



LEBANON CRISIS

Response Plan

2022-2023

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Terminology in the LCRP

The UN characterises 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 currently return to Syria:

1. “persons displaced from Syria” (which can, depending on context, include Palestinian refugees from Syria as well as registered and unregistered Syrian nationals);
2. “displaced Syrians” (referring to Syrian nationals, including those born in Lebanon to displaced Syrian parents);
3. “persons registered as refugees by UNHCR” and;
4. “Palestine refugees from Lebanon” (referring to 180,000 PRL living in 12 camps and 156 gatherings) and;
5. “Palestinian refugees from Syria” (referring to 29,000 PRS across Lebanon).

Appealing Partners in 2022

ABAAD, ACF Spain, ACTED, ADRA, AMEL, ANERA, ARCS, AVSI, Ajjalouna, Akkarouna, Al Fayhaa, Al Majmouaa, Al Midan, Al Ghina, Ana Aqra, Arcenciel, B&Z, Bedayati, Borderless, CARE, CESVI, CISP, CLDH, CONCERN, COOPI, CRS, Caritas Lebanon, DRC, FAO, Fair Trade Lebanon, Farah Social Foundation, Fondation Mérieux, GVC, HAND, Hariri Foundation for Sustainable Human Development, HelpAge, Hilfswerk Austria International HWA, Humani-terra, Humanity and Inclusion, Humedica, ICU, ILO, IMC, INARA, IOCC Lebanon, IOM, IRC, ISWA, Insan, International Alert, International Association for Relief and Development (Onsur), Intersos, JRS, LOST, LSESD, Leb Relief, Lebanese Association for Scientific Research – LAsER, MAG, MAP-UK, MAPs, MCC, MDM, MDSF, MEDAIR, MTI, Magna Lebanon, Mercy Corps, Mercy USA, Migration Services and Development – MSD, NRC, Naba’a, Near East Foundation, Nusaned, ODA, OXFAM, PCPM, PU-AMI, Plan International, RDFL, RESTART Lebanon, RI, RMF, RTA -Ready for Tomorrow Association, Rahma Association, Rahma Center for Community Services, Right to Play, SAWA, SBT, SCI, SDAid, SFCG, SHEILD, SIDC, SIF, SSSE, Safadi Foundation, Salam LADC, Sama for development – SFD, Social Center for Orphans and Widows – SCOW, Social skills Association, Solidarités international, TAA, Tabitha-Dorcas, Tafaol, Tahaddi Lebanon, TdH-It, TdH-L, Tearfund, Threads of Peace - House of Peace, UN Women, UN-Habitat, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, UNRWA, URDA, WATAD Association, WFP, WHO, WRF, WVI, White Hands Association, shareQ, TSA

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For more information, contact LCRP General Supervisor Ola Boutros at olaboutros@gmail.com, and Senior Inter-Agency Coordinators Elina Silen at elina.silen@undp.org and Camilla Jelbart jelbartm@unhcr.org

REFERENCE MAP



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



PART

1

LEBANON CRISIS RESPONSE PLAN OVERVIEW

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AT A GLANCE

SITUATION ANALYSIS

RESPONSE STRATEGY

RESPONSE MONITORING AND EVALUATION

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Now in its eleventh year, Lebanon remains at the forefront of one of the worst humanitarian crises of our time and continues to host the highest number of displaced per capita and per square kilometre in the world, showing tremendous commitment to displaced Syrians and vulnerable populations within its borders. Lebanon constitutes a unique case as a host country, further facing the devastating impact of the unprecedented economic, financial, social and health crises of the last two years. As of October 2021, the Government of Lebanon (GoL) estimates that the country hosts 1.5 million Syrians who have fled the conflict in Syria, including 844,056 registered as refugees registered with UNHCR, along with 257,000 Palestinian refugees.² These populations live across all governorates in Lebanon. Since 2015, Lebanon has received over US\$8.2 billion in support for displaced Syrians, vulnerable Lebanese and Palestinian refugees under the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP).

The assistance made possible by donor contributions and implemented by humanitarian, Government and development partners under the LCRP, along with the exceptional hospitality of Lebanese communities, has brought substantial, vitally-needed support across all sectors and has prevented an even greater deterioration of living conditions for the poorest groups. In 2021, an independent Strategic Review of the LCRP 2017-2021 response plan was carried out which confirmed that the LCRP is a strong plan with confident and innovative implementation and a supportive external environment. The review confirmed that the design of the LCRP is appropriate and has sufficiently addressed the immediate and medium-term needs to both refugees and host communities. The LCRP review also identified some key areas for adaptation of the response moving forward.

Achievements under the LCRP and through Government to date, include: support to Lebanese public institutions and critical infrastructure, such as water and waste management; a wide range of initiatives helping municipalities address livelihoods and service provision for their communities and to help mitigate tensions at the local level; extensive cash assistance bringing life-saving support to the poorest groups while boosting the local economy; support to health centres and hospitals around the country; substantial advances in helping the Government of Lebanon enrol children in public schools every year; and contributions to a protective environment for vulnerable people, including an annual improvement in the registration of Syrian births.

More than ten years into the crisis in Syria, the impact of the situation continues to rebound in Lebanon, on its economy, institutions and people across the country. Since 2019, Lebanon has further faced an unprecedented and multifaceted economic, financial, social and health crisis. As a consequence, vulnerable populations supported under the LCRP have been deeply affected by a sharp increase in socio-economic needs, gaps in critical supply chains and limitations on access to food, healthcare, education, employment and other basic services. In 2021, almost nine in ten displaced Syrian households were living in extreme poverty, with poverty levels also rising dramatically among Lebanese and Palestine refugee populations.

In 2022, the LCRP, a joint plan between the Government of Lebanon and its international and national partners, will continue to respond to these challenges in a holistic, comprehensive and integrated manner through medium-term, multi-year planning to achieve the following strategic objectives: ensure the protection of displaced Syrians, vulnerable Lebanese and Palestinian refugees; provide immediate assistance to vulnerable populations; support service provision through national systems; and reinforce Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability.



Lebanon has received over
US\$8.2 billion
in support for the LCRP

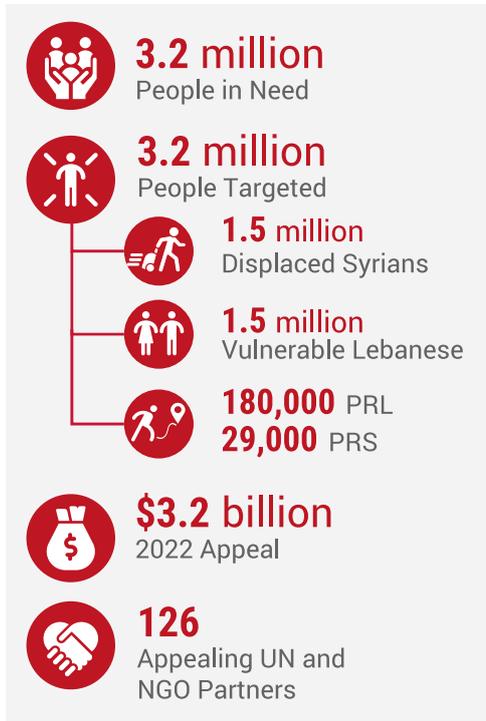
More than **10 years**
into the crisis in Syria

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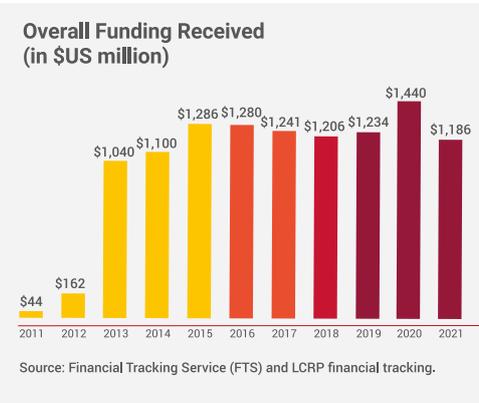
² 29,116 Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS), a pre-existing population of an estimated 180,000 Palestinian refugees and 50,000 other eligible persons.

AT A GLANCE

2022 PLANNING FIGURES



DONOR CONTRIBUTION



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



2022 TARGETS & REQUIREMENTS BY SECTOR

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	SECTORS	PEOPLE TARGETED
975m	Food Security & Agriculture	2,018,134
530m	Basic Assistance	2,207,900
333m	Livelihoods	242,755
300m	Health	2,476,681
247m	Water	2,067,041
229m	Protection	1,935,000
181m	Education	740,908
152m	Social Stability	3,209,000
150m	Shelter	744,862
99m	Energy	678,487

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_31334



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