

SAVING
LIVES

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Lebanon

Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan

2018 - 2020

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food
Programme

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Summary

Seven years into the Syrian refugee crisis, the robust and concerted humanitarian response mounted by the Government of Lebanon and humanitarian agencies, including WFP, achieved important outcomes for refugees and host communities in 2018. The response prevented a steeper deterioration in food insecurity and poverty levels for the most vulnerable Syrian refugees. Despite these positive outcomes, however, humanitarian needs remained high as the crisis continued to protract.

In January 2018, WFP launched the Lebanon Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018–2020, which continued life-saving assistance for the most economically vulnerable and food-insecure refugees and host community members, while integrating asset-creation and livelihood activities to strengthen resilience and enable economic empowerment. In 2018, WFP assisted close to a million people through various activities, maintaining 2017 levels of humanitarian cash assistance as a result of prevailing humanitarian needs.[1]

With the integration of a stream of multi-purpose cash throughout 2018, WFP commenced a longitudinal study to analyse the impact of cash-based transfers (CBT) on newly targeted beneficiaries and to further inform cash programming. Moreover, as part of its retail strategy, WFP rolled out *Dalili*, a mobile application allowing CBT recipients to compare prices among WFP-contracted shops. Data from Nielsen, a leading global information and measurement company, showed that prices at WFP-contracted shops were 5.83 percent lower than the average market price in Lebanon, thus increasing the purchasing power of beneficiaries.

In 2018, WFP and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees refined the targeting formula using results from the 2018 Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees to accurately identify the most vulnerable refugees for cash assistance. The retargeting exercise also integrated a grievance redress mechanism, providing refugees with added feedback channels and enabling WFP to assess profiles for possible inclusion.

To provide incentive for regular school attendance for refugees and Lebanese children in public primary schools, WFP and the Ministry of Education and Higher Education scaled up its school feeding efforts from 17,000 to target 24,000 children with school snacks. Retention rates for 2017/2018 school year remained above the target at 99 percent. WFP also scaled up its nutrition summer camp activities, serving as a platform for exploring social cohesion for refugees and Lebanese, while providing nutrition education and improving children's access to food.

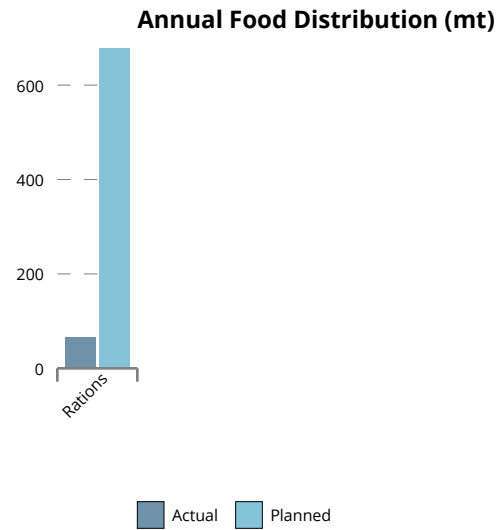
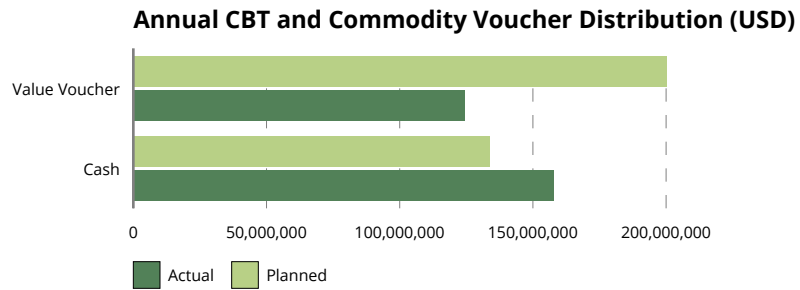
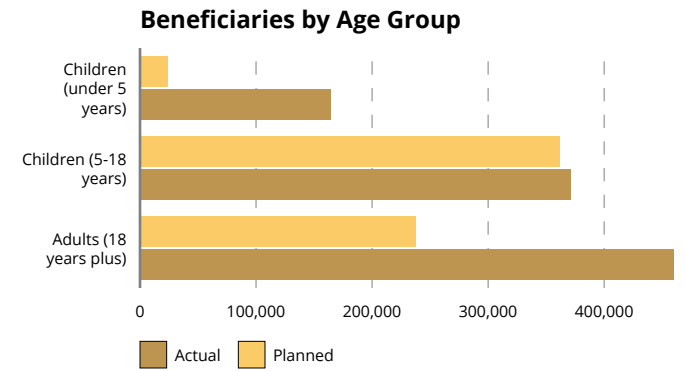
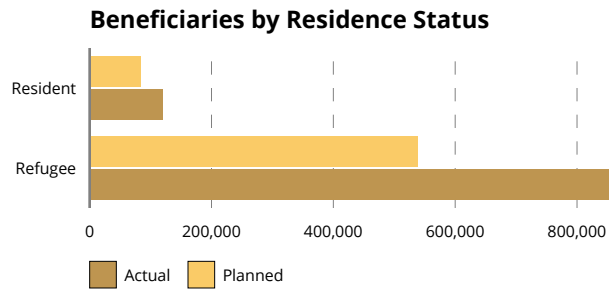
In partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Energy and Water, WFP increased its livelihood and resilience-building activities for both refugees and host communities by 130 percent in 2018 compared with 2017, with projects implemented related to agriculture, forestry, farmers' markets,

recycling, and trainings.

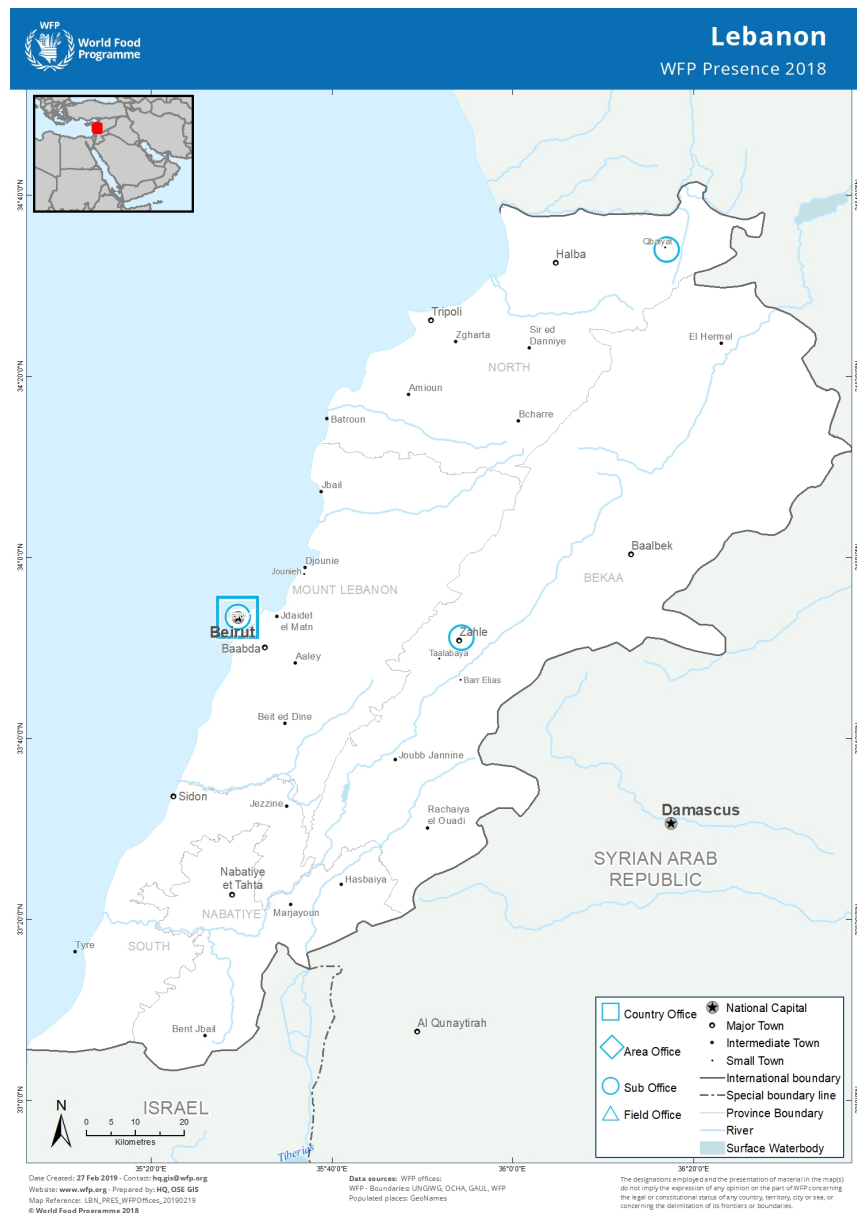
Through the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP), WFP continued to provide food assistance to vulnerable Lebanese living below the poverty threshold, while also extending technical support to the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA). To further strengthen the social protection elements of NPTP, MoSA and the World Bank finalised a recertification exercise to ensure the most vulnerable Lebanese continued to receive assistance. In September 2018, WFP began distributing e-cards to newly certified beneficiaries who started receiving WFP assistance, in addition to social benefits from the Government.

994,850
total beneficiaries
in 2018

50% female 50% male



Context and Operations



Seven years on since the civil war in Syria erupted, Lebanon still has the highest concentration of refugees per capita (1 in 4) in the world [1], hosting 1.5 million Syrian refugees [2], in addition to a large community of Palestinian refugees. The protracted crisis has greatly strained the country's resources and vital services, affecting economic growth.

The extensive assistance provided by the Government of Lebanon and the humanitarian community, as well as the unprecedented donor support for the refugee response over the years, showed tangible results for Syrian refugees in 2018, preventing a deepening of economic vulnerability. Nevertheless, the situation in Lebanon remained precarious, with many refugees continuing to rely on assistance to survive. According to the 2018 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR), 34 percent of Syrian refugee households are moderately to severely food-insecure — more than 20 percent of whom were households headed by women — marking an improvement from 38 percent in 2017.

Children were particularly vulnerable amid the crisis. While the global acute malnutrition rate among Syrian refugee children aged 0–59 months has stabilised at 2.3 percent (categorised by the World Health Organization as an acceptable prevalence of malnutrition) [3], some of the underlying causes of malnutrition such as poor dietary diversity were sub-optimal. In 2018, 44 percent of infants under 6 months were exclusively breastfed, and only 17 percent of children aged 6–23 months met the minimum diet diversity. [4]

The education of Syrian refugee children remained a critical issue. More than half of primary school-age refugees do not attend school despite the education fee waiver and the introduction of a double-shift system in schools to accommodate them. One of the contributing factors was child marriage, especially among girls, with 3 in 10 girls aged 15–19 reportedly married in 2018. [5]

Political, economic and social trends that have compounded the conditions of refugees have also affected host populations. The World Bank estimated that 200,000 Lebanese have been pushed into poverty as a result of the crisis, and around 250,000-300,000 were unemployed, mostly unskilled youth. [6]

The humanitarian response in Lebanon is guided by the nationally owned Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP), a comprehensive framework developed by the Government and stakeholders to ensure that the response tangibly benefits Lebanon and helps stabilise the country during the crisis. The LCRP forms part of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), a coherent response framework developed by governments and aid agencies in the Syrian refugee-hosting countries of Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey.

In May 2018, Lebanon held its first parliamentary elections in nine years; cabinet formation, however, remained at an impasse throughout the year. Nevertheless, WFP continued to work with relevant government ministries in providing critical support to those affected by the crisis through various activities based on the changing context and emerging needs.

In 2018, WFP commenced operations under the Lebanon Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018–2020, building on success factors of the predecessor regional refugee response operations. The CSP falls under the focus areas of crisis response, resilience-building, and addressing root causes of vulnerability — all of which are embedded in four strategic outcomes.

Strategic Outcome 1 provides refugees with cash-based transfers (CBTs) to meet their food and other basic needs, as well as school feeding activities in partnership with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education. Strategic Outcome 2 aims to enhance the resilience of refugees and host communities by investing in their skills and livelihoods, and in creating community assets, in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Energy and Water, and the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA). Strategic Outcome 3 supports vulnerable Lebanese through the National Poverty Targeting Programme with CBTs for food needs, in partnership with MoSA, while also strengthening the capacity of MoSA in the areas of e-card management systems, monitoring and evaluation, and risk mitigation, among others. Strategic Outcome 4 aims to support national institutions and actors in their efforts to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of their assistance through capacity-building efforts.

All strategic outcomes affirm WFP's commitment towards the Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). The CSP is aligned with the LCRP 2017–2020, the United Nations Strategic Framework 2017–2020, and the Ministry of Agriculture's Strategy 2015–2019.

Programme Performance - Resources for Results

Thanks to the generous support of contributing donors, WFP was 104 percent funded for the first year of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), exceeding its requirements for Activity 1 (Unconditional Resource Transfers, URTs) under Strategic Outcome 1. Increases in the predicted needs for Activity 1 — primarily due to the introduction of new cash modalities in late 2017 and humanitarian needs remaining high in 2018 — prompted a budget revision to the CSP in July 2018 [1]. As a result, 77 percent of outcome indicators demonstrated progress towards year-end targets, while some witnessed stabilisation compared with baselines. Additionally, 84 percent of output indicators achieved targets during the year, with the rest on track to meet targets.

Strong partnerships built in 2017 and the development of a partnership action plan identifying key donor partners allowed for similar levels of funding in 2018, particularly from the operation's largest donors: Germany, United States, United Kingdom, European Union, and Canada. WFP was also able to attract new donors, including the Chinese private sector.

Successful donor retention was mainly due to WFP's level of transparency regarding programme processes and funding, as well as WFP's shift towards unrestricted cash modalities and adapting its programme capacity accordingly. As part of this shift, WFP was able to take on an independent monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and learning element for its multi-purpose cash, which is guided by a steering committee, with participation of donors funding multi-purpose cash. WFP also focused on beneficiary protection, inclusion, and accountability to affected populations, and strengthened its monitoring capacity with the integration of additional monitoring indicators. Furthermore, WFP commenced a longitudinal study to better understand the impacts of WFP cash on Syrian refugee households.

Through these innovations, WFP was also able to secure funding to transition from humanitarian streams to development funds for both Syrian refugees and Lebanese. This contributes to the humanitarian-development nexus by providing more predictable support through WFP's cash-based transfer (CBT) programme, while also strengthening the national social protection system through the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP).

WFP strongly advocated for full donor flexibility to earmark contributions only at the CSP level in order to best allocate funds as pipeline breaks occur. Multilateral contributions allowed WFP to maximise this flexibility, although most contributions were earmarked at CSP activity level and a significant amount was further earmarked by individual CBT modality within Activity 1 of the CSP. Earmarking by CBT modality presented a challenge to WFP in navigating pipeline breaks for CBTs.

WFP's internal advance financing mechanism enabled the continuation of humanitarian cash support throughout 2018 by preventing pipeline breaks within specific CBT modalities. WFP received an increase in multi-year contributions from only 15 percent of total contributions in 2017 to 40 percent in 2018. Operational cost efficiencies for its at-scale cash programme were significantly improved with longer-term visibility and predictability of funding.

More predictable funding enabled WFP to enhance partnerships with the Government of Lebanon, particularly through school feeding and NPTP. Through the school feeding programme, WFP demonstrated longer-term commitment to the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) in part through multi-year contributions. With this commitment, MEHE's engagement was strengthened to longer-term joint strategic planning to help support sustainability and community engagement through the pilot implementation of school kitchens in 2019.

MoSA relied on funding from WFP to provide CBTs for beneficiaries but continued to finance the cost to support NPTP staff. Throughout 2018, MoSA advocated for increased financial support to NPTP through the new government budget in 2019, coupled with additional donor support to increase the programme's current coverage.

Programme Performance

Strategic Outcome 01

Food-insecure refugees – including school-age children – and crisis-affected host populations have access to life-saving, nutritious and affordable food throughout the year.

Strategic Outcome 1 focuses on crisis response, aiming to address the needs of vulnerable refugees with unconditional resource transfers (URT) through cash-based transfers (CBTs) to meet their food and other essential needs, and support school feeding for both refugee and vulnerable Lebanese children to encourage regular school attendance.

Since 2016, WFP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and other cash actors have coordinated humanitarian cash assistance to Syrian refugees through the Lebanon One Unified Inter-Organizational System for E-cards (LOUISE) platform, which introduced a common e-card, allowing for a unified system for CBTs.

In 2018, WFP and cooperating partners continued to provide URTs through three CBT modalities: (i) food e-cards (USD 27/person/month) redeemable in any of WFP's 450 contracted shops[1]; (ii) cash-for-food e-cards (USD 27/person/month) redeemable at either WFP-contracted shops or ATM; and (iii) multi-purpose cash for essential needs e-cards (USD 27/person/month and USD 175/household/month for additional food and other essential needs) redeemable at any ATM.

WFP and UNHCR collaborated to refine the targeting formula using data from the 2018 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees to accurately identify the most vulnerable households. Syrian refugee households were ranked based upon their level of socio-economic vulnerability using a proxy-means test. Households at the bottom of the ranking, identified as living below the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (USD 87/person/month), were prioritised for assistance. The re-targeting exercise also integrated a grievance redress mechanism, providing refugees with feedback channels and enabling WFP to assess these profiles for possible inclusion. As a result of this exercise, WFP continued to target 695,000 Syrian refugees[2]. WFP conducted joint validation exercises with UNHCR to ensure households targeted were in possession of the right e-cards.

As part of its retail strategy, WFP rolled out *Dalili*, a mobile application allowing beneficiaries to compare prices between WFP-designated shops. WFP conducted 1,800 capacity-building visits[3] to the shops to elevate hygiene, security, and item standards; 92 percent of the shops provided itemised sales data, allowing WFP to monitor prices and beneficiary purchasing behaviours. Data from Nielsen, a leading global information and measurement company, found that prices at WFP-contracted shops are 5.83 percent lower than the average market price in Lebanon. Through the retail network, WFP has injected more than USD

1.3 billion into the Lebanese economy since 2012.

Programme outcomes were monitored through quarterly Food Security Outcome Monitoring surveys. With the integration of multi-purpose cash, WFP enhanced its monitoring tools to include surveys and indicators tailored to capture the impact of multi-purpose cash such as information on household debts, gender dynamics, and perceptions of assistance. In October 2018, WFP launched a longitudinal study to analyse the impact of food e-cards and multi-purpose cash on newly targeted households.

Comparisons between baseline and follow-up results showed positive trends in food consumption patterns among assisted refugees. By mid-year, the percentage of assisted households with acceptable food consumption scores (FCS) increased by almost a quarter from the baseline for all CBT modalities. Overall acceptable FCS significantly improved, and households headed by men, in particular, witnessed a slight reduction in the use of coping strategies. Similarly, expenditure on food decreased for households headed by men, which may indicate the assistance had freed up households' funds to allow for spending on other essential needs. Overall outcome results showed households headed by women continued to have higher dependency on food assistance.

The proportion of assisted Lebanese and Syrian refugees with acceptable FCS slightly increased from the baseline (from 82 to 84 percent), with scores higher on average among households headed by women. In parallel, the 'daily' consumption of most micronutrients-rich foods remained stable, with a noticeable improvement in 'daily' consumption of protein-rich foods by households headed by women. This may be linked with traditional dietary habits and consumption patterns during Ramadan and Eid holidays. However, there was a slight decrease in the proportion of households that consumed vitamin A-rich foods 'daily' but remained stable for those that reported consuming these foods 'sometimes'[4]. Such patterns can be explained by seasonality that determines availability and accessibility.

Under the school feeding programme, WFP and the Minister of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) piloted two modalities: (i) a joint cash-for-education programme with UNICEF for Syrian refugee children; and (ii) the provision of school snacks for Syrian refugee and vulnerable Lebanese children. Through the cash-for-education programme, WFP and UNICEF supported 48,500 children[5]. Following a study of the programme and in consultation with MEHE, WFP refocused its school feeding efforts fully on the implementation of school snacks, scaling up from 17,000 to target 24,000 children from October 2018. As part of this scale-up, WFP plans to introduce the "fresh" model in 2019, a new approach that will provide fresh sandwiches and vegetables through school kitchens to increase linkages with school communities and improve the programme's

sustainability.[6]

During the summer of 2018, WFP conducted six nutrition summer camps for 1,000 Lebanese and Syrian refugees aged 11–13 from the school feeding programme to raise awareness around nutrition, while enhancing social cohesion between refugees and host communities. An internal evaluative review of the camps will be finalised in 2019.

Since the school feeding programme's inception in 2016, schools have strengthened their capacity to manage distribution logistics, food safety and quality checks with WFP support and its cooperating partner, the International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC). Less daily absenteeism has been noted throughout participating schools, with the retention rate for 2017/2018 at 99 percent.

In collaboration with IOCC, WFP developed a nutrition syllabus tailored to different ages. The syllabus was validated by MEHE's school health educators during two workshops[7]. The curriculum will be piloted in 25 schools in 2019.

With WFP's technical support, MEHE expressed willingness to invest in a national programme and to develop a Policy on School Feeding and Implementation Plan. A joint WFP-MEHE workshop was conducted in December 2018 with relevant ministries, UN agencies and non-governmental organizations to set the grounds for an operational plan for a country-wide expansion in the coming three years. Further workshops are planned to advance this collaboration.

Strategic Outcome 02

Vulnerable women and men in targeted refugee and Lebanese communities sustainably improve their skills, capacities, and livelihood opportunities by 2020.

Strategic Outcome 2 focuses on resilience-building, supporting the recovery of Syrian refugees and vulnerable host communities who were affected by the crisis by investing in skills-building and developing community assets. Through this outcome, WFP also continued to strengthen its operational partnerships with government counterparts, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations for the coordination of resilience activities, while also bridging the humanitarian-development divide.

WFP implemented 255 livelihood projects in 150 municipalities and villages located throughout the country, benefitting 59,000 individuals (both refugees and host communities) with cash-based transfers (CBTs). The activities included agricultural infrastructure projects, forestry projects, farmers' market projects, trainings, and a recycling project. Of the projects, 48 percent of participants were Syrian refugees and 52 percent were Lebanese. To encourage the participation

of women, WFP provided a variety of life-skills programmes, as well as childcare facilities during activity hours for participating mothers. This resulted in 47 percent of women participating in the projects. WFP also provided trainings to targeted participants on topics such as nutrition to further increase their awareness on healthy eating habits [1].

To ensure alignment with national strategies, the planning and implementation of the projects were conducted closely with three ministries: the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) including MoA's Green Plan initiative; the Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWE); and the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA). WFP also worked with three United Nations agencies (Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations Development Programme, and United Nations Industrial Development Organization); and 21 cooperating partners (19 local non-governmental organizations, 1 academic institution, and 1 chamber of commerce). WFP and cooperating partners closely collaborated with local organizations, municipalities and local communities, including regional water authorities.

In 2018, a total of 4,200 participants (benefitting 23,000 beneficiaries) engaged in asset creation and livelihood support activities, which aimed to build assets that will improve long-term food security and community resilience. Under MoA's Green Plan initiative, which promotes land rehabilitation and construction of hill lakes to support smallholder farmers, WFP worked to strengthen MoA capacity in planning and participatory implementation of the projects. A total of 78,000 m of irrigation canals and retention walls were constructed and rehabilitated [2] to decrease the loss of irrigation water and increase crop productivity. Additionally, 14,000 m of agricultural roads were rehabilitated to increase productivity and accessibility of agricultural lands, and prevent soil erosion and flooding in the surrounding areas. Aligned with MoA's '40 million trees' initiative, 90,580 native tree seedlings and 23,000 high-value plants [3] were planted on 200 ha of degraded public land to control soil erosion, maintaining top fertile soil cover, and enhancing land capacity to store water. A total of 250 ha of forests were also managed through pruning, mulching and irrigation in high-risk fire areas. Moreover, two farmers' markets were rehabilitated, and the design for a third market to be rehabilitated in 2019 was established. Through the local partner, Live Love Recycle, WFP was able to support household-level recycling pick-ups and enhance awareness on the importance of recycling in the greater Beirut area. Projects were officially handed over to participating organizations, municipalities and relevant ministries as community assets upon completion.

To further increase self-reliance and help optimise employability, a total of 5,400 participants (benefitting 30,000 household members) engaged in individual capacity-strengthening activities such as market-based vocational skills, digital skills, agricultural practices, gender empowerment, and basic literacy and numeracy. Most of the participants will continue into the second phase of the



programme in 2019, with a focus on the connection to the market by linking participants to on-the-job training opportunities, traineeships, online work, and market outlets. One thousand additional participants, including municipalities and civil defence staff, were trained on forest management, with farmers and food producers receiving trainings on agro-food processing and best agricultural practices, encouraging sustainable agriculture techniques such as enhancing pesticide and fertilizer management to increase food production and supporting the production of biomass from plant residues. WFP also provided trainings for women and agricultural cooperatives on climate-smart food processing, focusing on sun drying techniques.

Results show that assistance provided likely contributed to improved overall food consumption among vulnerable Syrian refugees and Lebanese beneficiaries, where more than two thirds of monitored households had acceptable food consumption scores (FCS). When applying a gender lens, significant FCS improvements were observed among households headed by women compared with the baseline; however, the consumption-based coping strategy index (CSI) remained higher for these households. Differences in the consumption-based CSI between households headed by men and women may have been influenced by women's inability to fully benefit from income-generating opportunities. Overall, no significant change was observed in the consumption-based and livelihoods-based coping strategies, which could be attributed to some strategies becoming common practice over a prolonged period, such as purchasing food on credit, borrowing money and reducing health expenditures.

The Asset Benefit Indicator (ABI) showed an increase compared with the baseline; the percentage of the population in the communities reporting benefits from the improved livelihood asset was higher for agriculture restoration and reforestation-related assets as compared with other asset-creation activities, where a total of 90,580 tree seedlings were produced. Results among individual capacity-strengthening participants showed an improvement in knowledge between pre- and post-tests.

Strategic Outcome 03

Vulnerable populations in Lebanon are enabled to meet their basic food needs all year long.

Strategic Outcome 3 focuses on addressing the root causes of poverty and food insecurity among the Lebanese population by working with the Government of Lebanon to strengthen the country's social protection system. Through the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP), Lebanon's first poverty-targeted social assistance programme, the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) has placed poverty alleviation as a main priority. The NPTP targets the poorest and most

vulnerable households based on MoSA's vulnerability criteria.

In 2018, WFP maintained its collaboration with the Government of Lebanon in partnership with MoSA under NPTP, providing food assistance through cash-based transfers (CBT) to vulnerable Lebanese living under the poverty line. WFP supported 10,000 of the poorest households through food e-cards (USD 27/person per month), redeemable through WFP's network of 450 contracted shops.

In addition to supporting the delivery of food e-card assistance to the poorest NPTP beneficiaries, WFP also assisted MoSA and the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM) by distributing e-cards to newly recertified households. The recertification exercise, conducted by MoSA and World Bank, assessed the eligibility of current NPTP beneficiaries using an updated proxy means testing formula to further strengthen social protection elements of NPTP by ensuring the most vulnerable households continued to be targeted with assistance. This formula identified 44,000 vulnerable households in need of food and other basic needs support. Throughout September and October 2018, WFP worked with PCM and MoSA through the Social Development Centers (SDCs) in the distribution of e-cards and personal identification numbers to newly targeted beneficiaries. Through the recertification process, WFP was able to refresh the target list of the 10,000 most severely vulnerable households at the bottom of the vulnerability ranking receiving food assistance.

With the shift and increase in beneficiary targets, a baseline survey for newly included households was conducted prior to receiving assistance. Results of the baseline indicated low levels of food security. The first post-distribution monitoring survey that will capture results of the assistance will be conducted in February 2019. Outcome monitoring will be conducted once every quarter in 2019.

In addition to providing a transfer mechanism (through the distribution of e-cards), WFP also supported the capacity development of MoSA in the areas of e-card management systems, communication with beneficiaries, and beneficiary data management, as well as monitoring, evaluation and reporting. Throughout 2018, WFP continued to provide technical support to MoSA to strengthen the programme's monitoring capacities. In September 2018, WFP provided MoSA with IT technical support, including the provision of 130 computer tablets. These were sent to SDCs to support with monitoring NPTP as part of WFP's commitment to digitise monitoring tools for faster processing and analysis of results. WFP also provided training for MoSA social workers on the use of these tools, with the planned first digital data collection to take place in February 2019.

Delayed government processes have stood as challenges to programme evolution. Thus, results of the recertification exercise were rolled out during the last quarter of 2018, although they were expected to be rolled out in early 2017. Similarly, the roll-out of digital monitoring aimed to be completed in 2017 and will be launched in early 2019. Consequentially, the Government of Lebanon has strongly advocated to the international community for a further scale-up of NPTP in 2019 and reiterated that this will be at the top of the new government's agenda once it is formed.

Taking the lessons learned throughout the implementation of the CBT programming, WFP aims to work further with the Government of Lebanon to continue enhancing the programmatic elements of NPTP and the capacities of MoSA to inform a possible programme scale-up to additional vulnerable households with CBT assistance. These steps could include enhancing collaboration among partners in the implementation of the NPTP, engaging other programme partners in the discussion around targeting and recertification policies and processes, and strengthening core information systems that will support programme monitoring, including beneficiary data management, a grievance redress system, and a communication strategy.

Strategic Outcome 04

National institutions and national and international humanitarian actors are supported in their efforts to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of their assistance.

Throughout 2018, no dedicated funds were allocated under Strategic Outcome 4 in support of capacity strengthening initiatives. Capacity strengthening components were instead allocated throughout separate activities of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), primarily under Activity 2 (school feeding activities) and Activity 5 (National Poverty Targeting Programme). In 2019, WFP will continue to monitor the implementation of capacity strengthening initiatives under specific activities of the CSP, with the possibility of integrating a stand-alone budget in the future under Strategic Outcome 4.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Women and girls make up more than half of the Syrian refugee population in Lebanon. Despite gains made in 2018 across food security and other vulnerability indicators such as economic vulnerability, shelter and use of coping strategies, households headed by women remained more vulnerable than those headed by men. Their increased vulnerability could be attributed to the fact that 55 percent of households headed by women did not have any member working, compared with only 27 percent for households headed by men [1], resulting in less household resources to meet even the most basic needs.

Gender disparity is more nuanced in the labour force, as Syrian refugees are legally permitted to work in agriculture, construction and the environment as per the Lebanon Labour Law. These sectors are traditionally dominated by men even pre-crisis. The few women who worked (16 percent compared with 73 percent of men employed) were mainly engaged in casual labour and cleaning [2]. Women cited gender considerations, and the need to take care of dependent adults and children as key reasons for unemployment.

WFP is committed to ensuring all its programmes are inclusive of vulnerable groups and do not exacerbate gender inequalities; where possible, WFP provides beneficiaries with information and skills to help them to overcome barriers. WFP's targeting approach for cash assistance, conducted jointly with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, takes into consideration the multiple vulnerabilities that can be faced by Syrian refugee households, together with other variables such as dependency, gender of head of household, and household age composition, as well as protection risks.

To encourage participation of women within livelihood projects, WFP provided a variety of life-skills programmes, as well as childcare facilities during activity hours for participating mothers. These life-skills curricula included a diverse range of topics such as communications skills, self-actualisation, self-discipline, and negotiation techniques, aiming to help women make responsible and informed choices, while promoting self-confidence and healthy lifestyle.

Monitoring results indicated a high proportion of both women and men making decisions together over the utilisation of WFP cash assistance, positively signifying improved gender equality in the decision-making and control of resources in the household. The proportion of women instigating decisions alone over the use of cash assistance has increased, pointing to their greater role in household decision-making.

In 2018, WFP commissioned an inclusion and protection study conducted by an external consultant to analyse the extent to which specific vulnerable groups are already included in WFP programmes, what specific risks they face and how these can be mitigated, as well as identify further opportunities to include vulnerable groups. The study focuses on vulnerabilities related to gender, age and disability. A final report on the study is expected in February 2019 and will provide a set of recommendations for WFP to enhance inclusion within its programmes.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

The protracted crisis continued to present challenges for refugees in Lebanon. Obtaining legal documentation remained one of the key challenges among refugees — 73 percent lacked legal residency in 2018 [1] — restricting their access to essential services, including opportunities for employment or schooling for children. [2]

Despite the dispersed settings of refugee settlement, the security environment for Syrian refugees is relatively favourable; only 3 percent reported having experienced a security incident, with verbal harassment among households headed by men being the most commonly reported incident. Only 1 percent of households headed by women reported experiencing a safety incident. [3] Meanwhile, 94 percent of Syrian refugee households reported that their relationship with host communities was neutral, positive or very positive, and 70 percent felt that there was no tension between the two communities. [4]

Throughout its programming, WFP employed a “do no harm” approach by assessing risks that beneficiaries may face in accessing WFP programmes and implementing measures to minimise these risks. WFP and cooperating partners took necessary steps to ensure safety, security and accessibility of programme sites. For example, at-risk households received door-to-door distributions and information on how to safely access their assistance. As a result of these efforts, no protection challenges were reported in 2018.

To better mainstream protection across WFP programmes, a dedicated protection officer and head of accountability to affected population were recruited in early 2018. A set of protection and non-protection referral standard operating procedures were subsequently developed and disseminated in September 2018, providing guidance for field staff to identify and safely refer a variety of cases requiring non-WFP services such as protection referrals and legal services.



WFP continued to advocate for protection, and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) by providing trainings to cooperating partners on these areas. Gender and protection awareness-raising trainings were also given to security staff stationed at activity sites, as well as WFP-contracted shops. Furthermore, PSEA messages were provided to beneficiaries during information sessions and validation exercises to raise awareness. Reporting mechanisms were also made available to beneficiaries, such as the joint call centre with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and beneficiary help-desks.

In coordination with the Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) Task Force, WFP, as co-lead for the food security sector, initiated the roll-out of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee GBV guidelines, culminating in a 2018 GBV action plan for the food security sector, which included trainings on identification and safe referrals for sector partners.

In 2018, WFP commissioned an inclusion and protection study by an external consultant to analyse the extent to which specific vulnerable groups are included in WFP programmes. The final report is expected in February 2019 and will provide a set of recommendations for WFP to enhance inclusion within its programmes.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

The size and scale of WFP's programmes in Lebanon has reduced the capacity of WFP and partner staff to have regular in-person contact with beneficiaries, which prompted the need to increase focus on how to improve communication with refugees, ensure accessible and user-friendly complaints and feedback mechanisms, and provide opportunities for the affected communities to feed into programme decision-making. In May 2018, the head of protection and accountability to affected populations (AAP) joined WFP to form a new team, enhancing programmatic focus on AAP.

WFP's joint call centre with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) continued to receive feedback and answered refugee questions throughout 2018. Trainings were provided to new operators throughout the year to introduce WFP's mandate, as well as on how operators should log and respond to WFP-related calls. The call centre, staffed by both men and women, received more than 95,000 calls in its busiest month of November 2018 due to the implementation of the 2018 retargeting exercise. WFP also continued to collect complaints through beneficiary help-desks staffed by both men and women staff members. Results have marked a notable increase in the number of

households who are aware of their assistance type, although the targeting criteria remained unclear to most beneficiaries due to its complexity. There is also an increase in beneficiaries who are aware of how households are selected for WFP assistance. Almost all households know how to contact WFP through the hotline.

During the 2018 retargeting exercise, WFP and UNHCR developed a joint Q&A; on cash assistance for Syrian refugees to align terminology and text messaging on cash assistance delivered by both agencies, which was tested with refugees to increase their understanding. The 2018 retargeting exercise also integrated a grievance redress mechanism, providing refugees with formal feedback channels to lodge complaints to WFP and to streamline assessment of grievance profiles for possible inclusion in WFP cash assistance. Grievances, which were primarily received through the call centre upon beneficiary notification of discontinuation of assistance in September through November 2018, were logged and assessed jointly by WFP and UNHCR throughout December. A selected set of refugees will be eligible for inclusion in early 2019.

As the agency responsible for card management among the Lebanon One Unified Inter-Organizational System for E-cards (LOUISE) agencies, WFP processed all LOUISE complaints related to e-card and distribution issues through the call centre. Up to 1,500 issues were recorded per month throughout 2018, which included refugees reporting a lost, stolen or damaged card, problems using their card at the ATM, or PIN issues. Approximately 3,500 other complaints were processed monthly by WFP, the majority related to targeting for cash assistance. An assessment of the complaint processing timelines and process of the call centre was initiated in 2018 to identify gaps and ways the process could be improved. Through 2019, WFP will be putting in place even more stringent monitoring of the call centre services to ensure the most accurate information is provided by operators in a timely manner.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

The 1.5 million Syrian refugees currently hosted by Lebanon, a country with a population of just 4 million, has created natural resource and other environmental pressures on the country. Within WFP's Country Strategic Plan, resilience and capacity strengthening objectives to improve the environment are embodied in Strategic Outcome 2, in support of WFP's livelihoods programming.

A 2018 initiative implemented by local cooperating partner Live Love Recycle supported vulnerable refugee and Lebanese participants with cash assistance through the collection of household waste from homes (via a mobile

app and on bicycles), which was sorted for recycling and disposal. Through this project, WFP was able to enhance awareness of the importance of recycling in the greater Beirut area, meeting a vital need within the host community, by promoting environmental stability in a country with well documented waste management challenges.

Aligned with the Ministry of Agriculture's '40 million trees' initiative, WFP and its cooperating partners planted 90,580 native tree seedlings and 23,000 high-value plants on 200 ha of degraded public land to control soil erosion, maintaining top fertile soil cover, and enhancing land capacity to store water. A total of 250 ha of forests were also managed through pruning, mulching and irrigation in high-risk fire areas.

In its facilities and operations, WFP reports energy and greenhouse gas data, and numerous staff took part in World Environment Day activities on 5 June 2018, pledging to take personal action to reduce the use of single-use plastics, which often end up in the streets, drains, waterways and oceans, at home and at work.

Story Worth Telling

Helping Syrians in Lebanon get back on track

Once a bustling transport link to Syria, the 400 km Lebanese train system was a vital thoroughfare. But since the Lebanese civil war in the 70s, the country's train tracks serve no function. Overgrown, built upon, and partially looted for scrap, they are now hard to see and have blended into the background and fond memories of train travel are just memories.

On the Beirut to Damascus stretch which runs through the middle of Beirut's busiest nightclub district, a Syrian refugee family lives in two rooms on the ground floor of a concrete building next to a blaring generator. Far from the bucolic Syrian suburb that the children used to play in, the house on the tracks is their temporary home.

Aman left Syria in 2012 with her children. They crossed the border, registered with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and took their papers to Beirut, looking for work and waiting until Syria was safe to return to.

"We had nothing," explained Aman. "No food, no idea what was happening, it took years to find a school for the children. They're so far behind now."

The family began receiving food assistance from the World Food Programme (WFP) soon after they arrived in Lebanon. First it came as food parcels, then as paper vouchers as the operation evolved more efficiently, then as an electronic card where funds were transferred to be spent in contracted shops. Now, Aman receives multi-purpose cash assistance for food, but it also covers her family's other basic needs.

"Now we are back on track," explained Aman. "We can afford chicken twice a month and vegetables every week now."

The family is now receiving a WFP monthly allowance on a red electronic card that acts like a debit card. With that e-card, they can withdraw cash and not only are they buying more food than they could before, it is also cheaper as they can shop around for the best deals from any shop. Last month they bought an inhaler for her 14-year-old asthmatic child Wiam, cleaning products for their kitchen and a school uniform for her son Ahmad. The cash is a lifeline that allows the family to meet their immediate needs as well as plan for tomorrow.

In 2018, WFP scaled up its provision of multi-purpose cash to the most vulnerable Syrian refugees in Lebanon because they are most at risk of being forced to take extreme actions to survive. The most recent Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) shows that 96 percent of refugees adopted some sort of livelihood coping strategy such as begging, early marriage or withdrawing children from school in order to survive.

"I found a school for the children but still had to beg to be able to buy pencils, books and uniforms. Ahmad loves his uniform and wears it all the time now."

The majority of Syrian refugees rely on humanitarian assistance from WFP as their only reliable livelihood. They are the most vulnerable refugee families and are routinely forced to prioritise their limited incomes in order to survive, often at the expense of their food security and well-being.

Generous donor contributions for food and other needs are a lifeline to desperate families like Aman's. It is basic, equating to USD 2 per day per person for a family of five, but is just enough to keep families like hers on track until that passage back home opens up.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

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A WFP Lebanon staff conducts a shop monitoring visit to one of the WFP-contracted shops where cash-based transfer recipients can redeem their assistance to purchase food.

[1] Significant differences in planned vs actuals for 2018 for beneficiaries by age group are mainly due to the implementation of a retargeting exercise for Syrian refugees and a recertification exercise under the National Poverty Targeting Programme. A Budget Revision to the Country Strategic Plan will be undertaken in 2019 to adjust the targets based on the results of the exercises, as well as operational realities on the ground.

Significantly fewer food rations distributed than planned is due to WFP transferring the role of purchasing food directly to the cooperating partner under the school feeding programme, in line with WFP's corporate policies and procedures related to food procurement.

Context and operations

[1] American University of Beirut. 2018. Syrian refugee crisis in numbers: Fatigue in numbers [Infographic]. Retrieved from https://www.susana.org/_resources/documents/default/3-3360-189-1533110502.pdf

[2] Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP), 2019. Retrieved from: <http://www.un.org.lb/library/assets/LCRP%20Short%20version-015625.pdf>

[3] UNICEF. 2016. UNICEF Annual Report: Lebanon. p. 34. Retrieved from https://www.unicef.org/about/annualreport/files/Lebanon_2016_COAR.pdf

[4] UNHCR, UNICEF & WFP. 2018. VASyR 2018, p. 79. Beirut. Retrieved from <https://www.unhcr.org/lb/wp-content/uploads/sites/16/2018/12/VASyR-2018.pdf>

[5] UNHCR, UNICEF & WFP. 2018. VASyR 2018. p. 6. Beirut. Retrieved from <https://www.unhcr.org/lb/wp-content/uploads/sites/16/2018/12/VASyR-2018.pdf>

[6] The World Bank in Lebanon. 2018, p. 8. Retrieved from <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/lebanon/overview>

Programme performance

[1] The November 2018 Budget Revision primarily focused on increasing the required budget for Activity 1 (Unconditional Resource Transfers). In early 2019, WFP will undergo a second Budget Revision for all activities under the Country Strategic Plan to reflect current operational realities for each programme.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] The decrease in the number of WFP-designated shops in 2018 (from 490 to 450) is due to non-renewal of contracts of some shops.

[2] A Budget Revision was approved in July 2018, adjusting the planning figure for Activity 1 (Unconditional Resource Transfers) from 526,000 to 808,556. Planning figures for all other activities from 2019 onwards will be re-adjusted based on the results of the retargeting exercises and operational realities on the ground.

[3] One of the retail strategy's objectives is to build the capacity of local retailers to elevate their standards in the market to better serve beneficiaries. Hence, until the end of year 2018, WFP Lebanon's dedicated retail team in the field offices has finalized 5 rounds of one-on-one capacity-building training visits to contracted shops where 3 retail topics were delivered per visit. Thus, WFP ended up with more than 1,800 training visits.

[4] 'Sometimes' refer to consumption of foods between one and six days.

[5] WFP and UNICEF supported 48,500 out of the planned 133,000 children. The plan was not reached as WFP, upon consultation with the Ministry of Education and High Education, decided to discontinue the programme and refocused on scaling up the school snacks programme.

[6] In autumn 2018, WFP and MEHE jointly conducted school assessments for the pilot of the school kitchen model.

[7] The number of men/women receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling decreased from 17,038 after the decision of MEHE stating that WFP will train health educators on nutrition education, and after these workshops, the health educators will provide these nutrition awareness sessions to the students of their respective schools.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] The output indicators for the number of people trained refer to: (i) technical support and trainings for smallholder farmers, and (ii) livelihood support and trainings for Syrian refugees and vulnerable Lebanese. Final figure for the first activity is not yet available. The target for the second activity increased from 500 to 3,500 throughout the year, reaching 2,854 (82 percent) Syrian refugees and Lebanese by the end of 2018.

[2] 78,000 m of irrigation canals and retention walls that were constructed and rehabilitated included some 2017 projects that are complementary to 2018 projects and are split in the Output Indicators table in four different entries: (i) Kilometers (km) of irrigation canals constructed; (2) Kilometers (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated; (iii) Meters (m) of concrete/masonry dam/dike/water reservoir constructed; and (iv) Meters (m) of concrete/masonry dam/dike/water reservoir rehabilitated.

[3] Some of the planned activities (e.g. high-value seedlings) that are not currently reflected in the Output Indicators table will be reviewed and adjusted in 2019 to ensure that all activities are reflected as part of the field-level agreements.

Strategic outcome 03

With the shift and increase in the number of beneficiaries under the National Poverty Targeting Programme, only the baseline survey for newly included households was conducted in 2018; therefore, the results were not reported on. The first post-distribution monitoring survey will be conducted in March 2019. Outcome monitoring will be conducted once every quarter.

Strategic outcome 04

Throughout 2018, no dedicated funds were allocated under Strategic Outcome 4; therefore, indicators for this strategic outcome were not monitored nor reported on.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] UNHCR, UNICEF & WFP. 2018. VASyR 2018. p. 108. Beirut. Retrieved from <https://www.unhcr.org/lb/wp-content/uploads/sites/16/2018/12/VASyR-2018.pdf>

[2] UNHCR, UNICEF & WFP. 2018. VASyR 2018. p. 105. Beirut. Retrieved from <https://www.unhcr.org/lb/wp-content/uploads/sites/16/2018/12/VASyR-2018.pdf>

WFP Lebanon will not be reporting on the 'type of transfer' and 'decision making entity' for cross-cutting indicators.

Protection

[1] UNHCR, UNICEF & WFP. 2018. VASyR 2018, p. 125. Beirut. Retrieved from <https://www.unhcr.org/lb/wp-content/uploads/sites/16/2018/12/VASyR-2018.pdf>

[2] The residency renewal fees of USD 200 were unaffordable for many refugees. During the 2017 Brussels Conference on Supporting the Future of Syria and Region, the Government of Lebanon expressed its commitment to gradually waive the renewal fees among Syrian refugees.

[3] UNHCR, UNICEF & WFP. 2018. VASyR 2018, p. 30. Beirut. Retrieved from <https://www.unhcr.org/lb/wp-content/uploads/sites/16/2018/12/VASyR-2018.pdf>

[4] UNHCR, UNICEF & WFP. 2018. VASyR 2018, p. 24-32. Beirut. Retrieved from <https://www.unhcr.org/lb/wp-content/uploads/sites/16/2018/12/VASyR-2018.pdf>

Accountability to affected populations

Due to funding constraints, WFP is currently only able to provide two-month notification to beneficiaries in case of a reduction in assistance levels or exclusion from assistance. As such, the indicators on proportion of people informed about the programme were not monitored or reported on.

Environment

The screening tool was revised during 2018, and systematic data collection was therefore not undertaken. WFP Lebanon is analysing the relevant activities that can be tested in 2019.

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	313,940	496,430	158.1%
	female	308,398	498,420	161.6%
	total	622,338	994,850	159.9%
By Age Group				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	121,009	222,846	184.2%
	female	116,773	236,774	202.8%
	total	237,782	459,620	193.3%
Children (5-18 years)	male	181,210	192,006	106.0%
	female	179,904	179,073	99.5%
	total	361,114	371,079	102.8%
Children (under 5 years)	male	11,721	81,578	696.0%
	female	11,721	82,573	704.5%
	total	23,442	164,151	700.2%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	537,918	875,468	162.8%
Resident	84,420	119,382	141.4%

Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Food insecure refugees - including school age children, and crisis affected host population have access to life-saving, nutritious and affordable food throughout the year			
Rations	678	67	9.8%

Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Food insecure refugees - including school age children, and crisis affected host population have access to life-saving, nutritious and affordable food throughout the year			
Cash	132,384,000	154,978,498	117.1%
Value Voucher	135,000,144	107,555,741	79.7%
Strategic Outcome: Vulnerable women and men in targeted refugee and Lebanese communities sustainably improve their skills, capacities, and livelihood opportunities by 2020			
Cash	1,600,000	2,757,421	172.3%
Value Voucher	47,500,000	426,838	0.9%
Strategic Outcome: Vulnerable Lebanese are enabled to meet their basic food needs all year long			
Value Voucher	17,712,108	16,402,203	92.6%

Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 01: Food-insecure refugees – including school-age children – and crisis-affected host populations have access to life-saving, nutritious and affordable food throughout the year.				
Output A: Targeted Syrian refugees and Palestinian refugees from the Syrian Arab Republic receive unconditional food assistance through cash-based transfers (CBTs) to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.				
Act 01. Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)				
Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	490.0	450.0	91.8
Output C: Customers of WFP-contracted shops and outlets benefit from the shops' improved capacity to offer diverse, high-quality foods at competitive prices.				
Act 01. Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	157.0	1800.0	1,146.5
Output E: Targeted Syrian refugees, Palestinian refugees from the Syrian Arab Republic and crisis-affected host populations receive nutrition education and advocacy to improve their nutrition-related behaviour and outcomes.				
Act 02. School meal activities (cash and in-kind)				
Number of men receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	8519.0	560.0	6.6
Number of women receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	8519.0	560.0	6.6
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable women and men in targeted refugee and Lebanese communities sustainably improve their skills, capacities, and livelihood opportunities by 2020.				
Output C: Targeted smallholder farmers receive training and technical support to increase their production and sales.				
Act 03. Individual capacity-strengthening activities (CBTs)				
Number of people trained	individual	3500.0	-	0.0
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	-	2.0	0.0
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	30.0	-	0.0
Output C: Targeted vulnerable Syrian refugees and vulnerable Lebanese people receive training to build their marketable skills and strengthen their livelihoods in Lebanon and – for refugees – on their return to the Syrian Arab Republic, ensuring the equitable participation of both men and women.				
Act 03. Individual capacity-strengthening activities (CBTs)				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	10.0	89.0	890.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of people trained	individual	500.0	2854.0	570.8
Output D: People living in targeted municipalities benefit from the creation and rehabilitation of community environmental and agricultural assets to build social cohesion, improve living conditions and stimulate economic opportunities.				
Act 04. Asset creation and livelihood support activities (CBTs)				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	12.0	12.0	100.0
Hectares (ha) of orchards improved/maintained	Ha	500.0	472.0	94.4
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads maintained	Km	1.5	0.52	34.7
Kilometres (km) of footpaths, tracks or trails rehabilitated	Km	3.0	2.26	75.3
Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed	Km	25.0	17.26	69.0
Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	Km	15.0	8.94	59.6
Meters (m) of concrete/masonry dam/dike/water reservoir constructed	meter	3.0	50000.0	1,666,666.7
Meters (m) of concrete/masonry dam/dike/water reservoir rehabilitated	meter	10.0	70000.0	700,000.0
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	6.0	3.0	50.0
Number of tree seedlings produced	Number	56500.0	90580.0	160.3

Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 01: Food-insecure refugees – including school-age children – and crisis-affected host populations have access to life-saving, nutritious and affordable food throughout the year.								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Refugees	-	-	male	11.11	10.75	<11.11	<11.11	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	12.99	13.16	<12.99	<12.99	
			overall	12.05	11.27	<12.05	<12.05	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
Lebanese and syrians	-	-	male	3	4	>3	>3	Base Value: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.06 CSP end Target: 2020.06
			female	4	0	>4	>4	
			overall	3	4	>3	>3	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
Lebanese and syrians	-	-	male	79.00	76.00	>79.00	>79.00	Base Value: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.06 CSP end Target: 2020.06
			female	63.00	78.00	>63.00	>63.00	
			overall	76.00	76.00	>76.00	>76.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Lebanese and syrians	-	-	male	71.00	67.00	>71.00	>71.00	Base Value: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.06 CSP end Target: 2020.06
			female	63.00	61.00	>63.00	>63.00	
			overall	70.00	66.00	>70.00	>70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Lebanese and syrians	-	-	male	17.00	33.00	<17.00	<17.00	Base Value: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.06 CSP end Target: 2020.06
			female	26.00	33.00	<26.00	<26.00	
			overall	19.00	33.00	<19.00	<19.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Lebanese and syrians	-	-	male	1	0	<1	<1	Base Value: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.06 CSP end Target: 2020.06
			female	1	0	<1	<1	
			overall	1	0	<1	<1	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Lebanese and syrians	-	-	male	2	2	<2	<2	Base Value: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.06 CSP end Target: 2020.06
			female	4	6	<4	<4	
			overall	2	2	<2	<2	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Lebanese and syrians	-	-	male	80.00	63.00	>80.00	>80.00	Base Value: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.06 CSP end Target: 2020.06
			female	70.00	67.00	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	78.00	63.00	>78.00	>78.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Lebanese and syrians	-	-	male	20.00	24.00	>20.00	>20.00	Base Value: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.06 CSP end Target: 2020.06
			female	36.00	22.00	>36.00	>36.00	
			overall	23.00	23.00	>23.00	>23.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Lebanese and syrians	-	-	male	27.00	31.00	>27.00	>27.00	Base Value: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.06 CSP end Target: 2020.06
			female	33.00	33.00	>33.00	>33.00	
			overall	28.00	32.00	>28.00	>28.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
Refugees	-	-	male	64.00	84.00	>57.00	>64.00	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	57.00	79.00	>64.00	>57.00	
			overall	60.00	83.00	>60.00	>60.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
Refugees	-	-	male	30.00	13.00	<30.00	<30.00	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	35.00	18.00	<35.00	<35.00	
			overall	33.00	14.00	<33.00	<33.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
Refugees	-	-	male	6	3	<6	<6	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	8	3	<8	<8	
			overall	7	3	<7	<7	
Outcome Indicator: Food Expenditure Share								
Refugees	-	-	male	61.00	56.00	<65.00	<65.00	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	61.00	60.00	<65.00	<65.00	
			overall	61.00	60.00	<65.00	<65.00	
Outcome Indicator: Retention rate								
Refugees	-	-	male	98.00	99.90	>98.00	>98.00	Base Value: 2017.05, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	98.00	99.90	>98.00	>98.00	
			overall	98.00	99.90	>98.00	>98.00	
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable women and men in targeted refugee and Lebanese communities sustainably improve their skills, capacities, and livelihood opportunities by 2020.								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Lebanese and syrians	-	-	male	15.30	16.22	<15.98	<15.98	Base Value: 2018.02, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	21.29	22.43	<20.38	<20.38	
			overall	16.29	16.97	<16.62	<16.62	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
Lebanese and syrians	-	-	male	69.00	70.00	>69.00	>67.40	Base Value: 2018.02, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	48.00	79.00	>48.00	>48.60	
			overall	65.00	71.00	>65.00	>64.70	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
Lebanese and syrians	-	-	male	19.00	22.00	<19.00	<20.90	Base Value: 2018.02, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	30.00	14.00	<30.00	<29.20	
			overall	21.00	21.00	<21.00	<22.10	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Lebanese and syrians	-	-	male	12.00	8	<12.00	<11.70	Base Value: 2018.02, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	22.00	7	<22.00	<22.20	
			overall	14.00	8	<14.00	<13.30	
Outcome Indicator: Food Expenditure Share								
Lebanese and syrians	-	-	male	38.00	44.00	<65.00	<65.00	Base Value: 2018.02, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	42.00	41.00	<65.00	<65.00	
			overall	39.00	44.00	<65.00	<65.00	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Lebanese and syrians	-	-	male	6.09	6.90	<6.09	<6.40	Base Value: 2018.02, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	7.33	6.30	<7.33	<7.64	
			overall	6.29	6.83	<6.29	<6.58	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base								
Lebanese and syrians	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.02, Secondary data, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	36.50	84.50	≥36.50	≥36.50	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men								
Refugees	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.11 Latest Follow-up: 2018.07 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	41.00	55.00	=50.00	=50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men								
Refugees	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.11 Latest Follow-up: 2018.07 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	22.00	13.00	=25.00	=25.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women								
Refugees	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.11 Latest Follow-up: 2018.07 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	37.00	32.00	=25.00	=25.00	
Protection								
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Refugees	-	-	male	99.70	100.00	>90.00	>90.00	Base Value: 2017.11 Latest Follow-up: 2018.07 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	98.80	100.00	>90.00	>90.00	
			overall	99.50	100.00	>90.00	>90.00	

World Food Programme

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A WFP Lebanon staff conducts a shop monitoring visit to one of the WFP-contracted shops where cash-based transfer recipients can redeem their assistance to purchase food.

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/lebanon>

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Food-insecure refugees – including school-age children – and crisis-affected host populations have access to life-saving, nutritious and affordable food throughout the year.	School meal activities (cash and in-kind)	10,214,757	10,010,531	0	10,010,531	4,100,259	5,910,272
		Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)	274,884,018	355,182,663	0	355,182,663	270,215,186	84,967,477
		Non Activity Specific	0	154,193	0	154,193	0	154,193
	Vulnerable populations in Lebanon are enabled to meet their basic food needs all year long.	Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)	18,012,181	15,129,687	0	15,129,687	13,098,729	2,030,958
		Non Activity Specific	0	-129,521	0	-129,521	0	-129,521

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (RMFC)

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Vulnerable women and men in targeted refugee and Lebanese communities sustainably improve their skills, capacities, and livelihood opportunities by 2020.	Asset creation and livelihood support activities (CBTs)	76,105,306	12,799,094	0	12,799,094	10,737,857	2,061,237
		Individual capacity-strengthening activities (CBTs)	11,400,044	9,506,508	0	9,506,508	7,728,518	1,777,990
		Non Activity Specific	0	27,755	0	27,755	0	27,755
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			390,616,306	402,680,908	0	402,680,908	305,880,549	96,800,360
8	National institutions and national and international humanitarian actors are supported in their efforts to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of their assistance.	Institutional capacity-strengthening activities	2,883,755	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			2,883,755	0	0	0	0	0

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Non Activity Specific	0	6,615,579	0	6,615,579	0	6,615,579
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	6,615,579	0	6,615,579	0	6,615,579
Total Direct Operational Cost			393,500,061	409,296,487	0	409,296,487	305,880,549	103,415,939
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,410,114	6,176,197	0	6,176,197	4,097,302	2,078,895
Total Direct Costs			398,910,175	415,472,684	0	415,472,684	309,977,850	105,494,834
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			25,929,161	27,371,533		27,371,533	27,371,533	0
Grand Total			424,839,336	442,844,217	0	442,844,217	337,349,383	105,494,834

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Lebanon	424,839,336	251,607,440	327,158,596
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			