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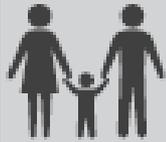
# Inter-Agency Meeting

9 December 2019



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# LCRP 2020 Update



## PEOPLE IN NEED

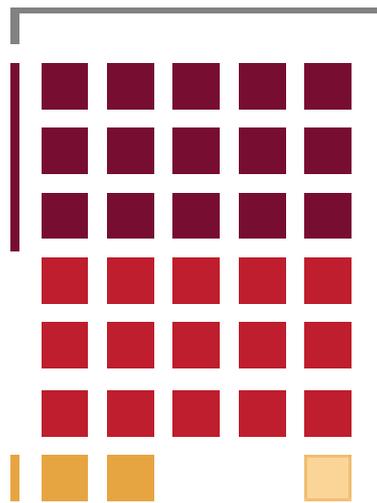
**3.2 million**  
people are in need

  
**1.5 million**  
Vulnerable Lebanese



**180,000**

Palestinian refugees from Lebanon (PRL)



**1.5 million**  
Displaced Syrians



**27,700**  
Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS)



## PEOPLE TARGETED

**2.3** million

people are targeted for protection and direct assistance

**2.16** million

people are targeted for service delivery, economic recovery and social stability

1,500,000

Displaced  
Syrians



942,337

Displaced  
Syrians



750,000

Vulnerable  
Lebanese



1,005,000

Vulnerable  
Lebanese



47,700

PRS and PRL  
27,700 PRS  
20,000 PRL



207,700

PRS and PRL  
27,700 PRS  
180,000 PRL



## APPEALING PARTNERS BY SECTOR

Total of **112** appealing UN and NGO partners



Protection  
71



Livelihoods  
60



Education  
59



Health  
46



Social Stability  
43



Food Security  
41



Basic Assistance  
36



Water  
32



Shelter  
27



Energy  
10



## 2020 Appeal & budget by sector

Sectors	2020 Sectors' Budget
Basic Assistance	\$496 M
Education	\$350 M
Energy	\$99 M
Food Security	\$511 M
Health	\$276 M
Protection	\$175 M
Shelter	\$156 M
Water	\$212 M
Social Stability	\$126 M
Livelihoods	\$275 M
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2.67 Billion</b>

*\* Formal validation through the LCRP Steering Committee is pending*



# Key Enablers to Increase Impact in 2020

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- Sector strategies and operational modalities will have to be continuously reviewed and adjusted to adapt to worsening socioeconomic conditions.
- Increased resources and more flexible funding will be needed to respond to growing needs for both displaced Syrians and vulnerable Lebanese
- A more balanced resource allocation between sectors is needed to ensure sustainability.
- Strengthen linkages and complementarity with longer-term development partners plans in line with the Global Compact on Refugees and SDGs



# Food Security and Agriculture

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## 1. Any change in needs or challenges?

- Estimated increase in vulnerable Lebanese due to current economic crisis.
- Increased inability of vulnerable Syrian refugees to meet their food needs.
- Increased challenges for vulnerable smallholder farmers in accessing inputs and increased costs of production.

## 2. Any changes in the response approach?

- Already modified targets and budget to provide food e-card assistance to an additional number of vulnerable Lebanese under the NPTP (110,000 individuals).
- Ongoing monitoring of key indicators to assess the need to adjust food assistance transfer value to vulnerable Syrian refugees.
- Ongoing discussion on support to smallholder farmers to access agricultural inputs.

## 3. Any apparent gaps in your ability to meet sector objectives?

- Additional resources needed for a switch to in-kind food assistance in case of limited functioning/collapse of banking sector or non-availability of food in the market.
- Increased needs of smallholder farmers not met by available resources for agriculture livelihoods interventions.
- Agriculture livelihoods partners' ability to implement projects (devaluation; banking restrictions; etc.)



# Health

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- 1. Any change in needs or challenges?**
  - Further focus on inter-sectoral linkages.
  - Mainstreaming of: AAP, Protection, PwD & Environment
  - Increased focus on marginalized groups: working/street/out-of-school children, early marriage, etc.
  
- 2. Any changes in the response approach?**
  - Evidence based programming when it comes to the needs assessment.
  - Long-term benefits and positive impact on health indicators.
  - Emergency health services for critical life-saving cases.
  
- 3. Any apparent gaps in your ability to meet sector objectives?**
  - Decreased funding & current Lebanese austerity plan.
  - Insufficient attention to equity and inclusion.
  - Unavailability of quality or sufficiently or systematically used data.



# Livelihoods

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**1. Any change in needs or challenges?**

- Increased focus on Cash for Work activities (number of targeted beneficiaries increased from 7,500 to 15,000).

**2. Any changes in the response approach?**

- The response is based on two different approaches: A) Geographical and thematic approach to Value Chains 2) Area based initiatives.

**3. Any apparent gaps in your ability to meet sector objectives?**

- Lack of multi-year funding.



# Protection

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## 1. Any change in needs or challenges?

- Reduction of protection space: collective evictions on environmental ground, hard structures dismantlement, arrests and deportations, increased restriction in access to work, limited access to legal residency.
- Increased vulnerability of displaced persons and other vulnerable individuals (including boys, girls and women) due to economic crisis, limited access to livelihood, movement self-restriction and fear of social tensions that are fueled by polarized narrative including on social media.

## 2. Any changes in the response approach?

- Focus on core strategic priorities: fostering non-refoulement and access to legal residency (but also civil documentation, access to justice, protection against eviction...).
- Decision to enhance joint advocacy based on increased collective situation analysis.
- Integrated programming (designed with other sectors EDU/BA/LVH) for targeting the most excluded children and those facing multiple deprivations.
- Enhanced coordination with other sectors and mainstreaming of protection to ensure respect of do no harm principle, safe identification and referral across sectors, accountability and protection against SEA.
- Strengthening of community based approach, of inclusion especially vis a vis persons with disabilities and of integration of CP/GBV/PRT and that tackle practices, behaviours and social norms that impact key CP/GBV vulnerabilities (CL, CM, VAC, IPV,..).

## 3. Any apparent gaps in your ability to meet sector objectives?

- Ability for the sector to engage meaningfully with governmental counterparts will be critical to meet objectives.



# SGBV

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## 1. Any change in needs or challenges?

- A prolonged vacuum in the government and the increased economic and social vulnerabilities, leading to harmful coping mechanisms.
- Increased need for basic assistance, integrated and gender mainstreamed approach to monitor harmful coping mechanisms, increased need to strengthen community networks, prioritization of mobile outreach activities, PSS and mental health support.

## 2. Any changes in the response approach?

- Continue maintaining safe spaces to empower women and girls, and continue providing quality multi-sectoral services.
- Increase mobile services, targeting hard-to-reach areas and populations with limited mobility.
- Regulate disseminate information on available services, including sexual and reproductive health and mental health services.
- Build on the existing capacity of service providers to ensure minimum standards.
- Collaborate with other sectors to monitor and mitigate harmful coping mechanisms, amongst others, basic assistance, livelihood, health as well as protection and child protection.

## 3. Any apparent gaps in your ability to meet sector objectives?

- Capacity-building of the national systems will be highly affected if the governmental vacuum continues.
- Access to services will also be affected in case of continued intercommunal tension and economic deterioration.



# Shelter

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## 1. Any change in needs or challenges?

- Targeted population decreased 4% (from 694,480 to 666,352) largely driven by a decrease in the % of displaced Syrians living in non-residential buildings (from 15% in 2018 to 11% in 2019).
- Year-on-year trend of marginal increases in % of individuals in informal settlements continued, from 19% in 2018 to 20% in 2019. At same time, rents in informal settlements continued rising (2017 35\$/mth, 2018 \$55, 2019 \$61/mth), unlike rents for residential or non-residential buildings.
- Proportion of individuals living in shelters classed as in 'dangerous condition' increased markedly (from 6% in 2018 to 12% in 2019). As Shelter cannot justify the cost of intervening in cases outside informal settlements, this shift is not reflected in the overall appeal budget.
- Overall budget fell by 1% (from \$157,391,379 to \$155,564,596).

## 2. Any changes in the response approach?

- Increased emphasis on protection dividends of adequate shelter; commitment to enhanced protection mainstreaming.
- Recognition that delivery of successful area-based approaches require efforts coordinated between sectors from the outset, as opposed to being led by Shelter alone.

## 3. Any apparent gaps in your ability to meet sector objectives?

- Number of appealing partners has increased to 33 (up from 28 in 2019) with an increase in % of local partners.
- However, funding gaps threaten delivery potential, particularly for urban areas/outside of informal settlements (based on 2019 financial tracking and on partners' appeal for 2020).



# Social Stability

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## 1. Any change in needs or challenges?

- Greater emphasis on deteriorating intra-Lebanese relations and implications for refugee-host community relations.
- Close attention on economic risks to social relations.

## 2. Any changes in the response approach?

- More emphasis on communications, on traditional and social media, for peacebuilding – both in terms of monitoring and programming on media.
- Expanded section on solid waste management, including on alignment with national roadmap.
- Expansion of work on conflict sensitivity and do no harm in 2020.
- Close collaboration with Protection, particularly on improving referrals.



# Basic Assistance

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## 1. Any change in needs or challenges?

- Overall increased economic and social pressures on vulnerable households.
- Increase in the % of Syrian Refugee HHs living in poverty in 2019 (VASyR): 73% live under the poverty line (from 69% in 2018) and 55% under the extreme poverty line / SMEB (from 51% in 2018).

## 2. Any changes in the response approach?

- The sector will maintain the same response approach in 2020: focus on expanding regular cash assistance support, high coverage of the poor during winter, and work towards stronger linkages and assistance through NPTP to Lebanese.
- Rigorous monitoring and analysis of the impact and implications on households, revision of the expenditure baskets, further prioritization of Lebanese households.

## 3. Any apparent gaps in your ability to meet sector objectives?

- No recent data on the vulnerability / poverty of Lebanese.
- Overall limited funding compared to the needs: (1) 39% of Syrian refugees receive regular assistance, (2) major funding gaps for vulnerable Lebanese, (3) intermittent funding pipelines for Palestine refugees.



# Education

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## 1. Any change in needs or challenges?

- Overall increased economic and social pressures on vulnerable households leading to more vulnerability for Lebanese and non-Lebanese children.
- Need more focus on supporting the public system to enroll more children in public schools.

## 2. Any changes in the response approach?

- The sector will maintain the same response approach in 2020: more focus on children with specific needs and well-being of children in FE and NFE.

## 3. Any apparent gaps in your ability to meet sector objectives?

- No accurate data on the vulnerability of the Lebanese.
- Gap in funding might lead to greater impact on the ability to deliver on sector objectives.