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# Lebanon

## Annual Country Report 2021

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Country Strategic Plan  
2018 - 2022

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# Overview

In 2021, **WFP supported one in three people living in Lebanon** to put food on the table and make ends meet in a time of severe crisis. Currency depreciation and sharp increases in prices, especially for food, continued to erode purchasing power and left 54 percent of Lebanese and 88 percent of Syrian refugees vulnerable and in need of assistance. To make things worse, critical health and water facilities were also put at risk by a fuel and electricity crisis during a global pandemic.

The Evaluation of WFP's Country Strategic Plan between 2016-2020 found that WFP achieved strong results in a complex and challenging environment, responded at scale to changing needs by targeting the most vulnerable Lebanese and refugees, and was well placed to continue its dual role as a humanitarian and development actor[1]. This remained the case in 2021 as well, as WFP leveraged its ability to adapt and scale-up operations to ensure more people had safe and dignified access to assistance, including the introduction of alternative assistance modalities such as take-home school feeding rations and the launch of the WFP call centre in July 2021 to strengthen community feedback mechanisms. WFP supported efforts towards gender equality and women's empowerment throughout its activities, which led to increased decision-making jointly by women and men in 2021 and positive benefits of women participants of WFP livelihoods activities. An estimated 12 percent of all WFP beneficiaries in 2021 were persons with disabilities and a project focused on disability inclusion provided skills training to 454 persons with disabilities.

Since 2020, WFP has been leveraging its expertise and weight as a major cash assistance actor to obtain preferential exchange rates for the disbursement of cash assistance in local currency and in 2021 successfully negotiated a preferential rate aligned with the market rate. Considering the official exchange rate remains at LBP 1,500 to the dollar, while the parallel or market exchange rate reached over LBP 30,000 to the dollar by the end of 2021, this allowed WFP to obtain better value for money and assist more beneficiaries for longer with limited resources.

Through successful advocacy with the Government, WFP increased the value of cash transfers in September 2021 to adjust for inflation and better support beneficiaries to meet their essential needs, including food. This led to a significant improvement between July and December 2021 in both women and men's economic capacity to meet their essential needs and some improvements in acceptable food consumption levels and reduced the use of consumption-based coping mechanisms. However, transfer values still only provided about half of what beneficiaries require to meet their food needs, and even less for their other basic needs as inflation outpaced the increased transfer values and WFP did not receive government approval to further increase due to concerns of lack of parity of assistance between Syrian refugees and Lebanese. As a result, all assisted populations experienced a deterioration in food security outcomes in 2021 compared to 2020. WFP will continue its advocacy efforts in 2022 to be able to provide sufficient transfer values to support increasingly more vulnerable Lebanese and refugees to meet their food and other essential needs.

WFP remained a key strategic and operational partner to the Government of Lebanon, donors, other UN agencies and non-governmental organizations in line with its commitment to Sustainable Development Goal 17, *Partnerships for the Goals*. WFP supported the Government to strengthen its capacity and ownership over national social protection programmes and also prioritized capacity strengthening of cooperating partners, local institutions and communities. In partnership with the Health and WASH sectors, WFP delivered a total of 7.7 million litres of fuel in 2021, enabling 581 health and water facilities to continue operations.

WFP's assistance in 2021 acted as a safety net, keeping many Lebanese and refugees away from hunger and preventing them from falling into further poverty. This lifesaving assistance will be continued in 2022 along with continued advocacy and support towards strengthening national social safety nets. A major milestone towards this will be the implementation of the large-scale Emergency Social Safety Net programme together with the Government and the World Bank, alongside the scale-up of the National Poverty Targeting Programme and WFP's response to the economic crisis.

# 2,127,459

## Total beneficiaries in 2021



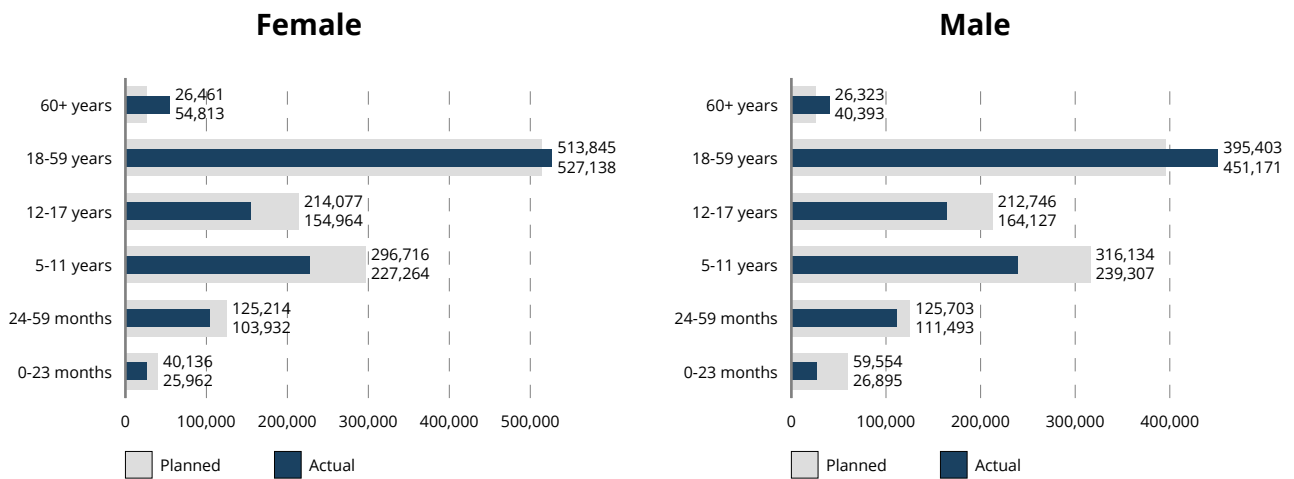
51% female



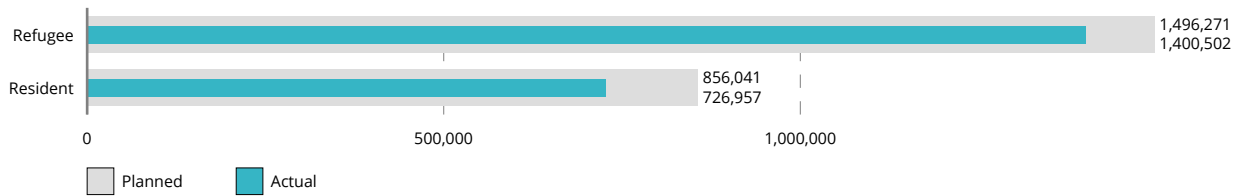
49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 255,295 (50% Female, 50% Male)

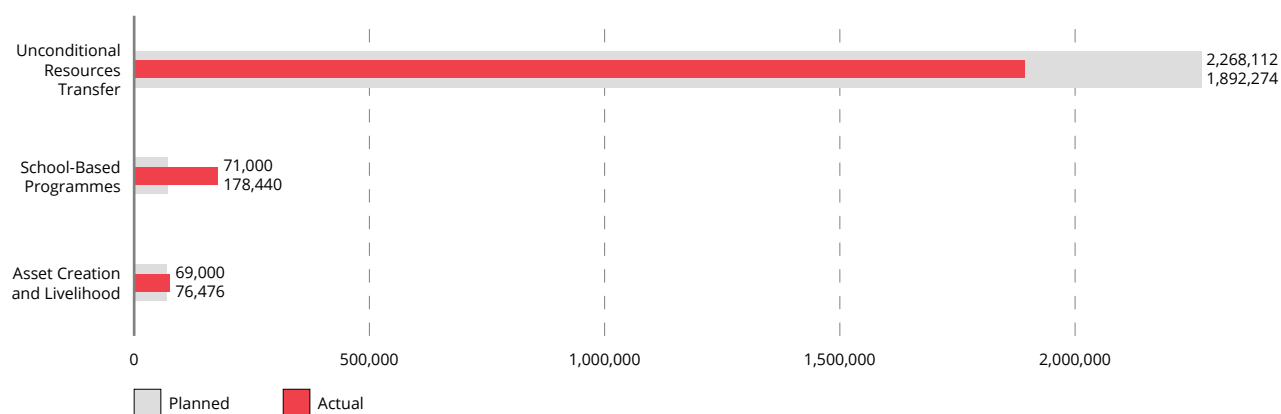
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



## Beneficiaries by Modality



309,328

**total actual food beneficiaries in 2021**

of 549,700 total planned

( 161,441 Female, 147,887 Male)



1,818,131

**total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021**

of 1,852,312 total planned

(932,330 Female, 885,801 Male)

## Total Food and CBT



28,574 mt

**total actual food transferred in 2021**

of 61,168 mt total planned

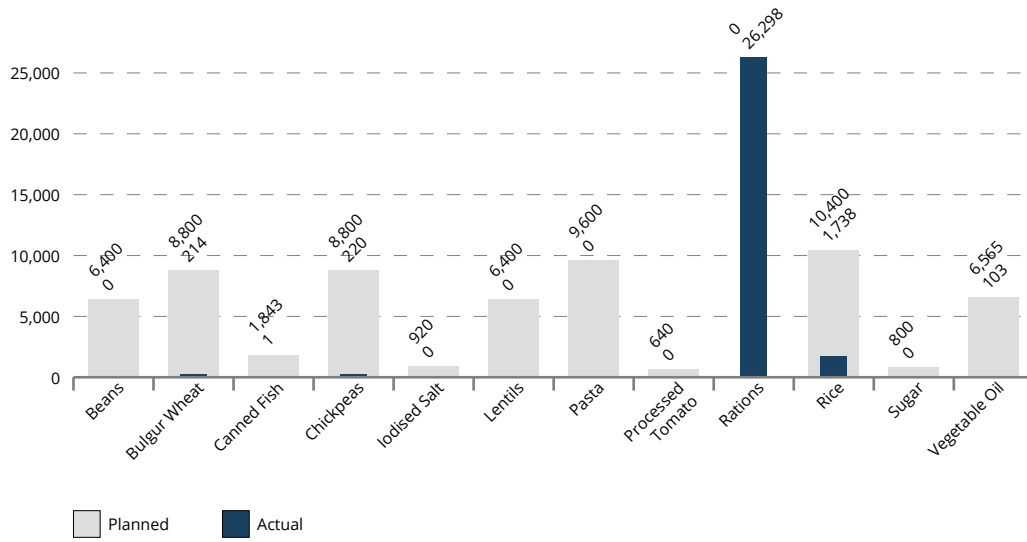


US\$ 238,585,233

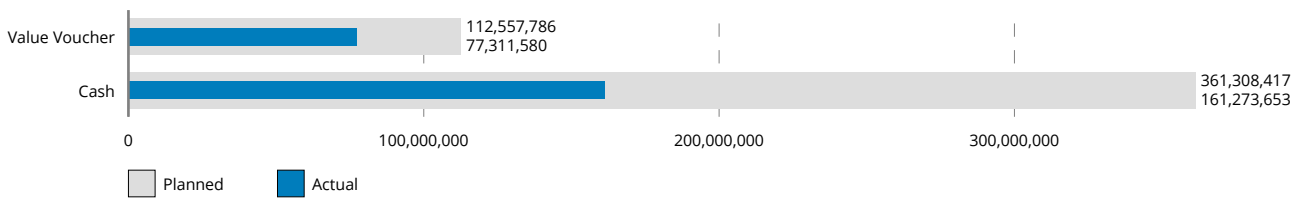
**total actual cash transferred in 2021**

of \$US 473,866,203 total planned

## Annual Food Transfer



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and operations



Once an upper middle-income country, albeit hosting the largest number of refugees per capita in the world, Lebanon is now in its third year of an economic crisis that has been called one of the three worst crises in modern history by the World Bank [1]. In 2021, the Lebanese pound lost more than 94 percent of its value and the annual inflation rate was 201 percent, the highest of all countries tracked by Bloomberg, surpassing Zimbabwe and Venezuela.



The crippled economy led to heightened social tensions and increasing sectarian divides amidst political paralysis. A new government formed in September 2021 following 13 months of a caretaker government but has yet to take action to ensure the basic conditions for recovery. Lebanon was also hit with a fuel and electricity crisis in mid-2021 that threatened the provision of essential services. Compounding all this is the ongoing negative effects of COVID-19 and the 2020 Beirut port explosion.

The human impact of these crises is sobering. In 2021, both the Lebanese and refugees suffered from high levels of poverty and food insecurity. Over three-quarters of the Lebanese population fell below the poverty line, including 36 percent under the extreme poverty line [2]. Taking into account vulnerability criteria not limited to monetary poverty, such as food insecurity, **54 percent of the Lebanese (2.1 million people) were found to be vulnerable and in need of assistance in 2021** [3]. Food insecurity alone reached 46 percent of Lebanese by the end of 2021. People increasingly relied on coping mechanisms, including reducing both the size and number of meals, borrowing food or cash to access food, and reducing expenditure on health and education [4].

The multiple crises also had a very negative impact on the 1.5 million Syrian refugees in Lebanon. Since 2020, **88 percent of Syrian refugees (1.3 million people) were extremely poor and in need of assistance**. Half of the Syrian refugee population was food insecure in 2021 and the majority employed consumption and livelihoods-based coping mechanisms [5].

A major driver of increased poverty and food insecurity is inflation driven by the currency depreciation. The price of the food Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) reached LBP 584,000 per capita in December 2021, a staggering 998 percent increase since the start of the crisis in October 2019. In parallel, the price of the non-food SMEB, which includes goods and services, for a family of five reached LBP 2.4 million in December 2021, a 217 percent increase since October 2019 [6]. To compound matters, subsidies on basic commodities were lifted in September 2021, rendering essential items, including food and medicine, more inaccessible than ever for the most vulnerable. Purchasing power has seen a precipitous decline with the skyrocketing prices and stagnant wages. Meanwhile, targeted social safety nets are notably insufficient in Lebanon, funded by less than 1 percent of GDP pre-crisis, leaving many to rely on humanitarian assistance.

In this context, WFP activities in Lebanon fall under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022, contributing to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 2 (*Zero Hunger*) and 17 (*Partnerships for the Goals*). Through the activities under the five strategic outcomes of the CSP, WFP seeks to both provide lifesaving assistance to vulnerable groups and build resilience and capacity of individuals, communities and national institutions, and also enable other partners to do the same.

WFP provides unconditional assistance to support the most vulnerable refugees and Lebanese affected by crises to meet their food and other basic needs. Refugees benefit from cash-based transfers through a unified system and common card managed by WFP. For vulnerable Lebanese families affected by the COVID-19 and economic crises, WFP provides monthly family food parcels to ensure food needs are met. Initially planned as a 6-month emergency intervention, WFP's crisis response will continue throughout 2022 in light of the worsening economic crisis.

As schools in Lebanon were closed for most of 2021 due to COVID-19, WFP provided alternative take-home rations to support the food needs of Lebanese and Syrian families whose children are part of WFP's school feeding programme. When schools re-opened for in-person learning in November 2021, WFP resumed its regular programme providing nutritious snacks to encourage children to attend school, particularly as assessments showed an increase in working children in Lebanon [7].

To build individual and community resilience to crises, 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.

With a focus on strengthening shock-responsive national social protection programmes, WFP supports the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA). The NPTP is the first and largest social assistance programme in Lebanon through which WFP provides cash assistance to the most vulnerable Lebanese families and institutional capacity strengthening support to MoSA. Leveraging its expertise with cash transfers, WFP is also supporting the Government to implement the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) programme. The ESSN will provide cash transfers to approximately 700,000 Lebanese affected by the economic crisis to help meet their basic needs and preserve human capital by supporting 87,000 students.

In addition to direct assistance, WFP also supports other humanitarian partners and the Government to deliver assistance and strengthen capacity. As lead of the Logistics Sector, WFP is managing the procurement and delivery of up to 11 million litres of diesel to key health and water facilities to avoid the discontinuation of critical life-saving activities until March 2022. WFP also provides procurement and other technical expertise and services to partners, including the Ministry of Agriculture, to rebuild the food safety laboratory at the Beirut port.



In 2021, WFP responded to the increased needs of both the Lebanese and refugee populations and enabled partners to do the same, with plans to further expand assistance in 2022.

## Risk Management

The major risks WFP faced in 2021 relate to the economic crisis and COVID-19. Other risks that emerged during the year were the fuel crisis and isolated security incidents. WFP conducted regular assessments and monitored the implementation of mitigation measures through the Risk Management and Assurance Group.

Political instability and change in government in 2021 presented strategic risks to WFP operations, mitigated by continuous engagement with both the caretaker and the newly formed government at all levels to deliver on WFP's Country Strategic Plan. In 2021, WFP signed the Basic Agreement with the Government to formalize WFP's legal framework in Lebanon. WFP also put in place contingency plans and operationalized relevant parts to mitigate the risks to beneficiary and staff safety and operational continuity amidst recurring protests, roadblocks and isolated incidents of communal violence.

The fuel and economic crises presented significant operational and fiduciary risks to WFP, including fluctuating exchange rates and high inflation, electricity and internet outages, and reduced operational capacity of partners, suppliers and retailers. In response, WFP scaled-up its assistance to reach more people, and supplied fuel to healthcare institutions and water facilities.

Banking restrictions, capital controls and exchange rate fluctuations presented WFP with significant financial risks in 2021. WFP continued to conduct market assessments, monitor prices, negotiate with the Central Bank for more favourable exchange rates, and forecast funding to ensure the delivery of assistance to the most vulnerable.

WFP proactively monitored risks related to failure of service delivery by partners, suppliers, vendors and retailers. WFP also monitored risks related to non-compliance with rules, regulations and procedures. Mitigation measures included oversight of payment processes, regular spot-checks, reconciliation processes and rigorous data protection measures. WFP conducted regular oversight exercises and anti-fraud and anti-corruption (AFAC) training to staff and partners.

# Partnerships

WFP's ability to achieve its strategic objectives and operational results is supported by effective and collaborative partnerships. To deliver assistance to vulnerable Lebanese and refugees, WFP engages with national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society, other United Nations (UN) agencies, the Government of Lebanon, the World Bank, donors, academia, private sector and financial service providers (FSP).

WFP is a key strategic and operational partner to the Government, donors and other UN agencies and partners. As a policy partner, WFP leverages its expertise to enhance national strategies and policies on social protection, school feeding and overall food assistance. WFP played an increasingly enabling role in enhancing technical capacity strengthening of government systems and is also positioned as a knowledge partner for the Government and the World Bank on monitoring, food security assessments and essential needs analysis to inform targeting, programmes, and policies. WFP's strategic advantage is also significant in designing and carrying out large-scale operations, including implementing the Government-led social protection programme and the Emergency Social Safety Net programme (ESSN) together with the World Bank.

In 2021, WFP enjoyed strong partnerships and collaboration with the donor community at the local and central levels. Strong advocacy with and from donors enabled WFP to expand and adapt its activities. During the year, numerous donors raised their funding in response to the increased needs in Lebanon while others newly supported social protection activities.

WFP leads the Food Security Sector under the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP), a joint plan between the Government and its international and national partners to respond to the Syria crisis. WFP is also the sector lead for the Emergency Response Plan (ERP) launched in August 2021 to respond to the economic crisis in Lebanon.

Under the LCRP, WFP, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) provide food and basic assistance to refugees through the Lebanon One Unified Inter-Organizational System for e-Cards (LOUISE), a unified system for cash transfers. This partnership increases the efficiency of cash assistance and enables beneficiaries to redeem different types of humanitarian cash assistance using a common card. In 2021, WFP leveraged its role as the lead LOUISE agency to negotiate with the Central Bank of Lebanon preferential exchange rates for the disbursement of cash assistance in local currency. This advocacy and negotiation will continue in 2022 to enable WFP and partners to receive the full value of contributions for cash-based programming.

In 2021, WFP signed Field Level Agreements (FLAs) to support activity implementation with 20 organizations, with a focus on local organizations, who represent 75 percent of WFP's cooperating partners. WFP's engagement with national organizations has increased in recent years as their partnership has proven to be the most cost-effective and sustainable method to achieve national results. WFP invested in strengthening organizational and operational capacity of partners through orientation sessions, coaching, training spot-checks, performance evaluation exercises, as well as sharing guidance and tools.

To promote a more collaborative and inclusive approach to humanitarian assistance, WFP partners with donors, UN agencies, local and international NGOs, and grassroots coalitions in the Protection and Gender working groups in Lebanon, including for the referral of protection cases and joint protection advocacy. WFP is also partnering with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) for a gender analysis for the National Poverty Targeting Programme.

WFP is also an active member of the Nutrition sector in Lebanon and supported the Government through the sector to promote optimal practices for infant and young child feeding and to carry out the national nutrition survey.

In addition to leading humanitarian assistance operations, WFP enables the Government and other partners to respond through its comparative advantage and expertise in service provision and technical assistance, including delivery of fuel to keep critical water and health facilities operational in 2021.

In 2022, WFP will focus on strengthening supportive partnerships with national and international organizations and continue to leverage its position as a strategic partner to the Government of Lebanon, donors and other partners to provide food and basic assistance for vulnerable Lebanese and refugees.

# CSP Financial Overview

Thanks to the continued support of donors, WFP was able to deliver assistance to 2.1 million refugees and vulnerable Lebanese. WFP received similar levels of funding in 2021 for its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) as in the previous year, with USD 560 million in available resources. However, this was against increased requirements of USD 718 million for 2021.

Reflecting the changing context, two revisions to the CSP were undertaken in 2021 to (1) extend the CSP until December 2022 to align with the extension of the United Nations Strategic Framework; (2) reach more beneficiaries in light of increased needs; (3) adjust transfer values for cash assistance; (4) introduce the Emergency Social Safety Net under Strategic Outcome 6; and (5) introduce the fuel response and adjust staffing needs.

Similar to 2020, Strategic Outcome 1 received the largest share of contributions, which was crucial for 2021 given WFP's scale-up to reach more refugees and vulnerable Lebanese through cash-based transfers and in-kind assistance respectively. Through proactive advocacy and engagement, WFP received increased funding for Strategic Outcomes 3 and 5, facilitating WFP's expansion of support to vulnerable Lebanese through the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP). Multi-year funding enabled WFP to better plan and implement its programmes, particularly for livelihoods activities under Strategic Outcome 2 and support to the NPTP under Strategic Outcome 3. Under Strategic Outcome 6, pooled funds were brought forward from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund (LHF) for the fuel provision project.

The European Union, Germany and the United States of America, as the most significant donors to WFP in Lebanon, maintained similar levels of funding to previous years, with Germany providing additional contributions late in the year to remain the top donor to WFP in Lebanon. Significantly, donors such as Canada, Norway and France provided increased levels of funding. However, 2021 saw some decreased funding for some activities, such as the crisis response for Lebanese under activity 1, resulting in WFP seeking flexible funding to cover needs.

















Despite this need, balancing of funds across activities posed a challenge for WFP in 2021, with high levels of earmarking of funds at activity and modality levels. Only 7 percent of funds were confirmed at the CSP level, but within this some contributions were earmarked. However, WFP was able to successfully negotiate some reallocation of resources to be directed to the most urgent needs. As donors were aware of the increased needs amongst Lebanese, they agreed to the reallocation of some funds, initially intended for cash assistance, to support Lebanese with lifesaving in-kind food assistance in 2021. In this regard, when donors are more flexible in a rapidly changing context, overall implementation of the CSP is better supported.

In 2021, WFP faced multiple financial challenges that impacted its operations. Sharp currency depreciation and inflation affected WFP's ability to meet donors' conditions with short timeframes. Through extraordinary extensions of a number of donor grants, WFP was able to ensure their full utilization. The variances between the market exchange rate and the exchange rate authorised for disbursement of cash assistance in local currency was a major concern regarding the loss of value of donor contributions. Through continued advocacy however, WFP successfully negotiated a preferential rate parallel to the market rate, ensuring significant preservation of the value of donor contributions.

For 2022, WFP will continue to advocate for flexible and multi-year funding, which ensures continuity of operations and better planning. As the economic crisis deepens, WFP will also continue to advocate for increased funding from diverse donors to ensure that vulnerable Lebanese and refugees are able to meet their essential needs.

## 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.	532,011,795.0	419,304,101.0	365,404,960.0	244,521,139.0
02: Vulnerable women and men in targeted refugee and Lebanese communities sustainably improve their skills, capacities, and livelihood opportunities by 2021.	35,865,525.0	31,721,200.0	24,786,518.0	21,636,227.0
03: Vulnerable populations in Lebanon are enabled to meet their basic food needs all year long.	46,969,580.0	102,537,065.0	116,518,779.0	34,745,736.0
05: National institutions and national and international humanitarian actors are supported in their efforts to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of their assistance.	4,713,771.0	1,495,577.0	11,892,554.0	1,058,855.0
06: Partners in Lebanon benefit from effective humanitarian coordination, expertise, services in the areas of logistics and procurement	46,627,972.0	0.0	8,223,118.0	5,656,238.0
Non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	1,801.0	0.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	2,333,141.0	0.0
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>	666,188,643.0	555,057,943.0	529,160,871.0	307,618,195.0

Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 10,766,646.0	 8,649,644.0	 12,132,879.0	 8,167,949.0
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	 676,955,289.0	 563,707,587.0	 541,293,750.0	 315,786,144.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 40,922,293.0	 36,640,993.0	 18,747,173.0	 18,747,173.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	 717,877,583.0	 600,348,581.0	 560,040,922.0	 334,533,317.0

# 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.



**1.3 million refugees** received **cash-based transfers** in 2021 to meet their food and other basic needs.



**Increased cash transfer values** led to some **improvements in food security outcomes** for Syrian refugees



WFP's economic crisis response expanded to reach **309,000 vulnerable Lebanese** with in-kind food assistance amounting to **28,600 metric tons**



**164,000 students and their families** received alternative **take-home rations** during remote learning



**64,000 students** received **nutritious school snacks** once schools opened for in-person learning

WFP's crisis response under Strategic Outcome 1 provides life-saving assistance to refugees and vulnerable Lebanese affected by crises, including the protracted Syrian refugee crisis, the economic crisis, and the Beirut Port explosion. As poverty rates and food insecurity have increased for both the refugee and Lebanese populations, WFP significantly increased its assistance to all crisis-affected populations in 2021 through activities 1 and 2.

### Activity 1: Unconditional assistance for crisis-affected populations

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), a unified system for cash transfers developed in collaboration with WFP's financial service provider (FSP). This partnership maximizes efficiencies and coordination of humanitarian assistance for refugees, including joint advocacy.

Though Strategic Outcome 1 received the most contributions in 2021, the refugee response under activity 1 received less funding in 2021 compared to the previous two years. Nevertheless, WFP was able to expand its assistance to reach 1.3 million refugees living in extreme poverty in 2021. This was possible only because WFP was not able to provide the full value of what beneficiaries needed due to ceilings on transfer values imposed by the Government who did not agree to further increase assistance for Syrian refugees until there is more parity of assistance between refugees and vulnerable Lebanese [1].

Throughout the year, WFP provided unconditional resource transfers to vulnerable refugees through three cash-based 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. The amount of cash and degree of flexibility in the use of the e-card varies according to vulnerability, with all vulnerable people receiving food assistance while the most vulnerable families receiving additional support for other essential needs such as shelter, health and education [2]. WFP and partners relied on a joint assessment, the annual Vulnerability Assessments for Syrian Refugees and for Refugees of Other Nationalities,



and an econometric formula, to identify and rank refugees by vulnerability to assist families most in need. Complementing this targeting method was the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), which collected and addressed appeals to facilitate inclusion of Syrian refugees with multidimensional vulnerabilities, including chronic illness, disability, or other protection risks, who may have been excluded by the targeting formula. Through the GRM, an additional 8,600 families were selected in May 2021 to receive WFP cash assistance.

Through successful advocacy with the Government, WFP increased the value of cash transfers in September 2021. While this increased the purchasing power of beneficiaries, assistance levels were still not adequate to enable beneficiaries to meet their essential needs and WFP did not receive government approval to further increase. This was reflected in the deterioration for all assisted beneficiaries of all indicators related to food security and to the economic capacity to meet essential needs. The first half of the year saw drastic decline in acceptable food consumption from 50 percent in December 2020 to 24 percent in July 2021 as this was when the gap between the value of cash transfers and the price of the food basket was greatest. By December 2021, food security indicators saw some improvement with acceptable food consumption levels rising to 39 percent, highlighting the importance of providing sufficient transfer values to meet food and other essential needs.

Despite the many challenges of 2021, WFP leveraged its ability to adapt and scale-up operations to ensure people had safe and dignified access to assistance. Two studies were conducted in 2021 on the experience of Syrian refugees receiving cash assistance from WFP in Lebanon [3]. The ensuing recommendations led to WFP strengthening communication and feedback mechanisms with beneficiaries to increase awareness and knowledge on ATM usage. WFP worked with its FSP to expand the ATM network to reduce crowding amidst concerns of the spread of COVID-19 and electricity outages that limited ATM working hours. This gave beneficiaries the choice to approach closer locations to their homes or alternative ones in case of crowding.

WFP conducted quarterly validation of beneficiaries to ensure that the right person had the right e-card, and that assistance was transferred to and utilised by people who continue to reside in Lebanon. Households that do not report for validation for two consecutive cycles stop receiving assistance, ensuring cost effectiveness and full utilization of resources. Of the households invited for validation in 2021, 96 percent were successfully validated, and assistance was discontinued for the 12,553 households who were not successfully validated.

To ensure better access and retail experience for food e-card beneficiaries, WFP piloted payments to retailers in USD to increase beneficiaries' purchasing power and improve availability of key commodities. Retailers were contractually obligated to provide a WFP-defined discount to beneficiaries, averaging 12 percent discount, and a decrease in the price index on key commodities was witnessed during the pilot phase. Payment in USD also led to better availability of goods in shops, with all retailers in the pilot able to replenish their stocks within a week. Both beneficiaries and retailers expressed satisfaction with their experience so in 2022, WFP will expand the number of retailers paid in USD.

As prospects for economic recovery or improved food security remain slim, WFP plans to maintain similar levels of assistance for Syrian refugees in 2022.

In 2021, WFP also expanded its **economic crisis response** under activity 1 to reach 309,000 Lebanese affected by the deteriorating economic conditions with in-kind food assistance despite COVID-19 lockdowns and security incidents, such as roadblocks, throughout the year. Aside from the National Poverty Targeting Programme and given the delays in the implementation of the large-scale Emergency Social Safety Net programme, WFP's economic crisis response was the only other large-scale response providing food assistance to many of the 2.1 million vulnerable Lebanese in 2021. Given the currency and price fluctuations and the political challenges of adjusting the value of cash transfers, in-kind food was selected as the modality for this emergency response to ensure beneficiaries' food needs are fully met.

The economic crisis response, primarily funded by a single donor, faced shortfalls throughout the year that were covered through the allocation of flexible funding. To ensure continuity of assistance, as lead times are much longer than for CBT operations, WFP will continue advocating in 2022 for additional, timely and diversified resources.

In the absence of a national social registry, WFP's cooperating partners collected referrals directly through their hotlines and through local actors (including municipalities and Social Development Centres), grassroots movements and religious charities. A web-based self-registration form developed by WFP was also used to ensure maximum outreach to vulnerable people who may not have been referred to partners. WFP then employed household targeting using food security and vulnerability indicators, such as dependency ratio, income, shelter and health (including chronic illness and disability), through a questionnaire designed based on WFP surveys in order to reach the most vulnerable Lebanese families across the country.

Beneficiaries expressed their satisfaction with the food parcel they were receiving and there was an increase in households with acceptable food consumption between July 2021 (34 percent) and September 2021 (44 percent), with no significant differences between households headed by men and women. With WFP assistance, the use of consumption-based coping strategies decreased throughout the year for example, 29 percent of households reducing the size of their meals in September 2021 compared to 64 percent in July. However, the use of crisis livelihood coping

strategies and household debt intensified, pointing to the worsening of the socioeconomic situation and people's inability to meet their non-food needs. As a result, food security indicators did not meet the targets as the economic crisis led to a severe reduction in household purchasing power and inability to maintain nutritious and diverse diets.

The composition of the food parcel was revised throughout the year to optimise cost and nutritional value and distributions adapted to account for varying family size. In response to the volatile market situation and commodity shortages, WFP increased its efforts with suppliers to ensure availability of food parcels. In 2021, WFP procured 30 percent of food for the crisis response internationally to minimize impact on the local market and serve as part of the contingency for any disruptions to the local supply chain.

Distributions were organized with strict COVID-19 safety measures in place and staggered to avoid crowding. WFP and partner staff were on the ground at each distribution to ensure the safety and dignity of families receiving assistance. Those who experienced major barriers to access distribution sites such as the elderly and persons with disabilities and limited mobility were facilitated through door-to-door distribution. Some locations in North Bekaa, which previously experienced security incidents and had adopted door-to-door distribution modalities, were shifted back to site-based distribution following a protection analysis that determined this shift would not create additional protection risks.

Given the deepening vulnerabilities amidst the economic crisis, WFP will continue its economic crisis response throughout 2022, expanding to reach 400,000 vulnerable Lebanese with monthly in-kind food assistance. In line with the entitlements provided by the Government's social assistance programmes, and provided resources are made available, WFP's Lebanese in-kind beneficiaries should start receiving a household cash top-up to help meet their non-food needs in 2022.

**WFP's response to the Beirut port explosion** concluded in March 2021. Cash assistance for food and basic needs allowed 76,000 vulnerable people affected by the explosion to rely less on coping strategies (from 21 in November 2020 to 15 in March 2021 on the reduced coping strategies index) and be able to afford medical expenses and rent.

## **Activity 2: School Meals Programme**

To address the critical issue of access to primary education for Syrian refugees and vulnerable Lebanese children, WFP initiated a partnership with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) in 2016 to develop and implement a school meals programme in public schools to encourage regular school attendance and retention by improving children's intake of nutritious foods and increasing students' ability to concentrate during school hours. The school meals programme is funded through the generous support of Canada, Italy, Ireland, France and Russia and implemented through two cooperating partners in 109 public schools throughout Lebanon.

In this exceptionally challenging year, the school meals programme contributed to the safety net that vulnerable Lebanese and Syrian refugee children and their families relied on to meet their food needs. WFP distributed alternative take-home rations to the families whose children attend WFP-assisted schools in line with the government decision to close schools and switch to remote learning for the 2020-2021 academic year. The take-home rations, designed in line with the food basket of WFP's economic crisis response, aimed to support students and their families to meet their food needs and maintain linkages with schools, where distributions were held [4]. As the alternative take-home rations benefitted students and their families, WFP was able to reach more than double the planned number of school meals beneficiaries to support 164,000 vulnerable Lebanese and Syrian refugees. As schools gradually started re-opening in October and November 2021, WFP resumed its regular school snacks programme and provided nutritious snacks such as fruit, nuts and milk to 64,000 Syrian and Lebanese children. A pilot of the school kitchens project also took place in December 2021, where 62 volunteer mothers received trainings on food safety and kitchen management to prepare cold meals (sandwiches made with local products and a piece of fruit or vegetable) for students. Women participants received a monthly incentive to enable their participation. The school kitchens project will be further expanded in 2022 together with MEHE.

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. Monitoring of take-home ration distributions was conducted to ensure that families received assistance in a safe and dignified manner. The majority of families expressed their satisfaction with the quality and quantity of food.

In 2022, WFP will complete the expansion of the school meals programme to reach 73,000 students with school snacks and meals through school kitchens. On the policy side, WFP held workshops with the Government in 2021 to lay the foundation to conduct the SABER (Systems Approach for Better Education Results) exercise in 2022. This will support the Government to establish a national school meals policy and strategy aligned to the five-year National General Education Plan (2021-2025). WFP is also supporting the engagement of the Government with the global School Meals Coalition. It is expected that in 2022, Lebanon can join more than 120 member states and partners towards ensuring that every child can receive a healthy and nutritious meal in school by 2030.

Gender and age were fully integrated into the implementation of all activities under Strategic Outcome 1, as reflected by the Gender and Age Marker code of 4. Efforts were made to ensure vulnerability assessments and targeting are

informed by gender, age and disability analysis. WFP addressed a number of gender and protection-related concerns, such as staff at ATMs to ensure female beneficiaries are not exposed to sexual harassment and abuse and scaled-up capacity building trainings to WFP and partner staff on gender and protection. All proposals and field-level agreements included actions on gender and protection mainstreaming and inclusion.

#### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food (CBTs)	4
School meal activities (cash and in-kind)	4

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



**76,800 Syrian refugees and Lebanese** received cash transfers through **Food Assistance for Training** and **Food Assistance for Assets** activities.



**222 food-related small businesses** impacted by the Beirut Port explosion received cash **grants** averaging **USD 2,500** to help rebuild their businesses.



**816 Lebanese smallholder farmers** received **value vouchers** of **USD 300** to purchase key inputs to increase agricultural productivity



**225 cooperatives and other small businesses** and **7 agricultural value chains** supported to meet **growing demand for locally produced food**



**454 persons with disability** enhanced their **livelihoods opportunities** through Food for Training activities

WFP aims to strengthen the resilience of individuals and communities against key economic and climate shocks and stressors through Strategic Outcome 2. Since 2019, the economic crisis has led to the loss of jobs and income for a significant part of the population and increased poverty and economic inequality. These shocks and stressors come on top of the protracted refugee crisis and existing climate-related risks that impact individual, household and community resilience capacities.

WFP supports vulnerable women and men in targeted refugee and Lebanese communities to strengthen their livelihoods through **food assistance for training (FFT) and food assistance for assets (FFA) activities**. Participants receive cash assistance to meet their immediate food needs while attending skills development training for income generation in FFT activities and while engaging in the construction or rehabilitation of assets in FFA activities. FFA activities are complemented by trainings and sensitization for participants on asset maintenance, safety measures and environmental conservation. WFP interventions also include trainings (e.g., on production of cheese or preserves, meat processing, digital skills, etc.) for farmers and food producers to strengthen market linkages and agricultural value chains.

Strategic Outcome 2 is funded by Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and newly in 2021, the European Union and Government of Japan as WFP continued its efforts to diversify its resource base to ensure continuity and availability of funding. Activities are implemented through 17 cooperating partners, the majority of which are national organizations, along with 15 commercial providers. WFP also works closely with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Ministry of Environment, and Ministry of Energy and Water, and water establishments.

WFP continued to be flexible and agile in the implementation of its livelihoods and resilience activities in 2021. During the COVID-19 lockdown between January and March, WFP provided exceptional unconditional cash transfers to ensure vulnerable individuals and their families maintained their ability to access food. Trainings were shifted to remote learning where possible, more people participated in FFA activities which provide open work environments, and work schedules accelerated to accommodate a shortened implementation period. This, combined with new activities, allowed WFP to reach more than the number of beneficiaries as planned in 2021, 76,800 Syrian refugees and Lebanese received cash transfers of up to LBP 1.2 million each month per participant (and household) based on hours worked (maximum 60 hours).

While the labour market remained challenging, WFP livelihood support increased individual job competitiveness and competencies for both formal sector employment and entrepreneurial endeavours. A 2021 study to assess the impact of digital skills training showed that 50 percent of participants had measurable positive results, including finding employment, starting their own business, receiving job promotions and/or increased incomes.

Despite the positive impact of digital skills training, monitoring of food security outcomes for livelihoods beneficiaries demonstrate the negative impact of the deteriorating economic situation. Increasingly more people had poor food consumption throughout the year (from 7 percent in April to 14 percent in December 2021) and relied on negative coping mechanisms such as eating fewer meals and borrowing food. The deteriorating economic situation is also evidenced by the drop by nearly 30 percent from July to December 2021 in the proportion of beneficiaries able to meet their basic needs. On a more positive note, participants are increasingly experiencing the benefit of an enhanced livelihoods asset base through WFP's interventions.

In 2021, WFP supported the creation of productive community assets, including agricultural roads and ponds, irrigation canals and planting and protecting forestlands, together with the communities who benefit. WFP prioritised refugee-hosting areas for these projects to strengthen refugee and host community social cohesion and provide potential for employment creation and income generation. As highlighted in the joint study with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute on WFP's contribution to peace prospects in Lebanon SIPRI (2021) study, WFP livelihood activities did in some instances lead to positive relations born from enhanced interaction [1].

In addition to asset creation, WFP provided capacity building and equipment to 225 cooperatives and micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and seven agricultural value chains as communities in rural areas became increasingly dependent on agriculture because of the economic crisis. In parallel, there is growing demand for locally produced food to substitute expensive imports an opportunity amidst the crisis for local producers to diversify production and increase market share. WFP organized local farmers' markets and facilitated exports to enhance access to markets.

In 2021, WFP, MoA, and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) began implementation of the joint European-Union-funded project to promote sustainable agricultural development and enhance resilient livelihoods and food security of Syrian refugees and host communities. In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP began the disbursement of USD 300 value vouchers to smallholder farmers to purchase key agricultural inputs, with the goal to provide 5,000 farmers with vouchers by 2022. WFP also supported the rehabilitation and construction of natural reserves and irrigation canals through FFA activities.

As a highlight of innovative practice, WFP launched the Food Systems Grant Facility in 2021 with the aim to increase the resilience of micro, small, and medium enterprises in the face of shocks to ultimately strengthen food system performance and food security. The facility provided cash grants to 222 food sector businesses impacted by the Beirut Port explosion, including 53 businesses led by women. Grants averaged USD 2,500 and contributed to the rehabilitation of shops, restocking of raw materials and equipment, rent and salaries for employees. Recipients also received tailored coaching sessions to develop their short-term business plan and priorities. WFP also launched the Food System Challenge, the second phase of the grant facility that supports innovation of businesses in the food system. Ten businesses were selected to receive cash grants, business development services, and technical assistance with plans to support an additional 20 businesses. In 2022, these businesses will implement their innovative solutions to increase local production and sales to benefit smallholder farmers and Lebanese consumers, increase employment opportunities for agricultural workers, and ensure greater economic inclusion of women.

Gender equality and women's empowerment is a key area for WFP, supported through livelihoods and resilience programming. As women face higher levels of unemployment than men in Lebanon, more women were included in WFP's digital skills programmes (66 percent of participants) to support job market access for women. Over half of the women enrolled improved their livelihoods as a result (e.g., job promotions, new jobs, increased income, etc.). Of the women-led businesses supported after the Beirut explosions, 85 percent are still operating and 65 percent report that their business is performing better after receiving assistance and 50 percent were able to generate profit.

Disability inclusion is another priority area for WFP. Through an intervention designed specifically for persons with disabilities with the Forum of the Handicapped Association, 454 people, 89 percent of them women, participated in food for training activities to enhance their livelihood opportunities. This included learning marketable culinary skills, food safety, digital literacy, and bookkeeping. The municipality and telecommunications centre in the city of Sir in North Lebanon were rehabilitated through a WFP project to create public space and infrastructure that are accessible to persons with disabilities. The lessons learned and best practices from these projects (to be gathered in 2022) will be mainstreamed in all future livelihood projects.

WFP livelihood activities mainstream 'do-no-harm principles', particularly in the selection process for cooperating partners. Protection, gender and accountability to affected populations elements are systematically considered, including inclusive outreach and availability of feedback mechanisms. In addition to technical aspects, partners' presence and acceptance in targeted communities are also considered in the selection process. In November 2021, WFP also launched the Livelihoods Conflict Sensitivity Tool with workshops for WFP and partner staff. Through this tool,

WFP's partners in 2022 will enhance the mapping, identification and monitoring of conflict-sensitivity risks and mitigation measures.

WFP continued to make strong investments in the capacity of its national partners through trainings, information sharing, close coordination and follow-up on implementation. At the institutional level, WFP strengthened the capacity for service delivery at different levels of the Government through trainings and provision of equipment, from the refurbishment of forestry centres and nurseries to trainings on sustainable agricultural practices for MoA staff.

Aside from the many recent, crisis-induced challenges, Lebanon also faces severe structural challenges to economic growth and improved livelihoods. In addition to scaling up activities to reach more women and men with short-term income opportunities in 2022, WFP will focus on strengthening the enabling environment of the agriculture and other key sectors to improve the long-term self-reliance of vulnerable women and men to ensure their improved food security and access to diversified livelihoods.

Gender and age considerations were fully integrated into the implementation of all activities, as reflected by the Gender and Age Marker code of 4 and the focus on wider vulnerability inclusion as described above.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

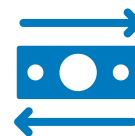
CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Individual capacity strengthening activities (CBTs)	4
Asset creation and livelihood support activities (CBTs)	4



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



The scale of the **National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP)**, Lebanon's largest national social protection programme, **doubled** in 2021.



**217,000 vulnerable Lebanese** (36,000 families) reached with cash assistance through the NPTP



NPTP beneficiaries started receiving a **cash top-up for their additional food and non-food needs** as the economic crisis deepened



**Increased cash transfer values** led to **improvements in food security outcomes** and **economic capacities to meet essential needs** for NPTP beneficiaries

Strategic Outcome 3 aims to ensure that the most vulnerable Lebanese households are able to meet their food and other basic needs all year long by providing unconditional resources transfers. Through activity 5 under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP supports the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM) in the implementation of cash transfers for basic needs, as well as advocacy with donors to ensure funding sustainability.

**The National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP)** is the largest government-managed social assistance programme in Lebanon. Launched in 2011, the NPTP provided payment exemptions or fee waivers for basic social services, namely public schools and health institutions, for extremely poor households selected through a proxy-means tests methodology. With the compounding effects of the Syrian crisis, food assistance through e-cards was introduced in 2014 to the existing package of benefits, allowing beneficiaries to shop at WFP-contracted shops to meet their basic food needs. In 2021, with the multiple crises facing Lebanon, the need to expand social assistance programmes and social safety nets such as the NPTP to enable vulnerable populations in Lebanon to meet their basic needs has become more acute than ever.

In light of the increasing needs in 2021, WFP together with MoSA and PCM scaled-up NPTP e-card assistance to reach 36,000 households (217,000 individuals). Delays in the scale-up due to COVID-19 restrictions and the change in government in September 2021 meant the initial target for 2021 was not reached. Nevertheless, the NPTP reached more than double the number of beneficiaries compared to the beginning of the year. In 2022, WFP and the Government plan to further scale-up the NPTP to reach 75,000 of the most vulnerable Lebanese households, or approximately 430,000 individuals, with monthly cash assistance for food and other basic needs.

In parallel, the Government and WFP will implement the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN), for which registration was launched in December 2021. The ESSN will complement the NPTP by providing 12 months of cash assistance to an additional 147,000 extremely poor Lebanese households. WFP will continue to work closely with the Government to ensure the two major social assistance programmes in Lebanon are aligned operationally in terms of targeting, eligibility, transfer values, and strategically for a unified social protection policy and vision for Lebanon.

The NPTP is funded entirely by donor contributions, primarily received from the European Union, Germany, Canada, Norway, France and Ireland. With the increased expectation to deliver on the NPTP and more broadly social assistance in Lebanon in the last two years, WFP received multi-year funding from multiple donors, providing more sustainability and the ability to expand the reach of the NPTP. Currently, there are enough resources secured to sustain NPTP assistance throughout 2022. Additional advocacy is still required for the Government to commit financially to its largest social assistance programme.

The protracted economic crisis since 2019, coupled with the COVID-19 pandemic, necessitated critical strategic and programmatic shifts of the NPTP in 2021 to respond to the growing needs of vulnerable Lebanese. Key among these shifts were the expansion of the reach of the NPTP, the introduction of a monthly cash top-up per household to help meet basic needs, a shift to an unrestricted cash transfer modality, and the introduction of NPTP governance structures.

Between January and April 2021, NPTP beneficiaries received LBP 100,000 per person, capped at six household members, with which they could purchase food at almost 500 shops contracted by WFP. However, because of persistent inflation, the amount of cash assistance NPTP beneficiaries received was not sufficient to afford the food portion of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) [1]. Consequently, in May 2021, NPTP beneficiaries started receiving an additional LBP 200,000 per household, redeemable at ATMs or shops, to offset the negative impact of inflation and support NPTP households fully meet their food needs.

Then in September 2021, the NPTP was shifted to an unrestricted transfer modality, where all cash assistance can be redeemed at ATMs across the country, at any shop with a point-of-sales, or a combination of both. Analysis of redemption patterns since September show that beneficiaries overwhelmingly prefer to redeem their entitlements at ATMs (around 94 percent of redemption). This shift has contributed to enhancing the financial literacy of beneficiaries, including their knowledge on accessing and using ATMs. This will pave the way in the future towards establishing productive safety nets and access of beneficiaries to bank accounts. Monitoring and analysis planned for 2022, including a planned gender study, will further inform the impact of the shift to unrestricted cash assistance for both women and men.

In addition to the shift to unrestricted cash assistance, transfer values were increased for both food and non-food components and WFP began disbursing cash assistance in USD. As of September 2021, NPTP beneficiaries receive USD 15 per member (capped at 6 members) in addition to USD 25 per household each month. The negative impact of insufficient transfer values amidst inflation, particularly before September, was seen through the increase in households with poor food consumption in 2021 (13 percent) compared to the previous year (9 percent). However, the subsequent increase in cash transfer value in September led to a significant improvement in both women and men's economic capacity to meet their essential needs (from 15 percent in 2020 to 52 percent in 2021) and reduced use of consumption-based coping strategies (from 25 in 2020 to 15 in 2021). There was also an increase in the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption (from 58 percent in July to 64 percent in September) [2]. These gains highlight the importance of providing sufficient transfer values and WFP is continuing its advocacy efforts in 2022 to ensure NPTP beneficiaries are able to meet their food and other essential needs.

Finally, WFP supported the Government with establishing governing bodies for the NPTP to enable greater national stewardship of the programme. Significant progress was also made with monitoring and analysis for evidence-based decision-making with the roll-out of post-distribution monitoring and vulnerability profiling studies conducted throughout the year.

Throughout different activities, WFP ensured that COVID-19 precautionary measures were adhered to. Prior to the implementation of fieldwork for the scale-up, WFP provided trainings to MoSA staff as well as personal protective equipment to mitigate the transmission of COVID-19 during household interviews. Measures were also put in place at card distribution sites, including sanitizing stations and distribution of masks to beneficiaries. With the shift to unrestricted cash assistance, WFP spread the loading of assistance onto e-cards over 4 to 5 days to reduce crowding and pressure at ATMs and shops.

WFP primarily works with MoSA and PCM, who have the institutional mandate to govern and implement the NPTP. However, WFP also partners with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) to improve gender mainstreaming of the NPTP by determining the gender indicators for the NPTP. In 2022, the partnership will conduct a round of qualitative analysis, the first of its kind in Lebanon, to determine several factors related to gender, including decision-making patterns of women and of households headed by women and protection topics. The qualitative component will be carried out through key-informant interviews as well as focus group discussions throughout the country.

Along with the further scale-up in 2022, WFP will continue monitoring the disbursement of NPTP cash assistance in USD and its impact on the food security outcomes of beneficiaries and any possible impact on macroeconomic factors, including the exchange rate. This will inform key decisions in 2022, including the currency of disbursement for future assistance and the possible expansion of the network of financial service providers to include money transfer agencies to accommodate the expansion of the NPTP.

WFP is not involved in the establishment of the criteria for the targeting of beneficiaries of the National Poverty Targeting Programme, as this is managed by the Government, resulting in a Gender and Age Marker of 1 for Strategic Outcome 5. WFP is partnering with UN Women to support the Government to enhance gender-responsive data management, including targeting and monitoring systems to support gender-sensitive programming.

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

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Institutional capacity strengthening activities	1

## 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.



WFP supported the creation of **new governance structures to enhance national ownership** for the National Poverty Targeting Programme.



**500 social workers from the Ministry of Social Affairs** and **50 coordinators trained and equipped** for household verification for the NPTP scale-up.



**Monitoring tools, systems, and capacity developed** to support evidence-based programming and decision-making of the Ministry of Social Affairs.



WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture to **rebuild the food safety laboratory** destroyed during the 2020 Beirut port explosion.

WFP is committed to strengthening government capacities to improve national stewardship of social assistance programmes, such as the National Targeting Poverty Programme (NPTP) currently operated by WFP. To this end, and in working towards Sustainable Development Goal 17, *Partnerships for the Goals*, WFP undertakes **institutional capacity strengthening** through activity 7 under Strategic Outcome 5.

The social protection landscape in Lebanon is fragmented and lacks a coherent national social protection policy or system. This leads to duplication of initiatives, insufficient coverage and the absence of strong national stewardship for social protection. Therefore, in 2021, WFP contributed to the drafting of the National Social Protection Framework. This policy development process led by the Government of Lebanon with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and International Labour Organization (ILO), set strategic guidance for social protection in Lebanon through the promotion of the following vision: *'A society in which all its members enjoy a decent life and is based on a system that adopts a human rights approach to provide equitable, comprehensive, and sustainable social protection'*. This framework was presented to the Prime Minister in December 2021 and, in 2022, WFP and partners will seek its endorsement and support further development and implementation of the framework.

In terms of social protection in Lebanon, there are three main Government programmes providing limited social insurance schemes. The National Social Security Fund, providing health insurance, family allowances and end-of-services indemnities, is limited to employees in the formal private sector and some public institutions, comprising of less than half the labour force. The Cooperative of Public Sector Employees and the social services system of the army and Internal Security Forces provide health insurance and other forms of social assistance to public sector employees. Lebanon does not provide pension schemes for workers in the private sector or disability pension.

In addition to limited social insurance schemes, there is limited social assistance coverage and institutional capacity in Lebanon. The National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) is the largest national social assistance programme. While the NPTP is governed by the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM), the programme operates through WFP cash transfer systems and donor funding. As such, WFP provides technical and financial assistance to MoSA and PCM to establish relevant systems and strengthen staff capacity on social safety net management with the aim of institutionalizing the NPTP programme within the Government. WFP also provides strategic guidance to the Government for social protection policy development and programme design to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of government-led social assistance programmes.

Technical assistance pertaining to the NPTP is secured through multiyear funding from the European Union, Canada, Norway and United Nations SDG fund until 2023. In addition to funding the delivery of NPTP cash assistance to vulnerable households, donors are invested in strengthening national capacities and improving national stewardship in social assistance management.

WFP partners with UNICEF, ILO, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to implement the joint UN SDG Fund programme.

The programme is dedicated to establishing a strengthened national social protection system that is inclusive, integrated, rights-based, efficient and effective, with an emphasis on gender and persons with disabilities. Through this programme, WFP is mandated to pilot the development of monitoring and beneficiary management systems for the NPTP on behalf of the Government.

In 2021, WFP supported the creation of new NPTP governance structures comprised of a Steering Committee providing strategic guidance and technical committees overseeing programme implementation. The governance structures proved successful in strengthening national stewardship of the NPTP and facilitating decision-making and information-sharing between NPTP stakeholders. WFP assumed the role of secretariat to the committees and provided technical and financial assistance to allow these committees to operate. This included funding three MoSA and PCM positions involved in critical NPTP programmatic functions, such as database management and grievance and redress mechanisms.

At the local level, MoSA, through its social workers, collects data through household visits by means of digital tools provided by WFP. To that end, WFP trained over 500 social workers and 50 fieldwork coordinators from 109 social development centres on the digital data collection tool to proceed with household verification to enrol additional beneficiaries in the programme. WFP also provided incentives to the MoSA staff to ensure scale-up activities are implemented in a timely manner considering the worsening economic conditions in the country and contracted a third-party firm to conduct data quality checks. However, due to COVID-19 restrictions, WFP was not able to organize as many training sessions and workshops for ministry staff as planned.

To enhance government capacity for evidence-based decision-making, WFP partnered with two firms to conduct baseline assessments for new NPTP beneficiaries and post-distribution monitoring to assess food security outcomes. WFP also developed monitoring tools, conducted quality control and data analysis, and trained MoSA and third-party staff in view of eventually handing over monitoring activities to the Government.

In June 2021, at the request of the Government, WFP conducted an assessment to determine needs for the information management systems necessary to improve NPTP delivery and management. A three-year project proposal was developed for WFP to provide the Government with hardware and software, implement processes, and training for an eventual handover. However, due to the change in government in September 2021, implementation of the project was delayed and will be revisited in 2022.

In addition to data management and monitoring, WFP worked together with MoSA to update or develop and disseminate communication material to beneficiaries for the scale-up of the NPTP and programmatic shifts in 2021, including the shift to the unrestricted cash modality and disbursement in USD. The primary communication material includes the NPTP introductory booklets, orientation videos and reference material for MoSA social workers and field teams. Additional tools developed in 2021 to improve visibility of the NPTP and support beneficiaries include radio broadcasts and videos to explain the NPTP (including differences with the Emergency Social Safety Net), talking points for MoSA and WFP staff, press releases, and an instruction manual on the use of the NPTP e-card. Relevant communication materials were adapted for beneficiaries who are illiterate and WFP and MoSA will continue to develop more inclusive communication channels and messages in 2022. The overall NPTP communications strategy will also be finalized and rolled out in 2022 by the Government with WFP's support.

In 2022, WFP along with the Government of Lebanon will focus on defining and implementing a new package of activities pertaining to NPTP technical assistance. The focus will be on building systems facilitating programme management beneficiary data management, grievance and redress systems, and monitoring and evaluation. In parallel, WFP will continue building government staff capacities and expertise in view of transferring management of social assistance programmes to the Government in the mid-term.

In addition to capacity strengthening support for the NPTP, WFP also provided procurement services to the Government to **rehabilitate the Beirut Port Food Safety Lab**. The Beirut port explosions in August 2020 destroyed the majority of port facilities, including the laboratory for the testing of imported food commodities. As Lebanon is a net importer of food, the construction and equipping of a new laboratory at the Beirut port was a priority to rebuild and strengthen the capacity of the Government to ensure food safety and quality.

WFP partnered with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) to provide procurement services and expertise for the rebuilding of the food safety laboratory. WFP also worked closely with the Port Authority to guarantee access and facilitation for the timely completion of the project.

Funding for this project was made available through the Government of Japan in mid-2021. Following the project funding approval, WFP together with MoA conducted a needs assessment for the required laboratory equipment and preliminary building design and specifications.

By the end of 2021, WFP successfully completed the procurement and contracting for both the construction of the facility and equipment acquisition and will continue to monitor project implementation. Construction began in December 2021 and is expected to be completed by the end of April 2022.



Gender was partly integrated into activity 7 which does not have any direct WFP beneficiaries. However, WFP is striving to enhance the capacity of the Government on gender and protection mainstreaming by ensuring different individuals' nutritional needs are considered and messages are tailored to women, men, boys and girls.

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



**7.7 million litres of fuel** distributed to **581 health and WASH facilities** across Lebanon.



WFP signed a **Technical Assistance Agreement with the Government of Lebanon** in support of the **Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN)**.

In addition to assisting over two million people, WFP provides humanitarian coordination and logistics and procurement expertise and services for partners in Lebanon. Under Strategic Outcome 6, in support of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17, *Partnerships for Sustainable Development*, WFP undertook two activities in 2021 to provide logistics services and technical support and electronic payment services to the Government and other partners assisting vulnerable populations in Lebanon.

### Activity 8: Logistics Sector Services (Fuel Operation)

In mid-2021, the fuel and electricity shortages that Lebanon faced as a consequence of the economic crisis became critical, threatening the provision of essential services. Many hospitals and public water supply and wastewater treatment facilities were forced to reduce services, jeopardizing public health and safety amidst the economic crisis and COVID-19 pandemic. The humanitarian community was also impacted by the fuel shortage and faced operational challenges to assist Lebanon's most vulnerable communities.

WFP, as the lead agency of the Logistics Sector, was tasked by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator and the Humanitarian Country Team to facilitate reliable short-term access to fuel to avert the discontinuation of critical health and water facilities. According to assessments by the Health and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sectors, led by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) respectively, approximately 11 million litres of diesel were needed to keep essential services operational for three months.

The fuel project is fully funded for its duration, with funding made available through two pooled funds: the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund (LHF).

In September 2021, WFP established the necessary logistics and supply chain networks to procure unsubsidized fuel (to avert any impact on the local market) through two local fuel suppliers and contracted a transportation company to be able to reach numerous locations across the country. A superintendent company was also contracted to provide third-party monitoring services, including conducting inspections at fuel loading and offloading sites.

In partnership with the Health and WASH sectors, WFP delivered a total of 7.7 million litres of fuel in 2021, enabling 581 health and water facilities to continue operations. The water facilities are estimated to have benefitted 2.3 million people across the country, while 31 hospitals were able to operate over 1,000 beds and safely store 1.1 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines. Initially planned as a 3-month intervention ending in December 2021, technical delays and an ongoing need for fuel led WFP to extend the project into 2022. With distributions for the WASH facilities expected to be finalized by the end of January 2022, WFP will continue to support health facilities until the end of March 2022.

In addition, to support the humanitarian community assisting Lebanon's most vulnerable, WFP remained ready to support humanitarian organizations with diesel and gasoline through bilateral service provision. While no request for fuel deliveries were received in 2021, eight organizations signed agreements as an emergency preparedness measure.

### Activity 10: Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN)

In 2021, WFP sustained its efforts with the Government for the implementation of the large-scale Emergency Social Safety Net project (ESSN) through strategic planning and coordination. The ESSN project is designed as a shock-responsive social protection assistance that will expand coverage of the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) to limit the increase in extreme poverty in Lebanon and to preserve the human capital of children aged 13 through 18 enrolled in public schools.

Funded through a USD 246 million loan from the World Bank, the ESSN will support 147,000 extremely poor Lebanese households (around 702,000 individuals) who are unable to meet their basic food needs with cash transfers and support 87,000 students with funding for their education.

While the implementation of the ESSN was stalled in 2021 as a result of technical and procedural delays, with the launching of the 'Daem' (i.e., support) platform in December 2021 by the Government, registration is underway for Lebanese households to be considered for cash assistance under the ESSN.

WFP signed a Technical Assistance Agreement with the Government in December 2021 to formalize the involvement of WFP in the ESSN verification exercise and to provide post-distribution monitoring (PDM) services. Under this agreement, WFP will proceed in 2022 with the verification of 195,000 households who will be visited to collect data related to their socio-economic characteristics, including those related to demographics, household composition, assets and other characteristics. Based on scores calculated from this data, the Government will determine household eligibility for benefits under the project which will be aligned to the National Poverty Targeting Programme.

The verification exercise will commence in January 2022, with plans to provide the first cash transfers in March 2022. To this end, the signing of a service provision agreement is expected to take place in the first quarter of 2022, through which WFP will provide electronic payment services to the Government for ESSN beneficiaries.

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

In 2021, Lebanon ranked 132 out of 156 countries on the Global Gender Gap Index, with similar low rankings for economic participation, education, health and political empowerment [1]. The triple shock of COVID-19, economic crisis and Beirut port explosion led to an increase in the number of families living in poverty, disproportionately affecting women, girls, and households headed by women. While the unemployment rate increased for all population groups in September 2021, youth and women were most affected as employers opt to retain men who are considered the main breadwinners. With shrinking opportunities, women resorted to negative coping mechanisms, including skipping meals to spare food for their children. Women and girls also face increased risks of violence due to anxiety within families whose social status are shifting towards poverty [2].

In 2021, WFP continued its efforts to enhance gender equality and inclusion of persons with disabilities throughout its activities. In a positive trend, the joint decision-making on household finances by women and men receiving WFP cash assistance increased to 60 percent in 2021, compared to 52 percent in 2020.

WFP provided capacity strengthening activities specifically targeting more women to support their livelihood capacities, such as vocational skills and digital skills. For food assistance for assets (FFA) projects, such as forestry activities that previously only involved men, WFP actively included more women participants, with the number of women participants in FFA projects tripling between 2019 and 2021 and some women taking up active group leadership roles. The majority of participants (89 percent) of a WFP project focusing on disability inclusion with the Forum of the Handicapped Association were women, to further support women build skills and productive capacities. In addition, 62 mothers of students enrolled in WFP-supported schools were trained to lead on school kitchens and the preparation of cold sandwiches, fruits and vegetables. They received capacity building on food safety and kitchen management skills and a monthly incentive to enable their participation. Finally, all partnership agreements for the implementation of WFP activities incorporated gender equality budgets.

WFP enrolled in the Gender Transformation Programme and will finalize the baseline assessment in 2022. Key messages on gender equality, gender-based violence, and food security were shared with staff and through the call centre and print messages placed in strategic areas and on food boxes distributed to beneficiaries. Strategically, WFP contributed to joint advocacy materials with the National Commission for Lebanese Women and the UN agencies under the Gender Working Group.

# 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**

The multiple crises in Lebanon have exposed affected people in Lebanon to protection threats. Refugee populations face unique challenges due to the protracted nature of their displacement and limited prospects of durable solutions in the foreseeable future, the depletion of their resources, legal constraints, and discriminatory treatment and attitudes. Protection-related coping mechanisms include increasing number of female household members restricting their food consumption, involving school children in income generation, and marriage of children under 18 [1].

To enhance the protection outcome of WFP's operations, WFP tracked the different coping strategies of assisted households. WFP noted that children are likely to seek work in retail shops and incorporated indicators in the retail monitoring tools, through which a few cases of working children aged above 14 years were identified. Although WFP does not encourage engagement of children in its operations, a protection analysis cautioned that abrupt discontinuation from jobs may drive children to take up more hazardous work. In response, WFP referred the children to child protection actors and developed guidance on the safe detection and transition of working children.

Competition for limited resources and services as a result of the economic crisis have increased tensions within and between communities, posing barriers to accessing assistance. Syrian refugees highlighted discrimination while buying food and other basic items, especially subsidised food items. Isolated incidents of harassment at the ATMs were also reported, especially during periods of acute fuel shortage that led to lengthy queues. To enhance access, WFP increased monitoring of retail shops and ATM locations, as well as increased outlets for both, and all beneficiaries reported that they received assistance in a safe and dignified manner in 2021.

To better ensure the principle of 'do no harm' through WFP's assistance and contribute to social cohesion, interventions targeting the Lebanese populations were significantly expanded, both directly and in collaboration with the Government. In addition to the study on WFP's contribution to peace in Lebanon [2], a conflict sensitivity assessment revealed that tensions intensified with the increase in transfer values to refugees, as Lebanese perceived refugees to be better-off as the majority receive humanitarian assistance in comparison to Lebanese and assumed that refugees receive USD. Rumour tracking through feedback channels and dissemination of key messages that clarified misconceptions were subsequently adopted, the number of ATMs were increased, and ATM monitoring activities enhanced.

To facilitate inclusion of Syrian refugees with multiple needs who may have been excluded by the targeting formula (as some protection vulnerabilities are statistically rare and thus more difficult for the econometric formula to capture), WFP collaborated with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on a supplementary targeting approach through the Grievance Redress Mechanism.

An estimated 12 percent of all WFP beneficiaries in 2021 were persons with disabilities, including 454 participants of a WFP food assistance for training project aimed to enhance livelihood opportunities. For its livelihoods projects, WFP trained partners on inclusive community outreach to enhance identification of disadvantaged groups including persons with disabilities. Work procedures and access to work sites were adjusted to accommodate these groups and participants received awareness sessions on disability inclusion to facilitate an enabling environment.

WFP set various means and channels for affected people to voice their complaints and provide feedback in a safe and dignified manner. These mechanisms include hotlines, feedback emails, frontline staff, help desks at distribution and validation sites, and the WFP call centre. Launched in July 2021, the call centre enables refugees and vulnerable Lebanese to provide feedback, receive information, and request assistance. In 2021, the call centre recorded 210,132 cases (55 percent were refugees and 45 percent from Lebanese, while 43 percent of callers were women) with over 92 percent of cases resolved. An additional 72,456 cases mainly related to card management services were shared by partners for WFP's action.

Prior to the set-up of the WFP call centre, 410 Lebanese and Syrian community members were consulted and almost all felt that it would add value. They had confidence in WFP handling their personal data but were hesitant on such data being shared with third parties. These views informed the privacy impact assessment carried out prior to the establishment of the call centre.

All operators were trained on psychological first aid to support distraught callers. Partners and field staff were also trained on safe identification and referral of protection cases, guided by inter-agency referral guidelines. Those who experienced major barriers to access distribution and validation sites such as the elderly, persons with disabilities, those with serious medical conditions and households headed by children were facilitated through door-to-door distribution. Additionally, 167 individuals were referred for health, basic assistance and protection-related services from specialised agencies including survivors of gender-based violence, children and persons with disabilities at risk.

Beneficiary consultation included several qualitative surveys and a longitudinal study on the user journeys of Syrian refugees receiving multipurpose cash assistance from WFP in Lebanon [3]. A study on beneficiary confidence and usage of ATMs led to WFP strengthening beneficiary awareness on ATM usage through a video link shared on SMS and demonstrations at the card distribution sites [4]. Key messages on PIN safety were also disseminated as it was noted that most people used proxies to save on time and transport costs. Efforts are ongoing to enhance the ATM interface to make it more user-friendly and accessible, including for persons with disabilities, the elderly and illiterate sections of the community.

Beneficiary communication was largely through regular text messages to individuals [5]. This channel was highly appreciated by respondents in the community consultation survey due to its customised nature. Standardised messages were also disseminated to refugee community reference groups using social media platforms. Information was provided on entitlements, duration of assistance, names and locations of WFP-contracted shops and ATMs, and rights to safe and dignified assistance.

In 2022, WFP will continue to enhance safety at the ATMs considering ongoing social tensions, as well as strengthening community engagement.

# Environment

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

Lebanon faces severe environmental issues, including soil degradation, water contamination and pollution, and unregulated urbanization. Lebanon is also highly vulnerable to climate change, with increases in annual temperatures, decreases in overall precipitation, and extreme weather events such as flooding and forest fires. All this puts tremendous pressure on the agricultural sector, leading to low quality agricultural products in the local market and sub-optimal production processes [1].

Through WFP's climate change adaptation and natural resource management activities, over 200 ha of forest lands were protected from forest fires, 85 km of ecotourism trails rehabilitated or established, and 260,000 native seedlings planted across almost 500 ha. These activities followed the Ministry of Environment's environment and social safeguards measures, including comprehensive project review with the Ministry prior to implementation. In July 2021, WFP worked closely with the local community to distribute mobile firefighting equipment to control the widespread forest fires in northern Lebanon and worked with the Ministry of Agriculture throughout the year to strengthen the fire management and response capacity of municipalities. WFP also implemented food assistance for assets projects in the South and Akkar governorates to restore landfills and quarries land to enhance forest and land cover and reduce land degradation.

Supported by WFP's 2030 Fund, WFP and the American University of Beirut (AUB) completed the Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analysing Resilience (CLEAR) Study in 2021, which analysed climate change resilience of agricultural production and rural communities in Lebanon to inform climate change adaptation programming and policy. Recommendations include enhanced agricultural practices, such as planting dates and enhanced water harvesting measures, education of farmers and communities, and investment in expanded infrastructure, such as irrigation networks, roads and water storage capacities. The CLEAR study also included livelihood zoning and climate change resilience ranking of zones which have informed the geographical targeting for livelihood and resilience activities planned to start in 2022.

Based on the CLEAR study, WFP and AUB piloted an initiative to strengthen the capacity of livestock farmers through trainings and 'Living Labs', innovative agriculture technology demonstration plots. The objective of the pilot was to generate evidence to showcase the impact of climate-smart technologies and practices in local communities and to use the results (available in 2022) to advocate for further funding and support for expanded climate change adaptation projects and policy development.

Environmentally friendly practices are also a key priority for WFP's own footprint in Lebanon. WFP's new office premises in Beirut received the LEED Gold certificate for its embedded environment-friendly features, namely solar panels, sensor-activated lighting and water taps, water-treatment and recycling mechanisms and a green roof. Meanwhile, WFP aimed to maintain green office spaces by establishing a recycling and waste management contract with local organization Arc-en-Ciel, banning the use of plastic in WFP offices countrywide, and using eco-friendly cleaning products. These practices attracted the interest of the UN Reform Green Team, who will co-fund the implementation of these initiatives in WFP's offices in Zahle and Tripoli.



# Hope and food in crisis times

From above, Tripoli's Hay Al Tanak the tin neighbourhood looks just like a maze. Built on forgotten land, the makeshift shelters come in all shapes and sizes, reflecting the fragile living conditions of residents.

Mona lives on the edge of the maze. Every sunrise carries a new challenge for her and family. She is fanning herself with her hand not only to cool herself off from the blistering summer heat, but also to brush away the insects and flies that claimed her home as theirs. Mona never expected she would need assistance to stay afloat. In fact, neither did most of the one in three people in Lebanon who now rely on support from WFP to make ends meet.

Before COVID-19 and all that is happening, everything in Lebanon was somehow affordable, Mona tells us as she stares at a blank wall. She recalls that in early 2019, a supermarket visit did not mean spending the minimum wage, equivalent to USD 34, on a couple of staple items.

Living conditions for Khaled, a Lebanese national and father of seven, also became extremely difficult, forcing him to give up on his family business. I used to fix cars for a living but had to close my repair shop due to the current situation, Khaled says, who at one point also sold his furniture and other household items to buy food.

The price of the food basket monitored by WFP which is considered the bare minimum needed to survive has increased 11-fold since October 2019 when the civil unrest and economic meltdown began. The resulting record-high inflation levels led to a drastic drop in purchasing power and sharp increases in poverty and food insecurity for everyone in Lebanon. As prices increase by the day and sometimes by the hour people are forced to borrow money or food or sell their belongings just to afford food.

As more people live meal to meal and worry about necessities such as food, rent and medicine, WFP increased its support to vulnerable Lebanese families in 2021 while also maintaining support for 1.4 million refugees.

WFP is significantly increasing its assistance to Lebanese families through the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP), the only social support scheme established in Lebanon to provide families with the means to buy food and other essential items for their survival. The NPTP will reach 430,000 Lebanese by mid-2022. WFP also established its own response to the economic crisis, providing 300,000 Lebanese people with food parcels each month.

All this has made a real difference in people's lives.

The parcel is saving us a lot of money. It contains all the important food items every household needs, and most importantly it leaves my children well-nourished, adds Khaled.

When we were informed that our family is eligible for aid, we immediately felt happy, Mona recalls. No one could believe how glad I was. I've been hoping to get the WFP food e-card for a very long time. As she sneaks a quick glance at one of her children, rocking on his chair next to her, Mona says with a smile: Children benefit the most when fed with nutritious food. Food keeps children healthy, protects them from diseases and helps them grow right in front of our eyes.

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] Evaluation of Lebanon WFP Country Strategic Plan 2016-2019, <https://www.wfp.org/publications/evaluation-lebanon-wfp-country-strategic-plan-2016-2019>

## Context and Operations

[1] "Lebanon Sinking to the Top 3", Lebanon Economic Monitor (World Bank, Spring 2021).

[2] Lebanon Emergency Response Plan (OCHA, August 2021).

[3] Based on WFP's Multidimensional Vulnerability Index, which uses data from the mobile Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (mVAM) surveys conducted in 2021 to measure deprivation equally across five different dimensions (food, health, education, shelter and livelihoods).

[4] Between August and December 2021, 89 percent of the Lebanese population reported switching to less expensive foods; 63 percent restricted their overall consumption; 60 percent limited portion size; 40 percent reduced the number of meals, and 32 percent borrowed food. In the fourth quarter of 2021, 64 percent of families reduced expenditure on health and education, while 47 percent purchased food on credit and 49 percent borrowed cash to be able to access food (WFP mVAM, August till December 2021).

[5] 46 percent of Syrian refugees had inadequate food intake, 51 percent reported a medium to very high food expenditure share, 64 percent employed coping mechanisms that affects resilience and future capacity to generate income, such as selling family assets, and 65 percent had to limit portion size or reduced the number of meals consumed per day (2021 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VaSyR), conducted jointly by WFP and UNHCR).

[6] WFP monitors the price of the minimum expenditure basket on a monthly basis. The food basket cost in USD per person increased from USD 15.6 in December 2020 to USD 22.4 in December 2021, a direct effect of the removal of subsidies that took place throughout the summer of 2021. The cost of the non-food basket in USD decreased from USD 112.5 in November 2020 to USD 90.5 in December 2021, as some services included in the basket continue to benefit from the pre-crisis rates (for example, communication cost). However, this is expected to reverse in 2022, as any remaining subsidy is removed and the service cost and custom duties/taxes, unchanged since the start of the crisis, are revised.

[7] The 2021 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees noted a 3 percent increase in child labour compared to 2019, while the International Rescue Committee's study ("Working Children in Crisis Hit Lebanon, February 2021) linked increasing food insecurity to the increasing number of working children.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] From January to August 2021, the transfer value of cash assistance in local currency was set to LBP 100,00 per person for food needs and LBP 400,000 per household for non-food needs, while the price of the SMEB progressively increased throughout the year. The ceiling imposed by the Government on transfer values and the preferential exchange rate made it possible for WFP to assist more beneficiaries (meaning that while beneficiaries continued to receive the same amount in LBP, for WFP the cost decreased throughout the year in USD) but not with adequate levels of assistance, therefore negatively impacting their capacity to meet their full food and other basic needs.

[2] The USD equivalent of the transfer value evolved throughout the year, dependent on the informal market rate. In January 2021, the LBP 100,000 food entitlement was approximately USD 11, which declined steadily to USD 5 in August 2021. Only when transfer values were increased in September (LBP 300,000 per person for food needs and LBP 800,000 for non-food needs) that the USD equivalent of cash entitlements rose again to reach USD 11.5 in December 2021.

[3] Ground Truth Solutions, "User journeys of Syrian refugees receiving multi-purpose cash from WFP in Lebanon", April 2021 and CAMEALEON, "Confidence and Usage of ATMs: Experiences of Syrian refugees assisted by WFP's multipurpose cash programme in Lebanon", May 2021.

[4] The alternative take-home rations consisted of 30 kg of dry food (rice, pasta, burghul, lentils, beans, oil, sugar, and salt). Note that while children received in-kind as alternative take-home rations, the procurement was done by cooperating partner therefore the activity is captured under CBT.

### TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

Outcome monitoring data for school feeding activities were not collected in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 related school closures. For the Lebanese response under activity 1, the data collected in 2020 at the beginning of the response was used as the baseline.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, "The World Food Programme's Contribution to Improving the Prospects for Peace in Lebanon", September 2021.

### TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

Monitoring data was not collected in 2020 due to COVID-19 restrictions.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] The cost of food component of SMEB recorded an annual increase of 351 percent in December 2021 at LBP 584,196 per person. On a monthly basis, the cost of food SMEB increased by nearly one fifth in December 2021 compared to November 2021 and has increased by 998 percent since October 2019. For the non-food component of the SMEB, it is estimated that non-food SMEB increased annually by 139 percent in November 2021 and a 182 percent since the start of the crisis.

[2] As seen in the joint WFP and Ministry of Social Affairs post-distribution monitoring surveys conducted at regular intervals throughout the year.

## Strategic outcome 05

### TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

Data for outcome indicators was not collected in 2019. The 2020 data is considered to be the baseline and therefore the 2020 follow-up value for the user satisfaction rate indicator is not available.

## Strategic outcome 06

### TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

The Gender and Age Marker is not applicable for activities under Strategic Outcome 6.

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Report (March 2021).

[2] 2021 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees.

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] 2021 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees. Protection-related coping mechanisms include restricting consumption of female household members (9 percent); involving school children in income generation (7 percent) and marriage of children under 18 (20 percent). In addition, young women remained largely inactive in employment, education and training.

[2] Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, "The World Food Programme's Contribution to Improving the Prospects for Peace in Lebanon", September 2021.

[3] Ground Truth Solutions, "User journeys of Syrian refugees receiving multi-purpose cash from WFP in Lebanon", April 2021.

[4] CAMEALEON, "Confidence and Usage of ATMs: Experiences of Syrian refugees assisted by WFP's multipurpose cash programme in Lebanon", May 2021.

[5] Over 26 million text messages were sent to beneficiaries in 2021.

### TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

Data for the missing cross-cutting indicators for 2019/2020 were not collected, the 2020 ACR only had values for Activity 1. This indicator was not collected for the other activities before 2021.

## Environment

[1] 2021 Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analysing Resilience (CLEAR) Study conducted jointly by WFP and the American University of Beirut's Issam Fares Institute for Public Policy and International Affairs. The study has three steps: 1) mapping of Lebanon into livelihood zones characterized by the main types of agricultural crops and livelihoods dominating the area covered by the zone; 2) resilience ranking of the zones to understand which areas and communities have low resilience to climatic shocks and stressors; and 3) based on data analyses conducted in the first two steps, projects the climate change vulnerability of communities and agricultural production in 30 years.

### TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

2021 was the first year to collect data for the environment indicators.

# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.


Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
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) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	1,094,073	1,033,386	2,127,459	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	1,094,073	1,033,386	2,127,459	

 <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>									
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	76	76		

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,135,863	1,033,386	91%
	female	1,216,449	1,094,073	90%
	total	2,352,312	2,127,459	90%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	59,554	26,895	45%
	female	40,136	25,962	65%
	total	99,690	52,857	53%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
24-59 months	male	125,703	111,493	89%
	female	125,214	103,932	83%
	total	250,917	215,425	86%
5-11 years	male	316,134	239,307	76%
	female	296,716	227,264	77%
	total	612,850	466,571	76%
12-17 years	male	212,746	164,127	77%
	female	214,077	154,964	72%
	total	426,823	319,091	75%
18-59 years	male	395,403	451,171	114%
	female	513,845	527,138	103%
	total	909,248	978,309	108%
60+ years	male	26,323	40,393	153%
	female	26,461	54,813	207%
	total	52,784	95,206	180%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	856,041	726,957	85%
Refugee	1,496,271	1,400,502	94%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	69,000	76,476	110%
School-Based Programmes	71,000	178,440	251%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	2,268,112	1,892,274	83%

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	6,400	0	0%
Bulgur Wheat	8,800	214	2%
Canned Fish	1,843	1	0%
Chickpeas	8,800	220	2%
Iodised Salt	920	0	0%
Lentils	6,400	0	0%
Pasta	9,600	0	0%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Processed Tomato	640	0	0%
Rations	0	26,298	-
Rice	10,400	1,738	17%
Sugar	800	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	6,565	103	2%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	342,083,918	140,183,687	41%
Value Voucher	72,970,797	65,386,680	90%
Cash	14,260,000	3,852,329	27%
Cash	4,964,499	17,237,638	347%
Value Voucher	39,586,988	11,924,900	30%



## 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					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	746,168	704,241
			Male	688,768	661,404
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,434,936</b>	<b>1,365,645</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	260,000	161,441
			Male	240,000	147,887
			<b>Total</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>309,328</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	60,123	28,574
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	410,984,715	202,306,392
Activity 02: School meal activities (cash and in-kind)					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	81,855
			Male	0	82,015
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>163,870</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	4,700	5,477
			Male	5,300	5,592
			<b>Total</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>11,069</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	25,500	20,915
			Male	25,500	21,578
			<b>Total</b>	<b>51,000</b>	<b>42,493</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	6,000	5,239
			Male	4,000	5,111
			<b>Total</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,350</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	4,700	0
			Male	5,300	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	25,500	0
			Male	25,500	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>51,000</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	6,000	0
			Male	4,000	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,045	0
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	4,070,000	3,263,975

Output Results					
Activity 01: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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.					
General Distribution					
A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	500	446	
Activity 02: School meal activities (cash and in-kind)					

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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.				
School feeding (on-site)				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	1,500	0
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	1,564	62

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Lebanese (In-kind) - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	10.56	≤8	≤8	20.56			WFP survey
	Male	7.59	≤8	≤8	17.22			WFP survey
	Overall	8.27	≤8	≤8	17.66			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	60	≥70	≥70	30.8			WFP survey
	Male	57.2	≥70	≥70	44.4			WFP survey
	Overall	57.9	≥70	≥70	42.6			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	31.1	≤25	≤25	48.1			WFP survey
	Male	35.5	≤25	≤25	39.8			WFP survey
	Overall	34.5	≤25	≤25	40.9			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	8.9	≤5	≤5	21.2			WFP survey
	Male	7.2	≤5	≤5	15.9			WFP survey
	Overall	7.6	≤5	≤5	16.5			WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Other nationalities (RON) - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	10.3	≤10	≤10	20.22	13.4	18.8	Joint survey
	Male	10.9	≤10	≤10	18.03	12.8	17	Joint survey
	Overall	10.8	≤10	≤10	18.57	12.9	17	Joint survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	85	≥85	≥90	48.6	65.12	55	Joint survey
	Male	87	≥87	≥90	53.9	59.76	79	Joint survey
	Overall	87	≥87	≥90	52.9	60.87	74	Joint survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	60	≥80	≥85	27.7	61	67	Joint survey
	Male	60	≥80	≥85	36.1	63	83	Joint survey
	Overall	60	≥80	≥85	34	62	80	Joint survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	24	≤15	≤10	38.3	27	26	Joint survey
	Male	24	≤15	≤10	41.9	31	14	Joint survey
	Overall	24	≤15	≤10	41	30	17	Joint survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	16	≤5	≤5	34	13	7	Joint survey
	Male	16	≤5	≤5	22	6	3	Joint survey
	Overall	16	≤5	≤5	24.9	7	3	Joint survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Syrian Refugees (CFF, MPC, Food ecard) - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	12.05	≤10	≤8	16.25	11.2	11.8	WFP survey
	Male	12.05	≤10	≤8	14.62	10.5	10	WFP survey
	Overall	12.05	≤10	≤8	15.01	10.7	10.5	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	33	≥40	≥40	22.3	39.1	26	WFP survey
	Male	38	≥40	≥40	26.7	27.7	23	WFP survey
	Overall	37	≥40	≥40	25.6	30.6	24	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	60	≥80	≥80	42.9	46.9	66	WFP survey
	Male	60	≥80	≥80	38.1	51.6	70	WFP survey
	Overall	60	≥80	≥80	39.3	50.4	69	WFP survey

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	33	≤15	≤15	39.7	41.1	29	WFP survey
	Male	33	≤15	≤15	43.4	39.2	25	WFP survey
	Overall	33	≤15	≤16	42.5	39.7	26	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	7	≤5	≤5	17.4	12	5	WFP survey
	Male	7	≤5	≤5	18.5	9.2	5	WFP survey
	Overall	7	≤5	≤4	18.2	9.9	5	WFP survey

#### Activity 02: School meal activities (cash and in-kind)

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Syrian and Lebanese - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)								
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	2	≤0.1	<0.1			3.3	WFP
	Male	2	≤0.1	<0.1			3.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	2	≤0.1	<0.1			3.3	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	98	≥99.9	≥99.9			96.7	WFP
	Male	98	≥99.9	≥99.9			96.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	98	≥99.9	≥99.9			96.7	WFP programme monitoring

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	
Output Results						
Activity 03: Individual capacity-strengthening activities (CBTs)						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	25,696	11,875	
			Male	22,604	11,395	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>48,300</b>	<b>23,270</b>	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	8,510,000	1,285,689	
Activity 04: Asset creation and livelihood support activities (CBTs)						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	11,012	27,748	
			Male	9,688	25,792	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>20,700</b>	<b>53,540</b>	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	5,750,000	2,566,640	

Output Results				
Activity 03: Individual capacity-strengthening activities (CBTs)				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Targeted smallholder farmers receive training and technical support to increase their production and sales.				
Food assistance for training				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.20: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	training session	47	49
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	individual	3,460	2,840
A: Targeted vulnerable Syrian refugees and vulnerable Lebanese people receive conditional food assistance through CBTs to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.				
Food assistance for training				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.20: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	training session	38	48
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	individual	1,400	1,772
Activity 04: Asset creation and livelihood support activities (CBTs)				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Targeted vulnerable Syrian refugees and vulnerable Lebanese people receive conditional food assistance through CBTs to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.				
Food assistance for asset				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	non-food item	4,474	4,393
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.27: Number of villages assisted	village	90	85
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.6: Number of existing nurseries supported	nursery	7	7
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.				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.107: Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared	m3	1,200	643.86
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	Km	10.56	12.52
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.124: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use constructed (8000-15000 cbmt)	Number	3	3
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.127: Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (0 - 5000cbmt)	Number	226	206
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.13: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected	Ha	906.92	964.73

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.161: Length (m) of drainage canals constructed / rehabilitated	meter	850	870
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	10.17	4.78
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.40: Kilometres (km) of footpaths, tracks or trails constructed	Km	4	4.73
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.41: Kilometres (km) of footpaths, tracks or trails rehabilitated	Km	50.65	93.43
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.42: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed	Km	16.59	11.25
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.4: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	661	591.5
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.52: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures rehabilitated (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)	Number	3	3
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.55: Number of community gardens established	garden	11	10
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.5: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	456.15	454.81
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.64: Square metres (m2) of existing nurseries supported	m2	5,350	5,300
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Number	414,618	479,815

Outcome Results								
Activity 04: Asset creation and livelihood support activities (CBTs)								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Syrian Refugees and Vulnerable Lebanese - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	21.3	≤11	≤11	24.76		11	WFP survey
	Male	15.3	≤11	≤11	21.42		10	WFP survey
	Overall	16.3	≤11	≤11	21.94		11	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	70	≥75	≥75	46.48		74	WFP survey
	Male	59	≥75	≥75	59.77		75	WFP survey
	Overall	61	≥75	≥75	58.1		75	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	48	≥48	≥48	11		69	WFP survey
	Male	69	≥69	≥69	25		67	WFP survey
	Overall	65	≥65	≥65	23		67	WFP survey

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	30	≤30	≤30	37	20	WFP survey
	Male	19	≤19	≤19	39	23	WFP survey
	Overall	21	≤21	≤21	39	23	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	22	≤22	≤22	52	11	WFP survey
	Male	12	≤12	≤12	36	10	WFP survey
	Overall	14	≤14	≤14	38	10	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	7.3	≤6	≤6	8.19	6.09	WFP survey
	Male	6.1	≤6	≤6	7.75	5.59	WFP survey
	Overall	6.29	≤6	≤6	7.82	6	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	36.5	≥90	≥90	97	87.6	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Syrian refugees and Vulnerable Lebanese - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	>60	>60	66		WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable populations in Lebanon are enabled to meet their basic food needs all year long.				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 05: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	166,589	109,893
			Male	166,587	107,408
			<b>Total</b>	<b>333,176</b>	<b>217,301</b>
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	44,551,488	29,162,537

Outcome Results								
Activity 05: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Lebanese - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	12.31	≤10	≤10	12.73	26.11	10.51	WFP survey
	Male	11.68	≤10	≤10	15.63	20.71	11.06	WFP survey
	Overall	11.77	≤10	≤10	15.12	25.31	10.95	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	27	≥40	≥40	61.36	19.5	34	WFP survey
	Male	16	≥40	≥40	49.76	13.7	26	WFP survey
	Overall	18	≥40	≥40	51.8	14.6	28	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	80	≥90	≥90	55.7	60	84	WFP survey
	Male	80	≥90	≥90	66.3	62	87	WFP survey
	Overall	80	≥90	≥90	64.4	61.3	86	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	17	≤8	≤8	27.3	30	15	WFP survey
	Male	16	≤8	≤8	21.4	30	11	WFP survey
	Overall	16	≤8	≤8	22.4	30.1	12	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3	≤2	≤2	17	10	1	WFP survey
	Male	4	≤2	≤2	12.4	8	2	WFP survey
	Overall	4	≤2	≤2	13.2	8.6	2	WFP survey

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Vulnerable populations benefit from enhanced capacities of public institutions and systems					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	1,000	727	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	4	4	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	160	32	
H: Populations targeted by national and partner programmes benefit from shared platforms and services to improve the coverage, coherence and implementation of these programmes.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
H.11: Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms	H.11.1: Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms	agency/organization	3	6	

Outcome Results								
Activity 07: Institutional capacity-strengthening activities								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> MoSA & PCM Staff - NPTP - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	69.69	≥75	≥75	93			WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> MoSA & PCM - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≤4	≤4	3	4		WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 06: Partners in Lebanon benefit from effective humanitarian coordination, expertise, services in the areas of logistics and procurement				- Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 08: Provision of Logistics sector services to all partners					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Crisis affected populations benefit from the increased capacity of humanitarian partners provided with logistics coordination and support					
Service Delivery General					
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.14: Number of agencies and organizations using storage and transport facilities	agency/organization	2	2	



## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Syrian refugees - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	52	≥55	≥55	60	52	52	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	18	≤5	≤5	16.6	16	10	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	30	≥40	≥40	23.4	32	38	WFP survey

## Protection indicators

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

Activity 01: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Syrian refugees - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.7	100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.6	100	100	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	99.9	100	WFP survey
	Male	99	=100	=100	98.1	99.9	99	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98.5	99.9	99	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	98	=100	=100	100	100	98	WFP survey
	Male	99	=100	=100	100	100	99	WFP survey
	Overall	99	=100	=100	100	100	99	WFP survey
Activity 03: Individual capacity-strengthening activities (CBTs)								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Lebanese and Syrians - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	99			WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	93	≥95	≥95	100			WFP survey
	Male	97.7	≥95	≥95	98.3			WFP survey
	Overall	96.9	≥95	≥95	98.7			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	96.5	=100	=100	100			WFP survey
	Male	96.1	=100	=100	100			WFP survey
	Overall	96.2	=100	=100	100			WFP survey
Activity 04: Asset creation and livelihood support activities (CBTs)								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Syrian and Lebanese - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	90			WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	97			WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	96			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	93	≥95	≥95	97.2			WFP survey
	Male	97.7	≥95	≥95	96.5			WFP survey
	Overall	96.9	≥95	≥95	96.6			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	96.5	=100	=100	95.8			WFP survey
	Male	96.1	=100	=100	95.6			WFP survey
	Overall	96.2	=100	=100	95.6			WFP survey

## 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								
Activity 01: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Syrian refugees - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	80	=100	=100	100		80	-
<b>Target Group:</b> Syrian refugees - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	80	≥80	≥80	86.4	97.6	57	WFP survey
	Male	80	≥80	≥80	90	95.4	55.5	WFP survey
	Overall	80	≥80	≥80	89.1	96	56	WFP survey
Activity 03: Individual capacity-strengthening activities (CBTs)								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Lebanese and Syrians - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	10	≥80	≥80	10			WFP survey
	Male	10	≥80	≥80	11			WFP survey
	Overall	10	≥80	≥80	10			WFP survey
Activity 04: Asset creation and livelihood support activities (CBTs)								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Syrian and Lebanese - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	10	≥80	≥80	21			WFP survey
	Male	10	≥80	≥80	9			WFP survey
	Overall	10	≥80	≥80	11			WFP survey

## Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 01: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Syrian refugees - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100			Secondary data
Activity 04: Asset creation and livelihood support activities (CBTs)								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Lebanese & Syrian Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=7	=7	7			Secondary data

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Two warm smiles on a cold winter morning. Over two years into the economic crisis, WFP is supporting more people than ever before in Lebanon.

**World Food Programme**

Contact info

Abdallah Alwardat

abdallah.alwardat@wfp.org

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

# Financial Section

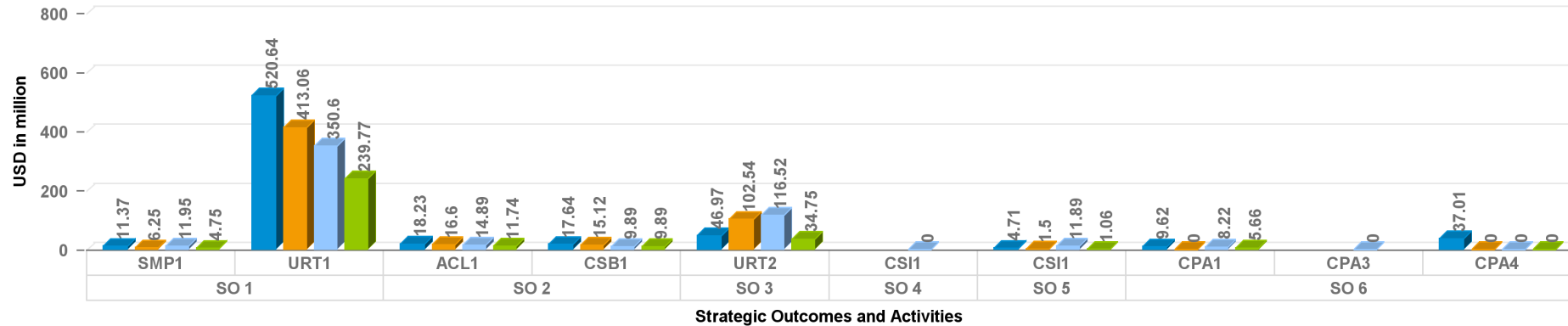
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

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
CPA4	Provision of technical support and electronic payment services system to Government and partners in assisting extreme poor and vulnerable Lebanese populations access social services and cash.
CSB1	Individual capacity-strengthening activities (CBTs)
CSI1	Institutional capacity-strengthening activities
SMP1	School meal activities (cash and in-kind)
URT1	Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food
URT2	Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)



# Annual Country Report

## Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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)	11,369,837	6,248,507	11,953,645	4,750,719
		Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food	520,641,959	413,055,594	350,601,007	239,770,420
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,850,307	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)	46,969,580	102,537,065	116,518,779	34,745,736
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	Vulnerable women and men in targeted refugee and Lebanese communities sustainably improve their skills, capacities, and livelihood opportunities by 2021.	Asset creation and livelihood support activities (CBTs)	18,226,227	16,596,273	14,892,067	11,741,776

# Annual Country Report

## Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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)	17,639,299	15,124,928	9,894,451	9,894,451
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,801	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>614,846,901</b>	<b>553,562,367</b>	<b>506,712,058</b>	<b>300,903,101</b>
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	4,713,771	1,495,577	11,892,554	1,058,855
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>4,713,771</b>	<b>1,495,577</b>	<b>11,892,554</b>	<b>1,058,855</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	9,615,898	0	8,223,118	5,656,238
		Provision of technical support and electronic payment services system to Government and partners in assisting extreme poor and vulnerable Lebanese populations access social services and cash.	37,012,074	0	0	0
<b>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)</b>			<b>46,627,972</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,223,118</b>	<b>5,656,238</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,333,141	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,333,141</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>666,188,644</b>	<b>555,057,944</b>	<b>529,160,870</b>	<b>307,618,194</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>10,766,646</b>	<b>8,649,644</b>	<b>12,132,879</b>	<b>8,167,949</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>676,955,290</b>	<b>563,707,588</b>	<b>541,293,749</b>	<b>315,786,144</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>40,922,293</b>	<b>36,640,993</b>	<b>18,747,173</b>	<b>18,747,173</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>717,877,583</b>	<b>600,348,581</b>	<b>560,040,922</b>	<b>334,533,317</b>



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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

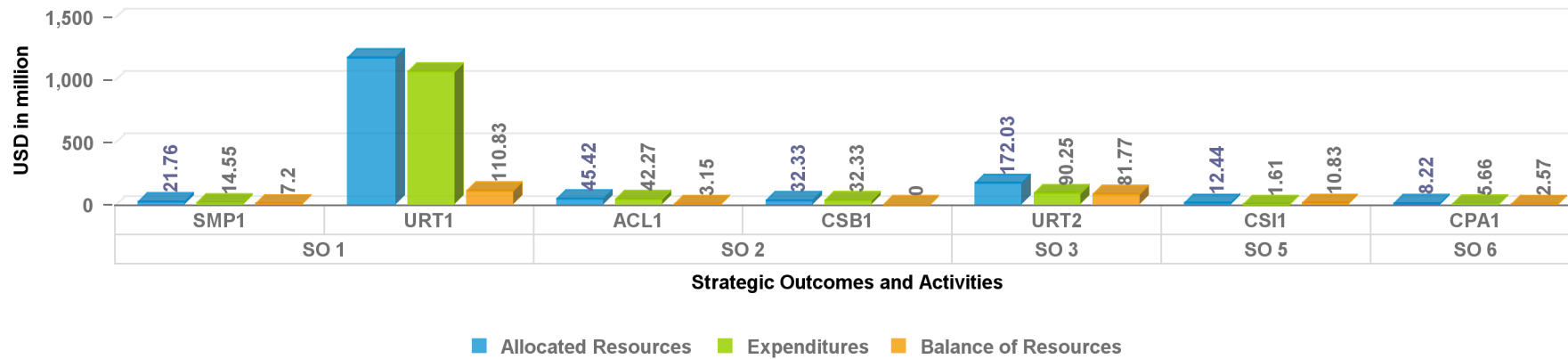
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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.
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
CSB1	Individual capacity-strengthening activities (CBTs)
CSI1	Institutional capacity-strengthening activities
SMP1	School meal activities (cash and in-kind)
URT1	Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food
URT2	Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)

# Annual Country Report

## Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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)	31,788,548	21,755,910	0	21,755,910	14,552,983	7,202,927
		Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food	1,500,717,000	1,166,602,788	7,459,571	1,174,062,358	1,063,231,771	110,830,587
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,850,307	0	2,850,307	0	2,850,307
	Vulnerable populations in Lebanon are enabled to meet their basic food needs all year long.	Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)	123,426,902	172,026,150	0	172,026,150	90,253,107	81,773,043
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0

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# Annual Country Report

## Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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)	124,344,761	45,424,641	0	45,424,641	42,274,350	3,150,291
		Individual capacity-strengthening activities (CBTs)	63,974,503	32,328,046	0	32,328,046	32,328,046	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,801	0	1,801	0	1,801
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>1,844,251,713</b>	<b>1,440,989,642</b>	<b>7,459,571</b>	<b>1,448,449,213</b>	<b>1,242,640,257</b>	<b>205,808,956</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	10,366,095	12,444,295	0	12,444,295	1,610,597	10,833,699
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>10,366,095</b>	<b>12,444,295</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,444,295</b>	<b>1,610,597</b>	<b>10,833,699</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Partners in Lebanon benefit from effective humanitarian coordination, expertise, services in the areas of logistics and procurement	Provide procurement services to stakeholders in Lebanon	6,546,429	0	0	0	0	0
		Provision of Logistics sector services to all partners	9,842,098	8,223,118	0	8,223,118	5,656,238	2,566,880
		Provision of technical support and electronic payment services system to Government and partners in assisting extreme poor and vulnerable Lebanese populations access social services and cash.	37,012,074	0	0	0	0	0
<b>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)</b>			<b>53,400,601</b>	<b>8,223,118</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,223,118</b>	<b>5,656,238</b>	<b>2,566,880</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,333,141	0	2,333,141	0	2,333,141
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>2,333,141</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,333,141</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,333,141</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>1,908,018,410</b>	<b>1,463,990,196</b>	<b>7,459,571</b>	<b>1,471,449,767</b>	<b>1,249,907,092</b>	<b>221,542,676</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>31,985,275</b>	<b>27,173,491</b>	<b>134,117</b>	<b>27,307,608</b>	<b>23,342,678</b>	<b>3,964,929</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			1,940,003,685	1,491,163,687	7,593,688	1,498,757,375	1,273,249,770	225,507,605
			122,572,290	96,338,417		96,338,417	96,338,417	0
			2,062,575,974	1,587,502,105	7,593,688	1,595,095,792	1,369,588,188	225,507,605

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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