoming necessary to include food assistance to mitigate decline in food security[2].

Exacerbated by depleted savings and assets, displaced Syrian households continue to struggle to access adequate food to meet their needs. According to the Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VaSyR) 2014, 75 per cent of displaced Syrian households were classified as food insecure, with 13 per cent categorised as moderate or severely food insecure. Food Consumption Scores (FCS) and diet diversity amongst Syrian *de facto* refes was not uniform across Lebanon[3].

The June 2014 joint UNRWA/WFP PRS needs assessment revealed poor food consumption patterns among the PRS[4]. PRS households spent nearly half of their income on food alone which has led to high food insecurity. Around 12 per cent of households[5] were moderately or severely food insecure. The situation of Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL) was quite comparable to the situation of poor Lebanese.

Food Availability

The findings from the 2014 VASyR showed that markets are the main source of the food consumed by most Syrian *de facto* refugees[6]. Results from WFP's post distribution and price monitoring activities showed no market distortions or significant fluctuations in food prices.

The agriculture sector is an important source of livelihoods for the majority of communities hosting vulnerable populations. Syria used to be a major trading partner and transit route for Lebanon's agriculture sector. The statistics on agricultural trade flows in Lebanon between 2011 and 2012 show (i) a decline in total agricultural trade; (ii) a considerable decline in bilateral agricultural trade with Syria and in transit trade through Syria; (iii) a significant change in trading routes in the region; and (iv) an increase in informal trade across the borders with Syria[7].

Achievements in 2014

In 2014 food assistance was crucial to food access for over 929,600 vulnerable individuals*, including some 53,000 Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) and over 2,000 Lebanese returnees (LR). Food vouchers (e-cards and paper-based vouchers), ATM cash cards and various forms of food parcels were used. Monitoring showed that by the end of the second quarter of 2014, only 49 per cent of displaced Syrian households (pre-assistance baseline) had acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS), compared to between 73 and 79 per cent of the post assisted displaced Syrian households who had been in the country for 6 months and 12 months respectively (post-distribution monitoring).

A joint project between the GoL (through MoSA and Presidency of Council of Ministers(PCM), UNHCR and World Bank, with technical assistance from WFP was launched to provide food to the most vulnerable Lebanese under a scaled up emergency National Poverty Targeted Programme.

FAO worked with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) to improve the resilience of affected Lebanese farmers: over 900 vulnerable Lebanese farmers were assisted with veterinary inputs and concentrated animal feed. They together strengthened control of Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (TADs) by vaccinating over 95 per cent of livestock in Lebanon. 37 dairy cooperatives (serving 3,500 farmers) were given technical training and an estimated 1,500 Lebanese farmers will be provided small intensive poultry production units.

* The Food security sector reached some 898,269 Syrian refugees with food assistance in September 2014.

2. Overview of 2015 Response

In 2015, the food security sector will aim to complement food assistance for *de facto* refugees with broader stabilisation interventions such as e-vouchers through the National Poverty Targeting Programme for vulnerable Lebanese households. In addition there will be activities focusing on improving food production capacities and incomes through agricultural livelihoods. It will encompass a broader focus on the three pillars of food security programming: accessibility, availability and utilization. The FAO and WFP are now co-leading the sector. The response strategy will:

- Ensure food availability for vulnerable *de facto* refugees from Syria, PRS and PRL
- Target food assistance to the most vulnerable through the e-card modality. The WFP food basket for vulnerable *de facto* refugees will be revised to a value of USD27 per person per month. This food basket will provide 2,075 kcal per person per day in the form of basic, affordable and readily available commodities. Food security sector partners will maintain capacity to respond to emergencies through a one-off in-kind/e-card voucher programme.
- Promote opportunities for leveraging the e-card programme and the network of contracted shops for vulnerable local farmers to access retail markets based on local value chain analysis.
- Scale up the Government's NPTP programme to include and upscale critically needed food assistance, through the e-card programme, to the most vulnerable Lebanese households. The support to government will include strengthening the capacity of the MoSA to manage and monitor food assistance for the Lebanese;
- Promote the move towards a "OneCard" platform that delivers cost effective humanitarian food assistance and minimises duplications and resources associated with parallel systems.
- Promote sustainable family farming so as to increase productivity whilst prudently managing available natural resources such as water and land;
- Restore and maintaining agricultural livelihoods, essential assets and developing income generating activities in agriculture.
- Continue providing support to MoA to monitor and control Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (TADs) and plant diseases that threaten livelihoods and food safety in Lebanon.

Food assistance: Prioritisation of food assistance will be based on cost effectiveness of activities through using the e-card/OneCard platform to ensure continuation and expansion of proven cost efficiencies in delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Broader food security activities: In the agriculture sector, food security partners have identified the following priorities:

- Support to the Ministries of Agriculture and of Social Affairs in the strategic co-ordination of agricultural assistance provided by all stakeholders;
- Technical advice in sustainable agricultural early recovery;
- Material and financial support to the crops, livestock, forestry and fisheries sub-sectors;
- Capacity-building of stakeholders (in particular the Ministry of Agriculture and smallholder farmers' organisations) to address the consequences of the Syrian crisis (and any future crises in the region) in rural areas.

Agriculture interventions will be prioritised based on identified government priorities and the degree of leverage or mutual reinforcement to already existing food assistance interventions.

The sector will facilitate market access for the vulnerable small-scale farmers in areas worst affected by the crisis. This shall be done by ensuring that the farmers are capacitated to negotiate contracts for the supply of fresh food products with contracted food assistance shops. The sector will expand private sector engagement and collaboration through initiatives such as joint farmer training on food safety and quality standards so that small-scale farmers can access better markets. Such engagements will also include studies on local food value chains linked to humanitarian food assistance and, more importantly, exploring mobilization of resources from corporate entities through corporate social responsibility.

In the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan the Government hse appealed for funds to train small scale farmers on the use of different food preservation technologies and to establish packaging facilities dedicated for olive oil producers in selected regions. This will improve income generation of the most vulnerable households in the country who have exhausted their already limited resources while hosting Syrian *de facto* refugees. The interventions will have a positive impact on the related agricultural activities as well as on the provision of quality food for vulnerable populations. While boosting the agricultural production in the country, the interventions will also provide opportunities for informal, seasonal income generating opportunities to vulnerable populations.

3. Overall Sector Target Caseload

In 2014, the caseload of persons displaced from Syria for food assistance was determined by applying multi-sectoral vulnerability criteria to the socio-economic profile of the displaced Syrian population based on the VASyR of 2013. The *de facto* refugees from Syria were selected for food assistance according to the burden score index. This score estimates household vulnerability based on the information available in UNHCR's ProGRESS database. A multi-sectoral questionnaire administered at the household level was used to verify vulnerability status. Throughout 2014, the caseload for food assistance included the moderate and severely food insecure and economically vulnerable households, and/or those with moderate or severe risk of becoming moderately or severely food insecure due to their high level of vulnerability in other sectors. In households that did not qualify for general food assistance individual e-cards were provided to vulnerable family members[8].

To ensure that the households receiving food assistance are the most vulnerable, the caseload for food assistance will be revised for 2015 based on updated information on population socio-economic profile from the 2014 VASyR. Food assistance targeting for persons displaced from Syria will be progressively tightened to some 55 per cent of the most vulnerable, excluding the better off amongst the moderately vulnerable, but not all of them. The most vulnerable of this group will remain targeted.

Targeting under the NPTP was based on the World Bank's proxy-means testing (PMT) targeting mechanism. WFP will work with MoSA and NPTP to improve food security analysis as a way of monitoring household food security.

Population cohorts

Category	Female	Male	Total
Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees	608,947	513,863	1,122,811
Palestine refugees from Syria	22,857	22,143	45,000
Vulnerable Lebanese	57,591	124,039	181,630
Palestine refugees from Lebanon	508	292	800

Gateways for service delivery

Category	Number	Modality of implementation/ how the institution is engaged
Municipalities	n/a	Meetings
SDCs	n/a	Training venue, Distribution centre
Farm	n/a	Practical training, Distribution
Community Centres	n/a	Training venue, Distribution centre
Palestine Gathering	n/a	Distribution centre
Palestine Camps	n/a	Distribution centre
Informal Tented Settlements	n/a	Meetings
School	n/a	Distribution centre

4. Mainstreaming of protection, SGBV and social Stability issues

1. **Social Stability:** The proposed scaling up of the NPTP to include a food voucher will improve social stability by addressing the food needs of vulnerable Lebanese. Agriculture interventions with Lebanese farmers will also address perceptions that assistance was only meant for displaced persons.

2. **Child Protection and Education:** Child Protection and Education will benefit from reduced negative coping strategies such as child labour and early marriages. More children will attend school if households are better able to meet their food needs. . This will continue to require active monitoring in light of targeting limited resources.

3. **Protection and SGBV:** The sector will make gender mainstreaming and the achievement of equal opportunities for men and women a top priority. Gender equality will be an integral feature of all food security projects assessment at all stages of the project cycle. Prior to implementing the proposed the food security interventions, each implementing agency will be required to hold and report on and keep filed records of separate consultations held with women, girls, boys and men in the project areas. The sector will coordinate with Protection sector to ensure newcomers and households in need of in kind assistance are identified and supported in a timely and safe manner. Food assistance and agricultural inputs and processing equipment distributions will follow protection and gender guidelines and regular compliance field visits will be carried out by the sector coordinators and protection sector partners. Special attention will also be granted to the promotion and respect of the "Code of Conduct" prohibiting sexual abuses and other similar vices like soliciting for payment of any kind by staff from implementing partners, sub-contracted shops and target beneficiary groups.

5. Partnerships

This Sector is under the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Social Affairs.

List of Partner Agencies

ACF	FAO	PU-AMI	WVI
ACTED	IOCC	Save the Children	
CLMC	IR Lebanon	UNRWA	
DCA	Oxfam	WFP	

[1] These ranged considerably by region, and included reducing the number of meals, borrowing money for food, purchasing food on credit, and purchasing lower quality or cheaper food. Selling land or household assets, relying on remittances and depending on aid were also reported. OCHA/REACH Host Community Vulnerability Assessment, June 2014.
[2] Beneficiaries under NPTP were targeted using the World Bank's proxy-means testing (PMT) targeting mechanism. Information on specific food security vulnerability was not available for NPTP beneficiaries.
[3] Refugees in South Lebanon had highest FCS and diet diversity, than those in Tripoli+5, Akkar and Beirut and Mount Lebanon, who reported more frequent border line and poor FCS and dietary diversity.
[4] Almost all PRS children (91 per cent) did not meet the minimum acceptable meal frequency levels and the majority of children (86 per cent) did not have acceptable dietary diversity.
[5] The population of PRS in Lebanon was projected to be 42,000 by end of 2014 (and increase to 45,000 by end of 2015).
[6] Findings from VASyR 2014 show that 86 per cent of Syrian refugees relied on local markets for food. Food purchases were made with the refugees' own money (45 per cent) or using the food voucher (41 per cent).
[7] At the same time, the food supply gaps in Syria have resulted in an increase of the Lebanese agricultural and food exports into Syria (wheat flour, citrus, other fruits). In 2012, flour exports increased to USD 7.2 million as compared to USD 1.3 million in 2011. While Lebanon was a net food importer from Syria, a surplus in agricultural trade with Syria has been recorded for the first time in 2012. There has been a sharp decrease in agricultural and food exports from Syria into Lebanon (USD 266 million in 2012; nearly 49 per cent decrease between 2010 and 2012) whereas agricultural imports into Syria increased by almost 12 per cent over the same period (FAO, November 2013).
[8] Such individuals included children under 2 years old, pregnant or lactating women and other vulnerable groups such as People Living with Disabilities (PLWD) and elderly.

BASIC ASSISTANCE

Lead agencies: Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM) & UNHCR
Contact information: Chadi Ghajar ghajar@unhcr.org
Carla Lacerda lacerda@unhcr.org

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
1,341,240	889,500	288.6 million

# OF PARTNERS	GENDER MARKER
29	1

Humanitarian	$260.9 m
Stabilization	$27.7 m

SECTOR OUTCOME

	INDICATORS	
OUTCOME 1: Targeted severely (socio) economically vulnerable populations have improved access to essential goods and services of their choice in a safe, dignified, and empowered manner without increased negative coping mechanisms.	% of total affected populations identified as severely economically vulnerable	$219.6 m
OUTCOME 2: Targeted population affected by seasonal hazards, displacement shocks, and unexpected circumstances, is able to maintain safe access to goods and services.	% of severely economically vulnerable households to benefit from market-based interventions % of total affected populations found to be seasonally vulnerable	$67.9 m
OUTCOME 3: Strengthened social safety net structures to serve the most (socio) economically vulnerable households by building on existing mechanisms, to improve social stability and to prevent the decline of (socio)-economically vulnerable households.	% of total seasonally vulnerable populations assisted % of assisted Lebanese households (out of the total population)	$1.1 m

PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS

1: Scale-up and provide market-based interventions
2: Provide market-based interventions and in-kind support to seasonal hazards-affected households
3: Provide market-based interventions and in-kind core relief item kits for auxiliary needs households
4: Support, expand and strengthen existing social safety net structures

FUNDING STATUS

Funding already received for 2015:	$1.5 m
Estimated sector needs for 2016:	$ 263 m

1. Situation Analysis and Context

The ability to meet basic household needs is shaped by socio-economic and living conditions. These circumstances vary according to seasons, insecurity or secondary displacement. The provision of basic assistance and the promotion of social protection mechanisms aims to prevent economically vulnerable households from falling deeper into poverty.[1]

Over the course of the Syrian crisis, Lebanon's growing population has seen fewer livelihood or income-generating opportunities and with depleted savings, many households struggle to access goods and services critical to their survival and well-being.

An estimated 70 per cent of the total registered Syrian *de facto* refugee population requires assistance to meet basic needs, and of this population, an estimated 29 per cent is deemed severely economically vulnerable. Extremely poor Lebanese households constitute 7 per cent of the country's population[2], while over 90 per cent of Palestine Refugees from Syria households are in severe need of basic assistance.

In 2014, the Basic Assistance sector (previously "Basic Needs") focused on:

- 'one-off' standard newcomer kits (consisting of mattresses, blankets, kitchen sets, buckets/jerry cans, and baby kits);
- winter support (blankets, stoves, heating fuel, and children's winter clothes) for five months of winter; and,
- assistance in purchasing goods on the market, 'market-based interventions' (initiated in August 2014).

Lessons learned in delivering such assistance include:

- high logistical costs of reaching people in need due to a scattered population;
- weakened impact of direct assistance due to households reportedly selling some of the items they had received;
- through the selling of in-kind assistance, reprioritization by households of their spending according to their most pressing needs ;
- the need to conduct more systematic assessments of economic and multi-sector vulnerabilities to prioritize households in need of assistance and identify more clearly their priority needs; and,
- monitoring of the markets.

Consequently, a small-scale programme to monetize non-food items was piloted during the 2013 winter response. Post-distribution monitoring reports and evaluation[3] indicated that cash transfers allowed recipients to meet their basic needs while offsetting issues associated with in-kind distribution, such as poor transport infrastructure or low warehouse capacity.

Different forms of support systems are available to vulnerable persons in Lebanon. The National Poverty Targeting Program (NPTP), started by MOSA in 2011, provides social assistance to Lebanese households under the extreme poverty line. With the Syrian crisis pushing more households into poverty, the NPTP is scaling-up in a three-year emergency project to more widely mitigate the impact of the crisis on Lebanese households.

[1] Silva, Joana; Levin, Victoria; Morgandi, Matteo. (2012), "Inclusion and resilience: the way forward for social safety nets in the Middle East and North Africa", MENA Development Report. Washington, DC: World Bank.

[2] U$2.4/ per day is identified, determined and used for the Lebanese National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) to reach the extreme poor Lebanese households. In 2013, the poverty rate was updated using the Consumer Price Index to US$3.84 for the lower (food) poverty line.

[3] See findings from *Emergency Economies*, IRC Report on Winter Cash Assistance in Lebanon, August 2014 and DRC Post-Distribution Monitoring of Winter cash-for-fuel assistance.

2. Overview of 2015 Response

The sector approach is to help households meet their basic needs in a manner that allows choice and promotes dignity. Basic assistance entails life-saving support to affected households, with attention to protection sensitivities (i.e. age, gender, etc.) in all population groups, and priority to the severely economically vulnerable. Concurrently, the sector strives to promote Lebanon's ability to deal with complex emergencies and strengthen existing safety net mechanisms.

The sector will provide support through a variety of activities and transfer modalities including market-based interventions, vouchers, in-kind distribution and subsidized services, as appropriate to population group and context[4]. In-kind assistance has been critical to the response, and will remain a form of assistance to highly vulnerable populations in 2015. However, functioning and stable markets and a vibrant private sector make market-based intervention programming a viable option, with the additional benefit of supporting the local economy.

As beneficiary needs increase and resources diminish, the sector will optimize its impact by:

- Conducting an economic vulnerability household profiling of households of *de facto* Syrian refugees to ensure appropriate targeting, data collection and needs assessment,
- Scaling-up market-based interventions to severely economically vulnerable Syrian *de facto* refugees to meet basic needs and reduce negative coping mechanisms,
- Providing direct humanitarian assistance during seasonal shocks or unexpected circumstances to Syrian *de facto* refugees and Palestine refugees from Syria,
- Supporting and enhancing existing social safety nets for vulnerable poor Lebanese.

An Inter-Agency Targeting Task Force (IA-TTF) and Cash Working Group oversaw the design of a market-based interventions package, to be provided as a monthly transfer to severely economically vulnerable displaced households from Syria. This assistance is distinct from other sectors' market-based intervention programmes in that it is unconditional (though not without targeting criteria) and unrestricted, as well as aiming to meet a range of other sector basic needs through the calculations of a survival minimum expenditure basket (SMEB)[5]. The Lebanese poor will be targeted by activities of the Basic Assistance Sector. While there are no plans to provide cash assistance to Lebanese, support will be provided through in-kind assistance and subsidized social services largely through the NPTP.

This strategy arises from the humanitarian community's desire to enhance:

- ✓ Overall targeting and economic as well as multi-sector vulnerability profiling
- ✓ Intervention planning for new arrivals, seasonal shocks and increased instability
- ✓ Referral, monitoring, and evaluation systems appropriate to the multi-dimensional crisis

Close collaboration with MOSA and the High Relief Commission (HRC) is essential to harmonize approaches toward targeting, implementation, delivery mechanisms, monitoring, and a longer-term strategy for sharing responsibilities. The sector will more deeply engage with local actors in planning and service delivery.

[4] Lebanese households do not receive cash assistance, under government policy.

[5] The SMEB (valued at $435 per Syrian household per month) was developed following the minimum expenditure basket (MEB valued at 571 per Syrian household per month), which allowed the Inter-Agency group to think of all goods and services that could be accessed through a market-based intervention.

3. Overall Sector Target Caseload

Targeting of this sector will focus on:

- Severely economically vulnerable households
- Households affected by seasonal shocks or increased insecurity
- Newly arrived *de facto* refugees from Syria

The proposed targeting is flexible so as to accommodate unexpected needs that may arise and auxiliary needs identified by agencies in the field. Severe economic vulnerability targeting[6] is expected to complement other sectors' criteria. Specifically, seasonal assistance targeting is based on economic vulnerability and exposure to cold (linked to a temperature map). Sector partners will maintain necessary resources for market-based intervention and in-kind contingency stocks to allow for timely response to extraordinary circumstances.

Humanitarian agencies will coordinate with the government to target according to population groups' criteria, thereby reducing misperceptions of imbalanced assistance.

Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees

The minimum amount necessary for survival is calculated from a Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB). Severe economic vulnerability is defined by multi-sector household profiling with a focus on expenditures. The IA-TTF findings and results from the 2014 VASyR estimate that 28-29 per cent of registered Syrian *de facto* refugees have household expenditures below the SMEB[7]. By the end of 2014, the sector will finalize an approach to prioritize households within the 29 per cent. The most extreme category of economic vulnerability for Syrian *de facto* refugees is 'severe', referring to a situation where household expenditure is found to be below the SMEB of $435/household/month.

Lebanese poor and vulnerable

Eligibility criteria for the poorest (approximately 8 per cent of the population) and most vulnerable Lebanese are defined by the Government per the NPTP criteria. The targeting is based on Proxy-Means Testing (PMT), which evaluates household welfare from correlates of living standards.

Palestine refugees from Syria

Vulnerability of PRS is calculated by UNRWA following a family assessment, using a multi-sector methodology similar to the VASyR but tailored to the specific needs and circumstances of Palestine refugees.

[6] While severe economic vulnerability is what defines and differentiates this sector from others in terms of targeting, other social vulnerabilities (identified through *de facto* refugee referral mechanisms) may also determine eligibility for assistance. Economic vulnerability will be assessed via a multi-sector household profiling exercise weighing in proxy indicators for expenditures. Social vulnerability is defined as one dimension of vulnerability to multiple stressors and shocks, including abuse, social exclusion and natural hazards. Social vulnerability refers to the inability of people, organizations, and societies to withstand adverse impacts from multiple stressors to which they are exposed. These impacts are due in part to characteristics inherent in social interactions, institutions, and systems of cultural values. Therefore targeting for assistance may incorporate some aspects of social vulnerabilities where they further exacerbate economic vulnerabilities.

[7] See Lebanon Targeting Task Force recommendations August 2014. As well as VaSyr results 2014

Population cohorts

Category	Female	Male	Total
Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees	275,362	249,138	**524,500 individuals** (29 per cent of total Syrian *de facto* refugee population+ seasonally vulnerable people living above 1,000 meters outside the 29 per cent)
Palestine refugees from Syria	31,360	30,739	**62,100 individuals** (20,700 households x 3 (using the PRS demographic statistics of UNRWA) being profiled; assisted with winter support and other market-based interventions. Reported under Food Security and Shelter sectors)
Vulnerable Lebanese	38,042	38,042	**76,085 individuals** (taken from the NPTP appeal, not including NPTP food e-vouchers)
Lebanese Returnees	10,100	9,900	**20,000 individuals**

4. Mainstreaming of Social Protection/ Safety Nets, Social Stability, Food Security

1. **Social Stability:** The scale up of the NPTP for vulnerable Lebanese is expected to help conditions for the increased number of Lebanese pushed deeper into poverty by the Syrian crisis. Reaching more vulnerable Lebanese is expected to help improve social stability.

   The proposed shift toward market-based interventions for Syrian *de facto* refugees has led to economic multiplier effects. This has mitigated the negative impact on struggling communities of poor Lebanese and *de facto* refugees from Syria[8].

2. **Food Security:** Food security should improve, with beneficiaries less given to skipping meals and better placed to purchase nutritious food. Beneficiaries of market-based intervention are selected jointly with the Food Security sector since the value of the WFP e-voucher contributes to the cost of the SMEB.

3. **Child Protection and Education:** The protection of children and their education can benefit from reduced child labour practices. If households are better able to meet their SMEB, this means that more children will be able to attend school rather than be forced to work.

4. **Protection:** The sector will coordinate with Protection to ensure that newcomers and households in need of in-kind assistance are identified and supported in a timely and safe manner. Distributions will be carefully planned with the Protection sector to maximize security. The sector's activities will take into account women and girls' capacities to safely access assistance. It will also strive to address negative coping mechanisms specific to women and girls, such as early marriage and sexual exploitation. Delivery mechanisms will be designed in consultation with women and girls. Women and girls will participate in post-distribution monitoring.

5. **Health and WASH:** Health and WASH activities, especially disease management and hygiene promotion, will benefit from market-based interventions that allow recipients to prioritize and purchase relevant items. The WASH sector may also organize information sessions on hygiene practices alongside distribution of hygiene kits, and share best practices for safe storage of water with distribution of buckets and jerry cans.

[8] See *Emergency Economies*, IRC Report on Winter Cash Assistance in Lebanon, August 2014. Laong with CaLP and IRC I*mpact evaluation of Cross-Sector Cash Assistance* April 2014, along with *WFP Economic Impact of Food E-vouchers on the Local Economy*, June 2014.

6. **Shelter:** Market-based interventions should be closely referenced against shelter activities since households may need weatherproofing materials during winter or in flood prone areas. Related child protection concerns during winter include heating for schools and cold-weather clothing. Finally, market-based interventions will reinforce in-kind assistance across all sectors by reducing the incentive to sell material items.

5. Partnerships

This Sector is under the leadership of the Ministry of Social Affairs.

List of Partner Agencies

ACF	CLMC Lebanon	IRC	PU-AMI	TdH-It
ACTED	DRC	Makhzoumi Foundation	RI	UNHCR
ActionAid	Handicap International	Medair Lebanon	Save the Children	UNICEF
ANERA	IOCC	MoSA	SI	UNRWA
AVSI	IOM	OXFAM	SIF	WVI
CARE	IR Lebanon	PCPM	Solidar Suisse	

EDUCATION

Lead agencies: Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE), UNICEF and UNHCR
Contact information: Simone Vis, svis@unicef.org
Audrey Nirrengarten, nirrenga@unhcr.org

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
750,000	377,000	263.6 million

# OF PARTNERS	GENDER MARKER
28	1

Humanitarian	$196 m
Stabilization	$67.6 m

SECTOR OUTCOME

	INDICATORS	
OUTCOME 1: Ensuring equitable access to educational opportunities	# of boys and girls accessing learning Retention rate of children (b/g) in learning	$230.7 m
OUTCOME 2: Improving the quality of teaching and learning	% of enrolled children (b/g) who have passed end of year EXAMs	$23.3 m
OUTCOME 3: Strengthening national education systems, policies and monitoring	# of guidelines updated / revised that enhance national education systems	$9.6 m

PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS

1: School Rehabilitation
2: Enrolment in 1st and 2nd shift
3: Enrolment support for NFE, ALP and ECE
4: Teacher training
5: Provision of learning and teaching supplies for children and teachers

FUNDING STATUS

Funding already received for 2015:	$100 m
Estimated sector needs for 2016:	$255 m

1. Situation Analysis and context

The education system in Lebanon is highly privatized. Only 30 per cent (275,000) of all Lebanese children in school attend public schools. The mass influx of refugees from Syria has increased the demand on the public education system in Lebanon by doubling the number of education spaces required. With the Ministry of Education and High Education (MEHE), humanitarian partners are facilitating school enrolment for children displaced from Syria and funding parent contributions for poor Lebanese children on an agreed cost-per-child basis. The first shift (morning classes) of the schools has expanded to include a large number of children displaced from Syria and a second shift (afternoon classes) has been created to accommodate a further caseload of children. Palestinian children are provided with educational services through UNRWA-managed schools. During the 2013/14 school year, 229,000 children out of the 619,100 in need received support in accessing education (see table below), leaving an estimated 390,100 children out of school, of which approximately 300,000 are Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees.

The population influx in Lebanon has had a corresponding effect on the number of school-aged children in the country. Approximately 42 per cent of Syrian registered with UNHCR as refugees are between the ages of 3 and 18, meaning that they have a right to access education as per the Convention of the Rights of the Child. The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan focuses on the most vulnerable populations (including five population cohorts: Syrians registered as refugees by UNHCR, vulnerable Lebanese, Lebanese returning from Syria, as well as Palestine refugees from Syria and in Lebanon).

The table below outlines the current school-aged population by cohort as well as the projected school-aged population by end of 2015. In addition, there is a growing number of youth (19-24 years) that are in need of education and/or training and who have not been previously targeted.

Children in need of access to education

Cohort	Current number of school-age children (3-18) (Sept. 2014)	Projected number of school-age children (3-18) in 2015
Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees	502,000	655,000
Out of school Lebanese	40,000	40,000
Lebanese Returnees	6,400	16,000
Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)	11,100	11,300
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)	52,000	53,000
Total	611,500	775,300

Education programs for 2014	Children Enrolled	% Female	% Male
Formal Education for 2013/14 school year	141,000	51	49
Non-Formal Education	88,000	51	49
Total Children in Learning	229,000	51	49

Key achievements in 2014 included:

- ✓ 141,000 were supported to enroll in formal education
- ✓ 90,000 children registered as refugees by UNHCR were supported through payment of enrollment fees
- ✓ 44,700 poor Lebanese were supported with parent contributions
- ✓ 6,300 Palestine refugees from Syria students attended UNRWA-managed schools in Lebanon
- ✓ 99 schools were renovated in order to increase classroom capacity, improve school conditions, and provided WASH facilities for boys and girls
- ✓ 2,500 Lebanese teachers benefited from professional development
- ✓ Psychosocial support in learning centres and schools was increased to cater for nearly 55,000 children traumatized by the conflict.

The MEHE, supported by local and international organizations, remains under-resourced and is struggling with the increasing number of children in public schools. The quality of educational services remains a significant challenge, with teachers struggling to cope with the specific education needs of newcomers as well as struggling to maintain harmonious cohabitation between the various groups of students.

Non-formal education (NFE) programmes have been put in place across the country to meet the educational needs of the numerous out-of-school children and prepare them to enter the formal system as opportunities arise.

Persons displaced from Syria indicate that transportation costs, language barriers, discrimination, social and economic issues and unpredictable enrolment regulations are the main barriers to education. The vast majority of children displaced from Syria who are in school are in primary school, with only an estimated 3,000 enrolled in secondary school. The education needs of children are not necessarily homogeneous, as some children displaced from Syria have missed multiple years of schooling, have never been to school or have specific needs. These groups, in particular children with disabilities, have limited opportunities, making them vulnerable to child labour, child marriage or other forms of abuse and exploitation.

2. Overview of 2015 Response

Within the scope of the MEHE 2010-2015 Education Sector Development Plan, the Ministry launched its 'Reaching All Children with Education' (RACE) plan. RACE aims to bridge the needs of children displaced from Syria as defined in the No Lost Generation strategy with the development objectives of the Lebanese education system. The plan commits government and partners to providing 470,000 Syrian school-aged children (3-18 years) affected by the Syria crisis and poor Lebanese children with access to quality learning opportunities in safe and protective environments by 2016. Of this total, 200,000 Syrian children will be enrolled in formal education. The sector strategy reflected in the LCRP is built around RACE and includes support to formal education and additional activities that meet the growing educational needs in the country.

The core of the education sector strategy is to strengthen the public education system with the priority to increase enrolment of children displaced by Syria in the formal public education system as outlined in RACE. This includes support to prepare out-of-school children to enter school, to improve the quality of education through supplies and training of teachers in the most vulnerable localities, and to empower adolescents and youth to continue their education. Girls and boys will be equally targeted addressing specific gender issues such as early marriage for girls and child labor for boys, with a view to retaining them in school.
Strengthening the public education system will increase the capacity to absorb and retain more children. However, the public system will be unable to serve all the children in need. Complementary non-formal education options are required. Standardization, recognition and certification of these non-formal alternatives are essential to ensure quality and relevance of these programmes.

Education can provide a safe, productive environment for children and youth, offering protection from abuse and exploitation. The holistic approaches chosen by the education sector that support both host communities and populations displaced from Syria will help mitigate tensions between communities. Parents will be consulted and

supported to play a meaningful role in the education of their children. This will help to ensure that integration of children in the public system is successful and sustainable.

Key elements of the educational response:

- ✓ Promoting equal access to formal and non-formal education for girls and boys.
- ✓ Easing rising tensions within and between Syrian and Lebanese communities through interventions to address challenges in and around schools.
- ✓ Equipping children and teachers with minimum learning and teaching materials and textbooks
- ✓ Supporting efforts to certify learning that will be recognised in Lebanon and beyond.
- ✓ Staff of MEHE are provided with training in active learning, classroom management, language and positive discipline
- ✓ Procuring financial and human resources to support MEHE's investment in accommodating extra children within its system, in first and second shift classes.
- ✓ Continuing the support to rehabilitate and equip public schools, including with WASH facilities responding to the specific needs of girls and boys and children with disabilities.
- ✓ Increasing learning opportunities through a variety of NFE, strengthening programme development to meet the learning needs of the high number of out-of-school children to assist students in transitioning to formal education.
- ✓ Developing policies and guidelines, standardizing NFE content and strengthening the assessment and M&E functions at national and sub-national levels to ensure collection of sex and age disaggregated data.
- ✓ Supporting the management and oversight of RACE implementation.

3. Overall Sector Target Caseload

Seventy One per cent of children displaced from Syria and Palestine Refugee from Syria school-aged children between the ages of 3 and 18 have not accessed any learning opportunities. In addition, due to the evolving political and security situation in Syria, Lebanon is facing further challenges regarding the mass influx of refugees, which will affect the education sector. Youth (19-24 years) consist of 8.5 per cent of the total Syrian *de facto* refugee population. Girls and boys will be equally targeted, based on registration figures.

The sector will primarily focus on continued and expanded access to education for boys and girls from the below-mentioned cohorts. This will include keeping the 141,000 children already enrolled in the formal education system in school for 2015 and 2016, as well as reaching additional 50,000-60,000 children as per agreement with MEHE. Non-formal educational programs will be targeting the large number of out-of-school children to prepare them to enter the formal education system. Youth populations will be targeted for additional educational opportunities, including provision of scholarships to university, based on the results of their needs from the UNFPA assessment on youth in 2014.
The quality of the educational programs will be stressed to increase the capacity of these programs to absorb and retain increasing numbers of children in need of educational assistance. Such initiatives in the public system would influence longer-term education gains for children displaced from Syria and Lebanese children, strengthening social stability amongst communities.

Population cohorts

Category	Female		Male		Total	
Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees	3-5yrs	65,991	3-5yrs	68,978	3-5yrs	132,575
	6-14yrs	138,032	6-14yrs	146,114	6-14yrs	280,224
	15-18yrs	43,908	15-18yrs	39,649	15-18yrs	81,176
	19-24yrs	66,268	19-24yrs	33,652	19-24yrs	94,739
	Total	314,199	Total	288,393	**Total**	**602,592**
Palestine refugees from Syria	6-17 yrs	5,650	6-17 yrs	5,650	6-17 yrs	**11,300**
Vulnerable Lebanese		20,000		20,000		**40,000**
Lebanese Returnees		8,000		8,000		**16,000**
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon	6-17 yrs	26,500	6-17 yrs	26,500	6-17 yrs.	**53,000**

Gateways for service delivery

Category	Number	Modality of implementation/ how the institution is engaged
Municipalities	68	Capacity building, service provision, in kind
SDCs	57	Capacity building, service provision, in kind
Universities and other academic institutions (schools)	985	Capacity building, service provision, in kind
National government ministries and offices.	6	Capacity building, service provision, in kind
Community centers	153	Capacity building, service provision, in kind
Informal settlements	205	Capacity building, service provision, in kind
Palestinian Camp	47	Capacity building, service provision, in kind

4. Mainstreaming of Child Protection, SGBV, WASH, Livelihoods and Social Stability

In order to be able to meet the needs of the most vulnerable children and youth, both boys and girls, a holistic approach and greater coherence across interventions will be ensured through cross-sectoral engagement. The areas to be mainstreamed in education are child protection, SGBV, WASH, social stability and livelihoods.

1. **Child protection:** Child Protection and Education will work together on child protection mechanisms, strengthening coordination for the identification and referral of children at risk or victims of violence and abuse, or children currently out of school, bolstering social stability through educational activities, and mainstreaming gender by providing inclusive education. Additional focus will be placed on educational institutions themselves as well as student empowerment and parental associations with the school.

   By harmonizing with child protection, the school will become an environment in which classes and additional projects, such as psychosocial support activities, can be provided to students in need. Stronger ties between psychosocial support programmes and education, as well as referring out-of-school children to education actors for formal and non-formal learning opportunities, are vital in protecting children from being forced into negative coping mechanisms.

2. **SGBV:** Adolescent girls and the specific obstacles that they face in accessing school are major concerns for SGBV and Education. These groups will work together in ensuring access to secondary and non-formal education. Through the development of information interventions, particular types of violations affecting adolescent girls, such as forced/early marriage, will be targeted in order to encourage female access to education.

3. **WASH:** The WASH and education sectors share a united goal in promoting hygiene for youth across Lebanon. Rehabilitation of WASH facilities in public schools, which can include improving access to segregated toilets/latrines and shower areas, will provide a safe and sanitary environment for children at school.

4. **Social Stability:** Several themes connect the social stability and education sectors in their work. The development of peace education activities targeting youth is essential in creating open, inclusive communities, a necessity in schools where multiple population groups intermingle. In some cases, basic services delivery will also be coordinated between these two sectors.

5. **Livelihoods:** Both the education and livelihoods sectors operate in planning activities that promote vocational skills. These programs are vital in helping to equip vulnerable persons with the abilities needed for future employment; however, careful coordination between the sectors in evading overlap is needed.

5. Partnerships

This Sector is under the leadership of the Ministry of Education and Higher Education.

List of Partner Agencies

ACTED	CONCERN	Makhzoumi	UNICEF
ActionAid	CCPA Lebanon	NRC	UNRWA
ADRA	Digital Opportunity Trust	PU-AMI	WCH
AMEL Lebanon	HWA	RET	WVI
ANERA	IOCC	RI	Toastmasters International
AVSI	IR Lebanon	Save the Children	UNESCO
British Council	IRC	Seraphim Global	UNHCR

HEALTH

Lead agencies: Ministry of Public Health (MPH), WHO & UNHCR
Contact information: Dr Alissar Rady radya@who.int
Michael Woodman woodman@unhcr.org

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
3,322,000	2,040,000	249.2 million

# OF PARTNERS	GENDER MARKER
24	1

SECTOR OUTCOME

	INDICATORS	
OUTCOME 1: Improve access, coverage and quality of primary health care (PHC) services	# of consultations at PHC facilities	$161.8 m
OUTCOME 2: Facilitate access to Secondary (SHC) and Tertiary health care (THC)	# of referrals receiving emergency or inpatient care	$79.0 m
OUTCOME 3: Strengthen the prevention, detection and response to outbreaks of public health importance	% of target reached (polio/MMR)	$7.7 m
OUTCOME 4: Strengthen youth health promotion and monitoring through the school health program	% School health program expanded	$0.7 m

PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS

1: Ensuring access for target populations to a standardized package of basic health services at primary health care level
2: Continuing to ensure access for life saving secondary and tertiary health care mainly for the displaced population from Syrian
3: Preventing and controlling outbreaks of epidemic-prone diseases with focus on EWARS reinforcement and vaccination activities, especially in high risk areas with the largest displaced Syrian communities.
4: Reinforcing youth health as part of comprehensive reproductive health care well as supporting the Lebanese school health program

FUNDING STATUS

Funding already received for 2015:	$ 20.3 m
Estimated sector needs for 2016:	$ 198.6 m

1. Situation Analysis and Context

Health services are characterised by a dominant private sector. The primary health care (PHC) system is mainly operated by the NGO sector and based on user fees. Persons displaced from Syria and Lebanese alike are expected to cover the costs of consultations and diagnostics, which can be well beyond their means. Secondary and tertiary care facilities offer around 13,000 hospital beds (85% are private sector). The surplus of medical doctors and shortage of nurses and paramedical staff, leads to a very high cost for health services, both for persons displaced from Syria and for the Lebanese population.

Available data indicates that common childhood illnesses, non-communicable diseases (including cardiovascular diseases, dyslipidaemia, diabetes, and asthma) and mental illnesses are priority conditions for both Lebanese and persons displaced from Syria

The youth population is also affected, especially as public schools have a reduced capacity to maintain the school health program (medical screening for students, health awareness activities and school health environment interventions).

The main achievements include:

- ✓ A 10 per cent increase in the number of PHC centers belonging to the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) network, from 180 to a 200 PHC benefiting provision of essential acute and chronic medicines and capacity building activities; around 100 additional PHC centers were directly supported. Thus the PHC system can respond to around 40 per cent more patients.
- ✓ From January to September 2014, there were 857,433 primary health care consultations (68% for displaced persons) and 43,432 displaced persons with access to life-saving and obstetric care at secondary and tertiary hospital levels
- ✓ Additional specific services were integrated in the PHC package including: Non Communicable diseases (NCD) screening, early detection and care; mental health and psychosocial support; nutrition screening and care services for boys and girls (equally affected) under five years of age. The PHC chronic medication list was revised, and medications provided in larger quantities, to minimise shortages
- ✓ The Ministry of Social Affairs saw investments and upgrades for its health dispensaries by various donors, mostly equipment related.
- ✓ A total of four polio vaccination campaigns and three 'mop-up' campaigns have maintained Lebanon as a polio-free country to date. 5 rounds of vaccination providing 600,000 doses have been carried out.
- ✓ IFS funding accelerated the expansion of the EWARS including: establishing 8 water monitoring labs; updating the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and guidance related to surveillance, early warning and response; and training of more than 1,000 health professionals both in the private and public sectors. Around 400 PHC centers are now reporting on a selected list of diseases, with at least 40 per cent of them located in the areas where there is a high concentration of *de facto* refugees.
- ✓ Prevention of outbreaks of water-borne diseases.
- ✓ The TPA modality reduced unnecessary hospital admissions and maintained the average cost at around 600USD per admission; a full-time hotline for both persons displaced from Syria and providers was set up.
- ✓ A reduction in the caesarean section rate from around 60 per cent of all deliveries to around 30 per cent, among the Syrian *de facto* refugees, comparable with the Lebanese rate (35 per cent), while ensuring that 21,000 Syrian woman were able to deliver in hospitals from January to September 2014.
- ✓ Prevention of outbreaks of water-borne diseases.
- ✓ The TPA modality reduced unnecessary hospital admissions and maintained the average cost at around 600USD per admission; a full-time hotline for both persons displaced from Syria and providers was set up.
- ✓ A reduction in the caesarean section rate from around 60 per cent of all deliveries to around 30 per cent, among the Syrian *de facto* refugees, comparable with the Lebanese rate (35 per cent), while ensuring that 21,000 Syrian woman were able to deliver in hospitals from January to September 2014.

In 2014, health care for Syrian *de facto* refugees was supported through PHC services and hospital admissions subsidized through UNHCR partners and other humanitarian actors. Of the conditions covered by UNHCR for secondary health care, 48 per cent are linked to obstetric care. For secondary and tertiary health care, UNHCR

introduced an innovative use of the private sector country wide in January 2014. A Third Party Administrator (TPA) ensures the management of hospital admissions, with reimbursement rates for specific service packages based on the MOPH flat rates. The EU Instrument for Stability (IFS) funds support to the Lebanese primary health system to prevent or mitigate conflict in health settings. Priority attention was given to outbreak control: significant support was provided: to expand the Early Warning and Response System (EWARS); and intensify vaccination activities especially for children under five (50 per cent boys, 50 per cent girls). The MOPH accelerated the expansion of its PHC network in terms of accredited PHC network facilities and the provision of standardized priority health services.

The key concerns and challenges observed include:

- ✓ Affordability of health care. For example, Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees who needed care reported spending around US$ 90 on health care in the month preceding the survey*.
- ✓ The impact of the crisis has pushed more than 170,000 additional Lebanese into poverty, necessitating additional subsidies for health care.
- ✓ Low antenatal care attendance, and poor follow-up of persons with chronic diseases.
- ✓ The low precipitation level over the last year increasing the risks of water-borne outbreaks.
- ✓ The increased risks of outbreaks such as cholera, or exacerbation of endemic diseases such as Tuberculosis and viral Hepatitis as well as fear of introduction of vectors for Leishmania which could affect both Syrian and host communities.
- ✓ The security context in parts of the country is impeding access to health services. Currently, *de facto* refugees in Aarsal and Wadi Khaled have difficulties accessing Lebanese hospitals.
- ✓ Addressing equity issues in terms of out-of-pocket expenditures on health between communities displaced from Syria and the host community.

* *Health Access and Utilization Survey Among Non- Camp Syrian Refugees, July 2014*
http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=7111

2. Overview of 2015 Response

The desired impact, in line with the overall goal of the Government, and building on major achievements in 2014, is to reduce mortality and morbidity of preventable and treatable illnesses and priority NCDs and to control outbreaks of infectious diseases of epidemic potential.

The key strategic shifts for 2015 include:

- The delivery of integrated, standardized and cost-effective service packages in primary healthcare.
- Cost effective access to secondary and tertiary care.
- Developing the national Health information system and data management.
- Targeting special groups including Youth and poorest Lebanese by linking to the National Poverty Targeting program.

This is in line with the overall goal of the Government in the health sector which is to ensure health security and the improvement of the health status of the population by enhancing the performance of the health system and ensuring equity in service provision and financing. The MOPH aims at ensuring access to preventive and curative services for Lebanese and *de facto* refugee populations through the existing health system. The support of humanitarian partners is required to ensure that the Lebanese health system can cope with the additional demand for health services through the influx of unprecedented numbers of displace persons and the increase in vulnerable people among Lebanese host communities.

In accordance with the strategy and objectives of the MOPH, the plan will direct its resources towards the following priority intervention areas:

- Targeting special groups including youth (boys and girls) and poorest Lebanese by linking to the National Poverty Targeting Programme.
- Targeting the most vulnerable populations (women, men, boys and girls) based on the refugee vulnerability.

- The estimations of beneficiaries of host communities are essentially taking into consideration the poorest of the poor identified under the NPTP (around 170,000) and the most vulnerable *de facto* refugees based on the VASyr results and on the current utilization data of the health services.
- Ensuring access for target populations to a standardized package of basic health services at PHC, with a focus on reinforcing the network of PHC (number, geographical distribution, scope of services, new health partners), training, provision of equipment and commodities and medications. This will be done through mainstreaming resources to the key national interventions.
- Continuing to ensure access for life saving secondary and tertiary health care mainly for populations displaced from Syria, with emphasis on harmonized hospital contractual agreements, clear eligibility criteria and cost sharing modalities via the partnership with the private sector. Coordinating with the LRC on patient transportation will be further elaborated.
- Piloting the provision of a standardized minimal service delivery package of priority health services integrated at PHC level for vulnerable Lebanese as part of the Multi Donor Trust Fund.
- Monitoring standards and quality of care considering the rapid expansion of services in terms of scope and human resources surge, with an emphasis on defined MOPH accreditation and performance indicators. This will be done through direct observations of service provision, and periodical surveys.
- Preventing and controlling outbreaks of epidemic-prone diseases with focus on EWARS reinforcement and vaccination activities, especially in high risk areas with the largest communities displaced from Syria.
- As part of comprehensive reproductive health care, reinforcing Youth health as well as supporting the Lebanese School health program, using a combined strategy of outreach services and community-based centres and providing socially and culturally accepted activities in safe spaces.
- Supporting existing national programs (such as Tuberculosis and HIV / STIs).
- Monitoring the results and achievements and evaluating the impact in terms of health coverage and population health status based on a set of health indicators through an improved Health information system and health data management.
- Seeking alternative solutions for cost-effective health services delivery in case the health system capacity is exceeded

3. Overall Sector Target Caseload

Based on core public health vulnerability criteria; boys and girls under 5 years of age, pregnant and lactating women, survivors of SGBV, elderly over 60 years of age, persons with disabilities and mental health conditions, those with acute life-threatening emergencies and people with the most significant group of chronic diseases, are in the greatest need of support and will be prioritised within the sector strategy. The targeted population will include the poorest Lebanese identified through the NPTP as well as Lebanese returnees from Syria, the most vulnerable Syrian *de facto* refugees, and Palestine refugees from Syria. It should be noted that the healthcare needs of the target group will remain high and a significant proportion of these needs may remain unmet. Limited resources mean that the health sector must prioritise and focus on the identified vulnerable groups, estimated at around 10 per cent of the Lebanese population and at least 60 per cent of the Syrian *de facto* refugees.

Over the past year, with funds available from the EU under the instrument for stability, medications for Chronic Diseases (including NCDs, mental conditions, TB) was secured for the MOPH through 430 PHC centers for the treatment of 150,000 of the poorest Lebanese and most vulnerable persons displaced from Syria. Additional funds need to be secured for the same group. The integration of mental health care and psychosocial support was started at PHC level and 45 PHCs were trained on Mental Health Gap, and started providing mental health services; this initiative should be further expanded to cover at least 75 PHC centers.
Health of young people has not received enough emphasis to date and needs to be addressed especially with rising evidence of increase in mental health conditions (including substance abuse) and risk behaviours (poor nutrition, physical inactivity, smoking); a proposed point of entry is the reinforcement of the school health program with its three components (medical screening, health awareness and education, and school health environment).

Prevention and control of outbreak presents a crucial area of intervention; in terms of vaccine preventable diseases, there is need to intensify the routine vaccination , and to introduce new vaccines (Hepatitis A and Pneumococcal vaccine); Early warning and Response system needs also to be further reinforced, with preparedness plans elaborated for the areas most at risk (mainly those with a large number of informal tented settlements), and further development and expansion of the District Health Information system. Hygiene promotion is a cross cutting intervention between health and wash sectors, and will need to be harmonized.

Population cohorts[1]

Category	Female	Male	Total (individuals)
Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees	675,000	225,000	**900,000**
Palestine refugees from Syria	23,625	7,875	**31,500**
Vulnerable Lebanese & Host Communities	675,000	225,000	**62,100**
Lebanese Returnees	4,500	1,500	**76,085**
Palestine refugees in Lebanon	101,250	101,250	**202,500**

Gateways for service delivery

Category	Number	Modality of implementation/ how the institution is engaged
PHC centers	920 total PHC in the country (of which 435 are in the YMCA network, and of which 200 are in the MOPH network)	PHC Consultations
		Children Vaccinated
		Assessments conducted
		Structures equipped
		Training of health providers
		PHC with quality of services assessed once per year
		Providing information on utilization
Schools	2,000	Schools enrolled in school health program
SDCs	225 CDS across the country of which 57 are supported by UNHCR	PHC consultations
		Structures equipped
		Surveys/assessments conducted
		Training of Health care providers
UNRWA Health care centers	27	PHC Consultations
		Children Vaccinated
		Assessments conducted
		Structures equipped
		Training of health providers
Contracted Hospitals (UNHCR & UNRWA)	66 UNHCR Contracted and UNRWA 18 different than UNHCR ones	SHC Services
		Sentinel sites established
		Structures equipped/rehabilitated
MMUs	23	PHC consultations
		Structures equipped
		Surveys/assessments conducted
		Training of Health care providers
Border Post	1	PHC Consultations

[1] Kindly note that the target figures in the overview sheet don't match the 2,040,000 in the overview sheet for the following reasons:
PHC are consultations not people (1-2 consultation per person)
Vaccinations are doses not people 2 MMR doses per person and 4 doses of polio per person
Nutrition : the sum of people screened for malnutrition ,people undergoing malnutrition management & people receiving micro-nutrient supplements

4. Mainstreaming of Health in other sectors

Health status is closely related to key social determinants of health including socio-economic status, type of shelter/accommodation, living conditions, overcrowding, unemployment and income, access to appropriate WASH conditions, water scarcity, education, sexual and gender based violence and resilience. Harmonization with the social wellbeing activities will optimize health interventions. Health-specific interventions, particularly in terms of referrals to the health sector, and health responses need to be considered in other sectors' activities such as WASH, shelter, education (health promotion), basic needs (winterisation) and protection (Clinical Management of Rape).

The health sector also needs to ensure a coordinated approach with the WASH sector in order to reduce risks of outbreaks and ensure appropriate responses. A harmonized approach in terms of hygiene promotion is to be adopted, with focus on standardized messages and awareness material in addition to considerations with the Basic Assistance group for prioritization of hygiene items. The Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) preparedness and response plan needs to include a clear referral pathway between the health and WASH sectors, preparedness training plan in collaboration with Shelter sector as well, contingency stocks and identification of core activities for the alert and response phases of an AWD outbreak. A strong AWD preparedness plan depends upon a foundation of routine disease monitoring and information sharing mechanism between the two sectors.

5. Partnerships

This Sector is under the leadership of the Ministry of Public Health. It also importantly involves MOSA.

List of Partner Agencies

AMEL	IOCC	PU-AMI	URDA
ANERA	IOM	RI	WHO
ARMADILLA	IRW	UNDP	WVI
CLMC	MAP-UK	UNFPA	
FPSC	Makassed	UNHCR	
Humedica	Makhzoumi	UNICEF	
IMC	Medair	UNRWA	

WASH

Lead agencies: Ministry of Energy and Water, UNHCR &UNICEF
Contact information: Ross Tomlinson TOMLINSO@unhcr.org, David Adams dadams@unicef.org

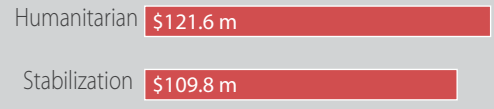
PEOPLE IN NEED
3,365,000

PEOPLE TARGETED
2,862,291

REQUIREMENTS (US$)
231.4 million

OF PARTNERS
33

GENDER MARKER
1



SECTOR OUTCOME

OUTCOME 1: Sustainable and gender appropriate access to safe and equitable water is ensured for the target population in sufficient quantities for drinking, cooking, personal and domestic hygiene.

OUTCOME 2: Increase access to improved, sustainable, culturally and gender appropriate sanitation services for target population.

OUTCOME 3: Target populations are aware of key public health risks and are capacitated to adopt good hygiene practices and measures to prevent the deterioration in hygienic conditions and to use and maintain the facilities available.

INDICATORS

Proportion of target population that has access to safe and equitable water in sufficient quantities for drinking, cooking, personal and domestic hygiene

$127.4 m

Proportion of target population with increased access to sanitation services that are improved, sustainable, culturally and gender appropriate

$82.3 m

Proportion of the target population that are aware of key public health risks and are capacitated to adopt good hygiene practices and measures to prevent the deterioration in hygienic conditions

$21.7 m

PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS

1: Ensuring safe and equitable access to a sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene.
2: Ensuring that the environment in general and specifically the habitat, food production areas, public centres and surroundings of drinking water sources are free from human faecal contamination.
3: Water is palatable and of sufficient quality to be drunk and used for cooking and personal and domestic hygiene without causing risk to health.
4: Raising awareness of target population of key public health risks and are mobilised to adopt measures to prevent the deterioration in hygienic conditions and to use and maintain the facilities provided
5: Strengthen and harmonize national to local level systems in line with the National Water Sector Strategy to increase access to quality water.
6: Strengthen and harmonize the systems used by targeted municipalities to increase quality of solid waste services.

FUNDING STATUS

Funding already received for 2015:	$ 24.3 m
Estimated sector needs for 2016:	$ 190 m

1. Situation Analysis and context

There is urgent need to move toward more sustainable and cost-effective WASH service delivery. Lebanon's WASH related institutions face numerous challenges in provision and management of services against a massive increase in demand due to the influx. Reform laws have not been fully implemented and responsibilities are scattered and coordination limited. Lebanon is already using two thirds of its available water resources and demand is rising. Wastewater networks are poor in many areas with very low levels of wastewater treatment. In the solid waste sector, waste collection is less than adequate while waste management is very critical; Lebanon has only a few solid waste management facilities that are functioning. As a result, solid waste is often dumped in an unsanitary manner thus posing a public health and environmental threat.

According to the "Lebanon Environmental Assessment of the Syrian Conflict & Priority Interventions, September 2014" report, *de facto* refugees contribute to an increase in wastewater generation between 8 and 14 per cent and it is estimated that demand for water has increased by 8 to 12 per cent by the end of 2014. Pre-crisis, up to 92 per cent of Lebanon's sewage ran untreated into watercourses and the sea and little has improved in the meantime. Decentralized and household sewage systems require frequent and costly emptying services, and run a high risk of groundwater contamination. There are significant water losses due to poor quality networks and high levels of water theft. The incremental annual waste generated by *de facto* refugees is significant and is equivalent to 15.7 per cent of the solid waste generated by Lebanese citizens prior to the crisis; solid waste management is decentralized to the municipality level with limited regulation. The responsible Ministries, Water Establishments (WEs) and Municipalities need a significant capital investment and capacity building to support the implementation of strategies and reforms and to develop plans that ensure reduced impact on the environment and effective, sustainable service provision.

People most affected by the Syrian Crisis have varying access to WASH services largely dependent on their location as defined by geography, administrative area existing services, and shelter type. The majority of persons displaced from Syria (57 per cent) live in rented apartments, houses or small shelter units and are subject to the similar issues as the host population: water scarcity, ambiguous water quality, poor levels of service in many areas and the increased burden on water authorities. Those individuals not living in rented accommodation have little or no access to such services.

Thirty-eight per cent are projected to be living in sub-standard shelters by end 2014 (Shelter Survey, May 2014), ranging from unfinished apartments, unused garages and shops to worksites. Here again, poor water and wastewater services require context specific solutions.

In addition, 17 per cent are projected to live in Informal Settlements and 2 per cent in Collective Shelters (CS) (October Shelter Survey) by end 2014 which often require a comprehensive WASH response that is gender sensitive, ensures safety, is designed with the meaningful participation of the community and includes water supply, latrines, showers, solid waste disposal and drainage management to minimise risks of disease outbreak.

Twenty-eight per cent of persons displaced from Syria in Lebanon do not have access to safe drinking water and 39 per cent of persons displaced from Syria do not have access to sanitation facilities. The situation for Palestine refugees from Syria or Lebanon is generally similar to that for others living in informal settlements and collective shelters: the majority are in overcrowded apartments or houses with need of significant infrastructure rehabilitation or in camps or gatherings that need rehabilitation or extension of services.

The WASH needs of the most affected Lebanese are most acute in the un-serviced or underserviced areas, compounded by a deprived socio-economic status and the additional pressures of the mass influx of refugees.

To date, water provision is either by trucking (where there is no supply) or beneficiaries are connected to existing networks or wells; 200,000 beneficiaries have been provided water through water trucking, and about 700,000 people (including local Lebanese) have benefited from support to Water Establishments and communal level infrastructure works. Water quality is ensured through filters, purification tablets and chlorine dosers and training municipal staff. Construction and rehabilitation of latrines and showers (in schools, health centres, etc.) benefited almost 200,000 people taking gender, age and specific needs into consideration.

Approximately 600,000 individuals benefitted from: temporary services for collection, storage, and disposal of wastewater; sewage systems connections; septic systems construction; holding tanks installation and rehabilitation of wastewater collection networks. Solid waste is managed through the provision of collection facilities and support of

municipal collection and disposal services for almost 400,000 people. Hygiene Promotion through WASH committees, training outreach hygiene promoters and linking with community health volunteers, Government departments and community centres (alongside building institutional capacity) has reached about 500,000 beneficiaries to date, including 2013, taking in the specific needs of children and women.

There are many challenges. Funding is insufficient and unreliable for longer-term planning. There is a lack of uniform understanding of WASH needs, nationwide, across all shelter contexts and affected populations. The geographic spread and variance in context complicates response. Services are required to be temporary in informal settlements, making sustainability difficult. Security threats and tensions are increasing and changing and are in some cases linked to large populations displaced from Syria, poor or inadequate WASH services and water scarcity. Pre-crisis water and sanitation infrastructure and services were of poor quality and low coverage rates, and municipalities are frustrated with perceived lack of assistance. Institutions under great pressure and lack of data frustrate coordination efforts.

2. Overview of 2015 Response

The overarching objective of the WASH Sector in Lebanon is to mitigate the risk of WASH related mortality and morbidity through the provision of and access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene to agreed minimum standards for the affected population. A three-fold approach is being adopted to achieve this.

- Firstly, it is essential to include a continued emphasis on short-term emergency interventions, which are typically life-saving and temporary in nature.

- Secondly, it is increasingly necessary to adopt longer-term solutions that focus on sustainability and cost effectiveness, which typically add value to and extend existing service provision.

- Thirdly, continued preparedness and disaster risk management activities are required to be able to respond rapidly and adequately to significant changes in needs such as those arising from a mass influx of refugees or disease outbreak.

Municipalities' capacities should be strengthened, and they should be encouraged to coordinate with organizing committees on waste collection. A long-term strategy that is in line with the current solid waste plan of the Ministry of Environment and Council of Development and Reconstruction that was approved by the Council of Minister and in conjunction with government and international agencies could encourage an effective solid waste management system with goals to reduce, reuse, recycle, and implement environmentally-conscious landfilling. This would be an important complement to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Environment and Municipalities.

Addressing water scarcity and solid waste management needs in particular should align humanitarian interventions to public services and infrastructure development in national systems and programmes. Water supply urgently needs to shift from the current dependency on costly water trucking and private boreholes as water sources. Infrastructure projects are required to improve and extend existing networks to reduce water loss and as much as possible the amount of trucking. Larger-scale projects, which should reduce or replace small-scale activities and benefits both the local community and the *de facto* refugee population simultaneously, reducing tensions between the groups, will be undertaken. An increasing focus on demand management should be ensured through awareness and sensitisation for reusing, reducing and recycling water, using alternative water sources, as well as supporting the implementation of consumption-based tariff systems. As water quality is a concern, partners are increasing their level of quality testing at source, collection point, and household levels both for bacteriological and chemical parameters as appropriate to inform the correct treatment regimen/activity and awareness campaigning.

Excreta management and drainage activities should initially be monitored and maintained in informal settlements and large collective shelters by agencies due to the lack of WASH committees in the settlements. However, an increased emphasis is required to build capacity of, and transfer responsibility to, beneficiaries through gender balanced WASH committees, and other local support systems to ensure sustainable management of facilities and reduce the costs of maintenance and repairs.

As part of ensuring sustainability, local NGOs should be more deeply engaged and funded in case the Syrian crisis continues. De-sludging is an on-going necessity, and dumping sites should ideally be within wastewater treatment facilities; should that not be feasible/available, dumping sites should be better managed for vector and waterborne disease control. Interventions should be closely coordinated with landowners, local communities, Water

Establishments and municipalities to ensure that wastewater and solid waste are managed from the point of production to the point of final disposal in a safe and environmentally responsible manner. Due to the density of settlements, informal settlements and collective shelters have greater need for the establishment of WASH committees and guidance on how to integrate with municipal solid waste disposal systems.

Promotional efforts should focus on more environmentally sustainable solutions, such as water conservation awareness campaigns, controlling usage of groundwater as a primary source, and construction of more appropriate excreta and solid waste management infrastructure, newer approaches of hygiene promotion linked with campaigns about water resource management for urban populations. The Ministry of Environment will continue to focus on environmental significance of the increased population on the fragile Lebanese environment.

3. Overall Sector Target Caseload

The institutions, including the Ministries, CDR, Water Establishments and Municipalities, which are responsible for policy, regulation and service provision relating to water, wastewater and solid waste, require technical support, capacity development and assistance to cope with the increased demands and to ensure implementation of strategies and necessary reforms.

The most vulnerable Lebanese are those living beyond Water Establishment or municipal water and wastewater networks. These locations overlap with the poorest Lebanese populations in rural and urban settings. Lebanese returnees have similar concerns of water scarcity and overburdening of services, while those living in informal centres, collective shelters or sub-standard shelter units have more urgent needs.

Persons displaced from Syria living in informal centres, collective shelters, and sub-standard shelter units have the greatest needs. Where they have no services (e.g. 30 per cent have no access to drinking water and 40 per cent have no access to improved latrines), they need the support to install basic facilities and thereafter for service delivery of daily water supply, frequent de-sludging and increasingly autonomous management of services.

Palestine Refugees from Syria are in need of significant WASH support. Prior to the crisis, Palestinian camps and gatherings were overcrowded with low levels of WASH services. The increase in population has brought additional pressure on water supply sources and distribution networks, sewerage and drainage systems, as well as solid waste management operations – all contributing to deteriorating hygiene conditions.

Due to the nature of WASH service provision the sector prioritises geographical locations with the highest concentration of affected people and with no/poor water and wastewater services.

In addition to this; WASH needs and the corresponding response are prioritised according to the type of shelter/context, where affected persons are accommodated, in the following order: informal centres, collective shelters, sub-standard shelter and apartments or houses.

Finally, the sector prioritises vulnerable groups, households and individuals (i.e. children, newly arrived *de facto* refugees, female/child headed households, elderly or disabled persons and minors) using various vulnerability criteria.

Population cohorts

Category	Total
Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees	1,300,000
Palestine refugees from Syria	38,291
Vulnerable Lebanese	1,300,000
Lebanese Returnees	34,000
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon	190,000

Gateways for service delivery

Category	Number	Modality of implementation/ how the institution is engaged
Institutions (Schools, PHCs, SDCs, etc.)	~200	Permanent services
Municipalities & Unions of Municipalities	286	Capacity building / technical support
Water Establishments & Litani River Authority	5	Capacity building / technical support
Informal Settlements	~1,500	Temporary service provision
Collective Shelters	~300	Temporary to permanent services
Unfinished houses (incl. garages, worksites and single room structures)	Pending assessment	Temporary to permanent services
Apartments, houses and small shelter units	Pending assessment	Permanent services
Palestine Camps	12	Permanent services
Palestine Gatherings	42	Temporary to permanent services
National government ministries and offices.	2	Capacity building / technical support

4) Mainstreaming of WASH related disease risk reduction, Hygiene Promotion, Social Stability, and Shelter Improvement:

1. **Education/Health:** Addressing water scarcity and solid waste management needs in particular should align humanitarian interventions to public services and infrastructure development in national systems and programmes. A greater focus on sustainable solutions such as support to national and local level public entities in order to strengthen and harmonize systems (water management, wastewater management, solid waste management), repair, augmentation or construction of water and sanitation infrastructure in line with Government priorities and plans will benefit the most vulnerable groups and the wider community at the same time thus reducing completion for resources and promoting social stability.

2. **Education:** Improved access to segregated toilets/latrines and shower areas will support efforts against sexual gender-based violence under protection. Child protection is further strengthened by hygiene promotion, rehabilitation of WASH facilities in public schools in coordination with the Education sector.

3. **Health:** Coordination between Health and WASH agencies needs increased attention to maximise risk reduction of WASH related disease outbreaks. Both sectors are working together to ensure vulnerable populations are aware of health risks and maintain good hygiene practices and environment. Development of more systematic referral pathways between Health and WASH staff, preparedness and response training, routine disease monitoring and information-sharing mechanisms, maintaining contingency stocks, and identification of core activities for the alert and response phases of an Acute Water Diarrhoea outbreak are some of the core joint activities.

4. **Health and Basic Assistance:** Hygiene promotion activities are closely linked with the Health and Basic Assistance sectors. Proper hygiene habits and sanitary conditions reduce the potential of disease and therefore the need for reactive and costly health interventions. Hygiene promotion should be mandatory for distribution of hygiene kits for beneficiaries to understand the importance and proper use of items. Incorporation of hygiene promotion in association with market-based interventions for ensuring access to hygiene items is required and creative ways of achieving this need to be developed jointly.

5. **Shelter:** Shelter concerns tied to WASH activities include storm drainage and flood risk mitigation measures in low-lying and flood-prone settlement areas. Specifically, waterproofing and elevating latrines and their wastewater storage facilities have been undertaken where critical. Generally, Shelter and WASH sectors should strive for better combined planning and implementation on any new sites and development of specific methodologies and standards for achieving effective WASH standards in sub-standard shelter units.

6. **Protection WASH:** activities will aim to ensure the protection of women and children is considered in the design of facilities.

4. Partnership

This Sector is under the leadership of the Ministry of Energy and Water.

List of Partner Agencies

ACF	CONCERN	Makhzoumi	Safadi Foundation	UNHCR
ACTED	COOPI	Medair Lebanon	Save the Children International	UNICEF
ANERA	GVC Lebanon	Mercy Corps	SI	UNRWA
AVSI	Intersos	Mercy USA	SIF	URDA
CARE	IOCC	NRC	Solidar Suisse	WVI
CISP - Lebanon	IR Lebanon	OXFAM	UNDP	
CLMC Lebanon	Leb Relief	PU-AMI	UNHABITAT	

PROTECTION

Lead agencies: Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), UNHCR, UNICEF & UNFPA
Contact information: David Welin welin@unhcr.org, Layal Sarrouh lsarrouh@unicef.org, Wencke Gelinck gelinck@unfpa.org

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
3,365,000	2,185,000	183 million

# OF PARTNERS	GENDER MARKER
33	2a

Humanitarian	$135 m
Stabilization	$ 48 m

SECTOR OUTCOME

	INDICATORS	
OUTCOME 1: Persons displaced from Syria enjoy access to justice and legal stay	% of persons displaced from Syria who hold legal stay documentation	$ 15.6 m
OUTCOME 2: Communities are empowered to identify, prevent and respond to protection risks	% of total referrals for protection interventions that are coming from community-based management and volunteer structures	$ 41.9 m
OUTCOME 3: Basic rights and access to services is ensured and durable solutions realized	% decrease in protection violations against persons displaced from Syria	$ 54.4 m
OUTCOME 4: The risks and consequences of SGBV are reduced and access to quality services is improved	% of survivors reporting receiving quality case management and specialized services	$ 27.7 m
OUTCOME 5: Vulnerable boys and girls are protected from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect through equitable access to quality child protection services, systems and policies	# of children who receives specialized child protection services % of children in targeted child protection programmes reported to be showing and increase in psycho-social well being	$ 43.4 m

PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS

1: Ensuring unhindered access to legal stay and civil documentation, as per Lebanese laws and regulation, and increasing legal awareness of documentation.
2: improving identification of - and access to prevention and response services for - children survivors of violence, exploitation and abuse
3: Ensuring safe identification and referral for SGBV survivors, access to quality response services and support to community based safety nets to prevent and mitigate risks of SGBV
4: Addressing issues related to accommodation, including rent related security of tenure, as per Lebanese legislation
5: Security of the person - including security from violence, arbitrary detention, exploitation and explosive ordnances – as well as prevention of discrimination
6: Strenghtening national systems including Social Development Centers and Community Development Centers to provide holistic and quality services for women and girls, men and boys

FUNDING STATUS

Funding already received for 2015:	$ 16.3 m
Estimated sector needs for 2016:	$ 171.3 m

1. Situation Analysis and Context

By early October 2014, Lebanon hosted over 1,130,000 Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees, 80 per cent of these are women and children, and over half are boys and girls. Assessments indicate that almost three out of four households include at least one person with specific needs.[1]

Furthermore, there have been 42,000 Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) recorded in Lebanon. Around half are living in existing Palestinian refugee camps and in so-called gatherings. The population of Palestine refugees who resided in Lebanon already prior to the Syria conflict number around 270,000 persons.

Lebanon, neither a State party to the 1951 Refugee Convention nor its 1967 Protocol, has played a positive role in ensuring protection of *de facto* refugees from Syria, in particular by upholding the principle of *non-refoulement*, and continues to be active in the coordination of protection activities.

While Lebanon generously maintained open borders during the first years of the Syrian conflict, entry into Lebanon from Syria has become increasingly more difficult, especially since mid-2014. This has resulted in a significant reduction in admissions of PRS and *de facto* refugees. The Government is soon to announce its border policy and has consulted on possible humanitarian exceptions that would allow admission of certain individuals based on defined humanitarian needs.

Legal stay in Lebanon is recognised through the possession of residency documents. Upon initial entry to Lebanon, Syrian nationals receive a residency permit valid for six months, renewable free of charge for an additional six months. Thereafter renewal is made upon payment of $200 for persons 15 years of age and older. In an effort to address the fact that the residency cards had lapsed, including by those who were unable to pay the renewal fee, the Government of Lebanon in August waived the renewal fee (and regularisation fine) for Syrians and Palestine refugees resident in Lebanon until December 2014. This has enabled many tens of thousands to renew their residency permits.

Lack of legal residency status constricts the freedom of movement of *de facto* refugees and thus, their access to basic services, assistance and income-earning opportunities. Without proof of legal status, they may also be at risk of arrest and detention. Lack of legal status also creates barriers to obtaining civil status documentation, most notably birth registration, which may create heightened risks of statelessness, and prevent children born in Lebanon of Syrian parents from being able to accompany them to Syria when return is possible. The same barriers may prevent persons displaced from Syria from obtaining marriage, divorce and death certificates, with implications regarding legal guardianship over children and inheritance rights, including upon return to Syria. This, in combination with a lack of access to legal remedies, increases vulnerability to abuse of persons displaced from Syria, particularly for women and children. Protection partners, and Government authorities are working together to address these concerns.

Serious breaches of Lebanese territory and the taking of Lebanese security personal hostage by Syrian armed groups, led to enhanced security measures throughout Lebanon. These are seen as important to safeguard Lebanon and all its residents from greater insecurity and violence. Security measures affect Lebanese, Syrians and Palestinians alike. Some measures have focused on sensitive areas including informal settlements and collective shelters where over 30% of *de facto* refugees reside. Notices to move premises in these and other areas have affected some 10,000 *de facto* refugees – and protection and shelter partners continue to try and find alternative accommodation, which is increasingly scarce.

Syrian, Lebanese and Palestinian women and children are disproportionately affected by sexual- and gender-based violence (SGBV). Recent assessments confirm that domestic violence, sexual harassment and exploitation, as well as forced/early marriage, remain the main protection concerns for women and adolescent girls.[2] Unaccompanied girls, single heads of households, child mothers/spouses, and women/girls living with disabilities are particularly exposed to such risks. According to a recent regional report on the situation of women and girls affected by the Syrian crisis, restriction on mobility, especially in urban areas, limit women and girls' ability to access services provided by the

[1] Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR), WFP, 2014.
[2] IRC regional report September 2014 Are We Listening? Acting on Our Commitment to Women and Girls Affected by the Syrian Conflict. UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, Save the Children, 2014 "Situation Analysis of Youth in Lebanon Affected by the Syrian Crisis"

government and/or humanitarian partners. Women and girls are also far less likely to participate in social and economic activities, restricting their ability to ease the financial burden of their families[3].

Recent studies show a rise in negative feelings and coping strategies among displaced youth and adolescents, including hopelessness and anger. Feelings of isolation and insecurity are particularly affecting women and adolescent girls and boys. According to this recent regional report, one in three women said that they left the house never, rarely or only when necessary due to unfamiliarity, insecurity and increase responsibilities[4].

Some 87 per cent of assisted SGBV survivors are females, while one out of four reported incidents related to sexual violence, including rape.[5] Physical assault represents almost half of the reported cases, with an overwhelming dominance of intimate partner violence. The 2014 SGBV information management system's trends also reveal that compared to 2013, an increasing number of individuals are repeatedly subjected to emotional abuse.[6]

Between January and October 2014, more than 4,407 Lebanese, Syrian, and Palestinian children were individually assisted, including psycho-social support, emergency care arrangement and reunification. Additionally, through initiatives launched in partnership with the government, civil society organizations, the UN and University Saint Joseph, more than 1,300 social workers and case workers, including government staff, benefited from training and coaching to improve the quality of services. From January to October 2014, over 335,651 children, including adolescents and youth, and over 126,406 caregivers benefited from other psychosocial support activities.

According to participatory assessments conducted with persons displaced from Syria, men and boys report experiencing stress and feeling powerless because of their inability to fulfill traditional roles as family providers and protectors. Moreover, approximately 17 per cent of those who accessed safe space and 13 per cent of assisted survivors of violence in 2014 were men and boys.

The deteriorating socio-economic situation, coupled with limited access to education, has resulted in an increase of reported cases of child labor and child marriage. The breakdown of community protection mechanisms due to the displacement also places children and caregivers at greater risk of violence. Tensions between communities displaced from Syria and host communities are worsening, with children emulating the discriminatory attitudes they witness. This is exacerbated by perceptions of unequal support for increasingly vulnerable host communities, and strained public services.

[3] Ibid.
[4] UNHCR 2014 "Women Alone. The fight for survival by Syria's refugee women"
[5] Analysis based on the 2013-2014 GBVIMS reports.
[6] Ibid.

2. Overview of 2015 Response

The protection space in Lebanon is shrinking as tolerance for the presence of persons displaced from Syria decreases.

Against this backdrop, in 2015, the protection strategy will prioritize the following:

- ✓ Access to registration for *de facto* refugees and assistance;
- ✓ Facilitating access of persons displaced from Syria to civil documentation, as per Lebanese laws and regulations, and in view of requirements for their repatriation;*
- ✓ Access to information on available services, including increased legal awareness;
- ✓ Improved identification and access to prevention and response services for children and women at risk of violence and survivors of violence, including of SGBV, exploitation and abuse;
- ✓ Awareness of rights (access to justice and legal stay and promotion of durable solutions outside Lebanon);
- ✓ Addressing issues related to accommodation, including rental-related tenure security;
- ✓ Security of the person - including security from violence, arbitrary detention, exploitation and explosive ordnances – as well as prevention of discrimination.

* As noted during the Berlin Conference on the Syrian Refugee Situation, in which the Government of Lebanon was represented, "a comprehensive political solution to the conflict in Syria would create an ideal condition for repatriation, while recognizing that conditions for return in safety may precede such a solution. Participants will strive to support efforts leading towards the durable solution of repatriation, abiding by the principle of non-refoulement." Declaration, Berlin Conference on the Syrian Refugee Situation, Supporting Stability in the Region, 28 October 2014, Auswärtiges Amt, Berlin.

Protection activities and interventions on behalf ofthe most vulnerable persons in Lebanon will continue to prevent and respond to immediate protection threats, provide remedies to victims of violations and create systems and an environment where rights are respected and fulfilled. Local NGOs, public actors, vulnerable communities and persons displaced from Syria will be further capacitated to identify protection risks and victims and to address their own protection needs when possible.

In order to ensure sustainability, protection interventions will increasingly use existing public systems to address the needs of both vulnerable communities and persons displaced from Syria; align activities with national plans, such as the National Social Development Strategy and MOSA`s National Plan to Safeguard Children and Women in Lebanon; support systems-building over individual interventions; further integrate and harmonize protection outreach, identification and response activities; and increasingly emphasize community-based approaches, through which communities are empowered to identify, prevent and respond to their protection concerns.

In the spirit of Lebanon's continued commitment to the principle of non-*refoulement* and with full respect to its sovereign rights and responsibilities, the Government of Lebanon is devising a set of criteria for admission to the territory. This is part of a broader consultative process and includes plans to enhance border processes with the assistance of donors and specialized partners. Enhancing border processes includes technical and institutional support to the General Directorate of General Security, both at border points and renewal centres throughout Lebanon, regarding movements to and from Syria and residency in Lebanon.

Legal stay, regularization and renewal of residency documentation will continue to require legal awareness campaigns, individual counseling and representation by legal partners. Registration and verification of *de facto* refugees will be sustained in line with Government policies, providing opportunities to identify persons with specific needs and collect and update information on all Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees.

Barriers to civil status documentation, in particular lack of information on procedures, will be addressed through awareness-raising and mass information, as well as individual legal counseling and direct support. In addition, institutional support will be provided to authorities involved in civil registration at local and national levels.

In light of the protection developments in the country, shelter partners will also be involved with the protection response in respect to accommodation and rental-related tenure security.

Activities of outreach volunteers, protection field monitors and other community initiatives will be further integrated to provide analysis and insight into protection risks and trends, as well as refer persons in need of immediate support. Response mechanisms will also be increasingly integrated at the community, local and national levels through dialogue with local communities, proposals for community-based solutions and provision of assistance to service providers.

An integral part of the community-based protection strategy is the support that will be provided to Community Development Centers (CDCs) and Social Development Centers (SDCs), which serve as platforms for the delivery of protection services for local community members and persons displaced from Syria. By involving community members in the design and delivery of the activities, whether through committees, youth clubs or structured consultations, communities will be empowered to identify and respond to protection risks.

Lebanese returnees from Syria represent a largely under-assisted and less visible group. These families, estimated at around 20,000 persons (as of September 2014), had mostly been living in Syria for decades before fleeing the conflict. Their situation is difficult as most returned with few belongings, are underemployed and often reside in substandard shelters. Accordingly, recording and profiling Lebanese returnees will remain a priority.

Current SGBV and Child Protection interventions will be further developed and expanded to fall within the framework of the MoSA National Plan to Safeguard Children and Women in Lebanon.

SGBV interventions will be progressively expanded from emergency response to longer term programming, along the following main axes:

- Survivors and women at risk will continue to have access to safe spaces where psycho-social, medical and legal services will be provided. Survivors' choice will remain the paramount principle of the provision of services. In 2014, on average 130 women and girls accessed such spaces every day (40 per cent of which were below 18). In 2015, mobile outreach and services will complement this approach to reach remote areas- especially needed given the increasing restrictions on movements of women and adolescent girls. Survivors of SGBV at immediate risk will continue to have access to safe shelter and legal counselling. Programmes will ensure facilities and services are accessible to girls and boys. The SGBV sector will work closely with all other sectors, in particular education, child protection, WASH and livelihoods, to ensure risk mitigation measures are included in their strategies and standard tools will be developed to ensure equal access of women and girls, men and boys to services and facilities.[7]
- Communities and local leaders and authorities will be supported to address the root causes of SGBV within host and refugee communities. Through awareness raising campaigns, peer and community networks will be strengthened. Men and boys will be engaged as agents of change. This will be achieved through a combined approach of awareness raising, training, establishment of peer and community networks, community based safety planning.
- Men and boys will be engaged as agents of change through the development of tailored programmes which includes, amongst other, capacity building in mobilizing their peers and communication to promote positive changes to traditional behaviours leading to SGBV and gender inequality.
- In 2015, the approach to SGBV capacity building will aim to transfer knowledge, define standard tools and provide on the job support to social workers and specialized service providers, including medical and legal providers. Frontline responders and communities will be capacitated to identify survivors, provide services and ensure the participation of women and girls, men and boys in the design of their programmes. The sector will also engage with MoPH to develop a protocol on the clinical management of rape, and medical care for survivors. SDCs and community-based organizations will be further supported to provide child- and adolescent-friendly services and safe spaces for women and girls.

The existing national child protection system will be strengthened at central and local level to ensure that the immediate needs of vulnerable communities and persons displaced from Syria are met in an equitable manner. Five priorities have been identified:

[7] In line with IASC 2005 Guidelines for GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Settings "All humanitarian personnel should therefore assume and believe that GBV, and in particular sexual violence, is taking place and is a serious and life-threatening protection issue, regardless of the presence or absence of concrete and reliable evidence"

- Prevention of violations through psycho-social support for children and caregivers, including outreach
- Response to violations through access management including access to specialized services
- Strengthening of national policy and legal framework through the continued development and implementation of practical guidance to ensure delivery of quality services in line with international standards
- Capacity building of local actors, NGOs and institutions on established child protection standards will continue through the existing national coaching program
- Mainstreaming of child protection in other sectors such as health and education

Generation of knowledge and data will continue to inform high level policy discussions and child protection programming to ensure the needs are met.

A significant focus of the child protection strategy is to systematize its engagement and support to national authorities and civil society at central and local levels to ensure that the most vulnerable children, women and families, have access to a core package of family care/support services. This package which will be delivered through SDCs and Family Support Networks (FSNs); it includes psychosocial support services through child and adolescent friendly services and safe spaces for women and girls including life skills education, assistance to survivors of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect, support to parents and families through day care centers and parenting classes, information on access to basic and specialized services including health, education and protection and in coordination with MOPH immunization and medical consultation. This engagement is defined in MOSA's *National Plan to Safeguard Children and Women in Lebanon*.

The sector will engage more systematically with the education sector to ensure that public schools and other learning spaces provide a protective environment for children and adolescents.

A significant focus of child protection sector will be on programming for adolescent girls and boys to strengthen their resilience, especially for those who dropped out of schools, in order to reduce and prevent exposure to at-risk behaviour, child labour, forced recruitment and child marriage.

Prevention through psychosocial support programmes for boys, girls and caregivers will continue to be a priority, not only to respond to needs but also to mitigate the impact of violence and building resilience of children and their caregivers and to prevent dangerous behaviours and further violence within the family and in the community.

Building capacity and awareness among sectors regarding their role in preventing and responding to child protection is critical. The sector will focus more particularly on education and continue to build on its work with the education sector as well as with MOSA and MEHE.

The sector will continue provision of services for individual cases, including through strengthening the capacities of social workers, case workers, and line ministries. Case management and specialised services will contribute to address child labour, child marriage, and will be a primary intervention in supporting unaccompanied minors and separated children. To support case management programme the sector will work on developing and implementing child protection information management system. It includes establishing alternative and emergency care options for children in need. High-level policy discussions on shifting from reliance on institutional care arrangements to family based care arrangements will continue to be a priority. Working with children, caregivers, families and communities at large is crucial to complement the support to institutions and create a safer environment for children.

Child protection will work with other sectors, such as health and education, to ensure that public schools and other learning spaces provide a protective environment for children and adolescents. These efforts are undertaken in close coordination with MoSA and MEHE. Child protection sector will provide programming to strengthen the resilience of adolescent girls and boys, especially for those who have dropped out of schools. These programmes will aim to reduce and prevent exposure to at-risk behaviour, child labour, forced recruitment and child marriage.

3. Overall Sector Target Caseload

Population cohorts

Category	Female	Male	Total
Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees	788,000	712,000	1,500,000
Palestine refugees from Syria	22,700	22,300	45,000
Vulnerable Lebanese	220,000	100,000	320,000
Lebanese Returnees	24,900	25,100	50,000
Palestine refugees from Lebanon	143,100	126,900	270,000

Gateways for service delivery

Category	Number	Modality of implementation/ how the institution is engaged
Municipalities	108	In kind / capacity building
SDCs	76	In kind / capacity building
Community Centres (includes safe spaces and mobile outreach)	110	In kind / capacity building
Civil society actors/ community based organizations	35	In kind / capacity building
Universities and other academic institutions	3	Capacity building
National government ministries and offices.	6	In kind / capacity building
Border posts	5	In kind / capacity building
Health Facilities	58	In kind / capacity building
Palestinian camps	12	In kind / capacity building
Palestinian gatherings	200	In kind / capacity building
Informal settlements	300	In kind / capacity building

While registration will target all new arrivals, protection interventions will primarily target persons with specific needs, including:

- Persons with immediate legal or physical protection needs, such as persons at immediate risk of arbitrary detention or forcible return, or persons facing a threat to life, safety or other fundamental human rights
- Women and girls at risk
- Survivors of violence or torture
- Older persons at risk
- Persons with disabilities or medical needs
- Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons
- Children and adolescents at risk

Three types of institutions will be targeted for institutional support and capacity building, namely:

- Government institutions that manage the border or issue civil and legal stay documentation, for example GSO, ISF, LAF and the Personal Status Department;
- Local civil society actors; and,
- Community Development Centres and Social Development Centres.

These types of institutions are targeted to ensure sustainability. Services provided by the institutions will benefit vulnerable communities, including persons displaced from Syria.

SGBV and child protection, prevention and response services are open to all population groups, be they Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees, Palestine refugees from Syria or in Lebanon, or vulnerable and Lebanese returnees, as well as migrant workers. Furthermore, the national law 422, which establishes the national child protection system, applies to all children.

In 2015, the child protection sector will remain focused on adolescent girls and boys, including girls who are married or at risk of marriage; out-of-school, and separated or unaccompanied children and adolescents and child headed households.

4. Mainstreaming of Protection

In 2015, Protection will be further mainstreamed into all other sectors. Key mainstreaming areas for the Protection sector are as follows:

1. **Shelter** assistance will continue to prioritize assistance by protection criteria. This is informed by the specific needs of families. Standardized lease agreements will pay due consideration to rights and obligations of landlords and tenants.

2. **Basic assistance and food security:** Persons with specific needs who are also economically vulnerable will benefit from market-based interventions and receive food assistance.

3. **Social stability:** Community conflict mitigation mechanisms will lessen tensions between host and refugee communities, reducing the likelihood of some protection incidents.

4. **Education:** Through joint information initiatives and other interventions, education actors will work to identify and address barriers that prevent adolescent girls from accessing formal and non-formal education, such as forced/early marriage. Links between psychosocial support interventions and education will be strengthened, and out-of-school children will be referred to education actors for formal and non-formal learning opportunities.

5. **Livelihoods:** – Women and girls will benefit from culturally-adapted opportunities to become self-reliant.

6. **Health** and SGBV will continue to work closely to support health facilities in providing appropriate medical treatment for survivors. Medical personnel will be trained on the clinical management of rape, and all medical and non-medical personnel will be trained to ensure the confidentiality, safety and respect of survivors receiving treatment.

5. Partnerships

This Sector is under the leadership of the Ministry of Social Affairs.

List of Partner Agencies

ABAAD	Intersos	Mercy Corps	Save the Children	UNICEF
ActionAid	IOM	NRC	SOS Village	UNRWA
CLMC Lebanon	IR Lebanon	OXFAM	Terres des Hommes – Italia	WCH
CONCERN	IRC	PU-AMI	Terres des Hommes - Lebanon	WRF
DRC	MAG	RET	UNFPA	WVI
HI	Makhzoumi	RI	UNHABITAT	
International Alert	MAP	Safadi Foundation	UNHCR	

SOCIAL STABILITY

Lead agencies: Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), UNDP & UNHCR
Contact information: Bastien Revel bastien.revel@undp.org
Afke Bootsman afke.bootsman@undp.org

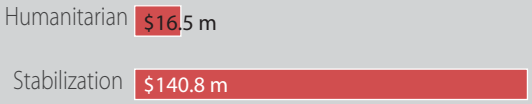
COMMUNITIES IN NEED
242

COMMUNITIES TARGETED
242

REQUIREMENTS (US$)
157.3 million

OF PARTNERS
27

GENDER MARKER
1



SECTOR OUTCOME

OUTCOME:

Strengthen communities and institutions ability to mitigate tensions and prevent conflict, and inform the overall response on the evolution of tensions.

INDICATORS

level of tension between communities targeted by partners

violent/conflict incidents in targeted communities

of communities with functioning conflict mitigation mechanisms

local institutions engaged in participatory processes (30% women participation)

% of LCRP partners who mainstream conflict-sensitivity in their work and are informed on conflict/tension trends

$157.3 m

PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS

1: Establish community conflict mitigation mechanisms involving and training key change agents, including capacitating women community representatives
2: Engage of youth-at-risk in peacebuilding and civic education initiatives
3: Support local institutions to mitigate tensions through host community-led participatory processes, capacity-building, and implementation of priority municipal/local service delivery projects
4: Mainstream conflict-sensitivity in the response by providing conflict analysis and capacity building on conflict-sensitive programming

FUNDING STATUS

Funding already received for 2015:	$ 18 m
Estimated sector needs for 2016:	$ 160 m

1. Situation Analysis and context

Sectarian divides in Lebanon pre-date the demographic, security and economic shocks from the Syria crisis. Four years into the crisis, these divides may have been reinforced by the spill over effects of the conflict. In addition, as the displacement prolongs, positive attitudes towards persons displaced from Syria are slowly eroding and tensions are increasingly apparent at the community level. The main sources of tension between host communities and persons displaced from Syria relate to the increased pressure on access to basic services, natural resources and competition for livelihood opportunities.

While both host communities and persons displaced from Syria are found to be generally conflict-averse, and instances of violence remain limited, recent assessments show a high level of tensions between them.[1] There are emerging concerns over the possibility of further polarization and the potential for violence, particularly amongst young males.

Local institutions and particularly municipalities are at the forefront of the crisis to deal with the presence of persons displaced from Syria, provide basic services and maintain social well-being. Yet most are small and lack capacity, resources, staff, and support from central level institutions to cope effectively with a sudden increase of population, tension, and demand for services on their territory.[2] While access to services was already weak prior to the crisis, particularly in Akkar and North Bekaa, the crisis and the presence of displaced Syrians has mostly had an impact on the access to water supply, waste water management solid waste management, electricity and health,[3] which is fuelling local tensions.

Although social well-being was identified as a key inter-sectoral priority of the response, the allocated funding has remained low. The sector has been efficient in supporting the immediate needs of host communities by implementing over 246 Community Support Projects in the first nine months of 2014, but other activities specifically aimed at mitigating tensions were limited. Conflict mitigation mechanisms were only set up in 16 communities and 833 individual 'change agents'[4] were trained.[5] The social stability sector is increasingly building the capacity of municipalities to identify the priority needs of host communities and take charge of the local services delivery projects. 49 municipalities received support in participatory planning processes.

The prejudice between communities limits the ability of partners to bring members from different communities in shared spaces and engage them in joint activities, while efforts to build conflict mitigation mechanisms cannot deliver results through short-term projects alone. Finally, the work of the sector and its targeting have also been limited by the lack of available data and assessment on the vulnerability of host communities and on the capacity of local institutions.

2. Overview of 2015 Response

In Lebanon, where displaced Syrian refugees and Palestine refugees from Syria are living within host communities throughout the country, there is a need for a social stability sector with dedicated capacity to prevent tensions from resulting in violence. The sector contributes significantly to stabilization by building the capacity of communities and institutions to mitigate tensions and prevent conflict, in line with the government Stabilization Roadmap,[6] and by informing the overall response with analysis and tools for conflict-sensitive programming. The strategy will strengthened its efforts towards a comprehensive set of interventions at local and national level which emphasize institution building to tackle both the expression of conflict and causes of community tensions. Displaced Syrians will benefit from the overall sector's efforts to reduce tensions without promoting their integration. The sector will also address tensions and risks of conflicts between host communities.

[1] Harb and Saad (2014), Social Cohesion and CLI assessment – Save the Children Report, p.33; Search for Common Ground, Dialogue and Local Response Mechanisms to Conflict between Host Communities and Syrian Refugees in Lebanon, 2014, p.32.
[2] Mercy Corps, Policy Brief, Engaging Municipalities in the Response to the Syria Refugee Crisis in Lebanon, March 2014, p.10-14
[3] REACH-OCHA- Informing targeted host community programming in Lebanon, August 2014. Access to services is particularly limited for women-headed households and for the increasing number of displaced Syrians living in sub-standard shelters, and in Palestinian camps and gatherings, which are increasingly overcrowded and rely on service provision by UNRWA as opposed to government institutions.
[4] Change agents are individuals with influence in their community who are willing to take an active role to enhance social stability by mediating tensions, addressing misperceptions and mitigating conflict, and receive trainings to do so.
[5] These change agents were primarily youth -561. 142 women (17 per cent of total) were trained as change agents.
[6] Social stability is an important element of Track 1 (p.8-9) and 2 (p.14) of the stabilization roadmap, which also emphasizes the need to support municipalities to reduce communal tensions and enhance social stability (p.10)

The sector strategy is based on a four-pronged approach:

Firstly, the sector will continue to build the capacity of local communities to deal peacefully with tensions by setting up local peace building mechanisms and initiatives at the community level, particularly targeting youth-at-risk.[7] Local civil society has a key role to play in this respect and will increasingly take charge of implementing and linking such projects together.

Secondly, the sector will strengthen the role key national institutions play to mitigate tensions. Programs with the Ministries of Social Affairs (MOSA) and Interior and Municipalities will be prioritized. MOSA is already engaged in the work of the sector and has endorsed the participatory planning approach "*Maps of Risks and Resources*" in 100 municipalities. The sector will engage with law enforcement and security institutions to promote social well-being when responding and dealing with crisis and tensions. Media and national civil society organizations will be supported in conducting initiatives to mitigate tensions.

Thirdly, the sector will focus more on supporting local institutions[8] to play a lead role in promoting social well-being. This builds on findings that a strong local government performance significantly reduces the risk of community violence.[9] Sector partners have extensive experience working with municipalities since before the crisis. They will promote inclusive participatory processes for local institutions to reach out to host communities to identify priority needs and sources of tension.[10] Local institutions' operational capacity will be strengthened in areas such as strategic planning, identification and mobilization of funding sources, project management, coordination, and managing links with the national level. Municipalities will be supported financially to implement priority service delivery projects that directly address sources of tension. This will enable local institutions to assume a lead role in responding to tensions and priority community needs. The support provided by the sector to municipal/local service delivery will specifically aim at filling gaps not covered by other sectors' support to basic services, such as WASH, education or health. Based on this extensive work with local institutions, the social stability sector will lead on the coordination of activities with municipalities and fill this important gap.

Lastly, the sector will increase the overall impact of the response on social well-being by facilitating other sectors' vital contribution in conflict-sensitive programming and targeting of areas of tension. The sector will play an early warning role in conflict and tension analysis, strengthen the coordination of the sector at the regional level and increasingly involve local NGOs and provide training to partners on conflict sensitivity. Dialogue will be initiated with UNSCOL and UNIFIL to ensure complementarity and coherence.

3. Overall Sector Target Caseload

Category	Number	Modality of implementation/ how the institution is engaged
Municipalities	200	Capacity building and support to service delivery
Union of Municipalities	12	Capacity building and support to service delivery
SDCs	38	Capacity building and support to service delivery
Civil society actors, including Community-Based-Organizations.	550	Capacity building
National government ministries and offices.	7	Capacity building
Media institutions	20	Capacity building and advocacy

Interventions of the sector are integrally focused on working through community, local and national institutions and civil society organizations to have an effective and lasting impact. The sector will target all communities living in the

[7] UNFPA and al, Situation Analysis of Youth in Lebanon affected by the Syrian Crisis, April 2014, p.31
[8] Municipalities, Unions of Municipalities, Social Development Centers, Committees in Palestinian camps and gatherings.
[9] Mercy Corps, ibid,p.4, Search for Common Ground, Dialogue and Local Response Mechanisms to Conflict between Host Communities and Syrian Refugees in Lebanon, 2014, p.10
[10] The sector has developed draft guidelines on conducting participatory processes at the local level, based on best practices and lessons learnt from partners, and including a specific focus on involving women in such processes.

242 cadastres classified as most vulnerable. The sector will focus on capacity building of systems and institutions, involving officials, civil society representatives and individuals playing an influential role at the community level, rather than vulnerable individuals at large. The interventions of the sector will be based on thorough analysis of each local context to determine the best approach and entry point to each community, aiming at putting local NGOs and institutions in the lead role. The sector will keep a particular focus on involving vulnerable youth in initiatives. All interventions should aim at ensuring a strong participation of women in the different structures/committees established.

The sector will prioritize areas where tensions are high, with stretched capacity of local authorities, and limited access to basic services. Recent assessments reviewed through the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment as well as inputs from partners and data on security incidents suggest that priority areas for interventions include North and Central Bekaa, Wadi Khaled, Sahel Akkar, and increasingly suburban areas of main cities (Beirut, Tripoli, Tyr and Saida). However, this list will need to be refined as more structured data and assessment on violent incidents and conflict becomes available. In the first half of 2015 detailed assessments on the needs and capacity of municipalities and local institutions located in the most vulnerable cadastres will be carried out.

4. Mainstreaming of gender, youth at risk, protection, livelihoods, and work with municipalities

1. **Protection:** Social stability partners will also need to develop strong links with protection partners, to ensure synergies between community-focused and individual-focused interventions.

2. **Livelihoods:** There is a strong case for coherent and collaborative action of the social stability sector and the livelihoods sector to have the strongest multiplier effect.

3. **Cross-sector working:** Increased coordination with other sectors working at the municipal level is essential. The social stability sector will make every effort to achieve a joined-up approach to capacity building of local institutions through analysis and coordination at the local level. Social stability partners can help to identify priority projects that would contribute to improving social well-being and could be implemented by other sectors. This is particularly the case for support to basic services delivery, which will need to be coordinated closely with the health, WASH, education and protection sectors.

4. The sector will provide advice and support to other sectors and interventions through **conflict mapping and analysis**, and integration of relevant conflict-sensitive approach in programmes. This will notably include:
   - Working with the education and child protection partners on peace education activities targeting youth.
   - Working with the basic assistance working group on communication of its interventions and monitoring its effect on tensions.
   - Working with the WASH sector on tensions related to water scarcity.
   - Working with the protection sector on analysing and responding to tensions and incidents.
   - Working with the health sector including on conflict sensitivity in the health system.

5. The activities of the sector require **gender mainstreaming** to be successful. The sector will ensure its interventions and activities include a strong participation of women (at least 30 per cent), in line with the draft guidelines on participatory process with input from the SGBV sector.

6. The sector will also pay particular attention to **youth-at-risk**, which will be reached through specific activities.

5. Partnerships

This Sector is under the leadership of the Ministry of Social Affairs.

List of Partner Agencies

ACF	HWA	RET	UNFPA
ACTED	International Alert	Safadi Foundation	UNHABITAT
ActionAid	INTERSOS	Save the Children	UNHCR
ANERA	IOM	SFCG	UNRWA
British Council	Makhzoumi	Solidar Suisse	WCH
CLMC Lebanon	Mercy Corps	UNDP	WVI
DRC	OXFAM	UNESCO	

LIVELIHOODS

Lead agencies: Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), Ministry of Economy and Trade (MoET) & UNDP
Contact information: Afke Bootsman afke.bootsman@undp.org, Bastien Revel bastien.revel@undp.org

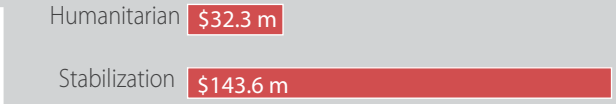
PEOPLE IN NEED
700,000

PEOPLE TARGETED
242,536

REQUIREMENTS (US$)
175.9 million

OF PARTNERS
27

GENDER MARKER
2a



SECTOR OUTCOME

OUTCOME:

To improve the ability of vulnerable groups, especially women and youth, and of MSME, to cope with and recover from the economic shock through stabilizing and improving income and revenues.

INDICATORS

% change of average national household income

# of targeted vulnerable persons enrolled in rapid income job creation activities (male/female)

% of job seekers supported by employment service centers and/ or skills training who are placed into jobs

Number of new jobs created in the MSME sector (targeted enterprises) (male/female)

# of targeted MSMEs with new clients/markets through improved production/products

$175.9 m

PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS

1: Implementation of physical or non-physical rapid income job creation activities supporting local development plans (small-scale works) implemented through institutions and organisations
2: Support the activities (including access to market information; career guidance; counseling; job matching; etc) and strengthen the capacity of employment services centers and the establishment of new centers where needed
3: Provision of (start-up) grants coupled with incubation services/training/retraining
4: Implement integrated Value Chain programmes
5: Support of the Ministry of Economy and Trade in the implementation of the new Small and Medium Enterprise strategy

FUNDING STATUS

Funding already received for 2015:	$ 17.7 m
Estimated sector needs for 2016:	$ 175 m

1. Situation Analysis and context

Livelihoods in Lebanon have been severely impacted by the demographic and economic shocks as a consequence of the Syrian conflict. The large manufacturing enterprises, which struggle to maintain output, and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) are increasingly unable to cope with the high cost of energy and operations, and the disruption of exports. The services sector, accounting for approximately 76 per cent of GDP[1], has been hit hard, especially tourism. Since the onset of the conflict Lebanese communities, including farmers who heavily relied on cross-border activities, have been cut off from their income sources. In agriculture, there has been a decrease in farm-gate prices, an increase of prices of local agricultural inputs and reduced marketing opportunities due to closure of export markets.

The unemployment rate is expected to reach 20 per cent by end-2014[2]. Women and youth are disproportionally affected. Almost four in five women displaced from Syria do not have access to work related income.[3] The Lebanese economy is characterized by a large informal sector, where working conditions are poor especially for unskilled Syrian labourers. Wages are low, working hours long with minimal labour protection. Lebanese workers in the manufacturing and services sectors face increased competition from Syrian workers who accept lower wages. More non-skilled Lebanese seek work as daily workers, until now mainly undertaken by Syrian economic migrants.

Many Syrian *de facto* refugees seek informal employment opportunities. A sizeable proportion of them borrow money thereby increasing levels of indebtedness and applying negative coping mechanisms, such as reducing food consumption or withdrawing children from school and sending them to work. Syrian *de facto* refugees have also introduced new skills to the Lebanese market in activities such as stonework, tapestry weaving and high-quality handicrafts.

A lack of funding has proven a key impediment to the livelihoods sector performance; few results were produced to date. From January to August 2014, only 4,100 individuals were able to access some sort of income-generating opportunity, and just over 6,000 individuals benefited from some sort of training, ranging from technical skills to psycho-social occupational activities. Some vulnerable areas face security constraints (e.g. Arsal and Tripoli). Livelihoods are seriously affected also by structural challenges, including lack of adequate infrastructure for competitive job creation. Further, there is a lack of market-based data for the identification of viable interventions. The approach for 2015 and 2016 aims to strengthen the market systems for vulnerable persons who are currently excluded from economic opportunities through lack of access to market information, skills mismatch or because of lack of infrastructure.

The scope and scale of the economic shock reveals capacity and coordination gaps at central and local governmental levels. There are opportunities to strengthen the dialogue between the public sector and MSMEs. Globally, Lebanon stands at 120 in the ranking of 189 economies on the ease of starting a business[4]. The *Doing Business* indicators of the World Bank reflect Lebanon's weak institutional set-up, and barriers faced by the private sector, such as access to financial products for MSMEs.

Key achievements this year:

- ✓ 4,100people have benefited from income-generating opportunities or new employment.
- ✓ 6,100 persons have received vocational or life-skills support.

[1] Ministry of Finance, Country Profile, 2013
[2] World Bank; 2013; Lebanon Economic and Social Impact of the Syrian Conflict, 2013
[3] UNHCR / Woman Alone; July 2014; the report is a conclusion of interviews with 135 female heads of household: 48 in Egypt, 48 in Jordan (including 9 in Za'atari camp), and 39 in Lebanon.
[4] World Bank, *Doing Business*, 2014.

2. Overview of 2015 Response

The Government of Lebanon has identified job creation as a central priority[5] to enable households, enterprises and communities to cope with and recover from the economic shock and changed economic environment. Interventions in the Livelihoods sector will be rooted in the Making Markets Work for the Poor (M4P) approach, which promotes the sustainability of economic gains. Vulnerable groups face several market constraints in their capacity as employees, employers or consumers with lack of information, skills, or quality products and services.

M4P aims to change the way market systems work in order to offer more opportunities and benefits to poor and vulnerable Lebanese persons, especially youth and women, and ultimately women and men displaced from Syria. It provides guidance on how to facilitate change in market systems so they work more effectively and sustainably for the vulnerable to improve their livelihood. The M4P approach is founded on enhancing the capacity of local service providers, as well as MSMEs, to increase employment opportunities and inclusive and sustainable economic development. The M4P approach also embeds the humanitarian "Do no harm" principle in limiting interventions that might distort markets. The M4P approach will move the sector away from fragmented poorly coordinated one-off activities.

This livelihoods sector strategy is predicated on a proportion of persons displaced from Syria remaining in Lebanon for some time. In light of recent increase in community tensions and increased competition over economic resources, the strategy aims to contribute to stabilization through interventions that promote permanent job creation for Lebanese and temporary rapid income generating activities also for *de facto* refugees from Syria and Palestine refugees. Although the legal framework restricts the work of *de facto* refugees, the law does allow for Syrian nationals to work in certain occupations.

In addition to physical rapid-impact job creation initiatives, non-physical activities are included to ensure women's participation. Other priorities include strengthening the employability of vulnerable Lebanese groups through improving access to market information and (re) training in relevant vocational skills. Specific interventions are designed to include women-at-risk.

Through a dialogue with the Government of Lebanon, options will be explored to reduce the competition among the persons displaced from Syria and the Lebanese workforce.

The sector also proposes interventions that promote employment and training opportunities in Lebanon to anticipated recovery and reconstruction opportunities in Syria post conflict.

Enterprise promotion is a priority including capacity development, infrastructure improvements, technological upgrade/technology transfer and the provision of grants to Lebanese.

Integrated value chain programmes have the objective to access and expand markets for Lebanese entrepreneurs in competitive sectors.

Finally, the sector plan engages in policy dialogue and the formulation of strategies and plans to facilitate job creation and market development and counteract child labour.

The sector will also attempt to bridge the gap between private sector, universities and development agencies, through the promotion of more dialogue, events, and joint activities.

In light of the expanded focus on stabilization under the LCRP compared to the RRP6, new partners have joined the Livelihoods appeal such as ILO, UNIDO and FAO. Until now, they implemented their programmes outside of the scope of the RRP. Another factor for the overall increase in the appeal is the high operational cost to implement livelihoods programmes in Lebanon.

[5] See: Government of Lebanon, *Lebanon Roadmap of Priority Interventions for Stabilization from the Syrian Conflict*, 12 October 2013; World Bank, *Lebanon - Good jobs needed : the role of macro, investment, education, labor and social protection policies (MILES) - a multi-year technical cooperation program.* 2012.

3. Overall Sector Target Caseload

The Livelihoods sector strategy primarily targets young men and women and MSME through surveys, using results from multi-sectoral assessments such as VaSyr and World Bank data.

MSMEs will be selected according to criteria such as: market potential; ability to expand their business and hire additional employees, or casual labour; and women/youth-led businesses.

Links will be established with the National Poverty Targeting Programme (MOSA) to identify vulnerable Lebanese women and men as participants in physical and non-physical rapid impact job creation initiatives.

Existing vulnerability criteria developed by the targeting task force and UNHCR/UNDP will serve as the basis for targeting youth and women-at-risk alongside the potential for market development which will be assessed through surveys. Programme convergence maps are being produced in the latter part of 2014 to avoid duplication. Interventions will be implemented in rural and urban areas throughout the country that are characterized by high need and social tension.

Population cohorts

Category	Total
Vulnerable Lebanese	142,623
Syrians registered as refugees with UNHCR	93,394
Lebanese Returnees	1,175
Palestine refugees from Syria	2,588
Palestine refugees in Lebanon	2,756
TOTAL	**242,536**

Gateways for service delivery

The livelihoods programmes will be implemented with a wide range of partners. Rapid impact job creation initiatives will be coordinated with local authorities to ensure they are aligned with the established priorities. The private sector will be a direct partner in many interventions, especially for Output 2, 3 and 4. For Output 5, dialogues with different central Ministries will be established and strengthened in close collaboration with MOSA.

Category	Number	Modality of implementation/ how the institution is engaged
Municipalities	200	Support to service delivery (Output 1)
National government ministries and offices	10	Capacity Building
MSMEs	5,000	Grants; Capacity Building

4. Mainstreaming of Gender, Protection and Social Stability

1. **Social Stability:** The Livelihoods sector will collaborate with the Social Stability sector on capacity building of municipalities, especially concerning local economic development. Livelihoods projects will also be implemented in areas level of tensions runs high, notably with a particular focus on youth-at-risk. The inter-agency vulnerability tools will be used for this purpose.

2. **Food security:** Initiatives in the Food Security sector and the Livelihoods sector are closely linked and efforts will be made to ensure that the programmes will be mutually reinforcing. This will be done through regular joint field meetings and the development of joint guidelines.

3. **Protection:** The special focus on improving access of vulnerable women to new skills that will reinforce their employability, initiated by the SGBV task force, implies close coordination with the Livelihoods sector. The sector members that implement projects for women-at-risk will be advised by the SGBV task force on targeting and will receive technical guidance.

4. **Protection**: The Livelihoods sector will coordinate with the Protection sector on child labour, in particular ILO and NGOs with relevant programmes.

5. **Education:** Activities that promote vocational skills building require the Education and livelihoods sector to coordinate well to avoid overlap. The initial work undertaken in this area will be further pursued.

5. Partnership

This Sector is under the leadership of the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Economy and Trade

List of Partner Agencies

ACF	CLMC Lebanon	ILO	OXFAM	Save the Children	WCH
ACTED	CONCERN	Intersos	PU-AMI	UNDP	WVI
AMEL Lebanon	DRC	IOM	RET	UNHCR	
ANERA	FAO	IRC	RI	UNIDO	
CARE	HWA	Mercy Corps	Safadi Foundation	UNRWA	

SHELTER

Lead agencies: Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) & UNHCR
Contact information: Ahmad Kassem: kassema@unhcr.org, Vincent Dupin: dupin@unhcr.org

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
1,806,200	1,368,255	147.2 million

# OF PARTNERS	GENDER MARKER
23	2a

Humanitarian	$114.9 m
Stabilization	$32.3 m

SECTOR OUTCOME

OUTCOME 1: Increasing access to adequate shelter units for vulnerable groups	**INDICATORS** % of population with adequate shelter/total caseload	$128.4 m
OUTCOME 2: Living conditions within neighbourhoods and temporary settlements are improved and maintained for vulnerable populations	% of individuals assisted within Large informal and local communities' settlements / total caseload	$17.8 m
OUTCOME 3: Conditions are made conducive to provision of sustainable and affordable housing for vulnerable population groups	% of individuals who received assistance that benefit from rental laws and lease agreements awareness/total caseload	$1 m

PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS

1: Assistance based on type and condition of individual shelters, tenure concerns, and socio economic vulnerability of vulnerable communities
2: Increased adequate and affordable housing stock through house upgrades benefiting both displaced Syrian and vulnerable communities
3: Integrated neighborhood approaches benefiting vulnerable communities
4: Improved rent related security of tenure for vulnerable population as per Lebanese legislation

FUNDING STATUS

Funding already received for 2015:	$ 5 m
Estimated sector needs for 2016:	$ 150 m

1. Situation Analysis and Context

The absence of formal camps, the general lack of affordable housing, and the widespread dispersal of persons displaced from Syria have combined to complicate access to adequate shelter. With close to 1.2 million Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees, no single shelter intervention can meet the needs of all families displaced from Syria. Shelter partners are thus employing diverse and innovative solutions to the challenge of identifying appropriate and affordable shelter. These include renovating and upgrading unfinished houses, garages, worksites and informal settlements,[1] as well as guaranteeing affordable structures within host communities, such as functioning collective centers and formal settlements should they become a reality.

Each option brings with it a specific set of challenges, but equally, opportunities. With respect to unfinished houses, garages and informal settlements, partner agencies undertake basic essential activities such as weatherproofing. More durable solutions include the rehabilitation of unfinished buildings, with homeowners benefiting from structural upgrades to their property in return for accommodating households displaced from Syria free of charge or for reduced rent for a fixed period of time. This type of intervention has the added benefit of increasing and ameliorating the existing housing stock, rather than simply increasing pressure on an already limited housing market. While supporting those most in need is a priority for the sector, ensuring that those who largely support themselves benefit from a transparent and predictable rental market is of equal importance , to increase tenure security and limit more households falling into the most vulnerable categories. Market based interventions can also provide vulnerable households with a defined period of relatively secure tenure.

Whilst Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS) and poor Lebanese are supported, the largest recipient groups are Syrian *de facto* refugees, with the inter-agency shelter response having provided assistance to 246,000 Syrian *de facto* refugees in 2014. Some 51 per cent of persons displaced from Syria, of which 40 per cent were living in substandard shelters and 11 per cent in overcrowded apartments or with security of tenure concerns, were prioritized for shelter support under the RRP6.

The provision of weatherproofing materials remains an essential form of shelter assistance particularly for *de facto* refugees living in substandard shelters. Materials are likely to perish due to regular wear and tear, and thus need to be replaced annually. The provision of weatherproofing assistance becomes more critical in advance of winter and blanket weatherproofing of substandard shelters was undertaken. For those experiencing security of tenure difficulties and other highly vulnerable families shelter support is typically in the form of more costly relocation to rehabilitated shelter units/houses or collective shelters, or in providing market-based interventions.

By the end of 2014, 55 per cent of Syrian *de facto* refugees will be living in substandard shelter, mainly in informal settlements and garages, worksites or unfinished buildings.
Judged the most vulnerable in terms of their shelter requirements, such *de facto* refugees will also likely be comprised of 29 per cent of those considered the most economically vulnerable. Poor quality substandard shelters heighten risks and vulnerabilities among dwellers and increase their need for protection health, WASH, and winter support interventions. Moreover, poor living conditions increase women's and girls' risks to sexual and gender based violence due to lack of privacy, and overcrowding. Female headed households may be at greater risk of sexual exploitation, if they are unable to meet rental payments. Survival sex may also be resorted to in households that cannot pay for their rents.

The remaining 45 per cent of *de facto* refugees in rented accommodation also suffer from inadequacies in the provision of basic services, particularly WASH, and due to overcrowding and lack of privacy, must be prioritized for health and protection interventions. The availability of affordable shelter capacity has been further compromised by the reluctance of local communities to provide or allow the use of large buildings as collective shelters.

Some 81 per cent of *de facto* refugees pay rent. Scarce and diminishing resources, increasing debt, and the prevailing increase in the housing market prices led to a reduction of affordable shelter options respecting safety standards. The sector shelter surveys tracked a decrease in the proportion of *de facto* refugees living in apartments from 68 per cent in

[1] 'Informal Settlements' in this context refer to the settlements established by Syrian de facto refugees informally on agricultural lands consisting of tents, makeshift shelters etc. It does not refer to other unregulated settlements or structures built on occupied land, e.g. some Palestinian gatherings and urban neighborhoods.

August 2013 to 57 per cent in March 2014, with a projection to 45 per cent by December 2014. *De facto* refugees also lack general security of tenure and information regarding their rights according to national laws and regulations. While some 17 per cent of *de facto* refugees live in informal settlements on agricultural land (over 1,400 spread across the country), the majority lives in apartments and other types of substandard shelters in urban centers, which to a large extent follows the Lebanese settlement patterns, with 80 per cent of the population urbanized. This complicates the efforts of locating the most vulnerable in high density areas.

With increasing numbers of *de facto* refugees moving to more affordable but poorer quality accommodation, informal settlements have grown both in number and size. Many of these settlements predate the Syria crisis as they were used by Syrian migrant workers working on agricultural land nearby. However, some of these settlements are no longer perceived as temporary by surrounding communities. As they are a very visible manifestation of the displaced population presence in Lebanon, they often serve as a catalyst for tensions between communities. The willingness and ability of host communities and local authorities to cater to the needs of *de facto* refugees in informal settlements has been stretched to breaking point and shelter support must take into consideration these sensitivities and seek ways to benefit host communities with a view not to exacerbating these tensions.

There are 43,700 PRS currently in Lebanon, half of whom live in official Palestine camps that pre-existed the Syrian crisis and were already under-resourced and overcrowded. The influx of PRS has placed additional stress on shelter capacity in camps. Outside the camp environment, PRS are accommodated in high density urbanized Palestinian Gatherings and Adjacent Areas, and suffer from lack of secure tenure and adequate secure shelter. The recent GoL restrictions on the entry of PRS are expected to continue, thereby limiting an increase in the current caseload.

According to an assessment dated October 2014, the majority of Lebanese returnees are living in the same deprived and overburdened communities that house communities displaced from Syria. Most returnees are renting accommodation, with a minor percentage living in informal settlements (4 per cent).

2. Overview of 2015 Response

The shelter sector will continue to promote a diverse portfolio that responds to the needs of persons displaced from Syria and the Lebanese poor in an integrated and sustainable way. Through the LCRP, shelter partners will strive to reduce the burden on host communities by expanding projects that benefit all those affected by displacement, whether displaced or the host community.

Strategic shifts

- ✓ Provision of shelter assistance will be prioritized based on the type and condition of individual shelters, the security of tenure risks, and socio-economic vulnerabilities of the households. Blanket assistance to households in substandard housing will no longer be applied.
- ✓ Increased focus on improving and rehabilitating unoccupied and occupied accommodation, so as to enhance the availability of adequate and affordable housing and improve living conditions. In both cases, host communities benefit from more suitable housing offer in their municipality.
- ✓ Integrated neighborhood approaches will be undertaken to benefit both host communities and persons displaced from Syria, including direct shelter assistance to poor Lebanese households, thus having a positive impact on social stability and being cost-effectiveness.
- ✓ Activities to address security of tenure concerns

Due to many factors, including the protracted nature of the crisis, shelter assistance will continue to be prioritized to target the most vulnerable households. This will not necessarily translate immediately into a reduced caseload, but rather a renewed focus on cost-effective interventions.

48.6 percent of the Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees will be targeted as follows:

- By the end of 2014, 55 percent of Syrian displaced is projected to be in substandard shelters. Of these, 70 percent of substandard shelters are in very critical conditions. This equates to 38.5 percent of the entire displaced population living in very poor substandard accommodation[2].
- Of the 45 percent of Syrian *de facto* refugees projected to be living in apartments and houses, an estimated 7.8 percent lives in overcrowded conditions and thus needs shelter support. This caseload constitutes 3.5 percent of the total Syrian displaced population.
- Finally, as per the shelter sector's survey of March 2014, 6.6 percent of Syrian *de facto* refugees were experiencing tenure concerns and were therefore considered particularly vulnerable. This figure may well rise, given the worsening security situation.

Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees living in **very poor substandard accommodation**	Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees living in **overcrowded apartments**	Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees **experiencing concerns over tenure**	**Total beneficiary percentage of the Syrian population registered with UNHCR as refugees**
38.5% of total Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees (including 29% of most vulnerable Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees)	3.5% of total Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees	6.6% of total Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees	48.6%

The majority of the 48.6 percent of Syrian *de facto* refugees to be targeted, notably the 38.5 percent in substandard shelters, will receive weatherproofing support that is a relatively low-cost intervention. The remaining 10.1 percent will benefit from more costly interventions, such as the rehabilitation of houses and buildings to be used as collective centers. Lists of priority households are developed at regional level, in consultation with local authorities and with protection actors are closely associated to the prioritization process, including addressing potential for sexual exploitation or child labour linked to the payment of rent.

Whilst a target caseload of 48.6 percent of Syrian displaced appears high, the provision of cost- effective weatherproofing assistance has a direct bearing on other sectors, in particular health, WASH, protection and social stability.

The implications of a large, dispersed and protracted displacement on the economic, political and social fabric of Lebanon have prompted a rethink of the sector strategy. To this end, improvements in the quality and quantity of affordable housing will complement a more integrated neighborhood approach that aims to enhance the broader living environment. By working within Lebanese communities that host a high proportion of persons displaced from Syria and balancing assistance between communities, sector partners hope to reduce tensions. Participation of communities and municipal authorities in the design and implementation of the shelter interventions, and adequate communication, will continue to be part of the sector's strategy. In addition to the rehabilitation of houses, interventions include site or infrastructure improvement, provision of basic services and rehabilitation of public spaces in gatherings and urban areas.

With 81 per cent of Syrian *de facto* refugees paying rent, links with real estate market trends are crucial. The shelter sector will initiate dialogue with relevant stakeholders in public and private sectors to explore programmes that can increase the stock of affordable houses for the vulnerable population. Similarly, as a large number of rental agreements between landlords and tenants are verbal or informal, issues of tenure and property rights and obligations of landlords and tenants have to be addressed through activities that facilitate rental transactions.

All of the estimated 43,700 PRS in Lebanon will need assistance to meet rental costs, whether in *de facto* refugee camps or Palestinian gatherings and adjacent areas. The Palestinian camps and gatherings are characterised as urban poor

[2] Reference is made to the results of a survey jointly conducted by SCI and NRC in substandard shelters located in different geographical areas.

neighbourhoods, with a high degree of informal and unplanned structures, high population density and high poverty levels, and thus have the same shelter needs as others living in substandard shelters.

Holistic approaches to urban and semi-urban settlements will be based on intensive inter-sectoral collaboration, including some that are not traditionally addressed by the sectors. In this respect, three strategic components have been identified:

- ✓ Support to households will be prioritized based on their socio-economic vulnerabilities and shelter types and conditions.
- ✓ Interventions in densely populated urban and semi urban settlements will be prioritised according to the impact of the settlements on the environment and on basic infrastructure.
- ✓ Private and public markets will be further engaged, including through policy reform and legal support, to pilot innovative approaches to affordable housing.

Programs[3] will respect the diversity of communities displaced from Syria and host communities, promote gender equality and equal access to rights. Women and girls, men and boys will be consulted and will equally participate in the design of collective shelters and neighbourhoods; specific attention will be paid to ensure that programs enhance the protection of vulnerable groups, particularly women and girls. Information dissemination initiatives will specifically target women, men, girls and boys and include key messages to reduce potential for sexual exploitation and other protection concerns related to the living conditions.

3. Overall Sector Target Caseload

Population cohorts

Category	Female	Male	Total	Comments
Syrians registered as refugees by UNHCR	383,000	346,000	729,000	729,000 is 48.6% of the projected caseload of Syrians registered as refugees with UNHCR. Actual Target is 747,618 equivalents to 49.8%
Palestine refugees from Syria	22,700	22,300	45,000	The set target is 100% of the total PRS caseload. UNRWA will cover 93.5%, while other agencies will cover the 6.5% gap.
Vulnerable Lebanese	N/A	N/A	800,400	800,400 correspond to 58% of poor Lebanese. However, 460,989 are currently targeted (30.7%) due to agencies' capacity.
Lebanese Returnees	12,700	12,800	25,500	As per IOM, 51% of LRS are in need for shelter assistance. However, 15,331 are currently targeted (30.6%) due to agencies' capacity.
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon	109,339	96,961	206,300	206,300 correspond to 76.4% of poor PRL. However, 70,799 are currently targeted (26.2%) due to agencies' capacity.

[3] Shelter Sector Strategy – February 2014

Gateways for service delivery

Category	Number	Modality of implementation/ how the institution is engaged
National government ministries and offices.	1 (MoSA)	Co-Lead of Shelter Sector
INGOs and UN agencies	26	Independently or in partnership with UNHCR

In addition to targeting the Syrian displaced caseload, 58 per cent of the 1.3 million poor Lebanese will be targeted. These 58 per cent are the poor Lebanese that live in urban areas and are assumed to be the population most affected by the overcrowdedness created by the mass influx of refugees. The overall stabilization element, including the legal component of distributing legal documents and awareness, is anticipated to improve security of tenure for all vulnerable communities. However, the current targeting is 30.7 per cent, due to agencies', including UN-HABITAT's, capacities to address those needs.

76.4[4] per cent of the total PRL caseload is targeted to be in need. This represents 206,300 PRL living under the poverty line. However, 26.2 per cent are actually targeted. This is linked to the capacity of relevant UNDP and other agencies' programmes to cover the needs of the most vulnerable among the PRL living in Palestinian Gatherings.

100 per cent of the 45,000 PRS are considered to be in need according to UNRWA and will be targeted with shelter assistance.

48.6 per cent of the 50,000 Lebanese Returnees from Syria are considered in need as per IOM assessments and relevant surveys. However, the current targeting is 30.6 per cent, due to agencies', including IOM's, capacities to address those needs.

4. Mainstreaming of Protection, Social Stability, Health, WASH, Education, Shelter

1. **Protection-Shelter:** Addressing security of tenure concerns/relocation, identification of vulnerability, and priority cases of shelter assistance. Protection mainstreaming is primarily ensured through the prioritization of vulnerable families for allocation of shelter assistance, including addressing relocation of an increasing number of persons experiencing tenure difficulties and other protection concerns in particular linked to exploitation. Case management is undertaken in conjunction with the Protection sector.

2. **Social Stability-Shelter:** Address security of tenure concerns, providing income-generating opportunities for host communities and persons displaced from Syria through the upgrading and rehabilitation work, providing support to municipalities for urban planning and regulations. These are the sectors that will need additional intensive collaboration.

3. **Health-Shelter:** Providing a safe housing environment

4. **WASH-Shelter:** Water and sanitary access, drainage, waste and water management, shelter rehabilitation, distribution of sealing off kits, sanitation upgrading. The WASH-Shelter inter-linkages are regular, including joint work on SOPs for rehabilitation of houses and collective shelters and site improvements for flood-prone informal settlements.

5. **Education-Shelter:** providing safe and secure spaces for learning and social activities.

[4] In reference to the UNRWA/AUB Socio-economic survey of PRL conducted in 2010, 66.4 per cent of PRL live under the poverty line. As a result of the implications of the Syrian crisis, it is assumed by UNDP that this figure increased at least by 10 per cent to reach 76.4 per cent of the overall PRL population

5. Partnerships

This Sector is under the leadership the leadership of the Ministry of Social Affairs.

List of Partner Agencies

ACTED	DRC	PCPM	UNDP
ADRA	INTERSOS	PU-AMI	UNHABITAT
ANERA	IOCC	SCI	UNHCR
CLMC	IOM	SI	UNRWA
CONCERN	Medair	SIF	URDA
COOPI	NRC	Solidar	

Photo by: UNICEF/Kivela

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Developing the LCRP

LCRP Development & Validation Process: The LCRP formulation process started in early 2014 as part of the overarching 3RP planning process covering five affected nations.

The development process was guided by a multi-partner Core Group, including the Government of Lebanon, civil society and national and international NGOs. Nine sectors that currently coordinate the international response in Lebanon contributed to the current plan.

Consultations with local and regional counterparts began in spring 2014, including with local beneficiaries, field teams, national and international NGOs, and community-based organizations. A series of consultative workshops developed and refined concepts around dimensions of vulnerability in Lebanon.

The articulation of the strategy and formulation of the strategic priorities reflects a long-standing dialogue between the Government of Lebanon and a wide range of private and public bodies in Lebanon and the region, the international donor community, and beneficiaries. Field-level consultations on the Strategic Priorities, planning assumptions and sectoral activities were held regularly throughout the development and drafting process and will continue into implementation.

A workshop hosted by OECD in September 2014 fed the process of integrating resilience strategies into the LCRP framework. Updated sector plans and priorities further to this workshop reflected the combined inputs of Government, humanitarian and development donors, the UN, the international community, UNSCOL, field response teams and civil society. The plans and priorities in the LCRP informed the formation of the Solidarity with Refugees and their Hosts presented in October at the Berlin Conference on the Syria Refugee situation in 2014.

The development and validation process for Phase II of the LCRP will continue into 2015.

Annex 2: Dimensions of Vulnerability – Explaining the Needs

(I) VULNERABILITY LINKED TO FAILURE TO MEET FUNDAMENTAL MATERIAL NEEDS & LEGAL PROTECTIONS

DIMENSION: Vulnerability to endemic poverty, hunger, homelessness and illness of people and households based on **economic situation**

Acute gaps in ability to meet material needs: Out of the 70% *de facto* refugees deemed vulnerable due to food insecurity, 29% (380,000) of *de facto* refugees from Syria are below the minimum expenditure basket for survival ($2-3 per day). An additional 20% are highly economically vulnerable – meaning that half of all *de facto* refugees from Syria live under the equivalent Lebanese poverty line. 90% of PRS are also deemed poor.

Economic capacities: 8% of Lebanese in extreme poverty below the lower poverty line of 2.4$ per capita per day i.e. estimated to be more than 350,000 individuals (UNDP 2008). 28.5% of the Lebanese were under the upper poverty line in 2008 (UNDP & MOSA 2008); 64,000 households are enrolled in the National Poverty Targeting Programme, reaching around 280,000 individuals who are below the poverty line.

Food security: 13% of displaced Syrian households are moderately or severely food insecure, 74% are food insecure to some degree (WFP VASyR 2014). Only 20% of surveyed displaced families from Syria report having three cooked meals per day and many live on just one (including 45 percent of PRS). Only 6% of displaced Syrian children between six and 23 months old consume the minimum adequate diet according to WHO/UNICEF standards (MSNA Lebanon Phase 1). Up to 59% of Lebanese families in the Bekaa buy food on credit and an estimated 40% in the North are reducing the nutritional quality of their meals. (LMDG Report 2013-2014).

Shelter: 16% of de facto refugees from Syria live in in informal settlements. 55% of de facto refugees from Syria live in sub-standard shelter, including informal settlements and unfinished buildings, (Shelter Survey, 2014). 82% of *de facto* refugees from Syria pay rent for accommodation, mostly unfurnished shelters. 50% of *de facto* refugees from Syria have debt over $400 (WFP VASyR 2014). 58% of the Lebanese poor live in the four largest cities of Lebanon.

DIMENSION: Vulnerability of people and households based on **legal status**

Access to legal status documentation: The Government of Lebanon has recently taken measures to facilitate the renewal of residency in Lebanon for persons displaced from Syria at no cost until the end of 2014. Syrian families should comply with Lebanese laws and regulations when applying for civil documentation, and may require support to do so.

Access to territory: In accordance with the policy of the Government of Lebanon, as adopted in October 2014, a set of criteria for admission to the territory is being devised by the Government, in the spirit of Lebanon's continued commitment to the principle of *non-refoulement* and respecting its sovereign rights and responsibilities.

Individual security: Individuals are at a heightened risk of insecurity due to their displacement and by their circumstances inside Lebanon. At the same time, vulnerable communities are facing increased risks of insecurity evident by the number of security incidents occurring in 2014. There is a growing perception that particularly vulnerable youth are at risk of being drawn into extremism.

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

(II) VULNERABILITY LINKED TO DEPRIVATION OF ESSENTIAL SOCIAL SERVICES

DIMENSION: Vulnerability **in access to services** especially for health, education, water and social welfare and protection

Indigenous poverty rates & crisis impact: Pre-crisis, 28.5% or 1.14 million Lebanese lived below $4 per day (UNDP 2008), with 66% or 180,000 Palestine refugees in Lebanon also living under the poverty line (AUB 2010). A projected additional 170,000 Lebanese estimated to have been pushed below the poverty line post-crisis (WB, ESIA, 2013) would imply that up to 1.31 million Lebanese are now poor. Overall, the crisis has added 809,000 people to the number of poor living inside Lebanon since 2011 (Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian) – a 61% rise.

Acute education gaps: 482,000 Syrian children registered as refugees with UNHCR are of school age, of which only 38% were in public education during the 2013-2014 school year (280,000 out of school). This corresponds to the number of Lebanese children (300,000) that attend public schools – with premises being overwhelmed with an increase in enrolment. 40,000 Lebanese children are out of school and 36% of Lebanese children require support for quality education. A further 11,000 PRS depend on international support for school and 7,300 Lebanese returnees needing support to enroll according to IOM.

Acute water/sanitation gaps: 25% of Lebanese are not connected to public water networks and the rest receive water less than 4 days a week an average of 2 hours a day. 33% of *de facto* refugees from Syria have no access to safe household water. 12% of Syrian *de facto* refugee households have no access to bathrooms, double 2013 figures (WFP VASyR 2014). 92% of sewage is discharged into watercourses and the sea without treatment. Municipal spending on waste disposal rose by 40% between 2012 and 2013 and incremental pollution in wastewater generated by *de facto* refugees from Syria is now equivalent to 34% of Lebanon's national burden (UNDP LEASCPI 2014).

Acute health gaps: Approximately 15% of Lebanese need financial support to access minimum levels of care. Long queues in public health centres are also limiting access to public health care for Lebanese. At least 60% of *de facto* refugees from Syria need to utilize some level of humanitarian assistance for healthcare. Vulnerable families, including displaced Syrians, report being turned away from hospitals and health centres or charged unaffordable rates. An estimated 54% of *de facto* refugees from Syria borrow money to pay medical bills, further depleting savings. Displaced Syrian households pay an average of $90 per month to cover health costs. (HHAU Survey, July 2014). Regional polio spread and local measles outbreaks will continue to present a major health risk. Reductions in food supplementation could affect the nutritional status of displaced Syrian families – particularly micronutrients and chronic malnutrition. Scabies is a major concern in Informal Settlements.

Female headed households: 11% Syrian displaced households headed by women and girls (WFP VASyR 2013) and 15% of Lebanese households are headed by women (MICS2009).

Women and children vulnerable to violence, exploitation and abuse: A significant proportion of children displaced from Syria need psychosocial care to recover from traumatic events and address behavioural issues. 87% of identified and assisted GBV survivors are women and girls and 13 percent are men and boys, while one incident out of four reported through protection mechanisms relates to sexual violence (rape or sexual assault). In 2014, physical assaults represent almost half of the reported cases, with clear dominance of intimate partner violence. One in ten children displaced from Syria is obliged to work region-wide.[39]

Strategic Priority 2: ***Promote resilience through strengthening the capacity of national delivery systems to expand access to and quality of basic public services.***

(39) *Cross-sector cash assistance for Syrian refugees and host communities in Lebanon: An IRC Programme:* Cash Learning Programme Case Study 2013.

(III) VULNERABILITY LINKED TO ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAGILITY

DIMENSION: **Demographic** vulnerability of communities, households and individuals based on exposure to various stresses.

Highly vulnerable localities: 2014 mapping of poverty indicators and data on presence of *de facto* refugees from Syria identified 242 priority localities that were most likely to meet criteria of (i) being highly vulnerable and (ii) focusing limited resources on the largest number of people in need – including 86% *de facto* refugees from Syria, 68% of poor Lebanese and 80% of PRL and PRS (up to 2 million poor in total). Further planning assumptions for 2015 will depend on assessment tools being developed to identify factors such as ratio of *de facto* refugees from Syria-to-Lebanese presence, potential stresses from proximity of populations to each other, stress on existing services, population movement of de facto refugees from Syria and violence/conflict indicators.

Youth: Unemployment is high among Lebanese youth at 34% and with 22,000 new entrants to the labour force each year (World Bank). ILO also estimates that half of young Syrians have no income from work, rising to two thirds among young women (ILO AISC 2014). School enrollment rates, particularly at secondary level, imply large numbers of people entering the labour market without skills. Perception surveys amongst young Syrians highlight security and livelihoods as their two highest concerns (Situation Analysis of Youth in Lebanon Affected by the Crisis, Interagency UN/NGO report 2014). Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian youth are emerging as national priority group for intervention to address their concerns and prevent them from resorting to negative and risky behaviours.

DIMENSION: **Capacity-related vulnerability** of institutions, systems, infrastructure and environment to degradation and failure based on stress

Stresses include: lack of adequate support to Government institutions to effectively manage clear national priorities for stabilization, long-term under-investment in service delivery poor areas, lack of participatory local planning processes to set municipal priorities, lack of adequate municipal funding and budget execution, pressures on infrastructure to deliver to larger populations, damage caused by improper use or supply "tapping", a 37% rise in urban densification from 400 to 520 persons/km2, deterioration in water quality, a 34% increase in the incremental pollution load, a 20% estimated increase in emissions of air pollutants due to increased traffic, residential heating, open burning of solid waste and electricity production.

DIMENSION: Social vulnerability and risk of **conflict.**

Economy: Weak growth will persist into 2015 restraining natural job creation – including low-wage jobs. IMF projects GDP to remain low at around 2% rising to 4% over several years, but World Bank stresses that this growth is not inclusive – employment rates are falling in a context of rising GDP. The agriculture sector will continue to see a decrease in farm-gate prices due to disruption in exports. Prices of commodities for domestic consumption risk rising due to higher production costs - which could contribute to higher food prices. The "grey economy" including unregulated small-to-medium enterprises will provide the majority of jobs for unskilled labour in the absence of a "quick-impact" public works programme.

Livelihoods: Unemployment was constant at 10-12% for several years pre-crisis. Unemployment is now estimated at 20% while the overall labour force has grown by 50% (World Bank). Over 50% of all jobs are estimated to be in the informal economy, de-linked from labour protections. Livelihood generation will remain a primary factor alongside service delivery and environmental strains in determining inter-communal attitudes. Job competition will reduce positive interactions between communities and increase security risks. Planning assumptions around security stress points for 2015 will depend on developing analysis to track security incidents and map against vulnerable areas.

Community relations: Although in practice communities and authorities largely remain welcoming and supportive of persons displaced from Syria, several recent assessments have highlighted Lebanese frustration based on the perception that humanitarian aid disproportionately benefits Syrian families (see Endnote 24). However, incidents between de facto Syrian refugees and their host communities remain sporadic and of low intensity.

Security: 2014 saw armed groups increasing, targeting Lebanese communities and areas densely inhabited by persons displaced from Syria.

Strategic Priority 3: ***Reinforce economic, social, environmental and institutional stability by:***
(i) Expanding economic and livelihood opportunities benefiting local economies and vulnerable communities; and
(ii) Promoting confidence-building measures within and across institutions and communities to strengthen Lebanon's capacities.

Annex 3: Principles of Partnership

GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF THE LCRP RESPONSE

Equity in humanitarian action: a fair distribution of assistance and financial resources based on identified needs. Ensuring equity in access to services, resources, and protection measures demonstrates the principle of humanitarian impartiality in practice. It is also essential for increasing the participation of women, men, boys and girls, and ensuring protection mechanisms that meet their needs.

Do no harm: understanding how assistance provided during a crisis situation impacts the wellbeing and safety of beneficiaries at the point of planning and also of delivery. The "Do No Harm" framework asks humanitarian actors to consider the interplay of aid programmes on the dynamics of fragile communities – for example: Who is receiving aid and who is not? Is the delivery programme perceived locally as equitable, impartial, and just? Does it reduce or increase the risk to beneficiaries, or others connected to them? It also provides a programming tool to mitigate potential harmful consequences of aid mechanisms on communities in fragile contexts.

Peace and stability: promoting the ability of individuals, households, communities, and institutions to withstand and recover from shocks and stresses while achieving transformational change. It focuses on strengthening the capacity of communities to cope with the crisis through immediate emergency interventions, by bolstering livelihoods, housing, infrastructure, and basic services; regaining productive assets; and sustaining this recovery through a functioning and peaceful socio-economic and political environment.

Partnership: working in partnership increases the effectiveness of humanitarian response. Effective partnership requires attention to underlying issues of power, attitudes and styles of working, as well as identifying which partner is best placed to deliver on each of the desired outcomes. The partners would respect local laws and cultures of their areas of operations. The partners in the LCRP commit to uphold the Principles of Partnership as adopted by the Global Humanitarian Platform in 2007:

- *Equality:* mutual respect between partners irrespective of size and power;
- *Transparency:* dialogue (on equal footing), with an emphasis on early consultations and early sharing of information;
- *Results-oriented approach:* keep the response reality-based and action-oriented, based on effective capabilities and concrete operational capacities;
- *Responsibility:* ethical obligation of partners to accomplish tasks responsibly, with integrity and in a relevant and appropriate way, and to prevent abuses;
- *Complementarity:* build on our comparative advantages and complement each other's contributions; build on local capacity and seek to overcome language and cultural barriers.

Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse: country responses must respect and implement commitments to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse by the humanitarian community, developed under Secretary General Bulletin 2003. i.e. to develop specific strategies to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse; to incorporate standards on sexual exploitation and abuse in induction materials and training courses for personnel; to ensure that complaint mechanisms for reporting sexual exploitation and abuse are accessible and that focal points for receiving complaints understand how to discharge their duties, and; to regularly inform personnel and communities on measures taken to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse.

Annex 4: Planning figures

Planning and projected population figures

Category	Cohorts	Projected Population December 2015				
		Total	Female	Male	% Children	# of Children
Total Population cohorts	Lebanese population	4,000,000	N/A	N/A	33%	1,386,000
	Syrian registered with UNHCR as refugees	1,500,000	N/A	N/A	53%	795,000
	Palestine Refugees from Lebanon (PRL)	270,000	N/A	N/A	38%	102,600
	Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)	45,000	N/A	N/A	39%	17,550
	Lebanese returnees	50,000	N/A	N/A	53%	26,500
	Total Population living in Lebanon	**5,865,000**			**39%**	**2,327,650**
Total poor	Poor Lebanese (28.5% + 170,000 & rising - WB estimate by end 2014)	1,500,000	N/A	N/A	33%	495,000
	Poor Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees (48%)	720,000	N/A	N/A	53%	381,600
	Poor PRL (66% of caseload – AUB data)	178,200	N/A	N/A	38%	67,716
	Poor PRS (assumption all)	45,000	N/A	N/A	39%	17,550
	Poor Leb returnees (assumption all)	50,000	N/A	N/A	53%	26,500
	Total Poor	**2,493,200**			**40%**	**988,366**
Total People in Need (economically, socially and legally vulnerable)	Vulnerable Lebanese	1,500,000	N/A	N/A	33%	495,000
	Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees	1,500,000	N/A	N/A	53%	795,000
	PRS	45,000	N/A	N/A	38%	102,600
	PRL	270,000	N/A	N/A	39%	17,550
	Leb returnees	50,000	N/A	N/A	53%	26,500
	Total people in need (economically, socially and legally vulnerable)	**3,365,000**			**43%**	**1,436,650**
Targeted protection and direct assistance	Syrian registered with UNHCR as refugees	1,500,000	788,000	712,000	54%	808,500
	Vulnerable Lebanese	336,000	231,000	105,000	38%	127,680
	PRS	45,000	22,700	22,300	39%	17,550
	PRL	270,000	143,100	126,900	38%	102,600
	Leb returnees	50,000	24,900	25,100	42%	21,000
	Total target protection and assistance	**2,201,000**	**1,209,700**	**991,300**	**49%**	**1,077,330**
Targeted service delivery, economic recovery and commu· nity services in the most vulnerable communities	Vulnerable Lebanese	1,422,000	977,625	444,375	38%	540,360
	Syrian registered with UNHCR as refugees	1,290,000	677,625	612,320	54%	695,310
	PRS	45,000	22,700	22,300	39%	17,550
	PRL	178,200	94,446	83,754	38%	67,716
	Leb returnees	50,000	-	-		-
	Total target service delivery, economic recovery and community services	**2,985,200**	**1,772,451**	**1,162,749**		**1,320,936**

LIST OF ACRONYMS

A

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
AUB	American University of Beirut

C

CDR	Council for Development and Reconstruction
CRSF	Comprehensive Regional Strategic Framework

E

EEMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESFD	Economic and Social Fund for Development
ESIA	Economic and Social Impact Analysis
EU	European Union

F

FDI	Foreign Direct Investment

G

GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoL	Government of Lebanon

H

HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus

I

ILO	International Labor Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
ISG	International Support Group
IVR	Interactive Voice Response
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management

L

LAF	Lebanese Armed Forces
LCRP	The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan
LED	Local Economic Development
LEDAs	Local Economic Development Agencies
LHCSP	Lebanon Host Community Support Programme
LHSP	Lebanon Host Community Support Programme
LMDG	Localizing the Millennium Development Goals
LR	Lebanese Returnees

M

M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
M4P	Making Markets Work for the Poor
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MEHE	Ministry of Education and Higher Education
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoEnv	Ministry of Environment
MoET	Ministry of Economy and Trade
MoEW	Ministry of Energy and Water
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoI	Ministry of Industry
MoIM	Ministry of Interior and Municipalities
MoL	Ministry of Labor
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
MRR	Map of Risks and Resources
MSME	Micro and Small to Medium Enterprise
MSNA	Multi-Sector Needs Assessment

N

NCLW	National Commission for Lebanese Women
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NLG	No Lost Generation Strategy
NPTP	National Poverty Targeting Programme

O

OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

P

PRL	Palestine Refugees in Lebanon
PRS	Palestine Refugees from Syria

R

RACE	Reaching All Children in Lebanon with Education
RC/HC	Resident Coordinator/ Humanitarian Coordinator
RCO	Resident Coordinator Office
RRP6	Regional Response Plan

S

LIST OF ACRONYMS

SDCs	Social Development Centers
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SME	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise
SMS	Short Message Service

U

UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNSCOL	United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon
USSD	Unstructured Supplementary Service Data

V

VASyR	Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon

W

WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

3

3RP	Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan