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Lebanon

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2027

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Overview

Key messages

- The perception of post-war stabilization in Lebanon risks masking severe humanitarian needs. In 2025, food security remained fragile, undermined by conflict aftershocks, inflation, economic stagnation, and widening funding gaps, leaving 17 percent of the population acutely food insecure.
- Despite resource constraints, WFP delivered emergency assistance while promoting recovery and resilience, prioritizing households with the highest food insecurity and reaching 2.4 million vulnerable people.
- In 2025, WFP's support for national social protection systems was essential in enabling the government's shift from crisis response to recovery. Sustained investment in WFP's capacity-strengthening efforts is critical to preserve progress and build long-term resilience.

In 2025, Lebanon remained at the heart of a multifaceted crisis, shaped by the lingering effects of the 2024 conflict, a deepening economic collapse, and regional instability. A sharp decline in humanitarian funding further compounded these challenges, eroding livelihoods, straining public services, and exacerbating humanitarian needs nationwide.

While a temporary improvement in food security was observed during the second quarter of 2025, the overall situation remained dire and volatile. According to the IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis, 1.17 million people, representing 21 percent of Lebanon's population, faced acute food insecurity between April and June. By November, conditions showed some stabilization, yet 874,000 people (17 percent) were still acutely food insecure as the food security situation remained fragile and highly sensitive to shocks.

In this challenging context, WFP continued to play a pivotal role in responding to urgent humanitarian needs of vulnerable populations by providing access to food and other basic needs, while supporting national systems to build resilience and advance sustainable development. This integrated approach, combining humanitarian assistance with system strengthening, positions WFP as a key partner in Lebanon's recovery and reform efforts.

WFP Lebanon's Country Strategic Plan (2023-2027) aligns with national and international frameworks, including the Lebanon Reform, Recovery, and Reconstruction Framework (3RF), the Lebanon Response Plan 2025, and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023-2027).

In 2025, advancing Sustainable Development Goal 2, *Zero Hunger*, WFP reached **2.4 million people in Lebanon** with cash-based transfers or in-kind food assistance, including **1.3 million Syrian refugees and 1.1 million vulnerable Lebanese**. Assistance was delivered equitably to both men and women, with tailored measures for persons with disabilities, who represented 5 percent of those assisted. In addition, WFP facilitated cash transfers for **776,000 vulnerable Lebanese individuals** under the Government's AMAN programme.^[1]

During 2025, **WFP reinforced its accountability to affected populations** by expanding community volunteer networks for two-way engagement and feedback, ensuring transparency and responsiveness. At the same time, WFP **mainstreamed disability inclusion** through accessible sites, door-to-door assistance, and tailored food support to conflict-affected students with disabilities.

Severe funding challenges throughout 2025 forced WFP to scale down the number of assisted Lebanese and refugee households.

Between January and October 2025, WFP cash assistance for Syrian refugees has dropped by 22 percent with further reduction in November 2025 reaching only half of the refugees eligible for assistance and scoring a total reduction of 58 percent compared to 2024.

Due to funding constraints, WFP cash assistance to conflict-affected Lebanese under the Shock Responsive Safety Net also dropped by 40 percent in May 2025 reaching only 28 percent of those identified as in need.

Moreover, most of WFP's resilience-building interventions ceased completely by September 2025, heightening the risk of climate-driven food insecurity and deepening vulnerability.

Following the 2024 ceasefire and major cross-border population movements, triggered by Syria's political transition, WFP demonstrated agility and leadership in responding to a rapidly evolving humanitarian landscape. Despite limited resources, operational constraints, and the absence of a clear national policy, WFP provided emergency food assistance for Syrians displaced since December 2024 while maintaining uninterrupted emergency support for its existing caseload.

Leveraging its emergency response strategy and strong partnerships with the Government of Lebanon and humanitarian actors, WFP deployed flexible transfer modalities and conflict-sensitive delivery mechanisms to ensure timely, dignified assistance. Early investments in preparedness, such as prepositioned food stocks, standby agreements with bakeries and kitchens, and rehabilitation of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) kitchens to strengthen community based hot meal preparation, enabled WFP to act swiftly.

In 2025, WFP provided emergency food assistance to 76,000 Syrians displaced since December 2024 across more than 200 informal shelters and host communities in North and West Lebanon. Simultaneously, WFP reached 695,000 conflict-affected Lebanese with food and cash assistance, supporting recovery efforts through the Government's social safety net and WFP's cash transfer network. As a co-lead of the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster and the lead of the Logistics Clusters, WFP optimized joint assistance distributions by offering shared warehousing and free transport services, ensuring efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

In line with its commitment to SDG 17, *Partnerships for the Goals*, WFP remained a trusted strategic partner to the Government of Lebanon in strengthening Lebanon's national systems and supporting government-led efforts to build long-term resilience and deliver social protection.

In partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM), WFP provided technical expertise, policy advice, and operational support to advance the Government's National Social Protection Strategy. In 2025, WFP delivered the final AMAN payments to vulnerable Lebanese before MoSA assumed full responsibility for household transfers, marking a major step toward national ownership. To enable this transition, WFP provided technical assistance by training MoSA social workers on digital data collection and quality control and supporting the AMAN recertification exercise.

To enhance shock responsiveness during the post-conflict recovery phase, WFP collaborated with MoSA to implement emergency cash transfers and initiating the institutionalization of a Shock-Responsive Safety Net (SRSN), reaching tens of thousands of conflict-affected Lebanese. Moreover, in 2025, WFP and MoSA signed the Digitization Collaboration Framework advancing the ministry's digital transformation across infrastructure, staffing, and technical assistance and laying the foundation for harmonized, data-driven emergency and recovery responses.

Additionally, WFP supported the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) in expanding the school feeding programme through the establishment of additional school kitchens, piloting the use of fortified bread in school meals, and laying the ground for a National School Feeding Strategy. WFP also collaborated with MEHE and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to integrate nutrition education into the national curriculum.

In 2025, WFP also partnered with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) to drive food system recovery, job creation, and reduced aid dependency. In collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the National Council for Scientific Research (CNRS), WFP conducted a damage assessment to evaluate the impact of the 2024 conflict on agriculture and rural livelihoods, shaping WFP's livelihood recovery plan. Furthermore, WFP linked Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) supported under its Food System Challenge to school feeding supply chains, boosting local production and market access.

Through these multi-sectoral partnerships, WFP has embedded humanitarian and recovery assistance into national frameworks, strengthened institutional capacities, and advanced Lebanon's progress toward sustainable, nationally owned systems, while at the same time maintaining its capacity to provide large scale assistance to protect food security in the event of crisis. These efforts reflect WFP's commitment to supporting the Government of Lebanon in building resilience, reducing vulnerability, and achieving long-term food security and social protection goals.

2,406,438

Total beneficiaries in 2025



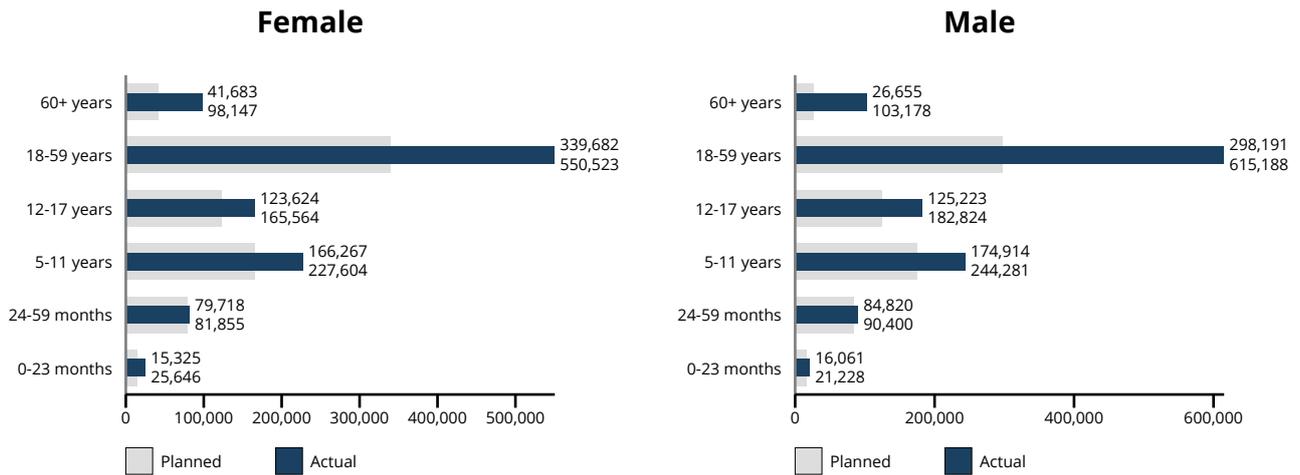
48% female



52% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 135,621 (52% Female, 48% Male)

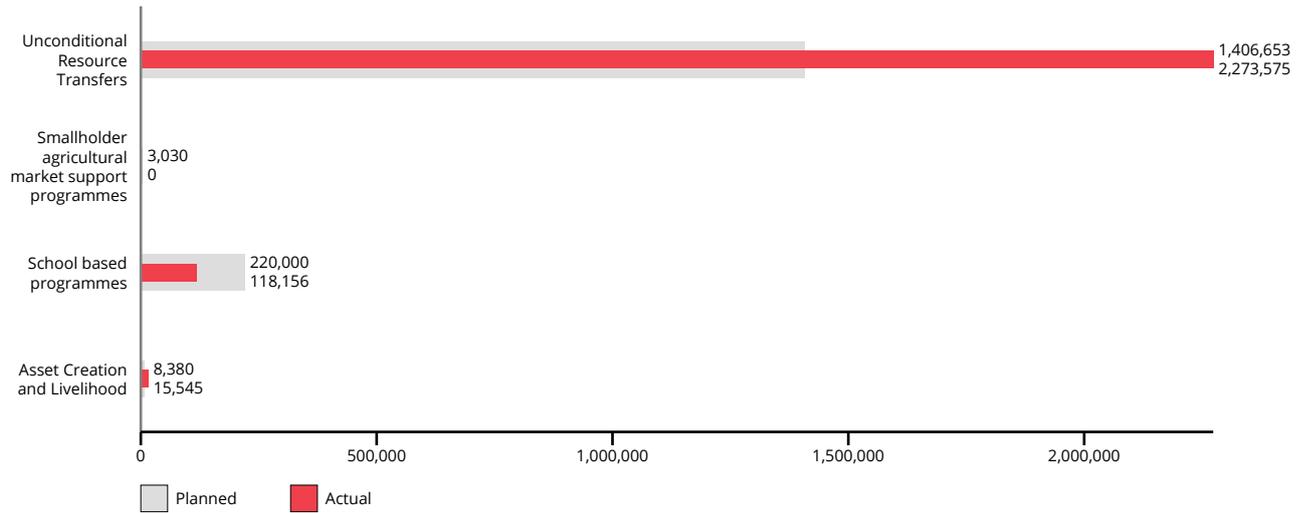
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



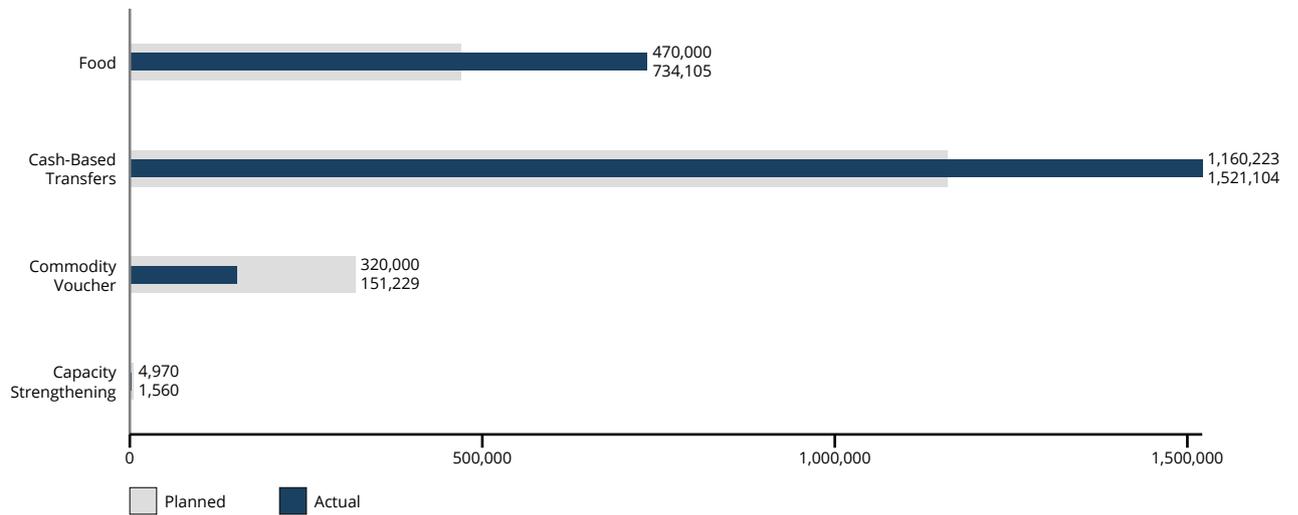
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



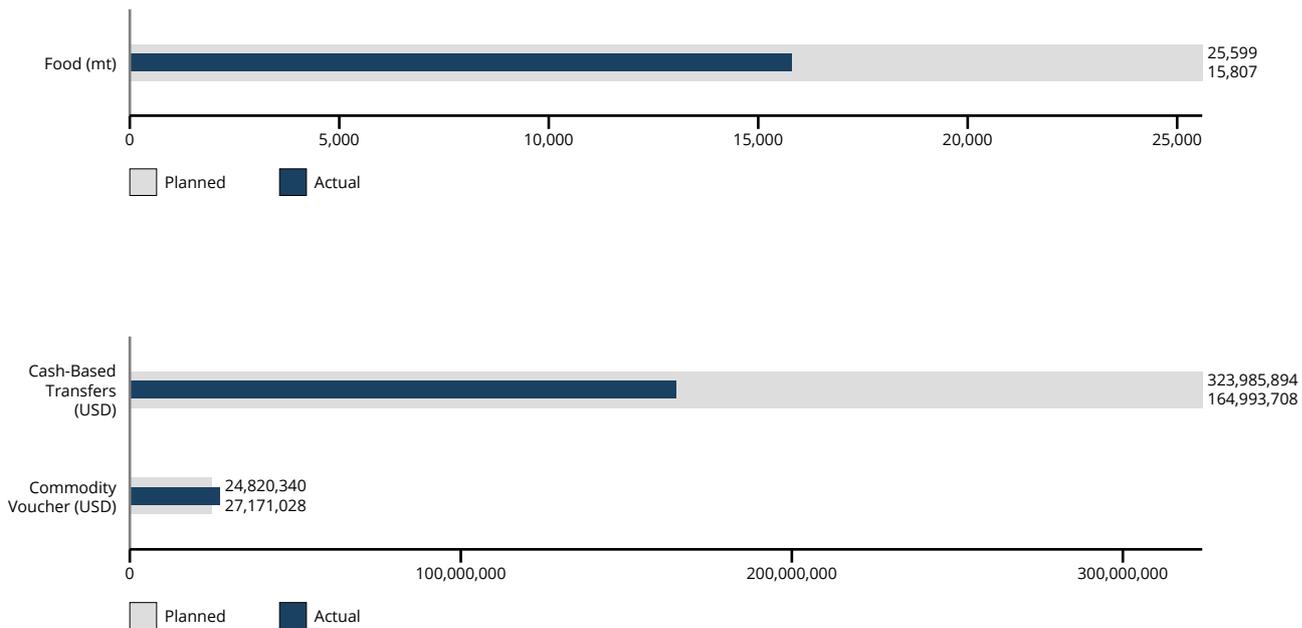
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



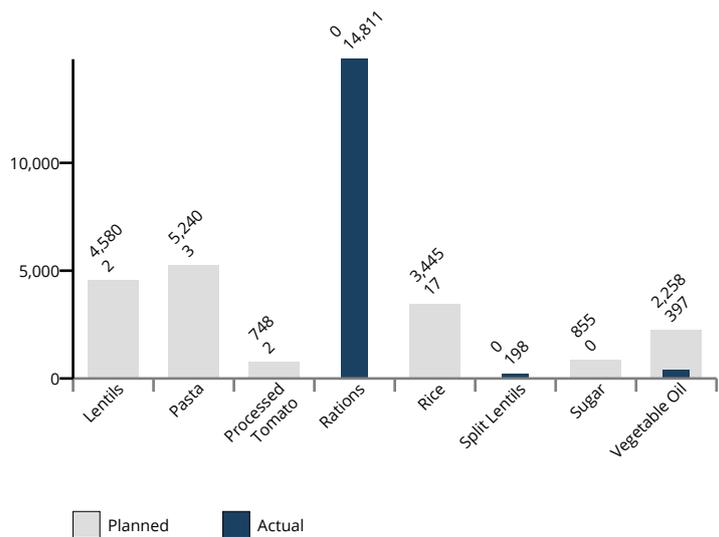
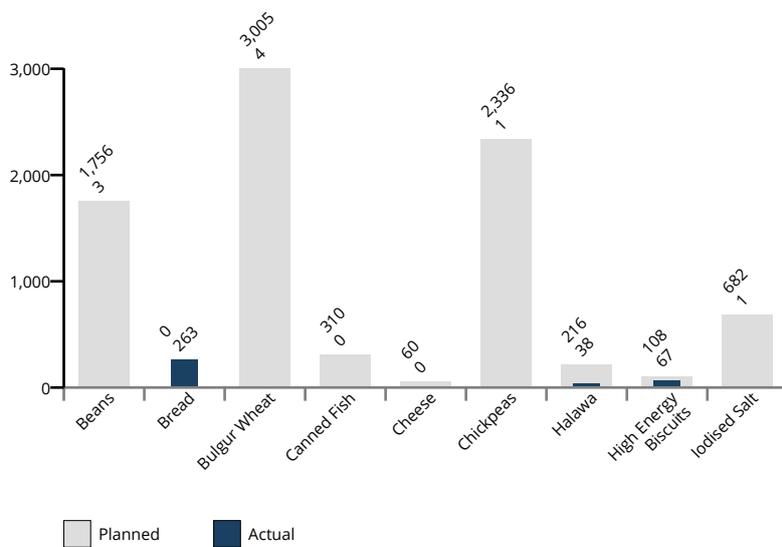
Beneficiaries by Modality



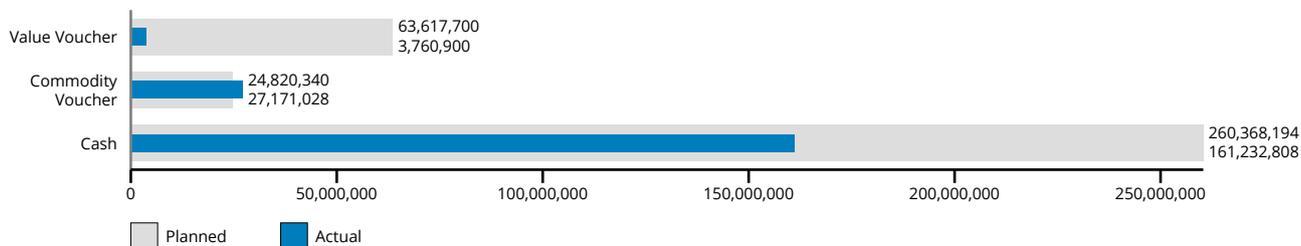
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Lebanon's operational environment in 2025 was marked by persistent insecurity, political shifts, displacement, and deepening socio-economic challenges. The year began under the fragile November 2024 ceasefire between Israel and Hezbollah, which remained unstable throughout the year. Following the second ceasefire deadline on 18

February, Israel partially withdrew from South Lebanon but retained five strategic positions along the border. Israeli airstrikes, artillery shelling, and drone attacks continued across South Lebanon, the Bekaa and the southern suburbs of Beirut. By year's end, at least 330 casualties were confirmed due to post-ceasefire hostilities.

Amid these tensions, Lebanon achieved a political breakthrough: after two years of presidential vacuum, parliament elected a President in late January and formed a new government by March 2025, a critical step toward stability.

The 2024 conflict's economic toll was severe. The World Bank estimated reconstruction at reached USD 11 billion, with losses reaching USD 14 billion. Lebanon's real GDP contracted by 7.1 percent in 2024, deepening an overall decline of over 40 percent since 2019.^[1] In 2025, humanitarian access improved gradually, but recovery and reconstruction remained constrained by insecurity. Conflict-affected families struggled to rebuild amid widespread destruction, unexploded ordnance, and damaged infrastructure, with limited access to livelihoods and basic services.

Displacement dynamics added complexity. After Israel's partial withdrawal in February, 986,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) returned to their districts of origin, while 64,500 remained displaced by October 2025.^[2] However, anecdotal reports from displaced communities and local authorities suggest that the number of individuals from border areas who remain displaced within their home districts could be much higher. In parallel, cross-border movements surged. Following the political transition in Syria in December 2024, 501,600 Syrians returned to Syria^[3], while 115,000 fled into Lebanon in 2025,^[4] straining already limited resources.

Newly arrived Syrians face significant protection risks amid restricted humanitarian access, and a lack of a clear framework governing registration and access to basic services. Growing frustration, particularly among Syrians from religious minorities, combined with rising asylum demands has fueled tensions and deepened mistrust toward international actors. These dynamics have heightened protection challenges and increased operational risks for humanitarian organizations and partners.

Environmental stress compounded vulnerabilities. Lebanon endured one of its worst droughts in decades, with rainfall in 2025 falling to 51 percent of the national average. Pollution rendered substantial water sources unsafe, shutting down hydroelectric plants and worsening electricity shortages. More than 1.85 million people, live in areas highly vulnerable to drought, while 44 percent depend on unsafe and costly water trucking. Drought, extreme weather events, fuel hoarding, and high input costs further disrupted agricultural production, threatening farmers' livelihoods.

Although food insecurity eased slightly after the ceasefire, supported by rapid humanitarian response, Lebanon's food security remains fragile. Economic stagnation, inflation, funding gaps, and seasonal vulnerabilities continue to undermine progress. Between April and June 2025, 1.17 million people (21 percent) faced acute food insecurity, down from 1.65 million in March. By November, the figure stabilized at 874,000 (17 percent), including 484,000 Lebanese, 277,000 Syrian refugees, 69,000 Palestine refugees, and 43,000 post-2024 arrivals from Syria, yet further deterioration is expected mainly driven by reduced humanitarian assistance.

Following the ceasefire, women, persons with disabilities, and marginalized groups in Lebanon continued to face acute vulnerabilities. Limited resources, fragmented services, and the absence of inclusive frameworks restricted access to shelters, employment and protection assistance.

Women with disabilities faced a lack of adapted gender-based violence (GBV) services, while older and single women were frequently denied shelter admission.^[5] Economic recovery remained uneven, with women disproportionately affected by job losses and income reductions, deepening gender inequalities and exposing vulnerable groups to heightened risks of exploitation and food insecurity.

Through its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2023-2027, WFP prioritizes support for vulnerable and food-insecure populations in Lebanon to meet their food and other basic needs and strengthen the resilience of marginalized individuals and communities while enhancing the capacity of government and other local actors to manage nationally owned social programmes.

WFP, in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), provides unconditional cash assistance for food and basic needs to Syrian refugees. WFP also supports vulnerable Lebanese households affected by the economic crisis and conflict through in-kind food assistance and targeted cash transfers leveraging existing national shock-responsive social safety nets and WFP's cash delivery network.

WFP enhances the Ministry of Social Affairs' (MoSA) capacity to coordinate recovery assistance, take over the delivery of AMAN payments and advance the ministry's digital transformation, laying the ground for institutionalized, nationally owned shock-responsive social safety net systems.

To address access to primary education and healthy nutrition for vulnerable Lebanese and refugee children, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) to develop and implement Lebanon's first school meals programme, delivering locally produced nutritious meals.

Through its Livelihood and Resilience Programme, WFP is investing in long-term solutions to strengthen the resilience of Lebanese and refugees by fostering sustainable food systems, enhancing market linkages, and building the capacities of value chain actors to reduce vulnerabilities and reliance on humanitarian assistance. Within this framework, WFP provides income-generating and skills-development opportunities for vulnerable Lebanese and Syrian refugees, facilitates linkages between its livelihood-supported businesses with the school meals programme and WFP contracted retailers, and strengthens institutional capacities within the Ministry of Agriculture.

In 2025, WFP strengthened its engagement under the Lebanon Reform, Recovery, and Reconstruction Framework (3RF)'s pillar 3^[6], the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and the Lebanon Response Plan (LRP) to support coordinated recovery efforts. Working closely with the Government of Lebanon, UN agencies, international NGOs, and local partners, WFP prioritized multi-sectoral assistance to address urgent needs and stabilize food security. As co-lead of the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster and lead of the Logistics Cluster, WFP played a central role in harmonizing food assistance among partners while leveraging its logistics expertise to ensure timely delivery of essential aid.

By end-2025, Lebanon's recovery remained fragile, balancing post-conflict reconstruction, economic collapse, and climate challenges, highlighting urgent need for sustained humanitarian aid and resilience-building.

Risk management

In 2025, WFP Lebanon operated in a highly complex and dynamic environment, shaped by years of political instability, economic collapse, mass displacement, and the ongoing impact of the 2024 conflict. Funding constraints and rising population movements challenged the delivery of life-saving assistance, while tensions between host communities and displaced populations risked undermining access and the principled delivery of aid. Damaged infrastructure, unexploded ordnance, and localized market disruptions further complicated operations, while inflation and rising commodity prices increased operational costs and affected the purchasing power of both in-kind and cash-based assistance. Safeguarding assets, staff, and vulnerable populations including female-headed households, unaccompanied minors, and those at risk of exclusion or exploitation remained a critical concern.

To address these challenges, WFP implemented a comprehensive range of mitigation measures to ensure operational continuity and effectiveness. Stocks were prepositioned in accessible locations, and flexible delivery modalities, including agile convoys and diversified cash transfers, were applied to reach affected populations despite access constraints. Warehouses and cargo movements were deconflicted through the Humanitarian Notification System, while early warning systems, market monitoring, and coordination with authorities and partners reinforced operational resilience and staff safety. Targeted capacity-building initiatives for partners, covering Anti-Fraud, Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), and gender-sensitive programming, strengthened operational reliability. Enhanced Community Feedback Mechanisms ensured accountability and equitable access, enabling WFP Lebanon to maintain life-saving assistance while upholding humanitarian principles and corporate standards.

Following the recommendations of the internal audit conducted in 2025, the Country Office initiated actions to address one high- and six medium-priority observations. These included advocating with and advising the Government on the opportunity to establish a national social registry platform, improving the documentation and closure of WFP's community feedback, and enhancing internal oversight mechanisms to ensure alignment with corporate standards.

Lessons learned

In 2025, WFP Lebanon conducted a decentralized evaluation of the European Union (EU)-funded MADAD Project to inform operational and strategic decision-making for the WFP and the EU. The evaluation confirmed that unconditional cash assistance remains highly relevant for vulnerable Lebanese and Syrian refugees facing multiple compounding crises. The design of Multi-purpose Cash was informed by rigorous and frequent assessments, enabling timely adjustments of targeting and selection processes using multiple targeting models. As the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) was formally phased out in 2024, this finding is no longer applicable to any of the existing programmes. However, the evaluation highlights an opportunity for WFP to advocate with the government to apply layered targeting models, as successfully implemented in WFP's refugee response, within Lebanon's social protection programming, complemented by technical assistance to strengthen implementation. An impact evaluation of WFP's in-kind assistance programme equally recognizes the added value of multi-layered targeting in enhancing cost-effectiveness and precision.

The evaluation also recommends maintaining unconditional, unrestricted cash transfers, aligned with the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) gap, guided by the Economic Capacity to Meet Essential Needs (ECMEN) indicator, and complemented by resilience-building interventions, such as productive assets support or skills training.

2025: Uncertainty and New Hope



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A schoolboy receives a nutritious snack from WFP at a public school in Aley district, Lebanon, supporting children's learning and wellbeing.

In Lebanon, 2025 unfolded under the weight of overlapping crises. Economic fragility continued and new displacement, food price volatility and insecurity continued to shape daily life for millions. Yet amid uncertainty, WFP's assistance remained a constant while adapting, expanding and linking urgent food support with longer-term investments across the full food chain to help families withstand shocks today while strengthening the food system for tomorrow.

For Mona, a Lebanese mother still displaced after repeated escalations, instability is measured in the smallest details. *"I miss being at home, sleeping in my own room, not the way we are now, with all our kids in barely one room,"* she says.

Her story mirrors that of many families whose lives have been repeatedly uprooted. In 2025, WFP's assistance helped provide a sense of continuity in a rapidly fluctuating environment ensuring that even as circumstances changed, access to food did not disappear.

Across Lebanon, food insecurity still affects 17 percent of the population. In some of the most food-insecure areas, families faced impossible trade-offs between food, health care and other living costs.

Ramona, who has a family of nine members and is caring for two sons with physical disabilities, knows this reality all too well. With limited income and rising costs, every item matters. She carefully stretches the food assistance she receives, making use of every last grain. For her family, WFP support is a lifeline.

"Nothing goes to waste," she explains. *"Every bit helps us get through."*

While emergency food assistance remained critical, 2025 also marked a deliberate effort to strengthen Lebanon's entire food system from production and processing to consumption. WFP supported setting up composting facilities that help transform organic waste into agricultural inputs, reducing costs for farmers while promoting more sustainable practices. At the same time, programme linkages connected schools to local farms and producers, ensuring that school snacks and meals sourced locally could nourish children while supporting Lebanese livelihoods.

These connections reinforced local markets, shortened supply chains and created shared value allowing food assistance to do more than fill plates, but also to sustain producers, processors and communities along the way.

For Nemr, a father living with a leg injury he cannot afford to treat, recent years have felt relentless.

"*One blow after the other,*" he says, recalling the Beirut port explosion, followed by the latest escalation in 2024 that forced his family to flee their home and seek shelter with relatives.

Unable to work consistently, his household relies heavily on WFP assistance to make ends meet. "*Without it,*" he says, "*we wouldn't manage.*"

Even as Lebanon witnessed some returns among Syrian refugees in 2025, vulnerability remained widespread. WFP continued to support the most vulnerable Lebanese and Syrian refugees ensuring that assistance reached those with the least capacity to cope.

Every contribution in 2025 mattered. In a context where needs outpaced resources, donor support helped families endure their most difficult moments. Yet funding constraints increasingly threaten the consistency of assistance, impacting households that rely on WFP to keep their food needs met.

None of this would have been possible without strong partnerships, with government counterparts, local NGOs, community actors and donors whose collaboration enabled WFP to respond at scale while building resilience across Lebanon's food system. Together, these partnerships ensured that even in uncertainty, preparedness and hope could take root, one meal, one family, and one strengthened food chain at a time.

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



1.14 million Syrian refugees received **USD 137 million** in **cash-based transfers** for food and other basic needs



169,000 vulnerable Lebanese (48 percent women) received regular **in-kind food assistance**



476,000 conflict-affected Lebanese (52 percent women) and **76,000 Post-December 2024 Arrivals from Syria** received emergency food assistance



14.7 million hot and cold meals and **3,723 mt of food parcels** distributed to conflict-affected populations

Amid heightened geopolitical tensions, protracted conflict and continued cross-border population movements, **WFP delivered timely, dignified and lifesaving assistance to 1.9 million vulnerable women, men, girls and boys across Lebanon in 2025, through unconditional resource transfers, combining cash-based assistance and in-kind food support to address acute food insecurity and essential needs.**

Throughout the year, WFP's response remained firmly anchored in principled humanitarian action, evidence-based targeting, and close coordination with national authorities and humanitarian partners. Assistance focused on populations most affected by the compounded impacts of conflict, economic stagnation, and displacement, including vulnerable Lebanese households, Syrian refugees, and post-December 2024 arrivals from Syria.

Strategic Outcome 1 remained the cornerstone of WFP's operations in Lebanon in 2025, accounting for 66 percent of total contributions across all activities. Under this outcome, WFP delivered unconditional cash and food assistance to Syrian refugees in close partnership with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), including emergency meals and Ready-to-Eat rations for post December 2024 arrivals from Syria. In parallel, WFP supported food-insecure Lebanese households most affected by the ongoing economic crisis and conflict through in-kind food assistance.

While funding for Strategic Outcome 1 fully covered the prioritized implementation plan requirements, it covered only 88 percent of the needs-based plan, reflecting the widening gap between available resources and the high level of humanitarian needs in Lebanon. Persistent funding constraints required difficult prioritization decisions throughout the year, compelling WFP to continually reassess resource allocation and caseload coverage to ensure that assistance is provided to those facing the most severe vulnerabilities.

Economic Crisis Response for Lebanese (In-kind Assistance)

WFP's in-kind food assistance programme continued to play a critical role in supporting the most vulnerable Lebanese, particularly those excluded from national social protection systems and not covered by other humanitarian programmes. In 2025, **WFP provided in-kind food assistance to 169,000 marginalized Lebanese people** (48 percent women and 52 percent men) **reaching 39,300 households** (59 percent headed by women and 41 percent by men).

In 2025, WFP sustained its commitment to principled, evidence-based targeting, ensuring that limited humanitarian resources reached the Lebanese households most affected by persistent socioeconomic vulnerabilities. Assistance was prioritized for households experiencing severe food insecurity, extremely limited income and coping capacity,

unemployment of household heads, and households including persons with disabilities, alongside other protection and vulnerability indicators.

During the first half of 2025, WFP delivered in-kind food assistance to 116,000 vulnerable Lebanese individuals, corresponding to 27,500 households. In the second quarter of the year, WFP launched a targeting exercise to assess the vulnerability of 25,000 Lebanese households that had proactively requested assistance through WFP's Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) channels. Most of these households were newly identified, including cases of malnutrition and households referred by Organizations of Persons with Disabilities and partners working with populations at heightened risk.

Combined with assessments conducted in 2024, WFP evaluated a total of 97,100 households through a standardized and transparent process. In the context of severe funding constraints, WFP applied vulnerability scoring across all assessed households and prioritized 21,100 of the most vulnerable for in-kind food assistance between July and December 2025. As a result, the assisted caseload was reduced from 27,500 households in June to 21,000 households in July, reflecting a 14 percent reduction in assistance for vulnerable Lebanese.

To address potential exclusion errors and to ensure accountability and fairness, an appeals mechanism was launched in July 2025, enabling households initially not prioritized to request reconsideration. Following this process, 2,600 households meeting vulnerability criteria were included in assistance in August. In addition, in October, WFP identified and reincluded 600 households affected by recent conflict-related displacement and housing damage, bringing the total caseload to 24,200 Lebanese households, equivalent to 100,000 individuals.

In 2025, WFP monitoring results highlighted an improvement in coping behaviour among assisted families, with 74 percent of households resorting to at least one livelihood coping behaviour to meet their food needs compared to 96 percent in 2024.

In 2024-2025, WFP Lebanon, with support from WFP's Office of Evaluation, USAID's Bureau of Humanitarian Affairs, and the International Security and Development Centre, conducted an Impact Evaluation to measure the effects of different targeting approaches for in-kind food assistance on households. Results showed that no single method consistently outperformed others; however, combining approaches improved accuracy and reduced exclusion errors. Households identified through a combination of targeting approaches were most dependent on assistance, and discontinuation caused significant declines in food security, well-being, and trust in institutions. Importantly, providing households with a longer warning period before discontinuation did not mitigate these adverse effects, underlining the need for alternative transition strategies.

Refugee Response

In 2025, three out of four Syrian refugees were unable to meet their essential needs, while nearly two-third lived below survival thresholds. The conflict in Lebanon in 2024 had further deepened the hardship of already vulnerable families. In 2025, **WFP provided monthly cash assistance to 1.14 million Syrian refugees** (49 percent women and 51 percent men) reaching **236,400 households** (54 percent headed by women). WFP's cash-based assistance enabled households to prioritize their most pressing needs, whether food, rent, healthcare, education, or utilities, enhancing dignity and choice while supporting local markets.

Although, WFP raised the transfer value of its cash assistance in late 2024, from USD 115 to USD 145 for a family of five, the adjustment only covered 28 percent of basic household needs by end of 2025, reflecting the continued erosion of purchasing power amid inflation and rising living costs.

WFP monitoring results in 2025 revealed that only 38 percent of assisted households could afford the cost of their basic needs, a slight increase from 33 percent in 2024. Without WFP's cash support, 43 percent of assisted households would have been unable to afford the cost of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB). Sixteen percent of assisted households resorted to crisis coping strategies, while debt remained widespread, affecting 82 percent of both assisted and non-assisted households.

WFP and UNHCR in Lebanon continued to effectively operate a joint programme, ensuring full alignment across all stages of the project cycle. Targeting and prioritization are guided by the annual Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees (VASyR), while both agencies continued to use the LOUISE Common Card system (Lebanon One Unified Inter-Organization System for E-cards), enabling assisted households to access support through a single, unified payment instrument.

2025 was characterized by constant adjustment for WFP and UNHCR in Lebanon, shaped by deepening financial constraints and an increasingly volatile operating environment. At the outset of the year, both agencies made a strategic decision to shift from annual to shorter, six-month assistance cycles. This change aimed to better align programming with less predictable humanitarian funding, minimize disruptions, and ensure that limited resources continued to reach those most in need.

As a result, two successive targeting exercises were conducted in 2025. The first targeting cycle, covering April to September, drew on updated 2024 econometric data combined with categorical and geographic prioritization. The second cycle, spanning November 2025 to April 2026, was based on VaSYR 2025 findings. Throughout both exercises, transparent communication remained a priority, with outreach volunteers, frontline partners, social media, and tailored Q&A materials helping refugees understand eligibility and mitigate uncertainty.

Despite these efforts, severe funding shortfalls significantly constrained assistance. Following the first retargeting exercise, WFP reduced its monthly cash assistance from 830,000 individuals (158,900 households) in January 2025 to 649,000 individuals (130,300 households) by April. Delays in donor contributions further disrupted implementation, postponing April transfers and limiting coverage that month to only 130,000 individuals. Assistance was scaled back up to the revised caseload in May once funds were received.

This fluctuation was compounded by an uptake of Syrian refugee return movements and UNHCR's nationwide physical verification exercise, which led to a temporary reduction of WFP's caseload in July and created ongoing uncertainty around targeting. Through close coordination with UNHCR and donors, WFP adapted its operations and stabilized assistance at around 610,000 individuals by October.

A new targeting cycle in November led to further reprioritization. While 680,000 refugees were identified as eligible, available funding allowed WFP to prioritize only up to 412,000 individuals over the six-month planning period through April 2026. Overall, cumulative funding shortfalls and delays resulted in a 59 percent reduction in WFP's cash assistance for Syrian refugees since January 2025, reaching only 333,000 individuals (72,400 households) by December.

Emergency Food Assistance to Post-December 2024 Arrivals from Syria and conflict-affected Lebanese

In close coordination with the Government of Lebanon's Disaster Risk Management (DRM) function, local authorities and the Food Security and Agriculture Sector (FSAS), WFP continued to provide emergency food assistance in 2025 to conflict-affected Lebanese and post-December 2024 arrivals from Syria. WFP reached **476,000 conflict affected Lebanese (119,000 households) and 76,000 post-2024 arrivals^[1] (18,000 households) with food assistance**. This included the provision of 14.7 million emergency meals, 25,700 Ready-To-Eat (RTE) parcels and 118,500 dry rations to vulnerable families inside and outside shelters across Lebanon.

In April, WFP completed the final round of food parcel distributions to conflict-affected Lebanese families outside shelters reaching in total 474,000 individuals and continued to provide daily meals to 2,000 displaced Lebanese inside shelters.

Post-2024 arrivals continued to face critical protection challenges in a context marked by limited resources, constrained humanitarian space, and a lack of clear national policy. With limited resources, WFP provided hot meals and RTE kits to 44,000 Syrians in more than 200 shelters and food parcels to 32,000 in host communities in northern Lebanon and the Bekaa.

In 2025, WFP prioritized hot-meal assistance for displaced people in collective shelters, where families lack cooking facilities. Through community kitchens run by its cooperating partners, WFP provided one nutritious meal daily to vulnerable Lebanese and Syrians. WFP oversaw coordination, monitoring, and quality, while partners handled meal preparation, packaging, and delivery.

Strengthening Data Systems and Country Capacity Strengthening for Emergency Preparedness and Response

In 2025, WFP Lebanon faced significant challenges in identity management and information systems supporting assistance for post-2024 arrivals from Syria. In the absence of the Government's approval to comprehensively and formally register individuals from this population group, WFP engaged with key actors involved in local-level data collection and management, including UNHCR, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Unit and the Lebanese Red Cross (LRC), to explore context-appropriate solutions for improving information management related to this population group. In 2026, WFP aims to formalize an interagency and government-led framework to ensure regular updates and verification of datasets on new arrivals from Syria, in line with humanitarian assurance requirements. The framework will also define clear roles and responsibilities for data management and coordination between humanitarian partners and the Government of Lebanon.

Building on the 2024 Memorandum of Understanding, WFP expanded its partnership with the LRC to strengthen the DRM functions in North, Akkar, Bekaa, and Baalbek-El Hermel. This work focuses on addressing data-related gaps for conflict-affected populations, minimizing duplication, and reinforcing alignment with national systems while strengthening operational readiness and coordination at national and subnational levels.

To reinforce national emergency preparedness, WFP and the Ministry of Education and Higher Education also developed a Community Kitchen model that rehabilitates and equips Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) school kitchens. These facilities serve as both meal providers for students in stable settings and as rapid-response hubs addressing urgent food needs during emergencies. In 2025, WFP set up five community kitchens,

four of which provided daily meals to arrivals from Syria and one which is set to be operational in 2026.

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 aimed at addressing disparities caused by age, gender and disability. WFP emphasized the engagement of women, including heads of households, and persons with disabilities in the activities which helped to increase their engagement in household decision-making as evidenced by WFP monitoring of activities.

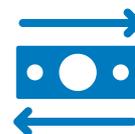
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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



219,000 conflict-affected Lebanese received emergency cash assistance under the **Shock-Responsive Social Safety Net (SRSN)**



USD 22 million was transferred to conflict-affected Lebanese in 2025 through the SRSN



118,000 Lebanese and Syrian refugee boys and girls received nutritious school snacks and fresh meals across 324 schools



11 WFP-supported school kitchens linked to **15 WFP-contracted retailers** and **4 local SMEs** improving cost-effectiveness and stimulating local markets

Despite some improvement in food security after the November 2024 ceasefire, recovery in 2025 remained fragile and highly vulnerable to new shocks. Damage to infrastructure, a stagnant economy, persistent inflation, and limited humanitarian access continued to undermine livelihoods. By November, 484,000 Lebanese faced acute hunger. The education sector also experienced major disruptions due to teacher strikes and delays in reopening schools previously used as shelters.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, **WFP together with the Government of Lebanon provides unconditional cash transfers to vulnerable Lebanese through national safety nets and nutritious school meals to Lebanese and refugee children under the school meals programme.**

However, funding constraints significantly limited the scale of emergency cash assistance. In 2025, cash transfers under the Shock Responsive Social Safety Net (SRSN) could be sustained for only 24 percent of conflict-affected Lebanese identified as in need, following a 65 percent reduction in the number of assisted people starting in April. In contrast, the school meals programme benefited from timely funding, enabling uninterrupted support to targeted students. Overall, Strategic Outcome 2 funding fully covered requirements against the implementation plan but met only 57 percent of the requirements against the needs-based plan.

The Shock-Responsive Social Safety Net

Following the September 2024 conflict escalation, WFP supported the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) in establishing the government-led SRSN. Anchored in existing national social safety nets and leveraging WFP's established cash assistance infrastructure, the SRSN was designed to deliver rapid emergency and early recovery cash assistance to conflict-affected populations not covered under existing safety nets. In 2025, WFP reached 219,000 conflict-affected Lebanese (51 percent male and 49 percent female) representing 58,600 households under SRSN.

The first phase of the SRSN cash assistance, the Immediate Conflict Response (ICR), was implemented between September 2024 and May 2025 using verified MoSA and WFP data, with transfer values aligned to national social assistance schemes. Following the November 2024 ceasefire and a reduction in displacement, WFP retargeted assistance using updated conflict-impact analysis. By January 2025, WFP prioritized 162,000 people (44,000 households). Yet, as funding constraints intensified, coverage declined sharply from 162,000 people in January to just 29,000 by April.

From June 2025, the response transitioned into a new phase. WFP supported MoSA in coordinating a harmonized six-month emergency cash assistance programme involving 18 partners, reinforcing government leadership and coherence at scale. Working closely with MoSA and the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM), WFP helped ensure that the SRSN remained fully government-owned, providing technical advisory support on coordination mechanisms, operational protocols and data architecture. Close collaboration with Food Security and Agriculture Sector (FSAS) and Basic Assistance sector (BAS) partners ensured alignment with MoSA-led emergency standards.

WFP-trained social workers conducted home visits to around 70,000 conflict-affected households, assessing their living conditions and vulnerabilities. To ensure data integrity, WFP and MoSA implemented quality control measures, including random verification calls. Through this collective effort, 124,000 individuals (32,000 households) were identified for assistance. Within funding limitations, WFP prioritized the most vulnerable, reaching 60,000 individuals (16,000 households) by the end of the year, including those supported during the initial ICR phase. However, WFP's sustained technical assistance to progressively institutionalize the SRSN enabled MoSA to leverage additional partner resources from the FSAS and BAS, ensuring a sustained and coherent response to all eligible 32,000 households.

Moreover, WFP channeled one cycle of cash assistance for 242,000 vulnerable Lebanese under the Government's AMAN programme, funded by FCDO^[1].

School Feeding

Since 2016, WFP Lebanon has implemented the school meals programme in coordination with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE), providing nutritious meals and snacks to children while addressing vulnerable Lebanese and refugee children's access to primary education and healthy nutrition. From its inception, the initiative was designed not only as a safety net for children, but also as a platform linking education, nutrition, local production, and sustainable energy solutions. Starting with 10,000 schoolchildren in 22 primary public schools, the programme has expanded over the years reaching a notable 118,000 schoolchildren across 324 schools by 2025.

During the 2024-2025 academic year, WFP provided school meals to 107,000 Lebanese and Syrian refugee schoolchildren, achieving gender parity across 314 public primary schools located in the most vulnerable districts. Around 85,000 students in 263 schools benefited from daily in-school snacks, while 22,000 students in 51 schools received healthy cold sandwiches with a fruit or vegetable, prepared on-site in school kitchens. Twelve WFP-supported kitchens are currently operated by around 200 women caregivers who receive regular training in food safety, kitchen management, healthy cooking practices, and life skills, enabling them to earn income while strengthening their role within their communities.

Building on this progress, the 2025-2026 academic year marks another phase of expansion. WFP has reached 118,000 schoolchildren in 324 schools and plans a gradual scale-up to 130,000 students during this school year. In parallel, WFP and MEHE are in the process of establishing ten additional school kitchens across the country, scheduled to become operational in early 2026 and catering to around 40 nearby schools.

In line with its commitment to inclusion, WFP has extended its school meals coverage to four specialized schools for children with disabilities, reaching around 1,000 students across four schools with healthy cold sandwiches.

To further improve nutritional quality, WFP launched a bread fortification pilot under the school meals programme in May 2025, to increase children's intake of key vitamins and minerals. This initiative involved local mills producing fortified wheat flour for contracted bakeries, which then supply pita bread to selected school kitchens. The fortified bread was used to prepare sandwiches for 7,200 students. Based on positive initial results, WFP plans to expand the use of fortified bread in all twelve school kitchens during the 2025-2026 school year.

Based on learning lessons from the recent emergency in Lebanon, WFP is now promoting a dual-functionality model for new school kitchens where the kitchens can serve regular cold meals during the academic year, while retaining the capacity to be activated during national emergencies, whether man-made or natural, to provide hot meals to affected populations under a government-led response.

Efficiency and sustainability have also been enhanced through the introduction of a decentralized procurement system in the twelve existing kitchens. Schools can now purchase ingredients directly from around 15 WFP-supported retailers and four local small and medium enterprises (SMEs) using electronic cash-based transfer cards. This system improves transparency, traceability, and cost-effectiveness, while shortening supply chains and stimulating local markets.

The four SMEs supply school kitchens with dairy products, hummus, and fresh fruits and vegetables. Preparations are underway to expand the initiative by partnering with two women-led SMEs in the North, with operations expected to begin in 2026.

Looking ahead, WFP will continue to strengthen local food systems by supporting SMEs and smallholder farmers to meet quality standards and secure stable markets through school meals procurement. In parallel, WFP will support MEHE in identifying sustainable financing models tailored to Lebanon's context, including government allocations, public-private partnerships, and community-led approaches. Over the next three to five years (2026-2030), the focus will be on progressively handing over the school meals programme to the Lebanese government, building the capacity of government teams, school staff, and parent committees to ensure the long-term sustainability of Home-Grown School Feeding (HGFS) initiatives.

Gender and Age Marker Analysis (GAM-M)

Gender, age, and disability were fully integrated into activities 2 and 3 under Strategic Outcome 2, as reflected by the GAM-M code 4. Building on the recommendations from a 2022 gender study, a subsequent in-depth study focused on women and girls, and persons with disabilities identified key challenges faced by the beneficiaries of the National Poverty Targeting Programme and recommended creating tailored assistance packages.

The school meals programme ensured that boys and girls were provided with equal access to school meals while engaging women in the school kitchen initiative contributes to their economic empowerment by providing income, enhancing their skills, and supporting household income and long-term 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



15,600 Lebanese and Syrian refugees benefitted from Food Assistance for Assets and Food Assistance for Training activities



USD 900,000 transferred cash assistance to 5,000 vulnerable Lebanese and Syrian refugees under FFA and FFT activities

The combined effects of the 2024 conflict, inflation, economic stagnation, and widening funding gaps continued to push families deeper into crisis in 2025. Climate change further intensified vulnerabilities, with rising water scarcity, unplanned urbanization, and land degradation. In 2025, Lebanon faced one of its worst water shortages in decades, with rainfall reaching only 51 percent of the national average.^[1] Pollution has contaminated significant water resources, reducing their availability for power generation and thereby exacerbating electricity shortages. Over 1.85 million people^[2] faced high drought vulnerability, with extreme weather and rising input costs disrupting agriculture and threatening livelihoods.

In the face of these challenges, 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.** With no new funding received in 2025 and only short-term contributions from 2024, WFP strictly prioritized its livelihoods interventions. By September 2025, most were suspended, though limited flexible resources enabled continuation of essential water management and food system recovery work in the most vulnerable areas of Lebanon.

In 2025, WFP implemented an integrated livelihoods strategy restoring food systems across production, processing and market infrastructure, and strengthening agri-food Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). Sequenced, complementary interventions across these pillars reinforced each other to rebuild sustainable livelihoods and enhance community resilience in areas hardest hit by conflict and climate shocks.

In 2025, WFP supported 15,600 marginalized Lebanese and Syrian Refugees (52 percent women and 48 percent men), through cash transfers under the Food Assistance for Assets (2,900 participants) and Food Assistance for Training (60 participants) activities. The total transferred cash assistance in 2025 amounted to USD 900,000.

Despite constraints, WFP made notable progress in strengthening food systems and resilience in conflict- and climate-affected areas. In collaboration with FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP provided one-off cash assistance of USD 300 to 1,971 farmers by the end of 2025. This support addressed urgent recovery needs following the conflict, enabling land preparation, input procurement, and labor hiring.

Water management and rural connectivity were significantly enhanced through the construction of 6,930 linear meters of irrigation canals in Akkar, northern Lebanon, securing reliable water access for more than 1.17 million m² of agricultural land. In parallel, 4,285 linear meters of agricultural roads were constructed or rehabilitated, improving farmers' access to farmland, markets, and inputs, and strengthening connectivity between rural communities. These investments directly benefitted 557 farmers, including 20 who brought previously unused land into cultivation.

Complementing these efforts, environmental restoration works along the Estwan River in Akkar included the rehabilitation of 6,100 linear meters of earthen embankments, exceeding targets by 22 percent, reducing flood risks and improving water flow management. Community engagement remained central, with 300 community members participating in health and environmental risk awareness sessions and 36 stakeholder consultations conducted to ensure inclusive planning, transparency, and sustainability.

Building on the success of 2024, WFP expanded its support to greenhouse production. In 2025, 60 greenhouses were constructed and 40 rehabilitated, benefiting 100 Lebanese farmers including 20 women. Each greenhouse produced 4-5 tons of tomatoes and 2 tons of cucumbers per season, generating an average revenue of USD 3,500 per greenhouse per season and increasing the annual net income by 10 percent. Improved infrastructure and maintenance practices reduced long-term maintenance costs by 40 percent over five-years. Greenhouse activities also created 171 short-term jobs for Lebanese and Syrian workers and supplied 125 tons of tomatoes and 50 tons of cucumbers to local markets.

To support recovery from climate shocks, WFP provided 222 flood-affected farmers including 61 women, with essential agricultural inputs, including seeds, fertilizers, biopesticides, and equipment. Covering 140 hectares, this assistance enabled farmers to resume cultivation, reduce losses, and stabilize yields. Flood mitigation was strengthened through the construction of a 1,700-meter drainage canal and seven box culverts across affected villages, protecting over 300 hectares of farmland. Sustainability was reinforced through eight training sessions conducted to community members on disaster risk reduction, climate-smart agriculture, soil and water management, and business skills. An assessment conducted following severe flood events in Akkar revealed that the intervention reduced flood risks by shortening water stagnation, lowering indoor flood levels, improving drainage, and enhancing safety and crop protection for most affected families locally.

WFP also supported the reclamation of eight hectares of public land for fodder production, complemented by a 4,500 m³ rainwater harvesting pond and irrigation systems. Sixty farmers received training on improved fodder varieties and good agricultural practices, strengthening livestock farmers' resilience, local feed self-sufficiency, and sustainable livelihoods.

WFP Lebanon's 2025 Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS)^[3] analysis shows its FFA projects deliver lasting impacts despite worsening climate conditions. Satellite monitoring found 73 percent of 158 assets, including forests, irrigation canals, and reservoirs, remain intact, reflecting strong community ownership. Landscape impact assessments of 56 assets revealed that 21 sites improved their conditions, while 29 maintained their conditions. Overall, 89 percent indicated increased water availability, enhanced soil moisture, and reduced erosion resulting from irrigation and reforestation efforts.

Monitoring indicated that 67 percent of livelihood participants adopted coping strategies for food shortages with many selling assets or cutting essentials. Households using negative coping strategies reached 28 percent in 2025.

In 2025, WFP strengthened its support to agri-food SMEs through the Food System Challenge^[4], extending assistance to 11 additional businesses. These SMEs received grants, technical assistance, business development services, and tailored coaching. An endline assessment covering the first three cycles of the Food System Challenge (2022-2024) highlighted strong results: 41 SMEs supported to date contributed to the creation of over 500 direct and indirect jobs. On average, production increased by 208 percent and revenues nearly tripled, while energy costs declined by 40-60 percent, reflecting gains in efficiency and resilience.

Through the Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator (AFCIA) initiative, three national ventures^[5] were selected in 2024 to pilot soil biofertilizers, solar-powered baking ovens, and sustainable livestock management. In 2025, WFP Lebanon and the Innovation Accelerator advanced their implementation to enhance climate adaptation, food security, and sustainability.

WFP also strengthened market linkages by connecting four local SMEs to the school meals programme to supply dairy, fruit, and vegetables, while building their capacity to comply with international food quality and safety standards. In parallel, WFP piloted an innovative market-access initiative through its network of contracted retailers. Eight WFP-supported SMEs received free, rotational access to prime shelf space across ten WFP-contracted retailers, complemented by marketing materials and facilitated business matchmaking to connect them with buyers and partners. Early results point to strong potential for scaling up.

To promote inclusive growth, WFP provided tailored support to four micro-businesses led by women with disabilities, addressing barriers to finance, markets, and skills through targeted financial and capacity-building support.

Finally, WFP established a composting facility at the Akkar Agricultural Market, serving more than 4,000 farmers by converting organic waste into affordable compost. Revenues cover operating costs, ensuring sustainability. WFP also supported the Ministry of Agriculture to double the Akkar vegetable nursery's production capacity to 1.6 million seedlings per cycle, strengthening access to quality inputs and supporting agricultural recovery across the governorate.

Gender and Age Marker Analysis (GAM-M)

Gender and age were fully integrated into the livelihood activities, as reflected by the Gender and Age Marker code of 4. WFP's projects prioritized women, with 30 percent of greenhouse participants receiving coaching on 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 in its digital transformation across three pillars: infrastructure, staffing, and technical assistance



WFP trained 35 health educators and supervisors in public schools on nutrition education materials enabling them to deliver these materials

Through Strategic Outcome 4, **WFP provides technical expertise, capacity strengthening, and policy advice to enhance Government capacity.** Activities include enhancing national social protection programs and policies, strengthening the capacity-building aspects of social safety and the school feeding programmes, and enhancing local production and food systems.

In 2025, Strategic Outcome 4 was fully funded, meeting both its needs-based and implementation plan requirements. This strategic outcome primarily financed through multiyear funding committed to developing robust national governance and institutional capacities.

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

In 2025, WFP Lebanon consolidated its role as a strategic systems-building partner for the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), shifting from primarily operational support to strengthening national social protection architecture and government ownership, paving the way towards a gradual, sustainable handover within a two-to-five-year horizon.

Early in the year, WFP focused on reinforcing MoSA's institutional capacity through extensive technical assistance to design, manage, and independently monitor national safety nets. A major milestone was the expansion and full operationalization of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and its dedicated call center within MoSA. By mid-2025, the center was handling around 40,000 calls per month through 30 operators and a dedicated MoSA management team, primarily serving AMAN and Shock-Responsive Social Safety Net (SRSN) beneficiaries, with gradual expansion to other MoSA-led programmes, including the National Disability Allowance Programme.

Building on this foundation, WFP supported MoSA to coordinate six-month (June-December 2025) SRSN cash assistance to conflict-affected Lebanese among 18 partners, including WFP, with a strong emphasis on full government ownership. Support included institutionalizing coordination mechanisms; developing a secure, automated data architecture embedded within MoSA systems; and providing continuous technical advisory to establish standardized protocols and workflows. WFP also supported the development and application of a robust targeting methodology combining econometric vulnerability indicators, categorical criteria, and conflict exposure data to ensure equitable coverage of both conflict-affected and structurally vulnerable households.

To ensure accurate implementation, WFP supported large-scale data collection exercises, including logistics, planning and dedicated training for social workers. These efforts enabled the verification of around 70,000 internally displaced households between December 2024 and July 2025.

Throughout 2025, WFP's collaboration with the World Bank evolved into a peer-to-peer technical partnership. This culminated in September 2025 with the signature of a new technical assistance agreement with the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM), funded by a World Bank loan, enabling WFP to support AMAN verification, recertification, and post-distribution monitoring, further underscoring WFP's role as a trusted technical advisor, including to international financial institutions.

Between August and December 2025, WFP supported the recertification of 80,000 AMAN households of the targeted 93,000. In parallel, WFP worked closely with MoSA, PCM, and the World Bank to enhance the Daem Interface, AMAN's core household management platform.

Finally, building on the success of the GRM and SRSN, MoSA mandated WFP to lead its digitization strategy, centered on the development of the Integrated Beneficiary Registry (IBR). WFP provided infrastructure, technical advisory, project management, and embedded staffing support, with plans to extend digitization support to MoSA's 160 Social Development Centres (SDCs) nationwide in 2026, including the extension of MoSA's Grievance Redress Mechanism.

Key lessons from 2025 highlighted the importance of government-led, unified responses to avoid fragmentation and duplication. These lessons informed planning for 2026, with WFP preparing to support MoSA and PCM to formalize and generalize SRSN emergency response protocols through a ministerial decree and contribute to the development of an intergovernmental emergency response plan aligned with Disaster Risk Management structures.

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

WFP continues to support the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) in developing a gender and disability-responsive national school meals roadmap, alongside cost-effective programme models suitable for nationwide expansion. Since 2016, WFP has strengthened the capacities of MEHE technical teams and school staff through training on programme implementation, reporting, digital monitoring tools, and nutrition education, efforts that contribute to national resilience and long-term human capital development.

In collaboration with MEHE, WFP and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) began a joint initiative in early 2025 to update and harmonize age-appropriate nutrition education materials from kindergarten to grade 12. To support rollout, MEHE health supervisors participated in six specialized training sessions in November and December 2025, equipping to deliver the revised materials. These supervisors will cascade the training to around 1,300 school health educators in early 2026, ensuring consistent, high-quality nutrition awareness across all public schools.

WFP is also partnering with MEHE to integrate school meals programme indicators into the Ministry’s unified information management system and to strengthen skills in collecting disaggregated data. A joint capacity assessment will guide the national roadmap and action plan, for future scale-up.

In May 2024, WFP, MEHE, UNICEF, and the French Development Agency (AFD) conducted the first national assessment of school nutrition and food environments in 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. The final report shall be published in early 2026.

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

In line with the 2024 Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), WFP strengthened the ministry’s Kfarchima Phytopharmacy Laboratory by enhancing its operational capacity and supporting improved safety and quality control of agricultural products in Lebanon. WFP also rehabilitated the MoA seedling nursery in North Lebanon, doubling its annual production from 800,000 to 1.6 million seedlings.

Moreover, in early 2025, and under MoA leadership, WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the National Council for Scientific Research (CNRS), conducted a comprehensive damage assessment using geospatial analysis and field data to evaluate the impact of the 2024 conflict on agriculture and rural livelihoods, shaping WFP’s livelihood recovery plan.

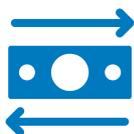
Gender and Age Marker Analysis (GAM-M)

WFP fully integrated gender and age considerations in Strategic Outcome 4, marked by the GAM code of 4. More than 550 MoSA social workers and field staff involved in the AMAN recertification process were trained on disability inclusion, protection, and gender-related topics. The training enhanced their ability to apply gender-sensitive approaches, improving the inclusiveness and effectiveness of national social protection interventions.

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 138 million transferred to **776,000 vulnerable Lebanese (163,000 households)** by WFP as a service provider for the **AMAN programme**



WFP supported the Food Security and Agriculture Sector to conduct **2 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analyses**

To achieve Strategic Outcome 5, and advance Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17, *Partnerships for Sustainable Development*, **WFP provides sector coordination, mandated services and on-demand services, including resources transfer services, to Government and other partners and emergency services to humanitarian partners.**

Sector coordination and mandated services

In 2025, following the November 2024 ceasefire, WFP prioritized emergency response and recovery efforts supporting the Government and humanitarian partners by coordinating food and cash assistance while enhancing logistical preparedness and coordination in emergencies.

The Food Security and Agriculture Sector (FSAS) in Lebanon, co-led by WFP and FAO, reached 2.3 million individuals in 2025, through food assistance, cash-based transfers, and agricultural support delivered by 65 partners, achieving 94 percent of the annual target.

In partnership with the Basic Assistance Sector and the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), the FSAS launched a joint cash response engaging 18 sector partners to assist 32,000 conflict-affected households from June to December under the Shock-Responsive Social Safety Net, improving efficiency across humanitarian actors.

During the last quarter of the year, the FSAS coordinated an escalation preparedness planning and stock update, identifying partner capacity to support 592,000 displaced people for one month and a gap of 408,000 people requiring support. The sector also supported the Ministry of Agriculture to develop a coordination dashboard, led two Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analyses, and revised emergency food assistance guidelines to integrate nutrition. Capacity-building included two nutrition trainings for 80 sector partners and a joint conflict sensitivity session with UNDP.

In early 2025, the Logistics Cluster led by WFP organized three humanitarian convoys to South Lebanon and established two Mobile Storage Units in Tyre that were handed over to local authorities, adding 1,024 m³ of storage capacity for emergency response. A gap and needs analysis in March recommended deactivating the Cluster by end-April 2025. To ensure continuity, WFP assumed leadership of the Logistics Working Group, coordinating monthly meetings, analysing warehouse and transport capacity, monitoring access constraints, and supporting preparedness planning, including training on emergency logistics and national response roles.

On-demand services to Government and other partners

Since 2022, WFP acted as a service provider to the Government of Lebanon's AMAN programme (formerly ESSN), funded by the World Bank, providing socioeconomic data on households and cash transfer services.

Between January and August 2025, WFP distributed monthly AMAN payments to around 776,000 vulnerable Lebanese (163,000 households) through contract extensions approved in February and again in June. August 2025 marked the final AMAN cash transfer implemented by WFP, concluding its service-delivery role as the Government's transitioned to its own payment module, which became fully operational by September 2025, marking a significant step toward national ownership and sustainability of the programme.

WFP monitoring showed sustained satisfaction among AMAN-assisted people averaging 8.6 out of 10 in 2025. Overall, WFP disbursed USD 138.4 million in AMAN payments in 2025.

The collaboration around the AMAN programme initially began as a largely transactional service provision arrangement with the Lebanese Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM). From the beginning, however, WFP worked to move beyond an executor role, positioning itself as a credible partner in strengthening Lebanon's national social protection

systems.

To support this shift, WFP provided sustained technical assistance to PCM, the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), and the supplier managing the AMAN platform and its related information systems, focusing on defining system and operational requirements that meet minimum quality standards for beneficiary recertification and data quality assurance. Despite the absence of a direct contractual relationship with MoSA under AMAN, WFP leveraged its long-standing partnership with the Ministry to ensure that its technical recommendations were considered and adopted. These efforts ultimately enabled the Government of Lebanon to benefit from a more robust, reliable, and transparent AMAN platform and information systems.

This evolving collaboration was formalized in October, when WFP and PCM signed a one-year Technical Assistance Agreement covering three critical areas, including the verification and recertification of existing AMAN beneficiaries and the assessment of eligibility for new applicants, the implementation of Post-Distribution Monitoring to assess programme outcomes and impact, and the provision of essential equipment to facilitate and streamline AMAN registration processes. Together, these interventions aim to enhance the efficiency, transparency, and accountability of AMAN programme.

By the end of December 2025, the recertification exercise had reached around 80,000 Lebanese households out of the 91,300 targeted, supported by continuous data quality assurance measures, including spot checks and call-back verifications.

This new agreement marked a critical turning point, formally recognizing WFP as a genuine technical partner rather than a service provider with limited operational or strategic influence. It underscored WFP's value in system strengthening and policy dialogue, reinforcing its role in improving the design, implementation, and sustainability of Lebanon's national safety nets.

In parallel and in line with the government-led harmonized approach for the delivery of emergency cash assistance to vulnerable Lebanese families through the Shock-Responsive Safety Net (SRSN), WFP also leveraged its cash delivery platform to provide cash transfers to around 6,300 vulnerable Lebanese on behalf of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Gender and Age Marker Analysis (GAM-M)

Gender and age were partially integrated into activity 6 under Strategic Outcome 5, reflected by the GAM code of 3 due to the activity focus on capacity strengthening with participants' data only disaggregated by sex. As co-lead and Gender Focal Point of the Food Security and Agriculture Sector, WFP and Oxfam delivered a gender and food security training to 50 sector participants, strengthening their ability to integrate gender considerations into IPC processes and promote more inclusive food security analysis.

The GAM score for Activity 7 under Strategic Outcome 5 is not applicable, as this activity does not involve 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

In 2025, the compounded effects of economic collapse, conflict, and structural inequality continued to shape the daily realities of women and girls in Lebanon. Women faced disproportionate barriers to food security, driven by limited income opportunities, high reliance on informal and low paid work, and persistent restrictions on mobility, and decision making. Female headed households remained more food insecure than male headed households, with higher dependence on credit, reduced meal frequency, and the substitution of nutritious foods with cheaper alternatives. As prices rose and livelihoods eroded, women increasingly carried the dual responsibility of securing food for their families while absorbing the shocks of deepening poverty.

In 2025, WFP conducted consultations with women in conflict affected areas to assess livelihood disruptions, identify priority needs, and inform future interventions. The findings reveal extensive destruction to agricultural land, livestock, greenhouses, shops, and cooperatives, resulting in severe livelihood losses and significant financial burdens for women. Limited access to financial resources, rising input prices, disrupted markets, and the absence of institutional support have created major barriers to recovery, forcing women to adopt low-cost coping strategies that further reduce productivity. Yet resilience remained visible, as women assumed roles as primary breadwinners and caregivers, mobilizing community led initiatives despite limited access to recovery mechanisms. These findings were integrated into participatory livelihoods planning, shaping priorities for asset creation and recovery.

In 2025, WFP provided capacity building support for two women led Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) supported under livelihoods programme, enhancing their production capacity to supply school kitchens with food items in 2026, creating sustainable income opportunities while strengthening inclusive supply chains. Capacity building continued for eleven WFP-supported SMEs, integrating training on protection, gender equality, and disability inclusion within the workforce. Topics included improving product accessibility, developing codes of conduct, and preventing sexual harassment in the workplace, and embedding protection principles into business operations.

Women's resilience and leadership were also elevated through advocacy and storytelling. During International Women's Day 2025, WFP highlighted the journey of a woman greenhouse farmer whose entrepreneurial success challenged restrictive gender norms. Her story illustrated how economic empowerment can transform social perceptions, positioning her as a role model within her family and community.

At the community level, WFP invested in strengthening women's skills and leadership. Sixty women farmers participated in training focused on leadership, marketing, business development, and value-added food production. In collaboration with CARE International, WFP shared information on local market opportunities and supported participants in creating social media pages, expanding sales channels and encouraging peer-to-peer learning through product sharing.

Furthermore, WFP developed a tailored curriculum for school kitchen volunteers, primarily mothers, and delivered training to 180 women, equipping them with foundational business skills. Subsequently, 12 women volunteers were referred to further vocational training opportunities by other actors to strengthen their economic prospects.

At the systems level, WFP strengthened gender responsive social protection. Together with the United Nations Programme for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), WFP conducted a comprehensive gender study to guide the design of more inclusive and effective safety net programmes in Lebanon. The study examined the food, nutrition, and health needs of women and girls of reproductive age, women-headed households, older women, and persons with disabilities. Findings were presented to the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) to inform the National Social Protection Strategy. The study provides evidence-based recommendations to guide gender sensitive policies, support a harmonized National Social Safety Net and strengthen advocacy for marginalized communities.

As co-lead and gender focal point of the Food Security and Agriculture Sector, WFP and Oxfam organized a sector-wide training on gender and food security for 50 participants from across the sector. The training strengthened capacities to integrate gender considerations into IPC analysis and fostered exchange between NGOs and academic institutions. It

concluded with a policy brief outlining practical recommendations for mainstreaming gender across food security programming. Complementary technical support to the Government included training over 550 MoSA social workers involved in AMAN recertification, strengthening capacities on disability inclusion, protection, gender equality, Gender-Based Violence (GBV), and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).

Finally, WFP contributed to the UNCT-SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard^[1], supporting collective learning on gender mainstreaming. Advocacy during the 16 days of activism against gender-based violence and the International Day of Persons with Disabilities reinforced calls for joint action and economic empowerment. Other activities included GBV and PSEA sessions for the staff of contracted service providers at WFP Lebanon Country Office, strengthening awareness, accountability, and safe workplace practices.

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

Building on the WFP Lebanon's Integrated cross cutting context analysis and risk assessment (I-CARA) and the rapidly evolving context in 2025, protection threats in Lebanon increasingly converged with food insecurity, shrinking aid funds, and population movements, including for Syrian refugee returns, Internally Displaced People and the influx of post-December 2024 arrivals from Syria.

Persistent Protection Risks Amid Severe Funding Constraints

In 2025, severe funding constraints directly affected accountability to affected people and protection service delivery. Significant shortfalls forced WFP to scale down assistance to refugees and vulnerable Lebanese households. Fluctuations in the number of assisted families throughout the year, combined with shortened assistance durations communicated under funding uncertainty, further complicated messaging around targeting and prioritization. WFP's Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM), which recorded more than 600,000 claims in 2025 (78 percent refugees, 56 percent women), largely captured requests for assistance (35 percent) and information (34 percent), particularly from households discontinued from assistance, reflecting diverse vulnerabilities and appeals for reconsideration. Concerns about the future of assistance were amplified by delayed disbursements, calls for the return of Syrian refugees to Syria, and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR) presence verification. In response to these constraints, WFP relied on strengthened targeting methodologies to promote inclusion and protection, notably through categorical targeting aligned with vulnerability profiles. This was useful as limited resources made some best practices from previous years, such as targeting appeal processes, impractical. Lebanese households self-reporting vulnerability through the CFM and those affected by displacement were assessed during retargeting, resulting in the enrollment of over 2,000 and 4,000 families respectively in food assistance.

Lebanon's humanitarian funding environment continued to limit coverage of coordinated response plans, including protection case management and legal aid. WFP recorded over 2,700 protection-related claims, citing lack of access to safe shelter, discrimination, and threats of violence, alongside emerging trends such as restricted access to education for Syrians due to stricter residency requirements and reduced access to health services for new arrivals from Syria, including reproductive health and care for conflict-related injuries. To strengthen tracking of referrals, WFP adopted the inter-agency Referral Information System (RIMS)^[1], enabling access to updated service mapping from more than 100 organizations and improved data protection in contrast to emails.

Child labour continued to affect vulnerable families as low caregiver incomes and multiple barriers to education, particularly for refugee children, pushed children into work. In response, WFP partnered with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to address child labour within WFP-contracted shops, beginning with capacity strengthening on child protection for 20 retailers in North Lebanon. Over the past year, this collaboration generated tangible change. Twenty-three working children were identified, with six high-risk cases prioritized for intensive case management. The remaining children participated in group activities and awareness sessions, while all accessed case management and psychosocial support. Caregivers were linked to livelihood opportunities to reduce reliance on child labour. The worst forms of child labour, including hazardous work and employment of children under 13, were eliminated across all participating shops. Today, five shops operate entirely child-labour free, guided by new monitoring and accountability tools, whereas children were transitioned to non-formal education. Retailers demonstrated stronger child protection practices, safer working environments, and improved treatment of children. With support from local stakeholders, including Tripoli municipality, three shops have emerged as role models, advocating for children's rights across the community.

Navigating Displacement, Returns and Protection in a Shifting Environment

In 2025, around 115,000^[2] Syrians fled to Lebanon since the political transition in Syria in December 2024, marking another chapter of displacement, with families hosted by local communities or accommodated in municipal collective shelters that were frequently overcrowded and lacked adequate sanitation. These conditions exacerbated protection risks and barriers to assistance for persons with disabilities and older persons, underscoring the need for inclusive complaints and feedback mechanisms, safe reporting channels, and conflict-sensitive engagement. Successive waves of sectarian violence in Syria triggered new influxes to the North Lebanon and Akkar governorates, placing additional

pressure on already scarce resources and deepening local tensions. Heightened fear and reluctance to share personal data were observed among a minority sectarian group hosted in villages dominated by the Alawite sect, driven by credible concerns of persecution in the event of deportation. Alongside providing food assistance to arrivals from Syria, WFP supported around 300 vulnerable host community families in Akkar and Hermel governorates to promote social cohesion and sustain hospitality. Looking ahead, and in close collaboration with relevant stakeholders, WFP is exploring a shift towards more sustainable response modalities for post-December 2024 arrivals from Syria, helping to stimulate local retail economies that benefit host communities.

In parallel, the number of spontaneous, organized, and self-organized refugee returns to Syria exceeded 500,000 by end of December 2025^[3]. These movements, unfolding amid legal status restrictions, rising social tensions, intensified raids by local authorities, and funding shortfalls, required strengthened protection monitoring to uphold voluntariness, dignity, and non-refoulement. WFP's Complaints and Feedback Mechanism recorded over 77,000 requests from Syrian refugees seeking to update registration information, largely due to challenges in accessing UNHCR services in a timely manner. Beyond referrals, WFP coordinated with UNHCR on the phased suspension of families who had not verified their presence over extended periods, promoting equitable access to assistance. Remote biometric validation was facilitated for around 2,000 families who reported safety concerns in reaching validation sites in Wadi Khaled, northern Lebanon. In coordination with WFP Syria, UNHCR and WFP information platforms were updated with details on assistance and services available to returnees, enabling cross-border referrals.

Following the November 2024 ceasefire, airstrikes declined significantly, though they did not cease entirely. While most internally displaced persons returned to their areas of origin, those living closer to the southern borders continued to face obstacles in accessing their homes. Around 64,500 Lebanese remained internally displaced from their districts, 52 percent of whom were women. WFP integrated some displaced families into regular in-kind assistance and expanded reach through the Government's Shock-responsive Social Safety Net (SRSN) cash assistance, including technical support to strengthen accountability through the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) call center. Through advocacy and multi-partner collaboration, protection risks for internally displaced people were further mitigated. A joint initiative with the United Nations Programme for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) operationalized women-led local mediation to ensure gender-responsive and conflict-sensitive food assistance. The initiative findings were documented and trainings cascaded to the Food Security and Agriculture Sector members and community volunteers. Protection integration was reinforced through Gender-Based Violence prevention and response activities led by Intersos, dignity kit distributions, and mine risk awareness sessions delivered by the Lebanese Mine Advisory Group (LMAG) to more than 600 WFP beneficiaries during assistance distributions.

WFP maintained strong commitments to the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) through oversight to partners' capacity strengthening plans, refresher trainings to staff and partners, integration of PSEA into the management cycle of Financial Service Providers ensuring beneficiaries' dignity, beneficiary sensitization through inclusive communication materials and active membership in the PSEA Network.

Community Engagement

In response to observed information needs, beyond direct text messaging, WFP expanded outgoing communication to assistance recipients and communities through 46 community volunteers, the *Maaloumat WFP* online information hub, a chatbot, and the planned introduction of a WhatsApp channel in early 2026. Cooperating partners handled over 7,700 claims through their CFM channels.

The roll-out of the ATM simulator was sustained to facilitate digital literacy on ATM redemptions as part of enhancing access to cash assistance, reaching 942 beneficiaries at card distribution sites. Moreover, innovative approaches were advanced through setting up dedicated awareness stations, called "Mahatta", at distribution sites, designed to engage beneficiaries with key messages on gender, protection, disability rights, inclusion and nutrition. Community volunteers at the stations proactively shared information and beneficiaries valued the accessible approach, with strong interest on issues around nutrition and disability. Women sought guidance on healthy diets, men focused on child nutrition, and mothers of children with disabilities highlighted the value of referral information.

WFP's call centre served as both a channel for feedback collection as well as an outreach tool, conducting 560,000 surveys and monitoring calls to assess service quality. Covering WFP and sector-level activities, especially relating to nutrition and food security, the collected data enabled evidence-based adjustments and enhanced beneficiary's participation in programme design.

WFP also contributed to the inter-agency Community Accountability Platform^[4], which analyses community feedback to identify sector-wide trends, service gaps, and practical solutions to inform humanitarian priorities and strategic planning.

Disability Inclusion

Representing six percent of the people it assists, WFP Lebanon advanced disability inclusion, focusing on breaking barriers to food access and promoting disability-supportive policies. In 2025, the formalization of a Memorandum of

Understanding with three leading Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) in Lebanon marked a strategic shift in livelihoods and school feeding activities.

In 2025, WFP provided targeted support to four food related businesses led by women with disabilities in North Lebanon. The initiative increased income, strengthened business viability, and generated lessons for future programming aligned with the National Disability Strategy, with a particular focus on women entrepreneurs with disabilities.

Moreover, efforts to make school feeding more inclusive accelerated following lessons from the 2024 emergency response. Following the November 2024 ceasefire, WFP integrated selected OPD managed schools into the school meals programme, mapped additional schools for inclusion, and conducted kitchen assessments with equipment provision for three schools. Nearly 1,500 students with disabilities benefited from improved access to nutritious meals. WFP plans to continue supporting specialized schools in 2026, providing daily tailored meals to learning children, which improves attendance, dietary diversity, and household resilience while promoting women's economic empowerment through school kitchens. This approach also supports advocacy with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education for the sustainable inclusion of specialized schools in a future nationally led school feeding programme.

WFP, through the Emergency Task Force for Persons with Disabilities, joined MoSA and other partners in developing an inclusive emergency response plan. Recommendations on food and nutrition needs of persons with disabilities were incorporated into the FSAS Lebanon Food Assistance Response Guidelines, alongside proposed revisions to national plans.

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 pressures that undermine its food system, including chronic water scarcity, climate-driven droughts, soil degradation, and conflict-related damage to land and irrigation networks. These challenges have sharply reduced agricultural productivity, especially in the Bekaa, Baalbek-El Hermel, and southern districts. In 2025, Lebanon endured one of its most severe water shortages in decades, with rainfall falling to just 51 percent of the national average. Pollution has rendered much of the remaining water unsafe, shutting down hydroelectric plants and worsening electricity shortages. National cereal production fell half the pre-crisis average due to drought, high input costs, displacement, and limited irrigated farming. With recovery constrained by depleted resources and damaged infrastructure, Lebanon remains heavily reliant on food imports to meet national consumption needs.

WFP livelihood and resilience interventions generated strong environmental co-benefits alongside improved food security and income opportunities. The cleaning and rehabilitation of 6,100 linear meters of river embankments along the Estwan River reduced flood risks, improved water flow, and supported healthier ecosystems. The construction of irrigation canals, agricultural roads, drainage systems, and rainwater harvesting ponds strengthened sustainable land and water management, protecting farmland while promoting efficient water use. In Akkar, a composting facility converted organic waste into solid and liquid compost for agricultural use, advancing circular economy practices. Moreover, training farmers on soil and water management, composting, and climate-smart agriculture further encouraged sustainable farming and reduced environmental pressures.

All programme activities were designed to minimize harm to communities and the environment. All programme project proposals and SME business packages underwent environmental and social risk screening using WFP's corporate ESSF tool prior to implementation.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

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. In 2025, this commitment was reinforced through the continued implementation of the Environmental Management System (EMS) recognizing the significant environmental, economic, and organizational benefits.

Under the Energy Efficiency Programme, WFP Lebanon expanded the integration of solar power solutions across its country office, and field offices significantly reducing reliance on the national power grid and fossil fuels. At the country office, improved water management systems, including on-site water treatment, enabled the production of safe drinking water, reducing bottled water consumption and associated waste. Waste management remained a priority, with an agreement in place with a recycling company and systematic recycling practices implemented across all facilities nationwide. These efforts translated into tangible results. In 2025 alone, WFP Lebanon recycled 12,041 kilograms of paper and achieved energy cost savings of around USD 23,000 in the Zahle field office alone, in addition to further savings realized at the country office and Qobayat field office.

Sustainability is also embedded across supply chain and procurement operations. WFP operates two warehouses in Lebanon, both equipped with solar panels and power banks that allow for independent operation from the power grid, with generators used only as backup. Warehouse equipment, including forklifts, relies on gas and electric power to minimize emissions. Food in-kind packaging uses highly degradable, recyclable cartons, all of which are collected and recycled at warehouse level. Finally, sustainable procurement principles are systematically applied, with all solicitation

documents including clauses promoting environmentally responsible and, where possible, locally sourced supplies.

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

By 2024, Lebanon's stunting rates among preschool children had doubled since 2021, reaching 14 percent, while widespread micronutrient deficiencies—such as anemia at 17 percent—persisted. Acute malnutrition among children under six months rose to 6 percent, underscoring the urgent need to address food insecurity and improve diet diversity.

In 2025, WFP Lebanon strengthened its commitment to improving nutrition outcomes by promoting dietary diversity for all age groups and healthy Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices. Across its programmes, systems, and community-based initiatives, WFP deepened the integration of nutrition-sensitive approaches, ensuring that awareness and service delivery support healthier diets for vulnerable children, women, and families.

Programme Integration

In 2025, WFP focused on strengthening its emergency preparedness and implemented its first Lebanon nutrition response plan. The plan outlines coordinated actions to protect vulnerable groups during shocks and ensures that nutrition interventions can be rapidly scaled when needed.

The 2024 conflict has heightened the risk of malnutrition among school-age children and adolescents, who faced disrupted food access and worsening diets. In response, WFP, in partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and other actors, provided daily fortified date bars to 14,000 children in 65 non-formal education centres throughout 2025. Each date bar offered an additional source of energy and supplied more than 50 percent of essential micronutrients required for healthy growth and development.

Moreover, under strategic outcome 1, WFP conducted targeted trainings on malnutrition screening and IYCF to three emergency cooperating partners, strengthening their capacity to advance nutrition objectives through malnutrition screening and community awareness. Community-based screening of Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women and Girls (PBWG) and children under five was implemented across nine WFP cash and in-kind food assistance distribution sites nationwide. In 2025, 855 caregivers of children under five received awareness messages about optimal nutrition, IYCF, and dietary diversity. Screening covered 79 infants aged 0-5 months and 805 children aged 6-59 months, identifying two at risk of poor growth and development, eight cases of moderate wasting, one severe wasting case referred to Primary Health Care Centers (PHCCs), and 22 children at risk referred for supplementation. Additionally, 151 PBWG received maternal nutrition education, while 226 PBWG were screened resulting in 16 cases of moderate wasting referred to PHCCs and 13 at risk referred for supplementation. A referral system enabled the enrolment of 83 cases discharged from the national malnutrition treatment program into WFP cash or in-kind food assistance, ensuring continuity of support for vulnerable children and families.

Moreover, a dedicated station for awareness raising and information sharing called "Al Mahatta", was set up by WFP at distribution sites to share information about gender, protection, disability rights and nutrition in an interactive and inclusive manner. Overall, more than 684 individuals were reached with awareness messages on nutrition.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP, in partnership with the MoPH, launched a pilot bread fortification project in May 2025 under the school meals programme to address micronutrient deficiencies identified in Lebanon's Integrated Micronutrient, Anthropometry and Child Development Survey (LIMA 2023-2024). Fortified wheat bread was used to prepare sandwiches in six WFP-supported school kitchens, serving 23 schools and reaching almost 8,000 students. Acceptability was assessed among 2,684 students and 1,826 parental responses were collected online. Evaluations rated appearance, colour, odour, taste, and texture. Approval rates reached 95 percent among students and 83-85 percent among parents. The positive feedback from the pilot support scaling up bread fortification across all school kitchens in 2026 and will be followed by a national cost-benefit analysis study planned for early 2026.

Systems Integration

In 2025, WFP Lebanon deepened its efforts to embed nutrition across national systems, recognizing its central role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

To strengthen national ownership, WFP advanced work with the MoPH to update a data-sharing agreement and referral mechanism, supporting the government's objective to centralize coordination for malnutrition management while sustaining close collaboration with key nutrition actors.

In partnership with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), WFP finalized and published a study in 2025 reviewing the nutrition and food security vulnerabilities of elderly women, female-headed households, women of reproductive age, and persons with disabilities supported under the National Poverty Targeting Programme, reinforcing advocacy for marginalized groups.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP worked with UNICEF and the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) to finalize a nutrition education package for public schools, with a training of trainers' workshop conducted for 35 school health supervisors in 2025 to build their capacity on the understanding to deliver these nutrition materials across all age groups. WFP also contributed to national guidance on complementary feeding led by the World Health Organization (WHO) and MoPH.

Complementing this, under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP collaborated with the Food Security and Agriculture Sector (FSAS), the Nutrition Sector and the American University of Beirut, to revise and publish updated sector guidelines for food assistance, ensuring nutritional adequacy across in-kind, cash-based, and emergency responses. In parallel, WFP, with the FSAS and Nutrition Sector, conducted training sessions for food security partners, reaching 63 participants from NGOs, UN agencies, and civil society to strengthen their capacity to provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance.

Moreover, WFP strengthened accountability to affected populations by updating its communication platform and call center system with nutrition-focused information, enabling more than 40 operators to respond accurately to beneficiary inquiries. The platform also functions as a valuable data source, feeding into ongoing situation analysis and supporting evidence-based decision-making for improved programme design and nutrition integration across WFP interventions.

People Integration

As part of WFP nutrition capacity-building plan, WFP trained three emergency cooperating partners on core malnutrition concepts, including screening and community awareness, reaching 26 partner staff. WFP also marked World Breastfeeding Week 2025 under the theme "Prioritize Breastfeeding: Create Sustainable Support Systems", engaging 22 WFP staff caregivers through sessions with a breastfeeding specialist and a pediatric nutritionist, while disseminating related SMS and on-site materials to 150,000 beneficiaries.

Results and Impact

In 2025, WFP Lebanon's integrated nutrition approach strengthened the school meals programme, ensuring all assisted students benefited from nutrition-sensitive initiatives. Under its emergency response, WFP also conflict-affected people with nutrition and healthy-eating awareness messages. By embedding nutrition across programmes, systems, and communities, WFP is laying the foundation for long-term nutritional well-being and resilience, moving beyond immediate assistance toward sustainable solutions.

Partnerships

In 2025, WFP remained a key partner to the Government of Lebanon (GoL), responding to immediate humanitarian needs while advancing resilience, recovery and institutional capacity. Building on its long-standing presence and expertise, WFP maintained a multi-layered partnership approach encompassing government institutions, national and international NGOs, UN agencies, and engagement with donors.

Engagement with the Government of Lebanon

Despite a constrained funding environment, WFP positioned itself in 2025 as a key capacity-strengthening partner to national institutions, particularly the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA). The Memorandum of Understanding with MoSA was updated to extend technical assistance, including the ministry's digital transformation, expansion of the Grievance Redress Mechanism to Social Development Centres, and institutionalization of the Shock-Responsive Safety Net (SRSN). These efforts strengthened national social protection systems and improved the government's ability to respond to future shocks.

Working with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and other partners, WFP supported the Ministry of Education and Higher Education in conducting Lebanon's first National Nutrition and Food Environment Assessment in public schools, which will inform a national school feeding strategy and policy. The school feeding programme also provided a platform to pilot bread fortification, strengthening advocacy with the Ministry of Public Health and laying the groundwork for a national wheat flour fortification roadmap.

In 2025, WFP continued to collaborate with the Ministry of Agriculture through co-leadership of Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analyses, generating evidence on food security trends to support national decision-making. In parallel, joint work with the Ministry of Economy and Trade produced a monthly price bulletin, enhancing market transparency and contributing to consumer protection.

Since 2022, WFP has supported the Government-led Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN/AMAN), funded by the World Bank (WB), delivering monthly cash transfers, and providing monitoring services. In September 2025, WFP's collaboration with the WB evolved into technical cooperation on social protection systems. WFP signed a new technical agreement with the GoL, funded through a WB loan, enabling support to AMAN beneficiary recertification and post-distribution monitoring.

Operational Partnerships

WFP Lebanon partnered with 14 NGO partners, including nine national, to deliver emergency assistance alongside longer-term livelihoods interventions, addressing immediate food security needs and strengthened community resilience. Partners demonstrated strong operational performance, particularly in hot meal distributions and resilience-focused programming.

Partner capacity strengthening was systematically supported through regular spot checks, baseline and endline performance evaluations, and structured corrective action plans. Regular coordination meetings enabled continuous technical guidance and timely resolution of operational and contextual challenges. Partnership management was further strengthened through standardized tools, including enhanced invoice verification, two-way performance evaluation frameworks, and payment tracking systems, improving financial oversight and payment timeliness.

World Vision remained a long-standing strategic partner, contributing to rapid emergency scale-up, particularly hot meal distributions during the 2024/2025 response, and community-based resilience interventions. Nationwide collaboration with the Lebanese Red Cross was also critical to sustaining and scaling assistance during the emergency, leveraging its extensive reach as first national responder.

Donor Engagement

In 2025, WFP Lebanon operated in a challenging global resourcing environment marked by shrinking humanitarian budgets, competing crises, and shifting policy debates on displacement and durable solutions. Several donors redirected funding toward Syria-focused responses, including early recovery and return-related priorities, while reducing support for protracted assistance in host countries. Concurrently, the Humanitarian Reset, and wider UN reform agenda increased focus on efficiency, coordination, and collective impact.

In response, WFP adopted a deliberate partnership and resourcing strategy to safeguard core funding relationships, improve predictability of resources, and diversify financing modalities. Proactive stewardship of traditional donors was prioritized through regular strategic engagement, technical briefings, and transparent dialogue on needs and operational trade-offs. These efforts reinforced donor confidence in WFP's systems and enabled continuity of assistance despite funding constraints.

In 2025, WFP Lebanon advanced its resource-diversification efforts, securing new contributions from the UAE through the Mohammed bin Rashid Global Initiatives (MBRGI) and, for the first time, from Spain to support emergency response and the SRSN. The United Kingdom expanded funding to include national safety nets, while the Government allocated USD 5 million for digitalizing social protection systems. WFP also received its first in-kind rice contribution from the Republic of Korea, and private sector support remained steady at USD 1.8 million, complementing institutional funding.

In parallel, WFP advocated for increased flexibility, reduced earmarking, and multi-year contributions to enable adaptive programming and pipeline management. Flexible and timely funding helped mitigate pipeline risks, adjust assistance modalities, and safeguard uninterrupted support to vulnerable populations, complemented, when necessary, by use of corporate advance financing.

Private sector engagement complemented these efforts through targeted projects, advocacy initiatives, individual fundraising, and local market engagement. Contributions through platforms such as ShareTheMeal and emergency appeals reflected public solidarity.

Throughout 2025, advocacy through donor briefings and joint initiatives positioned WFP's response within a coherent national and UN framework, supporting alignment with evolving donor priorities and the Country Strategic Plan.

Focus on localization

In 2025, WFP Lebanon reinforced its commitment to localization by partnering with 14 NGOs, 65 percent of which were national organizations, including one led by persons with disabilities, underscoring WFP's focus on inclusive partnerships. Sixty percent of resources were channelled through local partners, coupled with capacity-strengthening initiatives to enhance operational, organizational, and internal control systems.

Local NGOs played a central role in shaping interventions, participating in coordination meetings, monitoring, and feedback processes to ensure programmes reflected community priorities. Community engagement remained essential, with partners facilitating consultations, participatory monitoring, and feedback collection to ensure programming was contextually appropriate and responsive. Risk management measures, such as enhanced invoice verification, partner performance evaluations, spot checks, and payment tracking, were embedded across operations strengthening accountability and mitigating implementation risks.

Amid shrinking resources and rising needs, WFP leveraged local capacities to deliver cost-efficient models that bridge humanitarian assistance and resilience-building. Key examples include supporting MoSA to set up a shock-responsive social safety net, laying the foundation for a nationally owned crisis-response mechanism, and rehabilitating community kitchens in public TVET schools to provide daily meals during emergencies. These efforts, alongside expanding home-grown school feeding linked to local SMEs, advance national ownership and sustainable systems.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2025, WFP and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) strengthened their collaboration through the integrated cash assistance programme for refugees, ensuring joint implementation across all stages of the programme cycle. This included conducting joint vulnerability assessments, aligning targeting approaches, harmonizing transfer amounts, and utilizing the Lebanon One Unified Inter-Organizational System for E-cards (LOUISE) platform. Through LOUISE, both agencies delivered cash assistance for Syrian refugees, using a shared, people-centered delivery mechanism that optimizes resources and reduces duplication. Despite fluctuations in funding and visibility throughout the year, this collaboration ensured timely adjustments to caseloads and maintained assistance continuity. UNHCR and WFP were able to mitigate some of these challenges for beneficiaries by maintaining six-months targeting cycles, prioritizing the most vulnerable households and by leveraging available resources in a complementary manner.

Collaboration with UNICEF, under the 2024 Memorandum of Understanding, was further strengthened through joint initiatives. These included supporting MoSA in registering internally displaced persons during the conflict escalation and the National Nutrition and Food Environment Assessment in Lebanese public schools. Additionally, WFP and UNICEF jointly implemented school feeding and nutrition interventions in formal and non-formal education settings, addressing the needs of conflict-affected children.

WFP also partnered with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and the University of Saint Joseph to train frontline humanitarian providers on communication, mediation and conflict de-escalation and leverage local women mediators to monitor and resolve tensions linked to humanitarian assistance

in conflict affected areas. Given the success of this initiative, plans are underway to expand this activity to additional regions.

Finally, WFP and FAO continued to implement a joint programme aimed at strengthening agricultural value chains, with a reoriented focus to conflict affected areas as well as sharing co-leadership of the Food Security and Agriculture Sector.

Financial Overview

The WFP Lebanon Country Strategic Plan (CSP) was extended by two years to cover the period 2023-2027, with a total approved budget of USD 3.74 billion, including USD 636 million planned for 2025. This extension ensures the CSP is aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) of Lebanon, which was also extended until December 2027.

In 2025, WFP Lebanon received USD 317 million^[1] in new contributions, bringing total available resources for the year to USD 546 million, including USD 229 million carried forward from 2024. This level of resourcing covered 86 percent of the yearly Needs-Based Plan (NBP) and exceeded the annual Implementation Plan by USD 108 million. Total expenditure during the year accounted for 74 percent of available resources, reflecting prudent financial management in a highly volatile operational context.

Despite overall adequate resourcing at CSP level, funding remained uneven across strategic outcomes and activities. A highly earmarked funding environment persisted, with 98 percent of contributions restricted at strategic outcome, activity or modality level, limiting WFP's ability to reallocate resources in response to evolving needs. In addition, the timing of contributions, particularly delays in early-year donor confirmations, affected operational planning and implementation, notably cash-based interventions.

Strategic Outcome 1, accounting for 54 percent of the CSP's 2025 planned requirements in 2025, was resourced at 88 percent and represented 55 percent of total funding utilized during the year. Delays in donor contributions under this outcome in the first quarter of 2025 resulted in the postponement of April cash transfers to Syrian refugees and temporarily reduced coverage to 20 percent of the planned caseload. Furthermore, new displacement of Syrian populations from December 2024 constituted an unforeseen shock, requiring WFP to initiate assistance using flexible internal resources, as sufficient dedicated contributions were not immediately available. To mitigate operational and financial risks, WFP Lebanon leveraged advance financing mechanisms, including the Immediate Response Account, to avert significant pipeline breaks and sustain assistance until earmarked contributions were confirmed.

Strategic Outcome 2, representing 17 percent of the CSP's 2025 planned requirements, remained underfunded, with 57 percent of required resources secured. While the school meals programme reached 65 percent funding, enabling continued support to children enrolled in public schools, the Shock-Responsive Social Safety Net programme was funded at only 54 percent of its needs-based plan. As a result, cash assistance to conflict-affected Lebanese households declined by 63 percent by the end of the year, highlighting the impact of funding shortfalls on national shock-responsive systems.

Strategic Outcome 3 did not receive new directed contributions in 2025, and implementation relied on funds confirmed in late 2024. The limited validity of these resources significantly constrained planning horizons and delivery flexibility in an already volatile operating environment. To maximize impact under these limitations, WFP adopted an area-based programming approach, prioritizing locations most affected by recent hostilities. However, in the absence of additional funding by September 2025, WFP was compelled to suspend most high-priority activities during the fourth quarter and substantially revise the annual activity budget. Limited flexible resources were subsequently reallocated in the final quarter, enabling continued implementation of critical water resource management and food system recovery interventions, aligned with inter-sectoral priorities and Lebanon's Water Scarcity and Drought Preparedness and Response Plan 2025.

Strategic Outcomes 4 and 5 were near-fully funded in 2025. Under these outcomes, WFP focused on strengthening the capacity of national social safety net institutions and ensuring the full implementation of the AMAN cash assistance programme for vulnerable Lebanese households. These interventions contributed to improved preparedness, recovery and resilience, while reinforcing national systems and coordination with government counterparts.

CSP implementation in 2025 was further supported through joint financing and collaboration with UN agencies and government institutions, enhancing complementarities across humanitarian response, resilience and systems-strengthening interventions. Throughout the year, sustained donor engagement at country, regional and headquarters levels helped maintain support despite a challenging global funding environment.

Moreover, WFP Lebanon initiated a range of internal cost-saving measures for efficient utilization of donor funds. These measures include sharing the office premises with other UN agencies to reduce overhead costs, streamlining related administrative processes, optimizing travel and training frequencies.

Overall, WFP Lebanon translated available resources into sustained delivery across all strategic outcomes, demonstrating strong financial stewardship, proactive risk management and effective use of flexible funding. Nevertheless, continued reliance on short-term and highly earmarked contributions poses risks to programme continuity and the sustainability of gains achieved. Without timely, flexible and predictable funding, progress in food

security, social stability and resilience remains fragile.

WFP Lebanon therefore calls on donors to scale up timely, flexible, and multi-year funding to safeguard life-saving assistance, strengthen shock-responsive systems, and invest in resilience and recovery. Sustained support is essential not only to meet immediate food needs, but also to prevent further deterioration, preserve social cohesion, and enable communities across Lebanon to face future shocks with dignity.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	418,012,568	271,701,299	337,066,017	241,613,436
SO01: Economically vulnerable and food insecure people in Lebanon, including refugees, meet their basic needs during and in the aftermath of crises	319,523,096	213,477,754	280,550,386	199,014,418
Activity 01: Provide unconditional assistance to crisis-affected people in Lebanon, including refugees.	319,523,096	213,477,754	280,550,386	199,014,418
SO02: Extremely poor and vulnerable people in Lebanon, including children, are more resilient through inclusion in national social safety nets throughout the year	98,489,472	58,223,545	56,515,630	42,599,018
Activity 02: Provide unconditional cash transfers to extremely poor Lebanese through the national safety net programmes	67,068,662	39,084,765	36,041,886	30,071,810
Activity 03: Provide nutritious school meals to Lebanese and refugee children	31,420,810	19,138,780	20,412,518	12,527,209
Non-activity specific	0	0	61,226	0
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	13,891,140	8,411,067	20,305,242	9,146,197
SO03: Individuals, households and communities vulnerable to economic and climatic shocks in Lebanon have more resilient livelihoods by 2025	13,891,140	8,411,067	20,305,242	9,146,197

Activity 04: Provide vulnerable Lebanese and refugee communities with integrated resilience and area based livelihood support through conflict-sensitive and gender transformative approaches.	13,891,140	8,411,067	20,305,242	9,146,197
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	8,689,361	4,498,099	10,239,124	3,582,666
SO04: National institutions in Lebanon have increased capacity to manage social safety nets and other programmes by 2025	8,689,361	4,498,099	10,239,124	3,582,666
Activity 05: Provide technical expertise, capacity strengthening and policy advice to enhance Government capacity	8,689,361	4,498,099	10,239,124	3,582,666
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	149,875,705	128,014,086	142,674,780	138,371,584
SO05: Humanitarian stakeholders benefit from enhanced coordination and mandated services to deliver assistance during, in the aftermath and in anticipation of crises	149,875,705	128,014,086	142,674,780	138,371,584
Activity 06: Provide sector coordination and mandated services to humanitarian partners.	2,738,040	2,691,970	1,177,932	984,082
Activity 07: Provide on demand services, including resource transfer services, to Government and other partners.	147,137,665	125,070,648	141,496,847	137,387,502
Activity 08: Provide Emergency Telecommunications Cluster services to humanitarian and development actors.	0	251,469	0	0

Non-SDG Target	0	0	2,718,516	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	590,468,773	412,624,552	513,003,678	392,713,883
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	15,460,939	6,255,707	19,862,548	10,091,868
Total Direct Costs	605,929,712	418,880,259	532,866,226	402,805,751
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	29,571,059	18,974,374	14,057,473	14,057,473
Grand Total	635,500,771	437,854,633	546,923,699	416,863,224

Data Notes

Overview

[1] The AMAN (formerly ESSN) programme is funded through a World Bank loan to the Government of Lebanon for which WFP implemented cash transfers as a service provider until September 2025. Since October 2025, the Government of Lebanon is directly implementing AMAN cash transfers.

Operational context

[1] Lebanon Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDNA), March 2025, The World Bank.

[2] Lebanon - Mobility Snapshot - Round 88 - October 2025, IOM.

[3] Voluntary Repatriation Programme - Lebanon, 31 December 2025, UNHCR.

[4] Regional Flash Update #60 Syria Situation (16 January 2026), UNHCR.

[5] GBV Safety Audit Report on GBV, SRH, and Shelter Accessibility in Lebanon, CARE International, June 2025.

[6] Lebanon Reform, Recovery, and Reconstruction Framework (3RF)'s pillar 3 is "Social protection, inclusion, and culture", <https://www.lebanon3rf.org/social-protection>.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Post-December 2024 arrivals from Syria

Strategic outcome 02

[1] The United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO).

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Water scarcity from conflict and drought drive food insecurity in Lebanon, FEWS NET, November 2025.

[2] Water on the Edge: Lebanon's Drought Crisis Demands Immediate International Support (2025), Lebanon WASH Sector, July 2025.

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

[4] 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 three ventures from Lebanon are REMER, Partners with Sun and Greener Herd.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] The UNCT-SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard is a globally standardized rapid assessment of UN country level gender mainstreaming practices

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] RIMS is an inclusive, cross-sectoral Referral Information Management System that assists over 110 Local, international organizations and UN agencies in Lebanon in safely sending, receiving, and monitoring referrals.

[2] Regional Flash Update #60 Syria Situation (16 January 2026), UNHCR.

[3] Voluntary Repatriation Programme - Lebanon, 31 December 2025, UNHCR.

[4] The Community Accountability Platform is a national platform under the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), where agencies collate feedback received from beneficiaries into an inter-agency platform for inter-sector analysis, informing humanitarian response.

Financial Overview

[1] Including the contribution from the Government of Lebanon for AMAN programme amounting to USD 65 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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	725,864	1,257,099	173%
	female	766,299	1,149,339	150%
	total	1,492,163	2,406,438	161%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	16,061	21,228	132%
	female	15,325	25,646	167%
	total	31,386	46,874	149%
24-59 months	male	84,820	90,400	107%
	female	79,718	81,855	103%
	total	164,538	172,255	105%
5-11 years	male	174,914	244,281	140%
	female	166,267	227,604	137%
	total	341,181	471,885	138%
12-17 years	male	125,223	182,824	146%
	female	123,624	165,564	134%
	total	248,847	348,388	140%
18-59 years	male	298,191	615,188	206%
	female	339,682	550,523	162%
	total	637,873	1,165,711	183%
60+ years	male	26,655	103,178	387%
	female	41,683	98,147	235%
	total	68,338	201,325	295%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	974,415	1,041,646	107%
Resident	517,748	1,364,792	264%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	8,380	15,545	185%
School based programmes	220,000	118,156	53%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	3,030	0	0%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	1,406,653	2,273,575	161%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	1,316	3	0%
Bread	0	263	-
Bulgur Wheat	2,565	4	0%
Canned Fish	310	0	0%
Cheese	60	0	0%
Chickpeas	1,456	1	0%
Halawa	216	38	18%
High Energy Biscuits	0	67	-
Iodised Salt	571	1	0%
Lentils	4,140	2	0%
Pasta	4,140	3	0%
Processed Tomato	572	2	0%
Rations	0	14,811	-
Rice	2,565	17	1%
Split Lentils	0	198	-
Sugar	855	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	1,835	8	0%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	440	0	0%
Bulgur Wheat	440	0	0%
Chickpeas	880	0	0%
High Energy Biscuits	108	0	0%
Iodised Salt	110	0	0%
Lentils	440	0	0%
Pasta	1,100	0	0%
Processed Tomato	176	0	0%
Rice	880	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	422	389	92%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	0	0	0%
Bulgur Wheat	0	0	0%
Canned Fish	0	0	0%
Chickpeas	0	0	0%
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
Lentils	0	0	0%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Pasta	0	0	0%
Processed Tomato	0	0	0%
Rice	0	0	0%
Sugar	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	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	200,038,194	133,010,985	66%
Commodity Voucher	6,000,000	21,814,392	364%
Value Voucher	63,617,700	3,760,900	6%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Commodity Voucher	18,820,340	5,356,636	28%
Cash	59,700,000	27,322,571	46%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	630,000	899,252	143%

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					Crisis Response	
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	595,753	954,520	
			Male	555,900	939,601	
			Total	1,151,653	1,894,121	
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)	Children	General Distribution	Female		7,543	
			Male		6,172	
			Total		13,715	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	20,602	15,417.69	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	200,038,194	133,010,985	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	69,617,700	25,575,292	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	336,498,761	259,555,675	
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	2,407	8.64	

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 SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	General Distribution	Individual	0	796	
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	285	285
C.24: Percentage of Retailers with Overall Good Performance Score	C.24.1: Percentage of Retailers with Overall Good Performance Score	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	%	100	99

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: In Kind Beneficiaries - Location: Lebanon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	42	≥72.5	≥72.5	77.9	72.5	WFP survey
	Male	57	≥79.5	≥79.5	84.9	79.5	WFP survey
	Overall	55	≥77	≥77	83.3	77	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	46	≥22	≤22	16.8	22	WFP survey
	Male	33	≥17.6	≤17.6	11.1	17.6	WFP survey
	Overall	35	≥19	≤19	12.5	19	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	12	≤5.5	≤5.5	5.3	5.5	WFP survey
	Male	11	≤2.9	≤2.9	3.9	2.9	WFP survey
	Overall	11	≤4	≤4	4.3	4	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	18.23	≤18.23	≤18.23	14.86	16.17	WFP survey
	Male	17.34	≤17.34	≤17.34	14.75	17.49	WFP survey
	Overall	17.47	≤17.47	≤17.47	14.79	17.03	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	≤3.3	≤3.3	5	3.3	WFP survey
	Male	7.6	≤5.5	≤5.5	6	5.5	WFP survey
	Overall	5.7	≤4.8	≤4.8	6	4.8	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	47.8	≤20.2	≤20.2	36	20.2	WFP survey
	Male	48.1	≤26.6	≤26.6	39	26.6	WFP survey
	Overall	48	≤24.3	≤24.3	38	24.3	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	52.2	≤71.2	≤71.2	31	71.2	WFP survey
	Male	44.3	≤63.8	≤63.8	30	63.8	WFP survey
	Overall	46.3	≤66.4	≤66.4	31	66.4	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0	≥5.3	≥5.3	28	5.3	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥4	≥4	25	4	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥4.5	≥4.5	26	4.5	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3.5	≤3.5	≤3.5	6		WFP survey
	Male	2.6	≤2.62	≤2.62	8		WFP survey
	Overall	2.75	≤2.75	≤2.75	7		WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	93	≤93	≤93	48		WFP survey
	Male	92	≤92.42	≤92.42	49		WFP survey
	Overall	92.5	≤9.5	≤92.5	48		WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	0	≤0	≤0	40		WFP survey
	Male	1	≤1.17	≤1.17	39		WFP survey
	Overall	1	≤1	≤1	39		WFP survey

1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	3.5	≥3.5	≥3.5	6		WFP survey
	Male	3.8	≥3.79	≥3.79	5		WFP survey
	Overall	3.75	≥3.75	≥3.75	5		WFP survey
Target Group: In kind Beneficiaries - Location: Lebanon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	25	≥25	≥56	58	56	WFP survey
	Male	12	≥12	≥54.1	49	54.1	WFP survey
	Overall	14	≥14	≥54.8	52	54.8	WFP survey
Target Group: Syrian Refugees CBT - Location: Lebanon - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	33	≥58.4	≥58.4	69.8	58.4	WFP survey
	Male	39.3	≥73.8	≥73.8	75.3	73.8	WFP survey
	Overall	37.6	≥69.9	≥69.9	73.8	69.9	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	48.3	≥32.6	≤32.6	21.8	32.6	WFP survey
	Male	45.4	≥20.3	≤20.3	18.6	20.3	WFP survey
	Overall	46.2	≥23.4	≤23.4	19.5	23.4	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	18.7	≤8.9	≤8.9	8.4	8.9	WFP survey
	Male	15.3	≤5.9	≤5.9	6.1	5.9	WFP survey
	Overall	16.2	≤6.7	≤6.7	6.7	6.7	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	16.9	≤13.71	≤13.71	21.89	13.71	WFP survey
	Male	15.1	≤8.67	≤8.67	9.8	8.67	WFP survey
	Overall	15.5	≤9.95	≤9.95	13.01	9.95	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	15.8	≤8.3	≤8.3	6.7	8.3	WFP survey
	Male	10.2	≤9.2	≤9.2	2.3	9.2	WFP survey
	Overall	11.3	≤9	≤9	3.4	9	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	42.1	≤16.5	≤16.5	21.8	16.6	WFP survey
	Male	38.5	≤15.2	≤15.2	18	15.2	WFP survey
	Overall	39.2	≤15.6	≤15.6	18.9	15.6	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	42.1	≥46.2	≤46.2	28.5	46.2	WFP survey
	Male	51.3	≥44.5	≤44.5	33.4	44.5	WFP survey
	Overall	49.3	≥44.9	≤44.9	32.1	44.9	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0	≥29	≥29	43	29	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥31.1	≥31.1	46.3	31.1	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥30.5	≥30.5	45.5	30.5	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	32.8	≤7.9	≤7.9	5.4	7.9	WFP survey
	Male	22.2	≤8.3	≤8.2	2	8.2	WFP survey
	Overall	24.3	≤8.1	≤8.1	2.9	8.1	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	47.9	≤14.7	≤14.7	19.3	14.7	WFP survey
	Male	54.3	≤14.6	≤14.6	15.9	14.6	WFP survey
	Overall	53.1	≤14.6	≤14.6	16.8	14.6	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	11.5	≤42.1	≤42.1	24.8	42.1	WFP survey
	Male	18.1	≤40.6	≤40.6	30.6	40.6	WFP survey
	Overall	16.8	≤41	≤41	29.1	41	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	7.8	≥35.3	≥35.3	50.5	35.3	WFP survey
	Male	5.4	≥36.5	≥36.5	51.4	36.5	WFP survey
	Overall	5.9	≥36.3	≥36.3	51.2	36.2	WFP survey

1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	41.4	≥41.4	≥32.6	42.6	32.6	WFP survey
	Male	48.7	≥48.7	≥33.5	35.7	33.5	WFP survey
	Overall	47.3	≥47.3	≥33.3	37.5	33.3	WFP survey
Target Group: Syrian Refugees - Location: Lebanon - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.87: Percentage of Essential Need Items Available to Beneficiaries in the Targeted Markets where WFP Operates	Overall	100	=100	=100	93	96	WFP 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
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	128,775	151,181
			Male	126,225	309,739
			Total	255,000	460,920
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	59,700,000	27,322,571
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	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female		59,668
			Male		58,488
			Total		118,156
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	15,092	
			Male	15,708	
			Total	30,800	
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	76,824	
			Male	81,576	
			Total	158,400	
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	16,478	
			Male	14,322	
			Total	30,800	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	4,997	389.26
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	18,820,340	5,356,635

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	324	324
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	0	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	3	3
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.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	35	35
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	1	1
CSP Output 03: (3.1) Children in targeted schools, including refugees, receive a daily nutrition-sensitive school meal in order to decrease dropout, increase attendance, and improve their nutritional intake					
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)	%	95	95

Outcome Results							
Activity 02: Provide unconditional cash transfers to extremely poor Lebanese through the national safety net programmes							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: NPTP - Location: Lebanon - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.2.1: Food consumption score	Overall					Not collected	
1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	52	≥52	=0		78.8	WFP survey
	Male	58	≥58	=0		83.8	WFP survey
	Overall	57	≥57	=0		82.7	WFP survey
1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	34	≥34	=0		15.3	WFP survey
	Male	29	≥229	=0		13.1	WFP survey
	Overall	30	≥30	=0		13.5	WFP survey
1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	14	≤14	=0		5.9	WFP survey
	Male	13	≤13	=0		3.2	WFP survey
	Overall	13	≤13	=0		3.8	WFP survey

1.2.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	17.13	≤17.13	=0	Not collected	15.86	WFP survey
	Male	17.64	≤17.64	=0	Not collected	15.98	WFP survey
	Overall	17.53	≤17.53	=0	Not collected	15.95	WFP survey
1.2.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs	Overall				Not collected		
1.2.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	13	≤13	=0		8.2	WFP survey
	Male	14	≤14	=0		8.3	WFP survey
	Overall	14	≤14	=0		8.3	WFP survey
1.2.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	42	≤42	=0		69.4	WFP survey
	Male	37	≤37	=0		68.8	WFP survey
	Overall	38	≤38	=0		68.9	WFP survey
1.2.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	36	≤36	=0		16.5	WFP survey
	Male	36	≤36	=0		17.2	WFP survey
	Overall	36	≤36	=0		17	WFP survey
1.2.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	8	≥8	=0		5.9	WFP survey
	Male	14	≥14	=0		5.7	WFP survey
	Overall	12	≥12	=0		5.8	WFP survey
1.2.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	74	≥74	=0	Not collected	41.2	WFP survey
	Male	71	≥71	=0	Not collected	41.7	WFP survey
	Overall	72	≥72	=0	Not collected	41.6	WFP survey
Target Group: SRSN - Location: Lebanon - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	85	≥85	≥85		86.7	WFP survey
	Male	95	≥95	≥95		85.8	WFP survey
	Overall	93	≥93	≥93		86.1	WFP survey
1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	14	≤14	≤14		11	WFP survey
	Male	4	≤4	≤4		11.7	WFP survey
	Overall	6	≤6	≤6		11.4	WFP survey
1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1	≤1	≤1		2.4	WFP survey
	Male	1	≤1	≤1		2.5	WFP survey
	Overall	1	≤1	≤1		2.5	WFP survey
1.2.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	8.8	≤8.8	≤8.8		12.6	WFP survey
	Male	8.9	≤8.9	≤8.9		11.3	WFP survey
	Overall	8.9	≤8.9	≤8.9		11.7	WFP survey
1.2.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	≤0	≤0		2.6	WFP survey
	Male	3	≤3	≤3		2.7	WFP survey
	Overall	2	≤2	≤2		2.6	WFP survey
1.2.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	14	≤14	≤14		39.8	WFP survey
	Male	18	≤18	≤18		45.9	WFP survey
	Overall	17	≤17	≤17		43.8	WFP survey
1.2.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	57	≤57	≤57		41.7	WFP survey
	Male	49	≤49	≤49		37.1	WFP survey
	Overall	51	≤51	≤51		38.6	WFP survey

1.2.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	29	≥29	≥29	16	WFP survey
	Male	31	≥31	≥31	14.3	WFP survey
	Overall	30	≥30	≥30	14.9	WFP survey
1.2.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	90	≥90	≥90	43.3	WFP survey
	Male	92	≥92	≥92	58.4	WFP survey
	Overall	92	≥92	≥92	53.4	WFP survey

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - Location: Lebanon - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)

1.2.20: Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	≥1	6		Secondary data
1.2.20: Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≤4	≥1	6		Secondary data
1.2.20: Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	=4	=1	6		Secondary data
1.2.63: Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score	Female	0	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
	Male	0	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100		Secondary data

Target Group: All - Location: Lebanon - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)

1.2.54: Number of individuals who demonstrate use of new safe food preparation and storage practices	Overall	0	≥201	≥201	201		WFP programme monitoring
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Target Group: All - Location: Lebanon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)

1.2.22: Attendance rate	Female		≥94	≥90	88		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥93	≥88	87		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≥93	≥89	87.7		WFP programme monitoring

1.2.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female		≥99	=100	99	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥99	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≥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	1,448	122	
			Male	1,352	113	
			Total	2,800	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)	Activity supporters	Food assistance for asset	Female	690		
			Male	690		
			Total	1,380		
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	2,171	7,960	
			Male	2,029	7,350	
			Total	4,200	15,310	
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	252,000	6,018	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	378,000	893,234	
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 supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	Activity supporters	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	1,515		
			Male	1,515		
			Total	3,030		

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 capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Access to Energy Services	US\$		153,939
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Food assistance for asset	US\$	0	1,503,439
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$		1,362,768
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	0	2

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.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 training	%		72.33
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Food assistance for asset	Individual		619

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
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's risk management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities (overall)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual		13

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

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	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number		8

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	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number		3
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.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number		47
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.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number		52
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	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number		2
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	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number		2
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	US\$		385,544
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	0	2
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	0	134
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	0	100
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.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	0	144.76
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: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repaired	Food assistance for asset	Km	0	6.29
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.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals	Food assistance for asset	Km		19.36
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.9: Number of culverts and drainage	Food assistance for asset	Number		1

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.1.3.17: Volume (m3) of debris/mud from flooded/disaster stricken settlements removed (roads, channels, schools, etc.)	Food assistance for asset	Number		6,100
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.1.3.4: Kilometers (Km) of retention walls/hillside stabilizers/river embankments built/rehabilitated.	Food assistance for asset	Number		0.6

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	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	Food assistance for asset	Number	0	3,275

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
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%		100
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	0	6
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.6: Number of processors supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	0	2

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Livelihood - Location: Lebanon - Modality: - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)							
4.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥36.5	≥36.5	60.9		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥36.5	≥36.5	69.6		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥36.5	≥36.5	68.2		WFP survey
Target Group: Livelihoods - Location: Lebanon - Modality: - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)							
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	36.36	≥36.36	≥36.36	75.5	54.6	WFP survey
	Male	47.2	≥47.2	≥47.2	82.2	71.7	WFP survey
	Overall	45.36	≥45.36	≥45.36	81.2	66.8	WFP survey

4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	36.36	≤36.36	≤36.36	22.6	30.3	WFP survey
	Male	34.78	≤34.78	≤34.78	11.6	21	WFP survey
	Overall	35.05	≤35	≤35.05	13.1	23.6	WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	27.27	≤27.27	≤27.27	1.9	15.1	WFP survey
	Male	18.01	≤18.01	≤18.01	8.3	7.3	WFP survey
	Overall	19.59	≤19.59	≤19.59	5.6	9.5	WFP survey
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	21.88	≤21.88	≤21.88	12.49	18.62	WFP survey
	Male	17.96	≤17.96	≤17.96	10.9	29.32	WFP survey
	Overall	18.63	≤18.63	≤18.63	11.12	26.28	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	12.12	≤12.12	≤12.12	1.9	21	WFP survey
	Male	9.94	≤9.94	≤9.94	2.5	11	WFP survey
	Overall	10.31	≤10.31	≤10.31	2.4	13.8	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	78.79	≤78.79	≤78.79	37.7	35.3	WFP survey
	Male	65.22	≤65.22	≤65.22	25.9	37.7	WFP survey
	Overall	67.53	≤67.53	≤67.53	38.8	37	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	9.09	≤9.09	≤9.09	37.7	37	WFP survey
	Male	21.74	≤21.74	≤21.74	38.9	39	WFP survey
	Overall	19.59	≤19.59	≤19.59	38.8	38.4	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0	≥0	≥0	22.6	6.7	WFP survey
	Male	3.11	≥3.11	≥3.11	32.7	12.3	WFP survey
	Overall	2.58	≥2.58	≥2.58	31.3	10.7	WFP survey
4.3.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	61.49	≥57.58	≥57.58	66	45.4	WFP survey
	Male	57.58	≥61.49	≥61.49	73.5	49	WFP survey
	Overall	60.82	≥60.82	≥60.82	72.5	48	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 04: National institutions in Lebanon have increased capacity to manage social safety nets and other programmes by 2025					Resilience Building	
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	9	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	638	638	
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	31	31	
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	13	13	

Outcome Results							
Activity 05: Provide technical expertise, capacity strengthening and policy advice to enhance Government capacity							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Lebanon - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
5.4.41: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	Not applicable	=0	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: MoSA - Location: Lebanon - Modality: - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
5.4.37: 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	2	1	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.38: 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	2	3	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.39: Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=0	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring

5.4.75: 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	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.76: 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	2	3	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.81: 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	2	2	WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Lebanon - Modality: - - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected	=50	Not applicable			-
	Male	Not collected	=50	Not applicable			-
	Overall	Not collected	=50	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not collected	-
Activity 04: Provide vulnerable Lebanese and refugee communities with integrated resilience and area based livelihood support through conflict-sensitive and gender transformative approaches.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Livelihoods - Location: Lebanon - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	11.11	≥11.11	≥11.11			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.05	≥4.05	≥4.05			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5.14	≥5.14	≥5.14	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	37,801	=37,801	=37,801	69,981	48,194	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44,376	=44,376	=44,367	65,640	45,206	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	82,177	=82,177	=82,177	135,621	93,400	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Exceeding	Meeting	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.6: 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	Meets standard	Partially meets standard		Secondary data

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide unconditional assistance to crisis-affected people in Lebanon, including refugees.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: In Kind Beneficiaries - Location: Lebanon - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	Not collected	≥90	≥90	100		WFP survey
	Male	Not collected	≥90	≥90	99.51		WFP survey
	Overall	Not collected	≥90	≥90	99.75	Not collected	WFP survey
Target Group: In Kind - Location: Lebanon - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.2	=99.2	=99.2	100		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	99.8	=99.8	=99.8	100	Not collected	WFP survey
Target Group: In-Kind - Location: Lebanon - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	97	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	96	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	96	=100	=100	Not collected		WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Lebanon - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	98.78	≥98.78	≥98.78	100	96.24	WFP survey
	Male	99.76	≥99.76	≥99.76	99.44	96.23	WFP survey
	Overall	99.59	≥99.59	≥99.59	99.58	96.23	WFP survey
Target Group: Syrian Refugee CBT - Location: Lebanon - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99.32	≥99.32	≥99.32	92.57	95.26	WFP survey
	Male	99.18	≥99.18	≥99.18	95.34	97.33	WFP survey
	Overall	99.21	≥99.21	≥99.21	94.61	96.8	WFP survey

Target Group: Syrian Refugees - Location: Lebanon - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	96.6	≥96.6	≥96.6	100	0	WFP survey
	Male	99.1	≥99.1	≥99.1	99.63	1.25	WFP survey
	Overall	98.7	≥98.7	≥98.7	99.73	0.93	WFP survey
Activity 02: Provide unconditional cash transfers to extremely poor Lebanese through the national safety net programmes							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: NPTP - Location: Lebanon - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	97.5	≥97.5	Not applicable		100	WFP survey
	Male	99	≥99	Not applicable		100	WFP survey
	Overall	98.7	≥98.7	Not applicable	Not applicable	100	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	Not applicable		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	Not applicable		99.67	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable	99.74	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	92.5	≥92.5	Not applicable		98.82	WFP survey
	Male	89.91	≥89.91	Not applicable		97.13	WFP survey
	Overall	90.42	≥90.42	Not applicable	Not applicable	97.49	WFP survey
Target Group: SRSN - Location: Lebanon - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.5	≥99.5	≥99.5	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.8	≥99.8	≥99.8	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.7	≥99.7	≥99.7	100		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	96	≥96	≥96	97.36		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	≥98	≥98	99.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	≥98	≥98	98.72		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide vulnerable Lebanese and refugee communities with integrated resilience and area based livelihood support through conflict-sensitive and gender transformative approaches.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source

Target Group: Livelihood - Location: Lebanon - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.3	=99.32	=99.32			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.43	=99.43	=99.43	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Livelihoods - Location: Lebanon - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	96.3	≥96.3	≥96.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94.59	≥94.59	≥94.59			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94.86	≥94.86	≥94.86	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	96.15	≥96.15	≥96.15			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.32	≥99.32	≥99.32			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.85	≥98.85	≥98.85	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: 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	Exceeding	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.5: 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, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide unconditional assistance to crisis-affected people in Lebanon, including refugees.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: NPTP - Location: Lebanon - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	11.25	≥11.25	Not applicable		74.12	WFP survey
	Male	7.03	≥7.03	Not applicable		65.61	WFP survey
	Overall	7.86	≥7.86	Not applicable	Not applicable	67.42	WFP survey
Target Group: Syrian CBT - Location: Lebanon - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	21.77	≥21.77	≥21.77	72.77	23.68	WFP survey
	Male	12.79	≥12.79	≥12.79	75.81	18.89	WFP survey
	Overall	14.53	≥14.53	≥14.53	75	20.11	WFP survey
Activity 02: Provide unconditional cash transfers to extremely poor Lebanese through the national safety net programmes							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: In-Kind - Location: Lebanon - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	10	≥10	≥10	79.08		WFP survey
	Male	18.26	≥18.26	≥18.26	76.96		WFP survey
	Overall	16.1	≥16.1	≥16.1	78	Not collected	WFP survey

Activity 04: Provide vulnerable Lebanese and refugee communities with integrated resilience and area based livelihood support through conflict-sensitive and gender transformative approaches.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Livelihoods - Location: Lebanon - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	88.89	≥88.89	≥88.89			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	69.81	≥69.81	≥69.81			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	72.58	≥72.58	≥72.58	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide unconditional assistance to crisis-affected people in Lebanon, including refugees.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: In Kind Beneficiaries - Location: Lebanon - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: 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
Target Group: Syrian Refugees CBT - Location: Lebanon - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: 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
Activity 02: Provide unconditional cash transfers to extremely poor Lebanese through the national safety net programmes							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: NPTP - Location: Lebanon - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: 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	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide nutritious school meals to Lebanese and refugee children							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Lebanon - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.4.1: 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
Activity 04: Provide vulnerable Lebanese and refugee communities with integrated resilience and area based livelihood support through conflict-sensitive and gender transformative approaches.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Lebanon - Modality: - - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)							
CC.4.1: 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: 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	≥8.22	≥8.22	19.41		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.42	≥8.42	≥8.42	16.94		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.28	≥8.28	≥8.28	18.19		WFP programme monitoring
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	6	≥7	≥6	7.5		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide unconditional assistance to crisis-affected people in Lebanon, including refugees.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: In Kind Beneficiaries - Location: Lebanon - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	≥60	≥20	0	0.48	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥60	≥20	0	0.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥60	≥20	0	0.39	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Syrian Refugees CBT - Location: Lebanon - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	≥60	≥30	13.74	0.02	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥60	≥30	13.4	0.02	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥60	≥30	13.57	0.02	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide unconditional cash transfers to extremely poor Lebanese through the national safety net programmes							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: NPTP - Location: Lebanon - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	≥60	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥60	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥60	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide nutritious school meals to Lebanese and refugee children							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Lebanon - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide vulnerable Lebanese and refugee communities with integrated resilience and area based livelihood support through conflict-sensitive and gender transformative approaches.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Livelihoods - Location: Lebanon - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	≥50	≥50	0	2.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	0	4.67	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	0	1.47	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Mustapha Ghabris

Post-December 2024 arrivals from Syria wait for hot meals provided by WFP at a shelter, offering assistance during a time of urgent need.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

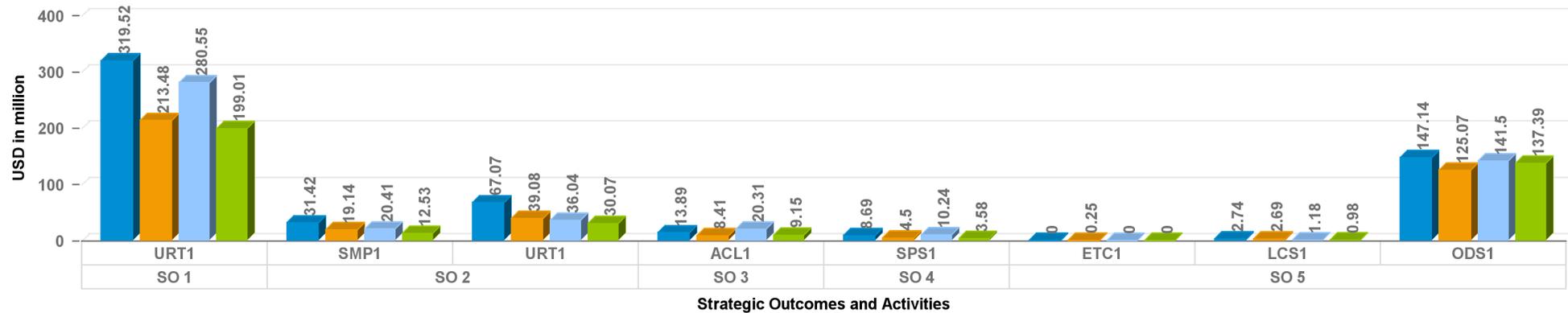
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Country Portfolio Needs
 ■ Implementation Plan
 ■ Available Resources
 ■ Expenditures

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	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.

Annual Country Report

Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	61,226	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			418,012,568	271,701,299	61,226	241,613,436
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	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			13,891,140	8,411,067	0	9,146,197
2.1	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.	319,523,096	213,477,754	280,550,386	199,014,418
	Extremely poor and vulnerable people in Lebanon, including children, are more resilient through inclusion in national social safety nets throughout the year	Provide nutritious school meals to Lebanese and refugee children	31,420,810	19,138,780	20,412,518	12,527,209
		Provide unconditional cash transfers to extremely poor Lebanese through the national safety net programmes	67,068,662	39,084,765	36,041,886	30,071,810
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			418,012,568	271,701,299	337,004,790	241,613,436

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Annual Country Report

Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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.	13,891,140	8,411,067	20,305,242	9,146,197
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			13,891,140	8,411,067	20,305,242	9,146,197
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	8,689,361	4,498,099	10,239,124	3,582,666
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			8,689,361	4,498,099	10,239,124	3,582,666
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.	0	251,469	0	0
		Provide sector coordination and mandated services to humanitarian partners.	2,738,040	2,691,970	1,177,932	984,082
		Provide on demand services, including resource transfer services, to Government and other partners.	147,137,665	125,070,648	141,496,847	137,387,502
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			149,875,705	128,014,086	142,674,780	138,371,584

Annual Country Report

Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,718,516	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	2,718,516	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			590,468,773	412,624,552	513,003,678	392,713,883
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			15,460,939	6,255,707	19,862,548	10,091,868
Total Direct Costs			605,929,712	418,880,259	532,866,226	402,805,751
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			29,571,059	18,974,374	14,057,473	14,057,473
Grand Total			635,500,771	437,854,633	546,923,699	416,863,224



Michael Hemling
CHIEF, CFORC

Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, available resources, and operational challenges

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

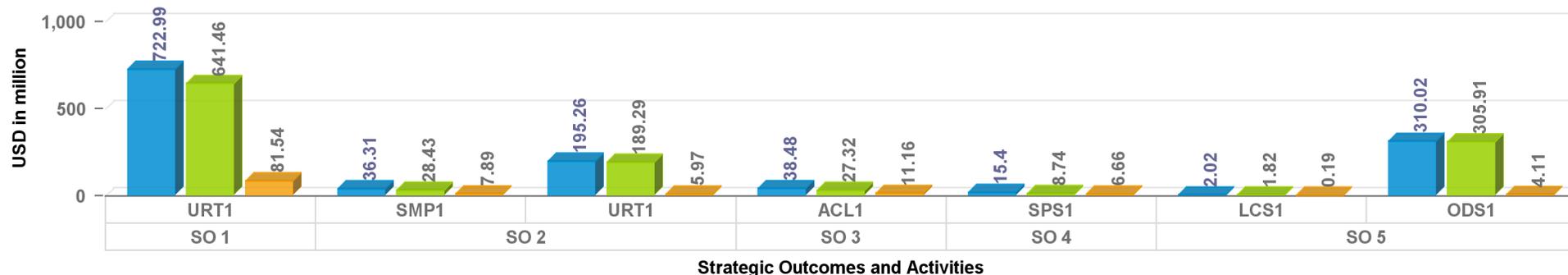
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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.

Annual Country Report

Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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.	1,484,961,554	713,745,915	9,245,605	722,991,521	641,455,552	81,535,968
	Extremely poor and vulnerable people in Lebanon, including children, are more resilient through inclusion in national social safety nets throughout the year	Provide nutritious school meals to Lebanese and refugee children	77,271,307	36,312,412	0	36,312,412	28,427,102	7,885,309
		Provide unconditional cash transfers to extremely poor Lebanese through the national safety net programmes	482,473,579	195,259,034	0	195,259,034	189,288,957	5,970,076
		Non Activity Specific	0	61,226	0	61,226	0	61,226
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			2,044,706,441	945,378,587	9,245,605	954,624,192	859,171,612	95,452,580

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Annual Country Report

Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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.	74,785,457	38,482,540	0	38,482,540	27,323,495	11,159,045
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			74,785,457	38,482,540	0	38,482,540	27,323,495	11,159,045
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	16,075,964	15,400,483	0	15,400,483	8,744,024	6,656,459
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			16,075,964	15,400,483	0	15,400,483	8,744,024	6,656,459

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	582,642,770	310,018,705	0	310,018,705	305,909,360	4,109,345
		Provide sector coordination and mandated services to humanitarian partners.	7,482,122	2,015,444	0	2,015,444	1,821,594	193,850
		Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Services to humanitarian and development actors.	2,813,287	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			593,161,733	312,034,150	0	312,034,150	307,730,955	4,303,195
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,718,516	0	2,718,516	0	2,718,516
Subtotal SDG Target			0	2,718,516	0	2,718,516	0	2,718,516

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Annual Country Report

Lebanon Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Total Direct Operational Cost	2,728,729,594	1,314,014,275	9,245,605	1,323,259,880	1,202,970,085	120,289,795
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	58,004,019	40,214,387	530,544	40,744,931	30,974,251	9,770,680
		Total Direct Costs	2,786,733,613	1,354,228,662	9,776,149	1,364,004,811	1,233,944,336	130,060,475
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	142,392,455	66,478,314		66,478,314	66,478,314	0
		Grand Total	2,929,126,069	1,420,706,976	9,776,149	1,430,483,125	1,300,422,650	130,060,475

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling^{DRG}
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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