

LebanonAnnual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan 2023 - 2025

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Overview

Key messages

- Despite security risks and limited resources, WFP assisted 2.3 million people in 2024, including 1.1 million Syrian refugees and 1.2 million vulnerable Lebanese.
- The conflict's escalation exacerbated food insecurity to 29 percent, requiring immediate humanitarian aid. Leveraging its emergency preparedness and response strategy and logistics expertise, WFP swiftly scaled up emergency assistance, reaching 752,000 conflict-affected individuals while supporting the broader humanitarian community.
- In 2024, WFP played a key role in merging social safety net programmes. Continued technical support remains crucial to help the Government operate a unified Shock Responsive Social Safety Net and strengthen food systems for long-term resilience.

The escalation of hostilities in 2024 plunged Lebanon into crisis, driving mass internal displacement, devastating livelihoods, and worsening food insecurity. Tensions peaked on 23 September^[1] with intensified cross-border clashes between Israel and Hezbollah, triggering unprecedented violence and marking the country's deadliest period since 2006. As the conflict spread beyond South Lebanon, widespread destruction further strained infrastructure and deepened the country's economic crisis.

Despite the stabilized informal exchange rate^[2], the decline in humanitarian assistance in the first half of the year compounded by the escalation of the conflict in September 2024, increased acute food insecurity from 19 percent to 23 percent between April and September 2024 before being further exacerbated by the intensification of the conflict reaching 29 percent by December 2024^[3].

WFP's presence in Lebanon has been critical in responding to an unprecedented humanitarian crisis. Despite funding constraints and significant security challenges, WFP prioritized assistance to Lebanon's most marginalized populations, including conflict-affected people, by providing access to food and other basic needs, while enhancing national systems. Throughout the year, WFP has refined its emergency response strategy and expanded life-saving assistance to maximize the impact of every dollar received.

WFP Lebanon's Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2023-2025) aligns with Lebanon Reform, Recovery, and Reconstruction Frameworks (3RF) and the country's commitments to Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17. Guided by Lebanon Response Plan 2024 and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023-2025), WFP collaborates with the UN to support Lebanon's recovery and sustainable development.

In 2024, WFP supported 1.1 million Syrian refugees and 1.2 million marginalized Lebanese with food and cash assistance, ensuring equal assistance for men and women and providing tailored support to persons with disabilities representing 4 percent of assisted people. WFP also implemented cash transfers for 794,000 Lebanese individuals through the Government's Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN)^[4].

To optimize the efficacy of its limited resources, WFP prioritized assistance for households facing the most severe levels of food insecurity. During the first three quarters of 2024, WFP had to scale down the number of assisted households, reducing the transfer value and duration of cash assistance.

In January 2024, WFP reduced in-kind food assistance to Lebanese households by 33 percent, with further reduction in May reaching a total decrease of 60 percent compared to 2023. The food basket has been also revised to reduce the cost by 25 percent while providing adequate calorie intake.

Cash assistance for Syrian refugee households was cut by 26 percent compared to 2023 before reincluding 25 percent of these discontinued households in July, with the help of supplementary funding.

Moreover, due to the lack of available resources, WFP and the Government of Lebanon (GoL) reduced the transfer value of cash assistance to marginalized Lebanese under the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) in February 2024, cutting the food component by 50 percent and the non-food component by 20 percent. The programme concluded in June, with beneficiaries transitioning to the Government's ESSN programme in October 2024. The average duration of NPTP assistance was thus 180 days, representing 50 percent of the 360 planned days.

The school meals programme operated for 140 out of the 210 planned days, with the difference due to a delayed start of the 2024-2025 school year caused by the ongoing conflict.

In preparation for a potential conflict escalation, WFP collaborated with the GoL and humanitarian partners to refine its response strategy preparing to assist up to one million people. Following the conflict escalation on 23 September, WFP swiftly scaled up assistance leveraging its refined strategy and donors' flexibility despite limited funding and security risks.

Through prepositioned 1,212 mt of food stocks, standby agreements with bakeries and kitchens, the Government Social Safety Net system, and its cash transfer network, WFP provided immediate food and cash assistance to 752,000 affected people including those in shelters and hard-to-reach areas. As the lead of the Food Security and Agriculture and Logistics Clusters, WFP also partnered with organizations to optimize food distribution, offering shared warehousing, free transport services, and setting up a humanitarian notification system to improve safety and access to high-risk areas.

In response to the increased needs among Syrian refugees affected by the conflict, WFP also scaled up cash assistance to Syrian refugee households by 44 percent in November 2024 and increased the monthly cash transfer value for a family of five from USD 115 to USD 145 per month.

In line with its strategic direction of supporting the Government to build and manage sustainable national protection systems, WFP focused in 2024 on enhancing the country's resilience to shocks by strengthening national social safety nets and food systems.

Through technical expertise and capacity-building, WFP helped integrate the NPTP into the World Bank-funded ESSN in October 2024, establishing a unified, government-led social protection framework. WFP supported the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) in setting up a dedicated call centre as part of establishing a Grievance and Redress System (GRS). Operational from September 2024, the call centre allowed families receiving MoSA emergency cash assistance to provide feedback or raise complaints, enhancing programme implementation. Amid the conflict, WFP, in collaboration with United Nations Children's fund (UNICEF), supported MoSA in enhancing Lebanon's Shock-Responsive Social Safety Net, positioning it as a key support mechanism for marginalized Lebanese.

Additionally, WFP supported the Ministry of Economy and Trade to enhance market transparency and price monitoring by implementing a market price information system and issuing monthly food price reports. WFP assisted the Ministry of Education and Higher Education in conducting a National Nutrition Assessment in Public Schools to inform national nutrition policies. WFP also assisted the Ministry of Public Health with the Lebanon Integrated Micronutrient and Anthropometry Survey and national guidelines for managing acute malnutrition.

Partnering with the Ministry of Agriculture and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), WFP worked on sustainable food systems by conducting a Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) to inform 2025 programming. WFP also connected one business supported under WFP livelihood and resilience building activities to the school meals programme and WFP retailers to the food in-kind assistance, prioritizing women-led businesses, and retailers.

As Lebanon continues to face escalating challenges, WFP's focus on social protection, food systems, emergency preparedness and response will remain essential for the country's resilience and recovery through 2025 and beyond.

2,333,800



51% **female**

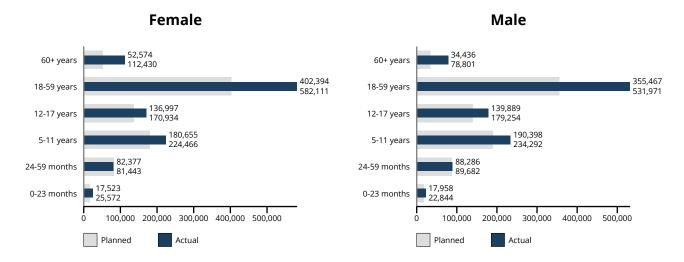


49% **male**

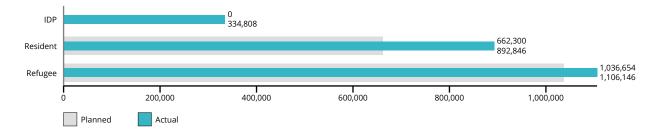
Total beneficiaries in 2024

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 93,400 (52% Female, 48% Male)

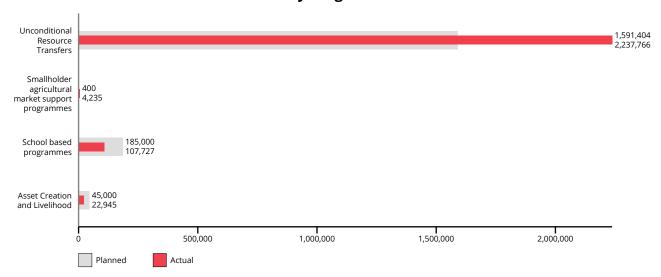
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



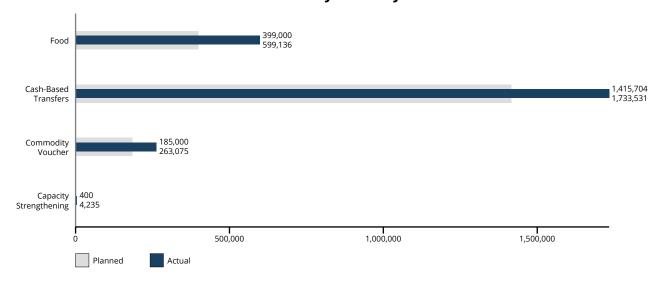
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



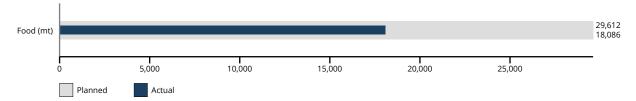
Beneficiaries by Programme Area

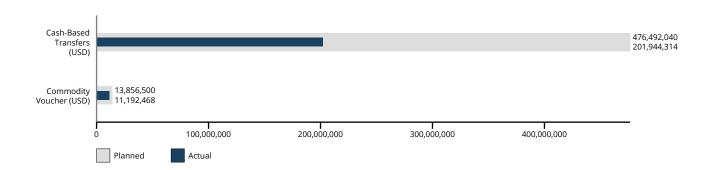


Beneficiaries by Modality

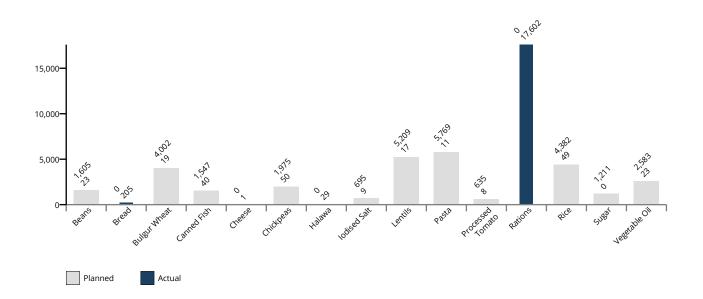


Total Transfers by Modality

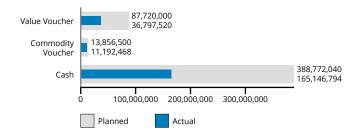




Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



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WFP Emergency Response team distributing bread and food parcels to IDPs in shelters

In 2024, Lebanon's socioeconomic and political situation continued to deteriorate, driven by persistent political deadlock, worsening economic conditions and the significant escalation of the conflict between Israel and Hezbollah from September onwards, exacerbating the country's vulnerabilities and food insecurity.

The year started with Lebanon recording the world's second-highest food price inflation in January 2024, at a staggering 208 percent year-on-year rate before falling from 123 percent in February to 42 percent by June. Poverty remained widespread, affecting 44 percent of the population^[1]. The prolonged presidential vacuum and political gridlock hindered reforms and an economic recovery. Social tensions between host communities and refugees worsened due to job losses, reduced humanitarian aid, and political instability.

The conflict in South Lebanon since October 2023 took a devastating turn following a dramatic escalation of hostilities with Israel in late September 2024. The conflict expanded beyond South Lebanon, triggering the deadliest period in the country since 2006 and leading to widespread destruction, further straining infrastructure, displacing communities, and deepening the effects of the economic crisis.

Israeli airstrikes damaged residential areas, infrastructure, and agricultural lands across the South, Bekaa, and the Southern Suburbs of Beirut. Over 3,900 were killed, including 248 children and 222 rescuers, with more than 16,500 injured^[2]. Displacement affected 1.6 million people, and infrastructure damage was extensive, with 100,000 residential units partially or fully destroyed^[3].

The economic toll of the conflict was immense, with damages estimated at USD 10 billion, further hindering the country's recovery. The agricultural sector, vital to Lebanon's economy, suffered severely. The Bekaa and South regions, accounting for over 60 percent of Lebanon's agricultural production, faced disruptions and land contamination caused by the military activities. Trade routes to Syria were regularly blocked, and small businesses were forced to close, contributing to a 6.6 percent economic contraction. Rising unemployment affected up to 1.2 million workers, worsening food insecurity and poverty^[4].

The expansion of the conflict led to a massive displacement of 1.6 million people, including 899,800 internally displaced^[5], 641,200 Lebanese and Syrians fleeing to Syria^[6], and 41,500 Lebanese seeking refuge in Iraq^[7]. Around 190,000 internally displaced persons stayed in overcrowded shelters while many others, particularly non-Lebanese,

faced barriers to securing shelter, including 6,000 Syrian refugees who became trapped in South Lebanon.

With 77 percent of public schools serving as shelters, the academic year was delayed till November. Healthcare access was also restricted in affected areas due to the closure of 133 primary healthcare centres and eight hospitals.

Competition for limited resources and assistance heightened tensions between displaced populations and host communities. Anti-Syrian sentiment and inter-communal conflicts surged, fuelled by misinformation and panic in host areas, further worsening the humanitarian situation.

On 27 November 2024, Lebanon and Israel agreed to a ceasefire enabling 860,700 displaced people returning to their villages while 123,800 remained internally displaced by the end of 2024^[8]. Moreover, since the political transition in Syria on 7 December, thousands of Syrians returned home, while 70,000 Syrians fled to Lebanon^[9].

Lebanon's economic and political crises, declining humanitarian assistance, and the escalation of the conflict worsened food insecurity significantly in 2024. Acute food insecurity rose from 19 percent in March 2024 to 23 percent by September affecting 1.26 million individuals. The escalation of the conflict pushed food insecurity to 29 percent by December, impacting 1.59 million people, including 928,000 million Lebanese, 579,000 Syrian refugees, and 84,000 Palestinian refugees^[10].

Food insecurity hit the most marginalised groups, particularly persons with disabilities, women and girls facing greater challenges in accessing services and employment.

WFP-assisted Lebanese and Syrian refugee households headed by women continued to face higher food security vulnerabilities than those headed by men. The conflict further deepened these inequalities, exposing women and girls to increased risks of violence, exploitation, and limited access to essential services.

Persons with disabilities, faced compounded challenges, including inaccessible infrastructure, discrimination, and limited livelihoods. Displaced persons with disabilities were particularly marginalized, often excluded from services and separated from caregivers.

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2023-2025 focuses on ensuring marginalized and food-insecure populations in Lebanon can meet their essential food and basic needs. In partnership with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP provides unconditional cash assistance for food and basic needs to Syrian refugees. Simultaneously, WFP supports marginalized Lebanese households impacted by the economic crisis and armed conflict through in-kind food assistance and targeted cash transfers leveraging existing national shock-responsive social safety nets.

WFP's strategic vision prioritizes enhancing the resilience of marginalized individuals and communities while strengthening government capacity to manage nationally owned social programmes by 2025.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), WFP provides unconditional cash assistance to marginalized Lebanese households through national social safety nets. WFP supported the Government of Lebanon in transitioning the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) to the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) and enhanced MoSA's capacity towards a unified social protection system. With anemia prevalence reaching 17 percent among children^[11], WFP offers nutritious school meals encouraging enrolment and supports the Ministry of Education in developing a national school feeding programme. The livelihoods and resilience programme was reoriented to further strengthening food systems, focusing on selected value chains mainly dairy, fruits and vegetables, for enhanced income generation and local production. Within this framework income-generating and skills-development opportunities for marginalized Lebanese and Syrian refugees were also provided. In 2024, WFP linked three livelihood-supported businesses to supply the school meals programme with food ingredients and strengthening institutional capacities within the Ministries of Agriculture and Economy and Trade.

Amid the escalating hostilities, in line with the Lebanon Reform, Recovery, and Reconstruction Framework (3RF)'s pillar 3^[12] and Lebanon Response Plan (LRP), WFP enhanced its coordination with the Government of Lebanon, UN agencies, international NGOs, and local organizations to deliver coordinated multi-sectoral emergency assistance. As the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster co-lead, Logistics Cluster and ETC Cluster Lead, WFP coordinated food distribution among partners, leveraging its logistics expertise and shared resources to reach conflict-affected areas.

Risk management

The rapid escalation of conflict in 2024 posed an exceptionally challenging risk environment for WFP operations in Lebanon. Key strategic and operational risks included restricted access, disinformation on humanitarian assistance^[13],

cooperating partner capacity limitations, and localized market disruptions. These challenges were compounded by the impact of airstrikes, destruction of homes, and rising tensions, forcing some staff to leave their homes and relocate.

In response, WFP worked closely with the Government of Lebanon and UN agencies to maintain humanitarian access by notifying armed actors of staff and humanitarian convoys' movements via the humanitarian notification system^[14], to avoid any mis-targeting while expanding its cash and retail networks, ensuring beneficiaries could redeem their assistance despite constraints. Consistent and transparent communication was maintained with all stakeholders to safeguard the integrity of the humanitarian space. WFP closely monitored market functionality and price levels, thus maintaining flexibility and agility to shift between modalities when required. Capacity-building of cooperating partners through spot-checks and training sessions was crucial. Additionally, to provide psycho-social support during this challenging period, WFP Lebanon leveraged its dedicated wellness team, including counsellors at country and regional levels.

WFP embedded risk management across its processes to ensure business continuity, strengthening its operational resilience and ensuring continued support for Lebanon's most marginalized populations despite the multifaceted challenges. WFP updated its Business Continuity Plan, Risk Register, Conflict Sensitivity Risk analysis, Assurance Plan^[15], and Concept of Operations (CONOPS) to align with evolving contextual and operational developments. Risk awareness sessions (AFAC and PSEA)^[16] were conducted throughout the year for staff and partners, enhancing preparedness and accountability. Lebanon's financial instability and shifting donor priorities have strained WFP's funding, causing assistance reductions. WFP mitigated funding risks through prioritization strategies, regular food security, market, and supply chain assessments, flexibility in programme adjustments and ongoing donor advocacy to sustain operations.

Lessons learned

WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM), conducted, in 2024, a decentralized evaluation of the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) to inform national social protection strategies. The evaluation confirmed NPTP's vital role in poverty alleviation, providing essential cash assistance during crises when other options were scarce. The effective delivery systems and monitoring mechanisms are valuable features of the NPTP. However, the evaluation indicates the need to adopt a more comprehensive approach, linking cash assistance with healthcare, education, and employment services to address poverty's multifaceted nature.

WFP Lebanon, with support from WFP's Office of Evaluation (OEV) and USAID's Bureau of Humanitarian Affairs, and in collaboration with the International Security and Development Center, conducted an Impact Evaluation to measure the impact of different targeting approaches for in-kind food assistance on household food insecurity, socioeconomic welfare, perceptions of fairness and accountability of the approach. Based on the midline results, while no single targeting method significantly improves household welfare, the negative impacts of the discontinuation of assistance are worse for households eligible under more targeting methods but not selected for assistance. This indicates that combining different methods may enhance targeting effectiveness.

Holding Onto Hope in Lebanon

Nada Prepares for Twins in the Shadow of War



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Displaced from Taybeh in South Lebanon, Nada, lives in Aramoun in Mount Lebanon and relies on WFP's food assistance as she prepares to welcome twins.

Nada, a 33-year-old nurse from Taybeh in southern Lebanon, dreams of returning home. Newly married, she had just prepared her house to welcome guests in celebration when conflict erupted, turning her joy into despair.

For over a year, Nada has been displaced, moving across Lebanon with her husband, and staying with family, friends, and strangers willing to host them. Recently, after discovering she was pregnant with twins, her husband urged her to cross the border to Syria, fearing nowhere in Lebanon was safe. "It was a long journey but after two weeks, I decided to come back no matter what," she returned to stay with her husband in Lebanon. They are now displaced in Aramoun in Mount Lebanon, 22 kilometres away from Beirut.

Since 2019, Lebanon has faced one of the world's worst economic crises. With food prices soaring, many families can no longer afford even basic meals. The situation worsened with the escalation of hostilities in September, which displaced 1.6 million people and left countless homes destroyed or uninhabitable.

Nada's husband, who previously had steady work, now earns a living as a painter on a daily-wage basis. "No one knew where we would be safe," Nada said, reflecting on the uncertainty of their journey.

Expecting twins, Nada is aware of the importance of nutrition and medical care. "I am trying to avoid sugars and junk food," she said. Her doctor recommended supplements, including iron, folic acid, and magnesium, to support her health and that of her unborn children. Despite assistance from her husband's cousin to cover medical bills, Nada worries about the cost of a potential C-section. "It costs so much more," she said, highlighting the financial pressures that weigh heavily on her family.

More than a million people in Lebanon were already struggling to put food on the table before the recent conflict. Since 2021, Nada has relied on WFP's food assistance. Initially receiving in-kind food assistance, her family was temporarily moved to the emergency cash assistance programme covering both a food and non-food component, like thousands of other families on the move who couldn't be reached with in-kind food assistance.

In 2024, WFP in collaboration with the Government of Lebanon supported 2.3 million people in Lebanon, including 1.58 million marginalized Lebanese and Syrian refugees and 752,000 people affected by the latest conflict.

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Economically vulnerable and food insecure people in Lebanon, including refugees, meet their basic needs during and in the aftermath of crises



1 million refugees (4 percent Persons with Disabilities) received USD
149 million in cash-based transfers for food and other basic needs



169,000 Lebanese (52 percent women) received regular in-kind food assistance



377,000 Lebanese affected by the conflict (52 percent women) and 54,000 newly displaced people from Syria received emergency food assistance



5.1 million hot and cold meals and **2,260 mt of food parcels** distributed to people affected by the conflict

Amid Lebanon's multiple crises, including political and economic turmoil, the intensification of the war in September 2024 worsened the ability of vulnerable people to secure food and basic needs. Women, bearing caregiving burdens, economic pressures, and heightened protection risks, were particularly affected. Under Strategic Outcome 1, **WFP** delivered lifesaving assistance to 1.7 million vulnerable men, women, boys, and girls in 2024 through unconditional resource transfers, including cash-based transfers and in-kind food, in a dignified manner.

In 2024, nearly half of WFP's total contributions for the different activities were received under Strategic Outcome 1, prioritizing Syrian refugees and people affected by the conflict. While fully funded against the implementation plan, it reached 78 percent of the needs-based plan requirements.

To maximize the limited resources received in early 2024, WFP prioritized assistance for the most food-insecure households. Based on a comprehensive retargeting exercise, WFP's in-kind food assistance to Lebanese households was cut by 60 percent by mid-2024 compared to 2023.

Moreover, funding unpredictability significantly impacted the scale and timing of WFP cash assistance for Syrian refugees. Delays in confirming financial contributions for 2024, already resulted in assistance cuts in December 2023 and another reduction of assistance in May 2024. Following conflict escalation in September 2024, additional contributions allowed to temporarily scale up unrestricted cash assistance and increase the monthly cash transfer to Syrian refugees in November, helping mitigate the detrimental impacts of the conflict for marginalized households. However, the increased transfer value only covered 32 percent of the amount required to meet basic needs without resorting to negative coping strategies.

Economic Crisis Response for Lebanese (In-kind Assistance)

Aiming to mitigate the risks of market volatility, address reduced purchasing power of assisted families, and ensure sustained access to food for those in need, **WFP continued providing in-kind food assistance to 169,000 marginalized Lebanese people** (52 percent women and 48 percent men) **reaching 41,400 households** in 2024.

WFP refined its in-kind food assistance in 2024 prioritizing the most marginalized Lebanese people. Based on a retargeting exercise in late 2023, WFP reduced food assistance to Lebanese by 50 percent in January 2024, reaching 154,000 individuals (38,000 households) while resuming monthly distributions following the alternating month schedule in 2023. A second retargeting exercise in May 2024 further reduced assistance to 140,000 individuals (35,000 households). Assistance prioritized households with low food security, limited economic and coping capacity, having

disabled members and unemployed heads among other selection criteria.

To ensure fairness in targeting decisions, WFP launched an appeal system for households discontinued from assistance. This resulted in the re-inclusion of 6,400 individuals (1,500 households) by August 2024.

Following the conflict escalation in September 2024, nearly 47,700 assisted individuals (11,400 households) in 11 conflict-affected districts couldn't access their regular food assistance. Leveraging its programmatic synergies and operational flexibility in crisis scenarios, WFP swiftly transitioned these families to cash assistance starting in October 2024, enabling timely and safe delivery of assistance to affected families.

Moreover, to ensure accessibility to marginalized groups during this challenging year, WFP staggered distributions to prevent crowding and conducted door-to-door delivery for individuals with limited mobility.

Reflecting both the impacts of the retargeting exercise and the transition of some households to cash assistance through the Shock Responsive Social Safety Net programme following the escalation of hostilities during the last quarter of 2024, WFP's in-kind food assistance caseload had reached 80,600 individuals (18,000 households) by the end of 2024.

In 2024, WFP monitoring results highlighted a slight decrease in assisted households' food security with 77 percent having an acceptable food consumption score in 2024, compared to 83 percent in 2023. Notably, 96 percent of households resorted to at least one livelihood coping behaviour to meet their food needs, out of whom 5 percent resorted to severe coping strategies such as selling their house or land, compared to 1 percent in 2023. This deterioration of food security highlights the profound impact of the ongoing economic crisis, exacerbated by the escalation of the conflict in September 2024.

In January 2024, WFP revised the composition of the food basket to reduce the cost by 25 percent while maintaining 60 percent of the required daily calorie intake. Although assisted households reported high satisfaction with food quality, quantity, and packaging, the ration reduction likely contributed to declining food security.

Additionally, WFP implemented significant adjustments within its supply chain operations improving operational efficiency and reducing costs. WFP streamlined warehousing by reducing the number of WFP and cooperating partners' warehouses from 11 to five, refined food distribution schedules, employed direct dispatch to distribution sites, and consolidated cooperating partners to deliver in-kind and cash-based transfer (CBT) modalities nationwide.

Refugee Response

In 2024, WFP provided vital monthly cash assistance to 1 million Syrian refugees (51 percent women) reaching (192,900 households).

WFP's cash-based assistance, delivered via electronic cards, provided refugee families with the flexibility to meet their food and other basic needs, according to their priorities, empowering them to make their own spending choices. This approach enhanced the dignity and autonomy of beneficiaries while positively impacting the local economy by stimulating demand for goods and services within their communities.

WFP, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) collaborate through the LOUISE Common Card system (Lebanon One Unified Inter-Organisation System for E-cards) to provide cash assistance to Syrian refugees. This unified system allows participating agencies to coordinate cash transfers efficiently, leveraging economies of scale from various donors and enabling families to access support through a single e-card.

In 2024, WFP and UNHCR selected families for cash assistance through an annual joint assessment, using data from the yearly Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees (VASyR) and the UNHCR database. An econometric formula was applied to assess the socio-economic vulnerability of refugee families, factoring in protection needs. A robust Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) allowed families not selected for assistance to appeal.

Considering funding shortfalls and following a thorough retargeting exercise to prioritize the most marginalized families, WFP, in close coordination with UNHCR, had to reduce assistance for Syrian refugee families by 26 percent in May 2024 compared to 2023, reaching only 627,000 refugees (112,000 households) monthly. However, supplementary funding allowed 45,000 discontinued refugees (10,000 households) to be re-included in July.

In response to increasing needs triggered by the conflict and the lack of access for most Syrian families to other emergency assistance programmes, WFP expanded its cash programme throughout the year. Between May and July, WFP expanded its assistance to almost 34,000 Syrian refugees (7,000 households)^[1] and provided temporary support to an additional 233,000 Syrian refugees (54,000 households) from November 2024 through January 2025. Moreover, in November 2024, WFP and UNHCR advanced the planned increase in transfer values for food and non-food assistance for Syrian refugees, originally scheduled for January 2025, and increased the monthly entitlements for a family of five from USD 115 to USD 145 per month.

In November 2024, following successful negotiations with key donors, WFP also transitioned Syrian refugees receiving cash assistance through food e-cards restricted to redemption at contracted shops, to unrestricted cash assistance. This shift empowered beneficiaries to access their entitlements as unrestricted cash through ATMs, Money Transfer Operators (MTOs), or shops, offering them greater flexibility to meet their diverse needs. Post-distribution monitoring revealed a significant increase in these beneficiaries' satisfaction, with 42 percent planning to use the cash for additional priorities, such as rent and school supplies.

2024 monitoring results also revealed improved food security of assisted Syrian refugee households. However, only 33 percent of assisted households headed by women exhibited having sufficient economic capacity to meet their essential needs in 2024 compared to 51 percent in 2023, indicating reduced access to basic needs in this marginalized group.

In 2024, WFP engaged 41 refugee community volunteers across Lebanon, enhancing communication and outreach within local communities. These volunteers played a key role in identifying challenges at redemption points, referring unresolved cases to the hotline, and providing direct support to beneficiaries.

Emergency Response for affected Lebanese and displaced Syrians (Food Assistance)

In 2024, WFP collaborated with the Government of Lebanon and humanitarian partners to refine its preparedness and response strategy throughout the different phases of the escalating conflict including supporting Lebanese people affected by the conflict and displaced Syrians from Syria after the start of the political transition in December 2024. Through its emergency response, WFP reached 431,000 affected Lebanese people and newly displaced Syrians (99,800 households) with one or more rounds of food assistance in 2024, including those in shelters and hard-to-reach areas.

Before the conflict's escalation on 23 September, WFP had already developed conflict preparedness and response plans, signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) for emergency collaboration, prepositioned food stocks in warehouses across Lebanon, created an online self-registration tool for humanitarian assistance, and secured standby agreements with partners, bakeries, and kitchens for meal and bread distribution. By 22 September, WFP had provided food assistance to 42,000 displaced Lebanese (10,700 households) in South Lebanon.

Following the conflict escalation on 23 September internally displacing almost 1 million people, WFP swiftly scaled up assistance leveraging its refined emergency response strategy and donors' flexibility. Using its Conflict Impact Index for geographical targeting, which prioritizes Lebanese cadasters based on conflict severity and pre-crisis poverty levels, WFP delivered hot and cold meals, food rations, and bread^[2] to 268,000 displaced Lebanese people (62,600 households) inside and outside shelters and provided cash assistance to affected Lebanese under the Government's shock-responsive safety net as detailed under Strategic Outcome 2.

After the ceasefire on 27 November, more than 80 percent of internally displaced people returned to their areas of origin. WFP continued to provide food assistance to 67,000 displaced (15,700 households) Lebanese and returnees while responding to the urgent needs of 54,000 newly displaced Syrians (10,800 households) following the start of the political transition in Syria. This included assisting 1,000 stranded at the border and 53,000 in shelters across Bekaa and Hermel.

Since the conflict escalated on 23 September and through the end of 2024, WFP and partners conducted daily shelter visits and over 1,000 remote calls with shelter supervisors to monitor food distribution, quality, and quantity. All issues were raised to the respective programme personnel and addressed. Additionally, 83 visits were made to 14 contracted kitchens to ensure adherence to food safety, hygiene, and quality standards, with on-the-spot feedback provided to the kitchen staff based on established guidelines.

Gender and Age Marker Analysis (GAM-M)

Gender, age, and disability were integrated into Strategic Outcome 1 activities, reflected by the GAM-M code 4. Marginalized groups were prioritized through gender-sensitive vulnerability criteria and tailored door-to-door distributions. Strengthening women, including heads of households and persons with disabilities, WFP enhanced their engagement in decision-making as evidenced by WFP monitoring activities. During the emergency, WFP ensured inclusive hot meal distributions, prioritizing marginalized groups, accessibility, and safety.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide unconditional assistance to crisis-affected people in Lebanon, including refugees.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 02: Extremely poor and vulnerable people in Lebanon, including children, are more resilient through inclusion in national social safety nets throughout the year



The NPTP provided cash assistance to **413,000 vulnerable Lebanese** (52 percent women) in 2024 for food and other basic needs



237,000 Lebanese affected by the conflict received emergency cash assistance under the SRSN



108,000 Lebanese and Syrian refugee boys and girls received nutritious school snacks and fresh meals across 194 schools



USD 49 million was transferred to vulnerable Lebanese in 2024, including USD 20 million through the SRSN and USD 29 million through the NPTP

With the lack of adequate social safety nets to cushion the impact of multiple shocks, food insecurity in Lebanon dramatically worsened following the escalation of the conflict in September 2024. By November, 928,000 Lebanese faced acute hunger, a stark increase from 683,000 earlier in the year. In parallel, the education sector faced significant disruptions, with 77 percent of public schools used as shelters after September escalation, delaying the start of the 2024-2025 academic year.

To achieve Strategic Outcome 2, WFP together with the Government of Lebanon provides unconditional cash transfers to extremely poor Lebanese through national safety net programmes and nutritious school meals to Lebanese and refugee children under the school meals programme.

Funding constraints significantly impacted the ability of WFP and the Government of Lebanon to maintain cash assistance to 75,000 marginalized Lebanese families under the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP). The programme was terminated in June 2024 due to fund exhaustion and its planned merger with the Government's Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) into a unified social safety net. However, following the escalation of the conflict in September 2024, additional funding for the emergency response allowed WFP and the Government of Lebanon to deliver monthly cash assistance to 62,000 non-regularly assisted Lebanese households affected by the conflict. For the school meals programme, timely funding ensured continued support to 108,000 students from October 2023 to June 2024. Increased funding after September's hostilities addressed emerging needs, with additional contributions in November enabling WFP to expand its support to 130,000 primary public-school students in 2025. Although Strategic Outcome 2 was fully funded against the implementation plan requirements, it was funded at 46 percent against the needs-based plan.

The National Poverty Targeting Programme of Lebanon

For the tenth consecutive year, WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM), supported the food assistance component of the NPTP. Under Strategic Outcome 2, cash transfers were provided to Lebanon's poorest families, while technical assistance under Strategic Outcome 4 aimed to strengthen institutional capacities.

During the first half of 2024, WFP and MoSA provided critical cash assistance through the NPTP to 413,000 marginalized Lebanese individuals (52 percent female) representing 75,000 households. Funding constraints forced a shift from monthly to bi-monthly cash distributions starting in January 2024, a significant reduction compared to 2023, coupled with a decrease in the transfer value and capping of the number of assisted members in the family from six to five members. By June 2024, the programme was halted due to fund exhaustion leaving more than 400,000 marginalized Lebanese without much-needed assistance for three months, before integrating NPTP-eligible households into the ESSN programme in October 2024.

The reduced frequency of cash assistance and escalating inflation further diminished household purchasing power. By June 2024, cash assistance only covered 29 percent of food needs and 8 percent of non-food needs. As a result, 94 percent of the assisted households adopted at least one strategy to cope and meet their essential needs compared to

89 percent in 2023.

Between February and August 2024, WFP, MoSA and the PCM conducted a recertification exercise to assess the eligibility of NPTP households for cash assistance under ESSN. This process assessed existing NPTP beneficiaries and 20,000 non-beneficiary households, listed in the NPTP database, previously ineligible under NPTP's 22-30 percent poverty threshold but eligible under ESSN's bigger threshold. MoSA's social workers, trained by WFP, carried out the assessments efficiently within their communities, leveraging their local knowledge to ensure accuracy and expedite the process. MoSA and WFP implemented robust quality control measures, including targeted second household visits and random call-backs to ensure data integrity during the recertification process. These efforts successfully reduced inclusion and exclusion errors, ensuring that assistance reached the most marginalized families.

The recertification exercise resulted in the integration of 73,000 former NPTP households into the ESSN, with these households receiving their first ESSN entitlements in October 2024. This transition represented a significant milestone in unifying Lebanon's social safety net system, enhancing efficiency, and fostering greater national ownership over social protection programmes.

In 2024, WFP, MoSA, and PCM conducted a decentralized evaluation of the NPTP, finding it vital for poverty alleviation and highlighting the need for a holistic approach linking cash assistance with healthcare, education, psychological support, and employment services.

The Shock-Responsive Social Safety Net

In response to the escalating conflict throughout 2024, using the Government's Shock-Responsive Social Safety Net (SRSN) system and WFP's extensive cash transfer network, WFP provided emergency cash assistance to 237,000 Lebanese individuals (62,000 households) affected by the conflict who are identified by MoSA and WFP but not covered by regular safety net programmes.

During the first quarter of 2024, WFP, in collaboration with MoSA and the PCM, piloted the shock-responsiveness of Lebanon's existing social safety nets by providing emergency cash assistance to 58,000 affected Lebanese individuals, representing 11,900 households. Additionally, WFP supported the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in providing one-off cash assistance to 31,000 affected Lebanese (6,800 households).

When the conflict escalated in September, over 1 million Lebanese were displaced, many losing their livelihoods and sources of income. In response, WFP, MoSA, and the PCM swiftly activated the Government's SRSN and expanded cash assistance, progressively reaching 237,000 affected Lebanese individuals (62,000 households) with four cycles of emergency cash assistance. This included 11,400 households previously assisted under WFP's regular in-kind food programme, who had become unreachable due to access and security challenges.

Aligning with the value of existing safety nets, the transfer values for cash assistance provided to marginalized Lebanese families through the SRSN was USD 20 per person per month (capped at 6 persons) to cover food needs and USD 25 per household per month to cover basic needs.

This response was strategically informed by WFP and MoSA's use of existing, verified vulnerability data, especially focusing on households not reached by regular assistance or emergency programmes. Using a geographic targeting approach classifying Lebanese cadastres into priority levels based on conflict severity, WFP and MoSA focused assistance on areas with the highest levels of displacement and conflict impact, ensuring the most marginalized populations received adequate support.

School Feeding

Since 2016, WFP has partnered with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) to implement Lebanon's first school-based programme, improving marginalized Lebanese and refugee children's access to primary education and healthy nutrition. This initiative improves dietary diversity, enhances educational outcomes and promotes local production and sustainable energy solutions. An evaluation of WFP's school-based programme in Lebanon conducted in 2019 exhibited higher dietary diversity among children in WFP-assisted schools compared to non-assisted schools^[1].

Throughout the 2023-2024 academic year, WFP reached 108,000 Lebanese and Syrian schoolchildren^[2] (51 percent girls), in 194 public and private free schools. This included supporting 12,000 students affected by the conflict, hosted in 14 schools, as part of MEHE's Emergency Response. Among the total, 96,000 students in 177 schools received daily in-school snacks sourced from local providers and 12,000 students across 17 schools were provided healthy cold sandwiches accompanied by a fruit or vegetable prepared by 105 caregivers in nine school kitchens.

For the academic year 2024-2025, WFP provided snacks to 41,000 schoolchildren in 155 schools, following the gradual opening of public schools previously used as shelters. WFP will continue adapting its school meals operations to fit the national emergency education set-up and will scale up its school meals activities to reach 130,000 primary school students in 2025.

In 2025, WFP will also expand school kitchens by upgrading three kitchens into satellite facilities to boost cold storage and expand cold meal production to additional students in nearby schools.

To further mainstream inclusion of persons with disabilities, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with MEHE and UNICEF in May 2024, to pilot the expansion of the School Meals Programme to ten private free schools hosting the Dirasa programme^[3]. In 2024, WFP provided daily snacks to around 1,800 students in ten Dirasa schools.

Over the past three consecutive years, assessments with students and caregivers have shown that WFP's school meals programme effectively reduces dropouts and improves attendance, highlighting its positive impact on retention rates.

In May 2024, WFP, MEHE, UNICEF, and the French Development Agency (AFD) launched the first national assessment of school nutrition and food environments in 386 public schools. The study aims to understand students' dietary behaviors, preferences, and purchasing habits, informing the long-term vision for a national school feeding policy and aligning with Lebanon's commitments to the Global School Coalition. Notably, 4,500 families, 6,710 students and 300 school directors were interviewed, with results expected in 2025.

Following a successful pilot of the decentralized procurement of cold meal ingredients through WFP-supported retailers in 2023, yielding 26 percent financial savings, WFP expanded this approach in 2024. All nine school kitchens serving 17 schools sourced ingredients locally from six WFP-contracted retailers, reducing transport and fuel costs, securing better prices, and enabling more accurate orders.

To further promote the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) model, WFP launched a pilot connecting school kitchens with local agri-food businesses supported by the WFP Food System Challenge^[4] under Strategic Outcome 3 or other local agri-businesses. Four small and medium enterprises (SMEs) were identified, with one WFP-supported SME, selected to supply fresh produce to designated school kitchens in 2024. WFP is building the remaining SMEs' capacities to meet food safety standards and integrate them into the programme in 2025. This initiative supports local farmers, stimulates the economy, and strengthens food systems. In 2024, 92 percent of student-consumed food was locally procured, including 68 percent from fruits and vegetables.

Gender and Age Marker Analysis (GAM-M)

Gender, age, and disability were integrated into activities 2 and 3 under Strategic Outcome 2, with a GAM-M code of 4. Following a 2022 gender study, a subsequent in-depth study focused on women, girls, and persons with disabilities identified gaps faced by NPTP beneficiaries and recommended tailored assistance. The school meals programme ensured equal access for boys and girls, while involving women in the kitchen program to enhance economic empowerment, skills, and household food security.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide unconditional cash transfers to extremely poor Lebanese through national safety net programmes.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide nutritious school meals to Lebanese and refugee children	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 03: Individuals, households and communities vulnerable to economic and climatic shocks in Lebanon have more resilient livelihoods by 2025



23,000 Lebanese and Syrian refugees benefitted from Food Assistance for Assets and Food Assistance for Training activities



USD 503,000 transferred cash assistance to 6,200 marginalized Lebanese and Syrian refugees under FFA and FFT activities



219 constructed or rehabilitated greenhouses benefiting 100 local farmers (30 percent women) and boosting their income by 10 percent

In 2024, Lebanon's food insecurity was exacerbated by the conflict which has strained infrastructure and hindered access to basic needs. Over 130 municipalities faced high risks of agricultural land and asset damage, with 336 strikes on cropland, 74 of which affecting irrigated areas^[1]. Displacement and restricted access to land and labor resulted in unharvested and abandoned croplands, heightening food insecurity. Climate change further amplifies these challenges, including water scarcity, unplanned urbanization, and land degradation, compounding the already dire development and food security situation.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP Lebanon provides vulnerable Lebanese and refugee communities with integrated resilience and area-based livelihood support through conflict-sensitive and gender-transformative approaches.

In 2024, funding under strategic outcome 3 covered fully the requirements against the total implementation plan and 66 percent of the needs-based plan.

WFP's Livelihood and Resilience Programme aims to sustainably improve the resilience of marginalized Lebanese, refugees, and communities to economic and climatic shocks and strengthens local producers and businesses to increase their production quantity and quality, market access, and competitiveness.

In 2024, **WFP supported 6,200 marginalized Lebanese and Syrian refugees (44 percent women)**, through cash transfers under the Food Assistance for Assets (5,200 participants) and Food Assistance for Training (1,000 participants) activities, reaching 69 percent of its planned target due to the escalating conflict disrupting WFP activities in the affected areas. The total transferred cash assistance in 2024 amounted to USD 503,000.

WFP supported the construction of 44 greenhouses and the rehabilitation of 175 covering 7.18 hectares. These efforts benefited 100 local farmers (30 percent women), and significantly enhanced agricultural sustainability and productivity. Each greenhouse yielded 4-5 tons of tomatoes and 2 tons of cucumbers per season and generated an average net profit of USD 2,100 per greenhouse per season, marking a 10 percent income boost for farmers. The project also created temporary employment opportunities and contributed to local market dynamics by supplying 125 tons of tomatoes and 50 tons of cucumbers, strengthening local food systems, and boosting community access to fresh produce. Moreover, greenhouse farmers received 5,000 training sessions on safe pesticide use, soil fertility, and organic manure application, reducing pesticide residues and promoting safer food production. Training in advanced agricultural and water management practices, including soil and water testing, improved farm productivity, reduced E. coli levels and enhanced nutrient deficiencies, enhancing long-term sustainability. Additionally, equipping all supported greenhouses with drip irrigation systems reduced water usage by 10-15 percent, further promoting resource conservation.

WFP also trained 400 dairy producers and processors (33 percent women) on best practices, providing tools and extension services such as milking machines, milk containers, animal feed, thermometers, small refrigerators, and vet services. Workforce analysis revealed 64 percent increase in the workforce of supported enterprises. Additionally, 90 percent of supported producers and processors added an average of three new dairy products to their portfolios, 36 percent expanded into new markets, and 72 percent reported productivity gains of 10 to 30 percent. Nearly 46 percent of processors saw profit margin increases by 10 to 60 percent, demonstrating the sector's growth potential.

Moreover, WFP established an apple processing facility in the Anjar district to reduce post-harvest losses and add value to surplus apple production. Equipped with 16 processing machines and a solar energy system, the facility processes 390 mt of apple, representing 10 percent of the district's annual apple production, reducing food waste and supporting local farmers by creating a reliable market for their produce.

The conflict severely disrupted the planned forest management activities for 2024, limiting operations to essential tasks such as weeding, mulching, cleaning, clearing reforested areas, residue removal, and irrigating seedlings planted in 2023. The sub-regional early warning system and the planned formation of first responder teams for the conflict-affected Bekaa region were relocated to safer and secure areas, and only six forest fire first responder teams were formed, trained, and equipped.

Satellite imagery analysis conducted in 2024 of areas where WFP's FFA projects supported the creation of agricultural assets showed that 63 percent of the 107 created assets were visible and maintained and 38 percent of these assets improved vegetation and soil conditions compared to pre-intervention averages and control sites, and 60 percent maintained stable vegetation health.

Notably, forestry interventions increased soil moisture and vegetation health in both wet and dry seasons, contributing to higher productivity through more crop cycles, enhanced climate resilience by stabilizing land, improved soil conditions, and supporting carbon sequestration, though some forestry assets had reached maturity, limiting further gains. Overall, these results confirm the long-term sustainability of WFP's interventions.

WFP's monitoring results revealed that 89 percent of participants in livelihood projects adopted at least one coping strategy to address food shortages. The impact of the ongoing conflict on livelihoods has significantly strained household resources, forcing many to borrow money or cut essential expenses, such as education and healthcare, to meet food needs. Alarmingly, the proportion of households resorting to these coping mechanisms doubled in 2024 compared to 2023, reaching 38 percent.

In 2024, WFP continued its support to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the agri-food sector through the Food System Challenge^[2], not only following up with the previously supported enterprises but also identifying, selecting, and developing business packages for an additional 11 SMEs. These enterprises will receive targeted technical assistance in 2025, further contributing to the growth and resilience of Lebanon's food system. In 2024, WFP linked one of these supported SMEs to supply the school meals programme with dairy, fruits, and vegetables. Additionally, capacity-building initiatives enabled two agri-food SMEs, not directly supported by WFP, to meet food safety and quality standards, allowing them to supply schools in 2025 and expand their market share. This approach fosters local procurement, with plans to scale similar initiatives for broader SME participation in the future.

As part of the Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator (AFCIA) initiative, WFP has selected and finalized the innovative adaptation pilots with three ventures^[3] focusing on soil biofertilizers, solar-powered ovens for baking, and sustainable livestock management. These pilots, which promote advancing climate adaptation solutions, are scheduled for implementation in 2025.

Gender and Age Marker Analysis (GAM-M)

Gender and age were fully integrated into the livelihood activities (GAM code 4). The GESI review for livelihood projects highlighted positive impacts on women's economic empowerment, including increased participation in paid work through childcare access and greater involvement in income-generating activities via skill-building. WFP's projects prioritized women, with 30 percent of greenhouse participants trained in climate-resilient practices and agribusiness, boosting their incomes, enhancing their roles in food production, and contributing to food security.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide vulnerable Lebanese and refugee communities with integrated resilience and area-based livelihood support.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 04: National institutions in Lebanon have increased capacity to manage social safety nets and other programmes by 2025





WFP supported the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) in **establishing its first call center enhancing MoSA's accountability** towards
assisted population

429 WFP-trained health educators and supervisors supported **the first national assessment of school nutrition and food environments** in public schools

Working towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17, Partnerships for the Goals and through strategic outcome 4, WFP provides technical expertise, capacity strengthening, and policy advice to enhance Government capacity. Efforts include enhancing national social protection programs and policies, strengthening the capacity-building aspects of social safety and the school feeding programmes, supporting the Government in market price monitoring and enhancing consumer protection, and collaborating on nutrition interventions in alignment with the emergency nutrition sector.

Strategic outcome 4 is primarily financed through multiyear funding committed to developing robust national governance and institutional capacities. In 2024, it was fully funded meeting both its needs-based and implementation plan requirements.

Capacity Strengthening of the Government towards nationally owned and unified social safety nets.

Building on a gender and disability-sensitive due diligence review of Lebanon's social safety nets conducted in 2023, WFP and the Ministry of Social Affairs, (MoSA) collaborated to strengthen the Government's capacity to design and operate a unified social safety net. Efforts in 2024 focused on integrating MoSA's two largest social safety programmes, the WFP-funded National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) and World Bank-funded Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) into a unified framework under MoSA's leadership. Activities in 2024 also prioritized enhancing gender-responsive assistance, streamlining administration, and improving targeting accuracy.

In October 2024, WFP, MoSA, and the World Bank reached a significant milestone in unifying Lebanon's social safety net system. This achievement was marked by the successful integration of 73,000 former NPTP households into the ESSN programme. The integration followed a thorough recertification exercise that assessed the eligibility of NPTP-assisted Lebanese families to continue receiving social safety net cash assistance under ESSN.

Leveraging its experience with call centre operations since 2021, WFP also supported MoSA in establishing a call centre as a first step toward building a holistic Grievance Redress System (GRS), operational since September 2024. WFP provided support with the system design, procurement of relevant infrastructure, development of operating procedures and recruitment of appropriate staff to ensure responsiveness. The call centre features custom-built software and an autonomous and sustainable electricity network powered by solar panels. The call centre, staffed by 30 operators, handled daily feedback and grievances related to MoSA programmes, including safety nets and emergency assistance. By end of year, the call centre received 72,600 claims registered from 31,600 callers (55 percent female). This initiative enhanced MoSA's accountability towards the population it serves by providing them with critical information and addressing their concerns. WFP will continue to provide technical assistance for the call centre for another year, which will entail supportive supervision, expansion of channels, and gradual handover to MoSA.

Supporting the Government for the establishment of a national school feeding programme

In 2024, WFP supported the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) in developing and testing cost-effective and sustainable modalities for nationwide adoption and building capacities of MEHE technical teams and school staff in school meals programme implementation, reporting, and data collection. In 2025, WFP and MEHE will conduct the Systems Approach to Better Education Results (SABER) to develop a national roadmap for establishing a gender and disability-responsive national school feeding programme.

In 2024, WFP trained 429 health educators and supervisors from all public schools to support data collection for the first national assessment of school nutrition and food environments in Lebanese public schools. WFP is also working with MEHE to integrate the programme indicators into the Ministry's unified school information management framework and build the capacity of relevant staff on required de-segregated data and the collection mechanism in alignment with the ministry framework.

In 2023, WFP introduced a digital school meals system to digitalize the tracking of school snacks, providing stakeholders, including schools, suppliers, and cooperating partners, with a platform for managing snack orders and deliveries using near-real-time data. Piloted in 15 schools in 2023, this initiative included training for 54 schools and MEHE staff on the tool usage. Building on lessons from the pilot, WFP expanded the initiative in 2024 to 164 schools, training 432 relevant school staff through 18 workshops to ensure its successful implementation during the 2023-2024 academic year.

Supporting the Government in developing a Market Price Information System

In 2024, under the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between WFP and the Lebanese Ministry of Economy and Trade (MoET) in late 2023, WFP supported MoET in implementing a market price information system and issuing monthly reports on food prices and market situation, with the first report issued in July 2024. This initiative enhanced transparency in pricing, strengthened consumer protection and improved the Ministry's capacity to track price fluctuations to ensure food security.

Supporting the Ministry of Agriculture in enhancing local production and food systems

In April 2024, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) to support the ministry in establishing a specialized "Food Security Analysis" Unit and developing food security assessment and monitoring systems alongside collaboration on initiatives like crop mapping and IPC analysis.

In July 2024, WFP and FAO, in collaboration with MoA, conducted a Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) to evaluate crop production, food import needs, and food insecurity. Findings showed reduced staple crop yields due to weather, economic constraints, and conflict, while markets remained functional but vulnerable to shocks. The CFSAM recommended urgent food security interventions, scaling up livelihood support programmes, implementing social safety nets, improving access to quality agricultural inputs, and enhancing supply chain resilience to mitigate conflict-related disruptions. The report will inform the Ministry's next National Agriculture Strategy (NAS).

Under this MoU, WFP assessed the needs of the ministry's Kfarchima Phytopharmacy Laboratory and launched a bid to upgrade its equipment, with installation expected in Q1 2025. WFP also maintained ministry facilities, addressing roof leaks and structural damage ensuring a safe work environment.

Gender and Age Marker Analysis (GAM-M)

WFP fully integrated gender and age considerations in Strategic Outcome 4, marked by the GAM code of 4. Following a renewed partnership with UN Women, WFP conducted gender and protection training for 445 MoSA staff across Lebanon, enhancing their skills in safe referrals and resource utilization to improve the inclusivity and effectiveness of social programmes.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical expertise, capacity strengthening and policy advice to enhance Government capacity.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 05: Humanitarian stakeholders benefit from enhanced coordination and mandated services to deliver assistance during, in the aftermath and in anticipation of crises



USD 80 million transferred to **794,000 Lebanese** (166,800 households) by WFP as a service provider for the ESSN



WFP facilitated humanitarian convoys to hard-to-reach areas and provided shared storage capacity



Support two Integrated Food Security
Phase Classification (IPC) analyses for
Lebanon guiding humanitarian funding
and resource allocation nationwide

To achieve Strategic Outcome 5, WFP provides sector coordination, mandated services and on-demand services, including resources transfer services, to Government and other partners and emergency telecommunications services to humanitarian partners.

Sector coordination and mandated services to humanitarian partners

In 2024, as the conflict exacerbated food insecurity among marginalized populations, WFP prioritized strengthening Lebanon's emergency preparedness. Following the escalation of hostilities in September 2024, WFP supported the Government and humanitarian partners by coordinating large-scale emergency food assistance and delivering critical logistical support to ensure timely and effective responses to the crisis.

The Lebanon Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC), co-led by WFP and FAO, was activated in October 2024 to address escalating food insecurity. The Cluster coordinated humanitarian efforts, collaborating closely with government ministries and other sectors to deliver immediate food assistance while fostering long-term solutions. It provided coordination and information management services, ensuring effective communication and data sharing among partners. National and regional working groups, supported by a core team of UN, INGO, and NNGO experts, guided the Cluster's operations. Strategies incorporated gender, conflict, and environmental considerations to address the diverse needs of affected populations. Additionally, the Cluster played a pivotal role in completing two Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analyses for Lebanon, establishing baselines to guide humanitarian funding and resource allocation nationwide.

Under the leadership of the Government of Lebanon, the Logistics Cluster provided critical support to humanitarian organizations and stakeholders through enhanced coordination and information management. Activated on 8 October 2024 to address escalating logistical needs, its efforts included developing operational guidelines for humanitarian convoys, facilitating access to hard-to-reach areas, and providing shared storage capacity. Regular coordination meetings addressed challenges and strengthened the logistics response. Consolidated information was disseminated through web pages and mailing lists while continuous monitoring of supply chain dynamics, entry points, and market disruptions supported humanitarian partners to improve logistics planning and response efforts.

Building on its financial support for **Lebanon's first Integrated Micronutrient and Anthropometry Survey (LIMA)**^[1] in 2023, WFP actively contributed to validate the survey's findings in 2024. Conducted by the Ministry of Public Health and the nutrition sector in collaboration with UN agencies, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), NGOs, and national nutrition experts, the survey assessed nutrition and micronutrient status, infant and young child feeding practices, and the causes of anaemia. Following the publication of results in September 2024, WFP is working to identify opportunities to fortify wheat products aligned with LIMA's recommendations.

On-demand services to the Government and other partners

In 2022, WFP started supporting Lebanon's Government-led Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) programme, funded by the World Bank, **by providing socioeconomic data on households and cash transfer services.** WFP, as a government service provider, receives payments from the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM). Designed as a shock-responsive social protection mechanism, the ESSN complements and expands the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) funded by WFP.

Initially financed by a USD 246 million^[2] World Bank loan in 2021, additional funding of USD 300 million in 2023 aimed to reach 160,000 Lebanese households with 24 months of cash assistance and provide education cash top-ups to

92,000 students. The ESSN transfer value is set at USD 20 per person per month for food needs and USD 25 per household per month for basic needs.

Coordination efforts between WFP and the Government of Lebanon (GoL) to renew the ESSN service provision contract led to a temporary suspension of cash assistance in March and April 2024, which resumed in May following the contract extension. The complex process of merging NPTP and ESSN operations also led to interruptions in July for 416,300 individuals (96,600 households).

The successful integration of 73,000 NPTP beneficiary households into ESSN in October 2024 exceeded the programme's reach supporting 166,800 households (794,000 individuals) by December 2024. In 2024, WFP disbursed a total of USD 80.3 million in social safety net payments through ESSN. WFP monitoring results showed that ESSN-assisted people assistance continued to have a high satisfaction level in 2024 (8.5 out of 10).

Integrating NPTP beneficiaries into ESSN is a fundamental step towards the full system integration promising greater efficiency, reduced administrative costs, and enhanced support for the most marginalized Lebanese people.

In 2024, WFP also supported the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) by procuring 3,500 food parcels (70 mt), to assist conflict-affected populations.

Emergency Telecommunications Cluster services

The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) in Lebanon has played a critical role in supporting emergency operations by collaborating with the government and authorities to expedite satellite equipment clearance. This facilitated the swift distribution of satellite phones to UN agencies, INGOs, and NGOs, equipping them with essential communication tools for an effective response.

To strengthen coordination, the ETC partnered with the local ICT working group to establish clear Terms of Reference defining deliverables and enhancing operational alignment. Additionally, the Cluster supported the development of an Interagency ICT Contingency Plan, set for completion in 2025. This plan will provide UN agencies with a comprehensive overview of available ICT services, service providers, and associated costs, ensuring a streamlined and efficient emergency response framework.

Gender and Age Marker Analysis (GAM-M)

Gender and age considerations were partially integrated into Activity 6 under Strategic Outcome 5, reflected by a GAM score of 3 due to the activity focus on capacity strengthening with participants' data only disaggregated by sex. WFP Lebanon and the FSAC conducted a two-day training on Gender and Gender-Based violence (GBV) Risk Mitigation for 28 participants, covering gender concepts, safe referrals, and practical exercises. Guidance was also developed for the Cluster to integrate gender equality into emergency responses. Activity 7's GAM score is not applicable, as it involves supporting government-led household verification and post-distribution monitoring without direct WFP beneficiaries.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide sector coordination and mandated services to humanitarian partners	3 - Fully integrates gender
Provide on-demand services, including resource transfer services, to Government and other partners	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

The ongoing conflict in Lebanon has severely impacted women and girls, with 1.6 million people affected and 900,000 internally displaced, 69 percent of whom are women and children, while 191,000 resided in collective shelters with limited access to basic services. Women face increased caregiving responsibilities to children, older persons, and generally displaced family members without livelihoods, in addition to economically supporting their families given the heightened risk of family separation. Displacement increased the risks of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) including sexual and physical violence, forced marriage, kidnapping, denial of resources and intensified harmful coping mechanisms. Protection Sector assessments also revealed heightened risks for women and girls in collective shelters and when hosted, such as lack of privacy or separate rooms, limited lighting at night, lack of hygiene and separation of facilities and limited freedom of movement.

WFP Lebanon, as co-lead and Gender focal point of the Food Security and Agriculture Sector (FSAC), conducted a two-day training on Gender and GBV Risk Mitigation, attended by 28 participants from the Food Security and Agriculture sector. The training focused on key gender concepts, safe referrals, and practical exercises to enhance participants' ability to integrate gender and GBV risk mitigation measures into their humanitarian activities. Furthermore, in its contribution as a member of the Gender in Humanitarian Action Sub Working Group, WFP developed guidance for the FSAC members on integrating gender equality into their emergency response interventions. The guidance provides actionable strategies to address gender dynamics throughout all stages of emergency interventions, ensuring equitable access to resources, safety, and participation for all affected groups. As part of GBV prevention efforts, cooperating partners conducted sensitization sessions on gender-based violence and social norms, reaching over 200 assisted people across Lebanon.

Unemployment rates are disproportionately higher amongst Lebanese women (16 percent), compared to Lebanese men (9 percent) while it is equal (19 percent) for non-Lebanese women and men^[1]. Women-headed households face significant food insecurity, struggling to meet basic needs while being disproportionately impacted by rising food prices and the devastation of agricultural land. Systemic barriers, such as unequal control over resources and restricted decision-making autonomy, further intensify their challenges, leaving them more vulnerable to violence and exploitation.

WFP led a women's economic empowerment project to create market opportunities for women-led businesses and enhance their capacities. The school meals programme identified school kitchens as a potential market for these businesses, connecting them to supply ingredients for the 2024-2025 academic year. In June 2024, WFP conducted assessment visits to evaluate the feasibility of these linkages. As a result, two women-led businesses were selected as potential suppliers for the school kitchens. Through the school meals programme, WFP provided equal access to nutritious meals for boys and girls, reducing educational disparities. Additionally, 103 women operating school kitchens were trained in food safety and kitchen management, receiving monthly stipends that supported their economic empowerment. As part of advocacy, WFP marked International Women's Day with a panel discussion, featuring academics, on the impact of displacement on women, exploring avenues for their empowerment and support.

Lebanon's General Security tightened restrictions on employment and residency for non-citizens, including increased fees for residency renewal and work permits and heightened scrutiny. These measures disproportionately impact women and girls. While men face increased risks of detention and deportation, women and girls are increasingly exposed to vulnerabilities in public spaces and unsafe work environments. Seeking livelihood opportunities, they are forced into precarious situations, including domestic work and agriculture, where they face heightened risks of harassment, exploitation, and GBV.

To mitigate distant movement and access challenges, particularly for refugee families, WFP expanded and diversified its redemption network - especially through agency networks to complement ATMs. The additional redemption points in areas like Wadi Khaled in Akkar North Lebanon and Hermel city in Baalbek, where more checkpoints were reported, were not only reported as more convenient but also cheaper to access.

WFP and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) conducted a Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) review of its Livelihood and Resilience Programme resulting in actionable insights to improve programme design, enhance women's empowerment, and address inequalities. As the first concrete steps, guidelines on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) responsive programming and childcare services were developed ensuring a safer and more inclusive environment for all participants, especially women. WFP's livelihood projects have emphasized women's participation and empowerment, with 30 percent of participants in WFP greenhouse project being women, receiving tailored coaching on climate-resilient practices and agribusiness to enhance their income and strengthen their roles in food production.

Furthermore, a joint study with UN Women assessed the needs of marginalized groups, including women and girls of reproductive age, women-headed households, older women, and persons with disabilities, benefiting from the National Poverty Targeting Program (NPTP). Amongst the key findings from the 1,723 respondents surveyed were significant gaps in nutritional knowledge, economic constraints limiting access to nutritious food, and the unique challenges faced by women-headed households and persons with disabilities in securing food and healthcare. The study and its recommendations are expected to inform gender-sensitive policies, design of the harmonised National Social Safety Net and provide evidence in advocating for the nutrition and food security needs of marginalized communities.

WFP and UN Women also collaborated with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) to train 445 social workers on disability inclusion, GBV, and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), enhancing their capacity to apply a gender lens in their role while gaining essential skills for making safe referrals and unbiased ways of determining disabilities, especially non-physical, using the Washington Group of Questions.

Coupled with its GESI Strategy, WFP Lebanon successfully completed the Gender Equality Certification Programme (GECP), achieving 31 out of 33 benchmarks, reflecting WFP's commitment to integrating gender-responsive and transformative practices, throughout all its operations to design and implement inclusive programmes that address the diverse needs of beneficiaries.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

The escalation of the conflict in September 2024, intensified protection risks amid Lebanon's ongoing crises, including the economic collapse and prolonged political instability. Displacement led to family separation, increased emotional violence against women, and more frequent and severe intimate partner violence both in conflict-affected regions and in places of displacement. Those who remained in conflict zones faced safety risks from airstrikes, bombardments, high risk of harm for perceived affiliation to one of the parties of the conflict, and limited access to services.

Refugees without legal residency struggled to access services, work, civil documentation, and freedom of movement. The economic crisis further heightened tensions between displaced populations and host communities over limited resources, with a particular increase in anti-Syrian sentiment in April.^[1]

Protection and Conflict Sensitivity

Rising communal tensions led to a sharp increase in high-risk protection claims through community feedback channels, with 820 out of 5,675 claims, up from 107 last year. Over half of these cases involved community tensions, discrimination, threats, or physical harm. WFP referred high-risk cases to specialized services and introduced the Referral Information Management System (RIMS) for interagency referrals. During the emergency response to displaced population in collective shelters, WFP identified and mapped conflict sensitivity risks and worked with shelter management to mitigate risks and their impact on vulnerable populations and social stability. Outcome monitoring in 2024 revealed that 97 percent of WFP beneficiaries experienced no safety concerns when receiving assistance.

In collaboration with the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), WFP provided 140 beneficiaries in North Lebanon and Beirut with legal residency and civil documentation information. Additionally, 19 WFP staff were trained on refugee legal status and referral pathways.

Displaced refugees faced unequal access to collective shelters, with many relying on substandard housing or open spaces while most official shelters excluded non-Lebanese. Protection assessments revealed barriers to redemption sites, especially for refugees who redeem vouchers through retail shops, due to infrastructure damage and loss of documentation. To address these needs, WFP adjusted its programs, allowing cash-assisted people to redeem entitlements via ATMs, Money Transfer Offices (MTOs), or retail shops. Moreover, WFP closely monitored redemption activities and assisted beneficiaries with documentation issues via its call centre.

To mitigate violence risks and ensure support for displaced populations, WFP suspended quarterly validation exercises and extended three-month assistance to economically vulnerable Syrian refugee families, including those previously excluded due to resource constraints.

Persons with disabilities faced access barriers to shelters. WFP collaborated with the Disability Emergency Response Taskforce and Organizations for Persons with Disabilities (OPDs)^[4] to improve access to services and share regular updates with staff and partners. WFP also provided food assistance to displaced persons with disabilities and their families in Beirut, Mount Lebanon, and Bekaa.

The DRM provided basic data fields to WFP and partners to support emergency assistance. Within the harmonized inter-agency enrolment system, WFP processed enrolment data and shared tailored lists with sector partners for coordinated humanitarian responses. Data protection measures included secure platforms, refresher training on privacy protocols, and a Privacy Notice in self-registration tools and during remote data collection through the call centre ensuring transparency and informed consent.

In 2024, WFP Lebanon advanced the Global Assurance Project (GAP), achieving over 90 percent of benchmarks. Despite emergency-related delays, 80 percent of Identity Data Management (IDM) criteria were met, enhancing data integrity through MODA beneficiary registration^[2], SCOPE payment solutions^[3], and anonymized identity key generation.

The ceasefire provided civilians with relief from conflict-related violence and improved access to humanitarian assistance. However, new protection risks emerged, including unsafe returns, destroyed infrastructure, unexploded ordnance and heightened psychological needs of conflict-affected communities. Additionally, the destabilized situation in Syria towards the end of the year has spilt over into Lebanon's humanitarian landscape, further straining already

limited resources.

WFP tackled child labor in retail shops, referring 20 children, including nine under age 13, to child protection services. To address child labor in WFP contracted shops, WFP partnered with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to implement the QUDWA^[5] approach, focusing on child protection through training, awareness, and policy enforcement. Training reached 19 WFP staff, nine retailers, and two partners covering child labor frameworks, stakeholder collaboration, and safe environments for children. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) were established to guide shops in preventing child labor, alongside working on developing a system to incentivize and certify retailers for compliance with child protection standards.

WFP also prioritized safeguarding against sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), conducting sensitization sessions for 90 enumerators, 189 retailers, and 16 validation agents.

Community Engagement for Accountability to Affected People

In 2024, WFP call centre^[6] recorded 520,000 claims, with 97 percent closed. Of these, 57 percent were from women, and 71 percent were from refugees. Peaks occurred during events like the re-targeting cycles and conflict escalation, with many requests for food and shelter.

Historically, resource constraints made addressing assistance requests challenging. However, the Lebanese retargeting exercise allowed the call centre to verify 4,200 families, 1,831 qualified for assistance starting July 2024. A survey of 811 respondents showed 82 percent satisfaction with call centre services, though some callers felt their issues, especially related to assistance requests, remained unresolved. Despite cybersecurity risks, the call centre remained a trusted contact, conducting over 150,000 surveys for operations, monitoring, and vulnerability assessments in 2024.

During the conflict, technologies like cyber warfare and mobile tracking targeted specific groups, causing communities to distrust links and calls from humanitarian actors. To address this, WFP's call centre became a trusted contact, collaborating with local municipalities for reliability and offering authentication options.

In addition, WFP communicated with over 400,000 families through six million SMS messages, providing essential household-specific information. For those struggling with ATM use, particularly illiterate women and new refugees, WFP developed an ATM simulator, supported by peer-to-peer sessions and distribution site sensitization.

WFP has expanded communication channels, through 43 community volunteers and an online hub. A cloud-based call centre, offering voice calls, live chat, and a 24-hour chatbot, is also being developed.

In 2024, WFP also supported the Ministry of Social Affairs in setting up the National Safety Net Programmes call centre, including system design, infrastructure procurement, and staff recruitment. After its launch in August, WFP established referral pathways with its call centre, providing ongoing technical assistance, training, and report template development.

Disability Inclusion

WFP advanced disability inclusion in Lebanon, focusing on breaking barriers to food access and promoting disability-supportive policies. In 2024, 4 percent of WFP beneficiaries had disabilities. Efforts included improving targeting, collecting disability-disaggregated data using tools like the Washington Group Questions, and consulting 159 persons with disabilities on barriers like high transportation costs and inaccessible infrastructure. Tailored interventions, including door-to-door assistance and referrals to specialized services, enhanced inclusivity.

In partnership with UNICEF and the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, WFP improved access to education for children with disabilities by providing nutritious snacks to 243 students across 10 private schools and incorporating disability-specific indicators into monitoring tools to address the dietary needs of students with disabilities.

WFP invested in capacity-building by training 25 Disability Inclusion champions from WFP and cooperating partners' staff who conducted 16 sensitization sessions, reaching 202 participants from WFP and partners' staff and beneficiaries. Accessibility checklists were developed to assess redemption and distribution sites, and improvements like wheelchairs at sites were made.

Aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) Disability Action Plan (2023-2025), WFP integrated disability-sensitive approaches into social protection programmes, strengthened capacity-building for government staff, fostered collaboration with OPDs and supported the Disability and Older Age Working Group (DaOAWG)National Meeting. WFP also improved recruitment measures for candidates with disabilities and upgraded evacuation procedures, including specialized equipment and training for security guards.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Lebanon faces severe environmental challenges that threaten its food system. Chronic water scarcity, worsened by inconsistent rainfall, ageing infrastructure, inefficient management, and climate change, has been exacerbated by conflict-related damage to water systems. Over 60 percent of water resources rely on snowmelt and rising temperatures alongside erratic precipitation further strain availability.

In regions like the Beqaa Valley, extended droughts have reduced crop production, leaving farming communities increasingly vulnerable. Climate change has also led to more unpredictable and intense rainfall, increasing the risks of flash floods that further degrade farmland and disrupt agricultural cycles. Soil degradation and biodiversity loss compound these issues. Urban encroachment, soil erosion, and contamination from conflict-related activities have severely impacted arable land. Habitat destruction due to deforestation and overgrazing has reduced the biodiversity essential for ecosystem resilience and soil fertility. Together, these environmental challenges significantly hinder Lebanon's agricultural productivity and its ability to ensure food security and sustainable livelihoods.

WFP's livelihood and resilience initiative in Lebanon has significantly supported environmental sustainability and resilience, by removing excess branches and dead trees to reduce forest fires, enhancing green spaces, and promoting sustainable reforestation. These initiatives enriched biodiversity, stabilized soils, and reduced erosion.

The production and distribution of bio-briquettes provided eco-friendly alternatives to wood and timber reducing reliance on tree cutting. Drip irrigation minimized water consumption by 10-15 percent among the supported farmers while reforestation efforts of around 2,383 hectares are projected to sequester 26,700 tons of CO2 by the end of 2024, supporting climate change mitigation and adaptation. These integrated efforts have strengthened local ecosystems, reduced disaster risk, and preserved protected forest areas.

In 2024, WFP's livelihood and resilience projects were carefully designed to avoid causing unintended harm to the environment and people by screening all the projects for environmental and social risks using the WFP corporate screening tool. All initiatives were categorized as "Low Risk".

Environmental Management System (EMS)

Following the successful rollout of the Environmental Management System (EMS) in 2023, WFP Lebanon continued its implementation in 2024, recognizing the significant environmental, economic, and organizational benefits. By adopting a structured approach, WFP Lebanon set clear Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and goals aimed at reducing the environmental footprint of its operations across the country.

A key achievement in 2024 was the transition to green energy at the Zahle Field Office. The solar panel project, completed in May, now generates approximately 90 percent of the energy required for WFP's common premises. Moreover, WFP Lebanon received the Energy Efficiency Programme award, along with 75 percent funding for a solar panel installation at the Qobayat Field Office. Beyond the reduction in fuel costs, the project led to establishing common premises with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) leading to a 16.25 percent reduction in annual facility running costs. WFP Lebanon also improved its monitoring of environmental KPIs by piloting energy meters at the Beirut office and Zahle field office, enabling accurate reporting on energy consumption and carbon emission reductions.

Recycling initiatives were expanded to include carton collection from warehouses, and awareness campaigns encouraged staff to recycle paper and batteries. Moreover, the WFP country office maintained in-house water treatment for drinkable water and established preventive and corrective maintenance contracts for its equipment and

assets, mainly generators, to avoid excessive consumption of energy.

Additionally, WFP took all the necessary measures to retain its GOLD LEAD certification for the country office premises by preserving the green spaces, optimizing the use of green energy during downtime, stabilizing the temperatures of office air-conditioning, and upgrading its features by installing separate light and Air Condition switches for individual offices.

WFP Lebanon remains committed to sustainability, aligning with global strategies and donor expectations to achieve optimal energy conservation and reduce the environmental impact of energy consumption in its daily operations and running facilities.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

In 2024, Lebanon's national stunting rates among preschool children doubled since 2021 reaching 14 percent while widespread micronutrient deficiencies, including anemia (17 percent), persisted. Acute malnutrition among children under six months reached 6 percent, underscoring the urgent need to combat food insecurity and improve diet diversity^[1].

In response, WFP Lebanon placed nutrition at the core of its programmes, systems, and community initiatives. By promoting positive nutrition practices and best practices in Infant and Young Children Feeding (IYCF), WFP Lebanon reaffirmed its commitment to improving nutritional outcomes.

Programme Integration

In 2024, WFP Lebanon partnered with Mercy USA, a key player in Lebanon's nutrition sector, to integrate nutrition activities into WFP programmes and build the capacity of emergency partners. Planned initiatives included malnutrition screenings, referrals to treatment programmes, and enrolling eligible cases in food or cash assistance. Additionally, a gender-sensitive Social and Behavior Change (SBC) intervention aimed to empower caregivers of children under two to make nutritious food choices using WFP assistance.

However, two significant challenges hindered WFP's progress towards completing these activities. First, the conflict since October 2023 shifted priorities toward emergency preparedness and responses and delayed nutrition activities. Additionally, the unexpected cessation of collaboration with Mercy USA in August 2024 paused implementation and capacity-building efforts, and the escalating conflict in September 2024 prevented WFP from pursuing new partnerships, redirecting efforts toward emergency responses.

Despite these challenges, under strategic outcome 1, WFP conducted community malnutrition screenings at in-kind and cash distribution sites in areas less impacted by the ongoing conflict, screening 320 women of reproductive age and 565 children under five. Of these, 18 pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBWG) and four children were referred to health centres for treatment. The SBC intervention planned for August 2024, however, was postponed due to the suspension of Mercy USA activities.

To address increased vulnerabilities among Syrian refugees after the escalation of the conflict in September 2024, WFP adjusted cash transfer values for Syrian refugees, enabling more nutritious choices. Moreover, WFP trained the managers of the shelters hosting displaced people on food safety, quality standards, and nutritious menu planning, ensuring displaced people access to healthier food choices by identifying and avoiding substandard food sources.

Through strategic outcome 2, WFP provided daily nutritious school meals to 108,000 students, improving dietary diversity and alleviating parents' financial burdens. Under strategic outcome 3, WFP Livelihood projects enhanced nutritious food production, supporting greenhouse vegetable cultivation, and dairy producers and training farmers on post-harvesting management contributing to more nutritious consumption.

Moreover, WFP updated its communication platform and call centre with essential nutrition information enhancing accountability to the population. This update enabled operators to respond to beneficiaries' queries effectively, ensuring continuous integration of nutrition into WFP's programmes.

System Integration

In 2024, WFP Lebanon strengthened its position as a key player in the nutrition sector by actively engaging in regional events, advocating for nutrition policies, and raising awareness about the critical role of nutrition in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

Since 2023, WFP has supported the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), financially and technically, in conducting Lebanon's first Integrated Micronutrient Survey (LIMA)^[2], providing critical data on the country's nutritional status. In 2024, WFP contributed to technical reviews and data collection, monitoring, and validation with the final report released in September 2024. In collaboration with the World Bank, GroundWork, and the LIMA consulting agency, WFP prepared a policy brief advocating flour fortification to enhance the nutritional value of local bread. In parallel, WFP secured USD 300,000 in EU funding to pilot flour fortification in its school meals programme.

In 2025, WFP will build on LIMA findings to design targeted, nutrition-sensitive interventions in areas most affected by malnutrition across Lebanon and will also collaborate with the government to establish a data-sharing agreement and referral mechanism centralizing malnutrition management and enhancing coordination with key nutrition stakeholders.

In collaboration with MEHE, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the French Development Agency (AFD) and under strategic outcome 4, WFP initiated Lebanon's first nationwide assessment of all 1,228 public schools, focusing on school nutrition, food environments, and students' dietary behaviours. This baseline will inform the national rollout of school feeding and nutrition education programmes, alongside the establishment of a national school feeding policy. The final report will be released by March 2025.

Moreover, WFP, in collaboration with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), conducted a study to understand the specific needs, challenges, and vulnerabilities of elderly women, households headed by women, women of reproductive age, and persons with disabilities assisted under WFP National Poverty Targeting Programme. The study informs advocacy for the nutrition and food security needs of marginalized communities.

WFP contributed to the first national consultative meeting on revising the national guidelines on the Prevention and Management of Wasting and/or Nutritional Oedema, which were released at the end of 2024. Regionally, WFP participated in the regional meeting on the Prevention and Management of Child Wasting in the MENA Region, helping develop a country-level roadmap for the prevention and treatment of wasting. Moreover, WFP continued its collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), MoPH, and UNICEF, including updating the complementary feeding guidance.

Under Strategic Outcome 5, the WFP played a crucial role in supporting the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster during the conflict by recommending menus for community kitchens and food assistance rations adapted to the context of the assistance. In addition, food safety and nutrition guidelines were complemented by tailored training sessions to equip the cluster partners with the skills and knowledge needed to design their own menus and effectively deliver emergency food assistance.

People Integration

In 2024, WFP Lebanon conducted comprehensive capacity-building sessions on nutrition for all cooperating partners, covering community screening for malnutrition, IYFC practices, and various nutrition-related subjects. A total of 35 individuals from all 14 partners were trained on basic nutrition concepts and the use of the Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurement to identify malnutrition.

WFP also organized awareness sessions for its staff on healthy fasting and IYCF, supplemented by a series of informative posters displayed at the office premises covering topics like vegetarian diets, hydration, and managing cravings. The sessions aimed to help staff maintain energy and health while balancing work and dietary choices and were met with positive engagement and further discussions on healthy eating.

Results and Impact

In 2024, WFP Lebanon's integrated nutrition approach achieved significant success, with 100 percent of students receiving WFP school meals benefiting from nutrition-sensitive messaging on snack bags on healthy eating. Additionally, WFP Lebanon has assisted people under the emergency response programmes by displaying targeted awareness posters on nutrition and healthy eating in shelters, further strengthening its commitment to improving the health and well-being of marginalized populations.

Partnerships

WFP remained a strategic and operational partner for the Government of Lebanon (GoL) in 2024, strengthening national institutions while playing an essential role in supporting recovery efforts and sustainable development.

Engagement with the Government of Lebanon

WFP's collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) focused on delivering cash assistance to marginalized Lebanese and refugees. Technical assistance facilitated the integration of the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) and Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN), into a unified cash transfer platform. WFP also supported the establishment of a government-owned Grievance and Redress Mechanism (GRM) including a full-fledged call centre, allowing the GoL to enhance its accountability to the Lebanese population. Following the conflict escalation in late 2023, WFP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) collaborated with MoSA to improve the shock-responsiveness of the national social protection system, enabling rapid support to conflict-affected households in 2024.

Building on the collaboration established in previous years with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), in April 2024 WFP and the MoA signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to boost local agricultural production and reduce import dependency. Joint Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analyses in 2024 provided critical insights into the conflict's impact on food insecurity. An MoU with the National Council for Scientific Research (CNRS) supported comprehensive land cover and land use studies to guide food security decisions and humanitarian operations. Similarly, under a 2023 MoU with the Ministry of Economy and Trade, WFP advanced the development of a market price information system to promote transparency and consumer protection, with the first official report launched jointly in 2024.

WFP sustained its support to the National Convener for Food Systems by advancing national dialogues to raise awareness and advocate for a national "Right to Food" law.

WFP supported the Ministry of Education and Higher Education in conducting Lebanon's first National Nutrition and Food Environment Baseline Assessment in public schools, laying the groundwork for a future national school feeding policy. Additionally, under the leadership of the Ministry of Public Health, WFP contributed to the Lebanon Integrated Micronutrient, Anthropometric, and Child Development Assessment (LIMA) alongside UNICEF and other partners, providing a foundation for national nutrition policy and programming.

Engagement with Local Partners

WFP strategically engaged local and international Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) through competitive selection via the UN Partner Portal ensuring WFP's standards for accountability and effectiveness are met. Enhanced tools like payment trackers, capacity-strengthening logs, regular two-way performance evaluations and communication through check-ins streamlined partnership management and compliance and strengthened collaboration. NGO and civil society partnerships significantly advance SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). During the emergency, consultative planning with cooperating partners allowed a rapid scale-up of hot meal distributions within two weeks. Consistent collaboration with the same livelihood partners over the years has bolstered community resilience and sustainable development. WFP's strategic partnership with the Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) further leveraged local networks and expertise, enhancing food security and programme sustainability during Lebanon's 2024 escalating tensions.

Donor Engagement

Amid significant funding reductions, WFP intensified advocacy efforts to secure flexible resources, critical to maintaining assistance during Lebanon's crises. Continued negotiations with traditional donors led to softer donor earmarking and greater flexibility in 2024. The United Kingdom, a longstanding donor to cash programming, expanded its support to cash-for-food modalities and shock-responsive safety nets. The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) expanded its resilience funding by contributing to the school meals programme, reflecting donor confidence in WFP's initiatives. Early and flexible contributions from the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) were pivotal in sustaining relief efforts and addressing urgent needs.

Timely contributions proved essential for WFP's emergency response, mitigating assistance cuts and addressing war-triggered needs. To avert pipeline breaks and swiftly mobilize emergency funds, WFP leveraged corporate advance financing while awaiting pledged contributions. Delays from some donors impacted the resilience and livelihoods portfolio, meanwhile, challenges were faced with the technical assistance portfolio given delays in allocated funding.

Australia and Switzerland remained key donors of fully flexible funding. Following the flash appeal^[1] launch, various donors including new ones to Lebanon's operations, provided USD 103 million of the USD 116 million required. The

European Union/DG NEAR funded emergency cash assistance through the shock-responsive safety net, while multilateral and BHA contributions allowed WFP to reinstate food e-card households previously suspended from assistance due to funding shortfalls. Additionally, individual contributions through Share the Meal and Talabat increased by 31 percent compared to 2023, reflecting solidarity with Lebanon's operations. As WFP and its stakeholders advanced the integration of the safety net programmes, France's contribution strengthened the technical assistance component.

Despite the conflict pausing funding diversification efforts, WFP pursued innovative approaches, including a joint proposal with the Yemen Country Office for south-south cooperation funding from the Republic of Korea and launching the Climate Adaptation Innovation Accelerator Programme^[2].

Focus on localization

In 2024, WFP maintained its commitment to localization by partnering with 12 NGOs, 60 percent of which were national organizations, and channelling 63 percent of its resources to local partners. This strategy emphasized capacity-strengthening through two-way performance evaluations and oversight visits to enhance operational, organizational, and internal control capabilities among partners.

Local actors proved indispensable during Lebanon's escalating tensions, particularly in September. WFP swiftly activated emergency response agreements with three NGOs, including two local partners, to address the urgent needs of displaced populations. These local partners' contextual knowledge and established networks were crucial in supporting WFP's operational access and responsiveness, especially in South Lebanon.

WFP also formalized its strategic partnership with the Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in 2024. This partnership enabled closer collaboration during crisis responses, leveraging LRC's extensive on-ground networks and local expertise to ensure timely and efficient aid delivery.

The UN Partner Portal (UNPP) further supported WFP's localization agenda by facilitating a transparent and competitive partner selection process, expanding its base of local collaborators.

By prioritizing local partnerships, WFP has empowered national actors, strengthened Lebanon's humanitarian response capacity, and fostered a more sustainable and effective aid delivery system.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2024, WFP and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) enhanced their integrated approach to cash programming for refugees. This included joint vulnerability assessments, harmonization of transfer amounts, and the use of the Lebanon One Unified Inter-Organizational System for E-cards (LOUISE) platform enabling UNHCR, UNICEF, and WFP to channel cash assistance for vulnerable Syrian refugees, optimizing resources through a shared system funded by multiple donors. Amid significant funding reductions early in the year and a subsequent scale-up during the conflict escalation, WFP and UNHCR closely coordinated targeting and prioritization efforts. This collaboration ensured timely adjustments to fluctuating caseloads and maintained effective delivery of assistance during critical periods.

The signature of an MoU formalized the ongoing collaboration with UNICEF in various programmatic areas, including social protection, education, nutrition interventions targeted at school-aged children, emergency preparedness and response, malnutrition prevention, and child protection. This partnership allowed for further deepening of ongoing joint actions, particularly in the areas of government capacity strengthening in social protection, joint emergency preparedness planning and response using the national shock-responsive safety net. This MOU also included piloting school feeding intervention in non-formal education settings and facilitated efforts to address potential child labor concerns at WFP-contracted retail shops.

WFP also partnered with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) to integrate gender equality and social inclusion in WFP and national programmes.

The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Lebanon developed a multi-year financing strategy for the 2023-2025 Cooperation Framework's development priorities, supported by a dedicated Task Force. WFP actively contributed to this strategy, aligning efforts to achieve sustainable partnerships. In addition, WFP worked with Lebanon's Reform, Recovery, and Reconstruction Framework (3RF) partners to help beneficiaries transition from social protection programmes through resilience-building initiatives.

Financial Overview

Following the escalation of the conflict in September 2024, WFP's Country Strategic Plan (2023-2025) budget was increased by USD 32 million, reaching USD 3.18 billion, to support expanded emergency response efforts. The budget revision included establishing the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) and United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), scaling up logistics and food security cluster operations, and enhancing capacity-strengthening efforts for social protection.

In 2024, WFP Lebanon successfully mobilized USD 482 million^[1] contributing to a total of USD 622 million, equivalent to 64 percent of its needs-based plan (USD 967 million) and exceeding its implementation plan (USD 498 million) which is mainly due to the additional resources received for the emergency response following the escalation of the conflict on 23 September 2024. These resources included direct contributions, flexible funds, and a carryover from 2023 corresponding to 22 percent of the 2024 resources. WFP expenditure in 2024 accounted for 61 percent of available resources.

In 2024, WFP Lebanon maintained robust donor engagement, securing critical funding from key partners despite challenging circumstances. For crisis response under Strategic Outcome 1, early donor contributions in 2024 enabled WFP to preposition vital commodities nationwide, ensuring swift assistance following the conflict escalation in September 2024. Donors quickly pledged additional support for WFP's emergency response in October 2024, allowing WFP to address urgent needs effectively. Funding shortages for the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) under Strategic Outcome 2 led to its suspension in June 2024. However, assistance to marginalized Lebanese was subsequently reactivated in September 2024 as part of WFP's emergency response through the shock-responsive social safety net. Meanwhile, donors continued supporting school meals under Strategic Outcome 2 and livelihood activities under Strategic Outcome 3.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, donor support for government capacity-building activities was essential in advancing the integration of Lebanon's social safety nets in 2024. Key achievements included establishing a grievance redress mechanism for the Ministry of Social Affairs and enhancing governmental capacity to manage social protection systems. Funding under Strategic Outcome 5, sustained on-demand services further supporting WFP's emergency and recovery efforts across Lebanon.

Balancing funding across activities presented a challenge as 97 percent of received contributions in 2024 were earmarked at activity levels. This is mainly due to donor contributions for the emergency response and earmarking to ensure the visibility of their contributions in external reporting platforms. Delays in funding from major donors impacted the overall implementation, prompting WFP to seek flexible funding to address pipeline needs.

Strategic Outcome 1, accounting for 38 percent of the CSP's 2024 budgeted needs, received 78 percent of its funding requirements, representing 46 percent of overall resources received. Under Strategic Outcome 2, the school meals programme secured 67 percent of its needed resources while the NPTP and Shock-Responsive Social Safety Net (SRSN) programme received 40 percent of its requirements.

To support emergency response, WFP leveraged internal funding mechanisms, including the Immediate Response Account and Advance Financing, to expedite fund availability for emergency preparedness amid the slow materialization of donor pledges into actual confirmed contributions. The timing of donor contributions remained a challenge, with delayed contributions from some major donors and strict timelines impacting WFP's operations.

Flexible donor grants and multilateral funding were instrumental in enabling WFP to swiftly adapt to the evolving crisis, particularly during the escalation of conflict. This flexibility allowed WFP to efficiently deliver assistance to affected populations, underscoring the importance of donor support in dynamic emergency contexts.

Strategic Outcomes 3 received 53 percent of the requirements, however, the security situation in Beqaa and South, caused interruptions in ongoing projects throughout the year and their suspension since the escalation of the conflict in September, which is reflected in a relatively low percentage of expenditures against the needs-based plan (22 percent).

Strategic Outcome 4 achieved full funding in 2024, with available resources exceeding its annual requirements. Strategic Outcome 5 secured 52 percent of its required funding in 2024; however, several challenges hindered effective resource utilization. Delays in renewing the ESSN service provision contract between WFP and the Government of Lebanon, coupled with complexities in merging NPTP and ESSN operations, led to a five-month suspension of ESSN implementation. As a result, only 28 percent of planned resources under Strategic Outcome 5 were spent.

In 2024, the strategic partnerships with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to jointly provide cash assistance to refugees enhanced the efficiency of resource utilization and ensured a streamlined

response to refugee needs. Collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) advanced joint efforts in government capacity strengthening, social protection, and emergency preparedness and response using the national shock-responsive safety net. Moreover, through advocacy and donor engagement, WFP amplified gender mainstreaming initiatives by contributing to building government capacity in gender-focused programmes, in partnership with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women).

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food				
	568,665,973	273,334,646	380,054,777	255,872,294
SO01: Economically vulnerable and food insecure people in Lebanon, including refugees, meet their basic needs during and in the aftermath of crises	274 040 227	102 272 711	200 262 220	107 522 776
Activity 01: Provide unconditional assistance to crisis-affected	371,919,327	193,372,711	289,362,230	197,523,776
people in Lebanon, including refugees.	371,919,327	193,372,711	289,319,735	197,523,776
Non-activity specific				
	0	0	42,495	0
SO02: Extremely poor and vulnerable people in Lebanon, including children, are more resilient through inclusion in				
national social safety nets throughout the year	196,746,646	79,961,935	90,692,547	58,348,518
Activity 02: Provide unconditional cash transfers to extremely poor Lebanese through the national				
safety net programmes	171,272,727	61,992,234	68,526,471	48,621,770
Activity 03: Provide nutritious school meals to Lebanese and refugee children				
J	25,473,918	17,969,701	16,956,342	9,726,748
Non-activity specific				
	0	0	5,209,734	0
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System				
	32,257,055	13,745,836	21,283,044	7,244,965

SO03: Individuals, households and communities vulnerable to economic and climatic shocks in Lebanon have more resilient				
livelihoods by 2025	32,257,055	13,745,836	21,283,044	7,244,965
Activity 04: Provide vulnerable Lebanese and refugee communities with integrated resilience and area based livelihood support through conflict-sensitive and gender transformative approaches.	32,257,055	13,745,836	17,099,031	7,244,965
Non-activity specific	0	0	4,184,012	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	4,648,483	3,054,448	7,251,973	3,380,678
SO04: National institutions in Lebanon have increased capacity to manage social safety nets and other programmes by 2025	4.649.492	2.054.449	7.254.072	2 200 670
Activity 05: Provide technical expertise, capacity strengthening and policy advice to enhance Government capacity	4,648,483	3,054,448	7,251,973	3,380,678
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	4,648,483	3,054,448	7,251,973	3,380,678
	297,996,081	169,166,272	153,961,673	82,820,262
SO05: Humanitarian stakeholders benefit from enhanced coordination and mandated services to deliver assistance during, in the aftermath and in	207.006.024	160 166 272	152.061.672	92 920 262
Activity 06: Provide sector coordination and mandated services to humanitarian partners.	297,996,081	169,166,272	153,961,673	82,820,262
	4,058,145	0	7,569,114	837,512

Activity 07: Provide on demand services, including resource transfer services, to Government and other partners.				
and other partners.	290,901,095	169,166,272	146,392,559	81,982,750
Activity 08: Provide Emergency Telecommunications Cluster services to humanitarian and development actors.	223,555	0	0	0
Activity 09: Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Services to humanitarian and development actors.				
	2,813,286	0	0	0
Non-SDG Target				
	0	0	15,587,171	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	903,567,592	459,301,201	578,138,638	349,318,199
	903,307,392	459,501,201	370,130,030	349,316,199
Direct Support Costs (DSC)				
	22,469,724	18,983,280	22,477,914	10,899,645
Total Direct Costs				
	926,037,317	478,284,481	600,616,552	360,217,845
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	40,813,640	 19,638,218	21,921,046	21,921,046
			,,,,,	,5,5 .6
Grand Total				
	966,850,957	497,922,699	622,537,599	382,138,891

Data Notes

Overview

[1] On 23 September 2024, Israel launched its largest strike operations on Hezbollah targets since October 2023, hitting residential areas in South Lebanon and Bekaa. The attacks killed over 550 and injured 1,650, including a precision strike on a senior Hezbollah commander in Beirut's southern suburbs. These attacks triggered a massive displacement of tens of thousands from South Lebanon and the Bekaa, prompting the government to designate public schools as shelters.

- [2] The Lebanese economy is partially dollarized and the Lebanese Pound exchange rate is pegged against the value of the USD.
- [3] IPC Lebanon: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for October November 2024 and Projection for December 2024 March 2025.
- [4] The ESSN programme is funded through a World Bank loan to the Government of Lebanon, with WFP implementing cash transfers as a service provider. The 794,000 individuals supported in 2024 under the ESSN programme are not included in the 2.3 million people assisted by WFP in 2024.

Operational context

- [1] Lebanon Poverty and Equity Assessment 2024: Weathering a Protracted Crisis, World Bank, May 2024.
- [2] Israeli Offensive against Lebanon 2023-2024, CRNS and UNDP, 10 October 2024.
- [3] Lebanon Interim Damage and Loss Assessment (DaLA), November 2024.
- [4] Economic and Social Consequences of the Escalating Hostilities in Lebanon October 2024 Rapid Appraisal, UNDP, 23 October 2024.
- [5] Mobility Snapshot Round 65 25-11-2024, IOM.
- [6] Israeli Offensive against Lebanon 2023-2024, CRNS and UNDP, 10 October 2024.
- [7] Flash Update # 23 on Displacement from Lebanon to Iraq, 27 November 2024, UNHCR.
- [8] Mobility Snapshot Round 70 02-01-2025, IOM.
- [9] UNHCR Regional Flash Update #6 Syria Situation Crisis 24 December 2024, UNHCR.
- [10] Lebanon: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for October November 2024 and Projection for December 2024 March 2025.
- [11] The unseen crisis: The prohibitive impact of malnutrition on child growth and development in Lebanon, September 2024, the Lebanon Integrated Micronutrient, Anthropometric and Child Development Survey (LIMA) 2023-2024, UNICEF and Lebanon's MoPH.
- [12] Lebanon Reform, Recovery, and Reconstruction Framework (3RF)'s pillar 3 is "Social protection, inclusion, and culture", https://www.lebanon3rf.org/social-protection.
- [13] Fake registration links were widely shared on social media, including WhatsApp groups, inviting affected individuals to register for WFP cash assistance.
- [14] Managed by OCHA, Lebanon's Humanitarian Notification System (HNS) facilitates aid in conflict zones by informing armed actors of humanitarian sites, staff, and supply movements to prevent harm and ensure safe access for humanitarian operations.
- [15] In 2024. WFP Lebanon advanced the Global Assurance Project (GAP), achieving over 90 percent of benchmarks, as explained in the Protection Section.
- [16] AFAC: Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption PSEA: Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.
- [17] The combined targeting approach aims to enhance effectiveness by reducing food insecurity, minimizing errors, and improving beneficiary perceptions, among other aspects.

Strategic outcome 01

- [1] Including 6,669 individuals (1,058 households) who are part of the regular cash assistance.
- [2] WFP provided one to two hot or cold meals per day per individual to displaced people inside shelters and food rations to displaced families inside and outside shelters.
- [3] In 2024, no data was collected for livelihoods coping strategies for essential needs, data was collected for livelihoods coping strategies for food security.

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] WFP Decentralized Evaluation: Evaluation Series on Emergency School Feeding in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Lebanon, Niger, and Syria 2015-2019, Lebanon Evaluation Report.
- [2] The gap between planned and actual figures is due to low student enrollment caused by displacement from the ongoing conflict and a delayed start to the 2024-2025 school year.
- [3] In 2021, UNICEF launched the "Dirasa" Programme in coordination with MEHE aiming at bringing the out-of-school children and children with disabilities back into classrooms. "Dirasa" targets 200 private and semi-private schools across Lebanon, at risk of closing due to current economic constraints.
- [4] WFP launched the Food System Challenge in 2021 to support small businesses in the agri-food sector to address challenges with access to raw materials and energy and encourage import substitution.
- [5] The planned quantity of food was added as a contingency plan for the study-from-home scenario, which did not happen in 2024.

Strategic outcome 03

- [1] The impact of the ongoing conflict in Lebanon: Impact assessment on agriculture and livelihoods, DIEM-Impact, FAO, November 2024.
- [2] WFP launched the Food System Challenge in 2021 to support small businesses in the agri-food sector to address challenges with access to raw materials and energy and encourage import substitution.
- [3] The three ventures from Lebanon are REMER, Partners with Sun and Greener Herd.

Meet the Climate Innovators: Ten ventures leading adaptation and resilience in the MENA region, www.wfpinnovation.medium.com.

[4] The planned quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities was added as a contingency plan for FFA activities which were not implemented in 2024

Strategic outcome 04

[1] The planning values of the two indicators are missing since they weren't part of the original plan and were introduced due to the war.

Strategic outcome 05

- [1] This survey addresses the lack of recent and reliable data on the micronutrient and nutrition status of children and women and aims to assess nutritional and micronutrient status, infant and young child feeding practices, early childhood development, causes of anemia, and nutrition-related non-communicable diseases.
- [2] The World Bank allocated a USD 246 million loan to the Government of Lebanon for the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN), with WFP receiving USD 241 million to channel as cash transfers to ESSN beneficiaries.
- [3] The planning values of the indicators are missing since they weren't part of the original plan and were introduced due to the war.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] Lebanon Poverty and Equity Assessment 2024, Weathering A Protracted Crisis, World Bank, May 2024.

Protection and accountability to affected people

- [1] The regional coordinator of the Lebanese Forces party in the Jbeil district was killed during an attempted car theft by a group of Syrians as reported by the Lebanese Army. This incident has exacerbated tensions between Lebanese and Syrian refugees prompting warnings to Syrian refugees from the residents of several areas in Beirut urging them to leave before Sleiman's funeral.
- [2] Mobile Operational Data Acquisition (MODA) is a WFP data collection platform that allows WFP to determine where and when to take action, monitor and assess the results of its interventions and improve for the future.
- [3] SCOPE is WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform that facilitates the tracking of distributions with assurance, from beneficiary registration to reconciliation and reporting.
- [4] WFP partnered with two OPDs the Lebanese Union for Persons with Physical Disabilities and the Friends of Disabled Association.
- [5] QUDWA, Lebanon's first national SBCC plan, developed by UNICEF and MoSA under the 2020-2027 Strategic Plan for the Protection of Women and Children, addresses harmful practices and promotes wellbeing. It aims to prevent child labor, marriage, and violence, fostering protective practices across Lebanon's diverse communities.
- [6] WFP call center was established in July 2021 to enhance accountability and provide a direct channel through which families receiving assistance can provide their feedback and concerns, as well as inquire about assistance.
- [7] A firm was contracted to conduct the outcome monitoring data collection, and to simplify and shorten the survey, the firm recommended removing questions related to indicators CC1.1 "Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes" and CC2.1" Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA".

Nutrition integration

[1] The unseen crisis: The prohibitive impact of malnutrition on child growth and development in Lebanon, September 2024, UNICEF and Lebanon's MoPH.

[2] LIMA is led by UNICEF and WHO.

Partnerships

- [1] In support of the Government-led emergency response, the humanitarian community launched in October 2024 a Flash Appeal of USD 425.7 million to enable partners to deliver humanitarian assistance for three months (from October to December 2024) to one million people affected by the conflict.
- [2] In 2024, the WFP Innovation Accelerator, with support from the Adaptation Fund, has launched the Climate Adaptation Innovation Accelerator Programme as part of the Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator (AFCIA) partnership. This initiative aims to identify, support and scale high-impact innovations that enhance climate adaptation in vulnerable regions.

Financial Overview

[1] Including the contribution from the Government of Lebanon for the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) amounting to USD 114 million, funded through a World Bank loan.

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

- A. Not applicable: used when data is not collected for methodological note requirements.
- B. Not collected: used when data is not collected for context-related reasons.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	826,434	1,136,844	138%
	female	872,520	1,196,956	137%
	total	1,698,954	2,333,800	137%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	17,958	22,844	127%
	female	17,523	25,572	146%
	total	35,481	48,416	136%
24-59 months	male	88,286	89,682	102%
	female	82,377	81,443	99%
	total	170,663	171,125	100%
5-11 years	male	190,398	234,292	123%
	female	180,655	224,466	124%
	total	371,053	458,758	124%
12-17 years	male	139,889	179,254	128%
	female	136,997	170,934	125%
	total	276,886	350,188	126%
18-59 years	male	355,467	531,971	150%
	female	402,394	582,111	145%
	total	757,861	1,114,082	147%
60+ years	male	34,436	78,801	229%
	female	52,574	112,430	214%
	total	87,010	191,231	220%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	1,036,654	1,106,146	107%
Resident	662,300	892,846	135%
IDP	0	334,808	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	45,000	22,945	50%
School based programmes	185,000	107,727	58%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	400	4,235	1058%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	1,591,404	2,237,766	140%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	1,200	23	2%
Bread	0	205	-
Bulgur Wheat	3,600	19	1%
Canned Fish	1,536	40	3%
Cheese	0	1	-
Chickpeas	1,200	50	4%
Halawa	0	29	-
lodised Salt	600	9	2%
Lentils	4,800	17	0%
Pasta	4,800	11	0%
Processed Tomato	480	8	2%
Rations	0	17,602	-
Rice	3,600	49	1%
Sugar	1,200	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	2,208	23	1%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	370	0	0%
Bulgur Wheat	370	0	0%
Chickpeas	740	0	0%
lodised Salt	93	0	0%
Lentils	370	0	0%
Pasta	925	0	0%
Processed Tomato	148	0	0%
Rice	740	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	355	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	35	0	0%
Bulgur Wheat	31	0	0%
Canned Fish	11	0	0%
Chickpeas	35	0	0%
lodised Salt	3	0	0%
Lentils	39	0	0%
Pasta	44	0	0%
Processed Tomato	7	0	0%
Rice	42	0	0%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Sugar	11	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	20	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	218,492,040	115,908,815	53%
Commodity Voucher	0	7,292,156	-
Value Voucher	87,720,000	36,797,520	42%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Commodity Voucher	13,856,500	3,900,312	28%
Cash	163,800,000	48,735,240	30%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	6,480,000	502,739	8%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Economically vulnerable and food insecure people in Lebanon, including refugees, meet their basic needs during and in the aftermath of crises

Output Results

Activity 01: Provide unconditional assistance to crisis-affected people in Lebanon, including refugees.

Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 01: (1.1) Economically vulnerable and food-insecure people in Lebanon, including refugees, receive unconditional assistance to meet their food and other basic needs

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	624,995 583,909 1,208,904	878,018 837,501 1,715,519
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	25,224	18,087.08
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	218,492,040	115,908,815
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	87,720,000	44,089,676
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	435,205,260	352,474,664
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	2,808	32.07

Other Output

Activity 01: Provide unconditional assistance to crisis-affected people in Lebanon, including refugees.

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 01: (1.1) Economically vulnerable and food insecure people in Lebanon, including refugees, meet their basic needs in times of crisis

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.5: Number of people reached through	E.5.1: Number of people	General	Individual	2,000	1,972
SBCC approaches using media	reached through SBCC	Distribution			
(complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP,	approaches using media				
WHO)	(complementary with				
	UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)				
	(Overall)				

CSP Output 01: (1.1) Economically vulnerable and food-insecure people in Lebanon, including refugees, receive unconditional assistance to meet their food and other basic needs

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.15: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.15.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfers programmes	General Distribution	Number	400	319

C.24: Percentage of Retailers with Overall	C.24.1: Percentage of	Unconditional	%	100	97
Good Performance Score	Retailers with Overall	Resource			
	Good Performance Score	Transfers (CCS)			

		Outcome R	esults				
Activity 01: Provide unconditional assistand	ce to crisis-a	ffected people	in Lebanon,	including ref	ugees.		
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: In Kind Beneficiaries - Location	ı: Lebanon - I	Modality: Food	- Subactivity	: General Disti	ribution		
Consumption-based coping strategy index	Female	18.23	≤18.23	≤18.23	16.17	16.41	WFP surve
(average)	Male	17.34	≤17.34	≤17.34	17.49	16.51	WFP surve
	Overall	17.47	≤17.47	≤17.47	17.03	16.44	WFP surve
Food consumption score: Percentage of	Female	42	≥42	≥42	72.5	83	WFP surve
nouseholds with Acceptable Food	Male	57	≥57	≥57	79.5	82	WFP surve
Consumption Score	Overall	55	≥55	≥55	77	83	WFP surve
nouseholds with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	46	≥46	≥46	22	12	WFP surve
	Male	33	≥33	≥33	17.6	15	WFP surve
	Overall	35	≥35	≥35	19	14	WFP surve
Food consumption score: Percentage of	Female	12	≤12	≤12	5.5	5	WFP surve
households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Male	11	≤11	≤11	2.9	3	WFP surve
	Overall	11	≤11	≤11	4	4	WFP surve
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	93	≤93	≤93		41.3	WFP surve
	Male	92	≤92	≤92		42.5	WFP surve
	Overall	92.5	≤9.5	≤92.5		42	WFP surve
Livelihood coping strategies for essential	Female	3.5	≤3.5	≤3.5		4.3	WFP surve
needs: Percentage of households using	Male	2.6	≤2.6	≤2.6		9	WFP surve
emergency coping strategies	Overall	2.75	≤2.75	≤2.75		8	WFP surve
Livelihood coping strategies for essential	Female	0	≤0	≤0		46.3	WFP surve
needs: Percentage of households using stress	Male	1	≤1	≤1		39.5	WFP surve
coping strategies	Overall	1	≤1	≤1		41	WFP surve
Livelihood coping strategies for essential	Female	3.5	≥3.8	≥3.5		8.2	WFP surve
needs: Percentage of households not using	Male	3.8	≥3.5	≥3.8		9	WFP surve
ivelihood based coping strategies	Overall	3.75	≥3.75	≥3.75		9	WFP surve
Livelihood coping strategies for food security:	Female	47.8	≤47.8	≤47.8	20.2		WFP surve
Percentage of households using crisis coping	Male	48.1	≤48.1	≤48.1	26.6		WFP surve
strategies	Overall	48	≤48	≤48	24.3		WFP surve
Livelihood coping strategies for food security:	Female	0	≤0	≤0	3.3		WFP surve
Percentage of households using emergency	Male	7.6	≤7.6	≤7.6	5.5		WFP surve
coping strategies	Overall	5.7	≤5.7		4.8		WFP surve
Livelihood coping strategies for food security:		52.2	≤52.2		71.2		WFP surve
Percentage of households using stress coping		44.3	≤44.3		63.8		WFP surve
strategies	Overall	46.3	≤46.3		66.4		WFP surve
_ivelihood coping strategies for food security:							WFP surve
							WFP surve
ivelihood based coping strategies							WFP surve
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies Target Group: In kind Beneficiaries - Location	Female Male Overall	0 0	≥0 ≥0 ≥0	≥0 ≥0	5.3 4 4.5		

Feananic canacity to mark according and	Famala	25	. 25	. 25	F.C	77	\\/FD =
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female Male	25	≥25	≥25 ≥12	56 54.1	77	WFP survey
		12	≥12			76.8	WFP survey
Toward Communication Defended CDT. Leading	Overall	14	≥14	≥14	54.8	76.9	WFP survey
Target Group: Syrian Refugees CBT - Location		•		-			\E
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	16.9	≤16.9	≤16.9	13.71	15	WFP survey
(average)	Male	15.1	≤15.1	≤15.1	8.67	13	WFP survey
	Overall	15.5	≤15.5	≤15.5	9.95	13.6	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	41.4	≥41.4	≥41.4	32.6	50.9	WFP survey
	Male	48.7	≥48.7	≥48.7	33.5	54.5	WFP survey
	Overall	47.3	≥47.3	≥47.3	33.3	53.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food	Female	33	≥33	≥33	58.4	69	WFP survey
Consumption Score	Male	39.3	≥39.3	≥39.3	73.8	68	WFP survey
·	Overall	37.6	≥37.6	≥37.6	69.9	68	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of	Female	48.3	≥48.3	≥48.3	32.6	28	WFP survey
nouseholds with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Male	45.4	≥45.4	≥45.4	20.3	28	WFP survey
	Overall	46.2	≥46.2	≥46.2	23.4	28	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of	Female	18.7	≤18.7	≤18.7	8.9	3	WFP survey
households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Male	15.3	≤15.3	≤15.3	5.9	4	WFP survey
SCOLE	Overall	16.2	≤16.2	≤16.2	6.7	4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	47.9	≤47.9	≤47.9	14.7	29.2	WFP survey
	Male	54.3	≤54.3	≤54.3	14.6	28.2	WFP survey
	Overall	53.1	≤53.1	≤53.1	14.6	27.9	WFP survey
needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	32.8	≤32.8	≤32.8	7.9	9.9	WFP survey
	Male	22.2	≤22.2	≤22.2	8.2	4.2	WFP survey
	Overall	24.3	≤24.3	≤24.3	8.1	5.3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential	Female	11.5	≤11.5	≤11.5	42.1	50.9	WFP survey
needs: Percentage of households using stress	Male	18.1	≤18.1	≤18.1	40.6	54	WFP survey
coping strategies	Overall	16.8	≤16.8	≤16.8	41	53.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential	Female	7.8	≥7.8	≥7.8	35.3	10	WFP survey
needs: Percentage of households not using	Male	5.4	≥5.4	≥5.4	36.5	13.6	WFP survey
livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	5.9	≥5.9	≥5.9	36.2	13	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security:	Female	42.1	≤42.1	≤42.1	16.6	30.6	WFP survey
Percentage of households using crisis coping	Male	38.5	≤38.5	≤38.5	15.2	31.8	WFP survey
strategies	Overall	39.2	≤39.2	≤39.2	15.6	31.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security:	Female	15.8	≤15.8	≤15.8	8.3	13	WFP survey
Percentage of households using emergency	Male	10.2	≤10.2	≤10.2	9.2	4.2	WFP survey
coping strategies	Overall	11.3	≤11.3	≤11.3	9	5.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security:	Female	42.1	≥42.1	≤42.1	46.2	56.5	WFP survey
Percentage of households using stress coping	Male	51.3	≥51.3	≤51.3	44.5	64	WFP survey
strategies	Overall	49.3	≥49.3	≤49.3	44.9	62.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security:	Female	0	≥0	≥0	29	0	WFP survey
Percentage of households not using	Male	0	≥0	≥0	31.1	0	WFP survey
livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	30.5	0	WFP survey
Target Group: Syrian Refugees - Location: Le						ŭ,	
Percentage of Essential Need Items Available	Overall	.,	=100	=100	96		WFP
to Beneficiaries in the Targeted Markets where WFP Operates	J v C I d II		-100	-100	50		programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Extremely poor and vulnerable people in Lebanon, including children, are more resilient through inclusion in national social safety nets throughout the year

Resilience Building

Output Results

Activity 02: Provide unconditional cash transfers to extremely poor Lebanese through the national safety net programmes

Corporate output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 02: (2.1) Extremely poor Lebanese receive unconditional resource transfers to meet their basic needs

	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
u	.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance nconditionally or conditionally complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	193,162 189,338 382,500	314,623
	.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to eople			USD	163,800,000	48,735,240

Activity 03: Provide nutritious school meals to Lebanese and refugee children

Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 03: (3.1) Children in

targeted schools, including refugees,

receive a daily nutrition sensitive school meal and

benefit from a home grown school feeding pilot in

order to decrease dropout, increase attendance and

ability to learn, and improve their nutritional intake

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	12,691 13,209 25,900	8,391 8,672 17,063
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	64,602 68,598 133,200	36,292 36,527 72,819
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	13,856 12,044 25,900	10,285 7,560 17,845
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	4,111	
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school based programmes			USD	13,856,500	3,900,311

Other Output

Activity 03: Provide nutritious school meals to Lebanese and refugee children

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 03: (3.1) Children in

targeted schools, including refugees,

receive a daily nutrition sensitive school meal and

benefit from a home grown school feeding pilot in

order to decrease dropout, increase attendance and

ability to learn, and improve their nutritional intake

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	185	194
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	900	832
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	2
CSP Output 03: (3.1) Children in targeted schodropout, increase attendance, and improve t		ceive a daily nutrition	n-sensitive school me	eal in order to de	crease
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	80

		Outcome R	esults				
Activity 02: Provide unconditional cash trai	nsfers to extre	mely poor Le	banese thro	ugh the natio	nal safety ne	et programme	es
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: NPTP - Location: Lebanon - Mo	odality: Cash -	Subactivity: G	ieneral Distri	bution			
Consumption-based coping strategy index	Female	17.13	≤17.13	≤17.13	15.86	11.08	WFP survey
(average)	Male	17.64	≤17.64	≤17.64	15.98	14.82	WFP survey
	Overall	17.53	≤17.53	≤17.53	15.95	14.13	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	74	≥74	≥74	41.2	66	WFP survey
	Male	71	≥71	≥71	41.7	66	WFP survey
	Overall	72	≥72	≥72	41.6	66	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of	Female	52	≥52	≥52	78.8	78	WFP survey
households with Acceptable Food	Male	58	≥58	≥58	83.8	74	WFP survey
Consumption Score	Overall	57	≥57	≥57	82.7	75	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of	Female	34	≥34	≥34	15.3	15	WFP survey
households with Borderline Food	Male	29	≥229	≥29	13.1	20	WFP survey
Consumption Score	Overall	30	≥30	≥30	13.5	19	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of	Female	14	≤14	≤14	5.9	7	WFP survey
households with Poor Food Consumption	Male	13	≤13	≤13	3.2	7	WFP survey
Score	Overall	13	≤13	≤13	3.8	7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential	Female	42	≤42	≤42	69.4	55	WFP survey
needs: Percentage of households using crisis	Male	37	≤37	≤37	68.8	41	WFP survey
coping strategies	Overall	38	≤38	≤38	68.9	44	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	13	≤13	≤13	8.2	5	WFP survey
	Male	14	≤14	≤14	8.3	8	WFP survey
	Overall	14	≤14	≤14	8.3	7.5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential	Female	36	≤36	≤36	16.5	31	WFP survey
needs: Percentage of households using stress	Male	36	≤36	≤36	17.2	40	WFP survey
coping strategies	Overall	36	≤36	≤36	17	38	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential	Female	8	≥8	≥8	5.9	8	WFP survey
needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Male	14	≥14	≥14	5.7	11	WFP survey
	Overall	12	≥12	≥12	5.8	11	WFP survey

Activity 03: Provide nutritious school me	als to Lebanese	and refugee o	hildren				
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Lebanon - Mo	dality: - Subacti	vity : School fe	eding (on-site	2)			
Attendance rate	Female	94	≥94	≥94	90	86	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93	≥93	≥93	88	85	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	93	≥93	≥93	89	85	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	99	≥99	≥99	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	≥99	≥99	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	≥99	≥99	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Individuals, households and communities vulnerable to economic and climatic shocks in Lebanon have more resilient livelihoods by 2025

Resilience Building

Output Results

Activity 04: Provide vulnerable Lebanese and

refugee communities with integrated resilience and area based livelihood support through conflict-sensitive and gender transformative approaches.

Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 05: (4.1) Vulnerable people participating in livelihood activities , such as asset creation, natural resource management, and income generating opportunities,

receive assistance to meet their food needs, and enhance their self reliance

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female Male Total	9,306 8,694 18,000	2,217 2,018 4,235
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	13,959 13,041 27,000	9,682 9,028 18,710
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	277	
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	2,592,000	70,189
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	3,888,000	432,549

Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 07: (4.3) Local producers and businesses receive technical assistance and resources to increase their production quantity and quality, market access and competitiveness

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers	Activity supporters	Smallholder	Female	120	2,217
supported with training, inputs, equipment		agricultural market	Male	280	2,018
and infrastructure		support Activities	Total	400	4,235

Other Output

Activity 04: Provide vulnerable Lebanese and

refugee communities with integrated resilience and area based livelihood support through conflict-sensitive and gender transformative approaches.

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 05: (4.1) Vulnerable people participating in livelihood activities, such as asset creation, natural resource management, and income generating opportunities,

receive assistance to meet their food needs, and enhance their self reliance

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual	A.10.1.1: Total value	Food assistance	US\$	320,015	53,324
capacity strengthening transfers	(USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	for training	US\$	82,498	70,189.61

A.10.3: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers related to the provision of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure.	A.10.3.g.2: USD value of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	532,900	473,424.2
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	Access to Energy Services	Number	3	3

CSP Output 05: (4.1) Vulnerable people participating in livelihood activities such as asset creation, natural resource management, and income generating opportunities, receive assistance to meet their food needs, and enhance their self-reliance

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities		Food assistance for training	Number	350	337

CSP Output 05: (4.1) Vulnerable people participating in livelihood activities such as asset creation, natural resource management, and income generating opportunities, receive assistance to meet their food needs, and enhance their self-reliance.

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Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	3	3
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	3	3
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	3	3

CSP Output 06: (4.2) Communities benefit

from integrated area based

interventions, such as asset creation, natural resource management, and value chain strengthening, to adapt to climate change, and improve the local economy

and rocal decrienty					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	6	15
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	6	6

C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity	C.4.g.3: Number of	Other climate	Number	48	190
strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)			
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	30	30
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	8	11
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	4	0
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.12: Total annual capacity, installed, restored or maintained for energy generation or storage	Food assistance for asset	Megawatt	72,000	72,000
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	2,441	2,434
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	На	81	121
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.2: Hectares of land forested	Food assistance for asset	На	52	0
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.4: Kilometeres of feeder roads and trails constructed/repaired	Food assistance for asset	Km	4.56	0.4
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.11: Number of hives distributed	Food assistance for asset	Number	30	30
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.15: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Food assistance for asset	Number	16,000	0
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.7: Number of animal husbandry assets constructed/rehabilitated /maintained (dip tanks, cattle crush, chicken houses, goat houses, etc)	Food assistance for asset	Number	70	65

D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.11: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Communication and ligthing)	Access to Energy Services	Individual	818,000	818,000
D.4: Percentage of assets created through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) monitored through the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) service identified as visible or maintained	D.4.g.1: Percentage of food assistance for assets (FFA) activities under monitoring visible through the Asset Impact Monitoring Satellite	Food assistance for asset	%	90.65	56.3
D.7: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)	D.7.1: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)(overall)	Food assistance for asset	Number	370	350
D.7: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)	D.7.1F: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)(female)	Food assistance for asset	Number	181	137
D.7: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)	D.7.1M: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)(male)	Food assistance for asset	Number	189	215

CSP Output 06: O.3 Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programmes or services provision

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset,		Number	140	10

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 07: (4.3) Local producers and businesses receive technical assistance and resources to increase their production quantity and quality, market access and competitiveness

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	F.13.1.F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	30	14

F.13: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	F.13.1.M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	70	86
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	440	544
F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	9	4
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.2: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	30	30
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.3: Number of input suppliers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1	1
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.6: Number of processors supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	113	98
F.8: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices	F.8.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	267	165
F.8: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices	F.8.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	307	315
F.9: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	F.9.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	16	16
F.9: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	F.9.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	84	84

Outcome Results									
Activity 04: Provide vulnerable Lebanese and refugee communities with integrated resilience and area based livelihood support through conflict-sensitive and gender transformative approaches.									
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source		
Target Group : Livelihood - Location : Leban	on - Modality : -	Subactivity : Co	ommunity an	d household a	sset creation	(CCS)			
Percentage of the population in targeted	Female	0	≥36.5	≥36.5			WFP survey		
communities reporting benefits from an	Male	0	≥36.5	≥36.5			WFP survey		
enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥36.5	≥36.5			WFP survey		

Consumption-based coping strategy index	Female	21.88	≤21.88	≤21.88	18.62	WFP survey
(average)	Male	17.96	≤17.96	≤17.96	29.32	WFP survey
	Overall	18.63	≤18.63	≤18.63	26.28	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	61.49	≥57.58	≥57.58	45.4	WFP survey
	Male	57.58	≥61.49	≥61.49	49	WFP survey
	Overall	60.82	≥60.82	≥60.82	48	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of	Female	36.36	≥36.36	≥36.36	54.6	WFP survey
households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Male	47.2	≥47.2	≥47.2	71.7	WFP survey
Consumption score	Overall	45.36	≥45.36	≥45.36	66.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of	Female	36.36	≤36.36	≤36.36	30.3	WFP survey
households with Borderline Food	Male	34.78	≤34.78	≤34.78	21	WFP survey
Consumption Score	Overall	35.05	≤35	≤35.05	23.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of	Female	27.27	≤27.27	≤27.27	15.1	WFP survey
households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Male	18.01	≤18.01	≤18.01	7.3	WFP survey
score	Overall	19.59	≤19.59	≤19.59	9.5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security:	Female	78.79	≤78.79	≤78.79	35.3	WFP survey
Percentage of households using crisis coping	Male	65.22	≤65.22	≤65.22	37.7	WFP survey
strategies	Overall	67.53	≤67.53	≤67.53	37	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security:	Female	12.12	≤12.12	≤12.12	21	WFP survey
Percentage of households using emergency	Male	9.94	≤9.94	≤9.94	11	WFP survey
coping strategies	Overall	10.31	≤10.31	≤10.31	13.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security:	Female	9.09	≤9.09	≤9.09	37	WFP survey
Percentage of households using stress coping	Male	21.74	≤21.74	≤21.74	39	WFP survey
strategies	Overall	19.59	≤19.59	≤19.59	38.4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security:	Female	0	≥0	≥0	6.7	WFP survey
Percentage of households not using	Male	3.11	≥3.11	≥3.11	12.3	WFP survey
livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	2.58	≥2.58	≥2.58	10.7	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 04: National institutions in Lebanon have increased capacity to manage social safety nets and other programmes by 2025

Other Output

Activity 05: Provide technical expertise, capacity strengthening and policy advice to enhance Government capacity

Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

CSP Output 08: (5.1) The Government has strengthened national

programmes, policies and systems as well as increased financial and technical capacity, to

implement social protection programmes and other

activities

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	1	2
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	540	506
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	5	5
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	60	60
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.2: Number of tools or products developed as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number		2

		Outcome R	esults								
Activity 05: Provide technical expertise, capacity strengthening and policy advice to enhance Government capacity											
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source				
Target Group: MoSA - Location: Lebanon - Mo	odality: - Suba	ctivity : Uncor	nditional Resc	ource Transfer	s (CCS)						
Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0		≥2	2		WFP programme monitoring				
Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0		≥3	3		WFP programme monitoring				

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥3	3	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 05: Humanitarian stakeholders benefit from enhanced coordination and mandated services to deliver assistance during, in the aftermath and in anticipation of crises

Crisis Response

Other Output

Activity 06: Provide sector coordination and mandated services to humanitarian partners.

Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services

CSP Output 10: (6.1) Humanitarian stakeholders benefit from enhanced coordination and mandated services during times of crisis to deliver assistance.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.1: Logistics Clusters (LC) established	Coordination	Yes/No		Yes

Activity 08: Provide Emergency Telecommunications Cluster services to humanitarian and development actors.

Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services

CSP Output 12: (8.1) Humanitarian and development actors benefit from improved ICT coordination and services to support the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.2: Emergency Telecommunication Clusters (ETC) established	Coordination	Yes/No		Yes

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

	Gender equalit	y and women's	empowerme	ent indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level										
Activity 03: Provide nutritious school meals to Lebanese and refugee children										
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source			
Target Group: All - Location: Lebanon - Mod	ality: Subact	ivity : School Ba	sed Programn	nes (CCS)						
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected		Not applicable			-			
	Male	Not collected		Not applicable			-			
	Overall	Not collected		Not applicable	Not collected		-			

Protection indicators

		Protection in	ndicators								
	Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level										
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source				
Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Meets standard	Meets standard				WFP programme monitoring				
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	WFP programme monitoring				
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity	Female	37,801	=37,801	=37,801	48,194	37,801	WFP programme monitoring				
strengthening services	Male	44,376	=44,376	=44,367	45,206	44,376	WFP programme monitoring				
	Overall	82,177	=82,177	=82,177	93,400	82,177	WFP programme monitoring				

		Protection in	ndicators						
	Cross	-cutting indicato		evel					
Activity 01: Provide unconditional assistan					es.				
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source		
Target Group: In Kind Beneficiaries - Location: Lebanon - Modality: Subactivity: General Distribution									
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Overall				Not collected				
Target Group: In Kind - Location: Lebanon - M	/lodality: Sul	bactivity : Gene	ral Distributior	ı					
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no	Female	99.2	=99.2	=99.2			WFP survey		
safety concerns experienced as a result of	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP survey		
their engagement in WFP programmes	Overall	99.8	=99.8	=99.8	Not collected		WFP survey		
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Lebanon	- Modality: S	Subactivity : Ge	neral Distributi	ion					
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they	Female	98.78	≤98.78	≤98.78	96.24	99.18	WFP survey		
experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Male	99.76	≤99.76	≤99.76	96.23	99.6	WFP survey		
and nutrition assistance	Overall	99.59	≤99.59	≤99.59	96.23	99.51	WFP survey		
Target Group: Syrian Refugee CBT - Location	: Lebanon - Mo	dality : Cash, Va	lue Voucher - \$	Subactivity : Ge	eneral Distribut	ion			
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being	Female	99.32	≥99.32	≥99.32	95.26	94.53	WFP survey		
treated with respect as a result of their	Male	99.18	≥99.18	≥99.18	97.33	98.25	WFP survey		
engagement in programmes	Overall	99.21	≥99.21	≥99.21	96.8	97.62	WFP survey		
Target Group: Syrian Refugees - Location: Le	banon - Modal i	ity: Subactivi	i ty : General Di	stribution					
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no	Female	96.6	≥96.6	≥96.6	0	98.44	WFP survey		
safety concerns experienced as a result of	Male	99.1	≥99.1	≥99.1	1.25	99.04	WFP survey		
their engagement in WFP programmes	Overall	98.7	≥98.7	≥98.7	0.93	97.62	WFP survey		
Activity 02: Provide unconditional cash trai	nsfers to extre	mely poor Leb	anese througl	n the national	safety net pro	grammes			

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source			
Target Group: NPTP - Location: Lebanon - Modality: Subactivity: General Distribution										
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no	Female	97.5	≥97.5	≥97.5	100	100	WFP survey			
safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Male	99	≥99	≥99	100	100	WFP survey			
their engagement in WFF programmes	Overall	98.7	≥98.7	≥98.7	100	97.74	WFP survey			
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being	Female	92.5	≥92.5	≥92.5	98.82	95.95	WFP survey			
treated with respect as a result of their	Male	89.91	≥89.91	≥89.91	97.13	98.15	WFP survey			
engagement in programmes	Overall	90.42	≥90.42	≥90.42	97.49	97.74	WFP survey			
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP survey			
experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Male	100	=100	=100	99.67	100	WFP survey			
and mutituon assistance	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.74	100	WFP survey			

Accountability to affected people indicators

	Accountability indicators											
	Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level											
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source					
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring					
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring					
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Exceeding	Meeting	WFP programme monitoring					
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM,	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring					
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring					
OHCHR, UNDP)	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring					

		Accountability	indicators						
	Cross	-cutting indicato	rs at Activity le	evel					
Activity 01: Provide unconditional assistan	Activity 01: Provide unconditional assistance to crisis-affected people in Lebanon, including refugees.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source		
Target Group: NPTP - Location: Lebanon - Modality: Subactivity: General Distribution									
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they	Female	11.25	≥11.25	≥11.25	74.12	30.77	WFP survey		
were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Male	7.03	≥7.03	≥7.03	65.61	32.7	WFP survey		
about WFF programmes, including FSEA	Overall	7.86	≥7.86	≥7.86	67.42	32.3	WFP survey		
Target Group: Syrian CBT - Location: Lebano	n - Modality :	Subactivity: G	eneral Distribu	ition					
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they	Female	21.77	≥21.77	≥21.77	23.68	28.91	WFP survey		
were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Male	12.79	≥12.79	≥12.79	18.89	17.22	WFP survey		
about WFF programmes, including FSEA	Overall	14.53	≥14.53	≥14.53	20.11	19.21	WFP survey		
Activity 02: Provide unconditional cash tra	nsfers to extre	mely poor Leba	anese through	n the national	safety net pro	grammes			
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source		
Target Group: In-Kind - Location: Lebanon -	Modality: Su	bactivity : Gene	ral Distributior	1					
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they	Female	10	≥10	≥10			WFP survey		
were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Male	18.26	≥18.26	≥18.26			WFP survey		
about WFF programmes, micliuming PSEA	Overall	16.1	≥16.1	≥16.1	Not collected		WFP survey		

Environmental sustainability indicators

	Enviror	nmental susta	inability indica	ators			
	Cross-	-cutting indicat	ors at Activity le	evel			
Activity 01: Provide unconditional assistan	ce to crisis-affe	ected people ir	ո Lebanon, inc	luding refuge			
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: In Kind Beneficiaries - Location	ո ։ Lebanon - M o	odality: Suba	activity: Gener	al Distribution			
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100		100	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Syrian Refugees CBT - Location	n: Lebanon - M o	odality: Suba	activity: Gener	al Distribution			
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≥100		100	0	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide nutritious school meals	to Lebanese a	and refugee ch	ildren				
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Lebanon - Moda	ality: Subact	ivity : School fe	eding (on-site)				
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	0	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide vulnerable Lebanese a	nd						
refugee communities with integrated resili approaches.	ence and area	based liveliho	ood support th	rough conflict	-sensitive and	gender trans	formative
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Lebanon - Moda	ality: Subact	ivity : Commun	ity and househ	old asset creati	on (CCS)		
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators										
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level										
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source			
Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	6	≥7	≥6			Secondary data			
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	8.22					WFP programme monitoring			
	Male	8.42					WFP programme monitoring			
	Overall	8.28					WFP programme monitoring			

	Nu	trition integra	tion indicator	S			
	Cross	-cutting indicato	ors at Activity le	evel			
Activity 01: Provide unconditional assistan	ce to crisis-aff	ected people in	Lebanon, inc	luding refugee			
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: In Kind Beneficiaries - Location	n: Lebanon - M o	odality: Suba	ctivity: Gener	al Distribution			
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	≥60	≥20	0.48	2.12	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥60	≥20	0.3	1.75	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥60	≥20	0.39	1.93	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Syrian Refugees CBT - Location	n: Lebanon - M	odality: Suba	ctivity: Gener	al Distribution			
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	≥60		0.02	0.03	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥60		0.02	0.01	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥60		0.02	0.02	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide unconditional cash tra	nsfers to extre	mely poor Leb	anese through	n the national	safety net pro	grammes	
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: NPTP - Location: Lebanon - Mo	odality: Sub	activity : Genera	al Distribution				

Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit	Female	0	≥60	≥20		0	WFP
from a nutrition-sensitive programme component							programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥60	≥20		0	WFP
							programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥60	≥20		0	WFP
							programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide nutritious school meals	to Lebanese a	and refugee ch	ildren				
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP	2024 Target	2024	2023	Source
			Target		Follow-up	Follow-up	
Target Group: ALL - Location: Lebanon - Moc	lality: Subac	tivity : School f	eeding (on-site)				
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme	Female	0	=100		100	100	Secondary data
component	Male	0	=100		100	100	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=100		100	100	Secondary data
Activity 04: Provide vulnerable Lebanese a	nd						
refugee communities with integrated resili approaches.	ence and area	based liveliho	od support th	rough conflict	-sensitive and	gender transf	formative
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP	2024 Target	2024	2023	Source
Ü			Target	J	Follow-up	Follow-up	
Target Group: Livelihoods - Location: Leband	on - Modality : -	- Subactivity: [ood assistance	for training			
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit	Female	0	≥50	≥50	2.7	29.35	WFP
from a nutrition-sensitive programme component							programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	4.67	27.92	WFP
							programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	1.47	22.48	WFP programme

monitoring

Cover page photo © © WFP/Mohammed Awadh The staff of WFP kitchen-partner preparing daily meals to be distributed to
The staff of WFP kitchen-partner preparing daily meals to be distributed to displaced people in shelters in Mount and North Lebanon.
Mould Food Dyogyppage
World Food Programme

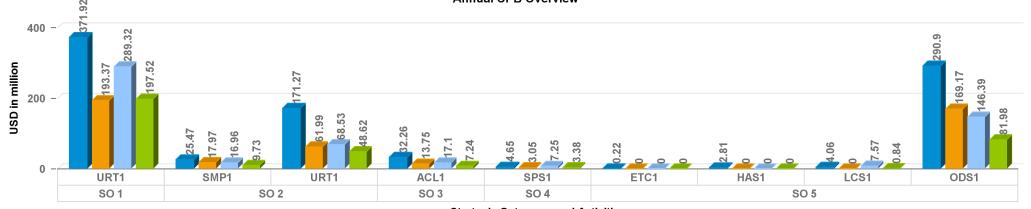
Financial Section

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

Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

Needs Based Plan		Implementation Plan		Available Resources		Expenditures
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Code		Strategic Outcome
SO 1		Economically vulnerable and food insecure people in Lebanon, including refugees, meet their basic needs during and in the aftermath of crises
SO 2		Extremely poor and vulnerable people in Lebanon, including children, are more resilient through inclusion in national social safety nets throughout the year
SO 3		Individuals, households and communities vulnerable to economic and climatic shocks in Lebanon have more resilient livelihoods by 2025
SO 4		National institutions in Lebanon have increased capacity to manage social safety nets and other programmes by 2025
SO 5		Humanitarian stakeholders benefit from enhanced coordination and mandated services to deliver assistance during, in the aftermath and in anticipation of crises
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide unconditional assistance to crisis-affected people in Lebanon, including refugees.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals to Lebanese and refugee children
SO 2	URT1	Provide unconditional cash transfers to extremely poor Lebanese through the national safety net programmes
SO 3	ACL1	Provide vulnerable Lebanese and refugee communities with integrated resilience and area based livelihood support through conflict-sensitive and gender transformative approaches.
SO 4	SPS1	Provide technical expertise, capacity strengthening and policy advice to enhance Government capacity
SO 5	ETC1	Provide Emergency Telecommunications Cluster services to humanitarian and development actors.
SO 5	HAS1	Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Services to humanitarian and development actors.
SO 5	LCS1	Provide sector coordination and mandated services to humanitarian partners.
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on demand services, including resource transfer services, to Government and other partners.

Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Economically vulnerable and food insecure people in Lebanon, including refugees, meet their basic needs during and in the aftermath of crises	Non Activity Specific	0	0	42,495	0
2.1	Extremely poor and vulnerable people in Lebanon, including children, are more resilient through inclusion in national social safety nets throughout the year	Non Activity Specific	0	0	5,209,734	0
Subto	otal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Fo	ood (SDG Target 2.1)	568,665,973	273,334,646	5,252,229	255,872,294
2.4	Individuals, households and communities vulnerable to economic and climatic shocks in Lebanon have more resilient livelihoods by 2025	Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,184,012	0
Subto 2.4)	Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target			13,745,836	4,184,012	7,244,965

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Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1 L m	Economically vulnerable and food insecure people in Lebanon, including refugees, meet their basic needs during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide unconditional assistance to crisis-affected people in Lebanon, including refugees.	371,919,327	193,372,711	289,319,735	197,523,776
	Extremely poor and vulnerable people in Lebanon, including children,	Provide nutritious school meals to Lebanese and refugee children	25,473,918	17,969,701	16,956,342	9,726,748
	are more resilient through inclusion in national social safety nets throughout the year	Provide unconditional cash transfers to extremely poor Lebanese through the national safety net programmes	171,272,727	61,992,234	68,526,471	48,621,770
Subt	otal SDG Target 2.1 Access to F	ood (SDG Target 2.1)	568,665,973	273,334,646	374,802,548	255,872,294
2.4	Individuals, households and communities vulnerable to economic and climatic shocks in Lebanon have more resilient livelihoods by 2025	Provide vulnerable Lebanese and refugee communities with integrated resilience and area based livelihood support through conflict-sensitive and gender transformative approaches.	32,257,055	13,745,836	17,099,031	7,244,965
Subto	otal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable	Food System (SDG Target	32,257,055	13,745,836	17,099,031	7,244,965
17.9	National institutions in Lebanon have increased capacity to manage social safety nets and other programmes by 2025	Provide technical expertise, capacity strengthening and policy advice to enhance Government capacity	4,648,483	3,054,448	7,251,973	3,380,678
Subte	otal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity B	uilding (SDG Target 17.9)	4,648,483	3,054,448	7,251,973	3,380,678

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Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Humanitarian stakeholders benefit from enhanced coordination and mandated services to deliver assistance during, in the aftermath and in anticipation of crises	Provide Emergency Telecommunications Cluster services to humanitarian and development actors.	223,555	0	0	0
17 16		Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Services to humanitarian and development actors.	2,813,287	0	0	0
17.10		Provide sector coordination and mandated services to humanitarian partners.	4,058,145	0	7,569,114	837,512
		Provide on demand services, including resource transfer services, to Government and other partners.	290,901,095	169,166,272	146,392,559	81,982,750
Subto	otal SDG Target 17.16 Global Pa	rtnership (SDG Target 17.16)	297,996,081	169,166,272	153,961,673	82,820,262
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	15,587,171	0
Subte	otal SDG Target		0	0	15,587,171	0
Total Direc	t Operational Cost	903,567,592	459,301,201	578,138,638	349,318,199	
Direct Supp	port Cost (DSC)	22,469,724	18,983,280	22,477,914	10,899,645	
Total Direc	t Costs	926,037,317	478,284,481	600,616,552	360,217,845	
Indirect Su	pport Cost (ISC)		40,813,640	19,638,218	21,921,046	21,921,046
Grand Tota	al		966,850,957	497,922,699	622,537,599	382,138,891

Michael Hernling

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

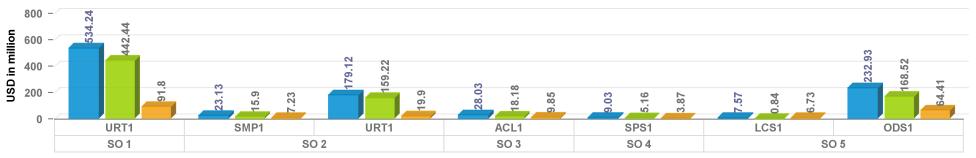
Expenditures

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

Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Ex	xpenditures 📒 🛭	Balance of Resources
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Code		Strategic Outcome
SO 1		Economically vulnerable and food insecure people in Lebanon, including refugees, meet their basic needs during and in the aftermath of crises
SO 2		Extremely poor and vulnerable people in Lebanon, including children, are more resilient through inclusion in national social safety nets throughout the year
SO 3		Individuals, households and communities vulnerable to economic and climatic shocks in Lebanon have more resilient livelihoods by 2025
SO 4		National institutions in Lebanon have increased capacity to manage social safety nets and other programmes by 2025
SO 5		Humanitarian stakeholders benefit from enhanced coordination and mandated services to deliver assistance during, in the aftermath and in anticipation of crises
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide unconditional assistance to crisis-affected people in Lebanon, including refugees.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals to Lebanese and refugee children
SO 2	URT1	Provide unconditional cash transfers to extremely poor Lebanese through the national safety net programmes
SO 3	ACL1	Provide vulnerable Lebanese and refugee communities with integrated resilience and area based livelihood support through conflict-sensitive and gender transformative approaches.
SO 4	SPS1	Provide technical expertise, capacity strengthening and policy advice to enhance Government capacity
SO 5	LCS1	Provide sector coordination and mandated services to humanitarian partners.
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on demand services, including resource transfer services, to Government and other partners.

Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Economically vulnerable and food insecure people in Lebanon, including refugees,	Provide unconditional assistance to crisis-affected people in Lebanon, including refugees.	1,165,438,458	521,252,655	12,984,438	534,237,093	442,441,134	91,795,959
	meet their basic needs during and in the aftermath of crises	Non Activity Specific	0	42,495	0	42,495	0	42,495
2.1	Extremely poor and vulnerable people in Lebanon, including children,	Provide nutritious school meals to Lebanese and refugee children	45,850,497	23,129,487	0	23,129,487	15,899,893	7,229,594
	are more resilient through inclusion in national social safety nets throughout the year	Provide unconditional cash transfers to extremely poor Lebanese through the national safety net programmes	415,404,918	179,121,849	0	179,121,849	159,217,148	19,904,701

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Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Extremely poor and vulnerable people in Lebanon, including children, are more resilient through inclusion in national social safety nets throughout the year	Non Activity Specific	0	5,209,734	0	5,209,734	0	5,209,734
Subto	Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)		1,626,693,873	728,756,220	12,984,438	741,740,658	617,558,176	124,182,483
2.4	Individuals, households and communities vulnerable to economic and climatic shocks in Lebanon have more resilient livelihoods by 2025	Provide vulnerable Lebanese and refugee communities with integrated resilience and area based livelihood support through conflict-sensitive and gender transformative approaches.	60,894,317	28,031,364	0	28,031,364	18,177,298	9,854,066
		Non Activity Specific	0	4,184,012	0	4,184,012	0	4,184,012
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)		60,894,317	32,215,377	0	32,215,377	18,177,298	14,038,079	
17.9	National institutions in Lebanon have increased capacity to manage social safety nets and other programmes by 2025	Provide technical expertise, capacity strengthening and policy advice to enhance Government capacity	7,386,603	9,032,654	0	9,032,654	5,161,359	3,871,295
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)		7,386,603	9,032,654	0	9,032,654	5,161,359	3,871,295	

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Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	Humanitarian stakeholders benefit from enhanced coordination and mandated services to deliver assistance during, in the aftermath and in anticipation of crises	Provide Emergency Telecommunications Cluster services to humanitarian and development actors.	223,555	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide on demand services, including resource transfer services, to Government and other partners.	435,505,105	232,931,667	0	232,931,667	168,521,858	64,409,809
		Provide sector coordination and mandated services to humanitarian partners.	4.744.082	7,569,114	0	7,569,114	837,512	6,731,602
		Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Services to humanitarian and development actors.	2,813,287	0	0	0	0	0
Subte	Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)		443,286,028	240,500,782	0	240,500,782	169,359,370	71,141,412
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	15,587,171	0	15,587,171	0	15,587,171
Subto	Subtotal SDG Target		0	15,587,171	0	15,587,171	0	15,587,171

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

Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Total Direct Operational Cost			2,138,260,821	1,026,092,203	12,984,438	1,039,076,641	810,256,202	228,820,439
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			42,543,080	31,870,762	589,889	32,460,651	20,882,383	11,578,269
Total Direct Costs			2,180,803,901	1,057,962,965	13,574,327	1,071,537,293	831,138,585	240,398,708
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			112,821,396	52,420,841		52,420,841	52,420,841	0
Grand Total			2,293,625,298	1,110,383,807	13,574,327	1,123,958,134	883,559,426	240,398,708

This_donor financial report is interim

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch
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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures