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# Lebanon

## Annual Country Report 2022

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Country Strategic Plan  
2018 - 2022

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# Overview

**In 2022, WFP reached 2 million Lebanese residents and Syrian refugees** with cash-based transfers or in-kind food under its various programmes in pursuit of Sustainable Development Goal 2, *Zero Hunger*.

High inflation, reduced access to basic services, and increasing social tensions because of the severe economic crisis continued to drive high levels of poverty and food insecurity. The first-ever Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) food security analysis for Lebanon found that between September and December 2022, about **2 million people living in Lebanon** - 37 percent of the total population - **were estimated to be in acute food insecurity**. In addition to food insecurity, Lebanon's economic crisis has aggravated existing inequalities, particularly for women and persons with disabilities who face significant challenges accessing employment and education.

Through successful joint advocacy with partners, WFP raised the value of cash transfers in April 2022. While this did increase people's purchasing power, the overall value of assistance was not enough to offset sharp prices surge and currency depreciation to meet minimum living standards. As a result of the widening gap between the value of assistance and the cost of living, food security indicators declined in 2022 across the board. Encouraging results were noted for schoolchildren, suggesting that the school feeding programme is contributing to children's nutrition amid the crisis. **WFP and partners will continue to advocate for adequate levels of assistance in 2023 to better support people to meet their food and other essential needs.**

A strengthened focus was given in 2022 to ensure people had safer and more dignified access to assistance in an increasingly challenging context. Additional redemption points provided people with closer locations to redeem their cash assistance, reducing cost and time burdens. Amidst rising discrimination against Syrian refugees, WFP, along with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), deployed staff to redemption points to provide support and crowd control to ensure people could redeem their assistance safely and more confidently. People with specific needs benefitted from inclusive measures at distribution sites and livelihood project sites. The revision of the composition of food parcels and the introduction of additional port and warehouse capacity strengthened the supply chain, better addressed nutritional needs and reflected dietary preferences, and enhanced people's access to assistance. **As a result, all beneficiaries, including an estimated 82,000 persons with disabilities, were able to receive assistance without safety challenges and reported that WFP programmes were dignified.**

WFP also strengthened its capacity to mainstream gender equality and social inclusion throughout its programmes together with cooperating partners and government institutions. An accessibility audit led to more accessible WFP premises for persons with disabilities. Studies, tools, and trainings to generate evidence on gender, age, and disability implemented in 2022 will inform more inclusive programming for 2023.

WFP remained a key strategic and operational partner to the Government of Lebanon, donors, United Nations partners, the World Bank, and non-governmental organizations in line with its commitment to SDG 17, *Partnerships for the Goals*. WFP scaled up its technical assistance to the Government for social assistance, including verification and cash transfer services for the implementation of the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN). **Between the launch of the ESSN and the scale-up of the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP), the number of Lebanese households receiving assistance through national social safety nets, with WFP-implemented cash transfers, increased four-fold in 2022 compared to 2021.** Combined with WFP's refugee response, this resulted in a significant reach, covering over a third of the entire population residing in Lebanon and achieving parity of assistance between Lebanese and Syrian refugees.

WFP's Country Strategic Plan 2023 - 2025 for Lebanon will sustain its crisis response and safety nets support and extend school meals, resilient livelihoods, and country capacity strengthening activities. WFP will also ramp up and accelerate its support to the Government of Lebanon to integrate existing social protection programming and strategy, enhance the food systems, and attain momentum for improved food security for all.

# 2,029,487

## Total beneficiaries in 2022



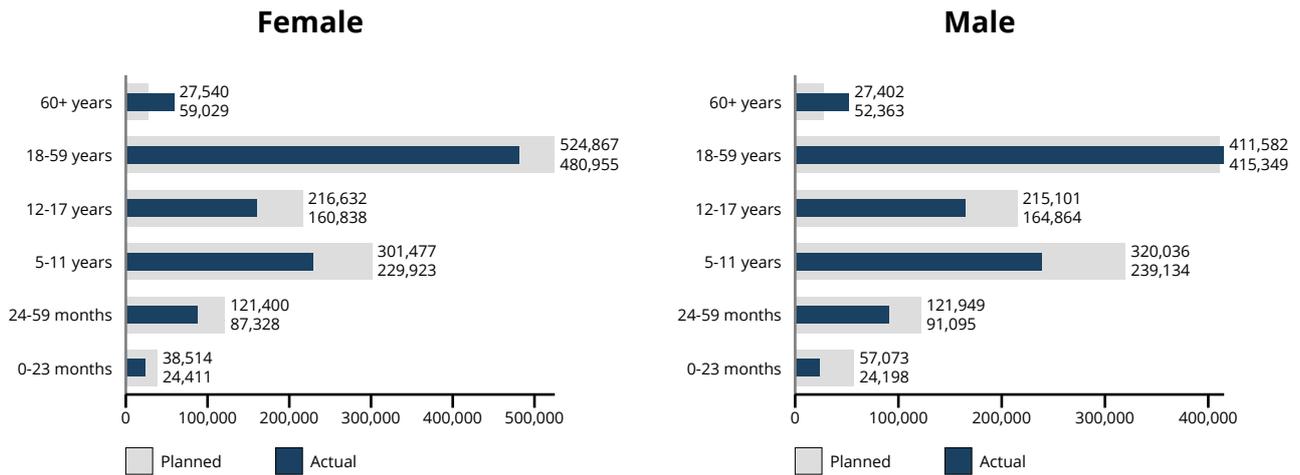
51% female



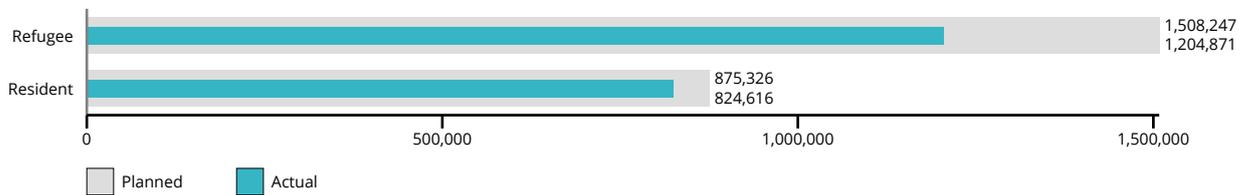
49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 82,177 (42% Female, 58% Male)

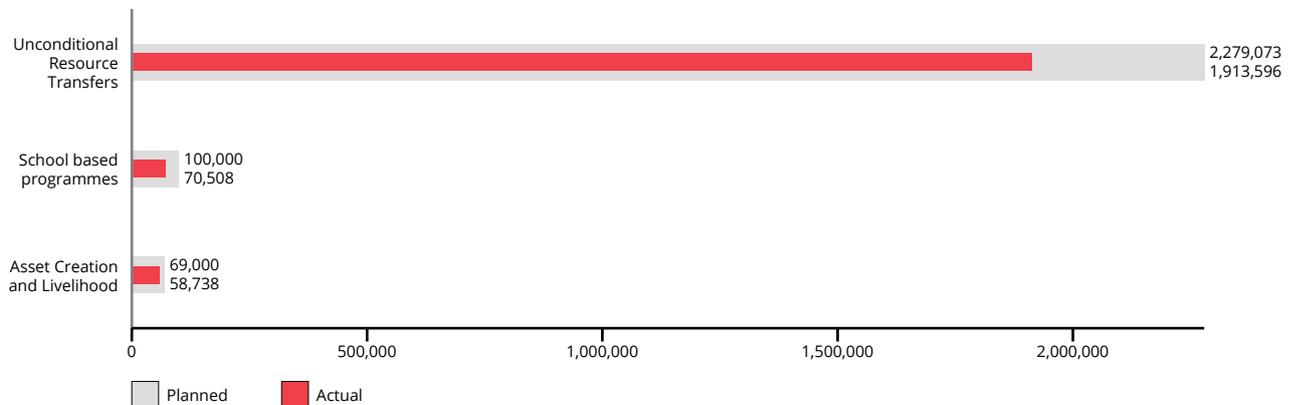
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



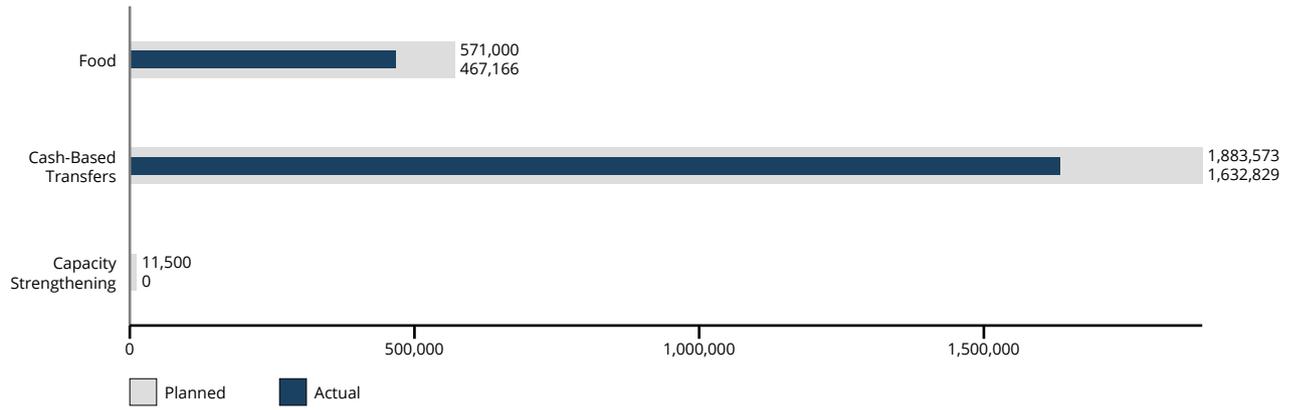
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



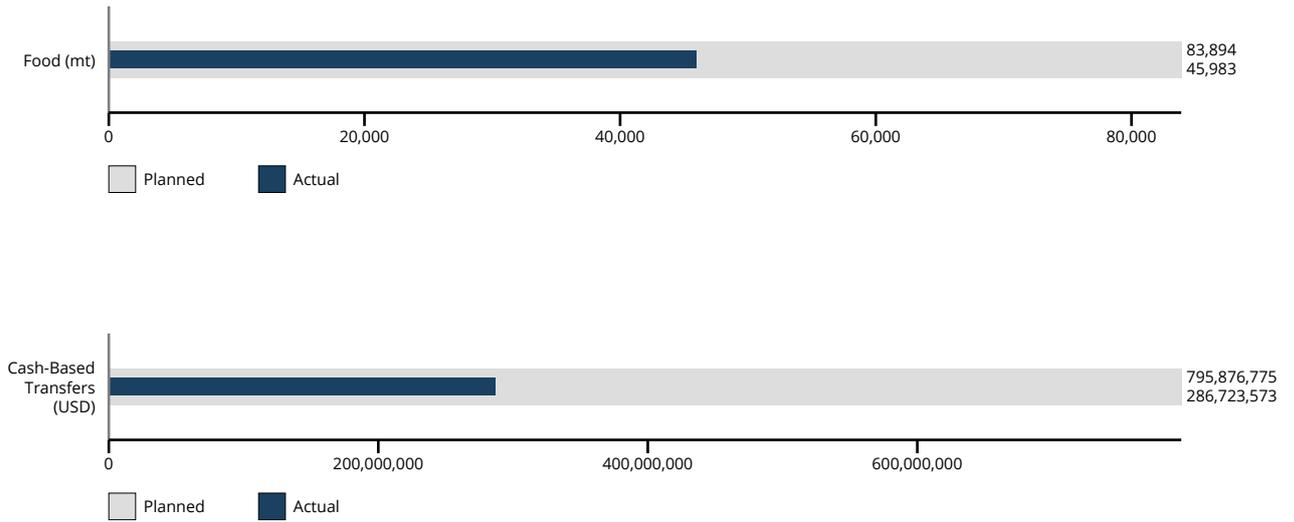
### Beneficiaries by Programme Area



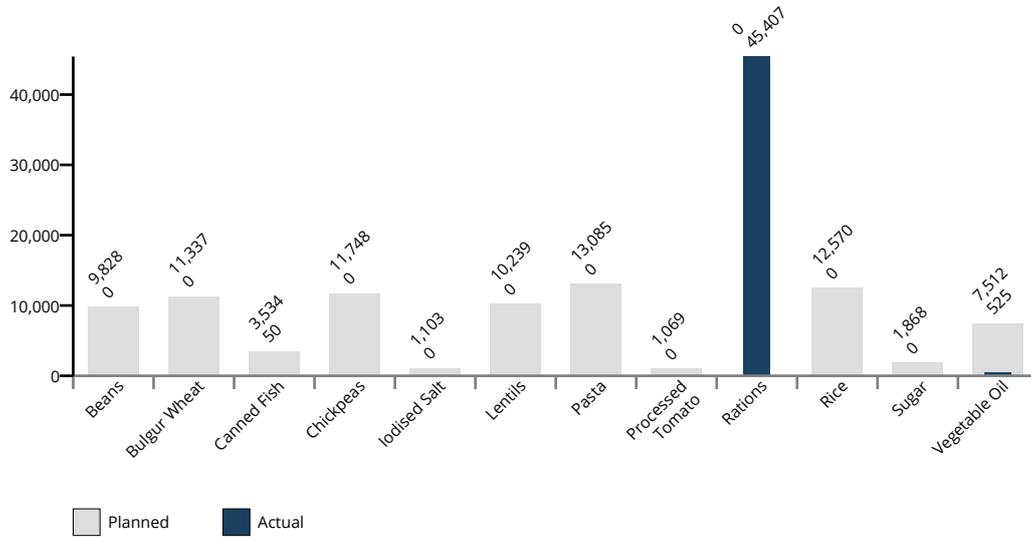
## Beneficiaries by Modality



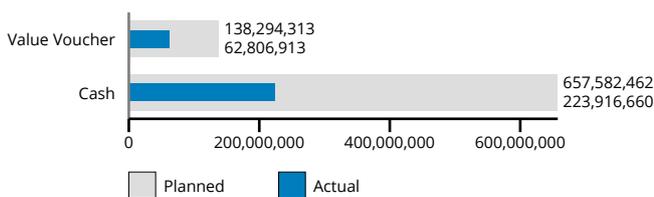
### Total Transfers by Modality



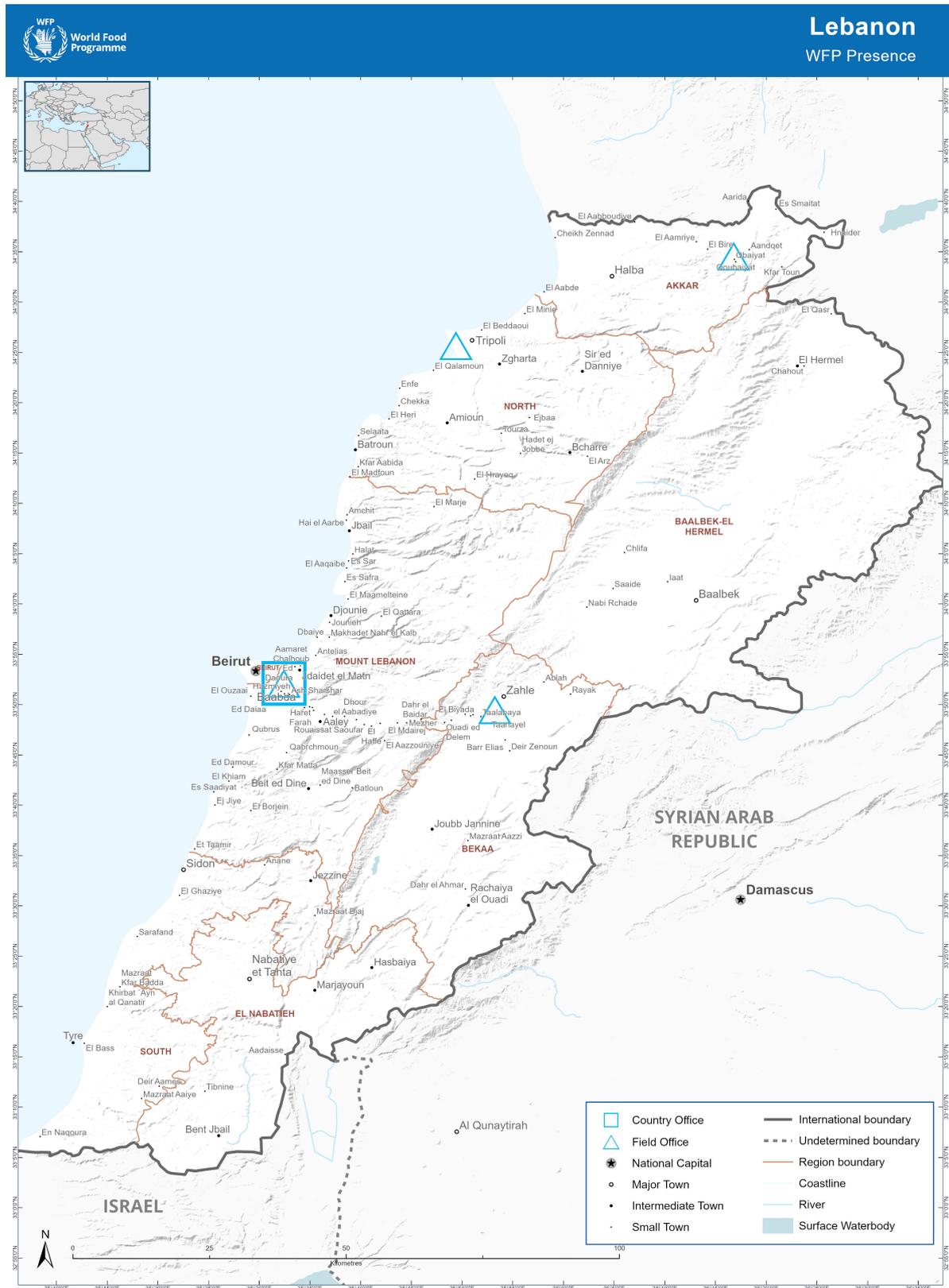
### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Context and operations



Date Created: 30 Dec 2022 - Contact: [hq.gis@wfp.org](mailto:hq.gis@wfp.org)  
 Website: [www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org) - Prepared by: HQ, Emergency GIS Unit  
 Map Reference: LBN\_PRES\_WFPpresence\_A3P\_20221221

Data sources: WFP offices; WFP - Boundaries; UNMap - Populated places; GeoNames

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this map do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the distribution of its frontiers or boundaries.

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## Context

Entering its fourth year of economic crisis, Lebanon was reclassified from upper to a low-middle-income country with a population of 6.8 million people, including 1.5 million Syrian refugees, at risk of falling deeper into poverty.[1] People's

purchasing power has been hard-hit by inflation and high unemployment rates.[2] Meanwhile, the average wage of those employed fell far short of meeting survival food and other essential needs, in August 2022 covering only 29 percent of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB).

The price of the food SMEB increased 21-fold (2,000 percent) between October 2019 and December 2022, driven by currency depreciation of over 94 percent and the removal of subsidies. Increasing prices in the global market, particularly of food and energy, and the impact of the Ukraine conflict also contributed to Lebanon's hardships.

Basic services and infrastructure, already under pressure from hosting the largest number of refugees per capita in the world, were under immense stress. Lebanon suffered from a severe electricity crisis, telecommunications outages, public sector strikes, and a cholera outbreak. Social tensions increased, with an uptick in anti-refugee sentiments and increased competition over limited resources such as subsidized bread.

Though a staff-level agreement was reached with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in April 2022 for a USD 3 billion bailout, progress on economic recovery has since stalled. Political uncertainty around the election of a president and the formation of a new government has not been conducive to the implementation of reforms and steps towards economic recovery.

Food insecurity has been on the rise amongst all populations living in Lebanon since the start of the economic crisis in 2019. The first Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) food security analysis was conducted for Lebanon in September 2022 and found that between September and December 2022, about **2 million people living in Lebanon**- 37 percent of the total population - **were estimated to be in acute food insecurity situations**. This includes 33 percent of Lebanese residents (1.29 million people) and 46 percent of Syrian refugees (700,000 people).

Analysis of the characteristics associated with food insecurity found that the presence of a household member with chronic illness or disability, unemployment or unstable income, substandard shelter, and lack of access to health services or education were highly associated with the likelihood of being food insecure. Demographic factors such as a high dependency ratio, households headed by women, or large households also increased the likelihood of food insecurity and the use of coping strategies.[3]

Women and girls with disabilities were less likely to be prioritized to receive food at home and often denied access to education and vocational training, exposing them to social exclusion and poverty.[4] Girls, women, and members of the LGBTIQ+ community were subject to increasing sexual and gender-based violence in 2022.[5]

People made increasingly difficult trade-offs to cope with inflation and the decline of purchasing power and livelihoods. Lebanese households reported limiting portion sizes, reducing the number of meals, decreasing health expenses, and selling household and productive assets to cope.[6] Syrian refugees also increasingly relied on such crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies in 2022, most commonly reducing health and education expenditures and reducing portion sizes and meals.[7] Around 700,000 Lebanese and Syrian children are at risk of never returning to school because of the economic crisis.[8]

### *Operations*

In this context, WFP seeks to achieve Sustainable Development Goals 2, *Zero Hunger* and 17, *Partnerships for the Goals* through the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022. Through five strategic outcomes, WFP provides lifesaving assistance to the poorest and most food insecure people and works across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus to build the resilience of individuals, communities, and national institutions to respond to shocks and move towards recovery and sustainable development.

WFP provides unconditional assistance to support vulnerable refugees and Lebanese affected by crises. Refugees receive cash-based transfers to satisfy their food and essential needs through a unified system and common card administered by WFP and operated jointly with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Food insecure Lebanese families receive monthly food parcels to ensure their food needs are met.

WFP, together with the Ministry of Social Affairs, provides unconditional assistance to support extremely poor and vulnerable people through inclusion in national safety nets, namely the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP). WFP also provides technical expertise and capacity strengthening support to the Government to ensure national institutions have increased capacity to manage social safety nets.

In addition to supporting the NPTP, WFP acts as a service provider to the Government, through the Ministry of Social Affairs, for the implementation of cash transfers for the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN). Like the NPTP, the ESSN provides unconditional cash assistance for extremely poor and vulnerable Lebanese.

WFP provides nutritious snacks and fresh meals through its school meals programme and school kitchens project to encourage healthy dietary practices and to ensure children attend and stay in school.

To build individual and community resilience to crises, WFP provides income-generating and individual capacity strengthening opportunities for vulnerable Lebanese and Syrian refugees through livelihood projects. In 2022, WFP increased its focus on integrated support to food systems and institutional capacity strengthening.

Finally, WFP supports other humanitarian partners to deliver assistance as the lead of the Logistics Sector and co-lead of the Food Security and Agriculture Sector.

In 2022, WFP responded to the increased needs of both the Lebanese and refugee populations and enabled partners to do the same. In its CSP for 2023-2025, WFP aims to sustain its lifesaving crisis response and support the Government build a stronger future through sustainable social assistance and food systems.

## Risk Management

WFP operated in a complex operational environment throughout 2022. Lebanon's banking crisis since 2019 and the resulting currency depreciation, inflation, and liquidity challenges presented significant risks to the delivery of cash assistance. A severe electricity crisis, fuel shortages, and intermittent telecommunications outages compounded these risk factors in 2022. These challenges, coupled with political uncertainty, led to increasing levels of food insecurity and poverty in Lebanon. Social tensions remained high, with sporadic security incidents, notably at banks and bakeries, increasing throughout the year.

Despite this volatile context, WFP was able to maintain its response in Lebanon. Parity of assistance between Syrian refugees and Lebanese residents was achieved at scale, diffusing social tensions and misperceptions over access to assistance. However, inflation continued to erode the value of cash assistance. Currency depreciation poses challenges to further increase transfer values and remains a significant risk.

Joint engagement and advocacy by the UN and donors established a standardized foreign exchange mechanism for humanitarian funds in 2021 that continued to preserve the value of donor contributions and reduced the risks of operating in a volatile market. WFP diversified cash redemption points in 2022 by installing more ATMs and including branches of money transfer operators, which increased accessibility for people and reduced travel time and cost, though this remains a challenge. Increased monitoring and crowd control measures at ATMs led to lower redemption times and quick escalation of technical issues such as power outages and protection issues such as harassment. WFP negotiated with the financial service provider to ensure ATMs have backup electricity sources and were regularly replenished with cash.

WFP monitored risks and mitigation measures through various channels throughout the year, including its risk management group, market monitoring, financial risk assessments, and its call centre, a responsive channel for beneficiaries to raise their concerns.

# Partnerships

WFP dedicated significant efforts in 2022 to strengthen partnerships with an expansive network of entities in Lebanon. A key focus was to strengthen together the dynamic shift from humanitarian to development assistance for Lebanese and gather robust, timely and relevant evidence used in all programming decisions for the protracted refugee crisis.

The implementation of the first ever Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) in Lebanon under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture with joint support from WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and 25 other entities, was heralded as a bridge between the Syrian refugee context to engaging with the wider food security and poverty context in Lebanon.

## *Partnerships with the Government, UN, and International Financial Institutions*

WFP is a recognized policy and operational partner for the Government of Lebanon to move through recovery and achieve sustainable social, human, and economic development. The two largest national safety nets are implemented jointly by the Ministry of Social Affairs and WFP. A partnership with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) in 2022 resulted in a joint study and capacity strengthening activities for the Government to ensure safety nets are designed to be inclusive and able to respond to different groups.

The joint Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Fund programme by WFP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the International Labour Organization (ILO), engaged key actors including the World Bank and civil society actors to support the Government develop an integrated and inclusive social protection architecture. WFP is the lead of the 'People' pillar of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for 2023-2025, working with partners to ensure equitable social development.

WFP is also partnering with the World Bank at operational and policy levels to co-design a unified safety net system for Lebanon together with the Government of Lebanon. WFP and the World Bank already have a strong collaboration for the implementation of the Government's Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) and the Lebanese Vulnerability Assessment Panel, which will provide in-depth evidence on poverty and vulnerability of the population living in Lebanon. Using lessons learned from the ESSN and the NPTP, the Ministry of Social Affairs, WFP, and the World Bank will pursue a joint action plan in 2023 to consolidate existing safety nets, while ensuring the continuity of social assistance at scale.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and WFP have partnered together for over a decade to carry out joint targeting and programming of cash assistance for Syrian refugees. Card distributions, validation, and monitoring of redemption points are carried out jointly. The annual Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees is conducted jointly by UNHCR, UNICEF, and WFP. Through the Lebanon One United Inter-Organizational System for E-cards (LOUISE) platform, UNHCR, UNICEF, and WFP continued to disburse humanitarian cash assistance through a common card, pursued joint advocacy on foreign exchange and transfer values, and improved referral pathways.

In 2022, WFP strengthened its partnerships with the Ministry of Agriculture and FAO to support increased and sustainable local agricultural production with the overall objectives of national food security and imports substitution. In 2023, WFP and FAO will finalize a joint crop mapping assessment with the Ministry of Agriculture and several joint market assessments and value chain studies in 2023 to better inform policy decisions and joint programmes to strengthen Lebanon's food systems.

As education is one of the difficult trade-offs made throughout the economic crisis, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education to support Lebanon develop a national school meals programme. WFP also partnered with UNICEF to ensure a robust and coordinated approach to the targeting of school-aged children. UNHCR, UNICEF, and WFP jointly supported the Government's summer catch-up programme.

WFP concluded its six-month support to UNICEF and the World Health Organization for fuel support for health and water facilities in March 2022. New areas of partnerships in 2022 included a partnership with UNICEF to communicate messages and best practices around cholera through WFP's network, reaching 1.4 million people.

## *Donor Partnerships*

Continued advocacy with donors on both strategic and technical levels enabled WFP to access diverse funding portfolios and strengthen its continued focus on the humanitarian-development nexus. Increased investments into the NPTP were secured from local embassies focused more on development portfolios. The continued dialogue with donors also led to strengthened engagement and support for WFP's vision and strategy for social protection in Lebanon in 2023 and beyond. Donors continued to be strongly engaged and supported WFP's crisis response in Lebanon for

both refugees and Lebanese and collaborated on emerging issues such as maintaining wheat supply to avoid a bread crisis.

#### *NGO and Private Sector Partnerships*

In 2022, WFP engaged with 16 national and international NGOs, one academic institution, and the private sector to achieve its strategic objectives and operational results.[1] Joint programming, support from partners on targeting and verification exercises, and complementary resources and contributions from partners, such as warehouses, transportation, and handling services, increased WFP's ability to reach those most in need. The knowledge and network of national partners allowed better coordination and cooperation with local authorities and communities. This resulted in efficient delivery of assistance and more agility to respond to the volatile context of the country.

In 2022, WFP worked with cooperating partners to strengthen together capacities and share vision on accountability to affected populations, protection, gender, and conflict-sensitivity. WFP also engaged with organizations of persons with disabilities and organizations specialized in gender equality to strengthen its ability and that of cooperating partners for inclusive programming. An assessment launched in November 2022, to be concluded in 2023, will inform the integration of disability inclusion in WFP programmes.

# CSP Financial Overview

**WFP was able to sustain its response for refugees and scale-up assistance to vulnerable Lebanese thanks to higher levels of funding received from donors in 2022.** WFP saw an increase in donor contributions of 38 percent in 2022 compared to the previous year.[1] However, the needs-based plan nearly doubled following a budget revision undertaken to reflect the increased needs in the country and account for significant inflation. As a result, WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) was funded at 56 percent for 2022.

Regular engagement resulted in increased or sustained donor funding from key donors in 2022, along with several new contributions. Other donors who more recently started supporting WFP in Lebanon also increased their levels of funding amidst rising needs in the country.

Partnership with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) contributed to jointly providing multipurpose cash assistance to refugees, enabling better use of resources for assistance and joint programming. Following proactive advocacy and engagement, WFP was able to expand its work on gender mainstreaming, strengthen its partnership with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), and contribute to capacity building of the Government.

A sizeable contribution in 2022 was from the Government of Lebanon through the World Bank-funded loan for the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN).[2] As the implementer of the government-led ESSN, WFP played a key role in expanding social assistance in Lebanon together with the Government and leveraged its expertise to provide technical assistance.

Multiyear funding from some donors provided more sustainability for social assistance. Balancing funding across portfolios and activities however, posed a challenge, as some donors continued to earmark support to WFP's humanitarian response, and others to development activities. Delays in confirmed funding throughout the year impacted implementation, especially for livelihood activities with already limited support, and resulted in WFP looking for flexible funding to implement activities.

**WFP will continue to advocate for flexible core funding and multi-year funding in 2023.** Flexibility is crucial in overall donor support to the fast-changing context as WFP adapts its programme activities, swiftly responding to the evolving needs. This is especially critical for livelihood activities that are more long-term in nature and require multiyear investment.

The context in Lebanon has changed dramatically since the start of the CSP in 2018, with the significantly deteriorated socioeconomic situation leading to increased needs throughout the country. The total amount of resources needed against the needs-based plan more than tripled over the course of the CSP. **Donors responded at scale, with extraordinary amounts of funding contributed to WFP in Lebanon,** especially since the start of the economic crisis in 2019 and the Beirut Port blast in 2020. With the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Ukraine crisis, donors allocated additional contributions from supplemental funding portfolios. Cumulatively, the 2018-2022 CSP for Lebanon was funded at 62 percent. Several key donor contributions were also confirmed late in 2022 specifically for the 2023-2025 CSP.

## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	981,695,523	485,210,382	458,656,334	365,882,318
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	1,801	0
SO01: Food-insecure refugees – including school-age children – and crisis-affected host populations have access to life-saving, nutritious and affordable food throughout the year.	823,896,905	344,456,504	338,605,701	278,609,023
Activity 01: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food	810,865,651	333,585,367	325,377,380	270,563,407
Activity 02: School meal activities (cash and in-kind)	13,031,254	10,871,136	13,228,321	8,045,616
Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0
SO02: Vulnerable women and men in targeted refugee and Lebanese communities sustainably improve their skills, capacities, and livelihood opportunities by 2021.	32,485,837	24,272,157	13,684,183	8,662,877
Activity 03: Individual capacity-strengthening activities (CBTs)	16,369,353	10,971,775	4,426,854	3,136,298

Activity 04: Asset creation and livelihood support activities (CBTs)	16,116,484	13,300,381	6,350,179	5,526,579
Non-activity specific	0	0	2,907,149	0
SO03: Vulnerable populations in Lebanon are enabled to meet their basic food needs all year long.	125,312,780	116,481,720	106,364,648	78,610,417
Activity 05: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)	125,312,780	116,481,720	90,392,154	78,610,417
Non-activity specific	0	0	15,972,493	0
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	14,155,123	14,477,069	8,755,594	6,054,790
SO05: National institutions and national and international humanitarian actors are supported in their efforts to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of their assistance.	14,155,123	14,477,069	8,755,594	6,054,790
Activity 07: Institutional capacity-strengthening activities	14,155,123	14,477,069	8,755,594	6,054,790
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	250,057,703	246,472,562	244,053,044	100,820,081

SO06: Partners in Lebanon benefit from effective humanitarian coordination, expertise, services in the areas of logistics and procurement	 250,057,703	 246,472,562	 244,053,044	 100,820,081
Activity 08: Provision of Logistics sector services to all partners	 5,531,224	 4,622,224	 2,562,019	 2,562,009
Activity 10: 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.	 244,526,479	 241,850,337	 241,491,025	 98,258,072
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 3,341,069	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 1,245,908,350	 746,160,014	 711,464,973	 472,757,191
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 16,288,539	 13,070,741	 11,703,266	 9,824,164
Total Direct Costs	 1,262,196,890	 759,230,755	 723,168,240	 482,581,355
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 65,576,551	 33,048,642	 16,165,240	 16,165,240
Grand Total	 1,327,773,441	 792,279,397	 742,674,550	 498,746,596

# 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.



**1.2 million** refugees (52 percent women) received **cash-based transfers for food and essential needs**



WFP's economic crisis response reached **400,000 Lebanese** residents (51 percent women) with **in-kind food assistance**



Around **114,000 Lebanese** recipients of WFP food assistance were **transitioned into Government-led national social safety nets**



**71,000 Lebanese and Syrian girls and boys** received nutritious school **snacks and fresh meals**

Lebanon has been facing multiple crises that compound on each other: a protracted refugee crisis, the economic crisis that began in late 2019, COVID-19, the Beirut Port Explosion in August 2020, and a governance crisis resulting in delayed reforms and economic recovery and weakened public services and infrastructure. Poverty rates and food insecurity have been on the rise since 2019 for both the refugee and Lebanese populations. Children's access to education, already impacted during COVID-19, was further put at risk with school closures due to teacher strikes over wages and improved working conditions. In response, **WFP provides lifesaving assistance to women, men, girls, and boys living in Lebanon who are affected by crises through cash and in-kind food assistance and school feeding under Strategic Outcome 1.**

Strategic Outcome 1, and in particular the refugee response under Activity 1, continued to receive the most contributions in 2022, reflecting the scale of WFP's crisis response in Lebanon. Strategic Outcome 1 was funded at 41 percent against the needs-based plan but was 98 percent funded against the implementation plan requirements. For the second year, this was made possible through the successful negotiation of an exchange rate for the transfer of humanitarian assistance at 98 percent of the parallel market rate, and the lack of a mechanism to adequately adjust transfer values.

### Refugee Response

In 2022, WFP reached 1.2 million Syrian refugees and 7,000 refugees of other nationalities (52 percent women and 48 percent men) with monthly cash-based transfers.[1]

The refugee response under Activity 1 is implemented in coordination with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The three agencies carry out a joint assessment and harmonize cash transfers through the Lebanon One Unified Inter-Organisational System for E-card (LOUISE). This partnership maximizes efficiencies and joint advocacy and coordination of humanitarian assistance for refugees.

WFP together with UNHCR relied on annual joint assessments which inform the proxy-means test to identify and rank refugee families by vulnerability to assist those most in need of assistance.[2] People received one of three different forms of cash-based assistance depending on their assessed level of vulnerability: multipurpose cash for food and other essential needs, cash assistance for food, or food e-vouchers redeemable at WFP-contracted shops. Complementing this targeting approach was the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), which collected and addressed appeals to facilitate the inclusion of people with multidimensional vulnerabilities, including chronic illness, disability, or protection risks.

Through successful joint advocacy with LOUISE agencies, WFP increased the value of cash-based transfers in local currency in April 2022. While this did increase people's purchasing power, the overall value of assistance was not enough to offset sharp price increases and meet minimum living standards. In December 2022, cash assistance only covered 45 percent of food needs and 18 percent of non-food needs.

Barriers that prevented WFP and partners from further increases to the transfer value include lack of a mechanism to adequately adjust transfer values amidst high inflation and the risk of social instability, as the average labour wage was only 30 percent of the appropriate transfer value in August 2022.[3]

As a result of the widening gap between the value of assistance and cost of living, food security indicators declined in 2022 for Syrian refugees. The slight improvement in their ability to meet essential needs witnessed was due to the transfer value increase but these improvements were not sustained as inflation outpaced the transfer value increase. Refugees of other nationalities had better food security outcomes than Syrian refugees as they generally have better access to income-generating activities and live more in urban areas. WFP and partners will continue to advocate for adequate transfer values in 2023 to better support people to meet their food and other essential needs.

Amidst rising discrimination against refugees and operational challenges affecting redemption points, WFP implemented several measures to ensure women and men had safe and more dignified access to assistance. Money transfer agents were contracted to facilitate cash redemption in areas not well-served by ATMs. Two large supermarkets with 34 branches across the country were also contracted in addition to around 400 retailers contracted by WFP to provide a higher level of service for people redeeming food e-card assistance.

Regular focus group discussions with beneficiaries informed the targeting approach for 2023 as well as enhanced communication through outreach volunteers and feedback channels. A survey of 10,000 households through WFP's call centre shed light on challenges people faced with ATM redemption. Women reported more challenges, with 66 percent of women feeling confident using the ATM compared to 82 percent of men. These results were used to inform programme outreach and communication strategies to increase the confidence and independence of women and men to use the ATM. WFP also deployed staff through its cooperating partners to 21 ATMs to provide support and crowd control to ensure people could redeem their assistance safely. Anecdotal evidence shows that this support enhanced people's confidence to use the ATM. An assessment planned for 2023 will assess the effectiveness of this approach and provide recommendations to further improve access to assistance.

In December 2021, WFP and UNHCR jointly commissioned an independent decentralized evaluation of the Joint Action for Multipurpose Cash Assistance covering all joint programming between 2019 and 2021. The evaluation will generate evidence to inform joint UNHCR-WFP future programming for cash interventions, with a view to strengthen gender-sensitive programme delivery in a context of continuing socio-economic crisis. Results and learning from this evaluation will be available and used in 2023.

### **Economic Crisis Response for Lebanese (In-kind Assistance)**

WFP provides in-kind food assistance to food-insecure Lebanese affected by the economic crisis. This food assistance supports Lebanese families to meet their food needs and provides emergency assistance to cover gaps while existing national safety nets scale up. The infrastructure and capacity set up by WFP for its in-kind food response also serves as an emergency preparedness measure for WFP's cash-based transfer programmes in the event of a collapse of the financial and banking sectors.

The economic crisis response is primarily funded by a single donor. Flexible funding was used to fill gaps in resources throughout the year and to ensure continuity of assistance, WFP will continue advocating in 2023 for additional, timely, and diversified resources.

WFP reached 400,000 people (51 percent women and 49 percent men) in 2022 through its economic crisis response, achieving its target of reaching 100,000 households (43 percent headed by women and 57 percent headed by men).[4] In a positive trend, acceptable food consumption scores rose for both households headed by women and men in 2022 compared to 2021 and the use of consumption-based coping strategies amongst households headed by women decreased.[5] Food security outcomes were more positive for Lebanese beneficiaries affected by the economic crisis than for Syrian refugees, who have been in protracted refugee status for ten years with 90 percent of the refugee population chronically poor.

Operational adjustments in 2022 strengthened the supply chain and enhanced people's access to assistance. A supply route was opened to the port of Tripoli and combined with additional distribution points and warehouse capacity, served to reduce transportation time and costs and facilitated availability of parcels for distribution. WFP revised the composition of the food parcel to better address nutritional needs and reflect people's dietary preferences. Priority lines at distribution sites and door-to-door distributions were made available for people with specific needs or mobility challenges.

Through close coordination with the Ministry of Social Affairs, around 114,000 people (22,000 households) who had received WFP in-kind food assistance and were found eligible for inclusion in national safety nets were enrolled into these Government-led national social assistance programmes and transitioned out of WFP's crisis response in 2022. As these safety nets continue to scale up in 2023, WFP will continue its efforts to bridge the gap between emergency assistance and more sustainable assistance through referrals and deduplication.

### **School Feeding**

WFP's school feeding programme provides nutritious school meals and snacks to improve children's nutritional intake and their ability to learn, and to support children's access to education.

The school feeding programme is implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE). Initially serving 10,000 Lebanese and Syrian schoolchildren in 22 schools in 2016, the programme has expanded to reach 71,000 girls and boys in 115 public primary schools across Lebanon in 2022. An equal number of girls and boys, and Lebanese and Syrian schoolchildren, benefit from the school feeding programme.

In 2022, WFP provided 66,000 students in 109 schools with nutritious snacks (seasonal fruits or vegetable, and milk or peanuts) distributed during the school day. An additional 5,500 students in six schools received fresh meals (sandwich and a piece of fruit or vegetables) prepared by 60 caregivers through the school kitchens project.[6] In addition to the regular school feeding programme, fortified sunflower oil was distributed to families of enrolled students throughout 2022. High retention rates show encouraging results and suggest that the school feeding programme is contributing to keeping children in school amid the crisis.

To protect children's access to education in Lebanon's crisis context, WFP extended support to additional schools together with UNICEF and UNHCR for MEHE's summer catch-up programme. The summer programme was part of the National Learning Recovery initiative to enhance students' preparedness for the 2022-2023 academic year. WFP, with the support of its cooperating partners, distributed nutritious snacks to 27,000 students (46 percent male and 54 percent female) in 136 schools across the country. This partnership is exemplary of positive joint advocacy, targeting, and outreach, especially for refugee students.

In a WFP assessment conducted in June 2022, caregivers of students enrolled in the school feeding programme reflected a unanimous desire for the programme to continue and expressed that the children enjoy the snacks. Families considered that the snacks and meals positively impacted the nutrition and health of their children. The snacks or meals encouraged them to enjoy going to school, and also offered financial benefits for the family.

The school feeding programme supports the local economy, with 90 percent of food consumed by students procured and processed locally. In 2023, WFP will pilot the implementation of a de-centralized home-grown school feeding model, linking the school kitchens to smallholder farmers.

In 2023, WFP will continue its support to MEHE to develop a national school feeding strategy, based on the five-year National Education Plan. This will in turn support the establishment of a national school feeding programme that will be a sustainable safety net intervention for girl and boy students for access to education while supporting their nutritional needs.

### **Gender and Age Marker Analysis**

Gender, age, and disability were integrated into the design and implementation of activities under Strategic Outcome 1, as reflected by the Gender and Age Marker code of 4. Vulnerability assessments, targeting approaches, monitoring tools and reports, and programmatic adjustments such as ATM monitoring and support and tailored distributions were informed by gender, age, and disability analysis. When asked about decision-making related to the use of food assistance within the household, 58 percent of interviewed Syrian households said both men and women decide together.

Gender and age were integrated into school feeding activities, with some challenges with access to enrolment and attendance data due to teacher strikes throughout the year. The 60 women volunteers in the school kitchens received trainings on food safety and kitchen management skills. As part of an initiative to build awareness of nutrition-sensitive practices, WFP shared dietary diversity and infant and young child feeding practices with beneficiaries through a SMS communication campaign.

WFP provided all cooperating partners with comprehensive trainings on gender, social inclusion, protection, and accountability to affected populations. The positive impact of these trainings was witnessed in the integration of gender and social inclusion in partners' proposals for 2023, including programme design, gender budgeting, and monitoring design.

### **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.



**59,000 Lebanese and Syrian refugees** benefitted from **Food Assistance for Assets and Food Assistance for Training** activities



**3,800 smallholder farmers** (benefitting 15,000 people) received **vouchers worth USD 300 to buy agricultural inputs**



**18 small businesses** (9 led by women) in the agri-food sector received **cash grants and technical assistance**

To achieve Strategic Outcome 2, WFP works together with people, communities, and national institutions to strengthen their resilience to economic and climatic shocks and stressors.

Lebanon faces structural challenges to equitable economic development and sustainable food systems that have been made worse by overlapping crises in recent years. The protracted refugee crisis since 2012 puts pressure on public services and energy and water resources. And since 2019, the ongoing economic crisis has caused high levels of poverty, food insecurity, and unemployment, especially among women and youth.

As the currency continues to depreciate and prices increase, there is rising interest in boosting domestic agricultural production. However, agricultural productivity in Lebanon is low and heavily dependent on imports for inputs, which have become prohibitively expensive. The shrinking access to finance and markets and the impact of climate change have negatively affected smallholder farmers, particularly women.

Livelihood activities build on an integrated approach to support individuals, communities, and systems. **In 2022, WFP worked to reduce vulnerabilities to shocks and enhance resilience at all levels of the food system, from increasing individuals' purchasing power to providing agricultural assets and natural resources to communities and strengthening capacities of the Government and the private sector.** Livelihood activities, by including both Lebanese and Syrian participants, also contribute to building social cohesion within and between communities.

Strategic Outcome 2 received 56 percent of requirements against its 2022 implementation plan and 42 percent of requirements against the needs-based plan. Lower levels of funding compared to 2021 and late confirmation of funds led to the delayed implementation of activities under Strategic Outcome 2 in 2022.

### *Building Individual and Household Resilience*

Women and men in targeted refugee and Lebanese communities participate in WFP's Food Assistance for Training (FFT) and Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities. Participants of FFT activities receive cash transfers while attending training workshops to gain marketable skills and experience. Participants of FFA activities also receive cash transfers and communities benefit from infrastructure and asset creation and rehabilitation and enhanced natural resource management. Livelihood activities engage participants and communities both on the short-term through income generation and on the long-term by increasing employability and improving access to assets.

FFT activities in 2022 focused on the dairy sector and food processing, with trainings provided on various agricultural practices to improve and increase local production. Of the smallholder farmers and herders who received training, 40 percent were women, while 65 percent of participants who received trainings for food processing in the dairy sector were women.

Considering soaring prices of agricultural material and equipment, WFP supported 3,800 smallholder farmers (benefitting 15,000 people) with vouchers worth USD 300 to buy inputs such as fertilizer, seedlings, and irrigation material to ensure continued production. The farmer voucher project was implemented jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to promote sustainable agricultural development and enhance the resilience and food security of vulnerable farmers and communities. The equal participation of women and men in the farmer voucher project was a challenge as women represent only 5 percent of landowners in the agriculture sector. Despite this, 9 percent of recipients of the farmer vouchers were women in Akkar and the North, the main agricultural areas in Lebanon and most affected by climate change.[1]

Lower levels of funding compared to previous years and a delay in the receipt of funds for 2022 led to delayed implementation of new livelihood projects. As a result, only 17 percent of the planned number of people were reached through FFT activities. The number of agricultural assets built, restored, or maintained was also lower than planned as

most of the FFA projects began in the latter half of the year, missing the peak agricultural season. Despite delays, WFP reached 50,600 people (52 percent women and 48 percent) through FFA activities, including the farmer voucher project and other FFA projects such as community planting events implemented in the last quarter of the year.

Both women and men who received cash assistance through WFP livelihood activities had increased levels of acceptable food consumption than in the previous year. Use of consumption and livelihood coping strategies also stayed stable in the context of worsening socioeconomic conditions.[2] However, interviewed households, especially those headed by women, had lower capacity to meet their essential needs compared to 2021 considering the steadily increasing inflation and widening gap between the cost of living and both wages and value of assistance. WFP is continuously working towards, and advocating with stakeholders for, adjusting the transfer value, which was dollarized in 2022, to make up for the sharp price inflation.

WFP and partners enabled the participation of women and persons with disability in livelihoods activities by prioritizing inclusion and through provision of transportation, childcare, nursing services, and enhanced community outreach. In 2022, 38 percent of participants in forestry management activities, which are traditionally male-dominated, were women, many of whom were able to participate because of the additional outreach and support provided.

#### *Supporting Natural Resource Management and the Resilience of Communities*

On a broader level, communities across Lebanon benefitted from the creation of irrigation canals and agricultural roads, and the planting of 63,000 trees indigenous to Lebanon to support environmental sustainability and improve management of natural resources. Satellite imagery analysis conducted in 2021 of areas where WFP's FFA projects supported the creation of agricultural assets such as irrigation canals, soil and water conservation efforts, and forestry showed that 63 percent of assets improved vegetation and soil conditions.[3] WFP will continue the analysis to generate more evidence of the impact of its resilience building programmes on the livelihoods of people and communities, natural resources, and the surrounding environment and ecosystems.

#### *Increased Focus on the Food System and Institutional Capacity*

WFP launched the Food System Challenge in 2021 to support small businesses in the agri-food sector to address challenges with access to raw material and energy and encourage import substitution. In 2022, WFP provided 18 small businesses, of which half were led by women, and one cooperative with cash grants and tailored technical assistance and coaching. The support WFP provides to small businesses has a rollout impact, where these enterprises, once provided with additional capacity, support WFP's mission to encourage job creation and retention, including through contracting smallholder farmers and creating seasonal and full-time jobs for agricultural workers. Two of the businesses have initiated new production lines and the others are expected to increase their production volume by at least 3 times through the Food System Challenge support. A total of 483 employees (259 men and 224 women) currently work in the 18 small businesses and this number is expected to increase to over 600 because of the support provided. These small businesses work with 407 farmers employing over 1,000 seasonal workers for raw material and the number of farmers is also expected to increase to 580.

At the institutional level, WFP signed an agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture to jointly develop a crop-mapping system. The Government requested WFP support as strengthened capacity for crop-mapping will allow them to strengthen national food security through better assessments of domestic agricultural production to determine potential areas for intervention to optimize and increase local production. This system will complement the ongoing census of smallholder farmers led by FAO. WFP also supported the Disaster Risk Management department of the Government to strengthen its early warning system to contribute to disaster risk management. This included monitoring the impact of forest fires, floods, and other natural disasters while also training and equipping responders.

#### *Climate Action*

Through its livelihood programme, WFP promotes crop diversification and facilitates access to adaptive crops and climate-smart agriculture technologies like hydroponics, remote sensing, and forecast-based planning.

The climate study commissioned by WFP in 2021[4] found that climate change resilience levels are particularly low in the areas of Lebanon that already have the highest levels of poverty and food insecurity. Projections show that these areas will be at high risk in the future but also that some currently moderately resilient areas will face challenges managing the effects of climate change.

The recommendations of the study were used to design 'climate smart' agriculture projects with farmers, producers, and cooperatives in areas that were found to be most affected by climatic shocks. Ongoing pilots of "living labs" research new climate-smart technologies including renewable energy and more efficient agricultural tools (such as composting and barley sprouting units) for farmers.

For 2023 and beyond, WFP and FAO are expanding their collaboration with a focus on strengthening food systems in Lebanon through support to smallholder farmers and institutional capacities. WFP will also conduct a comprehensive

wheat value chain study in coordination with FAO and the World Bank to explore the possibility of wheat flour fortification.

### **Gender and Age Marker Analysis**

Gender and age were fully integrated into the implementation of all livelihood activities, as reflected by the Gender and Age Marker code of 4. Vulnerability assessments, targeting approaches, monitoring tools and reports, and programme adjustments were informed by gender, age, and disability analysis.

WFP's cooperating partners made efforts to increase the participation of women and persons with disabilities in FFT activities. Women made up 65 percent of participants in capacity building trainings focused on various aspects of the dairy value chain. Trainings using various visual aids and tailored explanations created a more inclusive environment, and WFP and partners organized events to emphasize gender equality, social inclusion, and women's engagement in the agricultural sector.

Focus group discussions with men and women who had participated in FFA projects informed the activity design for the 2023-2025 Country Strategic Plan.

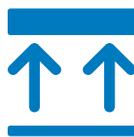
### **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

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

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



**356,000 Lebanese** (51 percent women) received **cash assistance for food and essential needs** through the National Poverty Targeting Programme



The NPTP **scaled up its reach by 64 percent** in 2022 compared to 2021.



Lebanese households enrolled in **national social safety nets** (NPTP and the ESSN) increased **4x** in 2022 compared to 2021.

Through Strategic Outcome 3, WFP together with the Government of Lebanon provides the most vulnerable Lebanese families with unconditional cash transfers to meet their food and other essential needs.

Established in 2011, the **National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP)** is Lebanon's first poverty targeted social assistance programme for the poorest and most vulnerable Lebanese families. The NPTP is implemented by the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM). Since 2014, WFP has been supporting the food assistance component of the NPTP through the implementation of cash transfers, technical assistance to strengthen institutional capacity, and advocacy with donors to ensure sustainability of funding.

The NPTP is funded entirely through donor contributions. Multiyear funding in the past years has enabled WFP and the Government with the ability to expand the reach of the NPTP and ensure sustainability of the programme.

### *Significant Scale-up of Social Assistance for Lebanese in 2022*

Social assistance programmes in Lebanon scaled up significantly in 2022 to provide increasingly poor and vulnerable Lebanese with cash assistance to meet their essential needs, including food. From reaching an initial 5,000 households in 2014, WFP together with MoSA and PCM have been expanding the reach of NPTP assistance since 2020 to reach 64,000 households (356,000 individuals) in 2022. Of the 356,000 NPTP beneficiaries, 51 percent are women and 49 percent men, with 19 percent of households headed by women.

In parallel, the Government implemented the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) in 2022 with WFP as a service provider for household verification and cash transfer services (details in Strategic Outcome 6). The ESSN complemented the NPTP and expanded social assistance coverage in Lebanon by providing 12 months of cash assistance to an additional 75,000 Lebanese households, or 360,000 individuals.[1] **Between the launch of the ESSN and the scale-up of the NPTP, the number of Lebanese households receiving assistance through national social safety nets, with WFP-implemented cash transfers, increased four-fold in 2022.** The full scale-up of the NPTP to reach 75,000 households is expected to be completed in early 2023 following the de-duplication of eligible households with the ESSN to ensure households are not enrolled in both programmes.

### *Adjusting NPTP Assistance to Address Growing Needs*

Since 2014, the transfer modality and value of NPTP assistance have frequently been adjusted to better meet people's needs and Lebanon's socioeconomic context. In November 2014, MoSA changed the food assistance modality from food baskets to e-vouchers redeemable in WFP-contracted shops to address rising poverty levels in communities hosting refugees and help mitigate social tensions.

In May 2021, WFP and MoSA introduced a monthly cash top-up redeemable at ATMs or shops to offset the negative impacts of the economic crisis. Then, as of September 2021, people receiving NPTP assistance have the choice to redeem their full entitlements at ATMs (in USD) and/or shops. Redemption patterns show that people clearly prefer redeeming cash at ATMs (95 percent) over shops and to redeem in USD (93 percent) over Lebanese pounds (LBP). Providing cash assistance in USD helps protect beneficiaries against currency depreciation and maintains the value of assistance.

Due to rising food prices, WFP also regularly raised the transfer values - from LBP 40,500 in 2020 to LBP 100,000 in April 2021. In September 2021, assistance was both dollarized and increased in value (as a result of currency depreciation) to USD 15 per person per month in September 2021 with a USD 25 household top-up. More recently, in line with ESSN benefits, WFP increased the transfer value from USD 15 to USD 20 per person per month in April 2022, while the household top-up transfer value remained at USD 25.

### *Impact of NPTP Assistance*

Outcome monitoring in 2022 showed deteriorating levels of food consumption and ability to meet essential needs for all interviewed households receiving NPTP assistance. The use of coping strategies such as purchasing food on credit, selling household assets, and reducing the amount and frequency of food consumed, also increased throughout the year.

While all interviewed households were worse-off in 2022 compared to the previous year, households that were headed by women had better food consumption and ability to meet essential needs when compared to households headed by men. Some key findings of the 2022 gender and social inclusion study conducted jointly with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) may point towards factors that led to these results. The study noted that NPTP assistance gave women agency and autonomy, especially when they were the sole adult or caregivers in the household. Women often took more initiative to apply for NPTP assistance, though often reported registering their husbands (if married) as the head of the household. Some men tended to feel more ashamed about receiving assistance from a poverty-targeted programme, likely due to social norms around masculinities.

Monitoring in 2021 showed that the increase in the amount of NPTP assistance led to a significant rise in the proportion of households with acceptable levels of food consumption: 64 percent of households in the third quarter of 2021 compared to 51 percent in the second quarter that year. The increase in the food transfer value in April 2022, however, was not enough to offset the impact of the removal of subsidies and inflation throughout the year. Annual inflation in 2022 was 122 percent, driven by food inflation of 143 percent and energy inflation of 132 percent.[2] This meant that by December 2022, cash assistance only covered 71 percent of food needs and 18 percent of non-food needs. In this context, regular adjustment of the transfer value is critical to support people to meet their food and other essential needs.

### *Ensuring Safe and Dignified Access to Assistance*

As a result of the economic crisis, redemption from ATMs was found not equally accessible to all NPTP beneficiary households. De facto capital controls and banking restrictions put in place at the start of the economic crisis in Lebanon have meant that beneficiaries are limited to using only the ATM network of WFP's financial service provider. The resulting uneven distribution of ATMs across the country has led to additional travel time, cost, and crowding for people redeeming their monthly NPTP assistance. Based on WFP monitoring and prior to corrective action, an estimated 20 percent of NPTP beneficiaries travelled more than 50 kilometres to redeem their assistance with an average of 41 minutes and LBP 113,000 in transportation cost to reach the ATM.

In response to these challenges, WFP implemented several measures in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) which are WFP's partners for the Syrian refugee response. WFP negotiated with the financial service provider to install additional ATMs and increase the number of ATMs with USD banknotes and to ensure more frequent replenishment of banknotes at ATMs.

To further ensure everyone has safe and dignified access to assistance, WFP, together with MoSA, expanded available redemption points to branches of money transfer operators (MTOs), concentrating in areas with limited or crowded ATMs. As a result, people have more options for redemption, which has reduced travel time and costs and provides a wider network of redemption points as the programme continues to scale-up. The wider network also led to a decrease in queuing time at ATMs by nearly half between April and December 2022.

In addition, WFP provided analysis to MoSA on NPTP households who had not redeemed their assistance. This allowed MoSA to follow-up with these households and ensure that they were aware of their entitlements and support those facing issues with redemption. Most of the households contacted were indeed unaware of their entitlements as they had changed their contact information or were not able to go redeem their entitlements due to mobility and other challenges.

### *Enhancing Institutional Capacity for the NPTP in 2022 and Beyond*

WFP deepened its capacity strengthening and technical support in 2022 to ensure the sustainability of NPTP systems and processes. Recommendations from the joint gender study informed trainings on gender and social inclusion for ministry staff and guided initial policy discussions to increase the gender responsiveness of the NPTP (see Strategic Outcome 5).

WFP, together with the World Bank and in close coordination with key safety net donor community, successfully advocated with the Government of Lebanon to launch a joint due diligence exercise to understand best practices of the two largest unconditional safety nets in Lebanon led by the Ministry of Social Affairs. Findings of this exercise, to be concluded in early 2023, will inform the establishment of an integrated social safety net managed by the Government and supported by strengthened information management systems.

In the Country Strategic Plan for Lebanon for 2023-2025, WFP will increase and accelerate its support to the Government to build sustainable institutions and systems capable of providing adequate social safety nets against current and future shocks, including assuming greater fiscal responsibility for social assistance.

### Gender and Age Marker Analysis

Gender and age were fully integrated into the implementation of Activity 5 under Strategic Outcome 3, as reflected by the GAM code of 4. Qualitative findings from post-distribution monitoring provided evidence of the impact of the NPTP on women's empowerment, agency, and autonomy. Women found in NPTP assistance a financial source for meeting their needs. They also were able to be more in control and take part in decision-making with their spouses on how to spend assistance. Persons with disabilities, children, and the elderly were shown to be prioritized for food.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBT)	4

## **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.

## 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 partnered with UN Women and the Ministry of Social Affairs for a joint gender and inclusion study of the NPTP



The **rehabilitated Beirut Port Food Safety Lab** enables the Ministry of Agriculture to ensure the safety and quality of food imports.



Over **500 staff from the Ministry of Social Affairs** strengthened their capacity for **gender and social inclusion knowledge and practice**

Strategic Outcome 5, in working towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17, *Partnerships for the Goals*, aims to improve national stewardship of social assistance programmes such as the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) and the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN). Through Activity 7, WFP supports the Government of Lebanon, in particular the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM), to strengthen institutional capacities to design, implement, and monitor sustainable governmentally owned systems for social assistance.

Donors to the NPTP also contributed multiyear funding for technical assistance. In addition to funding the delivery of NPTP cash assistance to vulnerable households, donors have invested in strengthening national capacities and improving national stewardship in social assistance management.

In 2022, WFP continued to strengthen the governance structure of the NPTP in its secretariat role for the steering committees which enable coordination and information sharing amongst stakeholders at the operational and strategic levels. Staff support and secondment to MoSA for information technology, data analysis, and grievance and redress mechanisms enabled the safety net system to maintain operations and data systems during the scale-up and to remain harmonized with the ESSN.

The joint Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Fund programme by WFP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the International Labour Organization (ILO), was a catalyst to support the Government develop an integrated and inclusive social protection architecture.[1] The joint programme engaged key actors in the Social Safety Net Partners Forum including the World Bank, the European Union, and civil society actors, and the resulting national social protection strategy was approved by the Government in mid-2022.

The focus on improving accountability and access for people enrolled in safety nets was witnessed through a partnership with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women). A joint qualitative study on gender and inclusion described agency and decision-making dynamics through a gender lens for NPTP beneficiary households. The study found that NPTP assistance gave women agency and autonomy, especially when they were the sole adult or caregivers in the household. Women often took more initiative to apply for NPTP assistance, though often reported registered their husbands (if married) as the head of the household. Some men tended to feel more ashamed about receiving assistance from a poverty targeted programme, likely due to social norms around masculinities, though only a small direct impact on gender roles and responsibilities was observed. Priorities on spending of assistance were aligned between women and men, with food and medicine the most frequently reported expenditure items.

Recommendations following the study included enhanced case management and referrals, stronger gender and social inclusion knowledge and practice within the Ministry of Social Affairs, and accelerated implementation of a grievance and redress mechanism for the NPTP. Considering these recommendations, the Ministry of Social Affairs, with WFP's support, formalized the strategy and terms of reference for a grievance and redress mechanism and call centre for the NPTP to be established in 2023. At the Ministry's request, WFP and UN Women provided gender and protection training for 534 MoSA staff (447 women and 87 men) to better serve beneficiaries and identify and address gender and protection issues when they occur.

### *Towards Sustainable, Integrated National Social Safety Nets*

In 2022, WFP and the World Bank initiated a joint due diligence exercise under the leadership of the Government through which the two largest social safety nets of the Lebanese government, the NPTP and the ESSN, will be assessed. The exercise will review the two programmes and look for best practices in Lebanon and elsewhere to strengthen and improve the design of the existing safety nets serving the most vulnerable Lebanese. The outcome of this exercise will

be presented to the Government of Lebanon in the first quarter of 2023 and will form the basis of a roadmap towards an integrated national social safety net.

WFP and MoSA will further formalize their collaboration in 2023 through an agreement on joint interventions to build sustainable, government-owned social assistance systems. At the request of the Ministry, WFP will build on its experience setting up a community feedback mechanism through a dedicated call centre to support MoSA to establish its own call centre and grievance redress mechanism. The partnership with UN Women will also extend to 2023 to provide new trainings in gender, protection, and gender-based violence for government staff and to conduct additional research on the impact of NPTP assistance for specific groups such as girls, persons with disability, and small households.

In addition to capacity strengthening support for the NPTP, WFP completed the rehabilitation of the **Beirut Port Food Safety Lab** which was destroyed in the Beirut port explosions in August 2020. The construction and equipping of a new laboratory at the Beirut port supports the Ministry of Agriculture and wider Government to ensure the safety and quality of food imports.

### Gender and Age Marker Analysis

Gender was integrated into the implementation of Activity 7 under Strategic Outcome 5, but not age, as reflected by the GAM code of 3. WFP partnered with UN Women to support the Government of Lebanon to enhance the gender and social inclusion capacities of staff at the Ministry of Social Affairs, including central staff (30 women) and social workers (417 women and 87 men). The trainings covered topics ranging from gender analysis, gender-responsive monitoring, to safety and properly identifying and referring cases of gender-based violence. At the request of the Ministry of Social Affairs, WFP will continue providing capacity strengthening on gender and social inclusion and lead on the development of a community feedback mechanism for the Ministry of Social Affairs.

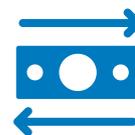
### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Institutional capacity strengthening activities	3

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



Between September 2021 and March 2022, WFP supported a total of **350 water** and **272 health facilities** with more than **10 million litres of fuel**



WFP made cash transfers of **USD 96 million** to **75,000 households** (360,000 individuals) as part of a **service provision agreement for the ESSN**

WFP provides humanitarian coordination and logistics and procurement expertise and services for partners in Lebanon to achieve Strategic Outcome 6 in support of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17, *Partnerships for Sustainable Development*.

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

Lebanon's energy crisis reached a critical point in mid-2021. Many hospitals, public water supply, and wastewater treatment facilities were forced to reduce services because of fuel and electricity shortages. At the request of the Humanitarian Country Team, WFP facilitated a short-term operation between September 2021 and March 2022 to support health and sanitation facilities through the provision of fuel to ensure their operational continuity.

In collaboration with 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, WFP ensured effective fuel deliveries to health and water facilities during the first quarter of 2022.

The fluctuation in global fuel prices and limited storage capacity at various facilities presented significant difficulties for WFP's weekly planning and delivery of needed fuel. Despite these challenges, between September 2021 and March 2022, WFP supported a total of 350 water and 272 health facilities with more than 10 million litres of fuel to ensure continuity of their operations across Lebanon.[1] WFP's assistance came at a critical time, amid soaring fuel prices and the COVID-19 pandemic.

By the end of the project, an estimated 2.3 million people benefitted from the fuel support to water facilities. It helped reduce the population's reliance on bottled and trucked water tanks, which witnessed steep price increases due to inflation.

Support to health facilities enabled 31 hospitals, 202 primary health care centres, the National AIDS Programme, and the National Tuberculosis Programme to maintain their operations. The Ministry of Health and public hospitals were able to maintain cold chains across the country, enabling safe storage of nearly 4.6 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines and other routine immunization.

### Activity 10: Service Provision for the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN)

WFP provided verification and electronic payment services to the Government of Lebanon for the implementation of the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) in 2022. The ESSN is a government social safety net funded through a USD 246 million loan from the World Bank.[2] It is designed as a shock-responsive social assistance programme to expand coverage of the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) to support people who fell into poverty because of the economic crisis. The ESSN aimed to 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 from these households with registration fees and transportation and stationery costs to be able to continue their education.

WFP and the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM) of the Government of Lebanon signed a technical assistance agreement in 2021 and a service provision agreement in 2022 for WFP to deliver household surveys and cash payment services. In 2022, WFP visited 189,000 households (of the planned 195,000) to verify their socioeconomic characteristics. These surveys enabled PCM to determine household eligibility to be enrolled into the ESSN.

Of those surveyed, 75,000 households were found eligible and enrolled into the ESSN. These households received monthly cash assistance for their essential needs, including food, which could be redeemed at branches of money transfer operators. By December 2022, WFP disbursed a total of USD 96 million to 75,000 households (360,000 individuals) on behalf of the Government.

WFP also conducted monthly process monitoring of the MTO branches to understand and improve people's experience at the redemption point, and two rounds of outcome monitoring to capture if and how people were able to better meet their needs by receiving ESSN assistance. Monitoring results found that 61 percent relied on assistance as their main source of income and 45 percent had acceptable levels of food consumption - demonstrating the need to cushion the impact of the economic crisis by providing adequate assistance, through government safety nets, for the most affected households.[3]

The ESSN reached 51 percent of the planned number of extremely poor Lebanese households in 2022, largely due to challenges faced by the Government with outreach to the poorest families. The education component of the ESSN was not implemented in 2022 due to coordination and technical issues with registration and payment.

WFP will continue to provide cash payment, household verification, and post-distribution monitoring services to the Government of Lebanon in 2023 under the service provision agreement.

### **Gender and Age Marker Analysis**

Gender and age were partially integrated into the implementation of activities under Strategic Outcome 6, as reflected by the GAM code of 1. While both Activities 8 and 10 do not have any direct WFP beneficiaries, WFP supports the Government through Activity 10 for household verification and post-distribution monitoring where gender, age, and disability are incorporated.

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

Lebanon's economic crisis aggravated existing inequalities, particularly for women and persons with disabilities who face significant challenges accessing employment and education. Women face higher unemployment rates (33 percent) compared to men (28 percent) while 49 percent of youth are unemployed.[1]

WFP and partners prioritized the participation of women and persons with disability in livelihoods activities through the provision of transportation, childcare, nursing services, and enhanced community outreach. In 2022, 38 percent of participants in forestry management activities, which are traditionally male dominated, were women, many of whom were able to participate because of the additional support provided. In addition, women strengthened their capacities in vocational and digital skills to become more competitive in the job market.

WFP and its partner Relief International organized events emphasizing gender equality and social inclusion, and how the engagement of women in the agriculture sector, specifically for the dairy value chain, is enhancing food systems. Under the Food System Challenge, an innovative grant making mechanism that supports small businesses working across different agri-food value chains, WFP provided grants to 18 businesses, half of them led by women, which employed 483 people, out of which 46 percent are women. In addition, 60 women whose children attend WFP-supported schools were trained to operate school kitchens, where they prepare fresh meals for the students. They received capacity building on food safety, kitchen management skills, and a monthly stipend to enable their participation.

Children have been particularly impacted by the economic crisis. Nine percent of Lebanese families and 22 percent of Syrian families were forced to send their children, more often boys, to work. One in five Syrian girls (ages 15-19) was reported as being married by their families to reduce economic burden.[2] An estimated 30 percent of school-age Syrian refugee children have never attended school. High retention rates in schools that are part of WFP's school feeding programme show encouraging results and suggest that the programme is contributing to keeping children in school amid the crisis.

WFP continued building its capacity and tools to mainstream gender equality and social inclusion through the Gender Transformation Programme. Tools to generate evidence disaggregated by gender, age, and disability were incorporated in WFP data collection tools and national level processes such as the consultation for the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023-2025), National Disability Strategy, and the joint gender and social inclusion study of the National Poverty Targeting Programme with UN Women and the Ministry of Social Affairs.

Trainings on gender, social norms, diversity, and inclusion for over 500 WFP, partner, and government staff complemented the development of data collection and monitoring tools. For 2023, WFP and its partners will build on the evidence generated and increased capacities to inform investments into more inclusive programming across activities.

# Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

Many affected families, both Lebanese and Syrian, have been forced to adopt negative coping strategies to meet their basic needs. These included pulling children out of school, engaging children in labour, child marriages, and working in exploitative conditions.

Social tensions increased between Syrian and Lebanese communities, due to perceived disparities in access to assistance and competition over stretched basic services and resources. The lack of legal residency hinders refugees from securing access to justice, basic services, work opportunities, other forms of civil documentation, and free movement. Exploitative and discriminatory tendencies against refugees have increased, including restricted access to subsidized food, arbitrary increase in rent and high risk of forced eviction, and imposition of illegal fees for services.[1]

## Addressing Protection Concerns

In 2022, instances of harassment, exploitation, and social tensions were observed at some redemption points. To mitigate safety risks and enhance crowd control, monitoring activities were enhanced across all ATMs and monitors supported persons with disability and those who are illiterate during the redemption process. Security guards sensitized on principles of humanitarian protection were deployed in areas with frequent incidents. Surveyed ATM users, especially women, expressed an increased sense of safety when redeeming their assistance in areas with security guards, and 100 percent of the people interviewed reported no safety challenges to receive assistance.

At distribution sites, provisions such as priority lines facilitated access for specific groups such as the elderly, people with disabilities or medical conditions, pregnant women, and nursing mothers. Door to door distribution and validation also supported the elderly and persons with disability or high safety concerns. As a result, people were able to receive assistance without safety challenges and reported that WFP programmes were dignified.

With increasing transport costs in 2022, WFP introduced additional redemption points through ATMs and money transfer agents located closer to beneficiaries. WFP undertook protection assessments for all additional redemption points, looking into elements like proximity to security check points, incidents of conflicts and disputes, attitudes toward refugees, gender balance amongst staff, and access for elderly and persons with disabilities. The selected agents also received a training on humanitarian protection principles, beneficiaries' rights, protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and identification and referrals.

To further mainstream protection, WFP launched a PSEA assessment for its partners to assess and strengthen capacities. In addition to active participation in the PSEA network, WFP contributed to funding a PSEA coordinator to facilitate strategic and technical support for humanitarian agencies. The network conducted numerous trainings and established a pool of skilled investigators to support organizations without adequate capacity to conduct investigations.

Building on the results of a conflict-sensitivity assessment for the livelihoods programme and considering growing social tensions, WFP's cooperating partners received a training on standards and tools for designing and implementing conflict-sensitive programs. Conflict-sensitivity considerations were included in the 2023 partnership call for proposals to ensure that programme implementation in 2023 aligns with WFP's strategy and standards for conflict sensitivity.

WFP engaged with organizations for persons with disabilities and launched a baseline study in November 2022 to better understand the additional vulnerability, costs, and protection elements related to disability in Lebanon. Results are expected in early 2023 and will inform the integration of disability inclusion in WFP programmes. In 2022, an estimated 4 percent of people receiving WFP assistance had a disability.

## Community Feedback Mechanisms

Throughout 2022, WFP ensured channels such as hotlines, help desks at distribution and validation sites, and trained front staff were available for people to voice their feedback in a safe and dignified manner.

The number of calls to the WFP call centre increased four-fold compared to 2021 to 930,000 (of which 600,000 were unique claims), indicating increased awareness, trust, and uptake of the service. Fifty-eight percent of the claims were from women and 6 percent from people with disabilities. By the end of 2022, 99 percent of claims were resolved and

closed out.

Both women and men mainly called to request inclusion in assistance (46 percent) or to enquire about SMSs received, entitlements, or timing of distributions (38 percent). Others called to amend their data, raise issues with their e-cards, or for protection issues (2 percent). As telecommunication costs increase, WFP will open a toll-free line in 2023 to support access to this feedback channel.

In 2022, WFP consulted 63,000 people through the call centre to ask about service at contracted shops and perceptions of call centre users (96 percent expressed confidence in the service) and determine how confident refugees were using ATMs. Results of these surveys were used to improve people's experience and access to assistance.

### **Strengthened Referral Systems**

WFP trained staff, partners, and call centre operators to safely identify and refer protection cases. WFP referred 15,000 claims, including those related to sexual exploitation and abuse, received through the call centre to respective partners and services for protection, health, and mental health services. WFP also reported trends on adequacy and gaps in location-based services to the respective sectors for their action.

Based on the significant number of concerns recorded from refugees, WFP and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) established a taskforce to strengthen beneficiary communication and referrals to UNHCR's registration team. In 2022, WFP referred 24,000 claims to UNHCR.

Some gender-based violence incidents like domestic violence can directly affect safe access to assistance, especially if e-cards or registration documents are confiscated. WFP engaged with gender-based violence case management agencies with such reports to ensure safe access to assistance and health, legal, and psychosocial services for the survivors of gender-based violence and their children, without exposing them to further harm.

To mitigate child protection risks, WFP coordinated with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Terre Des Hommes-Italy to refer 34 children (predominantly boys) under 13 working in WFP-contracted shops to child protection case management services. To prevent recurrence of such incidents, WFP reinforced its stance on zero tolerance to child labour with retailers.

# Environment

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

Lebanon faces challenges with environmental sustainability including solid waste disposal, water and air pollution, and reduction of forest cover and biodiversity loss. Related climate change risks include increased intensity and frequency of higher temperatures and intensification of droughts and forest fires.[1]

Since the start of the economic crisis in 2019, the existing overreliance on hydrocarbons for energy and the increasing use of diesel-powered generators to cope with the severe electricity crisis have caused high levels of air pollution.[2] Electricity cuts have also affected the use of water pumps and reduced access to water, especially for the most vulnerable groups.

Agriculture consumes up to 61 percent of total water withdrawal in Lebanon, but irrigation schemes are inefficient and lead to large losses through evaporation and leakages. Surface water is highly polluted in the Akkar and Bekaa regions, causing land and soil degradation and reducing the quality of agriculture products.[3]

The agriculture sector and agricultural output - already at risk due to the economic crisis - are likely to decline further in the face of these environmental challenges and climate change. **Through its livelihood programme, WFP promotes the sustainable use and management of natural resources, including increasing Lebanon's forest cover and supporting sustainable water management for agricultural use.**

WFP's livelihood activities include forestry projects (reforestation and forest management) to provide more green cover and improve soil management. Since 2017, WFP has planted over 1 million trees in Lebanon. WFP also builds institutional capacity for forestry management, soil conservation, and for prevention and response to forest fires, a major natural and man-made hazard. Through its Food for Assets (FFA) projects, WFP also supports sustainable water management through the creation of water ponds, hill lakes, and irrigation projects.

Satellite imagery analysis conducted in 2021 of areas where WFP's FFA projects supported the creation of agricultural assets such as irrigation canals, soil and water conservation efforts, and forestry showed that 63 percent of assets improved vegetation and soil conditions.[4]

The Food Systems Challenge encouraged small businesses in the agri-food sector to find sustainable solutions to challenges including access to energy and access to raw material. School kitchens were also equipped with solar panels to ensure sustainable energy sources.

WFP safeguards its programmes from causing unintended harm to the environment. FFA projects are screened for environmental risks using the Ministry of Environment's environment and social safeguard measures, including comprehensive project review with the Ministry and local municipalities prior to implementation. In addition, WFP prioritizes environmentally friendly practices to reduce its operational footprint. These include a LEED Gold certified office premise in Beirut, and a 2,000 square metre warehouse in Tripoli operated entirely through solar energy.

# "You give us life"



*In 2022's downward spiral of crises, WFP reached one in three people in Lebanon*

As crises compounded in Lebanon in 2022, people continued to search for any means to lead the 'comfortable life' they frequently refer to before the economic crisis.

For Satouf, who cannot work due to an injury in his hand, the WFP cash card is the main source of income for him and his family. "We want to live in dignity, especially my kids. We want to eat and drink in peace," he says. "This difficult situation is hard on us all. Before the pandemic we used to buy sugar and other food items. It was an easier life, but now we can feel the weight of inflation."

Living conditions for many like Satouf are only getting worse. As the inflation continues to increase and people can barely put food on table, let alone pay for other essentials, WFP assistance supports families to make ends meet.

For Kawthar, whose house was affected by the Beirut blast, the monthly food parcel she receives is a big support for her and her family. "When the blast first happened, I went to register for cash assistance, but was given food parcels instead. I didn't know their true worth until now," she says. According to Kawthar, the monthly food parcels remove a big part of her family's expenses given the significant increase in food prices and allow them to use their money to pay for other necessities.

Echoing Kawthar's thoughts, Salam expresses her dismay at the food prices. "Oil has become the most expensive commodity in this country. As if someone is buying gold," she remarks. Salam, also a recipient of food parcels, relies heavily on the parcel to support not only her family, but also other families in need when she can share.

As for Hassan, who is at an age when most retire, he is still searching for a source of income in a crises-hit Lebanon. Hassan used to supervise forestation projects, until he was let go almost twelve years ago without a pension nor an alternative for livelihood. As the primary guardian of his two grandchildren, he worries he won't be able to provide for them amid increasing inflation. "They are a source of happiness, and a source of pain". In May 2022, however, Hassan started receiving assistance through the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP), helping him buy food for his family, as well as medicine for his wife and himself. "You give us life. The card is helping us buy the items we need the most," he remarks.

People are cutting off any expenses they can forsake just to pay for food and other urgent essentials. Amira, one of the women who volunteers at a school kitchen in the north of Lebanon, is happy to be able to pay for a tank of cooking gas when her husband cannot afford it. As a daily worker, Amira's husband can barely pay for household essentials, and sometimes, cooking gas doesn't make the cut. "The best thing about this volunteering role is that we get to feed the kids and we get to make them happy," she explains. "Some days I cannot afford to send my kids to school with breakfast, but I feel reassured that they will be eating at school." Amira's children, much like many other public-school students around the country, benefit from WFP's school kitchen project, which provides 5,000 Lebanese and Syrian students with sandwiches, fruits, and fresh vegetables.

Also in the North, Khalil benefits from WFP assistance in the form of paid training classes he receives through WFP partners. Like many others, Khalil was living in Syria when the conflict broke out. He suffered from an injury to his leg in 2013 that left him on crutches. Having worked in construction prior to his injury, this was no longer a viable career for

him. Khalil, along with his brother, eventually sought refuge in Northern Lebanon. The difficult economic situation in the country, along with Khalil's injury, prevented him from finding a stable job and eventually leaving the house. But Khalil joined an online sewing class run through a WFP livelihood project that helped him come out of his shell. "Before joining this training programme, all I did during the day was eat and sleep," Khalil explains. "My life has now drastically changed. I went from not working for almost six years, to finally being productive and selling products made by my own two hands."

# Data Notes

## Overview

For the annual food transfers, planning figures are by commodities while the actual distributions are presented as rations.

## Context and Operations

[1] The World Bank, July 2022

[2] Unemployment increased from 11 to 30 percent between 2019 and 2022. Lebanon Follow-up Labour Force Survey, CAS-ILO May 2022

[3] Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis of Lebanese Residents, WFP July 2022

[4] 'Forgotten and Invisible: The impact of Lebanon's crises on persons with disabilities', Humanity and Inclusion, November 2022

[5] Lebanon Protection Sector Analysis and 'Protection Monitoring Findings', UNHCR, 2022

[6] Mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping, WFP July 2022

[7] Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon, November 2022

[8] Searching for Hope: A Grim Outlook for Youth as Lebanon Teeters on the Brink of Collapse, UNICEF 2022

## Partnerships

[1] The UN Partner Portal was used for the registration and due diligence exercises for all 17 partners. Expenditures of the field level agreement (FLA) signed with international partners were an estimated USD 8.4 million and for local partners were an estimated USD 9.4 million as of 16 January 2022.

## CSP Financial Overview

[1] Considering only allocated contributions and excluding the contribution from the Government of Lebanon for the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN), funded through a World Bank loan.

[2] The World Bank loan for the ESSN is for USD 246 million, of which WFP received USD 241 million for the implementation of cash transfers on behalf of the Government.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] Forty-four percent of the refugees of other nationalities are from Iraq and the rest from Sudan, Ethiopia, Egypt, and Yemen.

[2] The Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees and the Vulnerability Assessment of Refugees of Other Nationalities

[3] 'Ensuring Meaningful Cash Assistance for Vulnerable Families in Lebanon', Basic Assistance Sector, 2022

[4] The planned target for the economic crisis response was 100,000 households (or 500,000 individuals). The average household size for Lebanese beneficiaries for this activity was found to be around 4, resulting in reaching just over the 100,000-household target with 400,000 individuals reached.

[5] Of the households surveyed, 14 percent were headed by women and 86 percent by men.

[6] Take-home rations were planned as a contingency measure in case of long school closures but were not implemented. Instead, WFP distributed on-site snacks, fresh meals, and vegetable oil to schoolchildren.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] The Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analysing Resilience (CLEAR) study, 2021

[2] However, these outcomes are for different groups of beneficiaries each year as livelihood projects are of limited duration due to funding constraints. Further in 2022, there was only one round of data collection as the projects' baseline due to the delayed implementation, and there were more Lebanese participants in 2022 which may have impacted the outcomes (Syrian refugees are in more chronic poverty situations).

[3] Asset Impact Monitoring Systems (AIMS) uses satellite imagery and landscape monitoring to monitor the long-term landscape changes of FFA and engineering projects.

[4] The Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analysing Resilience (CLEAR) is a study to generate evidence on the impact of climate change on agricultural production and livelihoods of rural communities in Lebanon and identifies agricultural zones and the areas most vulnerable to climate change.

Data on the perceived benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base and perceived environmental benefits through FFA activities was not available in 2022 due to the late start of projects in 2022, and their concentration on food systems.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] ESSN beneficiaries are not considered as Tier 1 beneficiaries and are not included in the total number of beneficiaries reached by WFP under Strategic Outcome 3. WFP support to the ESSN is through a service provision approach

[2] Lebanon Central Administration of Statistics Consumer Price Index

## Strategic outcome 05

[1] The joint SDG Fund programme was launched in 2017 and concluded in 2022.

## Strategic outcome 06

[1] WFP delivered more than 2.6 million litres of fuel between January and March 2022.

[2] The World Bank loan is USD 246 million to the Government of Lebanon for the Emergency Social Safety Net and WFP has received USD 241 million from the Government to implement cash transfers for the ESSN.

[3] From post-distribution monitoring of the ESSN

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] Central Administration of Statistics and International Labour Organization, Lebanon Follow-up Labour Force Survey, January 2022

[2] Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, 2022

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Tensions Monitoring System Report, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2022

## Environment

[1] UN Lebanon Common Country Analysis, 2020

[2] UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, Ministry of Environment, 'Lebanon State of the Environment Report', (2020)

[3] FAO, 'Agricultural sector review in Lebanon', (2021) <https://www.fao.org/3/cb5157en/cb5157en.pdf>

[4] Asset Impact Monitoring Systems (AIMS) uses satellite imagery and landscape monitoring to monitor the long-term landscape changes of FFA and engineering projects.

## "You give us life"

Photo: Salam sitting in her home in Beirut

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# 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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize 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 :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	1,042,484	987,003	2,029,487	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	1,042,484	987,003	2,029,487	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$					Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	912	3,651	4,563	

 <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>									
WFP Strategic Goal :					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		84		

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,153,143	987,003	86%
	female	1,230,430	1,042,484	85%
	total	2,383,573	2,029,487	85%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	57,073	24,198	42%
	female	38,514	24,411	63%
	total	95,587	48,609	51%
24-59 months	male	121,949	91,095	75%
	female	121,400	87,328	72%
	total	243,349	178,423	73%
5-11 years	male	320,036	239,134	75%
	female	301,477	229,923	76%
	total	621,513	469,057	75%
12-17 years	male	215,101	164,864	77%
	female	216,632	160,838	74%
	total	431,733	325,702	75%
18-59 years	male	411,582	415,349	101%
	female	524,867	480,955	92%
	total	936,449	896,304	96%
60+ years	male	27,402	52,363	191%
	female	27,540	59,029	214%
	total	54,942	111,392	203%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	875,326	824,616	94%
Refugee	1,508,247	1,204,871	80%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	69,000	58,738	85%
School based programmes	100,000	70,508	70%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	2,279,073	1,913,596	83%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

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

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Beans	9,828	0	0%
Bulgur Wheat	11,337	0	0%
Canned Fish	3,534	50	1%
Chickpeas	11,748	0	0%
Iodised Salt	1,103	0	0%
Lentils	10,239	0	0%
Pasta	13,085	0	0%
Processed Tomato	1,069	0	0%
Rations	0	45,407	-
Rice	12,570	0	0%
Sugar	1,868	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	7,512	525	7%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	542,277,516	143,176,069	26%
Value Voucher	123,883,607	62,806,913	51%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	10,426,667	1,643,714	16%
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	104,878,280	79,096,877	75%
Value Voucher	14,410,706	0	0%

## 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	701,477	600,418
			Male	647,520	560,357
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,348,997</b>	<b>1,160,775</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	260,000	203,908
			Male	240,000	192,750
			<b>Total</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>396,658</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	83,110	45,458
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	660,403,623	203,373,123
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	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	6,580	6,445
			Male	7,420	6,555
			<b>Total</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>13,000</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	36,000	22,175
			Male	36,000	23,333
			<b>Total</b>	<b>72,000</b>	<b>45,508</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	8,400	6,313
			Male	5,600	5,687
			<b>Total</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>12,000</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 (on-site)	Female	0	34,808
			Male	0	35,700
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70,508</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	784	525
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	5,757,500	2,609,858

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	414	
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*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	214	115
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Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Lebanese (In-kind) - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	10.56	≤8	≤8	16.5	20.56		WFP survey
	Male	7.59	≤8	≤8	17.6	17.22		WFP survey
	Overall	8.27	≤8	≤8	17	17.66		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	60	≥70	≥70	54	30.8		WFP survey
	Male	57.2	≥70	≥70	59.8	44.4		WFP survey
	Overall	57.9	≥70	≥70	56.8	42.6		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	31.1	≤25	≤25	34.4	48.1		WFP survey
	Male	35.5	≤25	≤25	29.6	39.8		WFP survey
	Overall	34.5	≤25	≤25	32.1	40.9		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	8.9	≤5	≤5	11.6	21.2		WFP survey
	Male	7.2	≤5	≤5	10.6	15.9		WFP survey
	Overall	7.6	≤5	≤5	11.1	16.5		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Other nationalities (RON) - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	10.3	≤10	≤10	16.2			Joint survey
	Male	10.9	≤10	≤10	15.9			Joint survey
	Overall	10.8	≤10	≤10	16			Joint survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	85	≥85	≥85	34			Joint survey
	Male	87	≥87	≥87	33			Joint survey
	Overall	87	≥87	≥87	33			Joint survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	60	≥80	≥80	54.1	27.7	61	Joint survey
	Male	60	≥80	≥80	59	36.1	63	Joint survey
	Overall	60	≥80	≥80	58.1	34	62	Joint survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	24	≤15	≤15	35.1	38.3	27	Joint survey
	Male	24	≤15	≤15	30	41.9	31	Joint survey
	Overall	24	≤15	≤15	30.9	41	30	Joint survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	16	≤5	≤5	10.8	34	13	Joint survey
	Male	16	≤5	≤5	11	22	6	Joint survey
	Overall	16	≤5	≤5	11	24.9	7	Joint survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Syrian Refugees (CFF, MPC, Food ecard) - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	12.05	≤10	≤10	16.9	16.25	11.2	WFP survey
	Male	12.05	≤10	≤10	15.1	14.62	10.5	WFP survey
	Overall	12.05	≤10	≤10	15.5	15.01	10.7	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	33	≥40	≥40	26			WFP survey
	Male	38	≥40	≥40	27			WFP survey
	Overall	37	≥40	≥40	27			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	60	≥80	≥80	26.4	42.9	46.9	WFP survey
	Male	60	≥80	≥80	35.4	38.1	51.6	WFP survey
	Overall	60	≥80	≥80	33.4	39.3	50.4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	33	≤15	≤15	45.4	39.7	41.1	WFP survey
	Male	33	≤15	≤15	45.5	43.4	39.2	WFP survey
	Overall	33	≤15	≤15	45.5	42.5	39.7	WFP survey

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	7	≤5	≤5	28.2	17.4	12	WFP survey
	Male	7	≤5	≤5	19	18.5	9.2	WFP survey
	Overall	7	≤5	≤5	21.1	18.2	9.9	WFP survey

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Syrian and Lebanese - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)								
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	2	≤0.1	≤0.1	1			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2	≤0.1	≤0.1	1			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2	≤0.1	≤0.1	1			WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	98	≥99.9	≥99.9	99			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	≥99.9	≥99.9	99			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	≥99.9	≥99.9	99			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 capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	4,025	0	
			Male	4,025	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>8,050</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	25,696	4,365	
			Male	22,604	4,031	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>48,300</b>	<b>8,396</b>	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	7,053,333	111,818	
Activity 04: Asset creation and livelihood support activities (CBTs)						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	1,725	0	
			Male	1,725	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	11,012	26,323	
			Male	9,688	24,300	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>20,700</b>	<b>50,623</b>	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,373,333	1,531,896	

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	16	10
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	1,160	392
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.34: Number of MSMEs, Cooperatives and other market actors provided with interventions to enhance their production capacity and quality	Number		18
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.35: Number of kits/material packages provided for MSMEs/Cooperatives engaged in capacity development activities	Number	6	6
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.37: Number of kits/material packages provided for participants engaged in capacity development	Number	370	462
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.40: Number of small-scale farmers receiving technical trainings	Number	70	70
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	26	26
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	435	508
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.37: Number of kits/material packages provided for participants engaged in capacity development	Number	70	70
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.39: Number of events held at community level on gender equality and job inclusivity	Number	11	11
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.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.18: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	Individual	1,259	1,259
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	312	240
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.40: Number of small-scale farmers receiving technical trainings	Number	60	60
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	non-food item	5,906	1,211
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.27: Number of villages assisted	village	35	33
Food assistance for training				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.36: Number of training sessions provided for MSMEs, Cooperatives and other market actors	Number	6	6
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	250	480
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.125: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use rehabilitated/maintained (3000-8000 cbmt)	Number	1	1
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	14	14
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.139: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads maintained	Km	5	5.27
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	205	248.93
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.154: Number of non-food items distributed (tools, milling machines, pumps, etc.)	Number	60	60
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	13	7.88
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	31	28.15
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	8	5.08

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	431	247
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	120	120
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	2	3
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.85: Square metres (m2) of new nurseries established	m2	2,000	2,000
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	42,420	41,552
D.2*: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2*.12: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Productive uses)	Number	4,000	4,260
G: 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				
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	Individual	15,000	16,100

Outcome Results								
Activity 04: Asset creation and livelihood support activities (CBTs)								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Syrian Refugees and Vulnerable Lebanese - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	21.3	≤11	≤11	24.25	24.76		WFP survey
	Male	15.3	≤11	≤11	19.12	21.42		WFP survey
	Overall	16.3	≤11	≤11	19.79	21.94		WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	70	≥75	≥75	10			WFP survey
	Male	59	≥75	≥75	21			WFP survey
	Overall	61	≥75	≥75	20			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	48	≥48	≥48	35			WFP survey
	Male	69	≥69	≥69	36			WFP survey
	Overall	65	≥65	≥65	36			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	30	≤30	≤30	42			WFP survey
	Male	19	≤19	≤19	44			WFP survey
	Overall	21	≤21	≤21	43			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	22	≤22	≤22	23			WFP survey
	Male	12	≤12	≤12	19			WFP survey
	Overall	14	≤14	≤14	19			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	7.3	≤6	≤6	8.45			WFP survey
	Male	6.1	≤6	≤6	7.71			WFP survey
	Overall	6.29	≤6	≤6	7.81			WFP survey

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	36.5	≥90	≥90		97		WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	>60	>60		66		WFP survey

<b>Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable populations in Lebanon are enabled to meet their basic food needs all year long.</b>						<b>Root Causes</b>		
<b>Output Results</b>								
<b>Activity 05: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)</b>								
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual			
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	215,039	180,642			
			Male	215,037	175,521			
			<b>Total</b>	<b>430,076</b>	<b>356,163</b>			
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	119,288,986	79,096,877			

<b>Outcome Results</b>								
<b>Activity 05: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)</b>								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Lebanese - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	12.31	≤10	≤10	25	12.73	26.11	WFP survey
	Male	11.68	≤10	≤10	27	15.63	20.71	WFP survey
	Overall	11.77	≤10	≤10	27	15.12	25.31	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	27	≥40	≥40	37	61.36	19.5	WFP survey
	Male	16	≥40	≥40	22	49.76	13.7	WFP survey
	Overall	18	≥40	≥40	25.2	51.8	14.6	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	80	≥90	≥90	44	55.7	60	WFP survey
	Male	80	≥90	≥90	39	66.3	62	WFP survey
	Overall	80	≥90	≥90	40	64.4	61.3	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	17	≤8	≤8	39	27.3	30	WFP survey
	Male	16	≤8	≤8	36	21.4	30	WFP survey
	Overall	16	≤8	≤8	37	22.4	30.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3	≤2	≤2	17	17	10	WFP survey
	Male	4	≤2	≤2	24	12.4	8	WFP survey
	Overall	4	≤2	≤2	23	13.2	8.6	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	600	534	
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	10	8	
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	3	

Outcome Results								
Activity 07: Institutional capacity-strengthening activities								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> MoSA & PCM Staff - NPTP - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	69.69	≥75	≥75	98	93		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> MoSA & PCM - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <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	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Syrian refugees - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Value Voucher - <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	58	60	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	26	16.6	16	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	16	23.4	32	WFP survey
Activity 05: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Lebanese - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <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	53.2	>53.2	>53.2	59			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	10	<10	<10	19.2			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	36.8	>36.8	>36.8	21.8			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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Syrian refugees - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	99	100	100	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	99	99.7	100	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99	99.6	100	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	99.9	WFP survey
	Male	99	=100	=100	100	98.1	99.9	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	98.5	99.9	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	98	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP survey
	Male	99	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	99	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP survey
Activity 03: Individual capacity-strengthening activities (CBTs)								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Lebanese and Syrians - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <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	100			WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	93	≥95	≥95	100			WFP survey
	Male	97.7	≥95	≥95	100			WFP survey
	Overall	96.9	≥95	≥95	100			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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Syrian and Lebanese - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	90		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	97		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	96		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	93	=100	=100	100			WFP survey
	Male	97.7	=100	=100	100			WFP survey
	Overall	96.9	=100	=100	100			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 05: Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Lebanese - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.3	100		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.4	100		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Lebanese - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.7			WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.8			WFP survey

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<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	84	86.4	97.6	WFP survey
	Male	80	≥80	≥80	83	90	95.4	WFP survey
	Overall	80	≥80	≥80	83	89.1	96	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Syrian refugees - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	80	=100	=100	100			Secondary data

### Activity 03: Individual capacity-strengthening activities (CBTs)

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Lebanese and Syrians - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <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	11.15			WFP survey
	Male	10	≥80	≥80	17.11			WFP survey
	Overall	10	≥80	≥80	16.47			WFP survey

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Syrian and Lebanese - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <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	19.35			WFP survey
	Male	10	≥80	≥80	17			WFP survey
	Overall	10	≥80	≥80	17.3			WFP survey

## Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 04: Asset creation and livelihood support activities (CBTs)								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Lebanese & Syrian Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Lebanon - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	7			Secondary data

Cover page photo © WFP

Ghoufran with her family in their home in Chouf, Lebanon. The family benefits from cash assistance through the National Poverty Targeting Programme.

**World Food Programme**

Contact info

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# Financial Section

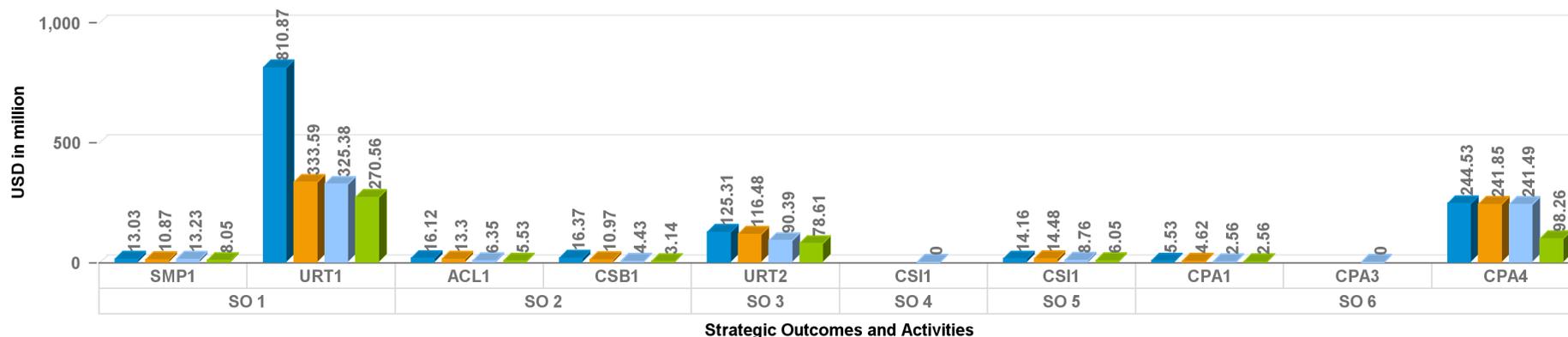
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

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

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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 2022 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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)	13,031,254	10,871,137	13,228,321	8,045,617
		Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food	810,865,652	333,585,368	325,377,380	270,563,407
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	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)	125,312,780	116,481,720	90,392,155	78,610,417
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	15,972,493	0
	Vulnerable women and men in targeted refugee and Lebanese communities sustainably improve their skills, capacities, and livelihood opportunities by 2021.	Asset creation and livelihood support activities (CBTs)	16,116,484	13,300,382	6,350,179	5,526,580

# Annual Country Report

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

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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)	16,369,353	10,971,776	4,426,855	3,136,298
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,907,150	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>981,695,523</b>	<b>485,210,382</b>	<b>458,656,334</b>	<b>365,882,319</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	14,155,123	14,477,070	8,755,594	6,054,791
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>14,155,123</b>	<b>14,477,070</b>	<b>8,755,594</b>	<b>6,054,791</b>

# Annual Country Report

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

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	5,531,224	4,622,224	2,562,020	2,562,009
		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.	244,526,479	241,850,338	241,491,025	98,258,073
<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>250,057,704</b>	<b>246,472,562</b>	<b>244,053,045</b>	<b>100,820,082</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,341,070	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,341,070</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>1,245,908,350</b>	<b>746,160,014</b>	<b>714,806,043</b>	<b>472,757,191</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>16,288,540</b>	<b>13,070,741</b>	<b>11,703,267</b>	<b>9,824,165</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>1,262,196,890</b>	<b>759,230,756</b>	<b>726,509,310</b>	<b>482,581,356</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>65,576,552</b>	<b>33,048,642</b>	<b>16,165,240</b>	<b>16,165,240</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>1,327,773,442</b>	<b>792,279,398</b>	<b>742,674,550</b>	<b>498,746,596</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

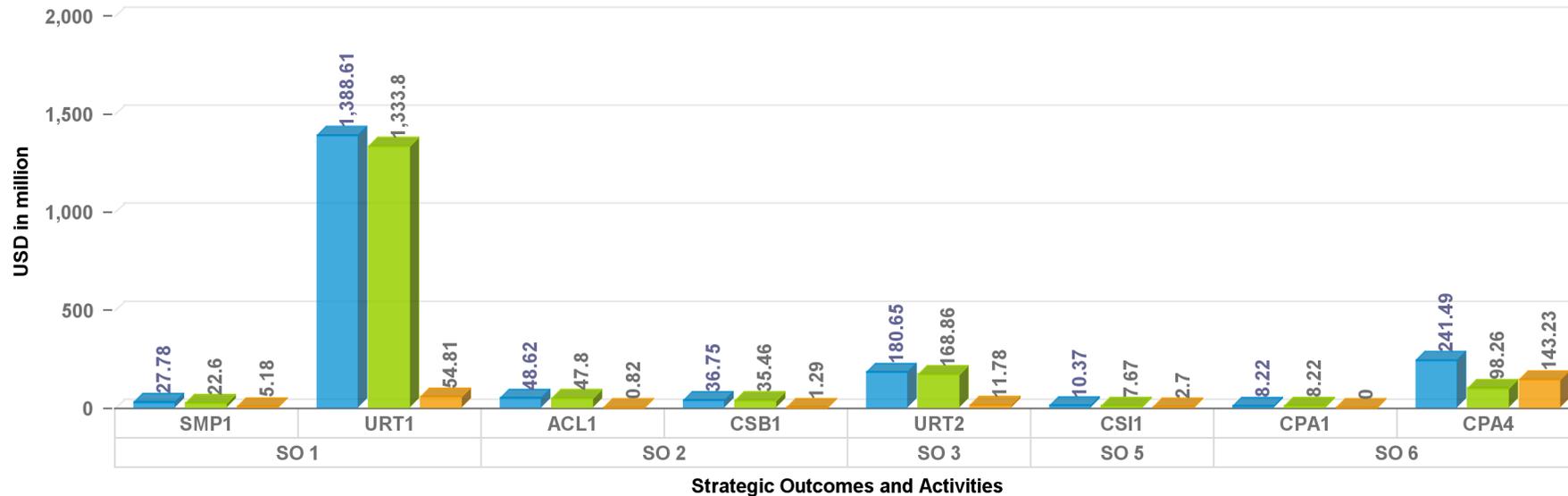
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

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

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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

# Annual Country Report

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

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
URT2	Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food (CBTs)

# Annual Country Report

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

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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)	44,819,802	27,781,304	0	27,781,304	22,598,600	5,182,704
		Unconditional resources transfers to support access to food	2,311,582,652	1,388,609,152	0	1,388,609,152	1,333,795,179	54,813,973
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	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)	248,739,682	180,645,262	0	180,645,262	168,863,524	11,781,738
		Non Activity Specific	0	15,972,493	0	15,972,493	0	15,972,493

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# Annual Country Report

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

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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)	140,461,245	48,624,529	0	48,624,529	47,800,929	823,600
		Individual capacity-strengthening activities (CBTs)	80,343,856	36,754,900	0	36,754,900	35,464,344	1,290,557
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,907,150	0	2,907,150	0	2,907,150
	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>2,825,947,237</b>	<b>1,701,296,591</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,701,296,591</b>	<b>1,608,522,576</b>	<b>92,774,015</b>

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# Annual Country Report

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

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	24,521,219	10,366,191	0	10,366,191	7,665,387	2,700,804
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>24,521,219</b>	<b>10,366,191</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,366,191</b>	<b>7,665,387</b>	<b>2,700,804</b>

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# Annual Country Report

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

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	15,373,323	8,218,258	0	8,218,258	8,218,247	11
		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.	281,538,553	241,491,025	0	241,491,025	98,258,073	143,232,952
<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>303,458,305</b>	<b>249,709,283</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>249,709,283</b>	<b>106,476,320</b>	<b>143,232,963</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	3,341,070	0	3,341,070	0	3,341,070
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>3,341,070</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,341,070</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,341,070</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>3,153,926,760</b>	<b>1,964,713,135</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,964,713,135</b>	<b>1,722,664,283</b>	<b>242,048,852</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>48,273,815</b>	<b>35,045,945</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35,045,945</b>	<b>33,166,843</b>	<b>1,879,102</b>

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

# Annual Country Report

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

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			3,202,200,575	1,999,759,080	0	1,999,759,080	1,755,831,126	243,927,954
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			188,148,841	112,503,658		112,503,658	112,503,658	0
<b>Grand Total</b>			3,390,349,416	2,112,262,738	0	2,112,262,738	1,868,334,784	243,927,954

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