

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Lebanon Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2021



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

2020 was a particularly difficult year for Lebanon. Rising prices and widespread loss of income, a result of the economic crisis exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic and the Beirut Port explosion, eroded people's ability to afford food, shelter, and healthcare across all populations in Lebanon.

In response to these challenges, and in working towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, *Zero Hunger*, **WFP reached almost 1.4 million girls and boys, women and men across all activities in Lebanon in 2020**. Significantly more beneficiaries were reached this year than in previous years, and WFP also aimed to ensure beneficiaries received meaningful assistance by adjusting the value of cash transfers in line with increasing food prices. Overall, women and girls represented over half of WFP beneficiaries and Syrian refugees remained the largest beneficiary group. As more Lebanese were pushed into poverty in 2020, WFP reached more than double the number of vulnerable Lebanese assisted the previous year by increasing the number of people assisted in existing programmes, such as the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP), and through new activities in response to the economic crisis, COVID-19, and the Beirut Port explosion.

Moreover, to ensure lifesaving assistance could continue despite COVID-19 and financial restrictions, WFP adapted its programme delivery where necessary, including the addition of in-kind food assistance, shift to remote monitoring and assessments, adaptation of the school feeding programme, and close monitoring of the markets and food prices to make timely adjustments of transfer values. The successful negotiation of higher preferential exchange rates with the Central Bank allowed WFP to increase transfer values in Lebanese pounds and reach more beneficiaries.

WFP continued to be a major partner of the Government of Lebanon, local institutions, NGOs, and UN agencies in line with its commitment to SDG 17, *Partnerships for the Goals*. Along with the unified cash transfer platform used by WFP and partners, WFP made available to the humanitarian community a platform that utilizes blockchain technology to avoid duplication of assistance and ensure maximum reach following the Beirut Port explosion. In addition to increased institutional capacity strengthening support of the NPTP, WFP also partnered with other UN agencies to provide support to the Ministry of Social Affairs to implement the National Social Solidarity Programme in support of Lebanese affected by the economic hardships of COVID-19.

In order to ensure the most vulnerable Syrian refugees receive assistance, WFP and the Office of the UN 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 the economic vulnerability of each Syrian refugee family using UNHCR's refugee data and is used alongside a grievance redress mechanism and a comprehensive communications strategy. Following consultations and qualitative research undertaken in 2020, a recommendation by a review of the Grievance Redress Mechanism to develop more inclusive eligibility criteria will be implemented in 2021. Building on the 2019 Inclusion Study, WFP also built in a conflict-sensitive approach to contribute to social cohesion and promoted the inclusion of older persons and persons with disabilities in livelihood projects.

Despite WFP's continued efforts to provide sufficient and meaningful assistance throughout the year, monitoring results showed a deterioration in food security outcomes across all assisted populations, with households headed by women shouldering the heavier burden. However, with assistance remaining the main source of income for most beneficiaries and with the high inflation and unemployment, WFP assistance acted as a safety net for beneficiaries in 2020, stopping many from sliding further into extreme poverty. To deliver meaningful assistance and improve food security outcomes in 2021, WFP will advocate for increased transfer values and to scale-up assistance to as many refugees and vulnerable Lebanese living in extreme poverty as possible.

In addition to expanding lifesaving assistance in 2021, WFP will also continue advocating for support towards addressing root causes and institutional capacity strengthening. Two major milestones towards this will be the scale-up of the NPTP to reach 50,000 households and the implementation of a large-scale emergency social safety net (ESSN) programme together with the World Bank and the Government to reach as many as 147,000 vulnerable Lebanese households to support their food and other essential needs.



1,366,298

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 136,630 (50% Female, 50% Male)

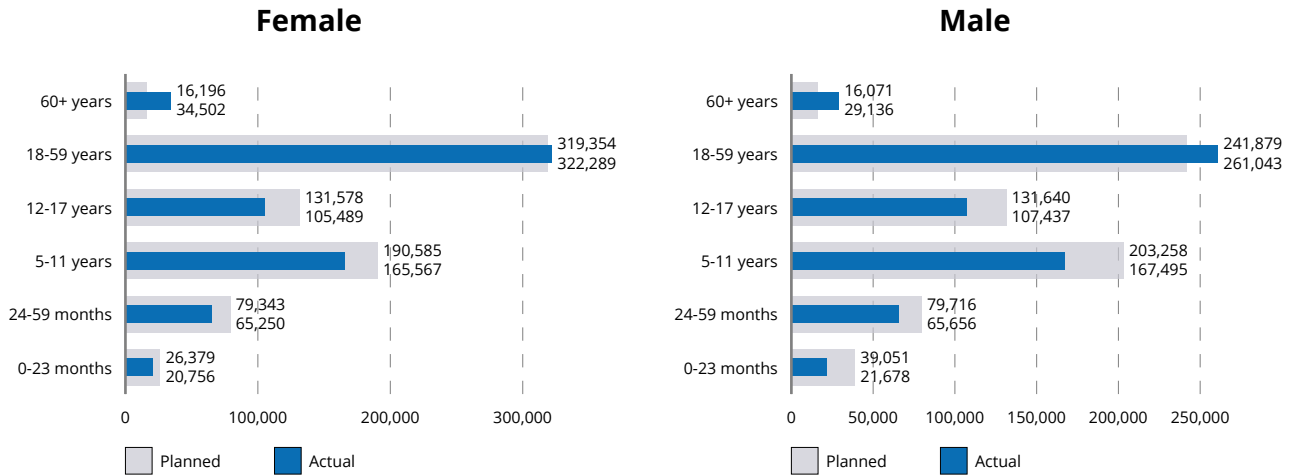


52% female

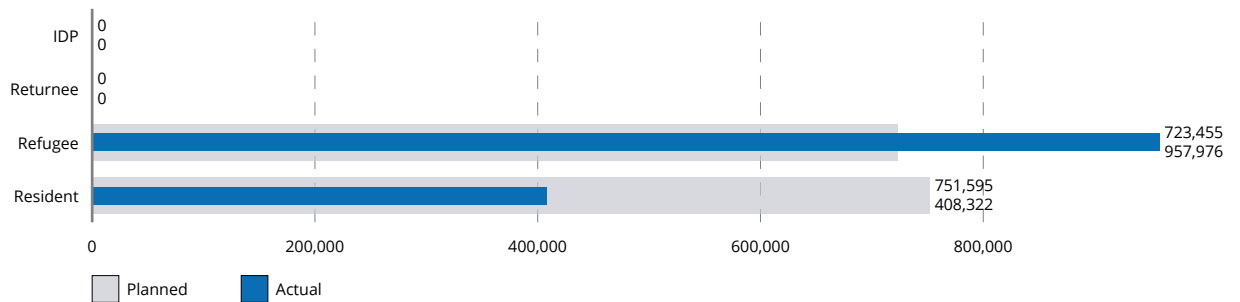


48% male

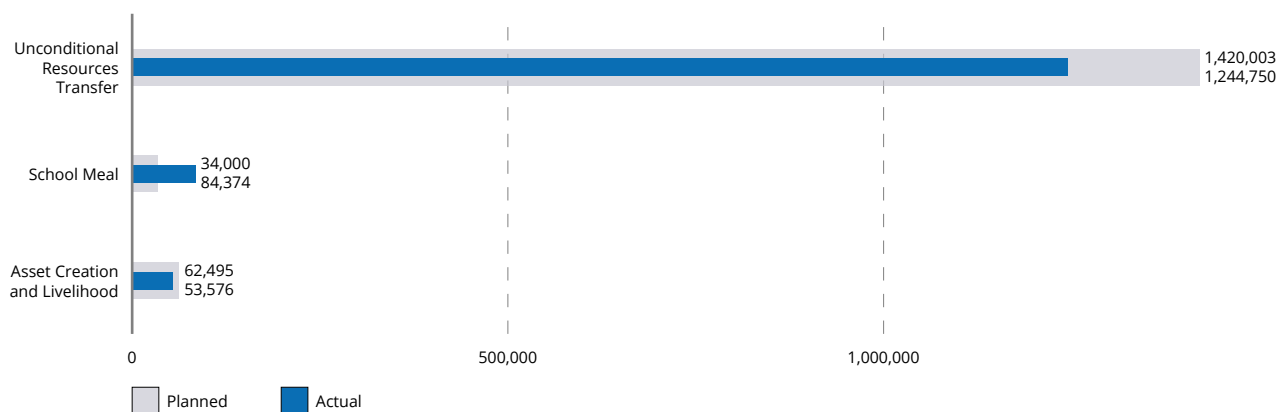
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



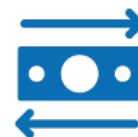
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Total Food and CBT

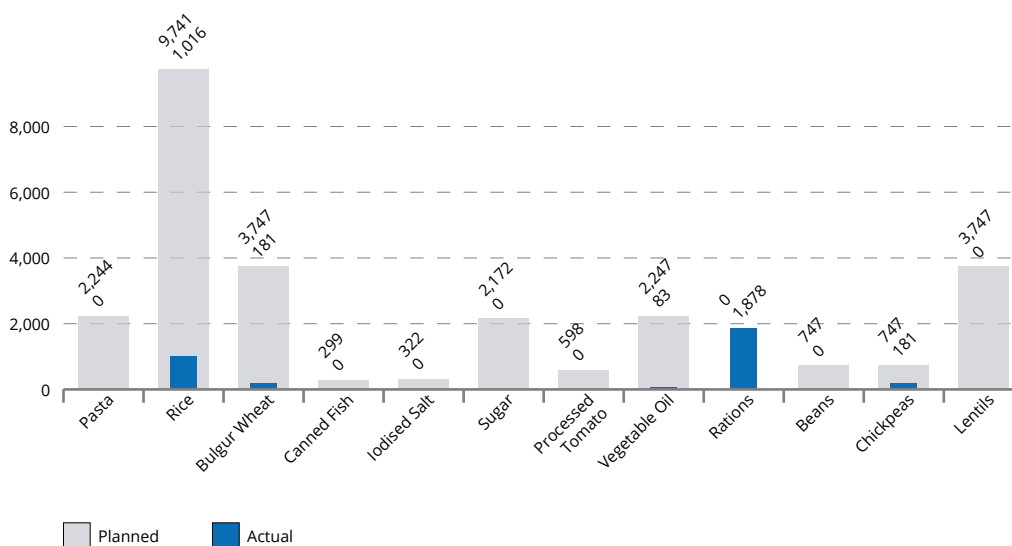


3,339 mt
total actual food transferred in 2020
of 26,611 mt total planned

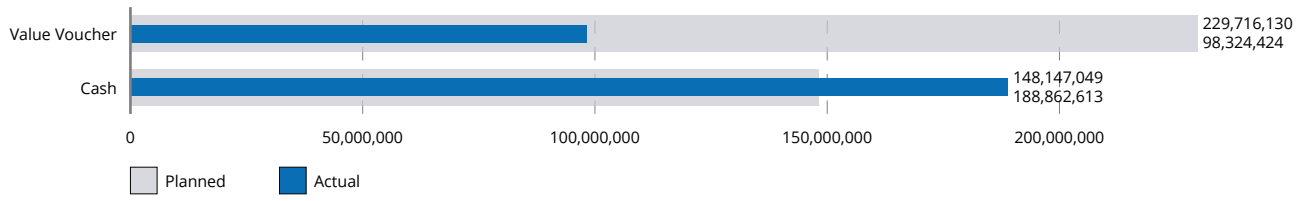


US\$ 287,187,037
total actual cash transferred in 2020
of \$US 377,863,178 total planned

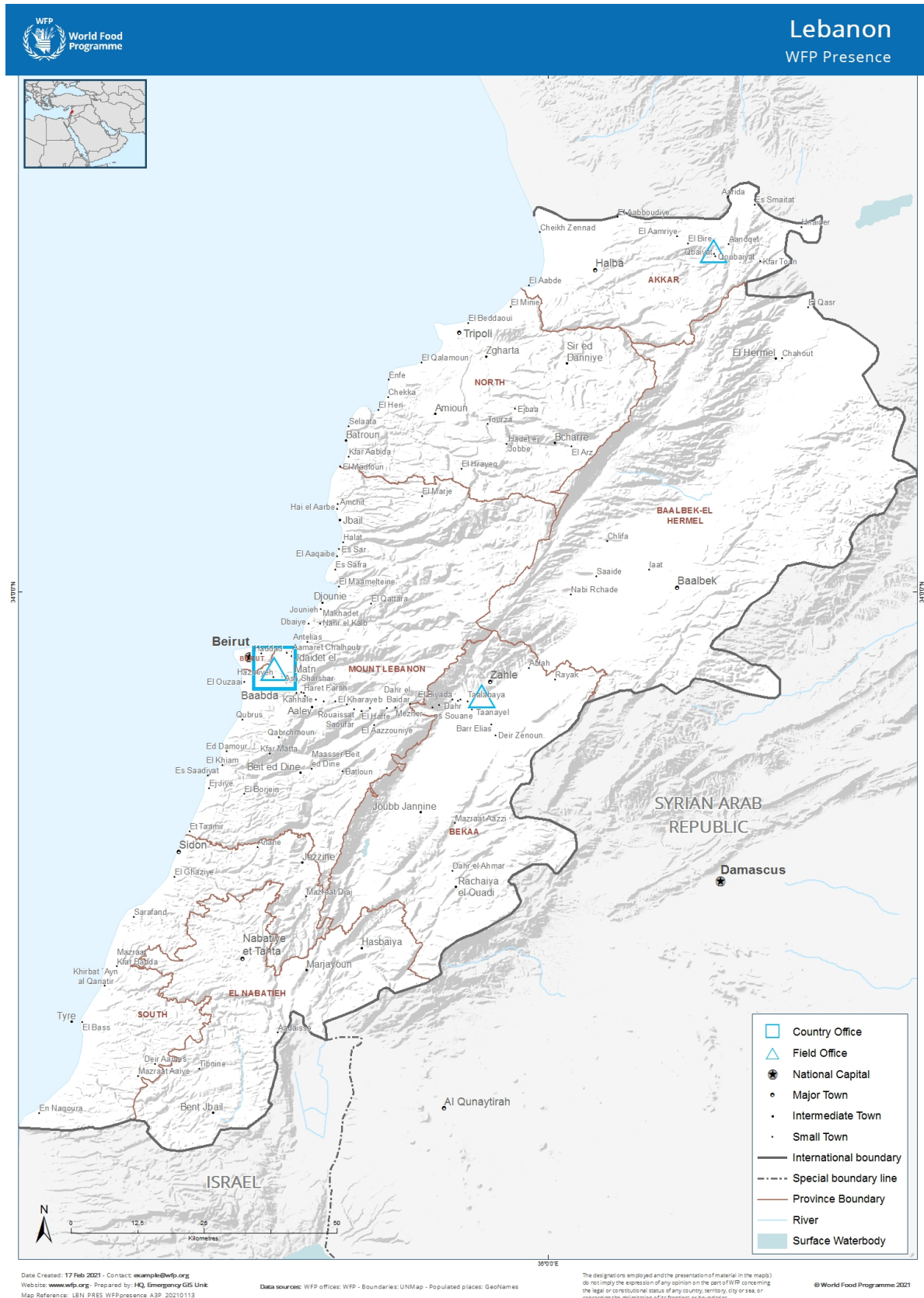
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



In 2020, Lebanon faced a series of unprecedented crises. Decades of financial mismanagement precipitated an economic crisis and massive protests in October 2019, and COVID-19 containment measures implemented in March 2020 led to a deepening of the already dire economic situation. Since then, as political and economic reforms remain stalled due to delays in government formation, currency devaluation and inflation have tripled the cost of living. The Beirut Port explosion on 4 August further exacerbated the deteriorating situation as lives were lost, residential and commercial areas decimated, and COVID-19 cases spiked [1].



Amidst the economic, political, and sanitary crises, Lebanon also remains at the forefront of the Syrian crisis, hosting 1.5 million Syrian refugees along with a large community of Palestinian refugees and refugees of other nationalities. The massive influx of refugees has placed a significant strain on existing resources and host communities.

Lebanon, a densely populated country of approximately 6.8 million people, has long been considered an upper-middle-income country [2] and ranks high in the Human Development Index [3]. In 2019, the Global Hunger Index reported Lebanon as having a moderate level of hunger while undernourishment in Lebanon stood at 11 percent [4]. However, the triple shock of the economic crisis, COVID-19, and the Beirut Port explosion and subsequent deteriorated purchasing power have negatively impacted the depth and breadth of food insecurity in Lebanon and access to adequate food. Approximately half of the Lebanese population are below the poverty line, while 22 percent are considered extremely poor [5]. In addition, 88 percent of Syrian refugees are now living with less than the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket, a dramatic increase from the 55 percent in 2019 [6].

WFP web surveys conducted in June and September found that Lebanese and Syrian respondents increasingly relied on livelihood coping strategies to provide food and other essentials for their families, and food had become a major source of concern. By September, one in five households had completely lost their income, and more households borrowed money to cover their basic needs. In addition, WFP's mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) surveys found that 22 percent of Lebanese households consumed inadequate diets and over half of respondents faced food shortages [7]. Households headed by women and large families were more likely to be multidimensionally vulnerable compared to others, for both Lebanese and Syrian households. While Syrian households headed by women were slightly more food insecure than those headed by men, a far higher proportion of households headed by women used crisis or emergency coping strategies.

WFP activities in Lebanon fall under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2021, which is aligned with the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (2017–2020), the United Nations (UN) Strategic Framework (2017–2021), and the Lebanon National Agriculture Strategy (2020–2025). The CSP positions WFP as a major partner of the Government, other United Nations agencies, and local partners towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provides food and basic assistance to food insecure and vulnerable refugees and Lebanese. For the refugee response, WFP, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) provide basic assistance to refugees using a common card through the Lebanon One Unified Inter-Organisational System for e-Cards (LOUISE), a unified system for cash transfers. WFP is the card administrator for the LOUISE platform and provides 80 percent of cash transfers to refugees. In response to the deteriorating socioeconomic situation in Lebanon in 2020, WFP assisted more beneficiaries than planned and adjusted the transfer value of assistance to compensate for inflation [8].

To support vulnerable Lebanese families affected by the COVID-19 and economic crises, WFP provided unconditional in-kind food assistance consisting of a monthly family food parcel. WFP also provided food parcels and supported hot meals initiatives immediately after the Beirut explosion before transitioning to cash assistance for basic needs to the most vulnerable people affected by the explosion.

In partnership with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE), WFP's school feeding programme provides nutritious snacks to vulnerable Lebanese and Syrian refugee children attending public schools. As schools closed in March due to COVID-19, WFP adapted its distribution modality to provide family food parcels to families whose children are part of WFP's school feeding programme.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP, together with partners and the Ministry of Agriculture, provides income-generating and individual capacity strengthening opportunities for vulnerable Lebanese and Syrian refugees through food assistance for assets (FFA) and food assistance for training (FFT) projects. Livelihoods interventions include construction or rehabilitation of small-scale agriculture infrastructure, skills trainings, value chain development, and market linkages.

To achieve Strategic Outcome 3, WFP supports the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM), and the World Bank. WFP provides cash-based assistance through food e-cards to meet the food needs for 15,000 vulnerable Lebanese families across Lebanon and in 2021 will expand to reach 50,000 families in response to increased vulnerabilities amongst Lebanese.

Under Strategic Outcome 5, ongoing collaboration for institutional capacity strengthening includes WFP support to MoSA and PCM staff for remote post-distribution monitoring and data management, which will strengthen government systems and processes targeting vulnerable Lebanese.

In 2020, WFP successfully adapted its programme strategy and delivery to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and economic crisis in Lebanon. Monitoring and assessments were shifted to remote modalities including through the



phone and web. E-cards were loaded with assistance in batches to avoid crowding at ATMs and to allow for replenishment of cash, and additional ATMs were installed to increase access points for beneficiaries. In-kind assistance was introduced to mitigate against lockdown measures and inflation, with full COVID-19 precautionary measures taken at distribution sites. Western Union was used for the first time in September to allow beneficiaries timely access to cash assistance following the Beirut Port explosion. In 2021, WFP will continue to expand its programmes to reach additional food insecure and vulnerable Lebanese and refugees with more meaningful assistance.

Risk Management

In 2020, WFP conducted regular assessments of risks, including new risks from the compound shocks of the economic crisis, COVID-19, and the Beirut explosion, and monitored the implementation of mitigation measures through the Risk Management and Assurance Group. Following the explosion, WFP faced significant safety and security risks as nine staff sustained injuries and the WFP office was damaged. Surge capacity was temporarily deployed following the explosion with alternative working arrangements continuing because of damage to office premises and COVID-19 precautionary measures.

Strategic Risks

The political climate remained fractious, with ongoing protests and delays in government formation. The protracted Syrian crisis also represented a significant risk to Lebanon's political, economic and internal security. Adaptive programming and engagement with the Government and other stakeholders at all levels contributed to mitigating these risks.

Operational Risks

COVID-19 restrictions, volatile prices, market disruptions and partner capacity presented significant operational and programmatic risks to WFP's operations. Mitigation measures included redesigned protocols for beneficiary interactions, remote monitoring, capacity strengthening for cooperating partners and preparedness for a changing operational environment.

Financial Risks

In 2020, the acceleration of the economic crisis, banking restrictions, capital controls, and exchange rate fluctuations presented significant financial risks. Market assessments, regular price monitoring, the negotiation of a more favourable exchange rate with the Central Bank, engagement with the Government and solid funding forecasts have continued to mitigate the key risks and ensure that sustained assistance is provided to those most in need of assistance.

Fiduciary Risks

Failure to deliver services contracted by partners, non-compliance with rules, regulations, procedures, and leaks of information were proactively monitored. Mitigation measures included close oversight of payment processes, thorough reconciliation processes for cash-based transfers, and rigorous data protection measures. WFP conducted regular oversight exercises and ensured that a compliance mindset was embedded in all personnel.

Partnerships

Partnerships are key to WFP's strategy to reach and engage with vulnerable Lebanese and refugee families in Lebanon. WFP partners with the Government, donors, other United Nations (UN) agencies, national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector, and financial service providers (FSP) to deliver on the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), guided by the Partnerships principles: the critical foundation of equity, transparency, and mutual benefit with WFP's cooperating partners.

Throughout 2020, WFP maintained a regular dialogue with donors, particularly on main programmatic decisions. These exchanges have positioned WFP as a transparent and proactive partner and resulted in the allocation of USD 456 million in 2020 to support vulnerable Lebanese and refugees [1].

A key achievement for WFP in 2020 was the successful negotiation of a significant contribution with the European Union Trust Fund. This affirmed WFP as the partner of choice for the implementation of the first poverty-targeted social assistance programme in Lebanon, the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP), coupled with significant steps towards capacity strengthening of the Government.

Additionally, Germany's support, including for resilience building activities as well as the NPTP, has been instrumental in sustaining activities aimed at increasing social cohesion among host communities and refugees. Such partnerships continue to reinforce WFP's credibility as a viable actor in the development ecosystem. WFP is a member of the 'social protection, cohesion and inclusion/gender' pillar within the World Bank-EU-UN Reform, Reconstruction, Recovery Framework launched after the Beirut explosion to be a twin-track approach for people-centred recovery and socioeconomic-infrastructure reforms.

In addition to the Ministry of Social Affairs, WFP has been partnering with the World Bank on the NPTP since 2014. In 2020, WFP also jointly conducted vulnerability assessments for Lebanese with the World Bank [2]. With the likely launch of the Emergency Social Safety Net programme in 2021, with WFP as a major implementing partner, WFP is consolidating further its strong partnership with the World Bank in Lebanon.

In 2020, WFP signed 24 Field Level Agreements (FLAs) with 20 NGOs and shifted towards more collaborative, supportive, and inclusive relationships with cooperating partners. WFP engaged partners in the design of projects to promote a shared vision and invested in strengthening capacity of partners, including strengthening gender, protection, and disability inclusion and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). Support provided by WFP to strengthen partners' organizational and operational capacity includes regular monitoring, coaching, performance evaluations, and sharing guidance and tools.

Considering the crises facing Lebanon in 2020, WFP focused on the role of national responders. WFP established measures to enable funding flows to benefit 13 local responders and appropriately recognize the role they play in responding to acute food needs in the country.

For the refugee response, WFP, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) provide basic assistance to refugees using a common card through the Lebanon One Unified Inter-Organisational System for e-Cards (LOUISE), a unified system for cash transfers.

Beneficiaries redeem their monthly assistance through the ATM network of WFP's FSP, Banque Libano-Française (BLF), and a network of 486 retailers across the country. In response to the COVID-19 and economic crises in 2020, WFP worked with BLF to increase access to ATMs for beneficiaries, and to increase access to liquidity for WFP-contracted retailers struggling to operate around the imposed capital controls.

Moreover, in 2020, WFP Lebanon activated a partnership with Western Union under the global long-term agreement to use more than 1,800 Western Union outlets as a main delivery mechanism for the Beirut explosion response. This partnership enabled WFP to immediately respond with cash assistance to meet the basic needs of vulnerable people affected by the explosion, and to extend the use of Western Union to other humanitarian partners responding to the explosion.

Additionally for the explosion response, WFP introduced for the first time an online self-registration form and a platform using blockchain technology that allows for beneficiary deduplication and coordination of assistance with partners. Over 22 national and international organizations delivering multipurpose cash assistance joined the assistance coordination platform to ensure the greatest reach to vulnerable people affected by the Beirut explosion.



CSP Financial Overview

WFP's operation in Lebanon was well-resourced in 2020, ensuring vulnerable populations were able to meet their basic needs in a challenging year for Lebanon. **The 2020 budget of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) was fully funded**, with USD 560 million available and an implementation rate of 89 percent [1].

The most significant contributions in 2020 were made by the European Commission, Germany, and the United States of America. As in previous years, the majority of contributions were confirmed for those activities contributing to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2. Thanks to a multi-year contribution from the European Union Trust Fund, activities contributing to SDG 17 are fully funded for the duration of the CSP, a departure from 2019 where Strategic Outcome 5 did not receive any contributions. This contribution was a significant achievement for WFP not only because of the value, but primarily because it covers assistance across different Strategic Outcomes and beneficiary populations (Syrian refugees, vulnerable Lebanese) and technical assistance to the Ministry of Social Affairs.

Strategic Outcome 1 continued to receive the largest share of contributions and though comprising a small percentage overall, there was a notable increase in contributions and interest from the private sector and through SharetheMeal [2].

In a continued positive trend since 2018, Strategic Outcome 2 was funded at 91 percent of its needs-based plan, though 2020 saw a lower implementation rate as livelihoods activities under Strategic Outcome 2 were on hold for several months due to COVID-19 restrictions.

























WFP received a meaningful increase in funding for root causes (Strategic Outcomes 3 and 5) as the economic crisis and COVID-19 exacerbated vulnerabilities of an already strained Lebanese population, and as donors increasingly view WFP as a partner of choice in the social protection sphere. Thanks to contributions from Germany and the EU, as well as new contributions from Norway and Italy, WFP supported 15,000 vulnerable Lebanese families through the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) in 2020 and will further expand to support 50,000 families in 2021.

Two revisions to the CSP were undertaken in 2020 to (1) introduce in-kind food assistance to vulnerable Lebanese affected by COVID-19 and the economic crisis for an additional USD 46 million; and (2) incorporate assistance to vulnerable Lebanese affected by the triple shock of the Beirut explosion, COVID-19, and economic crisis and logistics and procurement activities [3], with an additional USD 73 million for an overall CSP budget of USD 1.88 billion.

The heavy earmarking of funds at activity and modality level (85 percent of contributions) remains a key challenge for WFP as it leaves little flexibility to direct funds where most needed. To address such challenges, WFP relied on the much smaller percentage of flexible funds and advance financing through WFP's Internal Project Lending facility to ensure there were no gaps in assistance, particularly for Syrian refugees under activity 1, where the food e-card modality is funded by a single donor.

For 2021, WFP will deepen engagement with traditional donors to advocate for a more sustainable and flexible approach to funding and continue to seek a diverse donor base to ensure meaningful, sustained assistance. In addition to expanding lifesaving assistance under Crisis Response, WFP will continue advocating for support towards addressing root causes and institutional capacity strengthening.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
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.	 381,777,351	 296,047,971	 418,497,866	 282,094,354
02: Vulnerable women and men in targeted refugee and Lebanese communities sustainably improve their skills, capacities, and livelihood opportunities by 2021.	 33,873,377	 22,821,219	 30,828,963	 16,639,530
03: Vulnerable populations in Lebanon are enabled to meet their basic food needs all year long.	 39,239,520	 28,235,824	 92,630,734	 22,992,280
05: National institutions and national and international humanitarian actors are supported in their efforts to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of their assistance.	 1,678,997	 728,067	 4,860,960	 436,058
06: Partners in Lebanon benefit from effective humanitarian coordination, expertise, services in the areas of logistics and procurement	 6,772,629	 0	 0	 0
Total:	 463,341,874	 347,833,081	 546,818,523	 322,162,222

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 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.



WFP's crisis response under Strategic Outcome 1 provides life-saving assistance to Syrian refugees, Palestinian refugees from Syria, refugees of other nationalities and the crisis-affected host population. In 2020, WFP also included support to vulnerable Lebanese impacted by COVID-19, the economic crisis, and the Beirut Port explosion.

Thanks to continued support from WFP's major donors, Strategic Outcome 1 was fully funded for 2020.

Activity 1

The refugee response under activity 1 is implemented in coordination with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) through the Lebanon One Unified Inter-Organisational System for E-card (LOUISE) and WFP's financial service provider (FSP).

Throughout the year, WFP provided Unconditional Resource Transfers to vulnerable refugees through three modalities: (1) Food e-cards redeemable at WFP-contracted shops; (2) 'Cash-for-food', redeemable at either WFP-contracted shops or through the FSP's ATM network; and (3) Multi-purpose cash for food and other essential needs, redeemable at ATMs. Cash-based transfers (CBT) remained the preferred modality as local markets remain functional despite the economic challenges, and beneficiaries have easy access to food items of their choice.

In addition to support to 853,000 Syrian refugees, WFP, with the United Nations Relief Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), also assisted 27,000 Palestinian refugees from Syria, and 9,000 vulnerable non-Syrian and non-Palestinian refugees.

Based on market assessments, the transfer value for 2020 was set at USD 27 per person for food and USD 102 per family for other basic needs. However, steep increases in the price of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) were observed throughout the year in line with overall inflation and massive currency devaluation. In response, WFP negotiated a preferential exchange rate with the Central Bank which enabled WFP to increase the transfer value in Lebanese pounds to reach more Syrian refugees on a monthly basis [1].

As a contingency measure to the impact of COVID-19, unconditional in-kind food assistance was delivered to 157,000 vulnerable Lebanese affected by the economic crisis and 5,000 Syrian refugees living in informal tented settlements affected by COVID-19 movement restrictions. The assistance was delivered as a monthly food parcel sufficient for a family of five [2].

The Beirut Port explosion response shifted from in-kind assistance in the immediate aftermath to cash assistance from September for almost 89,000 vulnerable Lebanese affected by the explosion to cover their food and other basic needs. Beneficiaries either received USD 250 per family through Western Union, LBP 1,680,000 redeemable at ATMs, or a

combination of cash and food e-cards redeemable at WFP-contracted shops. WFP also brought in 12,500 mt of wheat flour immediately following the explosion that was distributed to bakeries to increase the weight of the subsidized bread package for two months.

Despite challenges with COVID-19 restrictions, WFP was able to continue monitoring activities by shifting to remote modalities for both process and outcome monitoring. By July 2020, results from the Basic Needs Outcome Monitoring recorded a deterioration in the food security, food consumption and use of coping strategies among assisted households.

Food security for Syrian refugees witnessed drastic deterioration in 2020 due to the economic crisis and COVID-19, with nearly the entire refugee population living below the SMEB and nine out of ten households in debt [3]. Meanwhile, WFP's web surveys to assess the socioeconomic situation of Lebanese and Syrians find that one in five households across populations lost their income and nearly half of Lebanese are in debt. The mobile Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (m-VAM) surveys find that 22 percent of Lebanese households had poor and borderline food consumption and the majority consumed cheaper and less food throughout 2020.

The rising prices and widespread loss of income in 2020 negatively affected households' ability to meet their food needs [4]. While WFP adjusted the assistance value to compensate for inflation, the transfer value did not match the actual value of the increasing food basket price.

Both households headed by women and by men showed deterioration, with households headed by women shouldering the heavier burden and recording lower results in comparison. WFP assistance remained the main source of income for beneficiaries, indicating a high reliance on assistance to cover basic needs. The percentage of households who were able to meet their basic needs has greatly reduced compared to previous years due to inflation. Meanwhile, households not receiving WFP assistance had worrying levels of reduced food security and ability to cover needs. All households monitored, whether receiving assistance or not, spent more on food while eating less in quantity and variety. Yet while those assisted under activity 1 experienced a reduction in living standards in 2020, WFP assistance acted as a safety net, stopping many from slipping into extreme poverty.

WFP responded to the volatile situation with regular market assessments to monitor potential supply chain issues, availability of food items, and prices at contracted shops. WFP improved operational coverage by increasing the number of contracted shops, including in the greater Beirut area for beneficiaries receiving food e-cards as part of the explosion response. Trainings were provided to contracted shops to improve retail standards and services, and WFP negotiated with the FSP for higher withdrawal limits for contracted shops to enable stock replenishment and sustained programme delivery.

As the economic crisis continues, WFP successfully negotiated in January 2021 for a higher preferential exchange rate to maximize the value of contributions and aims to expand support to more refugees living below the SMEB. WFP also plans to phase out the Beirut Port explosion response and shift from in-kind to CBT assistance for the economic crisis response in 2021.

Activity 2

Under activity 2, WFP's school feeding programme provides nutritious snacks to Syrian and Lebanese children attending public primary schools to encourage attendance and retention and improve nutrition awareness and practices, including through the rehabilitation of school kitchens and summer nutrition camps. WFP works in close collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) and two cooperating partners.

At the start of the year, WFP was reaching around 34,000 students in 62 public schools across Lebanon, a significant increase from 2019. There are an almost equal number of boys and girls in WFP's school feeding programme, with similar retention and drop-out rates between boys and girls [5].

However, due to COVID-19 school closures starting in February and throughout the year, the school feeding programme necessitated an adaptation. Instead of school snacks, WFP provided in-kind food parcels to the families of children attending public schools to mitigate the economic impact of COVID-19 and to maintain families' links with schools and encourage them to keep their children enrolled. Through these distributions, which provided food staples covering 40 percent of the monthly needs of a family of five, WFP was able to expand assistance to reach 84,000 beneficiaries.

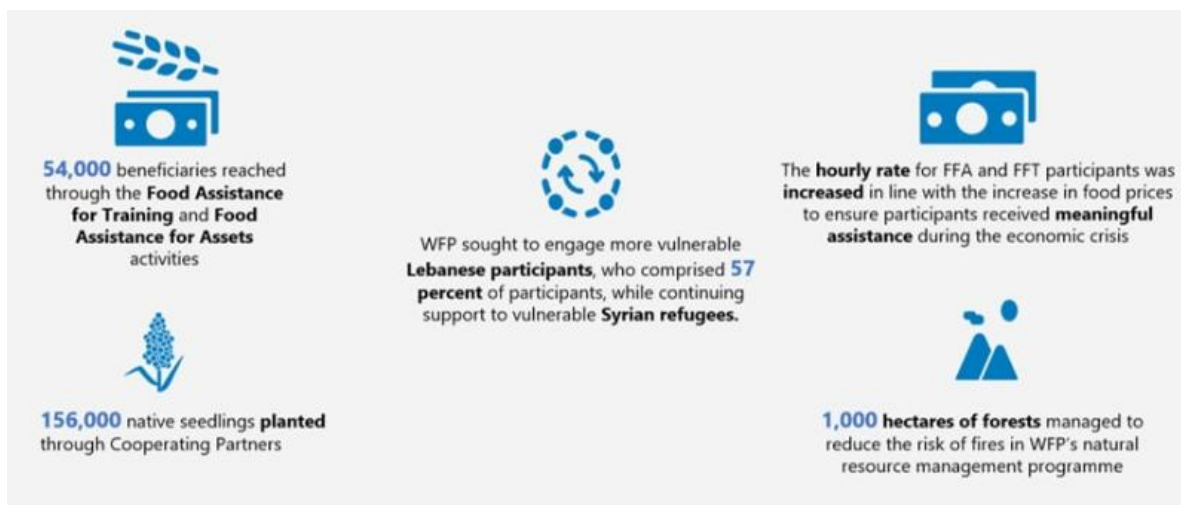
The 'School Feeding in Emergencies' evaluation conducted in 2019 showed that there was a significant increase in dietary diversity and consumption amongst students who attended schools that were part of WFP's school feeding programme compared to those that were not. In addition, there was a significant decrease in absenteeism and increase in retention amongst Syrian refugee children who were part of the WFP programme. However, given that the assistance modality was adjusted following school closures, monitoring of the main outcome under this activity (retention and drop-out rates) was not possible. Instead, rigorous process monitoring was conducted on the food parcel distributions through on-site visits and follow-up phone calls to ensure that households received assistance in a safe and dignified

manner.

As Lebanon continues to face multiple crises with repercussions on education, take-home rations will continue in early 2021 while schools remain closed and WFP will continue to work with MEHE on adapting programmes and expanding support to vulnerable students and their families.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food (CBTs)	3
School meal activities (cash and in-kind)	1

Strategic outcome 02: Vulnerable women and men in targeted refugee and Lebanese communities sustainably improve their skills, capacities, and livelihood opportunities by 2021.



In 2020, in the tenth year of hosting the world’s largest per capita refugee population and amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, rising unemployment and inflation have further threatened the livelihoods of both refugee and Lebanese communities. WFP’s livelihoods and resilience activities under Strategic Outcome 2 aim to sustainably improve household food security and community resilience to economic and climate shocks and stresses for vulnerable Lebanese and refugees.

Livelihood activities under Strategic Outcome 2 consist of food assistance for assets (FFA) and food assistance for training (FFT) activities, supporting community-level asset creation in 43 municipalities and individual skills training across 108 communities in Lebanon. Lebanese and Syrian participants receive short-term conditional cash-based transfers (CBT) to support their food and other essential needs, as well as vocational trainings in digital skills, basic literacy, and numeracy to build their marketable skills and improve opportunities for sustainable livelihoods. WFP interventions also include trainings for smallholder farmers and food producers on food handling, agro-food processing, and marketing to strengthen market linkages and agricultural value chains.

Meanwhile, people living in the municipalities where WFP has FFA activities benefit from access to new and/or rehabilitated long-term environmental and agricultural assets such as irrigation canals and agricultural roads which contribute to the livelihoods of the wider community.

Strategic Outcome 2 continued to be well-funded in 2020 at 91 percent of its planned budget, primarily with support from Germany’s Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and, new for 2020, the European Union Trust Fund. However, the many national and municipal-level lockdowns and other COVID-19 precautionary measures in 2020 resulted in lower than planned activities and implementation levels.

FFT activities resumed in the latter half of the year, with classes split into smaller groups and some partners shifting to online classes to ensure the safety of participants and staff. As a result, 20 percent of the planned beneficiaries were reached in 2020. The delayed activities will be carried over to the first quarter of 2021.

Likewise, asset creation (FFA) activities saw delays, but as COVID-19 restrictions were eased off in the second half of the year, WFP and partners began implementation, benefiting just over 45,000 beneficiaries by the end of 2020. FFA activities, particularly forestry and other outdoor activities, were able to accelerate work (e.g. double shifts per day) and involve more participants than planned while safely accommodating COVID-19 precautionary measures.

In addition, during the lockdown, active participants in FFA projects received unconditional cash transfers to enable them to continue meeting their basic needs. To ensure participants received meaningful assistance during the economic crisis, the transfer value was raised in line with the increases in food prices.

As in previous years, livelihoods activities and wider WFP interventions were designed to strengthen social cohesion amongst refugee and host communities using approaches that include ensuring an equal number of Lebanese and Syrian participants, building productive assets for refugee-hosting areas, and supporting local procurement. However, to mitigate the increased vulnerabilities amongst Lebanese who faced multiple shocks in 2020, WFP sought to engage

more vulnerable Lebanese participants, who comprised 57 percent of the total by the end of the year, while continuing support to vulnerable Syrian refugees.

Through gender sensitive programming, WFP ensures the equitable participation of men and women. However, by the end of the year a third of all participants were women due to the nature of projects that WFP was able to implement in 2020 – the main active projects were asset creation projects, while capacity strengthening activities, which place a special focus on women participation (e.g. supporting women cooperatives) were largely placed on hold due to COVID-19.

WFP’s natural resource management programme together with the Ministries of Environment and Agriculture aims to increase the green cover in the country in order to improve soil stability and water availability for agriculture. In 2020, WFP through its cooperating partners planted 152,000 native seedlings and managed 118 hectares of forests to reduce the risk of fires. Trainings were also provided to community members and participants in forestry projects on forest fire management skills and practices aiming for the reduction of fire risks in response to the increased wildfires in the country.

In 2020, WFP also initiated its first inclusion specific project for persons with disabilities together with the Forum of the Handicapped (FoH). The program provides trainings in agro-food processing, basic literacy and numeracy, English language, and basic digital literacy skills for persons with disabilities and caregivers. In 2020, 47 persons with disability and four caregivers received trainings, including 48 women and three men and one elderly person. The FoH project is ongoing and will continue to expand to reach more persons with disabilities in 2021.

Results from the 2019 decentralized evaluation of WFP’s livelihoods and resilience activities showcased that the overall objectives of the programme are relevant, appropriate, and strongly aligned with Government strategies and priorities. In terms of results, WFP’s interventions delivered the intended outputs and led to improvements in outcomes over the span of project implementation (2017-2019). Engagement in livelihoods activities (e.g. training, asset building), including cash injections for the duration of activities, had positive effects on participants’ well-being and self-esteem, and positively increased interaction between Syrians and Lebanese. Mixed results were found in relation to increasing opportunities of employment in the formal sector as a result of participation in WFP’s livelihoods activities. Following the evaluation, WFP undertook a revision of the livelihoods strategy and the development of a theory of change for these activities.

Monitoring of livelihoods and resilience activities were delayed in 2020 due to the COVID-19 lockdowns and onset of emergencies which delayed implementation until the latter half of the year. As a result, many of the activities are continuing into 2021 and outcome monitoring will also take place in the first quarter of 2021.

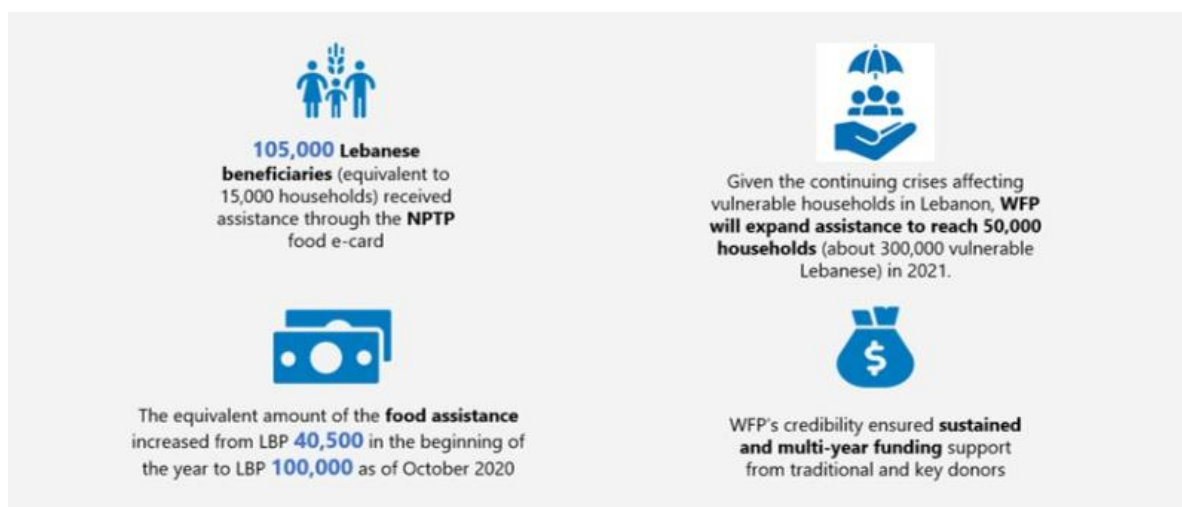
To implement activities under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP works in coordination with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Office of the United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Government (both ministries and local municipalities), civil society, academic institutions, and chambers of commerce. Activities in 2020 were implemented in partnerships with 15 different Cooperating Partners (CPs).

WFP, FAO, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) are collaborating on a joint, two-year USD 25 million project across Lebanon and Jordan. In Lebanon, together with the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP is involved in two of the project components. The first is the creation of an agriculture support system, where WFP will provide in-kind vouchers (USD 200 value) for agricultural equipment to 5,000 vulnerable farmers identified through the Farmer Registry to be developed. The second component is in line with WFP’s existing FFA projects and will include the implementation of an agriculture infrastructure and national resource management and forestry projects.

In 2021 WFP will continue to focus its activities to provide income-generating opportunities to vulnerable populations, strengthen the performance and inclusiveness of food systems, and enhance natural resource management and climate adaptation practices. In addition, WFP will engage in supporting the private sector through support to small and medium enterprises, beginning with those affected by the Beirut Port explosion before expanding to support across the country in the second phase.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Individual capacity strengthening activities (CBTs)	3
Asset creation and livelihood support activities (CBTs)	3

Strategic outcome 03: Vulnerable populations in Lebanon are enabled to meet their basic food needs all year long.



Strategic Outcome 3 aims to ensure that the most vulnerable Lebanese households are enabled to meet their basic food needs all year long by providing Unconditional Resource Transfers to support their access to food. Activity 5 under this Strategic Outcome targets Lebanese households who have been identified as the most vulnerable and enlisted in the Government's national social assistance programme, the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP). These households receive direct food assistance through WFP's e-card platform, which is redeemed at any of the WFP-contracted shops across the country.

WFP's support to the NPTP is closely coordinated with its main implementers, the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM).

Throughout 2020, WFP sustained assistance to 15,000 Lebanese households (equivalent to about 105,000 individuals) as planned through the NPTP food e-card. The equivalent amount of the food assistance gradually increased from LBP 40,500 (USD 27) per person in the household (up to 6 members per household) in the beginning of the year and reached LBP 100,000 (USD 26) as of October [1]. These adjustments were based on WFP's close monitoring of food prices and adopted in agreement with MoSA.

Results were captured through a post-distribution monitoring (PDM) survey which in 2020 was conducted remotely through phone calls. In 2020 there was an overall deterioration in food security outcomes as compared to the baseline as household food consumption decreased and use of negative coping strategies increased. Households headed by women recorded higher reliance on negative coping strategies as compared to households headed by men. This is in line with the overall situation witnessed in Lebanon due to the triple crisis of economic shock, COVID-19, and the Beirut Port explosion, which affected all populations in the country equally.

Thanks to Germany's Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the European Union Trust Fund, activity 5 was fully funded for 2020. WFP's credibility as the main advocate for this activity has not only ensured sustained and multi-year funding support from key donors, it also generated increased funding from traditional donors of this activity (EU and BMZ) and attracted new donors towards the end of 2020, including France, Italy and Norway.

WFP has maintained close coordination at different levels of the Government, including with MoSA and PCM. The regular and timely engagement of WFP in discussions – both at the policy and operational levels – enabled fast decision-making from both WFP and the Government that subsequently facilitated immediate operational adjustments, when needed, including the ongoing adjustment of the transfer value of assistance to mitigate inflation.

Regular meetings with other partners and donors also ensured better coordination to assist the Government in further developing its sole national poverty-targeted social assistance programme. WFP's leadership on the NPTP and its good working relationship with the Government facilitated participation in high-level dialogues to further expand and improve national social safety nets, including the NPTP and the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) programme expected to be implemented in 2021 together with the World Bank and the Government.

Given the continuing crises affecting vulnerable households in Lebanon, WFP will expand assistance to reach 50,000 households (about 300,000 vulnerable Lebanese) in 2021. Expansion will be based on existing Government databases: the NPTP database at PCM as well the Ministry of Interior’s IMPACT database. The NPTP expansion is being rolled out in phases to manage the pressure on human resources at MoSA and its local offices, the social development centres (SDCs), during the scale-up. The first phase will prioritize the verification of beneficiaries who are enrolled in the NPTP’s Hayat program but who are not yet enrolled in the food e-card. The second phase will collect information from other household applicants to the Hayat program and the National Social Solidarity programme (NSSP). Verifications will be jointly conducted by MoSA and WFP prior to enrolling new households. A baseline gender analysis, conducted together with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), will inform efforts to incorporate more gender-sensitive elements throughout the expansion of the NPTP.

WFP will continue to maintain its engagement with the Government and credibility to donors and other partners in delivering commitments under Strategic Outcome 3 and ensure the expansion of the programme is implemented effectively with the necessary and adequate assistance delivered to beneficiaries in a timely and sustained manner.

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.

Strategic Outcome (SO) 4 was discontinued following a revision of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in November 2019 and replaced by SO 5.

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.



Strategic Outcome 5 was added in late 2019 to focus on addressing root causes and to better capture the expanded role of WFP in strengthening the capacity of the Government and contribute to achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17.

With this expanded mandate, activity 7 under this Strategic Outcome aims to ensure that national institutions are supported in their efforts to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of their assistance by providing necessary institutional capacity-strengthening activities.

In 2020, WFP supported the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and Presidency of Council of Ministers (PCM) to ensure both agencies are equipped with skills and tools they need to effectively implement the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP), with specific focus on delivering the NPTP food assistance component. This involved direct support to MoSA in building the operational and information systems of the NPTP, staff trainings for grievance redress, communications, and monitoring and evaluation. WFP collaborated with other United Nations (UN) agencies, donors, and other partners in building these systems to ensure NPTP's operational building blocks are in place and functioning as well as other aspects of social protection programming, including assessing adequacy of benefits and targeting performance and strategies, as well as on broader social protection policies.

Strategic Outcome 5 is fully funded for the duration of WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) through the support of the European Union and the UNSDG Fund. Both are multi-year funding sources, which allowed flexibility in the use of the funds especially in light of delays due to COVID-19 as well as shifted priorities due to the emergency response after the Beirut Port explosion in August 2020.

With the decision to further expand the reach of the NPTP to provide food e-cards to a total of 50,000 households by mid-2021, WFP led the efforts to prepare for this next scale-up and provided technical and operational support to MoSA and PCM in 2020. Support included planning the operations for the NPTP expansion in 2020-2021 at the central and field levels, contracting additional WFP field staff and external field supervisors, enhancing the digital household verification tool, developing training tools for the enumeration teams, updating beneficiary orientation materials and visibility tools for their registration, and securing funding to support social workers with transportation and communication allowances, as well as COVID-19 personal protective equipment.

Thanks to the UNSDG Fund, WFP supported MoSA and PCM with the necessary equipment to enhance government capacity to collect household data and to monitor activities, as well as in securing the NPTP data server. WFP provided MoSA with 420 new tablets (in addition to 110 tablets previously provided in 2018) so that all 450 social workers and their supervisors who are involved in household data collection for various activities are properly equipped and trained on the computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) tool installed in the tablets. Additional hardware and software were also provided to the NPTP Unit at MoSA as well as in PCM to ensure secure data transfer and faster data processing at the central level.

With funds from the EU, communications materials for beneficiary orientation on the NPTP and food e-card component and the Social Development Centres (SDCs) were updated and printed. This ensured that local programme

stakeholders are fully informed about the basics of the NPTP and food e-card assistance.

WFP also supported three rounds of post-distribution monitoring (PDM) in 2020 – quarter 1 PDM was completed in February, quarter 2 completed in July, and quarter 4 PDM in December 2020. Both quarters 2 and 4 PDMs were done remotely in consideration of COVID-19-related movement restrictions. The quarter 3 PDM was cancelled due to the Beirut Port explosion in August, which shifted Government priorities towards urgently assisting populations affected by the explosion. As with previous PDMs, WFP led the preparation and development of the PDM digital data collection tool to adapt it to a lighter phone survey (via Open Data Kit or ODK, an open-source data collection tool designed for resource-constrained environments). Some 20 Central MoSA staff were trained to do phone surveys using this new tool. WFP also provided MoSA with phone lines to support with the communication costs for the remote PDM.

Other technical assistance activities initially planned for the NPTP in the first half of 2020 were delayed due to the nationwide restrictions on mobilization because of COVID-19.

Beyond the NPTP, WFP also extended technical assistance support towards the more immediate need of MoSA to implement the Government's National Social Solidarity Programme (NSSP). The NSSP aims to assist Lebanese families whose livelihoods have been most affected by the economic crisis and business shutdowns due to COVID-19. Together with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Labour Organization (ILO), and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), WFP extended financial support to contract a team of local consultants to assist MoSA and the Government in the implementation of the NSSP. WFP co-funded contracting the staff together with UNDP using the UNSDG Joint Programme Funds. In addition, WFP contributed to the development of two UN-wide position papers on Social Protection and response to the economic crisis and submitted them to the Government in February and March, respectively. Both papers reflect priority policies in the development of Lebanon's social protection framework and strategy that are being discussed among the Government, UN agencies including WFP, and other partners and donors.

WFP will continue providing support to the Government for the implementation of the expansion of the NPTP in 2021, as well as the implementation of the large-scale Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) programme together with the World Bank.

Strategic outcome 06: Partners in Lebanon benefit from effective humanitarian coordination, expertise, services in the areas of logistics and procurement

Strategic Outcome 6 was added to the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) following the revision undertaken to include additional beneficiaries impacted by the triple shock of the economic crisis, COVID-19, and the Beirut Port explosion, and provision of logistics and procurement services to the humanitarian community. Following the Beirut Port explosion, WFP carried out activities to support the re-establishment of grain supplies into the port by procuring equipment and establishing a basic logistics network allowing the WFP shipment of 12,500 mt of wheat flour to berth, be offloaded and stored.

Strategic Outcome 6 is funded with the support of the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and Japan. Due to extended discussions with donors, contributions and agreement on the modalities of usage were confirmed only in January 2021. Although no expenditures were, therefore, recorded under Strategic Outcome 6 for 2020, the abovementioned activities were implemented under Strategic Outcome 1 through WFP's advanced financing mechanisms, including the Immediate Response Account.

Cross-cutting Results

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

Lebanon has one of the highest overall gender gaps in the world in terms of labour market participation with just 23 percent for women compared to 71 percent for men [1]. These gender inequalities are present across the formal and informal sectors and particularly in refugee and migrant communities. This may point towards high barriers to entry and retention of women in the labour market, who consequently are less able to contribute to household income. During consultation with communities, single-parent households headed by women were mentioned as highly susceptible to food insecurity due to unequal employment opportunities for women [2]. The Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees found that Syrian households headed by women were slightly more food insecure than households headed by men, while a far higher proportion of households headed by women used coping strategies categorized as crisis or emergency level [3]. This may contribute to the fact that while monitoring results show that all households in 2020 experienced deterioration in food security outcomes and increased use of livelihood coping strategies, households headed by women experienced greater deterioration.

In 2020, 41 percent of beneficiary households made their decisions on the use of food, cash, or e-cards jointly between women and men, a slight decrease from the previous year, whereas there was an increase in households where decisions were made by men. The overall unstable situation in the country, with frequent roadblocks, lockdowns, and increasing insecurity, meant many households preferred to stay at their shelters. Consequently, in some cases, more men may have preferred to collect assistance.

Gender equality programming is considered a fundamental strategy in livelihoods activities to achieve sustainable food systems. Opportunities to participate in livelihoods projects were made equally for women and men and included construction of canals, roads, and other agriculture infrastructure, planting trees, skills training (e.g. digital skills, good agriculture practices, food safety), and cooperative and small business formation.

As part of gender mainstreaming in livelihoods activities, awareness sessions targeting refugees were designed to tackle gender stereotypes and promote women empowerment and the inclusion of persons with disabilities. In addition, childcare services were provided to encourage participation of persons with children and to enhance children's safety and nutrition as their parents participate in skill building sessions. Cooperating partners for livelihoods activities have also been sensitized on the procedures of safe identification and referral of protection cases, including gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse. WFP also held trainings on inclusion and incorporation of gender equality activities in partners' implementation plans for food assistance for assets (FFA) and food assistance for training (FFT) activities.

Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

In 2020, WFP integrated Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) principles and practices across its operations to ensure the safety and dignity, meaningful access, participation and empowerment of assisted communities, including through a do-no-harm approach and establishing and maintaining two-way communication pathways.

Protection

In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic required greater provisions for safe and dignified distributions and clear communication by WFP and partners to address uncertainty amongst beneficiaries. WFP incorporated COVID-19 messaging in regular SMS, questions and answers and call centre responses. WFP also implemented COVID-19 practices for redemption processes at ATMs and contracted shops, home visits, monitoring, and livelihoods activities. Monitoring results indicate that almost all households reported receiving assistance without facing any safety challenges. Lockdown measures and banking restrictions led to some delays in redemption of assistance in some months, but results indicate that by the end of each month, almost all households were able to redeem their assistance.

Technical protection capacity assessments were undertaken in 2020 along with trainings for staff and partners that ensured full awareness amongst partners of safe identification referrals, understanding of protection mainstreaming and Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), and the ability to identify risks and concerns throughout the implementation of activities.

To enhance protection measures during the validation process [1], safety audits were conducted at selected sites and follow-up calls made to understand beneficiary perceptions. Key messages were regularly shared with validation sites to facilitate prioritization of cases and dignified communication and case handling. WFP and partner staff were sensitized on protection monitoring and how to identify and prioritise cases with specific needs, such as households headed by children, at the validation sites.

Based on a 2019 inclusion study, WFP strengthened protection, gender, and disability inclusion in livelihoods programming, including through the inclusion of the elderly and persons with disabilities in livelihoods projects. Efforts were made to strengthen collection of gender, age, and disability data, but the shift to remote monitoring due to COVID-19 restrictions meant disability data was only collected at the head of household level for most of 2020 [2]. Analysis of available data show there is no difference in the food consumption score of households headed by a person with disability compared to other households, though the food consumption score for households headed by a person with disability and not receiving WFP assistance is significantly lower compared to other households [3].

Furthermore, informed by a protection analysis to identify access challenges, door-to-door validation was considered an alternative support to people unable to be present for validation due to protection or physical barriers. Groups identified included: elderly (aged above 80) who are unable to travel to validation sites, persons with disabilities with no family members or caregivers and households that faced high protection risks. Other protection provisions included assignment to the nearest sites and confirming that an adult would accompany a child head of household.

Accountability to Affected Populations

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is an accountability mechanism used to collect and address appeals related to exclusion errors during beneficiary targeting in refugee operations. The main channels include the joint national call centre operated by WFP and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and reception desks at the field level.

A review of the GRM was conducted in 2020 through consultation with refugees and UNHCR and WFP staff in order to enhance the accuracy of eligibility criteria in the face of evolving vulnerability. Refugees felt that the GRM process was useful and requested for expansion to internet-enabled channels due to busy call centre lines. In response, a self-service online GRM portal was established in December.

The review also recommended strengthening the targeting formula to measure vulnerability. The following variables were identified in a qualitative experiment as key in determining vulnerability as they compromised income capabilities: disability, chronic illness, age (especially elderly without caregivers) and single-parent households headed by women. In 2021, a combination of profiles with these variables will be tested and validated through household visits to develop more inclusive eligibility criteria.

The joint WFP/UNHCR call centre continues to be the main channel through which refugees provide feedback and receive information. Collectively, some 1 million calls [4] were handled in 2020 with the majority requesting information

availed immediately by operators. The information requests were diverse, ranging from winterization queries, implementation of the GRM and safety and security amidst COVID-19 restrictions.

WFP received 64,347 cases for follow up and resolution, with most cases related to card issues with other queries on distributions, validation, and loading of cash assistance. The internal complaints, referral and tracking system that was launched in 2019 enabled better follow-up of cases and the complaint resolution rate was 89 percent in 2020, improved from 70 percent in 2019. The feedback loop was closed through SMS and outbound calls made through case handlers or call centre operators. Based on a trend analysis of information needs, key messages were channelled through community outreach volunteers and administrators of Facebook groups with closed membership to refugees.

Communication with beneficiaries was much improved in 2020, with 94 percent of beneficiaries who reported being informed about assistance compared to 56 percent in 2019. Channels adopted for communication included SMS, call centre operators, outreach volunteers and community representatives. All assisted households reported that the WFP programme is dignifying and that they felt respected and empowered by WFP and its cooperating partners.

In response to the increased calls requesting food assistance, especially during COVID-19 lockdowns when casual labourers lost employment opportunities, WFP facilitated a referral system building on the existing call centre to build a network through the Food Security Sector that could respond to the identified needs.

Given the high uptake of call centre services in 2020, WFP plans to expand feedback channels by setting up another line that can be accessed by all existing and potential beneficiaries. With a strong referral pathway, this helpline will also augment the existing refugee call centre and facilitate timely and effective handling of protection concerns received through the call centre.

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

Lebanon is highly vulnerable to climate change and has witnessed worrying trends in the past decades with increases in annual temperatures and decreases in overall precipitation coupled with extreme events such as flooding and forest fires [1]. Lebanon's semi-arid climate makes it poor in water resources and decline in precipitation puts tremendous pressure on the agricultural sector, which uses around 70 percent of available water for irrigation. Climate change impacts livelihoods, food and water security as well as ecosystems and infrastructures in Lebanon.

WFP supports the development of the agricultural sector and the population's adaptation to climate disasters to improve the livelihoods of vulnerable populations and manage natural resources [2]. Activities include the construction and rehabilitation of irrigation networks and ponds, reducing the risks of floods by building drainage canals, and improving water management in the agricultural sector by reducing losses and providing trainings on water management, thus increasing access to irrigation water during the dry season. In 2020, 7.5 km of irrigation canals were constructed or rehabilitated, and 4.2 km of stormwater drainage canals were built in addition to two water retention ponds and two irrigation networks. In the project design phase, the Ministry of Environment undertakes an environmental assessment to ensure any potential negative environmental impact is mitigated.

In addition, WFP works on increasing the green cover in the country, which supports better soil stability, underground water availability, and wildfire risk reduction. In 2020, WFP through its cooperating partners planted 152,000 native seedlings and managed 118 ha of forests to reduce the risk of fires. Through its fire management trainings, WFP increased awareness and engaged local communities and authorities in the sustainable management of forests. WFP also provided two natural reserves (Yammouneh and Ehden) with support in management plans and protection as well as increasing the green cover in the buffer zones around the forests, creating ecosystem corridors.

Through the 2030 Fund, a study on climate change adaptation and livelihoods was commissioned in 2020 to the American University of Beirut (AUB). The study aims at placing climate change interventions at the centre of WFP's interventions in the country, through mapping out needs from a livelihood, climate and agriculture perspective. Following the AUB study, WFP will build on the mapped livelihoods areas covering agricultural and vulnerable locations, while looking at environmental risks, to pilot a smart-agriculture project that will be used together with the livelihoods map to inform future projects. Going forward, in 2021, WFP is planning activities with a more focused environmental lens.

In 2020, WFP implemented several initiatives through a 'greening' plan to reduce its environmental footprint. Despite the challenges faced due to remote work modalities resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic and the Beirut Port explosion, initiatives such as establishing a plastic-free office environment, introducing waste sorting and recycling mechanisms, and conducting greening awareness trainings were implemented and other greening initiatives will continue into 2021.

Data Notes

2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES

* Disaggregated disability data is available for the first quarter of 2020, after which it was only collected at the head of household level due to limitations of remote data collection.

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] The explosion caused nearly 200 deaths and over 6,500 injuries and left an estimated 300,000 people without shelter. The country's only large grain silo was destroyed, and much of the port infrastructure and the surrounding residential and commercial neighbourhoods suffered widespread damage. A sharp increase in COVID-19 cases was recorded following the Beirut port explosion, where multiple health facilities sustained damage, further straining the country's fragile health systems. Following the explosion, women, elderly, and persons with disabilities were identified by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs as the most in need of protection, food assistance and access to healthcare.

[2] With a GDP per capita of USD 8,270 in 2018, Lebanon has been classified as an upper middle-income country since 1997 (World Bank, 2018).

[3] Lebanon's Human Development Index (HDI) value is 0.73, in the high human development category, positioning the country at 93 out of 189 countries and territories (UNDP Human Development Report, 2019).

[4] The Global Hunger Index reports Lebanon as having a moderate level of hunger – 11.6 in 2019 compared to 8.0 in 2010 (Global Hunger Index, 2019) and undernourishment in Lebanon stands at 11 percent (FAO, The State of Food Insecurity and Nutrition in the World, 2018).

[5] 2020 World Bank estimates of poverty and extreme poverty in Lebanon: the last Household Budget Survey conducted in 2011 put the poverty rate at 27 percent, with the World Bank estimating that in 2020 this figure has now reached 50 percent, with extreme poverty at 22 percent (or around 841,000 individuals).

[6] Results of the 2020 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees show that 91 percent of the Syrian refugees in Lebanon are now living in poverty, with 88 percent (1.32 million people) living in extreme poverty, a dramatic increase from the 55 percent who were living with less than the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket in 2019.

[7] WFP and the World Bank conducted three mVAM surveys in July/August, September/October and November/December 2020. Results show that 22 percent of Lebanese households consumed inadequate diets (poor and borderline food consumption) and by the end of 2020, the food shortage situation had worsened with 55 percent of respondents stated they faced food shortages in November/December compared to 49 percent in September/October.

[8] WFP increased the number of Syrian refugees assisted under Activity 1 from 670,000 in January to 820,000 beneficiaries by the end of the year, and adjusted the transfer value of food assistance in Lebanese pounds across all activities from LBP 40,500 in January to LBP 100,000 per person as of November and non-food assistance from LBP 262,500 to LBP 400,000 per household as of July.

Partnerships

[1] USD 456 million allocated in 2020 corresponds to total available resources of USD 560 million excluding resources carried over and multi-year contributions.

[2] WFP's mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) surveys to assess the food security situation of Lebanese are carried out jointly with the World Bank.

CSP Financial Overview

[1] WFP was funded at 120 percent of its need based plan (NBP) in 2020 and is adjusting the NBP for 2021 to reflect increased needs. The implementation rate is a percentage of actual expenditures over the implementation plan.

[2] ShareTheMeal is an app from WFP that enables people to "share their meals" with children in need and make donations through the app. A donation of USD 0.80 feeds one child for a day.

[3] Contributions received towards the logistics and procurement service activities included under Budget Revision 07 will be reflected in 2021.



Strategic outcome 01

[1] In 2020 WFP was able to negotiate better exchange rates with the Financial Service Provider, from LBP 1,500 to LBP 3,900 to one USD. WFP used the exchange rate windfall to gradually increase its food transfer value to match the increasing price of the food basket. Throughout 2020, the transfer value was increased from LBP40,716 (equivalent to USD 27) in March to LBP 50,000 (USD 12.82) in April; LBP 60,000 (USD 15.38) in June; LBP 70,000 (USD 17.95) in July; LBP 80,000 (USD 20.51) in August; and LBP 100,000 (equivalent to USD 25.6) in November and December 2020. This windfall allowed WFP to reach more beneficiaries than planned, while the cost of the cash-based transfers was lower than planned.

[2] Each food package is enough to feed a family of five for one month with basic food items such as rice, pasta, bulgur, chickpeas, vegetable oil, sugar, and salt.

[3] The annual Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VaSyR) finds nearly 89 percent compared to 55 percent in 2019 living below the SMEB.

[4] The Consumer Price Index (CPI) witnessed an annual inflation of 133 percent between October 2019 and November 2020, while the Food Price Index (FPI) registered an inflation of 423 percent – representing an all-time high since the Central Administration of Statistics (CAS) started price monitoring on a monthly basis in 2007. Meanwhile, the national cost of the food Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) registered an increase of 183 percent between October 2019 (the baseline) and December 2020.

[5] Among the outcomes of the 2019 School Feeding evaluation, it was noted that schools where the school feeding intervention took place reported improved retention rates and the availability of school snacks provided an incentive for enrolment in addition to the quality of the education provided. No difference was noted in terms of retention/dropout noted among boys and girls.

Gender and Age Marker:

A gender lens was applied in monitoring, targeting and household case studies. Participation of men and women in the programme and monitoring activities was inclusive. Women empowerment efforts were made by contracting women retail traders. Activity 2 was scored 1 as school feeding activities were adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to school closure and minimal activities. WFP shifted to take-home rations, but no gender specific interventions were implemented nor was gender mainstreaming consistently documented throughout the year as a result of COVID-19.

Strategic outcome 02

Gender and Age Marker:

Efforts towards gender mainstreaming were guided by recommendations from previous studies. Provisions were made for childcare spaces for mothers attending training and livelihood activities. During focus group discussions, participants were disaggregated by sex, age and disability. This enabled the elderly and persons with disabilities to provide meaningful feedback.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] In 2020 WFP was able to negotiate better exchange rates with the Financial Service Provider, from LBP 1,500 to LBP 3,900 to the USD. WFP used the exchange rate windfall to gradually increase its food transfer value to match the increasing price of the food basket. Throughout 2020, the transfer value was increased from LBP40,716 (equivalent to USD 27) in March to LBP 50,000 (USD 12.82) in April; LBP 60,000 (USD 15.38) in June; LBP 70,000 (USD 17.95) in July; LBP 80,000 (USD 20.51) in August; and LBP 100,000 (equivalent to USD 25.6) as of October 2020.

Gender and Age Marker:

Activity 5 is scored 1 because the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) reports use gender neutral language and there are no targeted interventions to promote gender equality. As the NPTP is a Government programme, implemented with WFP, the Government ultimately decides on the design and implementation of the project. Positively, UN Women and WFP are partnering to facilitate an analysis that could support the Government in evidence-based programming.

Strategic outcome 05

TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

Data for the user satisfaction rate indicator was collected only once and the single value was considered as baseline.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] The United Nations 2018 Gender Inequality Index (GII) ranked Lebanon at 79 (score of 0.362) with 23 percent of women participating in the labour force compared to 71 percent of men.

[2] From WFP's 2020 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) Review.

[3] A far higher proportion of households headed by women (68 percent) than households headed by men (13 percent) were using coping strategies categorized as "crisis level or emergency level". 7 percent of all households reported restricting the food consumption of female members of the households specifically.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Validation was on hold between March and August 2020 due to COVID-19 lockdowns and movement restrictions.

[2] Disaggregated disability data is available for the first quarter of 2020, after which it was only collected at the head of household level due to limitations of remote data collection.

[3] The food consumption score for households headed by a person with disability that are not receiving WFP assistance is approximately 5 points lower than other households (34 vs 39).

[4] Callers were not disaggregated by sex and age in the data collection system design.


Environment


[1] Lebanon ranks 106 out of 181 countries on the ND-Gain Index for climate vulnerability (1 being the least vulnerable).

[2] The roll-out of the WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework, which includes provisions for environmental and social risk screening of CSP activities, was delayed because of COVID-19. As a result, values for indicator C.4.1 are not available for 2020.

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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	502,830	466,674. 95	969,507	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	502,830	466,674. 95	969,507	

 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		
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	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	30	30		

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	711,615	652,445	92%
	female	763,435	713,853	94%
	total	1,475,050	1,366,298	93%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	39,051	21,678	56%
	female	26,379	20,756	79%
	total	65,430	42,434	65%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
24-59 months	male	79,716	65,656	82%
	female	79,343	65,250	82%
	total	159,059	130,906	82%
5-11 years	male	203,258	167,495	82%
	female	190,585	165,567	87%
	total	393,843	333,062	85%
12-17 years	male	131,640	107,437	82%
	female	131,578	105,489	80%
	total	263,218	212,926	81%
18-59 years	male	241,879	261,043	108%
	female	319,354	322,289	101%
	total	561,233	583,332	104%
60+ years	male	16,071	29,136	181%
	female	16,196	34,502	213%
	total	32,267	63,638	197%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	751,595	408,322	54%
Refugee	723,455	957,976	132%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	62,495	53,576	85%
School Meal	34,000	84,374	248%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	1,420,003	1,244,750	87%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Pasta	2,244	0	0%
Rice	9,741	1,016	10%
Bulgur Wheat	3,747	181	5%
Canned Fish	299	0	0%
Iodised Salt	322	0	0%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Sugar	2,172	0	0%
Processed Tomato	598	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	2,247	83	4%
Rations	0	1,878	-
Beans	747	0	0%
Chickpeas	747	181	24%
Lentils	3,747	0	0%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
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			
Cash	139,682,049	184,847,902	132%
Value Voucher	191,079,130	76,321,550	40%
Cash	8,465,000	4,014,711	47%
Value Voucher	38,637,000	22,002,874	57%

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	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	436,283 402,720 839,003	514,530 463,380 977,910
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	219,440 202,560 422,000	84,897 76,458 161,355
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	26,611	3,339
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	327,429,178	259,399,117
	A.7*: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes					
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.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes		General Distribution	retailer	500	486
Activity 02: School meal activities (cash and in-kind)						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	0	40,357 41,089 81,446
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	2,500 2,500 5,000	2,914 2,983 5,897
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	12,000 12,000 24,000	11,343 12,055 23,398
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	2,500 2,500 5,000	2,818 2,417 5,235
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,332,000	1,770,335
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					
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.	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	60	60

Outcome Results									
Activity 01: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Other nationalities (RON); Lebanon;									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	10.3	≤10	<10.3	13.4	18.8		Joint survey
		Male	10.9	≤10	<10.9	12.8	17		
		Overall	10.8	≤10	<10.8	12.9	17		
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	General Distribution	Female	85	≥90	≥90	65.12	55		Joint survey
		Male	87	≥90	≥90	59.76	79		
		Overall	87	≥90	≥90	60.87	74		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	60	≥85	≥60	61	67		Joint survey
		Male	60	≥85	≥60	63	83		
		Overall	60	≥85	≥60	62	80		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	24	≤10	≤24	27	26		Joint survey
		Male	24	≤10	≤24	31	14		
		Overall	24	≤10	≤24	30	17		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	16	≤5	≤16	13	7		Joint survey
		Male	16	≤5	≤16	6	3		
		Overall	16	≤5	≤16	7	3		
Syrian Refugees (CFF, MPC, Food ecard); Lebanon;									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	12.05	≤8	≤12.6	14.4	11.8	12.6	WFP survey
		Male	12.05	≤8	≤10.8	13.5	10	10.8	
		Overall	12.05	≤8	≤8.9	13.8	10.5	8.9	
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	General Distribution	Female	33	≥40	≥40	11.2	26	33	WFP survey
		Male	38	≥40	≥40	5.9	23	38	
		Overall	37	≥40	≥40	7.3	24	37	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	60	≥80	≥62	46	66	62	WFP survey
		Male	60	≥80	≥77	50	70	77	
		Overall	60	≥80	≥74	49	69	74	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	33	≤15	≤27	39	29	27	WFP survey
		Male	33	≤15	≤21	38	25	21	
		Overall	33	≤16	≤22	39	26	22	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	7	≤5	≤11	15	5	11	WFP survey
		Male	7	≤5	≤2	11	5	2	
		Overall	7	≤4	≤4	12	5	4	
Activity 02: School meal activities (cash and in-kind)									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Syrian and Lebanese; Lebanon;									
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	2	<0.1	<0.1		3.3	0.1	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	2	<0.1	<0.1		3.3	0.1	
		Overall	2	<0.1	<0.1		3.3	0.1	
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	98	≥99.9	>99.9		96.7	99.9	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	98	≥99.9	>99.9		96.7	99.9	
		Overall	98	≥99.9	>99.9		96.7	99.9	

Strategic Outcome 02 : Vulnerable women and men in targeted refugee and Lebanese communities sustainably improve their skills, capacities, and livelihood opportunities by 2021.	- Resilience Building
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Output Results

Activity 03: Individual capacity-strengthening activities (CBTs)

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female Male Total	22,918 20,162 43,080	4,469 4,125 8,594
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	5,000,000	416,846
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Targeted smallholder farmers receive training and technical support to increase their production and sales.	A.1.20: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Food assistance for training	training session	36	16
A: Targeted smallholder farmers receive training and technical support to increase their production and sales.	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Food assistance for training	individual	2,035	597
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Targeted vulnerable Syrian refugees and vulnerable Lebanese people receive conditional food assistance through CBTs to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.	A.1.20: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Food assistance for training	training session	14	9
A: Targeted vulnerable Syrian refugees and vulnerable Lebanese people receive conditional food assistance through CBTs to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Food assistance for training	individual	680	647

Activity 04: Asset creation and livelihood support activities (CBTs)

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category D: Assets created

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	9,707 9,708 19,415	23,585 21,498 45,083
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,465,000	3,597,865
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					

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.	D.1.110: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed		Food assistance for asset	meter	255	221
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.	D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	6.36	6.11
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.	D.1.127: Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (0 - 5000cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	19	14
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.	D.1.128: Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (>5000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	37	31
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.	D.1.13: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected		Food assistance for asset	Ha	134.26	118.43
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.	D.1.134: Number of community water ponds for domestic use constructed (8000-15000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	2	2
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.	D.1.154: Number of non-food items distributed (tools, milling machines, pumps, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	Number	600	495
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.	D.1.161: Length (m) of drainage canals constructed / rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	meter	6,250	4,200
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.	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	10.81	10.43

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.	D.1.4: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	932	941
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.	D.1.40: Kilometres (km) of footpaths, tracks or trails constructed		Food assistance for asset	Km	0.4	0
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.	D.1.41: Kilometres (km) of footpaths, tracks or trails rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	43.55	30.36
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.	D.1.42: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed		Food assistance for asset	Km	7.06	7.45
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.	D.1.5: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	341	387.12
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.	D.1.52: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures rehabilitated (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	Number	7	0
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.	D.1.55: Number of community gardens established		Food assistance for asset	garden	8	2
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.	D.1.64: Square metres (m2) of existing nurseries supported		Food assistance for asset	m2	5,150	150
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.	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Food assistance for asset	Number	189,272	151,937

Outcome Results

Activity 04: Asset creation and livelihood support activities (CBTs)



Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Syrian Refugees and Vulnerable Lebanese; Lebanon;									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Food assistance for asset	Female	21.3	≤11	≤11		11	22.43	WFP survey
		Male	15.3	≤11	≤11		10	16.22	
		Overall	16.3	≤11	≤11		11	16.97	
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Food assistance for asset	Female	70	≥75	≥75		74		WFP survey
		Male	59	≥75	≥75		75		
		Overall	61	≥75	≥75		75		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	48	≥48	≥48		69	79	WFP survey
		Male	69	≥69	≥69		67	70	
		Overall	65	≥65	≥65		67	71	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	30	≤30	≤30		20	14	WFP survey
		Male	19	≤19	≤19		23	22	
		Overall	21	≤21	≤21		23	21	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	22	≤22	≤22		11	7	WFP survey
		Male	12	≤12	≤12		10	8	
		Overall	14	≤14	≤14		10	8	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Food assistance for asset	Female	7.3	≤6	≤6		6.09	6.3	WFP survey
		Male	6.1	≤6	≤6		5.59	6.9	
		Overall	6.29	≤6	≤6		6	6.83	
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Food assistance for asset	Overall	36.5	≥90	>70		87.6	84.5	WFP survey
Syrian refugees and Vulnerable Lebanese; Lebanon;									
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	>60	>30				WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 03 : Vulnerable populations in Lebanon are enabled to meet their basic food needs all year long.

Output Results

Activity 05: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	79,500	53,227
				Male	79,500	52,258
				Total	159,000	105,485
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	38,637,000	22,002,874

Outcome Results

Activity 05: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Lebanese; Lebanon;									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	12.31	≤10	≤10	26.11	10.51		WFP survey
		Male	11.68	≤10	≤10	20.71	11.06		
		Overall	11.77	≤10	≤10	25.31	10.95		

Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	General Distribution	Female	27	≥40	≥40	19.5	34	WFP survey
		Male	16	≥40	≥40	13.7	26	
		Overall	18	≥40	≥40	14.6	28	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	80	≥90	≥90	60	84	WFP survey
		Male	80	≥90	≥90	62	87	
		Overall	80	≥90	≥90	61.3	86	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	17	≤8	≤8	30	15	WFP survey
		Male	16	≤8	≤8	30	11	
		Overall	16	≤8	≤8	30.1	12	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	3	≤2	≤2	10	1	WFP survey
		Male	4	≤2	≤2	8	2	
		Overall	4	≤2	≤2	8.6	2	

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. - Root Causes

Output Results

Activity 07: Institutional capacity-strengthening activities

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Vulnerable populations benefit from enhanced capacities of public institutions and systems	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	150	459
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Vulnerable populations benefit from enhanced capacities of public institutions and systems	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	3	4
C: Vulnerable populations benefit from enhanced capacities of public institutions and systems	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	3	4
	H.11: Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms					
H: Populations targeted by national and partner programmes benefit from shared platforms and services to improve the coverage, coherence and implementation of these programmes.	H.11.1: Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	agency/organization	4	6

Outcome Results

Activity 07: Institutional capacity-strengthening activities

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
MoSA & PCM Staff - NPTP; Lebanon;									
User satisfaction rate	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	69.69	≥75					WFP survey
MoSA & PCM; Lebanon;									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	≤4	≤4	4			WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Syrian refugees; Lebanon	Act 01: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	30	≥40	≥40	36	38
			Decisions made by men	Overall	18	≤5	≤5	23	10
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	52	≥55	≥55	41	52

Protection 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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Syrian refugees; Lebanon	Act 01: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	>100		100
			Male	99	=100	>100		99
			Overall	100	=100	>100		99
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Syrian refugees; Lebanon	Act 01: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	100
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Syrian refugees; Lebanon	Act 01: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=100	99.75	100
			Male	99	=100	=100	99.71	99
			Overall	100	=100	=100	99.73	99
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Syrian refugees; Lebanon	Act 01: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food	General Distribution	Female	98	=100	=100	99.26	98
			Male	99	=100	=100	100	99
			Overall	99	=100	=100	99.60	99

Accountability to affected population indicators

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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Syrian refugees; Lebanon	Act 01: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food	General Distribution	Female	80	≥80	>80	95.63	57
			Male	80	≥80	>80	93.18	55.50
			Overall	80	≥80	>80	93.84	56

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Cover page photo © WFP/Edmond Khoury

Nisirine lays the foundation for a dignified, nutritious life for herself and her family through WFP's multi-purpose cash assistance.

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

Financial Section

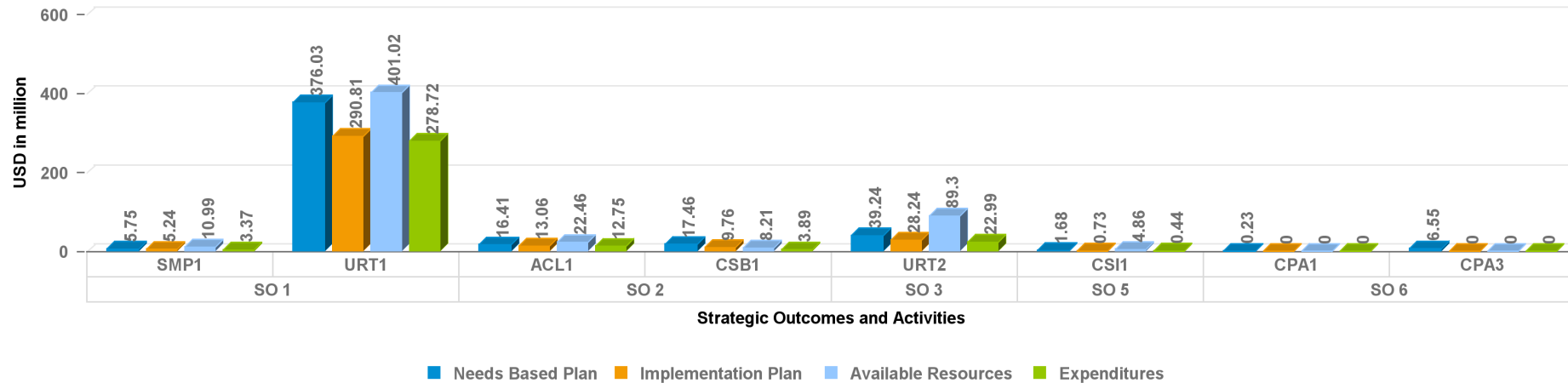
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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 5	National institutions and national and international humanitarian actors are supported in their efforts to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of their assistance.
SO 6	Partners in Lebanon benefit from effective humanitarian coordination, expertise, services in the areas of logistics and procurement
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Asset creation and livelihood support activities (CBTs)
CPA1	Provision of Logistics sector services to all partners
CPA3	Provide procurement services to stakeholders in Lebanon
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 2020 (2018-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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)	5,751,981	5,236,578	10,987,879	3,371,097
		Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food	376,025,371	290,811,393	401,024,117	278,723,257
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	6,485,870	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)	39,239,520	28,235,824	89,298,046	22,992,280
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,332,689	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)	16,410,442	13,063,036	22,455,798	12,750,411

Annual Country Report

Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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)	17,462,935	9,758,184	8,206,675	3,889,120
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	166,490	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	469,484	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			454,890,249	347,105,015	542,427,048	321,726,165
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	1,678,997	728,067	4,860,961	436,059
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,678,997	728,067	4,860,961	436,059

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Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Partners in Lebanon benefit from effective humanitarian coordination, expertise, services in the areas of logistics and procurement	Provision of Logistics sector services to all partners	226,200	0	0	0
		Provide procurement services to stakeholders in Lebanon	6,546,429	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)			6,772,629	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	12,980,295	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	12,980,295	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			463,341,875	347,833,082	560,268,303	322,162,224
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			8,344,497	7,252,575	10,173,677	5,648,071
Total Direct Costs			471,686,372	355,085,658	570,441,981	327,810,295
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			30,211,465	23,080,568	28,117,088	28,117,088
Grand Total			501,897,837	378,166,225	598,559,069	355,927,383


 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

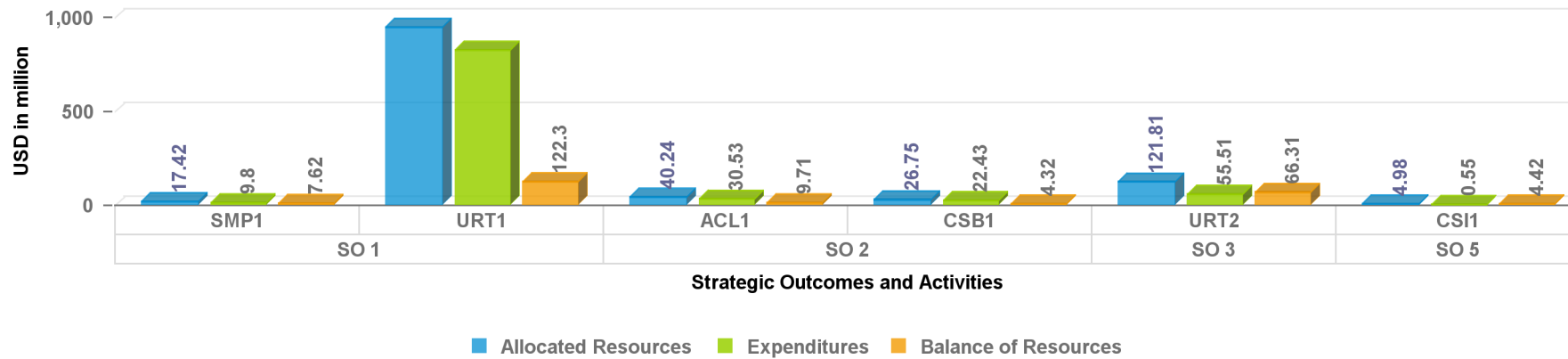
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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)
CS11	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 2020 (2018-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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)	20,418,711	17,419,047	0	17,419,047	9,802,265	7,616,782
		Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food	980,075,041	938,302,640	7,459,571	945,762,211	823,461,351	122,300,860
		Non Activity Specific	0	6,485,870	0	6,485,870	0	6,485,870
	Vulnerable populations in Lebanon are enabled to meet their basic food needs all year long.	Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)	76,457,322	121,813,137	0	121,813,137	55,507,371	66,305,766
		Non Activity Specific	0	3,332,689	0	3,332,689	0	3,332,689

Annual Country Report

Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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)	106,118,535	40,237,961	0	40,237,961	30,532,574	9,705,387
		Individual capacity-strengthening activities (CBTs)	46,335,205	26,751,151	0	26,751,151	22,433,595	4,317,555
		Non Activity Specific	0	166,490	0	166,490	0	166,490
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	469,484	0	469,484	0	469,484
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,229,404,812	1,154,978,468	7,459,571	1,162,438,039	941,737,156	220,700,883

Annual Country Report

Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	5,652,324	4,976,643	0	4,976,643	551,742	4,424,902
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			5,652,324	4,976,643	0	4,976,643	551,742	4,424,902
8	Partners in Lebanon benefit from effective humanitarian coordination, expertise, services in the areas of logistics and procurement	Provision of Logistics sector services to all partners	226,200	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide procurement services to stakeholders in Lebanon	6,546,429	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)			6,772,629	0	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	12,980,295	0	12,980,295	0	12,980,295
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	12,980,295	0	12,980,295	0	12,980,295
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,241,829,766	1,172,935,406	7,459,571	1,180,394,977	942,288,897	238,106,080
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			21,218,629	19,566,218	134,117	19,700,335	15,174,729	4,525,606
Total Direct Costs			1,263,048,395	1,192,501,624	7,593,688	1,200,095,312	957,463,626	242,631,686

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

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Annual Country Report

Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			81,649,997	77,591,244		77,591,244	77,591,244	0
			1,344,698,391	1,270,092,868	7,593,688	1,277,686,556	1,035,054,870	242,631,686



This donor financial report is interim
Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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