

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Lebanon Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2021



World Food
Programme

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Summary

2019 has been a turbulent year for Lebanon. The already dire economic situation, exacerbated by the ongoing conflict in neighbouring Syria, veered into a deep crisis and erupted in mass protests across the country in October.

The economic and financial crisis, combined with civil unrest and political uncertainty, had a severe impact on livelihoods across the country, especially for the most vulnerable.

Despite the challenges, the World Food Programme (WFP) was able to maintain the same level of assistance as in 2017 and 2018, reaching approximately one million people through conditional and unconditional cash-based transfer modalities. Moreover, to ensure business continuity and the delivery of all aspects of critical programmes, WFP addressed bottlenecks in cash delivery as the situation evolved and conducted close monitoring of market functionality and food prices in order to make timely adjustments. Throughout the year, WFP assisted vulnerable Lebanese, Syrian refugees, Palestinian refugees from Syria, as well as refugees of other nationalities.

In 2019, WFP assisted close to one million people working towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger). In line with its commitment to SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), WFP continued to be a major partner of the Government of Lebanon, local institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other United Nations (UN) agencies.

Through the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP), WFP continues to partner with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), managing food assistance delivery through its e-cards and network of contracted shops. Some 13,000 households were assisted through the food e-card component of the NPTP. In November 2019, WFP's Executive Board approved a budget revision of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) to increase support to the NPTP through capacity-strengthening for the Government, as well as coverage of additional families.

WFP also partnered with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) in scaling up school feeding efforts and reached 32,000 Lebanese and Syrian schoolchildren in 55 schools across Lebanon, an increase from 23,000 students in 39 schools in 2018. WFP continues to work closely with MEHE on diversifying the school snacks modality with the rehabilitation of seven school kitchens, to be activated in early 2020. Moreover, the WFP Health and Nutrition Summer Camps reached more than 3,000 children in 2019 and served as a platform for integrated programming on nutrition, psycho-social and adolescent health, and fostering interactions between Syrian and Lebanese children.

In order to ensure the prioritisation of resources and targeting the most vulnerable Syrian refugees, WFP and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) continued to use a jointly developed econometric formula based on the annual Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees. This formula allows WFP and UNHCR to predict economic vulnerability of each Syrian refugee family using UNHCR's refugee data and is used alongside a mechanism to address exclusion errors, a grievance redress mechanism for refugees, and a comprehensive communications strategy.

In partnership with ministries, other UN agencies and local NGOs, WFP increased its livelihoods and resilience-building activities for Lebanese and refugees. WFP focused, in particular, on supporting women, youths and agricultural workers, through communal agricultural asset-creation and individual resilience-building.

WFP also completed its study on "Protection Risks and Barriers to Gender, Age and Disability Inclusion in Cash and Basic Needs Assistance and Livelihoods Programmes", which assessed current practices in relation to gender, age and disability inclusion and provided recommendations to improve WFP's operation. The findings of the study informed new capacity strengthening activities for livelihoods partners that were initiated in 2019, focusing on mainstreaming gender and protection issues and ensuring the safe participation of vulnerable groups in livelihood projects.

965,607



52%
female

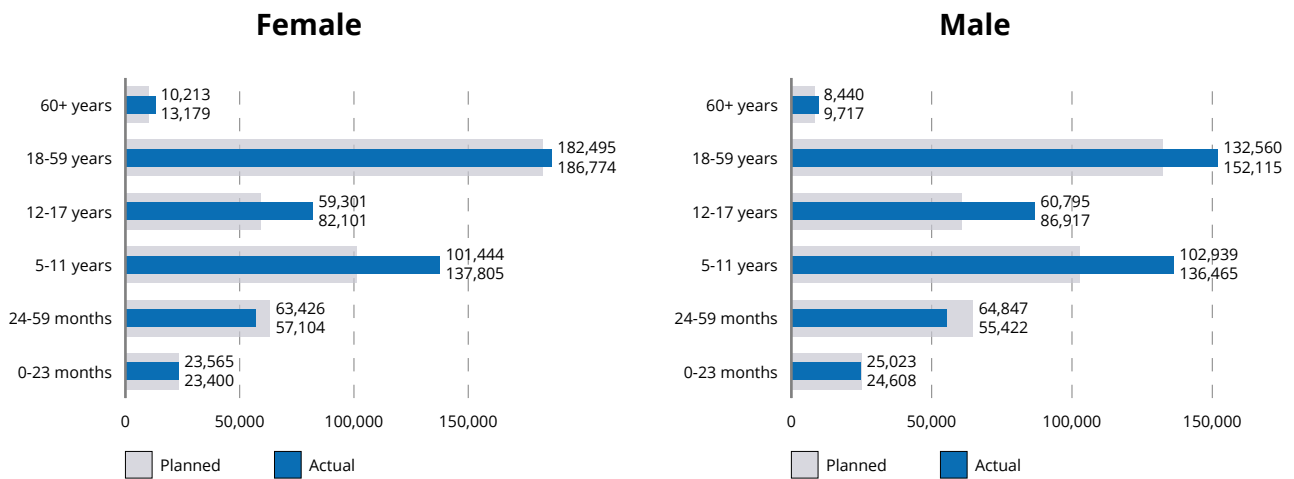


48%
male

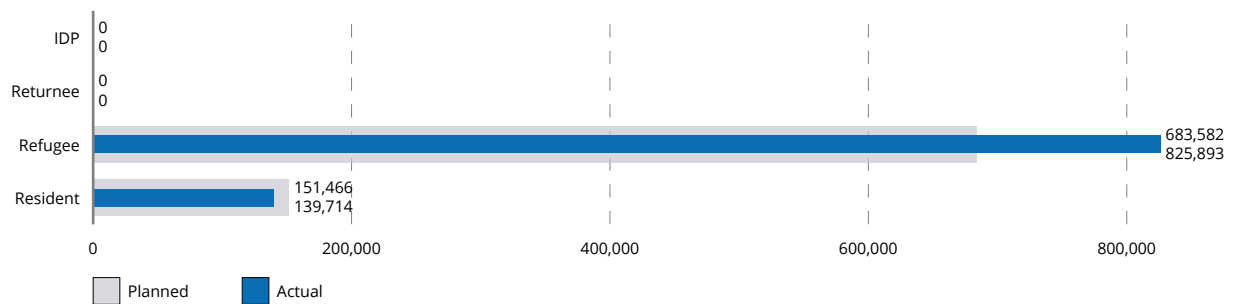
Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 96,561 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (48,279 Female, 48,282 Male)

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Total Food and CBT

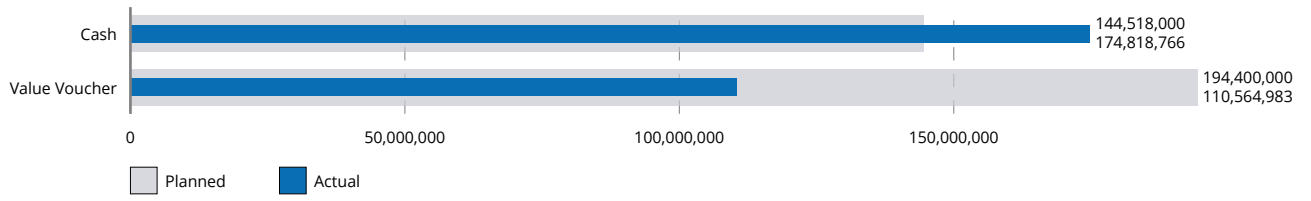


US\$ 285,383,748

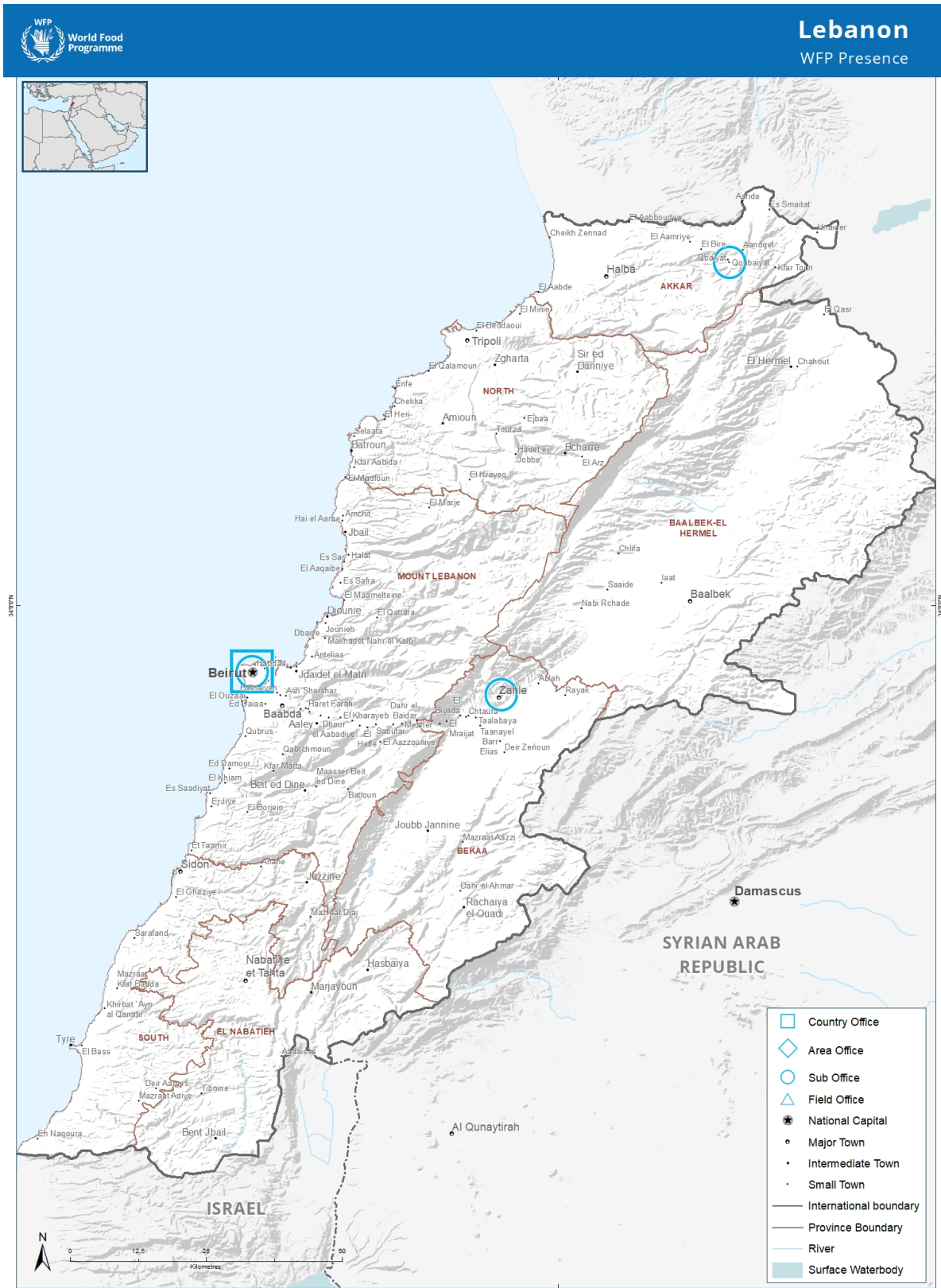
total actual cash transferred in 2019

of \$US 338,918,000 total planned

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



Data Created: 19 Feb 2020 - Contact: hq.gis@wfp.org
 Website: www.wfp.org - Prepared by: HQ, Emergency GIS Unit
 Map Reference: LBN_PRES_WFPpresence_A3P_20200207
 Data sources: WFP offices; WFP - Boundaries: UNMap - Populated places: GeoNames
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Eight years since the civil war in Syria erupted, Lebanon still hosts 1.5 million Syrian refugees, according to the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP), in addition to a large community of Palestinian refugees, making it the country with the highest concentration of refugees per capita (1 in 4). The multiple effects of the protracted Syrian crisis have greatly strained the country's economic growth.

The deteriorating economic situation spiralled in October when thousands of Lebanese took to the streets to protest the lack of political or economic plans to rescue the country. Following the resignation of the Prime Minister at the end of October, a new Government was only formed in late January 2020. Failure to implement urgent economic reforms led to the unofficial devaluation of the Lebanese currency and a precipitation of the economic crisis. According to World



Bank estimates, the country's poverty rate could almost double to 50 percent, should economic conditions keep worsening [1].

The Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon, conducted in 2019, revealed a deterioration of refugees' socio-economic vulnerability, with 55 percent of Syrian households unable to meet their minimum basic needs as opposed to 51 percent in 2018 [2].

In Lebanon, WFP's activities fall under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018 – 2021, which is aligned with the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) 2017 – 2020 and United Nations Strategic Framework 2018 – 2021.

Within the overall framework of the LCRP, and in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), WFP continues to implement cash-based transfer (CBT) activities through the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) to support basic food needs for vulnerable Lebanese families across the country. In December 2019, together with MoSA, WFP began scaling-up the food component of the NPTP, reaching 91,200 beneficiaries with a food e-card redeemable at WFP-contracted shops across Lebanon. By March 2020, WFP will finalise the expansion to support approximately 105,000 beneficiaries. WFP also invested in strengthening the capacity of MoSA through the provision of technical assistance.

As part of its response to the refugee crisis, WFP is providing basic assistance for refugees in Lebanon through an electronic card system. Since December 2016, WFP, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) have been channelling cash-based assistance through one common card within a unified system called the Lebanon One Unified Inter-Organisational System for e-Cards (LOUISE). In 2019, the three LOUISE agencies provided assistance to 253,069 families through this common card allowing for a unified system for cash transfers. WFP is the card administrator for the LOUISE platform.

To increase the retention in schools, especially among vulnerable Syrian refugee children, WFP implemented a school snack programme in public schools. In the 2019-2020 school year, WFP targets 40,000 vulnerable Lebanese and Syrian refugee children in partnership with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE).

Under its livelihoods programme, WFP is working with approximately 20 local and international partners across the country to provide income-generating opportunities for vulnerable Lebanese and Syrian refugees. In 2019, WFP and its cooperating partners reached 79,569 beneficiaries [3] through the implementation of food assistance for assets (FFA) and food assistance for training (FFT) livelihood activities across the country.

As part of the contingency planning presented to donors following the onset of the civil unrest in October, WFP is conducting a budget revision to include in-kind assistance in the CSP and to increase the needs-based plan to reflect the results of the 2019 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees. WFP has implemented a number of contingency measures to ensure business continuity and the delivery of critical programmes during the crisis. These measures include loading e-cards in batches to allow for ATM replenishment and to avoid ATM overcrowding, the identification of new locations for the financial service provider to set up additional ATMs in areas with coverage gaps, and further measures to respond to worst-case scenarios. Additional measures may include adjustments to the current CBT value to compensate for inflation, alternatives to cash withdrawals at ATMs (e.g. redemption of assistance in WFP-contracted shops or other shops, or other payment mechanisms), planning for voucher distributions involving wholesalers in case of supply constraints, or in-kind food assistance modalities in case of a collapse of banking services or food supply chains.

CSP financial overview

In 2019, WFP's operations were well-resourced and received 85.5 percent (USD 357.1 million) of their planned budget of USD 417.9 million, with a high implementation rate of 87 percent [1]. This was instrumental in allowing WFP to guarantee continuity of its operations throughout the year, ensuring that the most vulnerable population continued receiving assistance to meet their most basic needs.

The Country Strategic Plan (CSP) activities contributing to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 were funded at 102 percent of the requirements, whereas activities contributing to SDG 17 received only 39 percent of the required funds. It is worth noting that SDG 17 did not receive any contributions in 2019 and the 39 percent funding was allocated from flexible contributions to address the capacity strengthening plan with the Ministry of Social Affairs.

WFP fundraising strategy included maintaining regular engagement with traditional donors and fostering new relationships to ensure the continuity of operations.

Through this strategy, WFP expanded its donor base to include the European Union (EU) Trust Fund. Thanks to this fund, WFP was able to support vulnerable Lebanese as well as Syrian refugees, contributing to the humanitarian-development nexus by addressing root causes (through the National Poverty Targeting Programme) and responding to the Syrian refugee crisis.

As in previous years, the most significant contributions were made by Germany, the United States of America and the United Kingdom.

The contributions from the internal project lending (IPL) amounted to USD 89.6 million under SDG 2 and were fully spent in 2019. The amount was divided between activity 1 (USD 77.2 million), activity 3 (USD 6.8 million), and activity 4 (USD 5.6 million). The IPL funds were crucial to address temporary resource shortfalls and helped WFP ensure a smooth implementation of the project.

Strategic Outcome 1 had the largest share of available resources and was funded at 97 percent of its needs-based plan [2], a slight drop from 119 percent in 2018. Strategic Outcome 2 was funded at 89 percent of its needs-based plan, as opposed to 24 percent in the previous year.

Thanks to the continuous support of Germany, and with new support from the EU Trust Fund, another substantial increase was witnessed in Strategic Outcome 3 where 102 percent of funding needs were resourced in 2019 [3], compared to 77 percent in 2018.

Strategic Outcome 5 was created in 2019 and funded at 39 percent of its planned budget [4].

In July 2019, the CSP was revised to increase the number of beneficiaries receiving unconditional resource transfers (Strategic Outcome 1, activity 1) and to introduce support to non-Syrian, non-Palestinian refugees. The number of beneficiaries of school feeding activities (Strategic Outcome 1, activity 2) was also increased to meet the growing needs of many families made more vulnerable by the economic and financial crisis.

In November 2019, WFP's Executive Board approved a one-year extension of the current CSP 2018-2020 until 2021, in line with the United Nations Strategic Framework in Lebanon. This allows the country office to continue operating in alignment with national priorities and as part of a One-UN.

Moreover, the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) for vulnerable Lebanese families has been expanded with the planned objective of reaching 230,000 beneficiaries (43,000 families) by the end of the CSP in 2021. With the current available funding from Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the EU Trust Fund, WFP will be able to support 15,000 households throughout 2020.

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.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$333,634,610	\$288,666,848	\$362,848,009	\$276,853,817

Due to funding constraints [1], WFP was able to assist only about 637,000 vulnerable Syrian refugees on a monthly basis, out of the 825,000 refugees living with less than the survival minimum expenditure basket (SMEB). For this reason, the target for cash-based transfers (CBT) was not achieved. Due to the annual retargeting exercise taking effect in November, however, where new refugees are included in the assistance (while the same number of – less vulnerable – refugees are excluded), the target appears to be reached – although the overall number of refugees assisted on a monthly basis remains constant, and below target.

In addition, WFP, in collaboration with the United Nations Relief Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), continued to assist around 14,100 Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS) each month. Since May 2019, WFP also extended cash assistance on a monthly basis to an average of 8,400 economically vulnerable non-Syrian and non-Palestinian refugees [2]. WFP's assistance helped improve the food security status of refugees of other nationalities despite a noted sharp deterioration in living standards.

WFP also launched a longitudinal study to analyse the impact of food e-cards and multi-purpose cash on newly targeted households. The study, conducted between October 2018 and October 2019, included data collection of the baseline, mid-line and end-line. The results showed positive trends in food consumption patterns among refugees receiving assistance. 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. However, results from the July Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) assessment indicated that the overall acceptable FCS decreased in July for all modalities as families resorted to the use of negative coping strategies, mainly higher debts and credits on food and rent. A lower percentage of acceptable FCS was observed for households headed by women, often facing more difficulties to access sources of income other than assistance.

Throughout the year, WFP continued to provide life-saving unconditional transfers through three cash-based transfer (CBT) modalities for vulnerable refugees:

- Food e-card transfers amounting to USD 27 per person per month, redeemable at any of WFP's 400 contracted shops;
- Cash-for-food e-card (CFF) transfers amounting to approximately USD 27 per person per month, redeemable at either WFP-contracted shops or ATMs;
- Multi-purpose cash (MPC) transfers for essential needs amounting to USD 27 per person with additional USD 173.5 for other essential needs, redeemable at ATMs [3].

In order to target the most vulnerable households for assistance, out of the 1.5 million refugees in Lebanon, refugee households were ranked based on their expected level of socio-economic vulnerability, which was predicted using a proxy-means test formula. This formula was based on data from a nationally representative sample (over 4,000 households) collected during the 2019 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees. Households at the bottom of the ranking and living with less than the SMEB were prioritised for assistance. The exercise integrated a grievance redress mechanism, providing refugees with channels for feedback and enabling WFP to assess these profiles for possible inclusion.

WFP also completed a total of four validation rounds to ensure that the right refugees carried the right card. Together with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP completed the first validation exercise between March and April 2019 using the existing UNHCR mechanism. In May 2019, and in partnership with UNHCR, WFP began its first quarterly validation of beneficiaries using iris biometric technology through local post offices and "CashUnited" (local money-transfer office) branches. The team expanded the validation sites from 16 to 142 locations in order to make the process more accessible for refugees and increase the frequency of validation.

WFP conducted three rounds of capacity strengthening visits to contracted shops as part of its retail strategy. Close to 1,130 trainings were delivered by the WFP retail team throughout 2019 [4]. The purpose of these sessions is to improve customer service standards of shopkeepers by increasing their knowledge on how to better manage their business and offer better prices and quality items. Furthermore, WFP's training sessions covered food safety to protect consumers from the risk of food-borne illnesses.

WFP also conducted a monthly price monitoring exercise to ensure that contracted shops offered more competitive prices for food items. A category management dashboard [5] was developed to provide shop keepers with an insight on

the purchasing patterns of their customers and market information relevant to their areas.

Since the start of the civil unrest in October, the economic and financial situation became more precarious: roadblocks hampered food stock replenishment and the rise of the unofficial exchange rate between the Lebanese Lira and the US Dollar exacerbated the inflation. The lack of cash liquidity limited retailers' ability to restock commodities. However, the majority of WFP-contracted shops were only marginally affected by the temporary disruption in October and November and maintained adequate stock levels by using various means. This was confirmed by weekly follow-up calls with retailers conducted by WFP.

In order to encourage attendance and retention in schools, WFP provided healthy school snacks on a daily basis to nearly 32,000 Lebanese and Syrian students. The snacks consisted of locally produced fruit, milk and/or nuts, which were procured by a cooperating partner. These students attended 55 public primary schools in Lebanon, the majority of which offer afternoon shifts to accommodate the increased number of students. The average retention rate for the 2018-2019 school year was 96.7 percent; 99.7 percent for students attending the morning shift and 93.7 percent for students attending the afternoon shift [6]. A slight deterioration in the retention rate by three percent has been observed and it is likely due to the ongoing economic crisis. Six school kitchens were rehabilitated and equipped for the preparation of fresh sandwiches and cleaning of fruits and vegetables to reach 6,000 additional students.

The distribution of snacks is paired with a nutrition education component in order to inform students on the importance of healthy eating. To this purpose, a nutrition educational package was developed and tailored to students ranging from kindergarten to middle school. Lesson plans and detailed activity packages covering five nutrition topics were finalised, and three capacity strengthening trainings were conducted for 49 school health educators in 26 WFP-assisted schools.

WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) to scale up its Health and Nutrition Summer Camps to 20 schools, compared to 6 in 2018. These camps helped enhance social cohesion between Lebanese and Syrian refugee children. Overall, more than 3,100 girls and boys aged between 11 and 14 learned more about integrated adolescent health and nutrition through hands-on educational and fun activities. Given the success of this activity, WFP in Lebanon hosted collaboration missions with Yemen and Libya to showcase good practices developed around health and nutrition education for potential replication.

Finally, Lebanon is part of an evaluation series on school feeding in emergencies and protracted crises (alongside the Democratic Republic of Congo, Niger and Syria) which began in 2019 and will continue throughout 2020. The evaluation series have been commissioned by the School Feeding Service in WFP headquarters and will assess WFP's school feeding activities in Lebanon, focusing on effectiveness and potential for impact. Results of this evaluation will directly contribute to the expansion plan of the programme, in line with MEHE's growing interest to develop a national school feeding strategy.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
School meal activities (cash and in-kind)	4
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food (CBTs)	4

Strategic outcome 02

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$31,075,011	\$23,152,454	\$27,865,476	\$17,860,263

In 2019, Strategic Outcome 2 was well funded, with available resources covering 89 percent of its planned budget, a significant increase from 24 percent in 2018. This was due to the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) budget revision approved in July 2019, which reduced Strategic Outcome 2 requirements and allowed WFP to achieve the intended outcomes.

WFP's livelihood programming, consisting of food-assistance for assets (FFA) and food-assistance for training (FFT) activities, supported community-level asset creation and individual-skills upgrading in 67 municipalities across 116 communities. During the year, participants received short-term cash-based transfers (CBT), which helped households meet their basic food and living requirements. Participants also benefitted from individual capacity strengthening

activities, such as vocational skills, digital skills, trainings on agricultural practices, forest management, gender empowerment, and basic literacy and numeracy.

As a result, targeted households showed an improvement in their food consumption levels, with 67 percent of households having an acceptable food consumption score (FCS) in 2019 compared to 65 percent in 2018. This improvement is particularly meaningful considering that beneficiary households successfully increased their food consumption without increasing their use of negative food-related and livelihood coping strategies.

About 87.6 percent of the population in targeted communities made use of the improved livelihood assets and noted improved economic gains.

WFP's interventions supported vulnerable households while at the same time creating an enabling environment for the wider community. Those living in the wider communities benefited from new, upgraded and/or rehabilitated long-term productive community assets. The assets include, but are not limited to, irrigation canals, hill lakes, agricultural roads, forests, and community markets.

In addition to asset creation and training, WFP supported value chain development. Farmers and food producers were trained on food handling, agro-food processing, and marketing in order to strengthen market linkages and agricultural value chains. In 2019, WFP supported six cooperatives consisting of about 1,000 participants to export vine leaves, olive oil, and rose water to Poland. The shipment, if successful with the Polish market, could open new opportunities for Lebanese products in the international market.

A concerted effort was made to build refugee-host community social cohesion and to contribute to peaceful coexistence. Participants in the livelihood programmes were equally targeted between Syrian refugees (52 percent) and vulnerable Lebanese (48 percent).

Moreover, gender-sensitive programming was practiced. 49 percent of Syrian refugees were women. WFP tailored programmes with a special focus on women, such as creating childcare facilities and supporting women cooperatives.

WFP interventions were aligned with Government strategies and implemented in close coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW), Ministry of Environment, and Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA). WFP's agriculture asset creations are aligned with MoA's Green Plan and the 40 Million Tree Programme Strategy, promoting land rehabilitation and smallholder farmers' access to irrigation water. In 2019, WFP contributed to planting trees, constructing and rehabilitating irrigation canals and retention walls, rehabilitating roads and conducting capacity strengthening trainings on forest fire management skills.

In addition to national level Government coordination, WFP closely coordinated with UN Agencies (the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Office of the United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), among others), local municipalities, civil societies (local and international NGOs, community-based organisations), academic institutions (American University of Beirut), and chambers of commerce in activity implementation. Through community consultation and participatory planning, local priorities were identified and utilised for the implementation of the programme. The strong engagement process established local government and communities' ownership of assets, ensuring their maintenance beyond the period of the project.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Asset creation and livelihood support activities (CBTs)	1
Individual capacity strengthening activities (CBTs)	1

Strategic outcome 03

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$19,205,621	\$28,607,837	\$34,084,441	\$19,416,362

In 2019, Strategic Outcome 3 was fully resourced to 102 percent of its needs-based plan [1] compared to 77 percent in 2018. WFP was, therefore, able to achieve all the intended outcomes. As a result of the assistance, households recorded higher levels of food consumption and a more diversified diet, which included dairy, meat, fish and eggs. Families also

reduced the use of negative coping strategies to meet their food needs, such as borrowing money to buy food and relying on less preferred food.

WFP maintained its close collaboration with the Government of Lebanon through the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM) in implementing the food assistance component of the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP), targeting the most vulnerable Lebanese households. The NPTP is Lebanon's first poverty-targeted social assistance programme that uses an objective targeting system to identify the poorest households to receive assistance. Since 2014, the NPTP food assistance component is delivered through WFP's e-voucher system.

At the beginning of 2019, 10,000 households representing around 72,000 individuals received food assistance through cash-based transfers of approximately USD 27 per month per household member, capped at six individuals in the family. The assistance is redeemed at any of the WFP-contracted shops across the country. The first post-distribution monitoring (PDM) survey for these households was completed in July 2019. The results showed improved overall consumption compared to their baseline scores in February 2018 – an increase from 80 percent to 86 percent of households with acceptable food consumption scores. Similarly, the consumption-based coping strategy index improved compared to the baseline. Households headed by women witnessed a reduction in negative coping strategies.

Expansion of the NPTP food e-card component, for which planning commenced in June 2019, was finally implemented in December 2019, increasing the programme's reach to 12,892 households or 91,200 Lebanese individuals. The NPTP aims to reach 15,000 households by the first quarter of 2020. WFP provided extensive assistance to MoSA throughout the planning and implementation of the expansion plan. Technical assistance and capacity strengthening were extended to develop a digital tool that facilitated the verification and profiling of new households. Social workers were also trained on the use of this tool and on planning the food e-card distributions with MoSA and Social Development Centres (SDCs).

A verification process was conducted on the 5,000 additional households included in the scale-up to check their eligibility. The verification instrument was coupled with a tool to collect baseline information for post-distribution monitoring (PDM) of the new beneficiaries on food security, expenditures, and other cross-cutting indicators. At a later stage this will provide baseline indicators to measure the effectiveness of the NPTP food assistance component.

Finally, to increase awareness on the NPTP and enhance understanding of the programme among food e-card beneficiaries, WFP also developed numerous communication tools for SDCs and beneficiaries. These tools were used during orientation sessions that were held in several locations across Lebanon.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBT)	1

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.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$0	\$1,023,634	\$0	\$0

In the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), Strategic Outcome 4 was originally framed to support the cash platform and delivery of assistance by the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA). The focus was specifically on the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) (through activity 5).

Throughout 2018 and 2019, no dedicated funds were allocated under Strategic Outcome 4 in support of capacity strengthening initiatives. The capacity strengthening components were instead carried out under activity 2 (school feeding programme) and activity 5 (NPTP) of the CSP.

WFP's positioning as a trusted partner vis-à-vis Government ministries allowed broader and longer-term engagements to strengthen institutional capacity, sustaining technical assistance efforts to enhance the Government's ability to implement effective social protection programmes.

As a result, in November 2019, the WFP Executive Board approved the CSP budget revision 5, which included revising the outputs statement under Outcome 4 from "Vulnerable populations benefit from enhanced capacities of public institutions and systems, including local responders to prepare for and respond to emergencies" to "Vulnerable populations benefit from enhanced capacities of public institutions and systems." It also included revising the focus area of Strategic Outcome 4 from "crisis response" to "root causes" as well as amending the strategic result from "strategic response 8" to "strategic response 5", in line with the Government's increased interest in social protection.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Institutional capacity strengthening activities	N/A

Strategic outcome 05

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$1,089,572	\$0	\$463,027	\$115,683

Strategic Outcome 5 aims at strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) to effectively implement the National Poverty Targeting Plan (NPTP), the Government's national social safety programme. A workshop was conducted jointly by WFP, MoSA and the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM) in March 2019 to assess existing operational weaknesses of the programme and potential areas of technical support. The workshop highlighted the need to enhance the NPTP's monitoring and evaluation system, grievance and complaints handling, communication (both external and internal), and the overall institutional set-up.

Following this workshop, WFP support focused on these specific areas. This support included the development of the NPTP food e-card sub-manual and operational plan, communication tools (in print and video) for beneficiary orientations covering basic information about the programme and the use of their food e-cards, and general reference materials on the NPTP for MoSA staff and the public.

These tools were developed as part of the overall communication strategy that was jointly prepared by WFP and MoSA to increase the understanding of the programme and generate public support.

WFP also assisted MoSA with the development of monitoring tools using mobile data collection applications and with the organization of four rounds of technical and operational trainings on data collection to strengthen the capacity of 200 MoSA enumerators. The support also encompassed a training to the NPTP technical team on the data cleaning process to ensure proper data quality control.

At a more strategic level, a learning exchange between MoSA and the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS) of Peru was successfully held in September 2019. Twelve staff members from the central and field offices of MoSA participated in the exchange along with several social ministries in Peru.

The objective of the mission was:

- i. Strengthening Lebanon's safety net programs and its commitment to invest in the main operational aspects of effective delivery;
- ii. Exposing MoSA staff to best practices in other countries with robust social protection systems and supplying examples of institutional arrangements;
- iii. Building direct linkages with programme stakeholders, administrators, and implementers in order to foster future partnerships and cross-country learning.

Additionally, the visit increased the appreciation of MoSA staff of the use of cash as an effective instrument in specific contexts (e.g. targeted assistance to the elderly).

The European Union Trust Fund began its support to capacity strengthening in February 2019. Towards the end of the year, additional resources for this work were received under the first United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDG) Funds for a joint programme with the United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and UN Women. The joint

programme sees WFP as the lead agency and has the overall objective of developing Lebanon's social protection system and strategy and position the NPTP as Lebanon's model for social assistance interventions. The programme provided resources to build operational systems of the NPTP to improve programme implementation and monitoring.

In November 2019, the Executive Board approved the Country Strategic Plan budget revision 5, which created Strategic Outcome 5 under the "root causes" focus area. The reason for this was to attract funding from development-oriented donors, and to increase attention on institutional capacity strengthening to implement the NPTP in an effective manner.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

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

In May 2019, WFP finalized an inclusion study which investigated the different risk factors faced by particularly vulnerable groups in accessing WFP's programmes and how these can be mitigated. The study identified further opportunities to include vulnerable groups and looked specifically at vulnerabilities related to gender, age and disability. The study found, for instance, that caregivers of small children were exposed to risk by leaving their children at home alone when participating in livelihoods activities. In addition, it was also noted that protection risks were faced by many, and by women in particular, when withdrawing their assistance at ATMs.

As a result of the aforementioned study, WFP initiated a capacity strengthening project for livelihoods partners to prioritize gender and protection issues. In relation to gender, this looks at ensuring collaboration with women's community-based organisations and groups at the local level for outreach to potential livelihoods participants. Vulnerability assessments for participants now include questions related to childcare to identify whether support is being provided so that people can safely participate without having to put their children at risk. WFP also re-initiated monitoring activities at crowded ATMs in order to better understand the risks refugees face when withdrawing their assistance and implement appropriate mitigation measures.

Gender focal points (who are also Gender Results Network (GRN) members) in field offices received a training in gender mainstreaming in field activities, specifically related to monitoring data collection. Moreover, field monitoring assistants (FMAs) also received gender-based violence (GBV) training conducted by specialised actors in Lebanon.

As part of its newly introduced quarterly beneficiary verification exercise, WFP set up 142 validation points across the country to ensure short travel distances for those attending, who are mostly women.

In the appeals mechanism for the 2019 retargeting exercise, WFP prioritised for inclusion households that have multiple vulnerabilities. 895 selected households (out of a total of 6,463) were headed by a single female parent, 568 of which also had a disability. These households will be included for regular cash assistance in early 2020.

Protection

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

WFP coordinated with the United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF) on strengthening field office staff capacity on child protection, specifically to train staff on how to monitor contracted shops to ensure zero tolerance towards child labour while ensuring adherence to "Do No Harm" principles.

Moreover, 'External Relations' staff in addition to field monitors were trained on dealing with protection cases during visits to beneficiaries, including donor visits. An additional annex on child labour was added to the contracts of WFP shops, referring to WFP's zero tolerance policy and to the Lebanese law.

A training was conducted for cooperating partners on basic protection, protection mainstreaming, safe identification and referrals. The team also conducted a training on WFP's humanitarian Protection and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policies to partners during induction meetings. All partners are now required to share their PSEA policy with WFP as part of partner due diligence.

The field level agreements (FLA) clearly state the requirements for partners to raise sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) allegations to WFP's PSEA focal point or directly to the Office of Inspection and Investigations (OIGI). Beneficiaries can raise SEA issues through partner hotlines, the WFP call centre (in particular for people with mobility issues), or face to face with staff members they trust. The country PSEA network ensures coordination of support between the relevant agencies and alerts the relevant agency in order to launch an investigation.

WFP rolled out a protection and non-protection referrals standard operating procedure (SOP) which follows the inter-agency referral mechanism, procedures and services mapping, and provides additional guidance to staff on identification of cases during WFP activities.

Prior to the roll out of the new quarterly validation exercise, a detailed risk assessment was done of all 170 potential "Liban Post" (local post office) and "CashUnited" (local money-transfer office) sites, where the validation exercise was to take place. This assessment resulted in the exclusion of high-risk sites. During these assessments, a short awareness-raising session was provided to the Liban Post and CashUnited staff on humanitarian principles, as they will be interacting with refugees on their premises. During the roll-out of the new quarterly validation exercise, vulnerable households were contacted to determine their ability to access the validation points. These vulnerable households are families where all adults have a disability or with no adults. These calls identified households that require door-to-door validation, which was completed on a quarterly basis.

WFP continues to use corporate systems in all areas where sensitive data is handled. Any new process involving specific systems has to go through a privacy impact assessment to ensure proper measures are in place to mitigate potential risks. A comprehensive data dictionary is under development to guide a country-wide privacy impact assessment, which will be used to ensure total compliance with the data privacy and protection policy.

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

WFP's accountability to affected populations (AAP) team took over responsibility for the implementation of programme rules, such as the application of "No WFP Assistance" and "Not Validated" flags on households receiving direct food assistance, which determines who will be removed from assistance due to failed validation or failure to redeem assistance for two months. The involvement of the AAP team in this process ensures that these rules are applied fairly, after suitable follow-up has been completed through phone calls. This process also takes into account protection considerations that impact certain vulnerable households.

The AAP team led the planning and roll-out of the new quarterly validation exercise from a beneficiary perspective, including: collecting accurate GPS locations and address information for 170 sites; planning refugee allocations across sites and quarters to send SMS messages inviting them to certain sites (including designing an allocation and management of ICT system); ensuring the call centre is prepared to answer validation questions and collect complaints; training to partner field staff; and tracking and responding to protection issues.

In the run up to the 2019 retargeting process for cash assistance, WFP collected feedback from partner staff and refugees to improve the "questions and answers (Q&As)", as well as providing these same groups with information on how the targeting is done and why it is necessary. This process targeted 550 refugee outreach volunteers and members of community reference groups.

The targeting appeals mechanism implemented in 2018 was reviewed, improved and implemented again in line with the 2019 targeting exercise for cash assistance. 69,595 families appealed through the call centre and various sites across the country. The criteria for re-inclusion through the appeal mechanism were set and defined together with the Office of the United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and 6,463 households were selected to be included for assistance from early 2020. The criteria encompassed multiple yet specific needs in the family, such as elderly without support, single female parents caring for children with certain needs, and families with multiple family members with disability or medical conditions.

WFP continued to process all the refugee complaints related to the Lebanon One Unified Inter-Organizational System for E-cards (LOUISE) card and distribution issues, as well as all WFP-specific complaints received through the call centre. Out of the calls WFP processed in 2019, the division of complaints is categorised as such: 72 percent were on targeting issues (including appeals); 16.5 percent were on card issues; 6.9 percent on distribution issues; 0.1 percent on shops issues; and 4.5 percent were on validation issues. The team also designed and piloted a new internal complaints referral and tracking system to ensure easy follow up of complaints processing until closure, and reporting.

Complaints are also collected at validation sites by field staff on tablets using a system called GRASP [1]. In March 2019, 79 percent of complaints were closed within eight weeks, while in September this figure rose to 90 percent.

Environment

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

WFP livelihood activities under Strategic Outcome 2 of the Country Strategic Plan include a focus on adaptation and resilience building to contribute to a better environment. In 2019, environmentally conscious food for training (FFT) programmes included skill development for women on climate-smart food processing (such as sun drying) in West Bekaa and Northern Baalbek.

Aligned with the Ministry of Agriculture's 40 Million Trees initiative, WFP and its cooperating partners planted 300,000 native tree seedlings on 553 hectares of degraded public land to control soil erosion, maintain top fertile soil cover, enhance land capacity to store water, and trained local communities on fire prevention. A total of 281 hectares of forests were also managed through pruning, mulching and irrigation to mitigate wildfires in high-risk areas. None of the 630 hectares of forests managed by WFP since 2017 were affected by fire during the massive wave of wildfires that took place in the fall of 2019.

Moreover, WFP has scaled up its greening and environmental-awareness strategies in 2019 by joining the inter-agency Green Team and setting a work plan to be implemented countrywide with significant impact on carbon neutrality. Some of the main actions undertaken by the team were the ban of plastic use in United Nations (UN) offices, and countrywide

Bike to Work and Fruit Picking days. Other suggestions are being implemented that include monitoring water waste, installing bike racks, and tree planting activities, with status being reported to the UN Country Team.

Environmental risk screening for all food for assets (FFA) activities are starting from early 2020. The indicator on this will be reported in 2020 Annual Country Report (ACR).

Leaning on a card and a stick

Mostafa walked through the door at 9 a.m. sharp leaning heavily on his walking stick. He is 65 and has lived his entire life on the outskirts of Lebanon's second-largest city, Tripoli. Life was never easy for Mostafa. He has always grappled with health issues, moved from job to job and constantly struggled to make ends meet to support his wife and nine children.

In August, Lebanon's Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) invited Mostafa to the WFP's distribution site of El Mina so he could be enrolled to receive support for his family.

Under the Government's National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP), approximately 15,000 of Lebanon's most vulnerable families receive financial assistance for food, healthcare and education through a white e-card. The technical system supporting the NPTP was developed by WFP. Currently, Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the EU Trust Fund are financing the food component of the programme.

WFP's local partner, the Lebanese Red Cross, manages distribution centres in the north of Lebanon, jointly with the Social Development Centres of MoSA, facilitating access and guiding individuals through the process. Staff are also responsible for giving briefings on how to use the NPTP benefits, whether in shops, hospitals or schools. Mostafa's back and heart ailments require treatment that costs USD 250 each month. His new medical entitlements will ease part of that financial burden.

Individuals attending distributions of new e-cards are handed a list with the names and locations of 400 shops throughout Lebanon. The shops have gone through a rigorous WFP vetting process to ensure that they meet the highest industry standards and have fair prices. Families can use their e-cards at any of these shops to buy according to their basic needs, including food.

Inside the distribution centre, WFP and MoSA staff members double check that a representative from the right family is collecting the right e-card and pin receipt. Centralised databases are used to ensure no duplication occurs, safeguarding the integrity of the programme.

Adequate nutritious food is a basic human need. It is a cornerstone of the second Sustainable Development Goal — Zero Hunger; a priority for the Government and the driving impetus for WFP. With USD 27 per person per month, WFP is able to provide the means for vulnerable families to maintain healthy nutritious lives. These funds also significantly boost the Lebanese economy as families use their e-cards to make all their purchases through local shops.

Representatives from 300 local families pass through the distribution centre each day. Only one family member over 18 years old listed in the family identification papers is required to turn up. Later that morning, Mostafa left with his new card. He arrived with a stick for support and left with a plastic card he can equally rely on for support.

Summary

To be noted that "965,607" is the total number of beneficiaries reached by WFP, while the number appearing in the "WFP contribution to SDG" table (984,814) refers to the number of beneficiaries reached by all the Food Security partners who work alongside WFP to improve the food security of beneficiaries.

Context and operations

[1] <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-lebanon-protests-world-bank/world-bank-ready-to-support-lebanon-urges-quick-formation-of-new-government-idUSKBN1XG1LK>

[2] Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR) 2019: <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/73118.pdf>

[3] Please note that the number of reached beneficiaries excluding overlaps between activities is: 78,067.

CSP financial overview

[1] The implementation rate is a percentage of actual expenditure over resourced funds.

[2] [3] The EU Trust Fund contribution was registered in 2019 Fiscal Year but it was agreed with the donor to use 50 percent of the contribution in 2019 and 50 percent in 2020. Therefore the percentages quoted in this section for Strategic Outcome 1 and 3 have been calculated based on the actual availability of funds and not based on the amount shown as available resources under Strategic Outcome 1 and Strategic Outcome 3 section.

[4] The amount shown as available resources in the Strategic Outcome 5 section includes the SDG Fund which was only confirmed in December 2019 but it will be used for 2020 and 2021; therefore the percentage reflecting how well funded was Strategic Outcome 5 (39 percent) was calculated excluding that amount.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] This Outcome received a contribution from the EU Trust Fund that was registered in 2019 Fiscal Year but it was agreed with the donor to use 50 percent of the contribution in 2019 and 50 percent in 2020. Therefore the amount shown as "available resources" doesn't correspond to the actual availability of funds.

[2] The number of refugees presented in the narrative represents the average number of beneficiaries reached by WFP on a monthly basis, while the figure in the table represent the total unique beneficiaries for the entire year of 2019. Since the number of refugees reached each month was lower than planned, the amount of CBT provided was also lower.

[3] Please note that the transfers were made in local currency and were being adjusted to the food price inflation.

[4] Throughout 2019, 1,130 trainings were delivered by the WFP retail team with 413 of the retailers taking part in the sessions (Strategic Outcome 1, A.7).

[5] The dashboard shows a general overview of the shops' performance, covering the sales trends by different categories and showing prices of different items sold in the shops compared to the market prices. It helps shopkeepers to identify inefficiencies and opportunities for improvements.

[6] The retention rate is not disaggregated by sex since this level of data is not available.

Further information on the Gender and Age Marker can be found here:

<https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>

TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

In 2019, public schools opened their doors in the second week of October then shut down after the civil unrest erupted on October 17. This disruption and road blocks allowed the School Meals programme to be active for only two out of five days in October and a mere 12 days in November. Therefore the actual CBT value provided was lower than planned.

Strategic outcome 02

The low (1) Gender and Age Marker code for the CSP activities under Strategic Outcome 2 is due to the absence and lack of dedicated monitoring and specialised staff to conduct the required technical gender/age analysis to generate the needed information and evidence. In addition, it is related to the technical resources available in terms of tools and contextualised guidance (gender responsive monitoring, gender indicators, how to collect, measure and analyse gender-related data, etc). Lebanon country office will be working in 2020 on addressing these gaps with headquarters, Cairo Regional Bureau and with partners, to start systematic data collection and analysis.

TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

The CBT value for the activities under this Strategic Outcome is calculated on a fixed number of days during which the beneficiaries are committed to a specific activity; if any person drops out before completion is replaced with somebody new who will be receiving the transfer value for the remaining days.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] This Outcome received a contribution from the EU Trust Fund that was registered in 2019 Fiscal Year but it was agreed with the donor to use 50 percent of the contribution in 2019 and 50 percent in 2020. Therefore the amount shown as "available resources" doesn't correspond to the actual availability of funds.

The low (1) Gender and Age Marker code for the CSP activities under Strategic Outcome 3 is due to the absence and lack of dedicated monitoring and specialized staff to conduct the required technical gender/age analysis to generate the needed information and evidence. In addition, it is related to the technical resources available in terms of tools and contextualized guidance (gender responsive monitoring, gender indicators, how to collect, measure and analyse gender-related data, etc). Lebanon country office will be working in 2020 on addressing these gaps with headquarters, Cairo Regional Bureau and with partners, to start systematic data collection and analysis.

Strategic outcome 05

The Gender and Age Marker (GaM) codes are not available under this Strategic Outcome because Strategic Outcome 5 was created after a budget revision and the new codes could not be reflected in the Gender and Age Marker. The GaM codes could not be updated because they could not be included in the initial GaM design phase.


Accountability to affected populations

[1] The GRASP tool will be rolled out in 2020 for all field related activities, including household monitoring visits, to ensure a standardised way of collecting complaints for quicker and easier processing.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
		Female	Male			Overall	Female	Male		Overall
Prevalence of undernourishment	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	510,770	474,044	984,814	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	510,770	474,044	984,814	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%				Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			662.66	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development										
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
			Overall				Overall			
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals			Number		Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)		Number	2		
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$				Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)		US\$	115,683		

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	394,604	465,244	118%
	female	440,444	500,363	114%
	total	835,048	965,607	116%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	25,023	24,608	98%
	female	23,565	23,400	99%
	total	48,588	48,008	99%
24-59 months	male	64,847	55,422	85%
	female	63,426	57,104	90%
	total	128,273	112,526	88%
5-11 years	male	102,939	136,465	133%
	female	101,444	137,805	136%
	total	204,383	274,270	134%
12-17 years	male	60,795	86,917	143%
	female	59,301	82,101	138%
	total	120,096	169,018	141%
18-59 years	male	132,560	152,115	115%
	female	182,495	186,774	102%
	total	315,055	338,889	108%
60+ years	male	8,440	9,717	115%
	female	10,213	13,179	129%
	total	18,653	22,896	123%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	151,466	139,714	92%
Refugee	683,582	825,893	121%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rations	0	0	0%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Value Voucher	175,608,000	91,338,533	52%
Cash	136,228,600	169,773,840	125%
Cash	8,289,400	5,044,926	61%
Value Voucher	18,792,000	19,226,450	102%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

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.		- Crisis Response - Nutrition Sensitive			
Activity 01	Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual	
Output A	Targeted refugees receive unconditional food assistance through cash-based transfers (CBTs) to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.						
Output A	Targeted refugees and crisis-affected host populations receive unconditional food assistance through CBTs or in-kind food to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.						
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	384,104 337,896 722,000	424,657 373,559 798,216	
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	309,528,000	260,302,868	
A.7	Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes						
	Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes		General Distribution	retailer	450	413	
Activity 02	School meal activities (cash and in-kind)	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual	
Output A	Targeted schoolchildren 24 months-17 years years receive cash or school snacks conditional on their enrolment and retention in school.						
Output E, 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.						
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	0 0 0		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	2,500 2,500 5,000	2,235 2,554 4,789	
		Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	12,000 12,000 24,000	11,175 11,175 22,350	
		Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	2,500 2,500 5,000	2,874 1,916 4,790	
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,308,600	809,507	
E*.4	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches						
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	1,500	1,545	

	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	1,500	1,455		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
other nationalities; Lebanon								
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)								
	Act 01: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)	General Distribution	Female	85	≥90	>85	55	
			Male	87	≥90	>87	79	
			Overall	87	≥90	>87	74	
Other nationalities; Lebanon								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)	General Distribution	Female	60	≥85	≥60	67	
			Male	60	≥85	≥60	83	
			Overall	60	≥85	≥60	80	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)	General Distribution	Female	24	≥10	<24	26	
			Male	24	≥10	<24	14	
			Overall	24	≥10	<24	17	
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)	General Distribution	Female	16	≤5	<16	7	
			Male	16	≤5	<16	3	
			Overall	16	≤5	<16	3	
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
	Act 01: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)	General Distribution	Female	10.30	≤10	<10.30	18.80	
			Male	10.90	≤10	<10.90	17	
			Overall	10.80	≤10	<10.80	17	
Syrian and Lebanese; Lebanon								
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new)								
Drop-out rate	Act 02: School meal activities (cash and in-kind)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0.10	<0.10	≤0.10	3.30	
			Male	0.10	<0.10	≤0.10	3.30	
			Overall	0.10	<0.10	≤0.10	3.30	
Retention rate	Act 02: School meal activities (cash and in-kind)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	99.90	≥99.90	>99.90	96.70	
			Male	99.90	≥99.90	>99.90	96.70	
			Overall	99.90	≥99.90	>99.90	96.70	
Syrian; Lebanon								
Food Consumption Score								

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	62 77 74	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	≥62 ≥77 ≥74	66 70 69
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	27 21 22	≥15 ≥15 ≥16	<27 <21 <22	29 25 26
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	11 2 4	≤5 ≤5 ≤4	<11 <2 <4	5 5 5

Syrian refugees; Lebanon

Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)

	Act 01: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	33 38 37	>40 >40 >40	>33 >38 >37	26 23 24
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Syrians; Lebanon

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)

	Act 01: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	12.60 10.80 8.90	≤8 ≤8 ≤8	<12.60 <10.80 <8.90	11.80 10 10.50
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Strategic Outcome 02	Vulnerable women and men in targeted refugee and Lebanese communities sustainably improve their skills, capacities, and livelihood opportunities by 2020.	- Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building						
Activity 03	Individual capacity-strengthening activities (CBTs)	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Targeted vulnerable Syrian refugees and vulnerable Lebanese people receive conditional food assistance through CBTs to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.							
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.							
Output C	Targeted smallholder farmers receive training and technical support to increase their production and sales.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female Male Total	22,918 20,162 43,080	23,871 20,999 44,870		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	4,824,400	3,008,484		
C.1	Number of people trained							

	Number of people trained		Food assistance for training	individual	4,000	4,914		
Activity 04	Asset creation and livelihood support activities (CBTs)	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Targeted vulnerable Syrian refugees and vulnerable Lebanese people receive conditional food assistance through CBTs to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.							
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.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	9,920 9,495 19,415	18,459 16,240 34,699		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,465,000	2,036,443		
D.1	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure							
	Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	18	18		
	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities		Food assistance for asset	Number	4	4		
	Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	350	505		
	Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Food assistance for asset	Number	323,290	307,558		
	Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	Number	1	1		
	Number of non-food items distributed (tools, milling machines, pumps, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	Number	3,380	3,095		
	Number of community gardens established		Food assistance for asset	garden	3	3		
	Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built		Food assistance for asset	Km	33	30		
	Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	41	106		
	Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed		Food assistance for asset	Km	2	4		

	Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (0 - 5000cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	67	70		
	Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (>5000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	1	1		
	Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected		Food assistance for asset	Ha	541	454		
	Length (m) of drainage canals constructed / rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	meter	1,370	1,720		
	Hectares (ha) of community woodlots		Food assistance for asset	Ha	120	123		
	Hectares (ha) of forests restored		Food assistance for asset	Ha	45	51		
	Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	9	9		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value

Syrian refugees and Vulnerable Lebanese; Lebanon

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits

	Act 04: Asset creation and livelihood support activities (CBTs)	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	>60	>0		
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Syrian Refugees and Vulnerable Lebanese; Lebanon

Food Consumption Score

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 04: Asset creation and livelihood support activities (CBTs)	Food assistance for asset	Female	48	≥72	>48	69
			Male	69	≥72	>69	67
			Overall	65	≥72	>65	67
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 04: Asset creation and livelihood support activities (CBTs)	Food assistance for asset	Female	30	≤18	≤30	20
			Male	19	≤18	≤19	23
			Overall	21	≤18	≤21	23
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 04: Asset creation and livelihood support activities (CBTs)	Food assistance for asset	Female	22	≤10	<22	11
			Male	12	≤10	<12	10
			Overall	14	≤10	<14	10

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)

	Act 04: Asset creation and livelihood support activities (CBTs)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	21.30 15.30 16.30	≤11 ≤11 ≤11	<21.30 <15.30 <16.30	11 10 11
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 04: Asset creation and livelihood support activities (CBTs)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	7.30 6.10 6.29	≤6 ≤6 ≤6	<7.30 <6.10 <6.29	6.09 5.59 6
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base							
	Act 04: Asset creation and livelihood support activities (CBTs)	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	≥90	>0	87.60
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)							
	Act 04: Asset creation and livelihood support activities (CBTs)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	70 59 61	≥75 ≥75 ≥75	≥70 ≥59 ≥61	74 75 75

Strategic Outcome 03		Vulnerable populations in Lebanon are enabled to meet their basic food needs all year long. - Root Causes						
Activity 05	Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Vulnerable Lebanese targeted by the national poverty targeting programme receive CBTs to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	28,362 29,638 58,000	45,997 45,203 91,200		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	18,792,000	19,226,450		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Lebanese; Lebanon								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	80 80 80	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	>80 >80 >80	84 87 86	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	17 16 16	≥8 ≥8 ≥8	<17 <16 <16	15 11 12	

Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)	General Distribution	Female	3	≤2	<3	1
			Male	4	≤2	<4	2
			Overall	4	≤2	<4	2
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 05: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)	General Distribution	Female	12.31	<10	<12.31	10.51
			Male	11.68	<10	<11.68	11.06
			Overall	11.77	<10	<11.77	10.95
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)							
	Act 05: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)	General Distribution	Female	27	≥40	>27	34
			Male	16	≥40	>16	26
			Overall	18	≥40	>18	28

Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Syrians; Lebanon	Act 01: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	>90	100	
			Male	99	=100	>90	99	
			Overall	100	=100	>90	99	
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Syrian refugees; Lebanon	Act 01: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=100	100	
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Syrian refugees; Lebanon	Act 01: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	≥90	100	
			Male	99	=100	≥90	99	
			Overall	100	=100	≥90	99	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Syrian refugees; Lebanon	Act 01: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)	General Distribution	Female	98	=100	>90	98	
			Male	99	=100	>90	99	
			Overall	99	=100	>90	99	

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Syrian refugees; Lebanon	Act 01: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)	General Distribution	Overall	0	=100	>0		

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

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Syrian refugees; Lebanon	Act 01: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	30	≥40	≥30	38	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	18	≤5	≤18	10	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	52	≥55	≥52	52	

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

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Syrian refugees; Lebanon	Act 01: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall		≥80 ≥80 ≥80	>80 >80 >80	57 55.50 56	

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Lebanese and Syrians; Lebanon			Overall			=100	80	
Syrian and Lebanese; Lebanon			Overall			=100	80	
Syrian refugees; Lebanon			Overall			=100	80	

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Cover page photo © Cover photo © WFP/Mazen Hodeib
Children at a WFP-supported school during their lunch break consisting of a bag filled with healthy, locally-produced snacks.

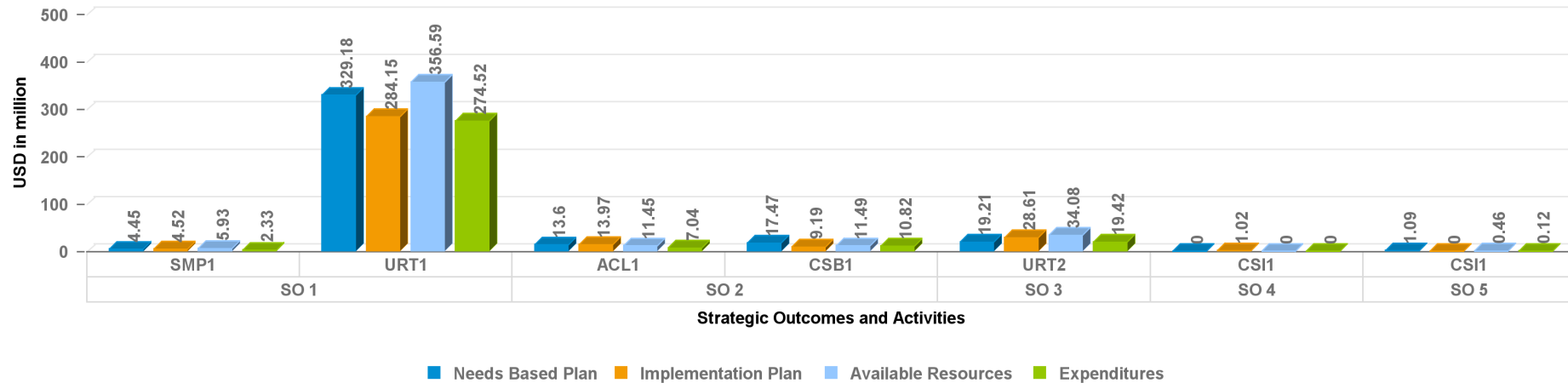
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/lebanon>

Annual Country Report

Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 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.
SO 2	Vulnerable women and men in targeted refugee and Lebanese communities sustainably improve their skills, capacities, and livelihood opportunities by 2021.
SO 3	Vulnerable populations in Lebanon are enabled to meet their basic food needs all year long.
SO 4	National institutions and national and international humanitarian actors are supported in their efforts to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of their assistance.
SO 5	National institutions and national and international humanitarian actors are supported in their efforts to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of their assistance.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Asset creation and livelihood support activities (CBTs)
CSB1	Individual capacity-strengthening activities (CBTs)
CSI1	Institutional capacity-strengthening activities
SMP1	School meal activities (cash and in-kind)
URT1	Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food
URT2	Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)

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Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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)	4,451,973	4,516,319	5,932,445	2,330,909
		Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food	329,182,637	284,150,529	356,587,235	274,522,908
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	328,329	0
	Vulnerable populations in Lebanon are enabled to meet their basic food needs all year long.	Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)	19,205,621	28,607,837	34,084,441	19,416,362
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	Vulnerable women and men in targeted refugee and Lebanese communities sustainably improve their skills, capacities, and livelihood opportunities by 2021.	Asset creation and livelihood support activities (CBTs)	13,602,786	13,965,885	11,445,552	7,044,306

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Annual Country Report

Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Vulnerable women and men in targeted refugee and Lebanese communities sustainably improve their skills, capacities, and livelihood opportunities by 2021.	Individual capacity-strengthening activities (CBTs)	17,472,225	9,186,569	11,490,077	10,815,957
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,929,847	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			383,915,243	340,427,139	424,797,925	314,130,442
5	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	1,089,572	0	463,027	115,683
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,089,572	0	463,027	115,683
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	0	1,023,634	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)			0	1,023,634	0	0

Annual Country Report

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	12,628,271	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	12,628,271	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			385,004,815	341,450,773	437,889,223	314,246,125
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			7,464,018	6,495,185	9,153,025	5,429,356
Total Direct Costs			392,468,833	347,945,958	447,042,248	319,675,481
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			25,510,474	22,616,487	22,102,623	22,102,623
Grand Total			417,979,307	370,562,445	469,144,872	341,778,104



Brian Ah Poe
Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

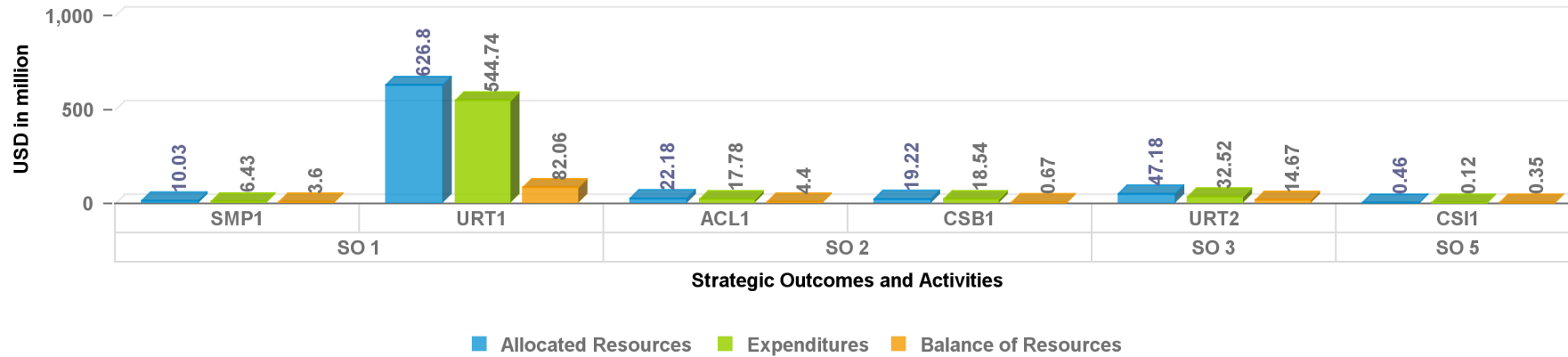
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 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.
SO 2	Vulnerable women and men in targeted refugee and Lebanese communities sustainably improve their skills, capacities, and livelihood opportunities by 2021.
SO 3	Vulnerable populations in Lebanon are enabled to meet their basic food needs all year long.
SO 5	National institutions and national and international humanitarian actors are supported in their efforts to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of their assistance.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Asset creation and livelihood support activities (CBTs)
CSB1	Individual capacity-strengthening activities (CBTs)
CSI1	Institutional capacity-strengthening activities
SMP1	School meal activities (cash and in-kind)
URT1	Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food
URT2	Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)

Annual Country Report

Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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)	14,666,730	10,032,704	0	10,032,704	6,431,168	3,601,536
		Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food	604,049,670	626,802,420	0	626,802,420	544,738,094	82,064,326
		Non Activity Specific	0	328,329	0	328,329	0	328,329
	Vulnerable populations in Lebanon are enabled to meet their basic food needs all year long.	Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)	37,217,802	47,183,170	0	47,183,170	32,515,091	14,668,079
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0

Annual Country Report

Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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 2021.	Asset creation and livelihood support activities (CBTs)	89,708,092	22,183,409	0	22,183,409	17,782,163	4,401,247
		Individual capacity-strengthening activities (CBTs)	28,872,269	19,218,595	0	19,218,595	18,544,475	674,120
		Non Activity Specific	0	4,929,847	0	4,929,847	0	4,929,847
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			774,514,564	730,678,474	0	730,678,474	620,010,990	110,667,483

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Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	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	3,973,327	463,027	0	463,027	115,683	347,344
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			3,973,327	463,027	0	463,027	115,683	347,344
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	12,628,271	0	12,628,271	0	12,628,271
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	12,628,271	0	12,628,271	0	12,628,271
Total Direct Operational Cost			778,487,891	743,769,771	0	743,769,771	620,126,673	123,643,098
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			12,874,132	13,250,327	0	13,250,327	9,526,658	3,723,670
Total Direct Costs			791,362,023	757,020,098	0	757,020,098	629,653,331	127,366,768
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			51,438,531	49,474,156		49,474,156	49,474,156	0
Grand Total			842,800,554	806,494,255	0	806,494,255	679,127,487	127,366,768

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures