



LEBANON CRISIS
RESPONSE PLAN

2017- 2020



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Terminology in the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP)

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

The Government of Lebanon considers that it is being subject to a situation of mass influx. It refers to individuals who fled from Syria into its territory after March 2011 as temporarily displaced individuals, and reserves its sovereign right to determine their status according to Lebanese laws and regulations.

The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan uses the following terminologies to refer to persons who have fled from and cannot return to Syria:

1. "persons displaced from Syria" (which can, depending on context, include Palestine Refugees from Syria and Lebanese returnees as well as registered and unregistered Syrian nationals);
2. "displaced Syrians" (referring to Syrian nationals);
3. "persons registered as refugees by UNHCR".

CORE PRINCIPLES AND COMMITMENTS

Building on the needs and results-based approach used for defining outputs, targets and related budgets, key priorities for improving delivery of the LCRP in 2017 include:

- Strengthening current tracking and monitoring mechanisms;
- Improving transparency and accountability; and
- Strengthening national coordination and implementation systems in view of the broadened focus on stabilization and the multi-year programming envisioned for 2017-2020.

As a basis for addressing these priorities, several core principles and commitments have been agreed between GoL and its international partners. (see Annex 2 and 3)

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Partners involved in the LCRP

ACF, ACTED, ADRA, Al Majmoua, ALLC IH, AMEL, Ana Aqra, ANERA, Arcenciel, Arche Nova, ARCS, AVSI, Blue Mission, CARE, CCP JAPAN, CISP, CLMC, Common Effort, CONCERN, COSV, Diakonia, Dorcas, DRC, FAO, FISTA, FPSC, fZFD, Green Globe, GVC, Hadatha, Handicap International, Heartland, HelpAge, Himaya Dae Aataa (HDA), Humedica, IEA, IECD, ILO, IMC, INARA, International Alert, Intersos, IOCC, IOM, IR, IRC, KAFA, LebRelief, LRD, LSESD, MAG, MAGNA, Makassed, MAP, MARCH, MCC, MDM, MEDAIR, Mercy Corps, Mercy-USA, MEHE, MoA, MoET, MoIM, MoEW, MoPH, MoSA, MOSAIC, MSD, MTI, NABA'A, NRC, OXFAM, PCPM, PU-AMI, QRCS, RESTART, RET Liban, RI, Ricerca e Cooperazione, SAMS, SCI, SDAid, SeraphimGLOBAL, SFCG, SHEILD, SIF, Solidar Suisse, Solidarités, Solidarity Association, Sonbola, TdH - It, TdH - L, Triumphant Mercy, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNOPS, UNRWA, URDA, Utopia, WAHA, WCH, WFP, WHO, WRF, WVI, YMCA.

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

Cover photo credit: Medical Teams International, May 2016

Produced by the Government of Lebanon and the United Nations, January 2017.

FOREWORD

For the last six years, Lebanon has been at the forefront of one of the worst humanitarian crises of our time. Despite increasing economic, social, demographic, political, and security challenges, Lebanon has shown exceptional commitment and solidarity and has welcomed around 1.5 million refugees fleeing war-torn Syria. Lebanese communities have opened their schools, their clinics and even their homes to hundreds of thousands of Syrians who have fled their country and in many cases lost everything.

Despite the concerted efforts of the government, the international community and civil society to mitigate the impact of the Syrian crisis on Lebanon and the large-scale response underway, the needs of the affected populations, both displaced and host communities, are outpacing the Government of Lebanon and its partners' ability to provide adequate services, and coping strategies are being tested.

Lebanon's experience shows that we need innovative responses that target Lebanese and persons displaced from Syria alike to address the protracted nature of the crisis and avoid a further deterioration of the humanitarian situation. Refugees want to go home. But, when displaced, they should be able to live in dignity. When they return home, they must be able to quickly contribute to rebuilding their country. At the same time, Lebanon needs to be supported to manage the impact of the crisis but also make it an anchor for stability and driver for reconstruction in the region.

The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2017-2020 is a joint, multi-year plan between the Government of Lebanon and its international and national partners. It aims to respond to the challenges in a holistic manner through the delivery of integrated and mutually reinforcing humanitarian and stabilization interventions. The Plan maintains a strong focus on humanitarian assistance to all vulnerable communities, while at the same time – in line with the commitments made at the 2016 London Conference – strongly and continuously seeks to expand investments, partnerships and delivery models that ensure recovery and enable progress towards longer-term development strategies.

In 2017, the Plan proposes a US \$2.8 billion appeal plan to provide direct humanitarian assistance and protection to 1.9 million highly vulnerable individuals and deliver basic services to 2.2 million affected persons as well as invest in Lebanon's infrastructure, economy and public institutions. This represents an increase of 10 percent from last year's appeal, a consequence of the increase in population targeted due to worsened vulnerabilities across the different population cohorts.

As the crisis in Syria becomes increasingly protracted, its impact on Lebanon deepens. The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan presents our strong collective vision to contribute to peace, security and stability for Lebanon, support the most vulnerable communities and protect the rights of all. Our solidarity matters and we must seize this collective momentum to deliver in partnership for the stability of Lebanon and for all those living here in hope of a better future.



H.E. Saad Hariri
Prime Minister of Lebanon



Philippe Lazzarini
UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator

REFERENCE MAP



LOCATION DIAGRAM



- ★ Capital
- Major Towns
- Waterways
- International Boundaries
- Governorate Boundaries
- Caza Boundaries

PART I

LEBANON CRISIS RESPONSE STRATEGY

INTRODUCTION

LCRP AT A GLANCE

NEEDS OVERVIEW

RESPONSE STRATEGY

RESPONSE MONITORING AND EVALUATION

INTRODUCTION

Context and key challenges

Six years into the Syrian conflict, Lebanon remains at the forefront of one of the worst humanitarian crises of our time and has shown exceptional commitment and solidarity to people displaced by the war in Syria. As of October 2016, the Government of Lebanon (GoL) estimates that the country hosts 1.5 million Syrians who have fled the conflict in Syria (including 1.017 million registered as refugees with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), along with 31,502 Palestine Refugees from Syria, 35,000 Lebanese returnees, and a pre-existing population of more than 277,985 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon.¹ The vulnerabilities of each of these groups have different root causes, requiring the overall response strategy to include a multifaceted range of interventions, from emergency aid to development assistance. Nearly half of those affected by the crisis are children and adolescents:² at least 1.4 million children under 18, including Lebanese, Syrians and Palestinians, are currently growing up at risk, deprived, and with acute needs for basic services and protection. Public services are overstretched, with demand exceeding the capacity of institutions and infrastructure to meet needs. The service sectors are also overburdened, with the public health sector accumulating debt as Syrian patients are unable to cover their part of the bill.

The conflict in Syria has significantly impacted Lebanon's social and economic growth, caused deepening poverty and humanitarian needs, and exacerbated pre-existing development constraints in the country. The World Bank estimates that Lebanon has incurred losses of US\$ 13.1 billion since 2012, of which US\$ 5.6 billion pertains to 2015 alone.³

Unemployment and high levels of informal labour were already a serious problem pre-crisis, with the World Bank suggesting that the Lebanese economy would need to create six times as many jobs just to absorb the regular market entrants.³ⁱⁱ Unemployment is particularly high in some of the country's poorest localities: in some areas, it is nearly double the national average, placing considerable strain on host communities.⁴ⁱⁱⁱ Longstanding inequalities are deepening and tensions at local level have been

noted, mostly over perceived competition for jobs and access to resources and services. The economic downturn has had a disproportionate effect on young people and others who are entering the workforce: Lebanon's youth unemployment rates are three to four times higher than the overall unemployment rate.^{iv}

The assistance made possible by donor contributions and implemented by aid partners under the 2015-2016 Lebanon Crisis Reponse Plan (LCRP), along with the exceptional hospitality of Lebanese communities, has brought substantial, vitally-needed support across all sectors, preventing an even worse deterioration of living conditions for the poorest groups. Achievements under the LCRP include support to Lebanese road, water and waste infrastructure; a wide range of initiatives helping local municipalities implement priority projects for their communities; extensive cash assistance that has brought life-saving support to the poorest groups while boosting the local economy; support to health centres and hospitals around the country; and substantial advances in helping the GoL enroll greater numbers of vulnerable children in schools every year. However, despite the achievements of the response, growing needs continue to outstrip resources and renewed support is essential. The prolonged crisis is having an ever-stronger impact on Syrian, Palestinian and vulnerable Lebanese households, as well as on Lebanon's institutions and infrastructure.

The LCRP, a joint plan between the GoL and its international and national partners, aims to respond to these challenges in a holistic, comprehensive manner through longer-term, multi-year planning in order to achieve the following Strategic Objectives: ensure the protection of displaced Syrians, vulnerable Lebanese and Palestine Refugees; provide immediate assistance to vulnerable populations; strengthen the capacity of national and local service delivery systems to expand access to and quality of basic public services; and reinforce Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability. It is critical that the response maintain a strong focus on humanitarian assistance to all vulnerable communities, but also in line with the commitments made at the London Conference in 2016, strongly and continuously seek to expand investments, partnerships and delivery models that ensure recovery and enable progress towards longer-term development strategies.

(1) UNHCR, UNRWA and GoL.

(2) UNHCR and UNRWA statistics.

(3) The informality rate was estimated at 50 percent by the World Bank 2012 MILES report, p.1.

(4) In Wadi Khaled, unemployment is estimated to be 58 percent (AKTIS, 2016).

The LCRP also aims to increase the focus on aid coordination with and through government and non-government structures including UN agencies, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO), the private sector and academic institutions, to promote transparency, enhanced coordination, tracking, accountability as well as objective monitoring and evaluation.

It is essential for the international community to strengthen its international cooperation with, and development support to Lebanon to respond to the mass influx of the displaced from Syria. This is in line with the shared responsibility to manage large movements of refugees that was acknowledged by all governments in the New York Declaration of September 2016,^v and Lebanon's Statement of Intent at the London Conference.^{vi} One of the LCRP partners' key priorities in Lebanon is helping

to mobilize increased financial resources to support the country's national institutions, as a critical way to meet growing needs and mitigate a further deterioration of the situation.^{vii}

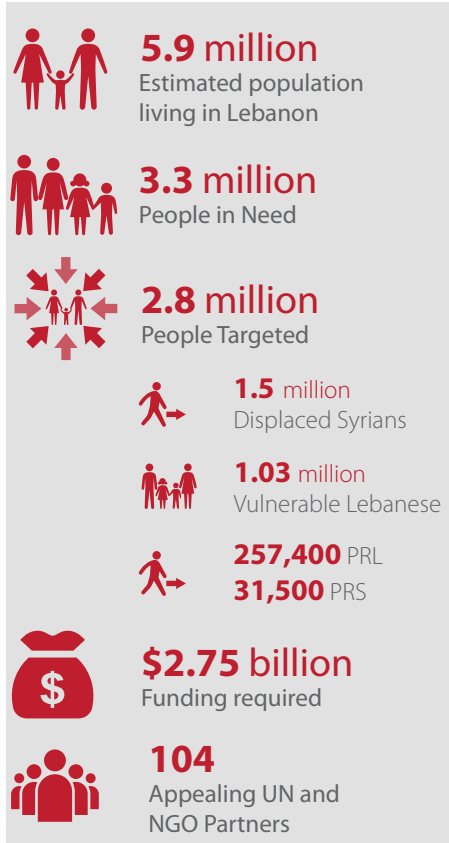
Thus, this medium-term planning aims to address national objectives and priorities for responding to the impact of the Syrian crisis in Lebanon through an overarching four-year strategic planning framework developed and implemented in collaboration with the UN, national and international NGOs, and donors. The LCRP is based on needs, and as such requires adaptation as changes in the context occur. Yearly appeals will be developed based on an annual review of needs: each document will include detailed targets and budgets for the current year, along with indicative figures for the following year where feasible.



Photo credit: Medical Teams International, 09/05/16, Syrian refugees children in Bekaa

AT A GLANCE

2017 PLANNING FIGURES



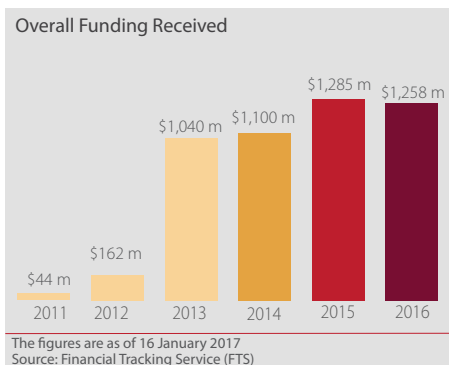
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



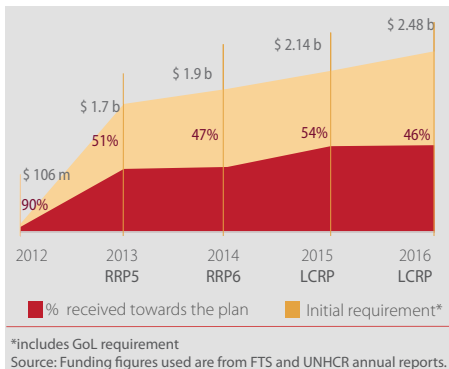
2017 TARGET & REQUIREMENT BY SECTOR

PEOPLE TARGETED	SECTORS	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
2,236,299	SOCIAL STABILITY	123.8m
1,959,428	WATER	280m
1,887,502	PROTECTION	163.8m
1,535,297	HEALTH	308m
1,276,000	BASIC ASSISTANCE	571.5m
1,119,171	ENERGY	99.2m
961,388	FOOD SECURITY	507.2m
543,616	EDUCATION	372.6m
536,002	SHELTER	128.7m
65,557	LIVELIHOODS	195.7m

DONOR CONTRIBUTION



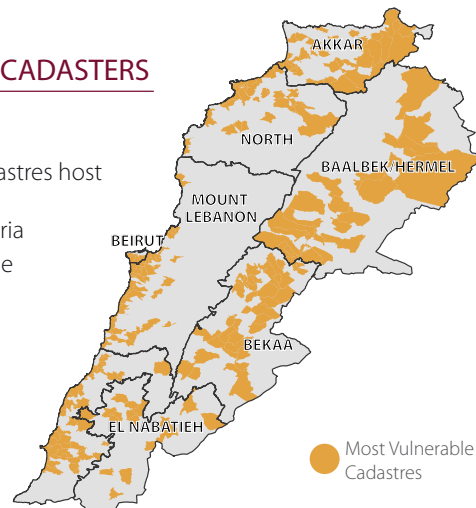
FUNDING TREND



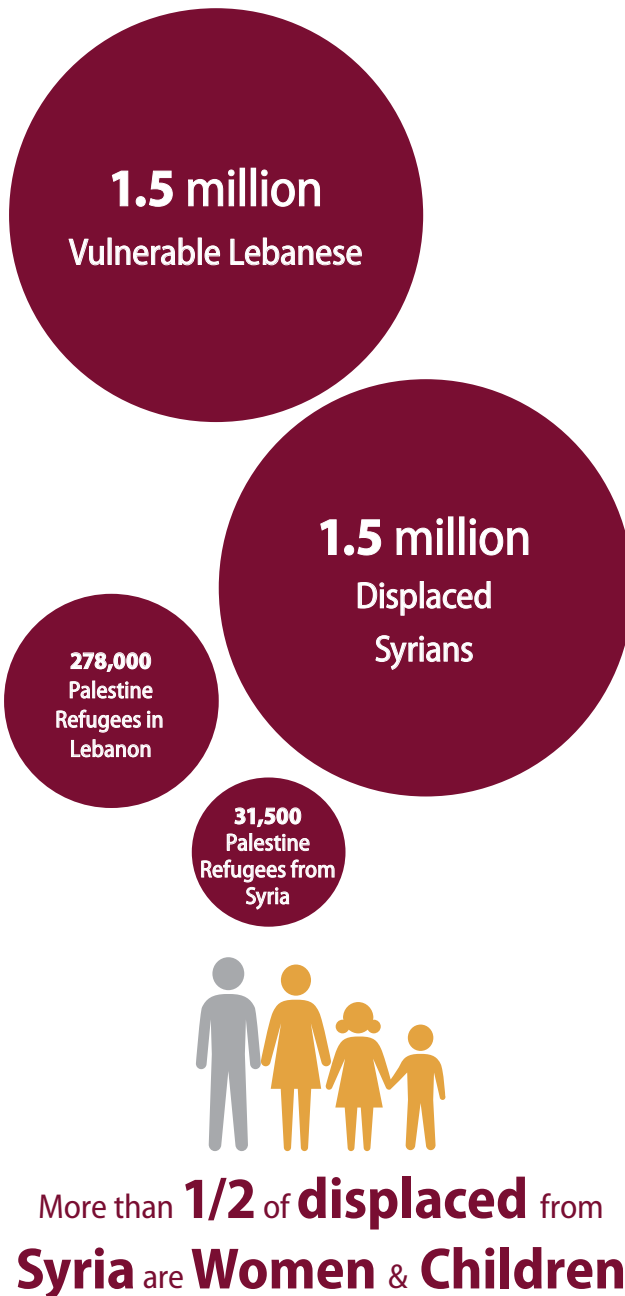
MOST VULNERABLE CADASTERS

251 Most Vulnerable Cadastres host

87% Displaced from Syria
67% Deprived Lebanese



NEEDS OVERVIEW



The concerted response by the government, the international community and civil society has helped stabilize the situation of displaced Syrians in 2016, with only a slight worsening of socio-economic vulnerability levels compared to 2015, after a sharp deterioration between 2014 and 2015.^{viii} However, the situation in Lebanon continues to be precarious, with extensive humanitarian and development needs. The estimated 1.5 million displaced Syrians, half of whom are women and children, along with 31,502 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS), have joined a pre-existing population of 277,985 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL) as well as 1.5 million vulnerable Lebanese.¹ An estimated 35,000 Lebanese have also returned from Syria since 2010.²

Many of the most vulnerable communities in Lebanon are concentrated in specific pockets of the country: the majority of deprived Lebanese (67 percent) and persons displaced from Syria (87 percent) live in the country's 251 most vulnerable cadasters, out of a total of 1,653 cadasters.³ Each of these communities has its own distinctive needs: vulnerable Lebanese households face a decrease in income which leaves them increasingly unable to meet basic needs, including food and/or healthcare; displaced Syrian households are suffering the impact of protracted displacement and sinking deeper into debt and negative coping mechanisms as they struggle to meet their families' needs; and Palestine Refugees face multi-generational poverty and a lack of access to decent work opportunities.

Six years into the conflict, poverty levels are high and the long-term resilience of the country's vulnerable communities is eroding as they run out of savings and struggle to access income. At present, 1 million

(1) UNHCR and UNRWA

(2) IOM

(3) UNHCR



52% of displaced Syrians,
10% of Lebanese are
extremely poor (<\$2.4/day)
along with
6% of Palestine Refugees from Syria (< \$2.5/day)



91%
of displaced Syrians
are in **debt**.
Average cumulative debt
\$857

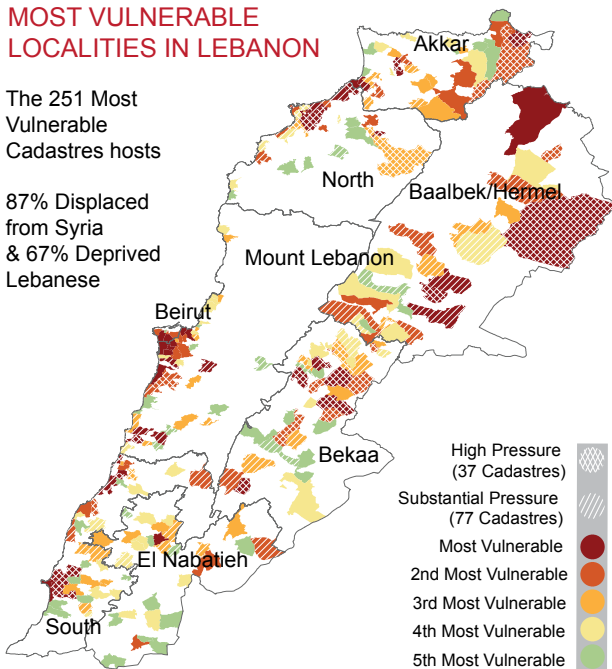


60%
of displaced Syrians over
15 years old are
**without legal
residency**

MOST VULNERABLE LOCALITIES IN LEBANON

The 251 Most Vulnerable Cadastres hosts

87% Displaced from Syria & 67% Deprived Lebanese



Lebanese live below the poverty line,^{ix} of which 470,000 are children.^x More than 70 percent of displaced Syrians are living below the poverty line,^{xi} along with 65 percent of Palestine Refugees in Lebanon and 90 percent of Palestine Refugees from Syria, who are one of the most vulnerable groups in the region.^{xii}

In response to their protracted poverty, which is leading to rising food insecurity, three quarters of displaced households are adopting negative coping strategies such as reducing their food spending and buying food on credit, reducing essential expenses such as education and health, selling productive assets,^{xiii} taking children out of school, sending children to work, and selling houses or lands.^{xiv} The coping strategies have become more irreversible as households' remaining saving and assets increasingly run out. As a result, households are also sinking deeper into debt: displaced Syrian households have an average debt of US\$ 857 per household.^{xv}

Obtaining civil documentation has become difficult and costly for many displaced Syrians, and issues related to legal status further compound their vulnerability. In total, 58,606 household visits of displaced Syrians were conducted from 1 January to 31 August 2016. In August, 7,225 households were visited and the data obtained from these families indicate that 60 percent of individuals over 15 years old are without legal residency, compared to 47 percent reported in January 2016.⁴ The obstacles to obtain legal residency can impact the mobility of Syrians displaced in Lebanon, and thus, limit their access to livelihoods opportunities and essential services. The increasing number of people who are not registered with the Lebanese authorities calls for a review of the policies implemented so far with a view to redressing their situation.

The presence of an estimated 1.5 million displaced Syrians – of which around 54 percent are children – has increased demand on infrastructure and social services, which lack the capacity to meet increased needs. The distribution of the displaced Syrian population in areas with a high concentration of Lebanese poor has also compounded an already problematic economic situation, increasing poverty and social tensions between different communities while deepening the country's socio-economic disparities.

Since the start of the crisis, affected populations in Lebanon have experienced a gradual shrinking of space for livelihoods and income-generation, translating into the inability of poor and displaced families to secure their basic needs and access social services. Constraints related to residency and labour policies and their implementation, as well as challenging market conditions, have also exposed displaced Syrians to illegal and exploitative labour. Livelihood activities are a key priority for the GoL and its national and international partners –as highlighted in the GoL's Statement of Intent for the London Conference^{xvi}– as they reduce the dependence of vulnerable people on aid, but also increase the productivity and income of local communities.

(4) UNHCR.



40% increase in Municipal spending on **waste disposal** since 2011



41% of displaced Syrians live in **inadequate shelter**, with **12%** ranked as being in **dangerous condition**



15% of poor Lebanese enrolled in NPTP **have access to work**

The pressure on the housing market means that the most vulnerable have limited access to affordable and adequate housing: 24 percent of displaced Syrians live in substandard buildings and 17 percent in informal settlements, with 12 percent of all displaced shelters ranked as being in dangerous condition.^{xvii} Overcrowding among displaced Syrians is on the increase – from 18 percent in 2015 to 22 percent in 2016 – and is as high as 46 percent among Palestine Refugees from Syria,^{xviii} with high numbers of persons displaced from Syria resorting to substandard dwellings in urban centres as well as existing Palestinian camps and gatherings.^{xix} A particular challenge is in poor urban neighbourhoods which now host 30 percent of displaced Syrians, a larger proportion than ever before.^{xx} Vulnerable people are increasingly migrating towards poor urban areas where living conditions have significantly deteriorated, with rents increasing alongside increased pressure on the provision of basic services such as water, energy, sanitation and solid waste collection. The move to urban areas makes it harder for organizations to assist displaced Syrians. People in need living in poor urban neighborhoods are more dispersed and therefore difficult to identify and locate. In addition, there is a shortage of partners with experience implementing activities in an urban context. .

The food security situation remains very critical despite the direct food assistance provided, with an increase in the percentage of food insecure households compared to 2015: 93 percent of displaced Syrians have some degree of food insecurity in 2016, compared to 89 percent in 2015.^{xxi} However, the deterioration is not as sharp as in the previous year, probably due to the continued food response. The majority of Syrian households – 58 percent – fall in the mild food insecurity category, whilst 34 percent are moderately food insecure and 1.6 percent severely food insecure. The situation is even worse among Palestine Refugees from Syria, 63 percent of whom are severely food insecure and 31 percent moderately food insecure.^{xxii} In addition, 49 percent of Lebanese have reported being worried about their ability to source enough food, while 31 percent say they were unable to eat healthy and nutritious food over the course of a

year.^{xxiii} The food insecurity of vulnerable families also has a negative impact on the nutrition of their children and infants, particularly as exclusive breastfeeding rates are low among the Lebanese community (25 percent) and among displaced Syrians (34 percent).^{xxiv} Lebanon currently does not have a national infant and young child feeding policy to guide optimal child nutrition during the first two years of life.

Socio-economic vulnerabilities, exacerbated by a protracted emergency, have translated, according to UN reports, into an increase in the levels of violence against children and women. In addition there is an increase reliance on harmful practices, such as child marriage and engagement of children in the worst forms of child labour, including armed violence,⁵ as coping mechanisms,⁶ as well as a higher risk of traffickers preying on the heightened vulnerability of populations. The GoL constantly reaffirms its commitment to combat violence against children and women, in accordance with the applicable international and national laws. Joint efforts between the partners and Lebanon are needed in order to remedy this situation.

Persons with disabilities are at high risk of violence, discrimination and exclusion. These risks are exacerbated in protracted emergency settings and when there are no targeted interventions in place to aim at reducing inequities for those children living with disabilities. In Lebanon, a data gap on disability persists, limiting targeted interventions aimed at improving the situation for children and youth living with disabilities.

In terms of education, almost 500,000 displaced Syrian children registered in Lebanon are of school age, between 3 and 17 years old.⁷ Half of them – more than 250,000 children – remain out of school,⁸ along with 50,000 Lebanese of primary school age (6-14 years). The highest dropout rates among Syrian children are in the

(5) Trends of association of children with armed violence or conflict have been reported in the paragraphs on Lebanon of the UN Secretary-General's Annual Reports on Children and Armed Conflict covering 2009 (A/64/742-S/2010/181), 2010 (A/65/820-S/2011/250), 2012 (A/67/845-S/2013/245), 2013 (A/68/878-S/2014/339), 2014 (A/69/926-S/2015/409) and 2015 (A/70/836-S/2016/360).

(6) Based on evidence collected by UNICEF in conformity with its mandate.

(7) MEHE.

(8) MEHE estimates.

Poor urban neighborhoods



host **21%** of displaced Syrians



94.5% of displaced Syrians and
35.6% of Palestine Refugees from Syria
moderately or severely
food insecure



Over 250,000
displaced Syrian children
between 3 and 17 years old
remain **out of school**

Bekaa, where 78 percent of Syrian children are out of school. The out-of-school rates are highest among 15-to-18 year old Syrians, with one report finding that less than 3 percent of 15-18-years-old Syrians registered as refugees with UNHCR had enrolled in public secondary schools.^{xxv} As desperate families are forced to rely on their children to earn money, child labour becomes a major barrier to school enrolment and attendance.

Lebanon's hospitals and health centres have been overburdened by a sudden increase in utilization of up to 50 percent in some cases, greatly affecting their infrastructure and financial sustainability.⁹ While Lebanon remains polio-free, measles immunization coverage rates remain constrained. In addition, the lack of access to quality healthcare for poor and vulnerable populations in Lebanon has been accentuated by the Syrian crisis. While Palestine Refugees receive primary healthcare services and support for hospitalization through United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), it is estimated that 28 percent of Lebanese and at least 70 percent of displaced Syrians are vulnerable and may require subsidies to access timely and adequate health care.^{xxvi} In 2016, 16 percent of Syrian displaced households who required primary health services were not able to access them, mainly for reasons of costs and fees.^{xxvii} Thus, supporting health facilities to cope with the caseload, and improving the overall resilience of the health system including affordable access to healthcare for vulnerable communities, is crucial for service delivery for displaced Syrians and vulnerable Lebanese. Health security, particularly as it relates to communicable diseases, is a rising concern, as Lebanon has experienced outbreaks of measles and mumps, as well as water-borne diarrhea that could significantly affect mortality and morbidity levels both among host and displaced populations.

On the water, sanitation and hygiene front, a World Bank Assessment (2013) identifies a deficiency in quantity

through water supply networks in Lebanon leading to chronic water shortages across the country. Water quality, including increasing salinity due to over extraction of groundwater, and bacteriological contamination of 33 percent of household supply (in 2004)^{xxviii} due to unsafe waste discharge, is simultaneously deteriorating, as evidenced in the GoL's MDG 2013 report. Although network coverage is high (80 percent), "unaccounted for" water (leakage) averages 48 percent, and supply continuity is low.^{xxix} Sanitation services are failing, causing environmental health problems, including contamination of water resources. The wastewater network coverage, of 60 percent,^{xxx} is higher than the average of the region, however only eight percent of all sewage generated is actually treated. This alarming water and sanitation situation, compounded by poor hygiene practices, has already had health impacts on children, with dysentery, Hepatitis A and typhoid being the leading types of communicable diseases, particularly among children under five.

The June 2010 Policy Paper for the Electricity sector adopted by the GoL identified a deficit in installed generating capacity, reaching only 61 percent of the instantaneous peak demand in summer. The Policy Paper recognized the critical needs of the electricity sector and outlined policies, investments and reforms aimed at increasing the level and quality of electricity supply, managing demand growth, decreasing the average cost of electricity production, increasing revenues and improving sector governance – all aimed at ultimately improving service delivery and reducing the fiscal burden that the sector places on public resources. In a recent study undertaken by the Ministry of Energy and Water and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),¹⁰ the required increase in the production capacity in electricity as a result of the Syrian crisis (based on figures of 1.5 million and 1.1 million estimated displaced persons from Syria respectively) is estimated at around 450 MW to 320 MW.¹¹

(10) The study will be published at the end of 2016.

(11) These figures are approximate; a 10 percent margin of error should be considered at this stage until the final report is published in December 2016.

(9) MOPH utilization records, 2014, 2015.



Public hospitals

have accumulated
a **deficit** amounting to

US\$ 15 million

since the onset of the Syria
crisis (MoPH records)



Water system
treats only
8% of the **sewage**



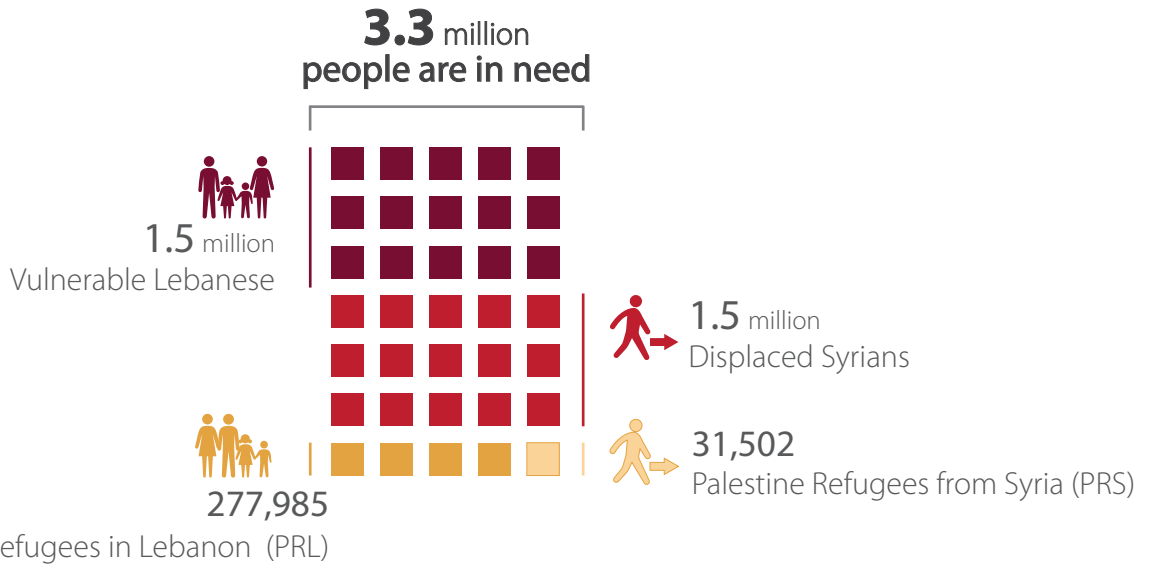
Water demand
increased by

28% since 2011

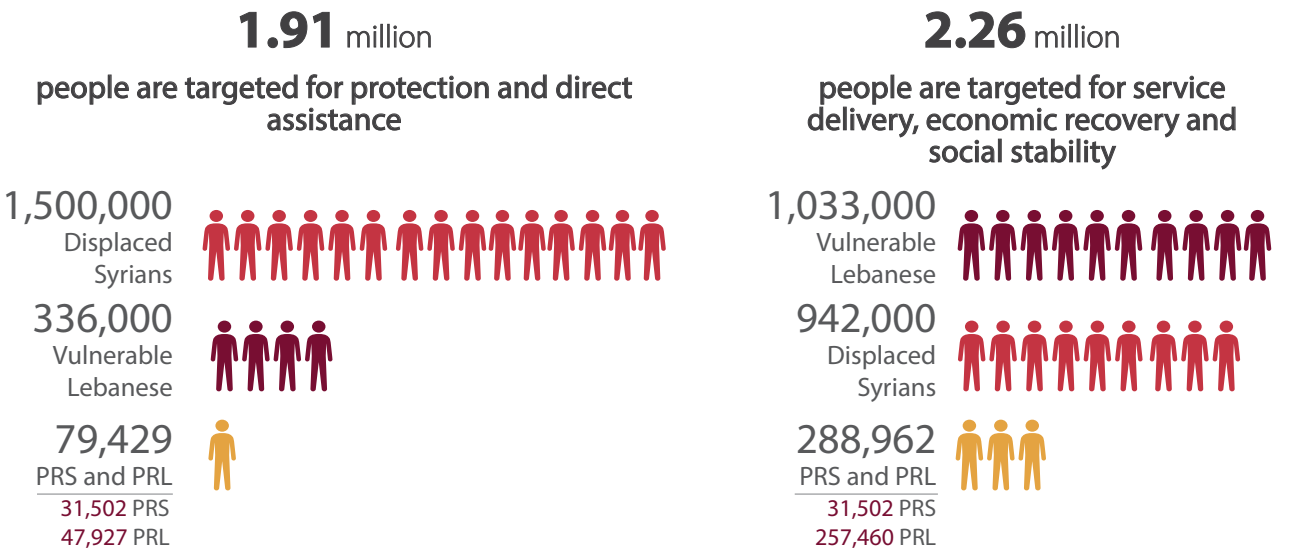
POPULATION IN NEED AND TARGETED



PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



APPEALING PARTNERS BY SECTOR

Total of **104** appealing UN and NGO partners



Protection
61



Social Stability
51



Livelihoods
47



Health
43



Basic Assistance
42



Water
37



Education
32



Food Security
30



Shelter
28



Energy
13

RESPONSE STRATEGY

Strategic Objectives

As in the previous year, the GoL and national and international partners come together to deliver integrated and mutually reinforcing humanitarian and stabilization interventions.

The LCRP promotes the strategic priorities identified by the GoL and partners, with interventions aligned to national policies and strategies, responding to evolving needs, and seeking to complement and build on other international assistance in the country.

The response plan focuses on humanitarian assistance to vulnerable communities including persons displaced from Syria, vulnerable Lebanese and Palestinians, but also strongly seeks to expand investments, partnerships and delivery models for stabilization as a transition towards longer-term development strategies.

16



1 Ensure protection of vulnerable populations



2 Provide immediate assistance to vulnerable populations



3 Support service provision through national systems



4 Reinforce Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability

1 Ensure protection of vulnerable populations



Recognizing that the imperative of protecting people lies at the heart of humanitarian action, this response objective aims to strengthen protection services and interventions for displaced persons from Syria and vulnerable populations, empower individuals and mainstream protection across all sectoral interventions. It promotes protection of, and access to, affected people in accordance with relevant instruments of international refugee and human rights law ratified by Lebanon.

- Ensure that persons displaced from Syria have access to legal status in accordance with Lebanese laws and regulations, while anticipating their return as the durable solution,¹ and while abiding by the principle of non-refoulement;²
- Continue granting access to Lebanon for exceptional humanitarian cases;
- Continue to work on solutions such as resettlement and other admissions to third countries;
- Continue facilitating access to civil documentation for persons displaced from Syria as per Lebanese laws, regulations and policies;
- Ensure tailored provision of protection and other services for persons with specific needs, such as persons with disabilities, older persons as well as for women and children;
- Build the capacity of Lebanese, Palestinian and Syrian communities to identify protection concerns, provide feedback on programmatic interventions, and contribute to the referral of cases to specialized service providers; and
- Support the GoL to enforce laws to prevent and address child abuse, sexual and economic exploitation and the worst forms of child labour.

(1) The position of the GoL is that any form of local integration is unconstitutional and therefore not an option. The Government considers that the only durable solution being pursued for displaced Syrians in Lebanon is their safe return to their country of origin in accordance with applicable norms of international law and taking into full consideration the vital interests of the host country. Resettlement to third countries are seen as a possible but partial solution.

(2) In any refugee situation, the ultimate goal for the United Nations is the realization of durable solutions to the plight of refugees. Durable solutions include voluntary repatriation in safety and dignity to the country of origin when conditions allow, local integration in the host country where possible, or resettlement to a third country.

2 Provide immediate assistance to vulnerable populations



This response objective addresses the immediate needs of the vulnerable populations (displaced Syrians, vulnerable Lebanese, Palestine Refugees from Syria and Palestine Refugees in Lebanon), prioritizing the most vulnerable through temporary solutions, with the aim to mitigate the rapid deterioration of social and economic conditions.

- Provide direct and targeted assistance to the most vulnerable populations to meet their survival needs including needs caused by displacement, ensuring complementarity across sectors;
- Reduce exposure to hunger, homelessness, health complications and disease outbreaks, violence, abuse and exploitation as well as the worst effects of poverty;
- Continue immediate and temporary service delivery in informal settlements, collective shelters, substandard dwellings and gatherings; and
- Continue to respond to emergency humanitarian needs as they arise through immediate and temporary interventions.

3 Support service provision through national systems³



This response objective will strengthen national and local capacities to meet the increasingly overwhelming service-related needs and seek to reinforce confidence in the equitable access to and quality of public services for vulnerable populations. It will aim to establish or upgrade basic public service infrastructure; strengthening service delivery in the most vulnerable communities affected by the crisis.

- Ensure all children, including children displaced from Syria, can access, learn and be retained in a quality learning environment (formal and non-formal),⁴ widening the absorption capacity of education premises (rehabilitation, expansion and construction), in addition to strengthening the education system to be able to cater to all children;
- Ensure support to vulnerable farmers via safety nets;
- Ensure that the most vulnerable Lebanese and displaced Syrians can access disease prevention interventions and affordable healthcare, with a

focus on accessibility and quality of services and controlling disease outbreaks;

- Protect the most vulnerable, especially children and women, older persons and persons with disabilities, and other minority groups at risk of violence (including abuse, exploitation and neglect), through:
 - increased outreach and responsiveness of community and institutional systems;
 - referrals and a full package of services, including appropriate support to survivors through a robust and coordinated national system; and
 - Expand safe water, sanitation, hygiene and energy for the most vulnerable Lebanese and persons displaced from Syria through reinforcing existing services.
- Scale up service delivery mechanisms that are cost-efficient, yet responsive to needs and offer clear benefits to all vulnerable communities; and
- Strengthen government ownership of investments made by supporting national planning and implementation, monitoring and management processes.

4 Reinforce Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability



This response objective will strengthen productive sectors to expand economic and livelihood opportunities, benefiting local development and the most vulnerable communities. It will invest in mitigating the environmental impact of the Syrian crisis, ensuring actions are taken to avoid further degradation of the natural eco-system and its long-term sustainability. Furthermore it will invest in national and local capacities to promote dialogue that mitigates tensions and conflicts at municipal and local levels with a particular focus on youth and adolescents.

- Promote job creation and support businesses to generate income for local economies in poor areas benefiting all vulnerable communities, in accordance with Lebanese laws and regulations;
- Enhance the productive capacities of local micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) and cooperatives through improving local economic infrastructure and supporting their capability to respond to market demands;
- Promote sustainable agriculture production by supporting vulnerable food producers and communities and improve agricultural livelihood activities;

(3) "National systems" is inclusive of national government and local institutions, NGOs/civil society and the private sector.

(4) Non-formal education is conceived as a means to bridge the gap with formal education.

- Reduce the impact of the crisis on Lebanon's environment with a particular focus on integrated solid waste management, water and wastewater management, use of renewable energy sources and energy-efficient products, protection of air quality, conservation of land use and ecosystems by strengthening the good management of natural resources and sustainable investments abiding by environmental regulations;
- Support government institutions and government partners to implement necessary economic, labour, social welfare, disaster risk management and environmental protection reforms;
- Address social and economic risks faced by Lebanese, displaced Syrians and Palestinian adolescents and youth with a particular focus on empowering young women and girls;
- Prevent social tensions within stressed communities by strengthening the capacities of government, local systems and mechanisms, and individuals to address critical needs and promote intra- and inter-community dialogue, with full respect for Lebanese laws and regulations; and
- Strengthen national emergency preparedness and response capacity.



Photo credit: El marj Public market , UNDP / Rana Sweidan 2016, El marj Public market - Lebanon Host Communities Support Project

Planning assumptions

Context: It is assumed that the crisis will continue in Syria pending a political solution. With the current measures at the Lebanese-Syrian border in place since early 2015 and visa regulations for onward travel to Turkey, the flow of persons displaced from Syria into and out of Lebanon is expected to be limited and the number of Syrians in Lebanon to remain stable.

Despite ongoing efforts, the vulnerability of individuals and institutions in Lebanon is worsening. There are growing concerns over the increasing negative coping strategies and dependence on external aid.

- The vulnerability of displaced Syrians is increasing with assets rapidly depleting and negative coping strategies on the rise. 52 percent of them live under the minimum survival requirements, 89 percent of Palestine Refugees from Syria and 65 percent of Palestine Refugees in Lebanon are living under the poverty line. As for Lebanese, approximately 10 percent live below the extreme poverty line;
- The crisis in Syria continues to have a negative impact on the economic development of Lebanon and the pressures felt by public systems. The World Bank estimates that Lebanon has incurred losses of US\$ 13.1 billion since 2012 as a result of the economic downturn, of which US\$ 5.6 billion pertains to 2015 alone. Unemployment levels and informal labour are on the rise, particularly in some of the country's poorest localities; in some particularly vulnerable areas, unemployment is twice the national average. The economic downturn has had a disproportionate effect on young people, with youth unemployment 3 to 4 times higher than the overall unemployment rate. Thus, investment in the strengthening of public systems and economic opportunities remains essential for Lebanon.

In accordance with the principle of international solidarity, the response will be developed based on needs, and partners will continuously seek feedback from the populations that they serve and address concerns about the response raised by the affected populations.

Governance: The LCRP underscores national leadership of the plan and reaffirms the international community's commitment to support and reinforce the response capacity of national/local institutions and national/local humanitarian actors.

Population planning figures: The LCRP addresses the very diverse needs of four target groups: 1.5 million vulnerable Lebanese; 1.5 million displaced Syrians; 31,502

Palestine Refugees from Syria; and 277,985 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon.

Funding trends: The calls for burden sharing continue through the development of a four year plan that asks for investment in Lebanon and support to the population that Lebanon hosts. At the same time, increasing advocacy with donor countries will focus on putting in place mechanisms that provide persons displaced from Syria humanitarian access to third countries, as well as mechanisms for economic development.

The international community should also bring essential support to Lebanon through other funding streams, including development assistance and other funding mechanisms, as it is assumed that the level of funding to the LCRP may not be sustained throughout the duration of the four-year plan.

Alignment with other planning frameworks

Key processes and frameworks with which the LCRP is aligned include:

- As the second edition of the LCRP, the 2017-2020 framework response is the successor to the LCRP 2015-2016. Within this four-year framework, this document seeks to expand the stabilization and development focus and facilitate the transition of crisis response to national structures and systems, while maintaining the integrated humanitarian and stabilization response to the projected protracted crisis.
- This medium-term planning framework aims to address national objectives and priorities for responding to the impact of the Syrian crisis in Lebanon through an overarching four-year strategic planning framework developed and implemented in collaboration with the GoL, the UN, national and international NGOs, and donors. Yearly appeals, including multi-year programmes, will be developed based on an annual review of needs.

The LCRP 2017-2020 is the Lebanon chapter of the **Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan 2017-2018** (3RP) led by UNHCR and UNDP. The 3RP is a regional plan that sets out the response to the humanitarian, protection and assistance needs of refugees from Syria and other impacted persons, communities and institutions in the five hosting countries of Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt. As a nationally-owned chapter of the 3RP, the LCRP is tailored to respond to the specific needs

of Lebanon and vulnerable populations within this ongoing 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 and assistance management efforts.

The LCRP specifically focuses on the impact of the Syrian Crisis in Lebanon and is complemented by a number of **multi-lateral and bi-lateral cooperation agreements** such as the EU-Lebanon Partnership Priorities and Compact 2016-2020, the World Bank Country Partnership Framework for Lebanon and, most notably, the UN Strategic Framework.

The shorter-term funding appealed for through the LCRP is complemented by the recently-established **Concessional Financing Facility (CFF)** currently benefitting Lebanon and Jordan. This facility is focused on providing concessional financing to middle income countries most affected by the presence of large numbers of displaced from Syria. With an initial focus on the Syrian crisis as it impacts Jordan and Lebanon, the CFF has been adapted to address the impacts of current and future refugee crises on a global scale. So far, US\$ 342 million has been pledged to the Concessional Financing Facility, which would leverage about 3-4 times this amount in concessional loans.

The LCRP is fully aligned with, and complementary to, the **2017-2020 United Nations Strategic Framework (UNSF)**, the UN's cooperation framework with Lebanon, which provides the overall vision for UN-wide engagement in-country, implemented through the country programmes of its UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes. The UNSF articulates the UN's support to the GoL towards achieving the following priorities: (i) all people in Lebanon have peace and security; (ii) Lebanon enjoys domestic stability and practices effective governance; and (iii) Lebanon reduces poverty and promotes sustainable development while addressing immediate needs in a human rights/gender sensitive manner. The UNSF reaffirms humanitarian principles in relation to the impact of the Syrian crisis, including the needs of over 1 million displaced Syrians, and acknowledges the continued requirement for the LCRP that supports displaced Syrians while also strengthening the resilience of local institutions and host communities to manage the current situation. UN support for the 2017-2020 LCRP is outlined in the UNSF.

The LCRP incorporates priority measures articulated in the **GoL's 2013 Roadmap of Priority Interventions for Stabilization** from the Syrian Conflict and its updated projects, and furthers its three objectives: (i) to restore and expand economic and livelihood opportunities for vulnerable groups; (ii) to restore and

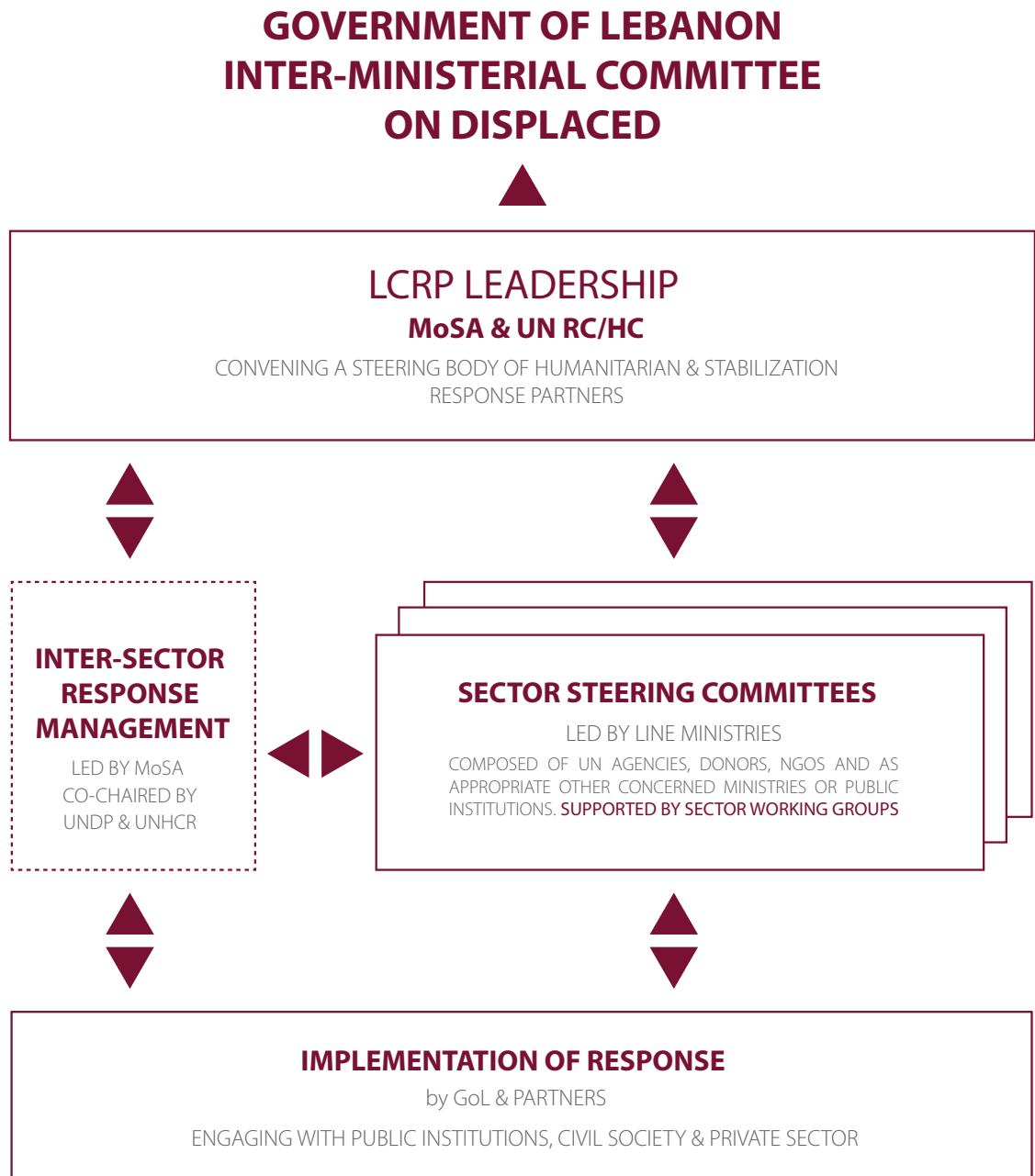
build resilience in equitable access to and quality of sustainable public services; and (iii) to strengthen social stability. Programmes implemented directly by MEHE, MoSA, MoEW, and MoPH are represented in the LCRP's results matrix. All LCRP projects investing in Lebanon's capacities are linked to needs articulated in the Roadmap, particularly the first two tracks.

The LCRP aligns with the **GoL's strategies** and contains interventions developed as part of the regional No Lost Generation strategy (NLG), specifically through support to the RACE II Strategy, and other sectoral investments in protection, psychosocial support and skill development for children, adolescents and youth, such as the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)' National Plan to Safeguard Children and Women in Lebanon (MoSA NP). The LCRP Education and Protection sectors contain the GoL-endorsed budget for RACE and the MoSA NP implementation in 2016, captured through UN agencies, donors and participating NGOs, and the funding appeals by MEHE and MoSA, with a view to moving to full government implementation.

The LCRP is coherent with the **Dead Sea Resilience Agenda** endorsed at the Resilience Development Forum held in Jordan in November 2015, which brought together representatives of governments of countries affected by the Syrian crisis, the UN, international and national NGOs, the donor community and the private sector to discuss key guiding principles and elements of a medium-term regional response.

Many LCRP projects also integrate the principles of the **UN Sustainable Development Goals**, a set of globally-agreed goals to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all as part of a new sustainable development agenda.

Integrated response management⁵



(5) This structure is subject to possible future amendments following the change of government in Lebanon.

Governance mechanism

The 2017-2020 LCRP will continue to ensure that the coordination structure aligns with both the stabilization and humanitarian dimensions of the response under the overall leadership of the Minister of Social Affairs and the UN Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator.⁶

Inter-Sector Working Group: LCRP sectors are coordinated through the Inter-Sector Working Group led by MoSA, a mechanism that reports to the leadership body of the LCRP and includes LCRP sector leads from line ministries, as well as sector coordinators, and key response partners as per the terms of reference of the Inter-Sector Working Group. In accordance with their specialized mandates, UNHCR and UNDP act as co-chairs. This mechanism reports to the LCRP Steering Committee, co-chaired by the Minister of Social Affairs and the UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator, and includes technical Government ministries⁷ and key response partners from the UN, donors and NGOs.

Sector Steering Committees are supported by sector working groups from the involved national and international partners that contribute to the technical and operational coordination of sector-specific issues including monitoring of progress and sharing of information, experiences and challenges. Sector working groups will report to the Sector Steering Committees, and will not duplicate the functions of the latter. Relevant terms of reference have been revised in 2016 to reflect these roles, responsibilities and reporting lines (see the TORs in annex).

Aid coordination: efforts are ongoing to improve aid management to assist in coordinating GoL/donor/UN/

World Bank priorities, and in tracking funding against those priorities.

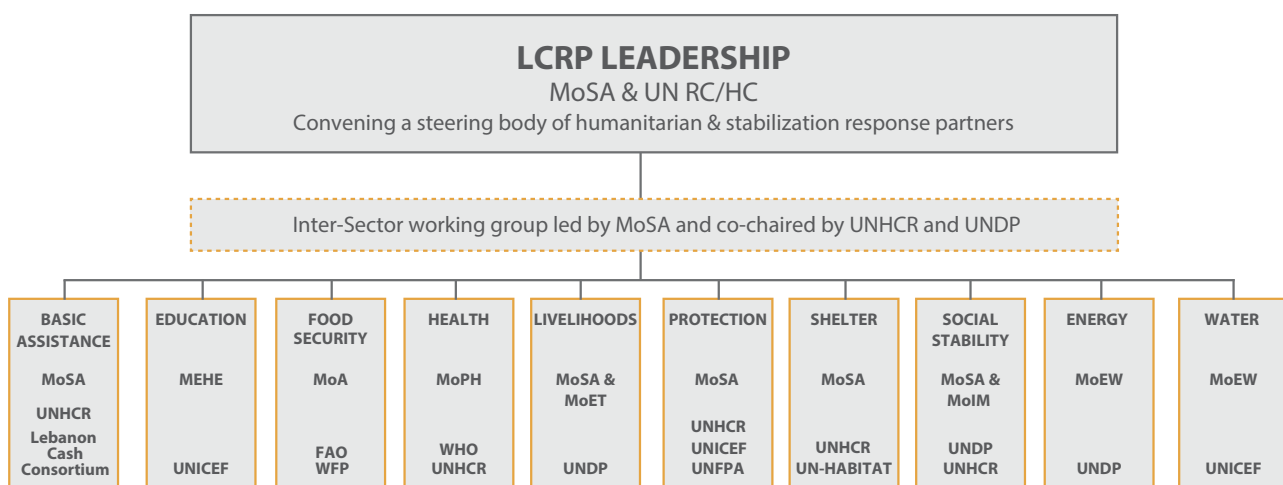
Implementation Framework

Authority & Accountability: The GoL's Inter-Ministerial Committee is the highest national authority for 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 MoSA is mandated by the Inter-Ministerial Committee to oversee the Government's response to the crisis in Lebanon. The LCRP steering committee is co-chaired by the Minister of Social Affairs and the UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator, and includes participation of key ministries and other public institutions, humanitarian and stabilization partners across the UN, national and international NGOs, and donors.

Planning and Coordination: LCRP activities will be coordinated by line Ministries through Sectoral Steering Committees, and sector working groups with support of sector-coordinating UN agencies, donors, the World Bank and NGO partners – also engaging Lebanon's civil and private sectors where necessary. LCRP progress and strategies will be steered by the GoL through MoSA in collaboration with the UN, represented by the UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator (supported by the Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)), with the key ministries and the lead UN agencies for refugees and stabilization responses (UNHCR and UNDP respectively).

The current structure and management of LCRP sectors is organized nationally as below, with similar counterpart structures operating in five operational areas of Lebanon.



(6) The Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator 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.

(7) MoIM, MoSA, MoL, MoPH, MoFA MEHE, MoET, MoA, MoEW, MoE, PMO, HRC, and CDR.

Financing the LCRP

The financing of the LCRP presents an opportunity to strengthen aid architecture and harmonization in Lebanon. Acute needs (primarily for the displaced from Syria) will continue to be funded on an appeal basis, both bilaterally and through pooled funds such as the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund (LHF), the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) managed by the World Bank, and the UN-managed Lebanon Recovery Fund (LRF) chaired by GoL. LCRP projects can also be supported through contributions to other Lebanese Ministries and UN programmes (e.g. RACE, MoSA NP, LHSP) which also enable greater coherence and promote joint programming. Cost-sharing opportunities will be explored with the Government, along with public-private partnerships, to support government implementation of Roadmap projects. The introduction of an overall

Lebanon Aid Tracking System, building on existing systems, will also enable better planning of investment coordination between the GoL and its international partners – including members of the Gulf Cooperation Council – to ensure a predictable level of support to communities. Further efforts will focus on broadening the diversity of funding, including through donors from the MENA region and other partners.

Communicating the LCRP

The LCRP will be supported by a government-led integrated multi-agency communication strategy. Priorities will include: (i) maintaining international momentum in support of Lebanon's stability and finding durable solutions to the crisis; (ii) fostering an international sense of accountability for Lebanon's vulnerable populations; (iii) strengthening government

Principles for LCRP

Planning

The LCRP steering committee guides the allocation of un-earmarked funding and other resources among the sectors following participatory consultations with the relevant stakeholders, and in a timely manner.

In line with the LCRP Steering Committee guidance, Sector Steering Committees ensure alignment of un-earmarked funding to key priorities and underfunded needs of the LCRP. For un-earmarked funding, sector steering committees recommend to the relevant donors on the allocation of funding, working through funding instruments such as the Lebanon Recovery Fund. Appealing partners commit to use earmarked funding in coordination with sector steering committees and in adherence to agreed LCRP sector outcomes and outputs. The LCRP partners review progress on agreed objectives and impact through regular and ad hoc meetings of sector steering committees and the LCRP steering committee.

As appropriate, line ministries should be involved to ensure conformity with national technical standards.

In an attempt to avoid duplication of efforts, a dual coordination structure should be avoided, and a sector coordination system involving all relevant LCRP partners should be utilized in a systematic manner for planning purposes.

Implementation

Sector steering committees provide relevant information and facilitate operation of partners for successful implementation of projects.

Information sharing and tracking

Appealing partners are responsible for reporting fully and in a timely manner on funding and other resources received through agreed coordination and reporting mechanisms that are systematic and transparent.

Funding and other resources received and/or committed should be reported to the LCRP steering committee.

LCRP implementing partners are responsible for reporting on a monthly basis to the relevant sector steering committee on the progress/achievements of the activities that they are implementing.

Sector steering committees report on progress/achievements to the LCRP steering committee. The format, content and frequency of reports will be decided at the start of the implementation period.

leadership of Lebanon's assistance frameworks; (iv) fostering intercommunal understanding and acceptance; and (v) joint messaging on key achievements and critical needs.

Principles of partnership and accountability

As a basis for addressing its key priorities, strengthening partnership and enhancing the overall effectiveness of the LCRP, several core principles and commitments have been agreed to between the GoL and its international partners in order to:

- Enhance the effectiveness and transparency of the LCRP, and the predictability of funding, by complementing its guiding principles;
- Provide guidance, applicable to all LCRP partners, for a timely, effective and coordinated response by clarifying requirements with respect to key functions and processes: information sharing and tracking, planning and implementation; and
- Ensure synergies between national planning and partner responses by: aligning LCRP efforts with national strategies and agreed plans; and enabling the line ministries to take a stronger role in leadership and coordination at the national and local levels, while benefiting from the support of the UN, donors and NGOs.

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Cross-cutting issues

The five following cross-cutting issues are mainstreamed across sectors under the LCRP, as they have been designated as key priorities by all partners.

Gender

Achieving gender equality and eliminating gender-based violence is one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Efficiently mainstreaming gender requires assessing the implications of any planned action for women, girls, men and boys, as well as making their concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all spheres.⁸

Furthermore, recognizing that gender-based violence (GBV) represents a particular challenge in humanitarian contexts and that preventing and responding to GBV constitutes a collective accountability, the LCRP ensures risk mitigation across all sectors of intervention.

Youth

The 2017- 2020 LCRP prioritizes mainstreaming youth programming as a clear and harmonized component within its different relevant sector plans. The main goal of the youth components is to foster economically, personally and socially active and resilient youth in order to increase education, entrepreneurship, empowerment, participation and civic engagement of this population cohort.

Building on the LCRP 2015-2016, partners are expanding their focus on youth programming across all sectors to provide this vulnerable and marginalized group with a holistic and harmonized package of services. These initiatives will aim to motivate youth to positively influence their peers and communities. As such, youth programming has been expanded under the livelihood sector through job creation, increase market-based skills training and employability, apprenticeships, income-generation opportunities and innovation and entrepreneurship programmes. The LCRP Education sector tackles youth challenges through increasing their access to formal education, vocational training and regulated non-formal education programmes. The Social Stability sector has defined a clear output for the active role of youth in stabilizing and building resilience in their communities and among their peers. Finally, the Protection sector has further detailed a focus on youth at risk of engagement in risky behaviors, ensures provision of psychosocial support and address gender-based violence, in addition to building community referral and response mechanisms for at-risk girls and boys.

Environment

Building on the 2015-2016 LCRP strategy, Environment remains a priority sector and a key area for mainstreaming within the new LCRP. Under the LCRP 2017-2020, the Ministry of Environment (MoE), with the support of the GoL and UN agencies in charge of the Inter-sector Working Group, namely MoSA, UNDP, UNHCR and OCHA, will lead an Environment Task Force (cf. the ToRs in Annex 7) with the aim of addressing priority environmental impacts and mainstreaming environmental considerations into stabilization activities and projects. In order to do this, MoE will adopt a two-level approach:

- Ensure the mainstreaming of environmental safeguards in emergency relief and stabilization activities and ensure that the institutional capacities of the MoE are enabled to continue the assessment and monitoring of the environmental impacts of the Syrian conflict and the provision of relevant technical guidance for environmental interventions; and
- Cooperate with all concerned LCRP sectors in the

(8) See full definition of gender mainstreaming in the ECOSOC agreed conclusions 1997/2.

identification and implementation of environmental interventions, with a specific focus on priority sectors in 2017 (Social stability, Food security, Water, Energy) and aim for a further roll-in of other additional sectors as appropriate.

Conflict sensitivity

Given the complex social fabric of Lebanon and the political impact of the Syrian conflict on the domestic scene, the response in Lebanon's most vulnerable localities both shapes conflict dynamics and is shaped by them. This must be taken into account in all interventions through a conflict-sensitivity approach that can be characterized as 'do-no-harm' applied to a conflict context. This approach is generally defined as organizations: (a) understand the context in which they operate, particularly conflict dynamics as well as causes and drivers of tensions; (b) understand the interaction between the context and their intervention; and (c) act on this understanding in order to minimize negative impacts and maximize positive impacts on conflict.

Conflict sensitivity is fully incorporated into the LCRP: each sector strategy analyzes what potential adverse effect the strategy could have as well as how to maximize the sector's contribution to social stability, which in turns guides partners' respective programmes. In addition, regular information on tension trends and risks are provided to partners, and regular training on conflict-sensitivity programming are provided both to front line workers and programme management staff to ensure that they are able to adjust their programmes accordingly.

Urban Neighbourhoods

Hosting one out of five displaced Syrians and already strained by high levels of deprivation, inadequate access to basic services and social stability challenges, poor urban neighbourhoods have been particularly impacted by the Syrian crisis.

By expanding multi-sectoral needs analysis, such as the already ongoing Neighbourhood Profiles developed in 2015-2016, partners will expand their coverage into urban areas and look at addressing gaps using a coordinated and comprehensive approach.

Accountability to affected populations

LCRP partners will continue to ensure that the response engages affected populations in both local programme design and implementation, including where possible regular visits aimed at obtaining feedback from vulnerable communities on needs, targets and the effectiveness of LCRP interventions. Plans in 2017-2020 will facilitate access of affected populations to

communication processes in which they are able to ask questions, provide feedback and contribute to discussions about current and longer-term strategies.



Photo credit: OCHA, Saida, 2016

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Reinforced and objective monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is critical to improving effectiveness and accountability. An M&E framework for 2017-2020 will be developed to provide a multi-year framework for measuring progress in implementation, ensuring transparency, and facilitating strategic and programmatic adjustments. The M&E framework will also facilitate the identification and analysis of challenges to date, in order to inform future planning. In addition, partners will explore further avenues for independently evaluating the overall response.

M&E will be coordinated and managed at all three levels of the LCRP institutional and coordination architecture:

- At the sectoral level, individual appealing/ implementing partners will be responsible for reporting updates on progress and resources allocated/used against sector strategies and corresponding results frameworks, using ActivityInfo. These will be provided to the sectoral steering committees, which will be responsible for review and preparing periodic monitoring and progress reports (see below).
- At the inter-sectoral level, the Inter-Sector Working Group is responsible for monitoring progress across the LCRP against sector outcomes and outputs. It reports to the LCRP Steering Committee.
- The LCRP Steering Committee will periodically review progress on LCRP implementation to inform its discussions and decisions on overall strategy and implementation issues.

Monitoring and evaluation products: A number of M&E products will be developed during the course of 2017-2020, including quarterly sectoral dashboards and monthly inter-sectoral dashboards.

Tracking and information management system: The 2017-2020 Lebanon Crisis Response Plan will continue to be monitored through ActivityInfo, which reports against a standard set of indicators agreed by the sectors. At the same time, the GoL and its international partners will examine options for strengthening existing tools and system to make them more accessible, improving compatibility with existing government-aid-coordination mechanisms, and expanding analytical and reporting functionality.

Financial tracking and reporting: Funds for LCRP programmes will be received and programmed in three ways: 1) bilaterally through government ministries and institutions; 2) through UN/NGO response partners; and 3) through pooled funding arrangements. MoSA, supported by the UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator, and in collaboration with key Inter-Ministerial Committee ministries, will report on funds received for the LCRP as part of its quarterly and annual 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 OCHA. Lebanon's aid coordination platform is currently being strengthened, and the LCRP financial tracking will feed into an overall Lebanon Aid Tracking System currently being developed by the MoSA and the Ministry of Finance with the support of the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator Office to improve management of multi-lateral and bilateral funding received in Lebanon or funding committed.

Review: Every year, mid-year and final reports on the LCRP appeal will be presented by MoSA, supported by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator, under the auspices of the key Inter-Ministerial Committee. As part of this process, the scope of the LCRP will be reviewed to ensure that responses continue to match evolving needs and the increasing level of development support outside the LCRP. The GoL and its partners will review the progress of the LCRP in a process supported by the inter-sector mechanism and coordinated under the leadership of MoSA and the UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator, with support from the key Ministries, UNDP, UNHCR, OCHA and other key response partners. The mid-year consultation will set the direction for the second half of the year and inform the next appeal.

Strategic Objectives indicators

Strategic Objective 1: Ensure protection of vulnerable populations		
Key Indicators	Target 2017	Primary sector
Number of individuals who benefitted from counseling, legal assistance and legal representation regarding civil registration including birth registration, marriage and divorce	70,000 individuals	Protection
Percentage of individuals with legal stay	50%	Protection
Number of individuals who benefitted from counseling, legal assistance, and legal representation regarding legal stay	40,000 individuals	Protection
Number of individuals with special needs identified and assessed	32,560 individuals	Protection
Number of women, girls, men and boys at risk and survivors accessing SGBV prevention and response services in safe spaces	140,000 individuals	Protection
Number of boys and girls assisted through case management services	23,052 individuals	Protection
Number of girls, boys and caregivers sensitized on key child protection issues	61,3289 individuals	Protection
Number of MSMEs incorporating child labour safeguards	tbd	Livelihoods
Strategic Objective 2: Provide immediate assistance to vulnerable populations		
Key Indicators	Target 2017	Primary sector
Percentage of severely economically vulnerable households receiving cash assistance	100%	Inter-Sector
Percentage of assisted severely economically vulnerable households report being able to meet their basic survival needs	90%	Basic Assistance
Number of socio-economically vulnerable households assisted	240,276 individuals	Basic Assistance
Percentage of vulnerable household provided seasonal assistance	100%	Basic Assistance
Percentage of assisted households affected by seasonal shocks who are able to meet their additional basic survival needs	100%	Basic Assistance
Percentage of targeted households with borderline or acceptable Food Consumption Score	tbd	Food Security
Number of affected people assisted with temporary access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic use	1,764,966 individuals	Water
Percentage of vulnerable population groups having access to adequate shelters	84% Syrians, 100% PRS, 100% PRL, 16,7% Lebanese	Shelter
Number of targeted vulnerable persons employed through public infrastructure and environmental assets improvement (30% women)	37,651 individuals	Livelihoods

Strategic Objective 3: Support service provision through national systems

Key Indicators	Target 2017	Primary sector
Number of subsidized primary healthcare consultations	2,214,286 consultations	Health
Number of persons who received subsidized hospital services	130,202 individuals	Health
Percentage increase of households to access sustainable and safe water	5%	Water
Percentage increase of households with access to safely managed wastewater	~5%	Water
Number of students (aged 3 - 18) enrolled in formal education	211,411 Syr/ 5,251 PRS/ 6,200 PRL/ 200,970 Leb	Education
Number of public school buildings that meet MEHE's Effective School Profile (ESP) standards	160 schools	Education
National Social Safety Net Strategy in place (Y/N)	Yes	Basic Assistance
Number of strengthened municipalities, local institutions and local NGOs assisting the shelter response	40 institutions	Shelter
Percentage of vulnerable populations with improved supply hours of electricity	18%	Energy
Number of targeted villages benefiting from improved infrastructure and environmental assets	251 villages	Livelihoods
Number of municipalities benefiting from municipal services projects	244 municipalities	Social Stability
Number of municipalities with access to sorting facilities having environmentally sound solid waste management systems	50 municipalities	Social Stability
Number of municipalities piloting community policing	10 municipalities	Social Stability
Number of public institution personnel benefitting from training	24,205 individuals	Inter-Sector
Number local organizations and MoSA SDCs supported to provide quality services	70 institutions	Protection

Strategic Objective 4: Reinforce Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability

Key Indicators	Target 2017	Primary sector
Number of policies, strategies and plans amended, drafted, formulated and/or proposed to the Government to support the response	78	Inter-Sector
Number of new Lebanese MSMEs established (functional after 6 months)	1,215 MSMEs	Livelihoods
Number of targeted Lebanese MSMEs that report increased profitability, improved production as a result of programme activities	2,750 MSMEs	Livelihoods
Number of job created/maintained	7,908 jobs	Livelihoods
Number of value chains valorized and/or being upgraded	25 value chains	Livelihoods
Number of municipalities maintaining social stability through improved service provision and conflict prevention efforts	150 municipalities	Social Stability
Number local mechanisms promoting social stability established and linked to central level	193 mechanisms	Social Stability
Number self-functioning dialogue and conflict prevention initiatives	61 initiatives	Social Stability
Number youth volunteers involved in initiatives at programme closure (target 50% young women)	14,307 individuals	Social Stability
Number of farmers supported for enhanced farming production	tbd	Food Security
Number of individuals employed in agriculture sector	8,500 Syr/ 750 PRS/ 750 Leb	Food Security
Number local agricultural associations supported/created (eg: cooperatives, farmers groups...) for improved agricultural livelihoods	50 associations	Food Security
Percentage of vulnerable populations with access to sustainable renewable energy	6%	Energy
Percentage of vulnerable populations with access to energy efficient products	4%	Energy

Endnotes

- i. Extract of the Lebanon Statement of Intent, presented at the London Conference: Supporting Syria and the Region, February 2016, London.
- ii. World Bank (December 2012), *Republic of Lebanon: Good Jobs Needed: The Role of Macro, Investment, Education, Labor and Social Protection Policies ("Miles")*, Report no. 76008-LB.
- iii. Aktis Strategy (12 May 2016), *Impact Evaluation Report: Lebanon Host Communities Support Project*.
- iv. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit – GIZ (2016), *Employment and Labour Market Analysis (ELMA): Lebanon*. p.30 (source cited: KILM 2015).
- v. United Nations, General Assembly (5 August 2016), Draft New York Declaration for the 19 September high-level meeting of the General Assembly on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants, New York.
- vi. London Conference: Supporting Syria and the Region (February 2016): Lebanon Statement of Intent, London.
- vii. *United Nations Strategic Framework (UNSF) for Lebanon 2017-2020*, paragraph 23.
- viii. UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP (2016), *Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees 2016*, Lebanon.
- ix. World Bank (2013), *Lebanon: Economic and Social Impact Assessment of the Syrian Conflict*. Report No. 81098-LB,
- x. GoL, United Nations, *Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2015-2016: Year Two*.
- xi. UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP (2016), *Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees 2016*, Lebanon.
- xii. American University of Beirut, UNRWA (2016), *Survey on the Socioeconomic Status of Palestine Refugees in Lebanon: 2015*.
- xiii. UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP (2016), *Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees 2016*, Lebanon.
- xiv. Ibid.
- xv. Ibid.
- xvi. London Conference: Lebanon Statement of Intent, presented at the London Conference: Supporting Syria and the Region, February 2016, London.
- xvii. UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP (2016), *Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees 2016*, Lebanon.
- xviii. American University of Beirut, UNRWA (2016), *Survey on the Socioeconomic Status of Palestine Refugees in Lebanon: 2015*.
- xix. UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP (2016), *Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees 2016*, Lebanon.
- xx. Inter-Agency Lebanon Quarterly Dashboard, Shelter sector January-May 2016.
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