LCRP 2020 Annual Report

Inter-Agency Coordination Lebanon

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Executive summary

Since 2017, the Syria crisis response in Lebanon has been guided by a multi-year Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP), led by the Government of Lebanon (GoL) with its United Nations, national and international NGOs and donor partners. The LCRP provides an integrated humanitarian and stabilization framework to support the most vulnerable people affected by the crisis and to address Lebanon's challenges in a holistic and comprehensive manner. The response aims to ensure protection and provide immediate assistance to the most vulnerable populations including displaced Syrians, Lebanese communities, Palestinian refugees from Syria and Palestine refugees in Lebanon. It also aims to strengthen the capacity of national and local service delivery systems and expanding access to basic services, while striving to reinforce Lebanon's economic, social, and environmental stability.

2020 brought unprecedented contextual and operational challenges in the form of the political and economic crisis, the impact of COVID-19 and the devastating Beirut Port explosions. Poverty levels spiralled across population cohorts. A staggering 89 percent of Syrians were identified through the 2020 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) as severely economically vulnerable (compared to 55 percent in 2019 and 51 percent in 2018). Employment, shelter quality, food security, school attendance and protection indicators including access to legal residency all declined with COVID-19, the overall worsening economic situation and price inflation.

LCRP partners worked hard to adapt the response to the evolving context, including through the use of 'remote modalities' in outreach and service provision given multiple lockdowns and movement restrictions. While unable to reverse a downward trend in increased needs, response partners successfully worked to lessen the impact of the multiple crises on the refugee and host community population, achieving impressive results in the continuation of assistance and service provision, as set out in this report.

$1.69 billion was made available to partners for interventions under the LCRP in 2020, including carry-over from 2019, towards the $2.67 needs-based billion appeal. With 63 percent coverage, the highest since 2017, the LCRP was one of the best funded appeals globally. However, amid a dramatic escalation in vulnerabilities across populations, this funding provision still left a significant gap in partners' capacities to meet needs.

Support to public institutions by UN agencies and NGOs under the LCRP was channeled to the public sector in order to build capacity in service delivery and policy development as well as ensure institutional stability. This includes supporting services under education, health, water, legal, and social services. In 2020, this support decreased to $183.3 million (from $245 million in 2019), mainly due to reduced support to school fees for children in public schools (due to COVID-19-related school closures). In total, $1.2 billion has been contributed to public institutions since 2015.

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Reference map

2020 at a glance

2020 Planning figures

5.9 million
Estimated population living in Lebanon

3.2 million
People in Need

2.7 million
People Targeted

- **1.5 million** Displaced Syrians
- **1 million** Vulnerable Lebanese
- **180,000** PRL
  27,700 PRS

$2.67 billion
Funding required

112
Appealing UN and NGO Partners

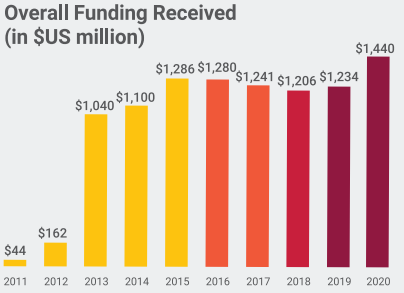
Strategic Objectives

- Ensure protection of vulnerable populations
- Provide immediate assistance to vulnerable populations
- Support service provision through national systems
- Reinforce Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability

Population reached and funds utilized per sector

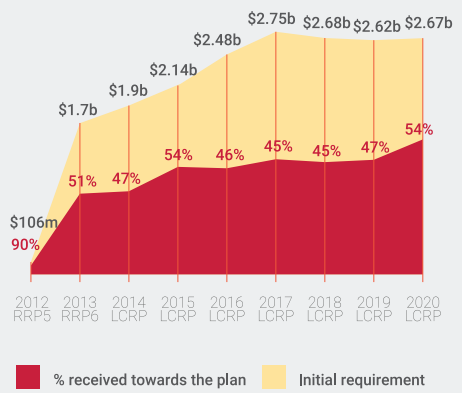
People Targeted	Sectors	Requirements (US$)
2,155,037	Social Stability	126.1m
1,892,700	Health	275.9m
1,883,700	Protection	174.1m
1,375,474	Water	212m
1,102,791	Food Security & Agriculture	510.5m
1,082,811	Basic Assistance	495.6m
678,487	Energy	99.2m
666,352	Shelter	155.6m
497,171	Education	350.5m
92,036	Livelihoods	275m

Donor Contribution



Source: Financial Tracking Service (FTS) and LCRP financial tracking.

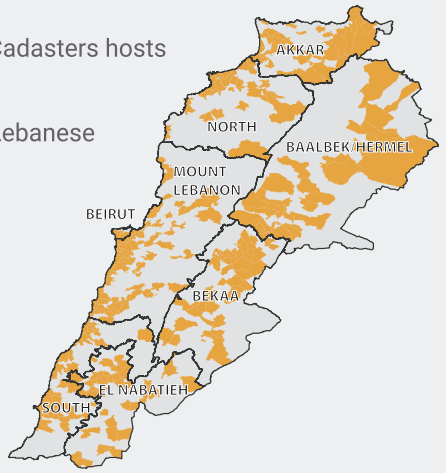
Funding Trend



Most vulnerable cadasters

251 Most Vulnerable Cadasters hosts

87% of all Refugees
67% of all Vulnerable Lebanese



Operational context

Lebanon remains at the forefront of the Syria crisis, one of the worst humanitarian crises of our time. After ten years of displacement in and from Syria, Lebanon continues to host the highest number of refugees per capita in the world, showing tremendous commitment to displaced Syrians and vulnerable populations within its borders.

Multiple overlapping crises have presented new challenges for Lebanon and the response. The country is facing unprecedented and long economic and financial crisis. The COVID-19 outbreak hit Lebanon at a particularly difficult time of economic decline and political fragility, leading to further worsening of the socio-economic situation with direct effects on unemployment and services. The Beirut Port explosions in August 2020 created devastating destruction in Beirut and further cemented the call for political change that had been articulated in nationwide protests since October 2019.

The crises have further impaired the capacities of already vulnerable Lebanese and displaced Syrians and Palestinians to subsist. Poverty levels reached an unprecedented level in 2020: data from the Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR)[1] shows that 89 percent of Syrians were severely economically vulnerable by 2020 (compared to 55 percent in 2019 and 51 percent in 2018). For the Lebanese population, the percentage of extreme poor increased from 8 percent in 2019 to 23 percent as of May 2020, according to an ESCWA study. One stark illustration of the deteriorating situation was the increase in irregular onward movements by sea from Lebanon towards Cyprus in 2020 compared to previous years. Around 80 percent of the people embarking on these movements were displaced Syrians while most of the others were Lebanese, and a smaller number of Palestinian refugees or migrant workers. They all cited the inability to survive in Lebanon as the main motivation factor for their decision.

Despite the importance of legal stay for the displaced, the percentage of displaced Syrians aged 15 years and above that hold legal residency continues to show a downward trend, with only 20 percent of individuals (above 15 years old) reporting valid residency in 2020, compared to 22 percent in 2019 and 27 percent in 2018. Rates among youth and women remain lower than for middle-aged men. Lack of legal residency remains a key protection issue affecting displaced peoples' ability to access services, hindering their movements, and exposing them to exploitation and possible arrest and prosecution.

The positive outcomes noted in the level of birth registration in 2019 did not continue through 2020, and birth registration slightly decreased to 28 percent after reaching 30 percent in 2019, but almost all births since 2011 had at the minimum a birth certificate from a hospital or midwife (98 percent in 2020). This decrease is likely related to COVID-19 caused lockdowns and their negative impact on awareness raising and legal counselling activities, to the closure of institutions, and to the increased inability of the population to cover the costs associated with the procedures.

The number and further threat of evictions were a major and rising concern in 2020 relative to previous year, particularly for those living in urban areas. The majority of the population in Lebanon live in residential buildings where many vulnerable households are situated in poor urban settlements. A high proportion are affected by intermittent and poor water and wastewater services, with negative consequences for Lebanon's environmental health, economic well-being, and stability. Almost half of displaced Syrian households (48 percent) were living in shelters that were either below humanitarian standards, overcrowded or in degrading conditions in 2020.

Other major protection challenges in 2020 included mental health, Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), child marriage and child labour, as well as violence against children.

The impact of the economic crisis and the COVID-19 outbreak continued to aggravate the loss of jobs and livelihoods amongst refugees and host communities. Around 30 percent of Lebanese households reported losing jobs due to COVID-19 and related containment measures, and 20 percent had seen a reduction in their salaries. Among Syrian households, 34 percent reported having lost a job. In November, four percent of surveyed households reported having at least one child engaged in child labour, with the majority of these children having to do so to supplement household income to meet their family's basic needs.

Food prices increased by 189 percent between October 2019 and December 2020. Nearly 50 percent of refugee households reported 'poor' or 'borderline' food consumption, up from 25 percent in 2019, with the worst food consumption scores reported in Bekaa, the South and the North. Nearly half of the Syrian population in Lebanon was food insecure in 2020, up from 29 percent in 2019. In this context, communities are becoming more susceptible to malnutrition due to increased food insecurity, rising food prices and reduced access to health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services.

The multi-dimensional crises have negatively affected the equitable access to services such as health, education, electricity, water and solid waste management for the vulnerable Lebanese and displaced population. **Demand for Public Health Care Centre services decreased since**

[1] *https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/vasyr-2020-vulnerability-assessment-syrian-refugees-lebanon*

2019, with 57 percent of Syrians families reporting in 2020 that at least one household member required a Primary Health Care Centre in the past six months, compared to 63 percent in 2019, 54 percent in 2018 and 46 percent in 2017. The decreased demand can be explained by seasonal variations of incidence of certain diseases and the fact that 2020 VASyR was conducted during a different time-period compared to 2019.

In 2020 compared to 2017, 12,795 additional persons moved to informal settlements, increasing the need for water, sanitation and hygiene services. Due to mobility restrictions, the COVID-19 outbreak increased the need for water, sanitation and hygiene services across all populations. Particularly, there was an increased need for water trucking with the demand for this service going from 40 to 60 L/capita/day to prevent the spread of the virus.

The situation for schools in 2020 was vastly different from 2019, mainly due to the school closures from 2 March following the COVID-19 outbreak and the general economic crisis. This closure interrupted the education of over 1.2 million school-aged children, including public, private, semi-private, and UNRWA schools. In this context, a higher rate of out-of-school children was expected compared to last year, as well as some migration of children from private to public schools. The Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) responded by prioritizing the registration of Lebanese students for the first shift, followed by non-Lebanese students with Lebanese mothers for the second shift.

The multiple crises also heightened social instability with tensions increasing as people competed for scarce resources for their basic survival. As a result, positive inter-communal relations were at their lowest since 2017. Intra-communal tensions continued to be primarily driven by competition in access to jobs and services, catalysed by the deteriorating socio-economic situation and political differences, and aggravated by COVID-19 prevention measures. Tensions are also increasingly driven by aid perception bias, especially related to access to cash, in-kind assistance and targeting.

GRAND BARGAIN COMMITMENTS

The Grand Bargain is a shared commitment to better serve people in need. It aims to ensure that the international community is able to anticipate and prepare for crises, that it can deliver protection and assistance better to the most vulnerable and that it can restore opportunity and dignity to them. LCRP partners continued to make progress on the Grand Bargain commitments as follows:

Greater transparency

The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan aims to respond to challenges in a holistic manner through medium-term planning to achieve the four Strategic Objectives and the six related impact statements. Reinforced monitoring and evaluation (M&E) had been critical to improve the effectiveness and accountability of the LCRP. The LCRP's inter-sector (M&E) framework is also an important element in ensuring transparency. Data on progress, results and resources is published on a regular basis along with quarterly financial tracking of all funds received against the LCRP appeal. The framework has been further enhanced through incorporating the commitments made by the international community and the Government of Lebanon at the London and Brussels conferences for greater accountability.

In 2020, to ensure transparency around all available services, an online Inter-Sector Service Mapping for all available services and assistance across Lebanon was established to facilitate the referral of at-risk individuals and households to relevant service providers, and to improve coordination across sectors and partners. The mapping is publicly accessible on the Lebanon Information Hub[2] and is now the central platform used in Lebanon to capture information on referral pathways and 5W (who, what, where, when and whom) information.

More support and funding tools for local and national responders

In 2020, partners reported $204 million in support to public institutions, indicating a 40 percent increase since 2015. Despite this, more efforts are needed to support local capacities and to ensure that they receive direct funding.

In 2020, funds were channelled through 107 of 112 appealing partners, primarily through UN and international NGO partners with 79 percent of the funding going to UN agencies and 18% to INGOs. National NGOs only received 3 percent of the funding under the LCRP directly (with further funds being channelled to national NGOs through UN agencies and INGOs).

LCRP funding reporting is captured using ActivityInfo to enhance the accuracy, reliability and usefulness of financial reporting, including by better capturing multi-year and earmarked/ unearmarked funding and providing breakdown of funding by sector and by project.

Increase the use and coordination of cash-based programming

Lebanon has one of the largest cash assistance programmes in the world, with over $429 million in 2020 injected into Lebanon's economy through cash-based interventions supporting vulnerable families. This is a quarter of the LCRP's total available funding. Cash interventions are implemented within a multi-agency framework, fully standardized and harmonized across the relevant sectors. LCRP partners have further harmonized delivery mechanisms and have joined efforts to deliver regular year-long and seasonal cash support, including multi-purpose cash, seasonal winter cash, cash-for-food, cash-for-education and child-focused grants through the common

[2] *http://ialebanon.unhcr.org/ServiceMapping/index.html*

platform Lebanon One Unified Inter-Organizational System for E-cards (LOUISE), which reduces transaction costs and contributes to other efficiencies. An informal Social Safety Net Forum was convened in Lebanon to discuss the linkages between cash and safety net programming and to inform the response moving forward.

Reduce duplication and management costs with periodic functional reviews

Regular reviews of the LCRP's coordination structure have been completed at the national and local level since 2017. The reviews have been carried out mainly through coordination surveys and lessons learnt exercises with a wide range of partners. Lessons learnt have been used to address challenges. In 2020, due to COVID-19 and multiple crises in Lebanon, bilateral consultations with key stakeholders were carried out over a period of 3 weeks in September to ensure feedback was received to inform 2021 LCRP planning and implementation.

The 2021 LCRP planning process incorporated much of the feedback from the consultations including using more inter-sector analysis, strengthening cross-sectoral priorities and joint work and ensuring sector strategies are supported by robust, contextualized approaches.

Improve joint and impartial needs assessments

With the M&E framework in place, the information required to report on outcome and impact level data were identified and partners committed to timely implementation. Despite the challenges with COVID-19 in 2020, continuous work was done to strengthen the evidence base for the response, capitalizing on existing assessments and surveys, such as perception surveys on social tensions. The 2019 mid-term review indicated that inter-sector analysis needs further improvement, and this a priority in 2020. The website for the Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR.org) which was launched in 2019 was updated to include the 2020 results. The VASyR hub makes data more accessible and strengthens analytical capacity among partners. It includes a wide range of resources and data sets not published in the report along with additional tools to support humanitarian actors to develop similar assessments. In addition to this, the raw data of all VASyR assessments since 2016 and other joint assessments was published on the external microdata library (http://microdata.unhcr.org/) making it possible for partners, researchers and academics to explore and analyse further data.

Increasingly involve people receiving aid in making the decisions which affect their lives

While the level of communication and engagement with affected communities remains a cornerstone of the response, incorporated into programme design across sectors, participatory planning processes need to be strengthened. Participatory assessments are used to inform inter-sector analysis of needs and feed into annual planning cycles. The LCRP's M&E framework has been used to categorize qualitative data for a more comprehensive understanding of refugees and vulnerable Lebanese communities. Protection mainstreaming support, including through the development of a protection risk analysis and action plan in each sector, incorporated a focus on engagement with affected communities.

Increase collaborative humanitarian multi-year planning and funding, and reduce the earmarking of donor contributions

Some 32 percent (or $458.6 million) of the funds received between January and December 2020 were allocated for multi-year projects (projects longer than 24 months). Partners are not yet witnessing a reduction in earmarking by donors. With the establishment of the LCRP M&E framework and joint reporting calendar, considerable efforts have been made to ensure that the sector logframes complement each other and that all indicators are linked to the LCRP's expected impacts, strategic objectives, outcomes and outputs at the sector level. The multi-year planning and funding allows better planning of complex activities covering a larger implementing effort and reaching more people in a more sustainable way.

Enhance engagement between humanitarian and development actors

LCRP response management continues to evolve and adapt its structures and processes to allow for greater collaboration and engagement with actors that do not formally appeal under the LCRP, including the Government of Lebanon's Capital Investment Plan, and funds committed through the Global Concessional Facility and other bilateral development initiatives. LCRP partners will also need to review how the response can best support the Government of Lebanon's efforts to scale up its work on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

Response Management

The Inter-Sector Response Management includes LCRP sector leads from line ministries and sector coordinators and key response partners. This structure reports to the LCRP Steering Committee. As part of the 2020 planning, the Inter-Sector Response Management collectively agreed on joint priorities and sectors' respective contributions to these priorities. In brief, these aimed to ensure a focus on results and to simplify processes; increase involvement of field level sectors/inter-sector/Inter-Agency; increase engagement of partners, including national and international NGOs and local level Government; and build on best practices (such as the VASyR).

Strengthen and refine emergency preparedness and response

Emergency preparedness and response to medium-scale emergencies continued to be strengthened throughout 2020. Ongoing coordination with the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Unit under the Prime Minister's Office materialized in an existing emergency communication mechanism among the Ministry of Social Affairs, DRM and the Inter-Agency to facilitate coordination during an emergency response. Weather forecast warnings, emergency reports and COVID-19 situation reports were regularly shared to ensure a timely response and areas of high risk were jointly prioritized for prevention interventions.

For the winter storms response, partners updated available contingency stocks in warehouses and storage sites in the field ahead of the winter storm season in November. They also developed an updated mapping of available supplies for dispatch to support the winter storm response as needed. Contingency stock mapping also helped to inform planning in areas at highest risk. Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) teams were established with partners in each region so that they were ready to be activated for storm events large enough to affect multiple households and requiring coordinated multi-sector response. Emergency field focal points reviewed and updated the site- and household-level RNA Tool, including the close review and updating of protection assessment questions, and refresher training sessions were implemented in all regions to re-familiarize partners with the tool and support new partners to use it.

For the response to the COVID-19 outbreak, the emergency response workflow was harmonized across regions, Standard Operating Procedures were implemented in all areas of Lebanon, with multi-sectoral and sector-level guidance developed on key aspects of the response. Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) approach and the household-level RNA tool was used in all regions to ensure greater efficiency and harmonization of the response across partners in order support access to life-sustaining services to persons in quarantine and isolation, including healthcare and mental health and psychosocial support, food and safe water, infection, prevention and control kits and waste management. Risk Communication & Community Engagement (RCCE) activities are being scaled up and people sensitized to strictly follow COVID-19 preventive measures, including wearing face masks, implementing hand hygiene measures and social distancing.

Create greater accountability across the response through improved complaints and feedback mechanisms and track referrals to services

The Inter-Sector Service Mapping platform was rolled out to partners across the sectors on ActivityInfo, including extensive training on how to use the platform provided to partners at the national and field levels throughout the year. The platform is now the main space to collect all sector 5W (Who's doing What, Where, When and for Whom) information and referral pathway information. It is updated on a quarterly basis by partners, as well as on an ad-hoc basis in emergency situations, including COVID-19 lockdown periods, to support front-liners' access to partners' operational changes in service delivery to ensure referrals are continuously made. Service Mapping information is used to inform the update of referrals and service guidance used by UNHCR-WFP call centre staff. The platform also tracks the availability of complaints and feedback mechanisms (CFMs) across the response, which supported mechanism mapping initiatives in 2020. This includes a joint mapping of available CFMs with capacity to handle sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) complaints with the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network, which was used to identify partner capacity building needs for PSEA. A new guidance on the Minimum Standards of Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms was also finalized in English to support partners to establish CFM channels in line with protection principles.

Additionally, the Inter-Agency Minimum Standards on Referrals guidance was finalized both in English and Arabic to support the completion of safe and effective referrals by partners using the Service Mapping platform. The guidance was rolled out through regular training sessions and an online training package was developed in Arabic and English and is now accessible to partners via the Lebanon Information Hub.

The Inter-Agency Referral Monitoring System was strengthened in 2020. Quarterly referral reporting and monitoring was moved to ActivityInfo to support partners to regularly report. Greater emphasis was placed on referral analysis at national and field level, with joint analysis on individual referrals completed with the Referral Information Management System (RIMS) and the Refugee Assistance Information System (RAIS), to strengthen referral trend analysis and support sector-level discussions on referrals progress and gaps with partners. Referral trend

analysis has also been integrated into national inter-sector situation analyses and situation updates used to inform programming and advocacy.

The sectors continued to explore different circumstances and factors at the individual, community and institutional levels that can increase vulnerability and/or reduce coping capacity. Protection risk analyses was completed by most sectors in 2020 and integrated into sector-level LCRP planning process for 2021, which enabled the sectors to identify and prioritize specific protection mainstreaming actions within their response plans and integrate protection mainstreaming indicators within sector logframes.

Operationalizing the humanitarian- development nexus with a focus on contributing to long-term resilience, recovery and livelihoods opportunities

The response has evolved significantly over the last six years from a refugee-focused response to an integrated response that integrates stabilization elements and medium-term dimensions. As the situation becomes more protracted and amid host community fatigue and social tensions increased, more work is needed to bridge the humanitarian-development nexus and identify sustainable support and solutions for Lebanese communities and refugees in Lebanon. A high priority has been placed on expanding the LCRP's strategic engagement with different humanitarian and development actors and initiatives. The LCRP continues to work on resource mobilization strategies to encourage multi-year funding and engages in advocacy for sustained humanitarian and development support to the Government of Lebanon and its people. Key assumption to this is further engagement of development actors, including the World Bank and the European Union, as well as local academia and research institutions at the technical level. The LCRP, including reporting and coordination mechanisms, strives to be aligned and coordinated with the UN Sustainable Framework where possible, in order to foster coherence and impact.

Throughout the year, there were advances in discussions around concepts of humanitarian social safety nets and social protection, which build on previous work to enhance multi-purpose cash assistance and explore linking complementary services from other sectors. Efforts to assess and strengthen alignment between humanitarian actors and the Government's Social Safety Net Program – the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) – are being considered in different forums, including in an informal Social Safety Net discussion with the World Bank and the European Union. The LCRP is an active member of these discussions to support links with existing efforts.

The LCRP strives to ensure complementarity and coherence between all existing responses. In 2020, the Beirut Reform, Recovery and Reconstruction Framework (3RF) was drafted and aims to provide a roadmap to operationalize findings from the Beirut Blast Rapid Disaster Needs Assessment and set ground for comprehensive reform, recovery and reconstruction program. Sectors covered both by the LCRP and 3RF were mapped out and LCRP partners supported this process.

While advances are being made in several areas in terms of operationalizing the humanitarian-development nexus in Lebanon, several key challenges are still strong, including funding, policy and coordination constraints. Ad-hoc joint coordination meetings are organized on specific topics of common interest, for example on support to municipalities, area-based programming and better involvement of national NGOs and civil society.

Strengthened joint analysis to guide planning and programming

In 2020, a series of Inter-Agency analysis workshops were organized at the national and field levels to provide in-depth interpretation of various assessment results, consider regional variations, identify and validate key findings and provide recommendations. Additional stakeholders and experts from the civil society and academic institutions were invited to the 2020 workshops to help the inter-sector look at continuing problems and solutions from a different perspective.

A wide range of qualitative and quantitative data was used to ensure a more comprehensive understanding of the situation by all partners. Efforts were made to better analyse and use existing data, including to support preparedness efforts by better anticipating areas in which a flood response would be needed during the winter months. In addition to this, the inter-sector launched a quarterly situation analysis report to monitor the impacts of the economic crisis since it began in October 2019.

Ensuring timely, harmonized and systematized reporting including tracking of progress towards higher-level impact

Since 2017, the analysis, planning and targeting capacity of the LCRP's coordination structure has gradually improved, and several important new studies and assessments have been developed and implemented. In 2017, an inter-sector M&E framework was created, outlining how the different sectors are contributing to the four strategic objectives of the LCRP. The framework enables stronger analysis at the outcome and impact levels and was updated in 2020. The M&E framework, including sector frameworks, strengthened the use of gender and age disaggregated data, with indicators and data collection reviewed to contribute to this goal.

Based on the achievements regularly reported by partners through ActivityInfo, sector coordinators develop quarterly dashboards, focusing on results at output level and their contribution towards achieving the sectoral outcomes, key challenges and priorities for the next quarter of implementation. At the end of the year, based on consolidated results and figures, the sectors develop end-of-year dashboards, containing an overview of the achievements and final figures. The sectoral dashboards are regularly published and offer an overview on the progress as a support for evidenced-based steering.

Adapting to an evolving context

The outbreak of COVID-19 exacerbated the dire situation for vulnerable populations in Lebanon by reducing their access to food, livelihood opportunities and basic services. Within this context, LCRP partners worked to maintain access to life-saving protection and assistance services, while respecting necessary precautionary measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Some 4 percent ($67 million) of the overall LCRP received funding was reprogrammed for COVID-19 activities. A COVID-19 specific Business Continuity Plan was established and regularly updated to address changing lockdown procedures, with partner exemptions enabling continued critical and lifesaving activities. Partners also updated the Inter-Sector Service Mapping to reflect who was operational and able to receive referrals. The mapping was used by frontline workers to respond to beneficiary requests during lockdown periods in response to higher call volumes.

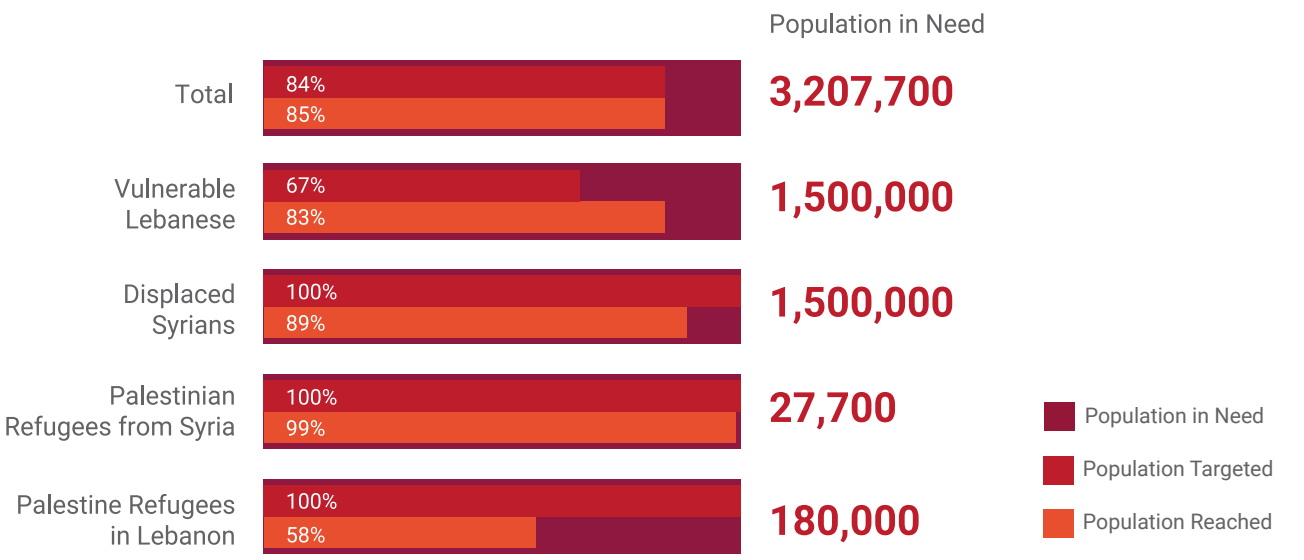
The continuous devaluation of Lebanese Pound (LBP) and the multiple exchange rates used in the country significantly hampered LCRP partners' ability to support people to meet their basic needs, with the 'black-market' exchange rate reaching around 8,500LBP/USD by the end of December 2020. Efforts to secure preferential exchange rates with Financial Service Providers allowed for both a steady increase of the monthly transfer value in key cash assistance programmes and some expansion of coverage throughout the year, while recognizing there was an overall loss between the dollar value of received funds and the amount disbursed in LBP. Sector coordination ensured an increased provision of in-kind assistance to meet gaps in winter-specific gaps basic needs.

Following the devastating explosions in the Beirut port on 4 August, a Flash Appeal was launched by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and a response structure was set up in parallel to existing LCRP coordination mechanisms. A considerable amount of assistance was unlocked in the very first days and weeks of the response, including by allocating funding and resources mobilized under the LCRP. Inter-Agency coordination provided support for the establishment of the new sector structures and, in the immediate aftermath of the explosions, supported partners to coordinate on needs assessments and response approaches.

Inter-sector results analysis

LCRP outreach

Planning population figures and population reached in 2020



Sectors' outreach in 2020

Sector	People in need	People Targeted	People Reached	People Reached vs. Targeted
Basic Assistance	1,530,936	1,082,811	1,356,719	126%
Education	1,185,023	551,950[3]	497,119	90%
Energy[4]	2,035,461	678,487	2,640	0.003%
Food Security & Agriculture[5]	1,575,700	1,102,791	1,509,101	137%
Health	2,739,700	1,892,700	777,155	41%
Livelihoods	202,359	92,036	28,325	31%
Protection[6]	3,207,700	1,883,700	1,419,059	75%
Shelter	1,398,700	666,352	212,105	32%
Social Stability	2,155,037	2,155,037	1,051,937	49%
Water	2,688,072	1,375,474	1,779,177	129%

[3] The target value has been increased during 2020 and counts for population targeted both in Formal Education and Non-Formal Education.

[4] No End of Year Dashboard was produced for 2020. For more information related to the Energy Sector, please contact noritaka.hara@undp.org

[5] The outreach number for FSS refers to the number of services provided instead of individuals.

[6] The outreach number for protection refers to the number of services provided.

Strategic Objective One: Ensure protection of vulnerable populations

1. Impact One: Displaced persons from Syria and vulnerable populations live in a safe protective environment

Progress towards Impact One is measured through two key indicators: a Protection Risk Score[7] at household level and the number of instances of assistance provided to displaced persons from Syria and vulnerable populations, acting as a proxy indicator for the perception on the improvement of living conditions.

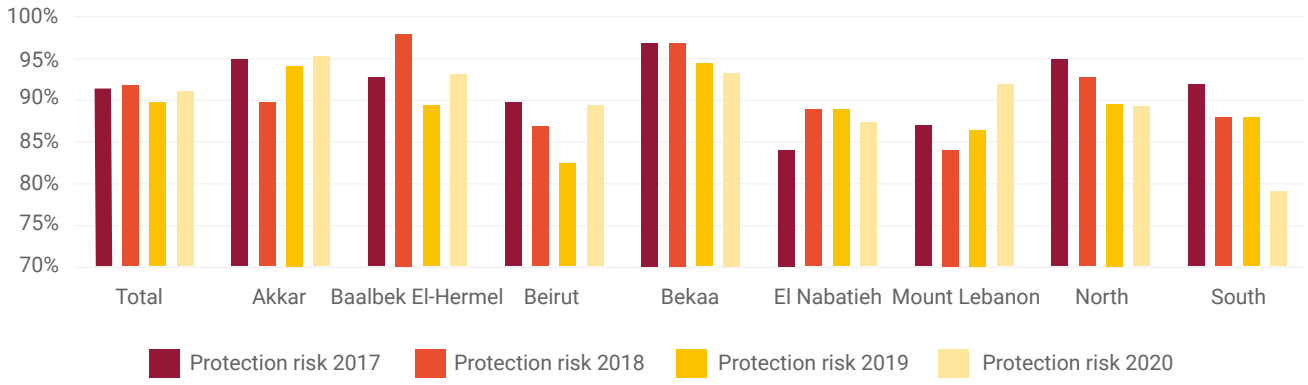
The Protection Risk Score[8] considers the likelihood of a household being affected by the risks associated with the following five determinants:

1. Lack of legal residency in Lebanon
2. Lack of birth registration
3. Engagement in child labour
4. Marriage before 19-years-old
5. Being affected by violent disciplinary practices

In 2020, the Protection Risk Score for displaced Syrians increased to 91.1 percent from 89.8 percent in 2019. This was driven by a decrease in legal residency (20 percent in 2020 compared to 22 percent in 2019) and birth registration (28 percent in 2020 compared to 30 percent in 2019), in part attributed to movement restrictions caused by COVID-related lockdowns as well as depletion of refugees' economic resources. Regional differences persisted across the country in 2020, as represented in the below graph, with the highest risk score found in Akkar (95.5 percent) and the lowest in South Lebanon (79.3 percent).

Source: VASyR 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and own data representation

Evolution of Protection Risk from 2017 to 2020



The percentage of displaced Syrians aged 15 years and above holding legal residency permits continued to decrease (from 22 percent in 2019 to 20 percent in 2020). In 2020, 4 out of 5 displaced Syrian above 15 years lacked legal residency, causing a direct impact on their ability to access services, hindering physical movements, and increasing exposure to exploitation and possible arrest and prosecution. There were important regional differences between governorates with only 11 percent of displaced Syrians holding legal residency in Akkar (13 percent in 2019) and 15 percent in Baalbek-El Hermel (14 percent in 2019), while 37 percent held legal residency in El Nabatieh (39 percent in 2019) and 44 percent in the South (39 percent in 2019). The South saw the highest increased since 2019 (+6 points) while the highest decrease was observed in Beirut (-13 percentage points).

The VASyR indicated differences in access to legal residency depending on age and sex, with similar trends to previous years. Youth (under the age of 25) remained the group least

[7] *As for most impact indicators, VASyR data is used to compute the score. The 2020 VASyR data was collected in August 2020. Data on child labor is thought to be underreported, which can affect the overall score.*

[8] *VASyR data from 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020, weighed by district, was used to determine the overall proportion of displaced Syrian households with a protection risk.*

likely to access legal residency, including just 11 percent of women and girls and 14 percent of men and boys between the age of 15 and 19. Women and girls across all age groups (except for 25-29) had a significantly lower rate of legal residency than men and boys. The highest rate of legal residency was observed for men aged 65-69 with 33 percent. Rejection of applications by General Security Office, including based on the request to obtain a Lebanese sponsor including for individuals holding UNHCR registration certificates, was the highest reported barrier to regularizing legal stay (33 percent), followed by the inability to obtain a sponsor or pay residency fees (when not eligible for the fee waiver).

The number of persons benefitting from counselling, legal assistance and legal representation regarding legal stay has increased over the last 3 years with 20,753 displaced Syrians in 2018, 27,258 in 2019 and 28,683 in 2020. This support helped individuals to understand their rights and obtain information on how to legalise their stay. However, this effort has not been sufficient to counter the decrease in access to legal stay.

The situation of Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS) regarding legal residency was better than for displaced Syrians but has deteriorated since 2019. In March 2020, 34 percent of PRS surveyed as part of socio-economic survey reported not having residency. In early 2021, as part of PRS perceptions survey, 52 percent reported not having residency or having entered illegally (and therefore not being able to obtain residency).

The percentage of children born in Lebanon with birth registration (i.e., registered at the level of the Foreigners' Registry) has slightly decreased in 2020 to 28 percent from a high of 30 percent in 2019, but remains significantly higher than the level of 2018 (21 percent). The highest rates of birth registration with the Foreigners' Registry were among families living in Beirut (49 percent), while the lowest were among families living in Akkar (8 percent). No differences were noted in birth registration rates when comparing boys and girls. Only 1 percent of children remained without any type of documentation, an improvement of 2 points compared to 2019. This slight decrease can be explained by (1) the COVID-19 related lockdowns and their impact on awareness raising and legal counselling activities, (2) by the closure of institutions and (3) the increased inability of the population to cover the costs associated with the procedures. Partners' efforts to maintain outreach and counselling using remote modalities led to 51,140 displaced Syrians benefitting from counselling, legal assistance and legal representation regarding civil registration including birth registration, marriage, divorce and death in 2020 against 70,009 in 2019 and 73,724 in 2018.

Child labour almost doubled in 2020, with 4.4 percent of children aged 5-17 engaged in child labour, up from around 2 percent in 2019. Child labour is defined as a child having performed either economic activities or household chores during the last week for more than an age specific number of hours. Similar to 2019, of the children engaged in child labour, a higher proportion was involved in economic activities rather than household chores. As for other indicators, important regional differences were observed with the lowest rate in the Bekaa (2 percent) and the highest in the South and Mount Lebanon (6 percent). Mount Lebanon saw the highest increase with 4 percent, while child labour decreased by 1 point in the Bekaa. The gap between boys and girls has increased, with 7 percent of boys enrolled in child labour (4 percent in 2019) and 2 percent of girls (1 percent in 2019).

The deteriorating economic situation coupled with COVID-19 related lockdown have increased the vulnerability of children in Lebanon in 2020. Results achieved under the LCRP have helped cushion the impact of the multiple crisis but could not halt them. The LCRP was indeed able to maintain key services such as case management in a face-to-face modality to intervene with the most vulnerable groups, with children engaged in child labour representing 30 percent of the total cases managed (8,376 Syrian boys and girls). Other services were provided such as psychological support for children, community-based activities, training of partners. 244 initiatives to prevent the worst form of child labour and promote child rights were also implemented in the most vulnerable communities.

In 2020, **24 percent of adolescent girls between the age of 15-19 were married.** This constitutes a decrease in child marriage over three years, from 29 percent in 2018, down to 27 percent in 2019 and 24 percent in 2020. Regional differences are striking, with 37 percent of girls in Beirut married, against 15 percent in Baalbek-El Hermel. Beirut is the only governorate with a constant and significant increase over the last three years from 23 percent in 2018 to 29 percent in 2019 and 37 percent in 2020. This increase of 14 points could be linked to the important rise of poverty in the region, Beirut being the governorate with the highest increase in MEB (+34 points) and SMEB (+47 Points) from 2019 to 2020. Mount Lebanon has seen the most significant improvement over the last years, with a decrease of 11 points from 34 percent in 2018, to 28 percent in 2019 and 23 percent in 2020.

The use of violent discipline remains high at **57 percent of children under 18 years old having experienced at least one form of violent discipline**[9] in the previous year, despite a significant decrease of 9 points compared to 2019 (66 percent). Mount Lebanon had the lowest rate with 38 percent, while the Bekaa has the highest with 80 percent of children having experienced violent discipline. There is no significant difference between boys and girls nor between age groups.

The percentage of women and girls accessing safe spaces who reported feeling empowered decreased by 2 points in 2020 down to 91 percent, but remained much higher than the 84 percent recorded in 2017. Safe spaces are static, mobile or remote spaces in which a package of services is available for survivors of SGBV and individuals at risk.

[9] *Violent discipline is any form of psychological, physical, or severe aggression*

Contributing interventions at partner level

The Protection Sector was the most funded sector in 2020 in proportion to its appeal (116 percent), which allowed LCRP Protection partners to continue to provide assistance to vulnerable individuals, assisting families in the registration of their children's birth, engaging caregivers in positive parenting skills, supporting programmes to reduce the use of violent disciplinary practices, as well as mitigating further deterioration in early marriage.

Partners reached 84,051 individuals with the provision of legal counselling, assistance and representation. This includes 54,001 individuals accessing legal aid related to civil documentation and 30,050 individuals accessing legal aid related to legal residency. 14,518 persons in need also benefited from tailored counselling on their rights and duties as well as from support for mediation with their landowner in relation to housing, land and property rights. Such interventions were key in preventing and responding to eviction threats and cases, an issue that was on the rise in 2020 largely due to the affected population's inability to pay rental costs.

Despite protection partners' efforts to implement innovative remote modalities to ensure continuity of services, these results were affected by COVID-19 restrictions that severely limited outreach and the ability to provide in-person counselling for complex cases as well as leading to the closure of administrative offices and courts. Results were also affected by the staggering economic downturn that drastically impeded individuals' ability to cover civil documentation and legal residency-related costs. The pandemic also significantly limited tailored outreach activities to increase women's awareness on the importance of legal residency. Reasons for that include the fact that refugee women and girls are even less likely to have access to communication means than men, exacerbating a significant gap between men (18,343) and women (11,629) having received support to renew their residency.

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Strategic Objective Two: Provide immediate assistance to vulnerable populations

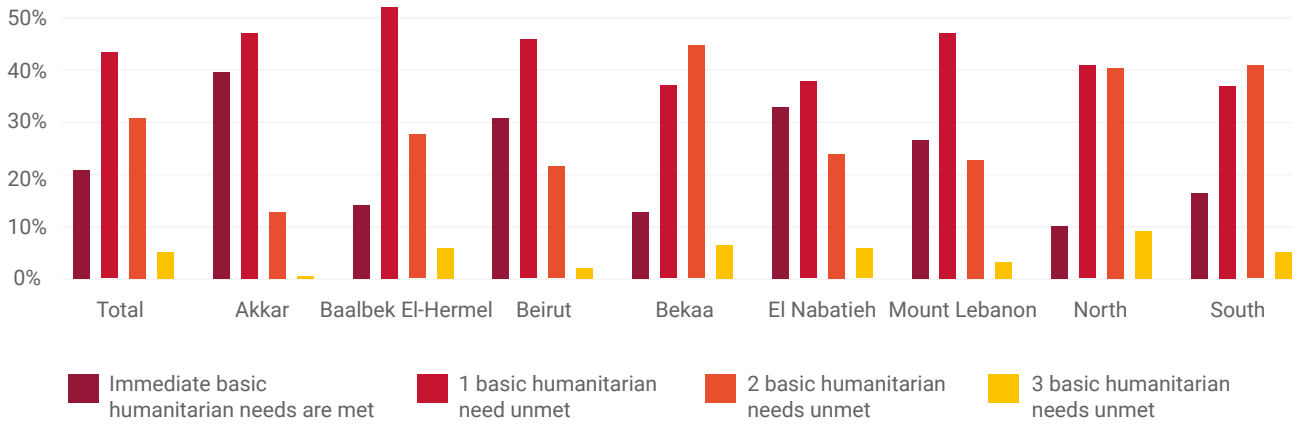
2. Impact Two: Immediate humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable populations are met

Progress towards Impact Two is measured through the Basic Needs Score at household level, reflecting the percentage of vulnerable populations whose immediate basic humanitarian needs are met. This Score considers the basic needs of the population based on three determinants:

1. Being food secure or marginally food secure
2. Living in a shelter that is adequate
3. Having access to improved drinking water source

The Basic Needs Score, using VASyR 2020 data, weighed by district, was calculated for the first time in 2020 and reveals interesting results when comparing the regions of Lebanon:

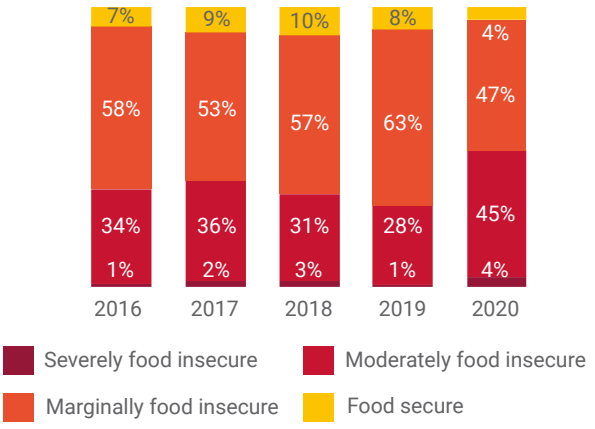
Basic Needs Score per Governorate in 2020



In 2020, the Basic Needs Score showed that 20.8 percent of displaced Syrians met the three criteria of being food secure or marginally food secure, living in adequate shelter and having access to improved drinking water source. There were important regional differences with a Basic Needs Score at 39.4 percent in Akkar while the lowest percentage was observed in North Lebanon with 10.3 percent. Twenty two percent of male-headed households met the three criteria as opposed to 15.7 percent for female-headed households. Overall, 5.1 percent of displaced Syrians did not have any of their basic needs met.

Food insecurity from 2016 to 2020

Source: VASyR 2020



Food security sharply decreased in 2020, with an increase of 20 percent of Syrians that are severely food insecure (3 percent increase) and moderately food insecure (17 percent increase), from 29 percent in 2019 up to 49 percent in 2020. **Half of the displaced Syrian households were food insecure in 2020,** the highest level observed in the last five years, noting also that the share of food secure households halved from eight to four percent in 2020. As for most indicators, regional differences were significant: food insecurity remained higher in the North Governorate (71 percent), in the South (67 percent) and in the Bekaa (64 percent) and lower in Beirut (28 percent) and in Akkar (33 percent).

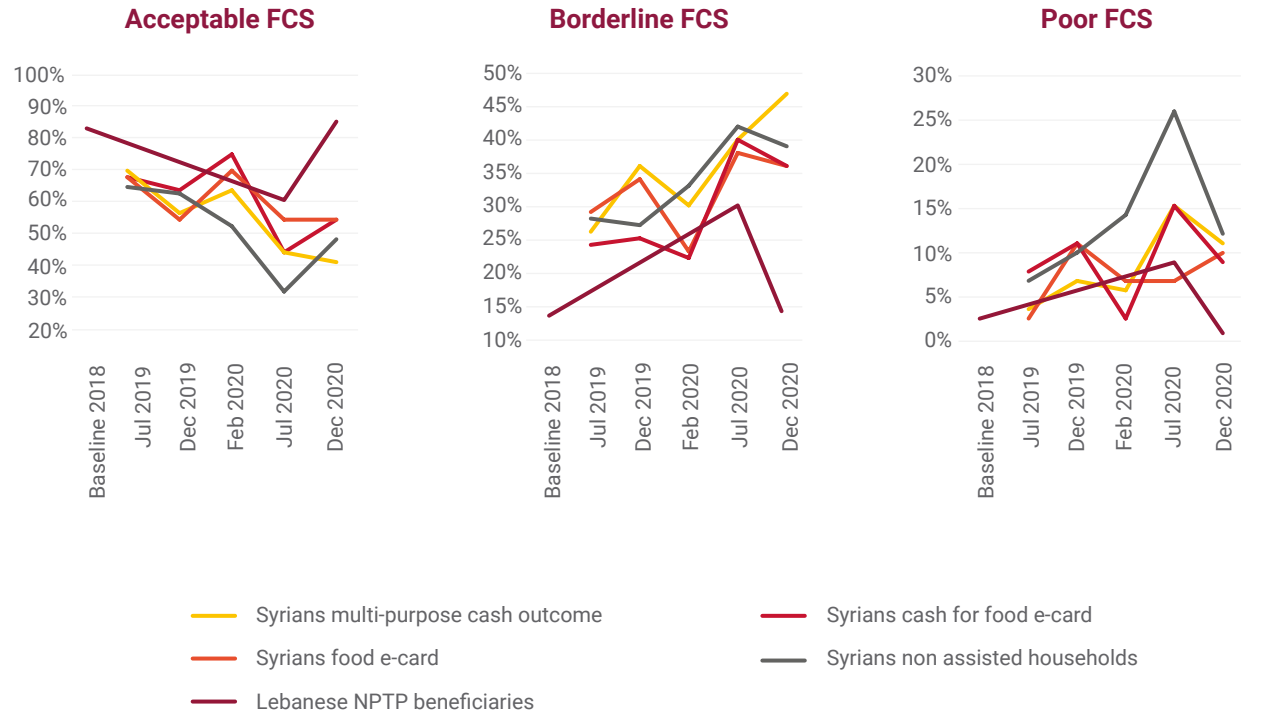
Women-headed households remained more food insecure than men-headed households (55 percent vs. 48 percent respectively were severely or moderately food insecure). This is a similar trend to 2019, where 35 percent of women-headed households were food insecure, compared to 28 percent of male-headed households.

Data regarding Lebanese shows that 4**1 percent of Lebanese households faced challenges in accessing food and other basic needs**[10] at the end of 2020, which is a similar trend compared to observations in July-August 2020. Regional differences are ranging from 47 percent in Akkar to 38 percent in the South. Among households unable to make ends meet, lack of money and insufficient income remained the major obstacle (64 percent) to accessing food mentioned by households, up from 56 percent (in September-October 2020) and 49 percent (in July-August 2020), while 11 percent (up from six percent in the previous round) stated that travel restrictions were a barrier for accessing goods.

The direct results achieved by the LCRP, despite being higher than in previous years, could not counterbalance the deterioration of the economic situation but contributed to cushion its effects. From 2019 to 2020 the number of persons who received in-kind food assistance more than doubled from 223,052 to 465,894 individuals. This increase mostly benefitted Lebanese individuals, representing 66 percent of the total beneficiaries of in-kind food assistance (307,585) in 2020. Cash-based food assistance was also scaled up with an increase of 26 percent Lebanese and 31 percent Syrians benefitting from cash-based food assistance.

The share of households with adequate food consumption sharply decreased in 2020 (from 75 percent in 2019 to 50 percent in 2020), while the share of households with poor food consumption was almost four time higher in 2020 (19 percent) than in 2019 (five percent).

The results of WFP's Basic Needs Outcome Monitoring for Vulnerable Syrian Refugees Assisted by WFP Lebanon[11] showed a deterioration in the food security, food consumption and use of coping strategies among assisted households. A drastic decrease in acceptable food-consumption score (FCS) for households receiving cash-for-food assistance was recorded between February 2020 and July 2020 (from 75 percent to 46 percent). In the same period, a 15 percent decrease in acceptable FCS was recorded among food e-card households recipients. For the non-assisted households, the food consumption score continued to deteriorate with the percentage of households in the acceptable food consumption group decreasing by 20 percent between February and July 2020 (from 53 percent to 33 percent).

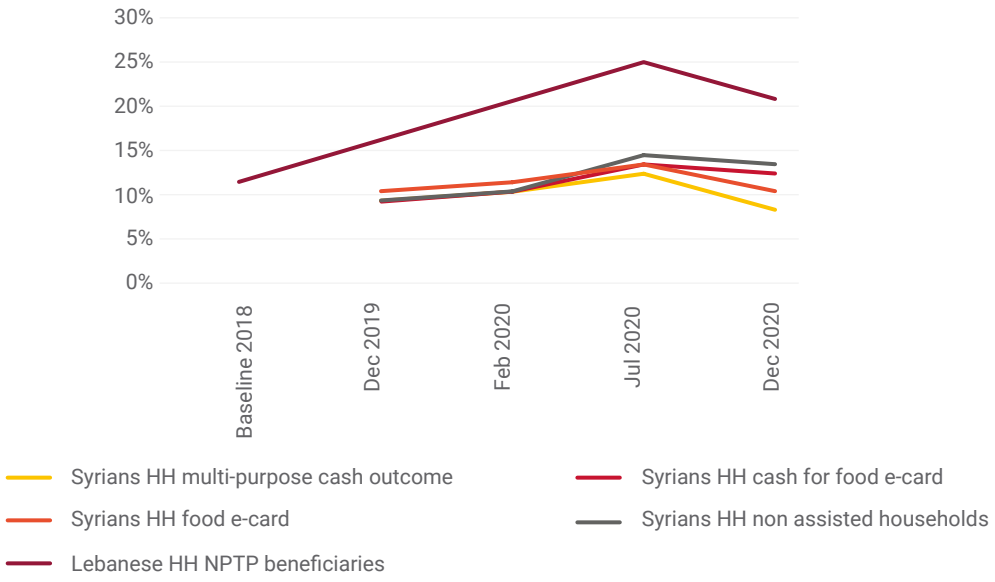


[10] *WFP- m-VAM Vulnerability and Food security Assessment – November-December 2020*
[11] *Basic Needs Outcome Monitoring (BNOM) For Vulnerable Syrian Refugees Assisted by WFP Lebanon | July 2020.*

When comparing the results for the different Syrian household groups (households receiving multi-purpose cash, Cash For food e-card, Food e-card and Non assisted Households) and for the Lebanese benefitting from assistance through the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP), the WFP Basic Needs Outcome Monitoring (December 2020) and the WFP Food e-card Post Distribution monitoring report, showed that the assistance provided had a cushioning effect. For Syrians, while the situation deteriorated for all household groups, it deteriorated to a greater extend for the non-assisted households and multi-purpose cash group. For the non-assisted household group, the food consumption score sharply decreased from December 2019 to July 2020 (-12 points), but improved at the end of 2020, with an overall decrease of seven points during December 2019 and December 2020. For Lebanese households benefiting from the NPTP, the food consumption score among beneficiaries declined significantly in the second quarter of 2020 compared to the baseline values in 2018. This recovered in the fourth quarter of 2020, presumably as a result of the increase in food assistance to more than double its nominal value in early 2020 (from LBP 40,500 per person to LBP 100,000 per person since October 2020) and possible additional assistance that households may have received from different actors on the ground.

The reduced coping strategy index (r-CSI) also showed similar trends for Syrians and Lebanese when it comes to the use of negative coping strategies, with an increase since the end of 2019 (2018 for Lebanese) until the second quarter of 2020 and a slight decrease between Quarter 2 and Quarter 4 2020 that reflects the improvement in the food consumption score in Quarter 4. Among the Syrian population, non-assisted Syrians households experienced the highest increase in negative coping mechanisms between December 2019 and December 2020 (from 9.6 to 13.9). Lebanese beneficiaries of the NPTP have experienced an overall increase of 9.6 points between 2018 and the end of 2020 (11.5 in 2018 up to 21.1 in Quarter 2 2020). The comparison of data for assisted and non-assisted Syrians household shows that the deterioration of the economic situation had a greater impact on non-assisted household[12] confirming the role of the support provided to Syrian households.

rCSI



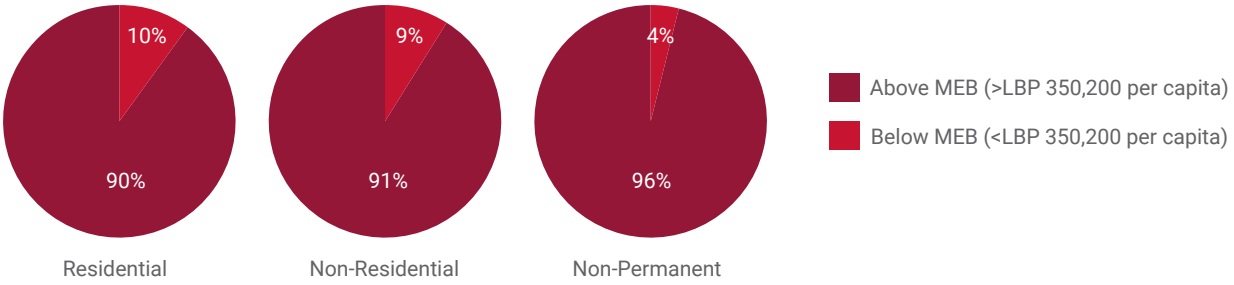
Dramatic price increased affected people all over Lebanon in 2020. Between January and September 2019, the food basket price in WFP contracted shops was on average LBP37,170, and reached LBP48,400 in December 2019[13]. One year later, in December 2020, the food basket reached LBP111,457 representing a 189 percent increase since October 2019[14]. In line with this inflation, the share of food in the monthly expenditure per capita increased from 44 percent in 2019 to 48 percent in 2020: **food represents almost half the monthly expenditure per capita.** In 2020, 46 percent of displaced Syrian households were spending more than 50 percent of their expenditure on food, an increase by 9.3 percent compared to 2019. The higher the share of household expenditure on food, the more economically vulnerable; hence, the year 2020 figure (45.5 percent) indicates that households were growing more economically vulnerable, therefore their food security was also deteriorating.

Similar trends were observed for Lebanese households that benefit from the NPTP, with an increase of the share of food in their expenditure from 35.5 percent in 2018/2019 to 43.7 percent in Quarter 2 2020 and 48 percent in Quarter 4 2020, indicating that beneficiaries prioritized and protected food consumption as their incomes decline during this crisis period.

[12] Data for non-assisted Lebanese household are not available.
[13] WFP – Lebanon VAM update on Food Price Trends – January 2020
[14] WFP – Lebanon VAM update on Food Price Trends – December 2020

Households living below minimum expenditure basket (MEB) per shelter type

Source: VASyR 2020



Shelter conditions remained similar to the previous year with 42 percent of households living in adequate shelter conditions (43 percent in 2019): 58 percent of displaced Syrian households were living in shelters that were either overcrowded, had conditions below humanitarian standards or were in danger of collapse. There is a direct link between the type of shelter and the economic vulnerability of a household: non-permanents shelters were made of 96 percent of households living under the MEB, while residential shelters were made of 90 percent of households living under the MEB.

Twenty nine percent of households continued to live in overcrowded shelters, a slight improvement compared to 2019 (32 percent) and 2018 (34 percent). Overcrowding was more common in non-permanent (38.5 percent) and non-residential (35 percent) shelters compared to residential shelters (25 percent).

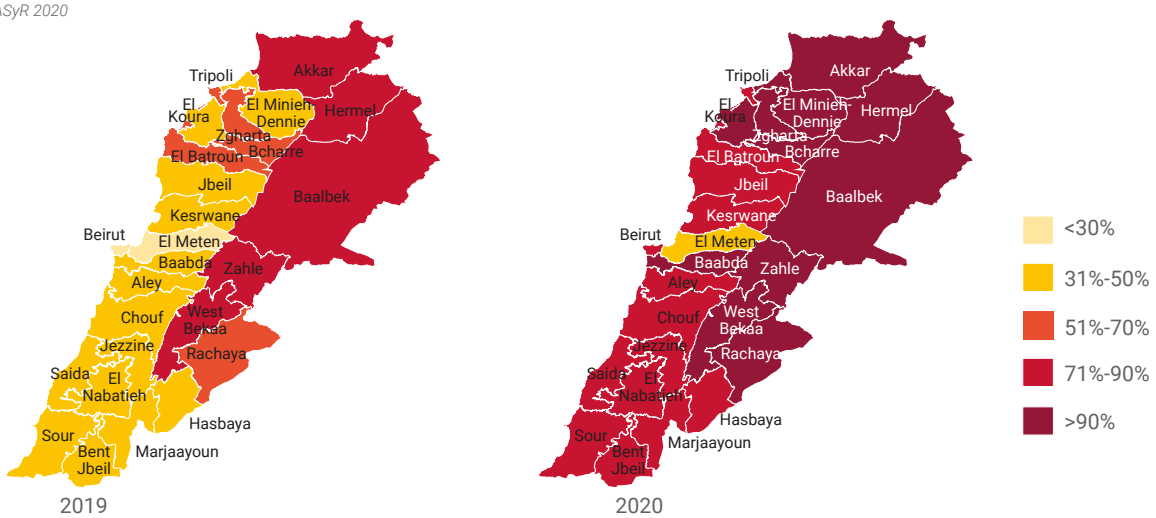
In 2020, access to water sources remained similar to the previous year, with 87 percent of household members reporting access to an improved drinking water source (91 percent in 2018 and 81 percent in 2017). Regional differences can be observed with 99 percent of households having access to an improved drinking source in Akkar, while only 74 percent of household had similar access in El Nabatieh and the North. As in previous years, the main source of drinking water remains bottled water (36 percent of households) followed by tap water (21 percent), but the use of bottled water decreased from 42 percent in 2019 to 36 percent in 2020. The distribution varied widely across governorates. For example, while Beirut, Mount Lebanon and the South showed the highest rates of use of bottled water (80 percent, 64 percent, and 58 percent respectively), the Bekaa and Baalbek-El Hermel governorates showed relatively low use of bottled mineral water (18 percent and 15 percent respectively).

The percentage of Syrians households that are severely economically vulnerable increased dramatically in 2020 following the financial and economic crisis in Lebanon that has affected all populations. The Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) was adjusted in 2020 to account for inflation, standing at 1,543,613 LBP per Household. In 2020, almost 89 percent of households were severely economically vulnerable, up from 55 percent in 2019. The Bekaa was the governorate most affected with 96 percent of households severally economically vulnerable (72 percent in 2019), while Beirut was the least affected, but still had 71 percent of vulnerable Syrians households who were severely economically vulnerable. However, Beirut recorded the highest deterioration, with an increase of 48 points between 2019 and 2020 (from 23 percent to 71 percent).

Data provided by ESCWA[15] showed a similar trend for Lebanese population but at a lower level, calculating 23 percent living in extreme poverty in 2020 against eight percent in 2019.

Percentage of Syrian households below SMEB by governorate

Source: VASyR 2020



[15] *Based on ESCWA data: ESCWA (2020). Poverty in Lebanon: Solidarity is vital to address the impact of multiple overlapping shocks.*

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) corresponds to an annual inflation of 133 percent between October 2019 and November 2020, while Food Price Index registered an inflation of 423 percent – representing an all-time high since the Central Administration of Statistics (CAS) started price monitoring on a monthly basis in 2007. The price of the non-food SMEB basket increased by 185 percent since October 2019[16].

Contributing interventions at partner level

The cash programmes under the LCRP (including multi-purpose cash assistance, cash-based food assistance and protection cash) have helped mitigating the effect of the deteriorating economic situation in Lebanon. Under the Food Security & Agriculture sector, around 1 million persons benefited from cash-based food assistance including almost 115,000 Lebanese; under the Basic Assistance sector almost 1.3 million persons benefited from cash transfer (regular or temporary assistance) including almost 100,000 Lebanese; under the Protection sector almost 33,000 persons benefited from emergency cash almost all Syrians; in the Shelter sector around 66,000 persons benefited from Cash for rent (all Syrians).

The December 2020 CAMEALON research report[17] indicates that *'cash programmes under the Basic Assistance, Food Security and Protection sectors have successfully mitigated a number of challenges. This includes mobility restrictions as a result of the protest movement starting October 2019, banking and economic challenges including the devaluation of the Lebanese pound (LBP), challenges to withdraw cash and the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic starting February 2020. Cash programmes have proven resilient and relevant in the Lebanese context'. The report also highlights the relevance of cash programmes 'to support beneficiaries' dignity in displacement by helping them meet basic needs and avoid evictions. In the words of a donor respondent, "Cash has been a life-saving tool for beneficiaries […]. It would have been catastrophic if we did not have cash programmes.'*

Overall, 1,327,503 individuals received basic assistance throughout 2020 including regular multi-purpose cash assistance and winter/emergency assistance. This exceeds the initial target of 1,082,811 individuals mainly due to the scale-up in assistance to displaced Syrians due to the drastic increase of the number of people in need. Throughout 2020, 109,903 economically vulnerable households were able to meet their basic survival needs through receiving regular, unconditional and unrestricted cash grants provided by Basic Assistance partners. Through monthly cash assistance, vulnerable households have increased liquidity to access basic goods and services available in the local market. In addition to regular multi-purpose cash assistance, winter cash assistance was provided: 170,911 households had a strengthened ability to meet additional basic survival needs, brought about by seasonal hazards and/or emergencies through seasonal cash assistance.

The Shelter sector was the second least funded sector in 2020 which had a significant impact on the sector. Despite this, Shelter partners achieved important results which contributed to reducing the immediate protection-related shelter needs of vulnerable households residing in informal settlements, substandard residential and non-residential shelters. In the course of the year, 189,720 displaced Syrians (67 percent of the set target of 293,198 persons) had their temporary shelters maintained at liveable and safe conditions. This was achieved through distributing shelter kits and implementing minor repairs.

With 76 percent funding coverage, more people were reached with food assistance in 2020 than any other year, with over 1.46 million people supported, or 38 percent more than initially targeted. Four times more vulnerable Lebanese were reached than in 2019 by increasing the number of people included in existing programmes. Support through the National Poverty Targeting Programme was scaled up to reach more than 105,000 individuals and distributing $23 million in cash food assistance. 990,133 displaced Syrians were able to cover their food needs through cash-based and in-kind assistance, of which 51 percent were women receiving cash-based transfers.

Water sector partners continued their effort to collectively contribute to and implement infrastructure projects benefitting around 1.4 million people who now have improved access to safe water in permanent locations. Upscaling of water trucking benefited some 351,000 vulnerable people, ensuring they have temporary access to adequate quantities of safe water for drinking and domestic use. With access to larger quantities of water, households were able to adopt better hygiene practices which is assumed to have delayed the transmission of the COVID-19 in informal settlements. Over 272,000 displaced Syrians in informal settlements were reached through improved sanitation services in temporary locations.

[16] *WFP – Lebanon VAM update on Food Price Trends – December 2020.*
[17] *CAMEALEON – Pinning Down moving targets – adapting humanitarian cash programmes to the multi-pronged crises in Lebanon – December 2020.*

Strategic Objective Three: Support service provision through national systems

3. Impact Three: Vulnerable populations have equitable access to basic services through national system

Progress towards Impact Three is measured based on the level of access to the following basic services: education, health care and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, using the below data:

1. Enrolment of children in elementary school
2. Households receiving primary health care among those who needed it
3. Individuals with access to improved sanitation facilities.

Access to education remained stable with 67 percent of children aged 6 to 14 years old enrolled in primary school in the scholastic year 2019-2020. This proportion remained stable over the previous four years with 69 percent in 2019, 68 percent in 2018 and 70 percent in 2017. There was no difference of enrolment rate between boys and girls, however there was differences across regions, with the lowest enrolment rate in the Bekaa (54 percent) and the highest in Beirut (81 percent). There was an increase in the rate of children 15 to 17 years old enrolled in secondary schools at the time of the survey, from 22 percent in 2019 up to 29 percent in 2020, but with a difference between the enrolment of boys (32 percent) and girls (27 percent). Following school closure by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) due to the COVID-19 pandemic, most students were not able to continue learning in person at school. The rates of students who were able to continue distance learning via online modalities increased by age, 12 percent for ages between 3 and 5, 17 percent for 6 to 14 and 15 to 17, and 23 percent for those between 18 and 24 years old. Lack of or insufficient internet was cited by half of the students as the main barrier to accessing online learning.

For the school year 2019-2020, a total of 444,512 children aged 3-18 were enrolled in formal education (51.9 percent Lebanese, 45.6 percent displaced Syrians, 2.6 percent in UNRWA schools). Around 45 percent of non-Lebanese refugee children and adolescents aged 3-18 were in school: 77 percent of the total were enrolled in public schools and 23 percent were enrolled in private and semi-private schools. The level of out-of-compulsory school aged Syrian children (6-14 years old) decreased from 44 percent in the scholastic year 2018-2019 to 33 percent in the scholastic year 2019-2020. 47 percent remain out of any type of learning. An estimated four percent of Lebanese children between the ages of 6-14 remained out of school.

The percentage of displaced Syrian households receiving primary health care among those who needed it remained similar to 2019 at 90 percent[18]. Overall, only 10 percent could not access primary health care, with important regional differences ranging from zero percent in Akkar and two percent in Baalbek-El Hermel to 16 percent in Beirut and Mount Lebanon and 26 percent in the South. However, there was a six percent decrease in the demand for primary health care from 63 percent in 2019 down to 57 percent in 2020. The decreased demand can be explained by seasonal variations of incidence of certain diseases and the fact that the 2020 VASyR was conducted during a different time-period compared to 2019 given COVID-19 related movement restrictions. Other possible reasons might be related to a change in health seeking behaviours due to the ongoing crises and financial hardship, where households are not prioritizing health needs and are not considering preventive or primary health care as a necessity. The COVID-19 situation and restrictive preventive measures implemented at different levels might also have impacted health seeking behaviours and therefore the perceived need for healthcare.

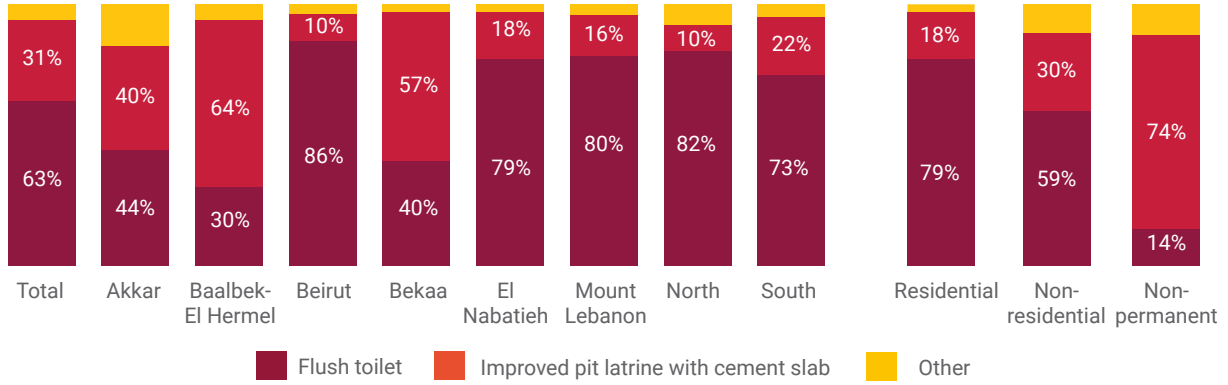
There was an improvement of six point in the percentage of households receiving secondary health care among those who needed it, from 81 percent in 2019 up to 87 percent in 2020. Only 13 percent could not access secondary healthcare ranging from six percent in Baalbek-El Hermel and seven percent in Akkar to 31 percent in the South. However, as for primary healthcare, there was a decrease in the demand for hospital care from 22 percent in 2019 down to 16 percent in 2020.

[18] *https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/85528*

Access to sanitation facilities remained similar to last year with 91 percent of Syrian households with access to an improved sanitation facility[19] (compared to 94 percent in 2019).

Types of sanitation facilities per region and type of shelter

Source: VASyR 2020



Important regional differences persisted with the lowest percentage of improved sanitation facilities still in Akkar (72 percent) and the highest in Beirut, Mount Lebanon and El Nabatieh (all above 90 percent). As one can expect, the percentage of improved sanitation was higher in residential shelter (97 percent) than in non-residential (89 percent) and non-permanent shelters (88 percent). Non-permanent shelter had the lowest rate of flush toilets (14 percent).

Contributing interventions at partner level

For the school year 2019-2020, approximately 202,000 non-Lebanese (including 5,733 secondary level students) and 230,500 Lebanese children and adolescents (excluding secondary education) were enrolled in public schools with the support of Education sector partners. This is in addition to around 103,000 non-Lebanese children enrolled in private and semi-private schools, including 34,557 students in UNRWA schools (out of which 11,450 students are included within the LCRP).

In 2020, around 52,600 children were enrolled in regulated Non-Formal Education programmes (Community Based Early Childhood Education (CB-ECE), Basic Literacy and Numeracy (BLN Basic and Youth)), down from around 64,000 children in 2019. This decrease in enrolment is attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic which caused the closure of face-to-face education learning opportunities for most of the year.

In 2020, the Health Sector remained committed to ensure an equitable continuation of quality healthcare to all populations and vulnerable refugees and Lebanese. It provided support through Health sector partners in the form of 1,388,599 subsidized consultations, including 529,384 consultations for vulnerable Lebanese, 850,843 for displaced Syrians, 3,078 for Palestinian Refugees from Syria and 5,294 for Palestine Refugees in Lebanon, which contributed to improving their access to primary healthcare services. The total number of services delivered decreased by 19.6 percent compared to 2019. This decrease can be explained by the countrywide COVID-19-related lockdown, fear of infection, movement restrictions and visit costs, exacerbated by the Beirut Port explosions, further hampering access. The multiple crises also had a negative impact on people's mental health, including psychological distress, trauma, and anxiety. Therefore, there was an increase in the number of people seeking mental health services. In 2020, displaced Syrians, Palestine refugees and vulnerable Lebanese benefitted from 79,985 mental health consultations under the LCRP, which represents a 42 percent increase compared to 2019.

In July 2020, the Ministry of Energy and Water launched the updated National Water Sector Strategy which is a key document for WASH interventions as it defines the main challenges faced by the Sector at the institutional, technical and financial levels, and identifies the strategic components required to improve sustainable and integrated water resources management. National Water institutions, frameworks and partnerships to manage resources and services have been hindered by the COVID-19 and economic crises. Due to the adaptation of capacity building activities given the lockdown procedure and COVID-19 measures, only 20 staff from Water Establishments were trained on ISO requirements 17025:2017 and guidelines for design building of analytical laboratories (the target was 70). On the

[19] *Improved sanitation facilities include flush toilets and improved pit latrines with cement slabs*

other hand, the Water Establishments struggled to maintain their services due the sharp decrease in their purchasing capacities. One of the measures taken was to shift part of the available funds to meet the emerging needs of Water Establishments for fuel, consumables, spare parts and equipment. Supporting the Water Establishments water pumping stations to maintain their services was essential to maintaining the access of vulnerable people to safe water.

In terms of food utilization, the current multi-faceted crises have also affected the quality of diets among pregnant and lactating women, young children, elderly and People with Specific Needs and increased the risk of malnutrition. A number of initiatives have contributed to alleviate this challenge in 2020. Just over 1,000 individuals, representing 46 percent of the 2020 target, adopted improved nutritional activities and practices thanks to partners' interventions. A new Infant and Young Child feeding hotline was set up in September to offer free of charge counselling and support in feeding young children, both on breastfeeding and complementary feeding. The hotline received 152 calls in 2020, which quickly increased in early 2021.

The National Poverty Targeting Programme, supported by WFP, received equipment to collect household data and to monitor activities, improved the digital household veri¬fication tool, and developed training tools for the enumeration teams, in particular at the Social Development Centre level. In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture developed and launched Lebanon's National Agriculture Strategy 2020-2025 with technical support from FAO.

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Strategic Objective Four: Reinforce Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability

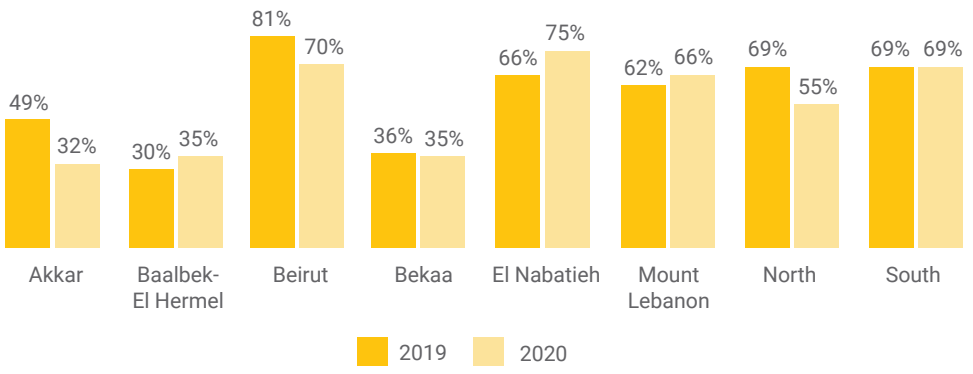
4. Impact Four: Mitigated deterioration in the economic condition of vulnerable populations

Progress towards Impact Four is measured through assessing poverty levels, the employment status of vulnerable individuals and income-generating opportunities they benefit from. People continued to face barriers in accessing the labour market in 2020, demonstrated by the following key trends.

The unemployment rate increased in 2020. A web-based survey conducted between April and May 2020 found that, in the context of the containment measures and the economic crises, approximately 30 percent of Lebanese respondents lost their jobs since the COVID-19 outbreak[20] . In 2019, the national unemployment rate was estimated to be 11 percent among Lebanese aged 15 years and above, and women's participation in the labour market was considerably less than men (29 percent vs 70 percent)[21]. More than 220,000 jobs were either temporarily or permanently lost between October 2019 and February 2020[22] and two out of three Lebanese households reported experiencing a reduction of income in June 2020 compared to the previous year. Among displaced Syrians, the situation was even worse, with 52 percent of Syrian respondents and 38 percent of Palestinian respondents stating they had lost their jobs. In addition, 23 percent of Lebanese respondents, 21 percent of Palestinian refugees and 18 percent of displaced Syrians who didn't lose their jobs reported salary reductions[23]. In May 2020, 51 percent of displaced Syrian households reported that at least one household member (above the age of 15) lost a job, compared to 34 percent in March 2020, and 47 percent of displaced Syrian families reported unemployment and loss of jobs among the main problems they faced[24].

Households with members working in the past 7 days, by governorate and gender of the household head

Source: VASyR 2020

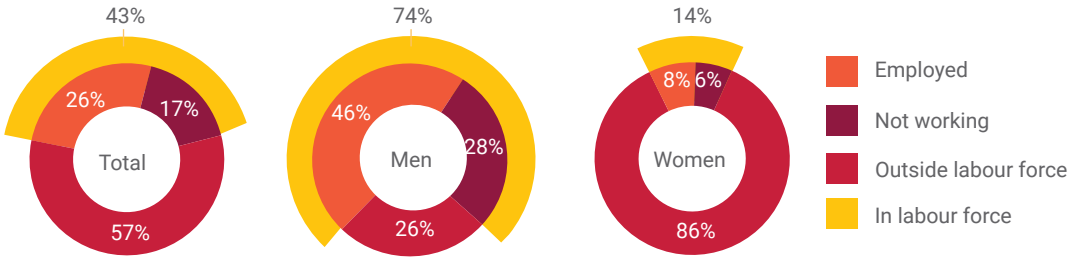


[20] *WFP (2020). Assessing the Impact of the Economic and COVID-19 Crises in Lebanon. https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000116784/download/*
[21] *CAS/ ILO/ EU (2020). Labour Force and Household Living Conditions Survey 2018-2019 http://www.cas.gov.lb/images/Publications/Labour%20Force%20and%20Household%20Living%20Conditions%20Survey%202018-2019.pdf*
[22] *Infopro, February 2020.*
[23] *WFP (2020). Assessing the Impact of the Economic and COVID-19 Crises in Lebanon. https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000116784/download/*
[24] *UNHCR (2020). Monitoring the Effects of the Economic Deterioration on Refugee Households (MEED)- WAVE II, May 2020. https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000116784/download/*

The 2020 VASyR, conducted in August 2020, found that the unemployment rate for Syrian displaced in 2020 was 39 percent, up from 31 percent in 2019, while the employment to population ratio was 26 percent[25]. The employment to population ratio, however, varied drastically among men and women: 46 percent among men, substantially more than the eight percent reported among women. 86 percent of women were outside the labour force in 2020.

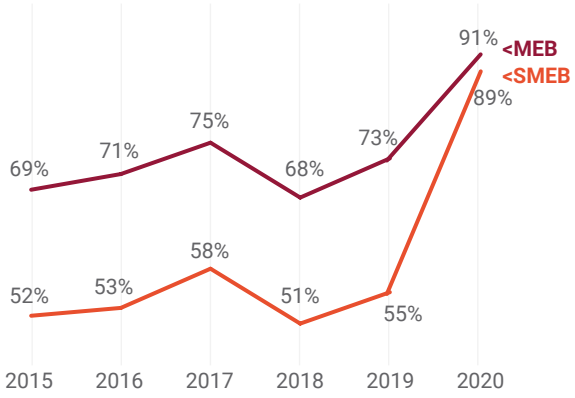
Employed, not working, and outside the labor force for total population, men and women

Source: VASyR 2020



Households below S/MEB 2015-2020

Source: VASyR 2020



Poverty levels increased dramatically in 2020 for all populations. Displaced Syrians were particularly affected with more than nine out 10 persons (91 percent) of people living under the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) line as compared to seven out of 10 (73 percent) in 2019. 89 percent of these households fell below the survival minimum expenditure basket (SMEB), indicating extreme poverty. The S/MEB levels in 2020 were the highest in the past five years.

The Lebanese population has also been extremely hard hit by the multi-pronged crisis with ESCWA estimating that 55 percent of people were living under the poverty line compared with 28 percent in 2019[26].

The main source of household income attributed by displaced Syrians in Lebanon in 2020 remained humanitarian assistance through WFP food e-cards at 21 percent, followed by credit/debit cards at 17 percent and ATM cards used in ATM machines from UN or humanitarian organizations at 15 percent. Combined with debit/credit cards and gift from family/relatives, the percentage of household that are dependent on external support as their main source of income reaches 54 percent. These figures confirm the essential nature of the assistance provided, but point to worrying levels of aid dependency in a context where alternative income-generating opportunities are extremely limited.

Contributing interventions at partner level

The Livelihoods sector and Food Security & Agriculture sector partners have traditionally provided job opportunities to vulnerable households through a range of interventions. Partners were able to support 1,467 Lebanese businesses through cash and in-kind grants and technology transfer. In parallel, partners provided market-based training to 3,871 individuals, and 1,697 individuals benefitted from career guidance, coaching and support. Following the lifting of the national lockdown in mid-July 2020, short-term employment interventions were fully resumed with 16,299 vulnerable women and men employed, through cash for work activities aiming at improving productive and environmental assets, benefitting indirectly more than 89,645 individuals. The numbers remain modest: the Livelihoods sector has been underfunded since the beginning of the LCRP 2017-2020, with $118 million available in 2020.

The Food Security & Agriculture sector was the most funded sector in 2020, with $391 million made available. However, movement restrictions during lockdowns and curfew periods, coupled with the overall economic and financial crisis had a severe impact on the agricultural community and considerably reduced the implementation of agricultural livelihood activities. Despite these challenges, nearly 3,300 small-scale Lebanese farmers were supported through strengthened technical and operational capacities or inputs distribution to sustain and protect their farming activities and mitigate the risks to agricultural production, productivity and sustainability driven by Lebanon's multiple crises.

The total value of investments in agricultural worksites reached US $806,396 and 13 value chains were valorised and upgraded.

[25] *UNHCR (2020): Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian refugees in Lebanon. http://ialebanon.unhcr.org/vasyr/#/*
[26] *ESCWA (2020). Poverty in Lebanon: Solidarity is vital to address the impact of multiple overlapping shocks.*

5.Impact Five: Social stability is strengthened in Lebanon

Progress towards impact five is measured through two indicators reflecting tensions in Lebanon and the sense of solidarity in present in communities. Additional data from the tensions monitoring system is also used to capture the social stability landscape in Lebanon.

The UNDP-ARK perception survey measures the percentage of the population reporting tensions in their community and the drivers of these tensions, captured through quantifying the number of respondents who mention at least one of twelve sources of tensions, including: unfair aid distribution, religious differences, nationality, political drivers, cultural differences, mass-media, competition for services, competition for higher-skilled jobs, competition for lower-skilled jobs, and competition for the establishment of businesses. Recent results show different trends among displaced Syrians and Lebanese population groups. Among displaced Syrians, there was an increase during the year in the percentage of people reporting tensions in their community, from 62.6 percent at the beginning of 2020 to 67.4 percent in December. Similar trends were observed for men and women. However, the 2020 levels remained lower than in 2019 (70.95 percent). Among the Lebanese population, following an increase at the beginning of 2020 (from 88.5 percent at the end of 2019 to 89.5 percent at the beginning of 2020), the percentage of people reporting tensions in their community slightly decreased to 85.9 percent at the end of 2020. Data from previous waves demonstrated different trends in vulnerable and non-vulnerable areas. Despite the minimal decrease in tensions, the overall social stability landscape in Lebanon identified an increased propensity to violence as well as increased incidents of communal insecurity.

The sense of solidarity within communities is measured through the percentage of respondents who strongly agree or disagree with the following three dimensions of solidarity: people in a given area are willing to help their neighbours; people in the area can be trusted; If some neighbours got into a fight, would someone intervene to resolve it? As for tensions, different trends are observed for Lebanese and Syrians. The sense of solidarity for displaced Syrians improved since the beginning of 2019, up from 73 percent to 82.6 percent. For previous waves of data collection, similar trends were observed in vulnerable areas only. For the Lebanese population, the sense of solidarity within communities also increased, but to a less extent from 87.8 percent in 2019 up to 88.9 percent at the end of 2020.

Contributing interventions at partner level

Throughout 2020, Social Stability sector partners continued to work to prevent and mitigate intra- and inter-communal tensions by supporting municipalities to deliver services and alleviate resource pressure. However, many municipal-level interventions could not be carried out during the COVID-19 lockdown and only 65 municipalities (in comparison to the 251 target) were supported to strengthen basic service provision and reduce resource pressure in high-risk communities. It is estimated that these projects benefited over 250,000 people. At the same time, achievements related to some of the sector's 'soft activities' increased (e.g., dialogue mechanisms and monitoring of tensions). New dialogue initiatives to support social stability reached nearly 41,000 youth who are now better able to positively engage with their communities. This is an increase of over 200 percent compared to 2019.

6. Impact Six: Mitigated environmental impact of the Syrian crisis, to avoid further degradation of the natural eco-system and ensure its long-term sustainability

Progress towards Impact Six is measured through environmental assessments conducted by LCRP partners and the Environment Task Force at the Ministry of Environment.

The Environment Task Force, established under the Inter-sector Working Group, ensures the mainstreaming of environmental considerations in the LCRP 2017-2021, and more specifically to implement specific environmental outputs at the level of four priority LCRP sectors (Social Stability, Food Security & Agriculture, Water and Energy), with a potential to implement additional environmental activities in other sectors as needed. In 2020, the adoption of the environmental marker by the four LCRP sectors contributed to ensuring that environment is mainstreamed in these sectors. The environmental marker was introduced in 2019 by the Environment Task Force to ensure that humanitarian actions are aligned with national environmental safeguards. Despite the lack of resources to maintain a functional Environment Task Force in 2020, the tool was adopted by the four sectors together with specific recommendations related to ensuring necessary environmental considerations.

Contributing interventions at partner level

To reduce the impact on Lebanon's environment, a focus was placed on integrated solid waste management, water and wastewater management and use of renewable energy sources and energy-efficient products.

Water sector partners rehabilitated 1,460 latrines to meet environmentally friendly practices. The sector also finalized the prioritization list of informal settlements that would benefit from cost-e¬ffective and environmentally friendly WASH services in terms of emergency assistance in temporary location. The field verification of almost 3,000 prioritized sites was however delayed due to COVID-19 restrictions.

Improved integrated solid waste management continued to be a key focus of the Social Stability sector in 2020. Besides the distribution of bins (226 pieces) and machinery, 75 metric tons of solid waste (15 percent of the 5,000 metric tons reported collected and sorted by the sector) were recycled or diverted to sanitary landfill. However, results fall behind the annual objective (targeting 200 metric tons), with the lack of funding for interventions further limiting the ability of local authorities to provide basic services such as Solid Waste Management.

The Energy sector remains the least funded sector with only $1 million received in 2020 out of the $99 million appeal. As a result, only one activity related to providing access to energy efficient products for households and institutions was implemented, reaching 528 displaced Syrian households. As a result, the energy demand was reduced by around 9MWh.

In-focus: Ensuring programme continuity during the COVID-19 outbreak

The outbreak of COVID-19 exacerbated the dire situation for all vulnerable populations in Lebanon by reducing their access to food, livelihoods opportunities and basic services. It also impacted the overall operating environment of LCRP partners with numerous operational and access constraints throughout the year due to COVID-19 related lockdowns and movement restrictions. In this context, LCRP partners worked to maintain access to life-saving protection and assistance services, while respecting necessary precautionary measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

A LCRP Business Continuity Plan was developed to ensure continued life-saving support for the most vulnerable through the response. As movement restrictions were introduced to contain the spread of COVID-19, partners reviewed their existing operational footprint and identified new ways to maintain the most critical activities, including remote-based interventions. Activities included cash assistance for food and other basic needs, continuation of education and water, sanitation and hygiene services, child protection and support to survivors of gender-based violence, support for health-related activities such as hygiene awareness and promotion, primary health care and hospital care services. Guidelines for the provision of remote psychosocial support and case management were rolled out to front liners and case workers.

Protection Advocacy Messages during COVID-19

Equal access to information, testing & treatment

Non-stigmatization of individuals, based on both real or perceived infection

Non-discriminatory application of movement restrictions & curfews

Ability for refugees with medical background to work to reinforce health care response capacity

Moratorium on evictions by landlords & authorities

Scaled up support & access to basic assistance

Around four percent ($67 million) of the overall LCRP appeal was reprogrammed for mitigating COVID-19 adverse effects in 2020. The LCRP links to the World Health Organization (WHO)-led COVID-19 Country Preparedness Response Plan for Lebanon and supports preparedness and response. At the field level, Rapid Response Teams were on standby to assist communities and families where COVID-19 cases are suspected or confirmed in informal settlements, collective shelters and overcrowded areas, in accordance with the Inter-Agency Standard Operating Procedures on home isolation in overcrowded areas and other municipal guidelines.

All COVID-19 related guidance can be found on the Lebanon Information Hub here.

Supporting Lebanon's national COVID-19 response

*At the inter-agency level, several **COVID-19** guidance documents have been issued on:*

- Home isolation in overcrowded settings
- Community
- Communication & engagement with older persons, persons with disabilities, persons with underlying medical conditions
- Separation of children & dependent adults from caregivers due to quarantine, isolation or hospital stays
- Use of emergency cash assistance (FCA) & protection cash assistance (PCAP)
- Protection, GBV & CP case management
- Legal aid services
- GBV safety audit checklist for isolation
- Reducing risks during in-kind distributions
- Composition of food parcels in emergency situations
- Food safety & food distribution in the context of COVID-19

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Sector results analysis

Basic assistance

Key Achievements in 2020 - Link to the End of year sector dashboard:
https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/85651

Throughout 2020, 109,903 economically vulnerable households (54% of the total number) were able to meet their basic survival needs through receiving regular, unconditional and unrestricted cash grants. 100 percent of assisted Syrians households reported that they know how to access humanitarian assistance (compared to 99 percent in 2019).

The cash assistance delivered by the Basic Assistance partners represented a primary source of income for the most economically vulnerable households in Lebanon. Findings from the 2020 VASyR showed that the proportion of Syrian families that relied on cash assistance from humanitarian organizations as their primary income source increased to 17 percent, compared to 7 percent in 2019.

The strategy on National Social Protection has been finalized in 2020. The content of the National Social Protection Strategy was integrated within the 3RF Sector Plan for Social Protection and the UN published their policy position on social protection reform, both of which serve to provide the outline of the National Social Protection Strategy.

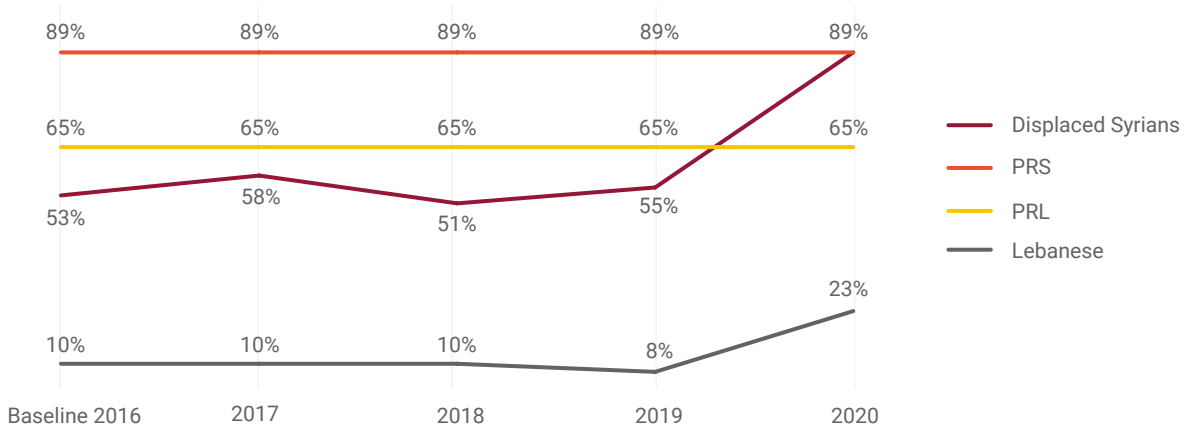
Sector Funding and Outreach Analysis over time

Funding	2017	2018	2019	2020
Required	$571,500,000	$542,325,671	$476,800,000	$495,600,000
Available	$195,406,319	$246,900,763	$218,605,139	$203,418,066
% funded	34%	46%	46%	41%

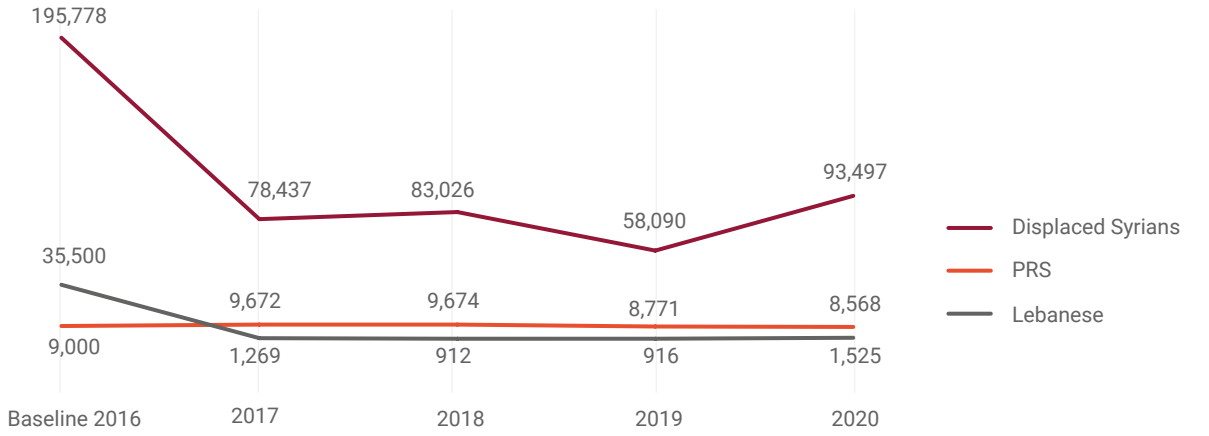
Outreach		2017	2018	2019	2020
Population in Need		2,200,000	2,200,000	1,400,000	1,530,936
Targeted		1,276,000	1,354,000	1,020,000	1,082,811
Reached	**Total**	**943,530**	**908,790**	**1,253,522**	**1,356,719**
	Syrians	886,918 (94%)	854,263 (94%)	1,128,170 (90%)	1,290,550 (95%)
	Lebanese	9,435 (1%)	9,088 (1%)	94,014 (7.5%)	25,845 (2%)
	PRS/PRL	47,177 (5%)	45,439 (5%)	31,338 (2.5%)	40,324 (3%)

Selected outcome and output level trends over time

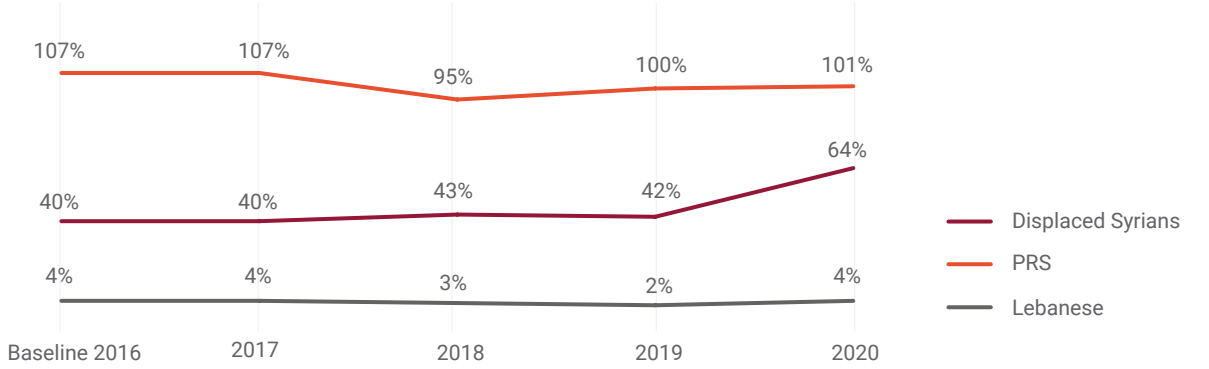
Percentage of the population that is severly vulnerable



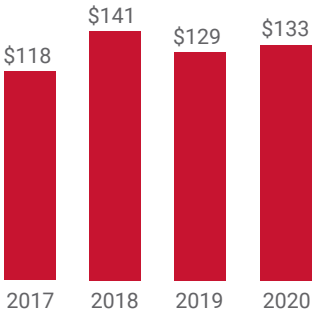
Number of socio-economically vulnerable households receiving regular cash transfer every month



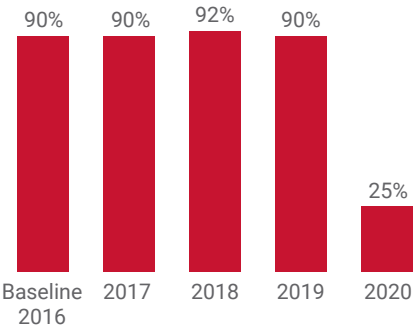
Percentage of severely economically vulnerable households receiving cash assistance



Million USD distributed as regular cash transfers for Syrians, Lebanese and Palestinians



% of assisted Syrian households affected by seasonal shocks who are able to meet their additional basic survival needs



Food Security and Agriculture

Key Achievements in 2020 - Link to the End of year sector dashboard:
https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/85744

Up to 1,461,767 vulnerable individuals received food assistance, exceeding 2020 targets (1,072,559). The bene¬ficiaries included up to 859,341 displaced Syrians, representing 51 percent women and 49 percent men receiving food assistance through e-cards and food vouchers.

Up to 105,485 vulnerable Lebanese (51 percent men and 49 percent women) received monthly food assistance through e-cards under the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP).

Up to 43,962 Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS) - 56 percent women and 44 percent men were provided food assistance through various support. These correspond more to number of food assistance services provided through different modalities as duplications may occur.

The total value of investment in agricultural worksite contracted through private sector or implementing partners reached $806,396.

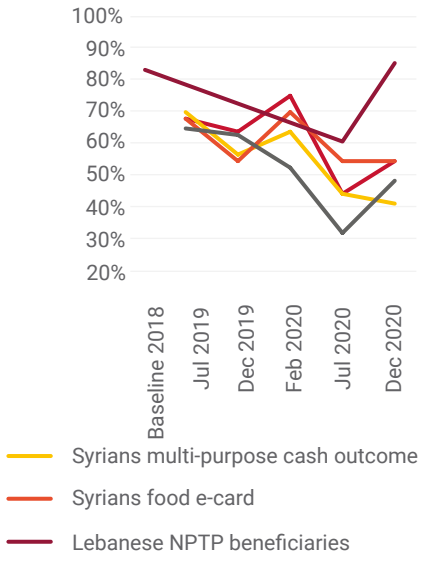
Sector Funding and Outreach Analysis over time

Funding	2017	2018	2019	2020
Required	$507,167,007	$507,167,007	$508,600,000	$510,500,000
Available	$360,990,590	$298,804,915	$309,331,396	$391,123,691
% funded	71%	59%	61%	77%

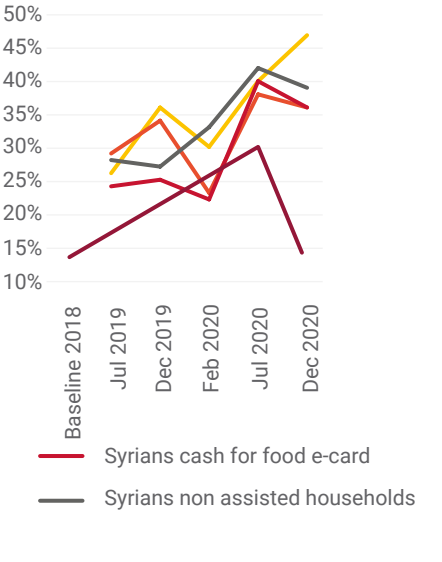
Outreach		2017	2018	2019	2020
Population in Need		2,000,000	2,000,000	2,079,800	2,000,000
Targeted		961,388	920,821	1,017,821	1,102,791
Reached	**Total**	**1,103,627**	**1,033,210**	**1,027,394**	**1,509,101**
	Syrians	949,119 (86%)	878,228 (85%)	852,737 (83%)	1,007,058 (67%)
	Lebanese	88,290 (8%)	123,985 (12%)	113.013 (11%)	450,069 (30%)
	PRS/PRL	66,217 (6%)	30,996 (3%)	30,821 (6%)	51,974 (3%)

Selected outcome and output level trends over time

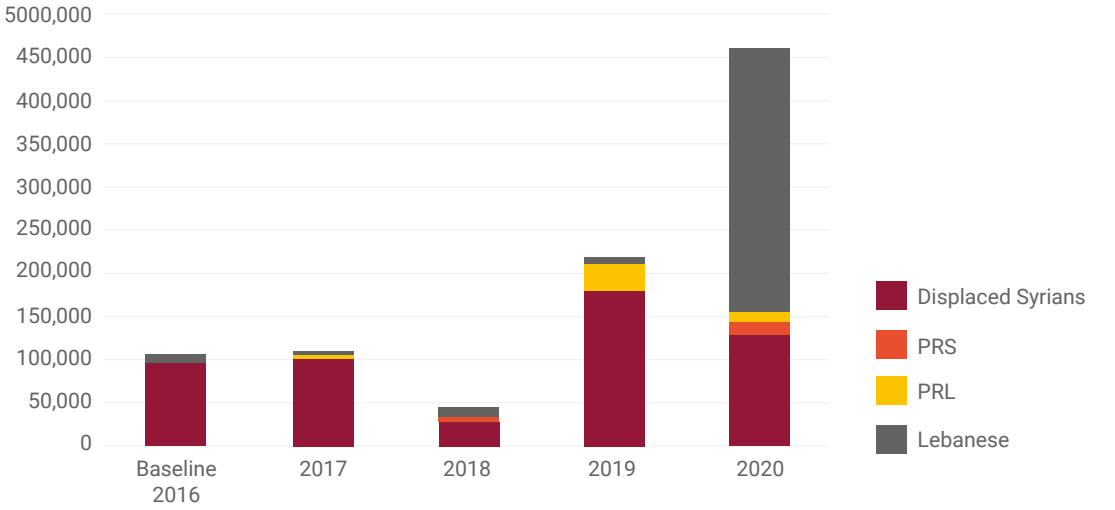
Acceptable FCS



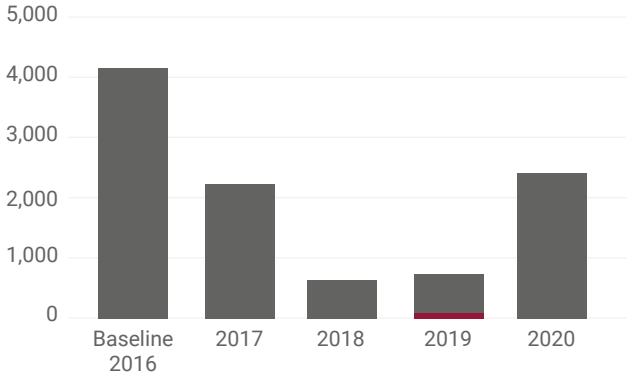
Borderline FCS



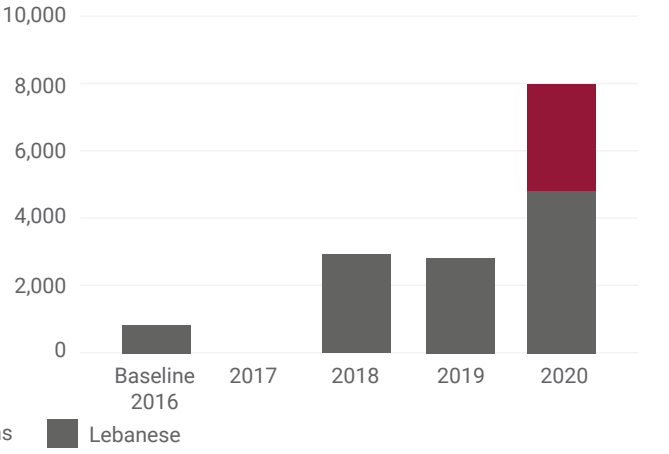
Number of individuals receiving in-kind food assistance monthly through food parcels



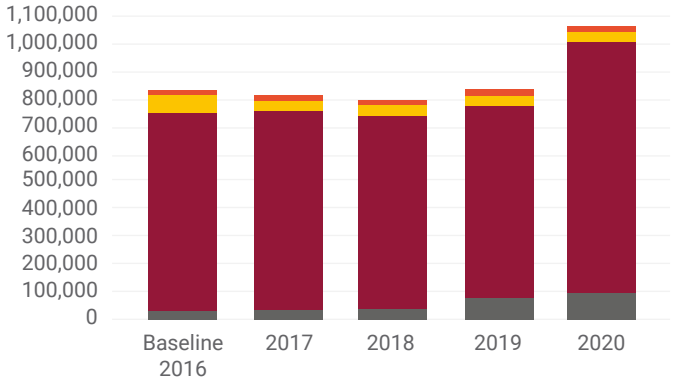
Number of farmers receiving support (training and/or inputs) to improve farming practices/ production; natural resource conservation and/or climate smart agriculture practices



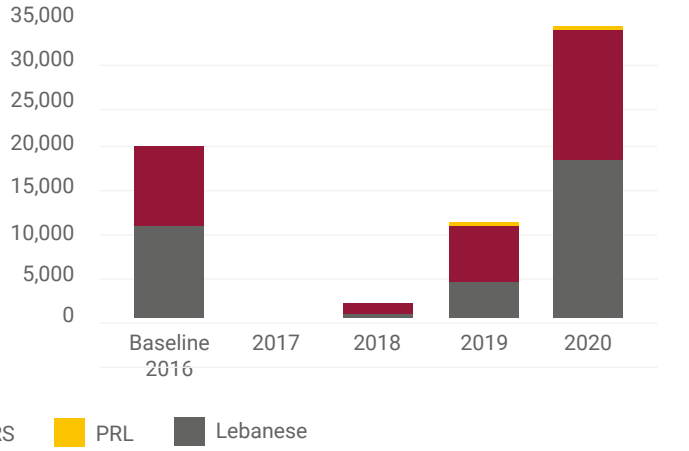
Number of HHS with increased agricultural livelihoods



Number of individuals accessing cash based food assistance



Number of individuals employed to provide temporary/ casual labour in agriculture sector



Education

Key Achievements in 2020
266,562 children and youth whose registration fees for public formal education/UNRWA schools were partially or fully subsidized for 2019-2020 school year.

11,192 children and youth were benefitting from remedial or homework support programs in 2020.

Link to the End of year sector dashboard:
https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/86017

Sector Funding and Outreach Analysis over time

Funding	2017	2018	2019	2020
Required	$372,604,248	$366,337,199	$381,000,000	$350,500,000
Available	$269,965,720	$272,553,928	$251,314,241	$241,140,700
% funded	72%	74%	66%	69%

Outreach		2017	2018	2019	2020
Population in Need		1,232,883	1,100,000	1,232,883	1,185,023
Targeted		543,616	532,682	497,171	551,950
Reached	**Total**	**526,712**	**554,834**	**508,744**	**497,119**
	Syrians	59%	57%	53%	258,502 (52%)
	Lebanese	41%	41%	44%	223,704 (45%)
	PRS/PRL	0.6%	2%	3%	14,913 (3%)

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Energy

No End of Year Dashboard was produced for 2020. Please contact the Energy sector coordinator – Noritaka Hara at noritaka.hara@undp.org for information related to the Energy Sector.

Sector Funding and Outreach Analysis over time

Funding	2017	2018	2019	2020
Required	$99,238,750	$99,238,750	$99,200,000	$99,200,000
Available	$7,261,117	$1,253,770	$1,914,745	$1,212,939
% funded	7%	1%	2%	1%

Outreach		2017	2018	2019	2020
Population in Need		3,000,000	3,000,000	2,035,461	2,035,461
Targeted		1,119,172	1,119,172	678,487	678,487
Reached	**Total**	**114,290**	**334,575**	**8,357**	**2,640**
	Syrians		33%	16%	100%
	Lebanese		67%	84%	
	PRS/PRL				

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Health

Key Achievements in 2020

The Health sector partners provided 1,388,599 subsidised consultations, facilitating easier access to healthcare for and chronic diseases. Among the displaced Syrians, 66 percent received financial support for improved access to hospitals and their services. Some 216,524 Lebanese and displaced Syrians were registered in the Ministry of Public Health's YMCA free medication for chronic diseases which contributed to deceased mortality and morbidity.

For children under five years old, routine vaccination activities continued, with 597,103 children benefitting from this critical health protection measure.

Link to the End of year sector dashboard:
https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/85528

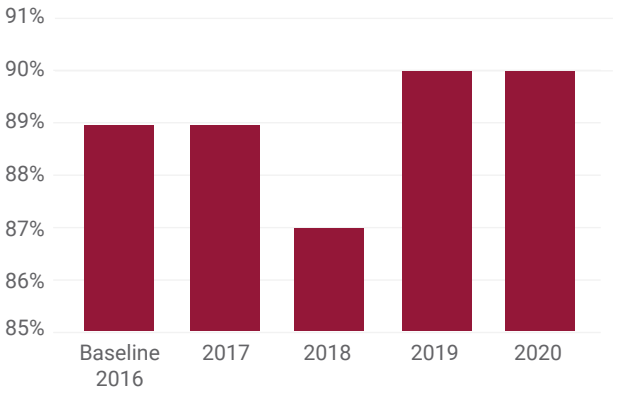
Sector Funding and Outreach Analysis over time

Funding	2017	2018	2019	2020
Required	$308,068,614	$290,216,102	$267,500,000	$275,900,000
Available	$106,299,454	$133,583,708	$145,653,841	$190,337,417
% funded	35%	46%	54%	69%

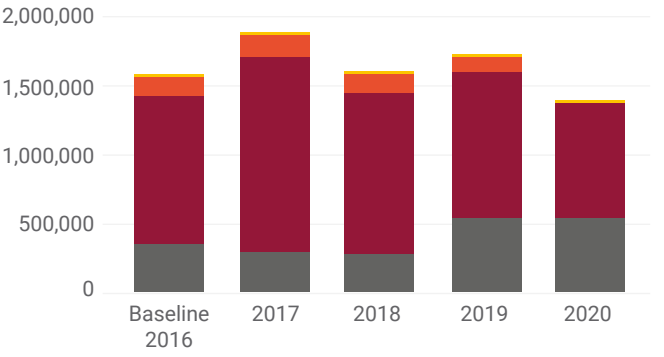
Outreach		2017	2018	2019	2020
Population in Need		2,400,000	2,400,000	2,473,500	2,739,700
Targeted		1,535,297	1,564,800	1,563,800	1,892,700
Reached	**Total**	**985,013**	**1,033,210**	**905,747**	**777,155**
	Syrians	82%	85%	67%	489,817 (63%)
	Lebanese	15%	12%	30%	264,692 (34%)
	PRS/PRL	3%	3%	3%	22,646 (3%)

Selected outcome and output level trends over time

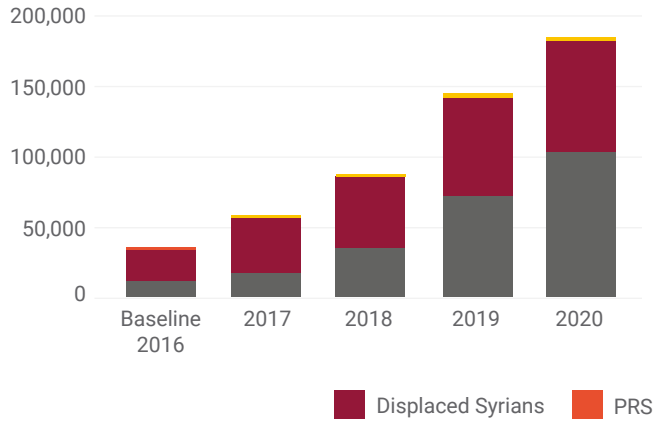
Percentage of displaced Syrians accessing primary healtcare among those who needed it



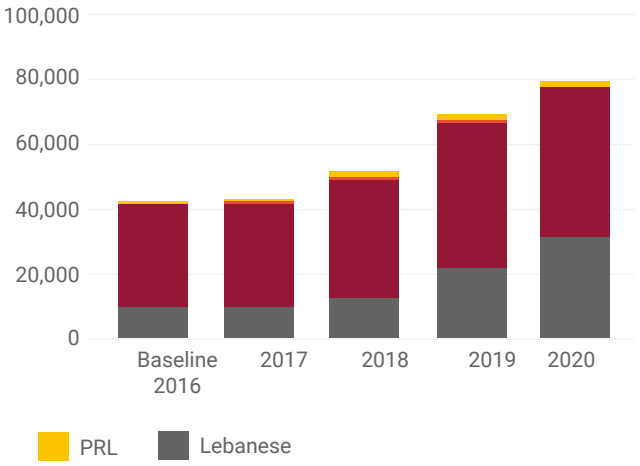
Number of subsidized primary healthcare consultations



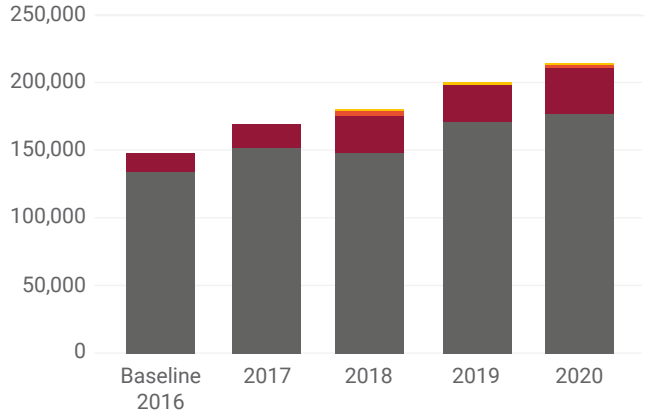
Number of subsidized non-communicable diseases (NCD) consultations out of total



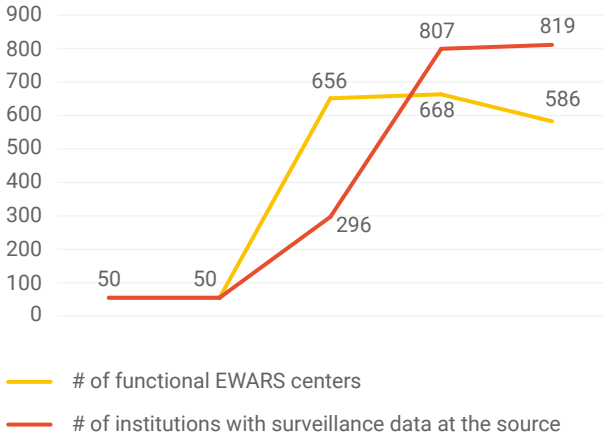
Number of subsidized mental health (MH) consultations out of total



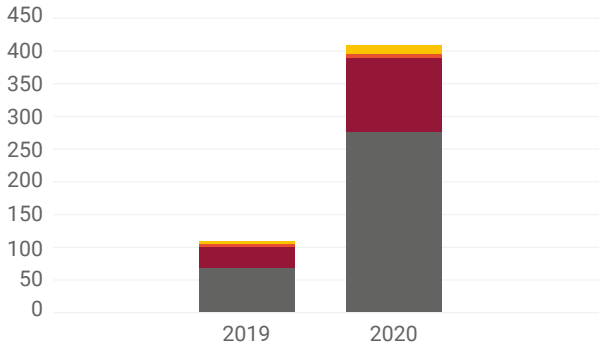
Number of patients who received chronic disease medication



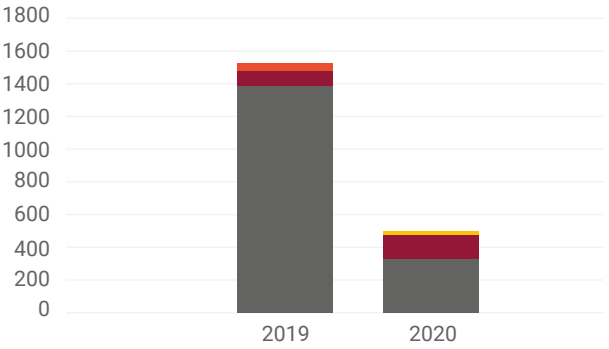
Support to EWARS and institutions over the years



Number of beneficiaries receiving tuberculosis medication through National Tuberculosis Program



Number of beneficiaries receiving antiretroviral medication through National Tuberculosis Program



Livelihoods

Link to the End of year sector dashboard:
https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/85588

Key Achievements in 2020
1,467 Micro-, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) were supported in 2020 through business management trainings, financial/non-financial services or technology transfer, and 33 new Lebanese MSMEs were established. In total, US$3.63 million value were invested in labour intensive public work projects or environmental assets and 16,299 targeted vulnerable persons were engaged in public work projects or environmental assets.

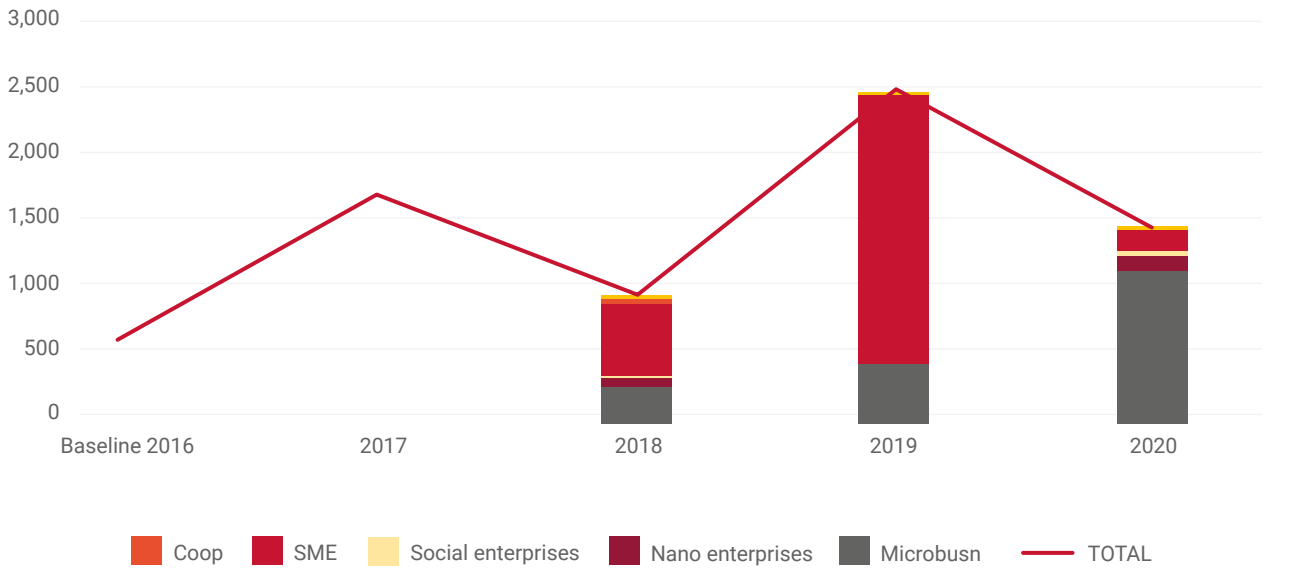
Sector Funding and Outreach Analysis over time

Funding	2017	2018	2019	2020
Required	$195,725,000	$207,875,000	$214,400,000	$275,000,000
Available	$71,300,169	$66,998,482	$92,912,199	$117,587,358
% funded	36%	32%	43%	43%

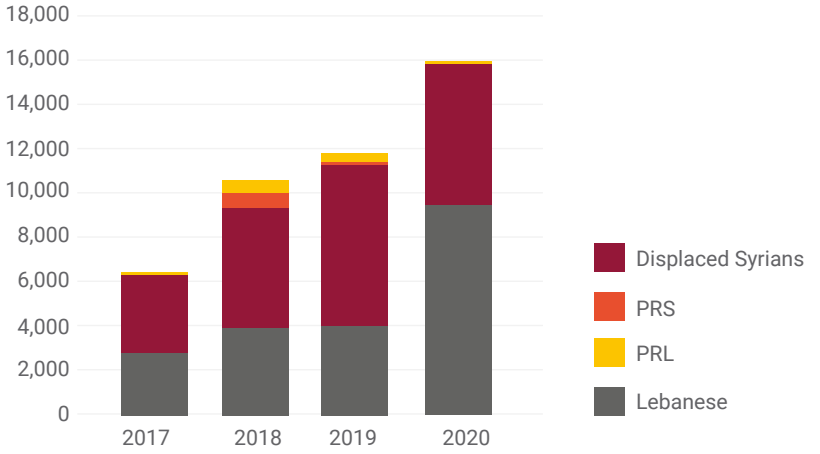
Outreach		2017	2018	2019	2020
Population in Need		661,516	182,169	171,183	202,359
Targeted		65,558	60,663	49,662	92,036
Reached	**Total**	**68,939**	**55,987**	**57,753**	**28,325**
	Syrians				11,115 (39%)
	Lebanese				16,705 (59%)
	PRS/PRL				505 (2%)

Selected outcome and output level trends over time

Number of Lebanese Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) & cooperatives supported through business management trainings, financial/non-financial services or technology transfer



Vulnerable persons employed through public infrastructure and environmental assets improvement



Protection

Link to the End of year sector dashboard:
https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/85724

Key Achievements in 2020
Some 54.001 individuals benefited from counselling, legal assistance and legal representation regarding civil registration including birth and marriage registration. In spite of the sectors' efforts, only 20 percent of individuals (above 15 years old) reported having legal residency, compared to 22 percent in 2019 and 27 percent in 2018.

Caregivers accessed child protection prevention activities (caregivers' programmes for 13,519 individuals), and 22,417 girls and boys benefited from focused psychosocial support and/or were assisted through Child Protection case management services.

77,093 women, girls, men and boys were sensitized on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) topics, and 44,923 of them being at risk and survivors accessed SGBV prevention and response services in safe spaces.

Sector Funding and Outreach Analysis over time

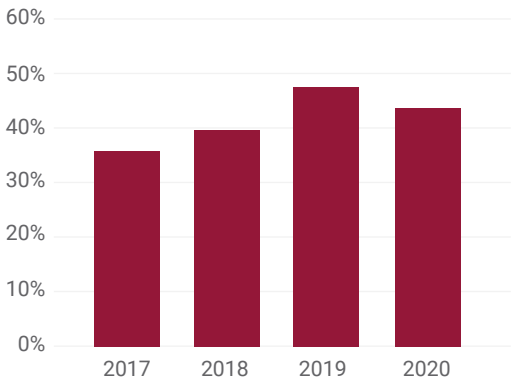
Funding	2017	2018	2019	2020
Required	$163,782,000	$171,600,000	$174,100,000	$174,100,000
Available	$122,641,052	$161,212,564	$188,478,331	$202,955,629
% funded	75%	94%	108%	117%

Outreach		2017	2018	2019	2020
Population in Need		3,200,000	3,200,000	3,208,800	3,207,700
Targeted		1,887,502	1,890,000	1,884,800	1,883,700
Reached	**Total***	**1,804,022**	**1,315,172**	**1,877,825**	**1,419,059**
	Syrians	80%	84%	91%	1,277,153 (90%)
	Lebanese	15%	9%	6%	126,296 (8.9%)
	PRS/PRL	5%	6% & 1% other	3%	15,609 (1.1%)

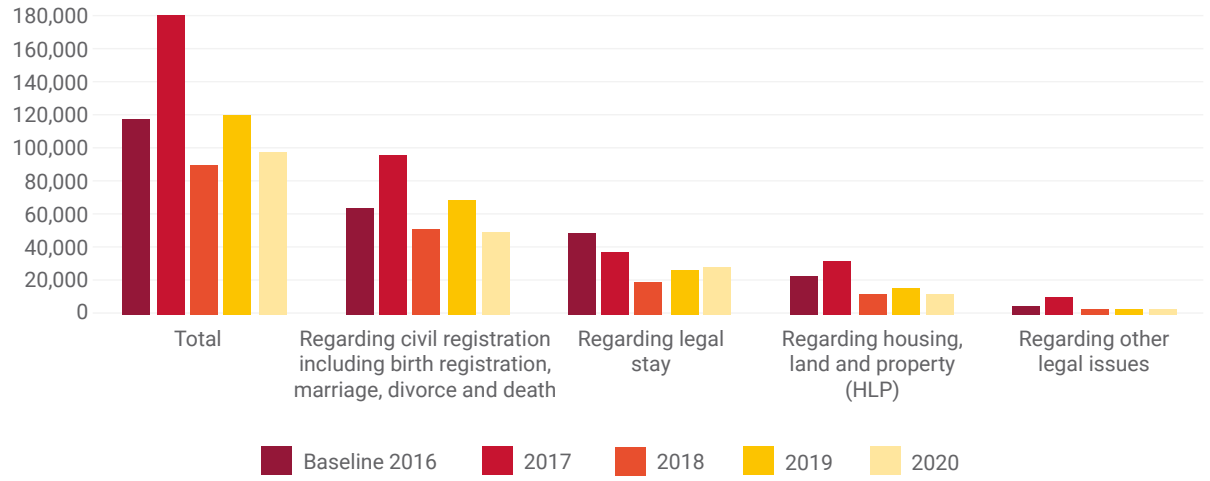
**the number of services provided is higher than the number of individuals reached*

Selected outcome and output level trends over time

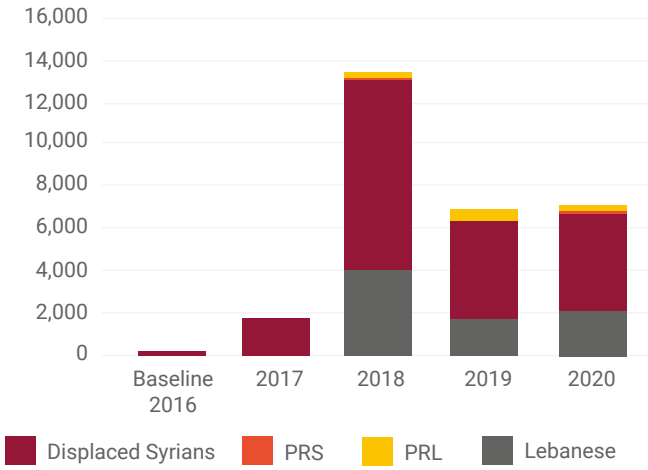
Percentage of children born in Lebanon whose birth is registered at the Nofous level



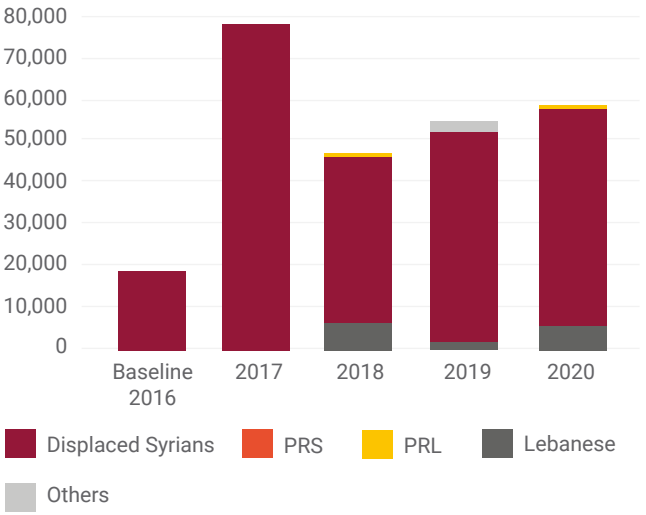
Number of displaced Syrians who benefitted from counseling, legal assistance, and legal representation



Number of persons with disabilities and their caregivers receiving specific support



Number of persons participating in community centers and Social Development Centers



Shelter

Link to the End of year sector dashboard:
https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/86003

Key Achievements in 2020
210,780 individuals live in shelters with improved privacy, safety and security conditions due to interventions aimed at maintaining temporary shelter, improving residential shelter to humanitarian standards and improving informal settlement conditions.

Approximately 265 households in disadvantaged areas have benefitted from shelter upgrades to minimum standards. 60,164 displaced Syrians residing in informal settlements and non-residential buildings, including 197 elderly individuals, have been equipped with firefighting materials and taught how to use it as part of sensitization sessions which included raising awareness on fire risks. These sessions and distributed materials contribute to improving the physical safety of vulnerable households.

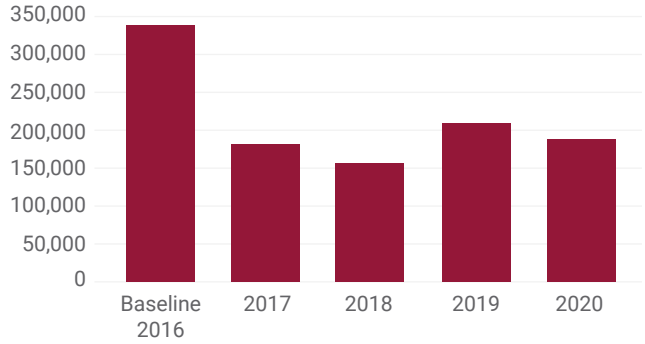
Sector Funding and Outreach Analysis over time

Funding	2017	2018	2019	2020
Required	$128,732,985	$137,341,800	$157,000,000	$155,600,000
Available	$39,716,650	$34,001,949	$36,058,897	$33,099,252
% funded	31%	25%	23%	21%

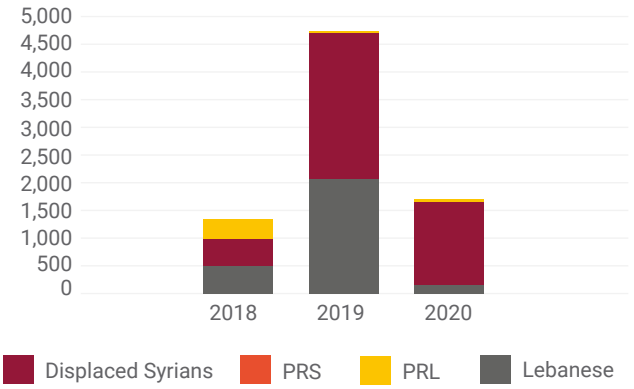
Outreach		2017	2018	2019	2020
Population in Need		749,175	1,720,000	1,362,300	1,398,700
Targeted		536,000	596,144	694,480	666,352
Reached	**Total***	**244,545**	**238,833**	**207,081**	**212,105**
	Syrians	92%	96%	95%	206,957 (98%)
	Lebanese	7%	3%	4%	3,773 (2%)
	PRS/PRL	1%	1%	1%	1,495 (1%)

Selected outcome and output level trends over time

of displaced people assisted in keeping their temporary shelters (informal settlements and non-residential buildings) weatherproofed, repaired or otherwise maintained.



Individuals benefitting from the upgrading of common building areas of residential and non-residential shelters.



Social stability

Link to the End of year sector dashboard:
https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/85743

Key Achievements in 2020
With contribution from the Sector partners, 65 municipalities received Community Support or Basic Service Projects, 47 municipalities established self-functioning conflict mitigation mechanisms and 931 municipalities were reporting on security cells. At population level, more than 40,000 youth participated in empowerment initiatives, and 19 journalists, media students and academic were trained to contribute to lowering conflict tensions.

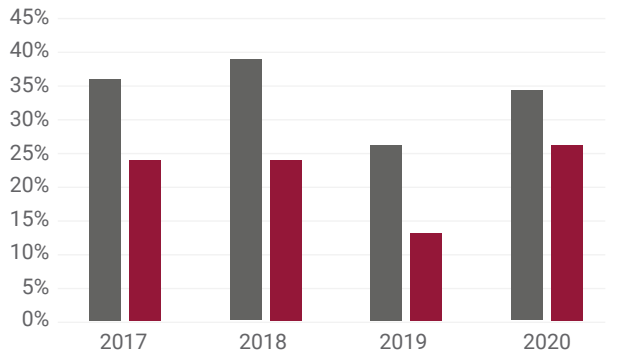
Sector Funding and Outreach Analysis over time

Funding	2017	2018	2019	2020
Required	$123,822,000	$109,875,000	$125,400,000	$126,100,000
Available	$76,208,866	$62,332,867	$68,435,643	$110,338,668
% funded	62%	57%	55%	88%

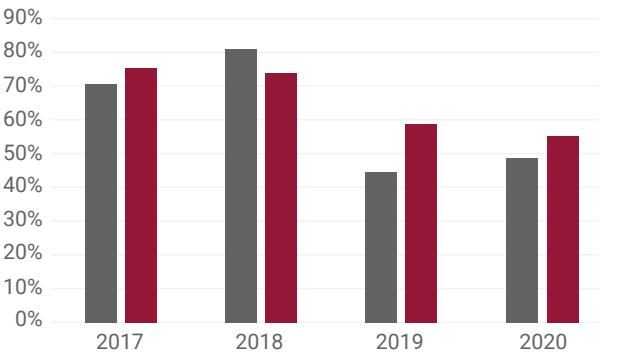
Outreach		2017	2018	2019	2020
Population in Need		251 Municipalities	251 Municipalities	251 Municipalities 3,208,800 persons	251 Municipalities 2,155,037 persons
Targeted		251 Municipalities	251 Municipalities	251 Municipalities 2,093,474 persons	251 Municipalities 2,155,037 persons
Reached	**Total***	183 Municipalities	227 Municipalities	214 Municipalities 1,645,035 persons	349 Municipalities 1,051,937 persons
	Syrians				261,628 (25%)
	Lebanese				668,787 (64%)
	PRS/PRL				121,422 (11%)

Selected outcome and output level trends over time

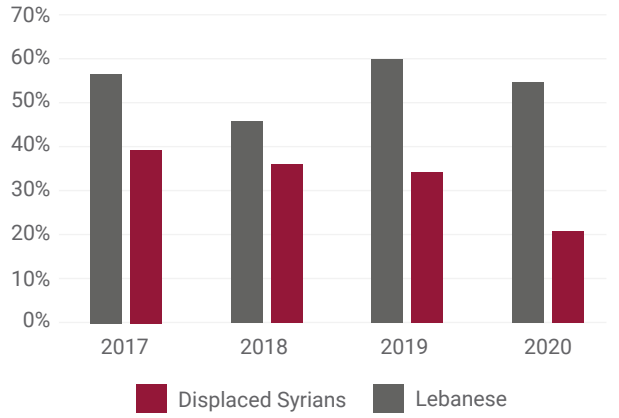
% of people reporting competition for services and utilities as source of tension



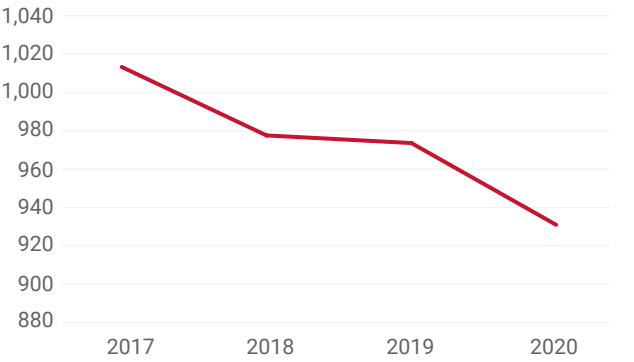
% of people reporting positive impact of municipalities on their lives



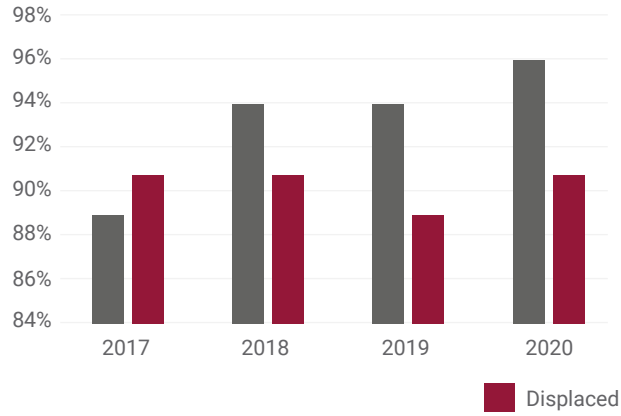
% of people who feel that they can voice concern with authorities in case of dissatisfaction



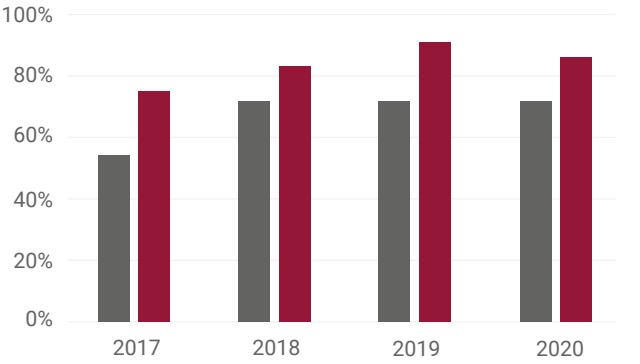
Number of municipalities reporting on security cells



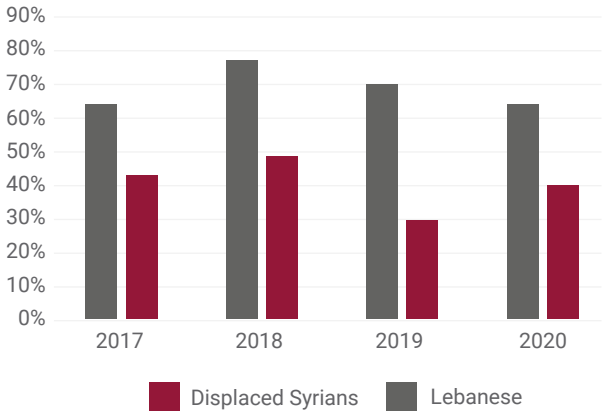
% of people able to identify conflict resolution mechanisms/actors in their community they would turn to



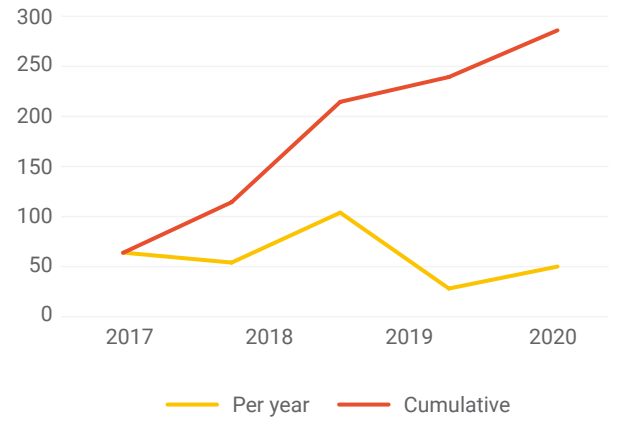
% of people identifying factors that could improve inter-community relationships



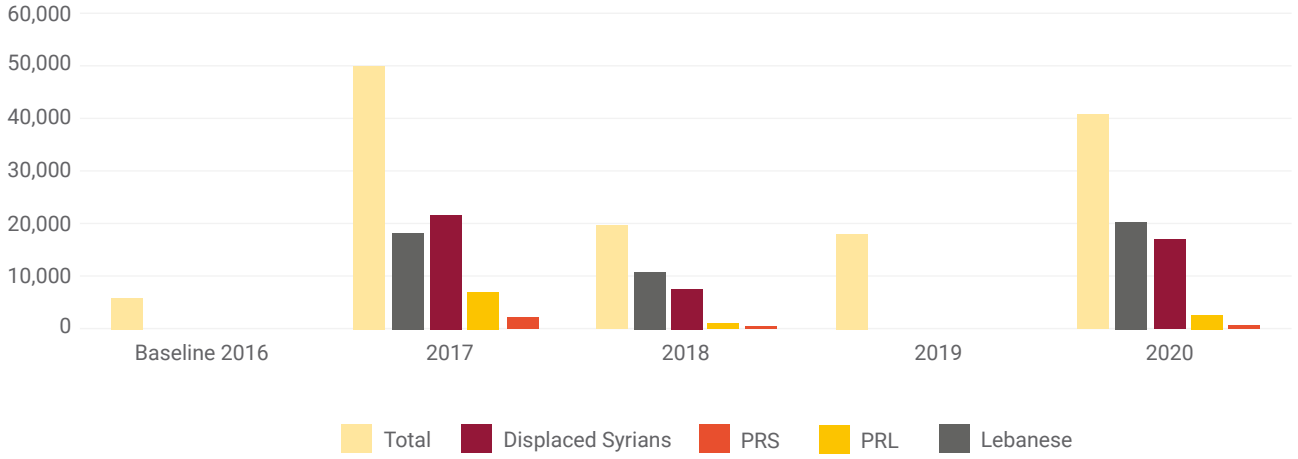
% of people displaying propensity for violence



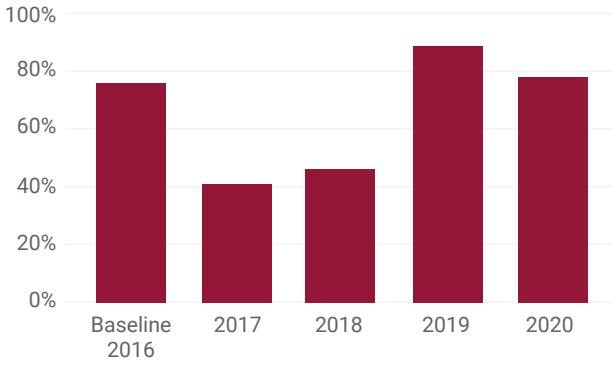
Number of municipalities with self-functionning conflict mitigation mechanisms established



Number of youth participating empowerment initiatives



% of partners reporting that they have their own mechanisms to ensure conflict sensitivity



Water

Link to the End of year sector dashboard:
https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/85836

Key Achievements in 2020

The Sector (through UNICEF) contributed to updating the National Water Sector Strategy which is a key document for WASH interventions as it defines the main challenges faced by the Sector at the institutional, technical and financial levels and identifies the strategic components to develop to improve sustainable and integrated water resources management. As such it provides the main directions for new WASH interventions.

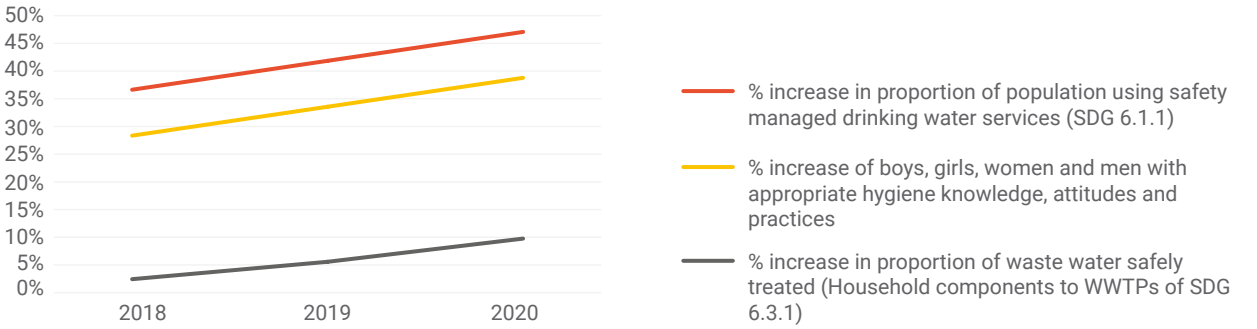
351,802 vulnerable people benefited from temporary access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic use. With better access to larger quantity of water, households were able to adopt higher hygiene practices, which is assumed to have delayed the transmission of the COVID-19 virus in informal settlements. 272,510 affected people had access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations, mainly thanks to increased desludging services in the informal settlements to comply with the COVID-19 measures. These activities ensure that wastewater is de-sludged at time with no risk of overflow and thus prevents high public health risks to the community.

Funding	2017	2018	2019	2020
Required	$379,238,750	$349,238,750	$313,200,000	$311,200,000
Available	$104,460,349	$103,575,161	$120,236,952	$177,735,665
% funded	42%	42%	57%	84%

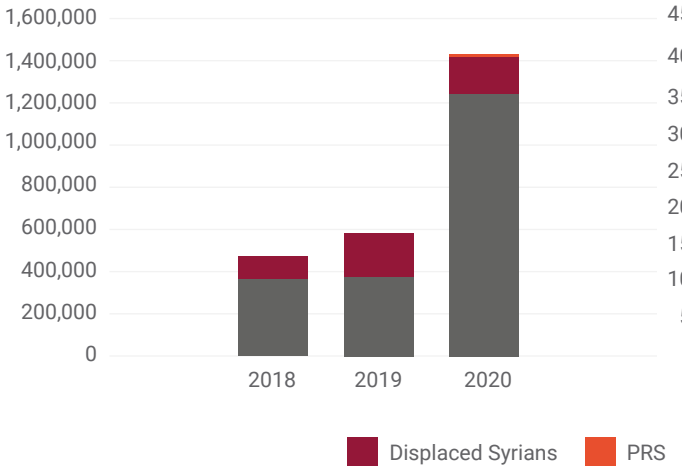
Outreach		2017	2018	2019	2020
Population in Need		3,740,000	3,300,000	2,688,071	2,688,072
Targeted		1,959,428	1,560,550	1,388,451	1,375,474
Reached	**Total***	**1,359,627**	**738,403**	**828,084**	1,779,177
	Syrians	32%	50%	56%	526,491 (30%)
	Lebanese	47%	49%	44%	1,247,653 (70%)
	PRS/PRL	1%	1%		5,033

Selected outcome and output level trends over time

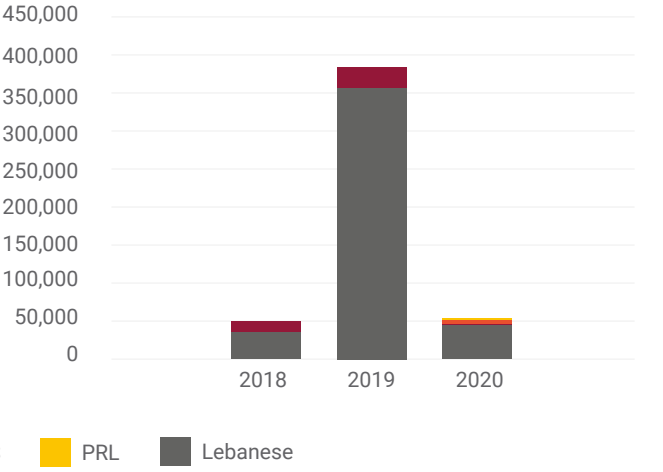
Water Sector - Indicators progress



of affected people assisted with improved access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and for domestic use



of affected people assisted with improved access to safely managed wastewater services



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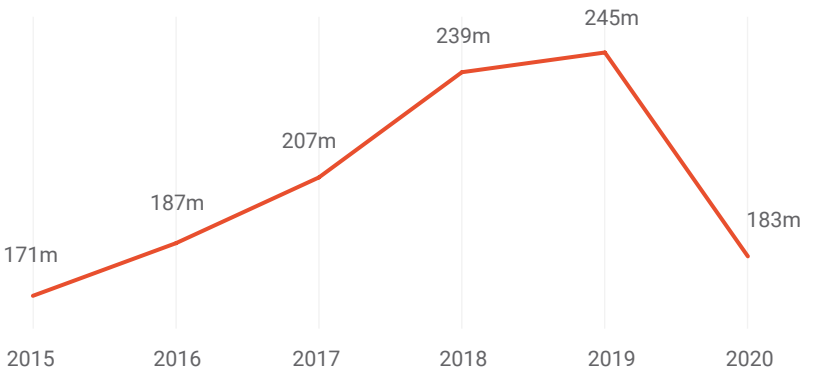
2020 Support to Public Institutions (PIST) – SUMMARY

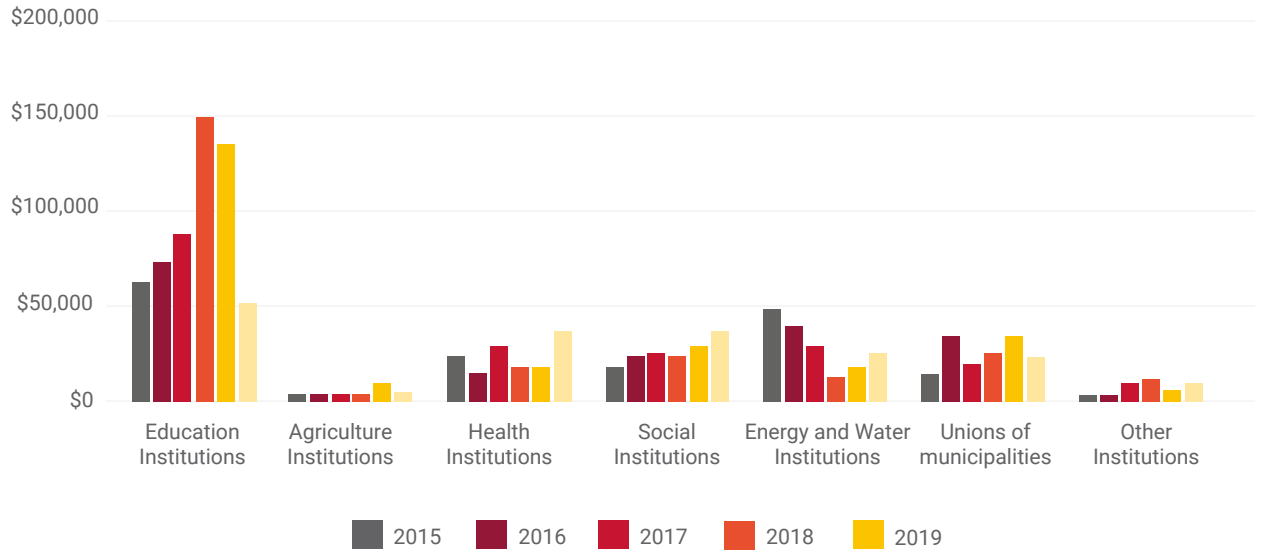
From 2015 to 2019, the support to public institutions under the LCRP continuously increased (from $171.5 million in 2015 to more than $245 million in 2019). However, in 2020, this support decreased as the total support to public institutions amounted to $183.3 million, a decrease from $245 million in 2019. The decrease is mainly due to reduced support to school fees for children in public schools (due to COVID-19-related school closures). In total, $1.2 billion has been contributed to public institutions since 2015.

Evolution of total support to Public Institutions 2015 – 2020



Support to public institutions by UN agencies and NGOs under the LCRP was channeled to the public sector so as to build capacity in service delivery and policy development as well as ensure institutional stability. This includes supporting services under areas such as education, health, water, legal, and social services. This support also bolsters policy development, capacity building and institutional stability in the public sector.

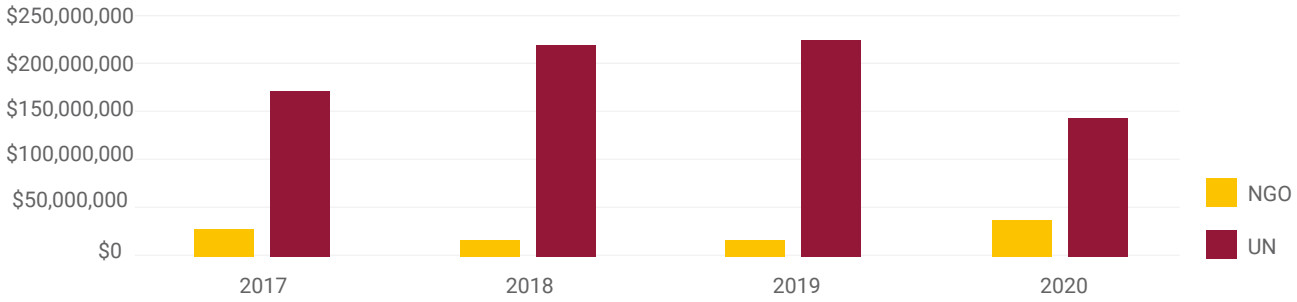
Evolution of support per institution over the years



For 2020, in terms of specific institutions, support to health institutions recorded the highest increase in support provided (from $18 million in 2019 to $37.2 million in 2020), driven mainly by the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak and the subsequent pressure on Lebanon's health system.

In terms of the evolution of support offered by UN Agencies vs. NGO partners, the NGO support more than doubled (from $16.7 million in 2019 to $37.8 million in 2020). At the same time, the support offered by UN partners decreased from $228.9 million in 2019 to $145.5 million in 2020, mainly driven by the decrease in support to Education Institutions (from $133.6 million in 2019 to $49.8 million in 2020).

Evolution of Support: UN vs NGO

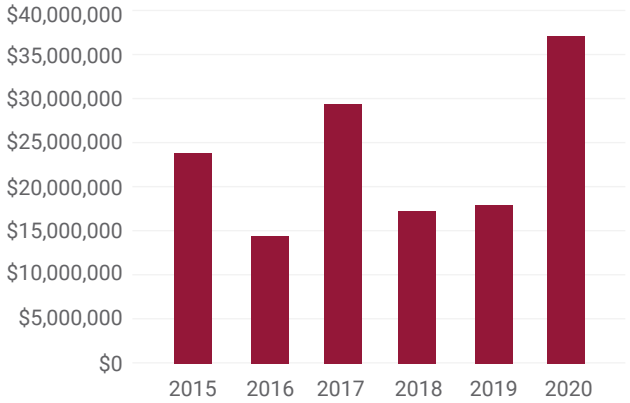


In 2020, support offered to institutions included:

• **$49.9 million in support of Education Institutions** under the leadership of the Ministry of Education and Higher Education and partners, providing access to formal and accredited non-formal education and contributing to teachers' salaries. $41.4 million of this was support for school fees for vulnerable Lebanese and non-Lebanese children (down from $98.2 million in 2019, due to school closures in 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak).

• **$37.2 million in support to Health Institutions** with LCRP partners stepping up financial, technical and operational support to the public health system. The support aimed to increase access to quality health services for vulnerable Lebanese and displaced Syrians and to strengthen healthcare institutions to better withstand the pressure caused by increased demand on services during the COVID-19 pandemic. The bulk of this support was provided through the Ministry of Public Health's network of Primary Health Care Centres, including through salaries for Primary Health Care Centre staff.

Evolution of Support to Health Institutions over the years



• **$36.3 million in support of Social Institutions** under the leadership of the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), improving the delivery of protection, health and social services through its extended network of Social Development Centres as well as helping to strengthen MoSA's leadership and coordination capacities. The National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) has received a steady increase in support (to almost $23 million in 2020) enabling MoSA to scale up food assistance to vulnerable Lebanese households.

• **$24.8 million channelled through Energy, Water and Environment institutions** to help ensure that people had access to essential water, sanitation and hygiene services. This included support to the Ministry of Energy and Water, Water Establishments as well as other national and local government institutions responsible for service provision. The support to Water Establishments included construction and rehabilitation of water infrastructures.

• **$23.1 million in support to Municipalities and Unions of Municipalities** to support local service delivery and to help seek to mitigate tensions over resources. With over 1,000 municipalities and 52 municipal unions spread over its territory, Lebanon has a structured network of institutions and systems in place which has played a significant part in addressing the increasing needs of vulnerable communities since the onset of the Syria crisis.

• **$4.6 million in support to Agriculture Institutions,** as the fourth largest area of employment in Lebanon, with direct impact on food security and livelihoods opportunities for the most vulnerable. In line with the Ministry of Agriculture's Strategy, LCRP partners have provided support to agriculture centres, the Ministry's offices as well as the Green Plan and agricultural schools, including for re-forestation initiatives.

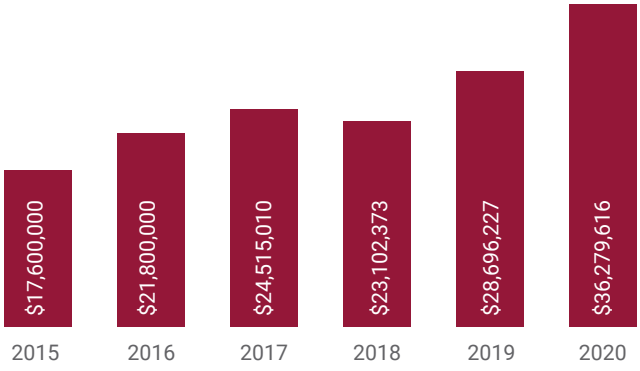
• Financial contributions to other strengthen **other public institutions** included support provided through the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities ($5.2m), the Central Administration of Statistics ($1.5m) and National Commission for Lebanese Women.

2020 Support to Public Institutions (PIST) - Support to Social Institutions

The Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) has been mandated by the Government of Lebanon to lead the response to the impact of the Syria crisis, with the financial, technical and operational support of the international community. As in previous years, the assistance provided to MoSA played a critical role in strengthening its leadership and coordination capacities, as well as in improving the delivery of protection, health and social services through its extended network of Social Development Centres.

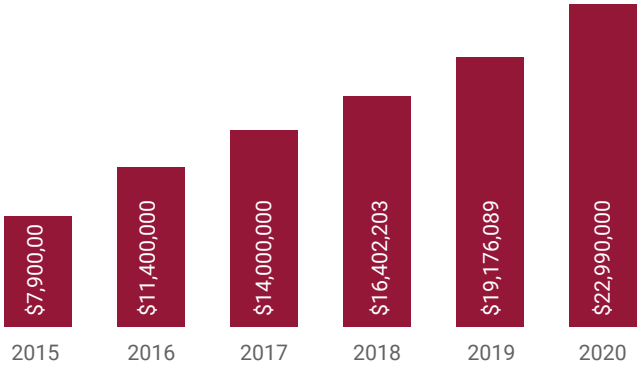
In 2020, $36.3 million was mobilized in support to social institutions (through services delivered to MoSA, including support to NPTP and the network of Social Development Centers). This represents an increase of 26.5 percent (from $28.7 million in 2019). Since 2017, there was a 48 percent increase in support to MoSA.

Evolution of Support to Social Institutions (US$)



This increase is partially driven by the incremental support to the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) for the last five years. Since the beginning of the current LCRP framework in 2017, there has been a 64 percent increase in the support provided to NPTP (from $14 million in 2017 to almost $23 million in 2020). Within the NPTP, the poorest 15,000 vulnerable households were targeted for food assistance through e-vouchers in 2020.

Support to the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) over the last 5 years



In addition to the increased support to the NPTP, additional assistance has been provided to MoSA and its network of SDCs (reflected in an increase from $9.5 million in 2019 to $13.3 million in 2020).

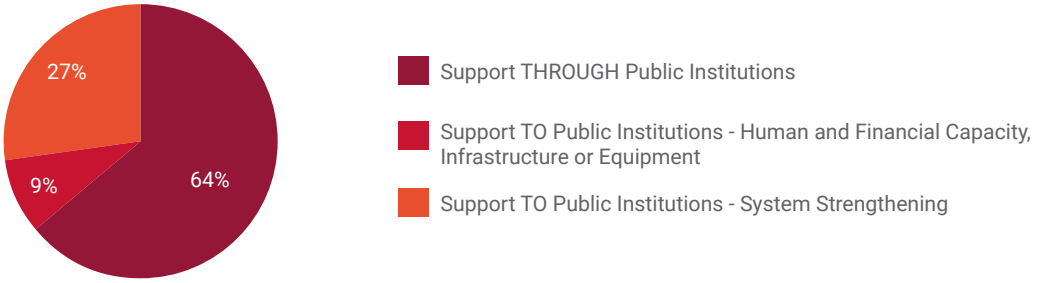
The support provided to Social Institutions has the following characteristics:

• 64 percent was done through public institutions (with 63 percent being the NPTP support)

• 27 percent comprised system strengtening support including building institutional capacity to deliver new or improved services. The focus of the support was mainly to improve procedures and mechanisms such as referrals, case management, outreach and information campaigns.

• Almost 9 percent comprised support for additional capacity to expand services, including human and financial capacity, infrastructure, and equipment. This type of support mainly covered for staff costs.

2020 Distribution of Support to Social Institutions, per type of support

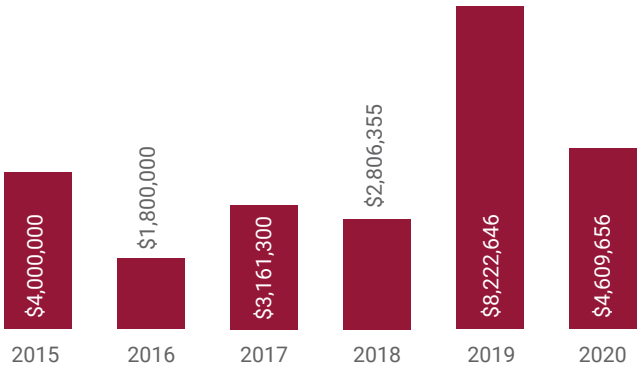


2020 Support to Public Institutions (PIST) - Support to Institutions in Agriculture sector

As the fourth largest area of employment in Lebanon, agriculture is a key economic sector with direct impact on food security and livelihoods opportunities for the most vulnerable. In line with the Ministry of Agriculture's Strategy, LCRP partners have continued to provide support to institutions involved in food security and agriculture, mainly the Ministry of Agriculture's offices, agricultural centres, as well as the Green Plan and agricultural schools.

In 2020, $4.6 million was provided in support to Agriculture Institutions, a 44 percent decrease from $8.2 million in 2019. As such, the support provided to Agriculture Institutions represents 2.5 percent of the overall support to institutions.

Evolution of Support to Agricultural Institutions (US$)



In terms of the type of support provided to Agriculture Institutions:

- More than half of the support was provided through public institutions (65 percent), supporting specific reforestation and afforestation projects and in support to the Green Plan;
- 35 percent comprised system strengthening and building institutional capacity to deliver new and improved services, mainly capacity building of civil servants.

2020 Distribution of Support to Agricultural Institutions, per type of support

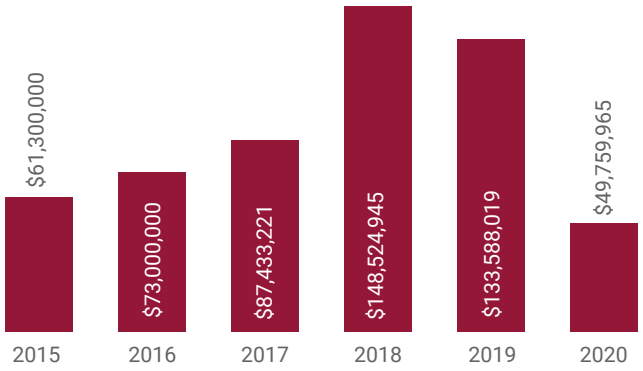
2020 Support to Public Institutions (PIST) - Support to Education Institutions

Ten years after the beginning of the Syria crisis, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE), in collaboration with Education Sector partners, continues to provide access to formal and accredited non-formal education to the vulnerable Lebanese and non-Lebanese children.

Under the leadership of MEHE, the Education sector partners implemented the Lebanon's Education response plan through the Reaching All Children with Education (RACE) II Strategy. Structured over three pillars – Improving Access, Quality and strengthen the Systems of Education, the second year of the RACE II witnessed many achievements.

Support provided by LCRP partners to Education Institutions decreased in 2020 (from $133.6 million in 2019 to $49.8 million in 2020). The decrease is mainly attributable to the non-payment of school fees, as schools remained closed during most of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The support of school fees amounted to $41.4 million in 2020 compared to $98.2 million in 2019. Despite this decrease, Education Institutions remains the largest recipient of institutional support with 27 percent of the total support provided to institutions in 2020 (as compared to 54 percent in 2019).

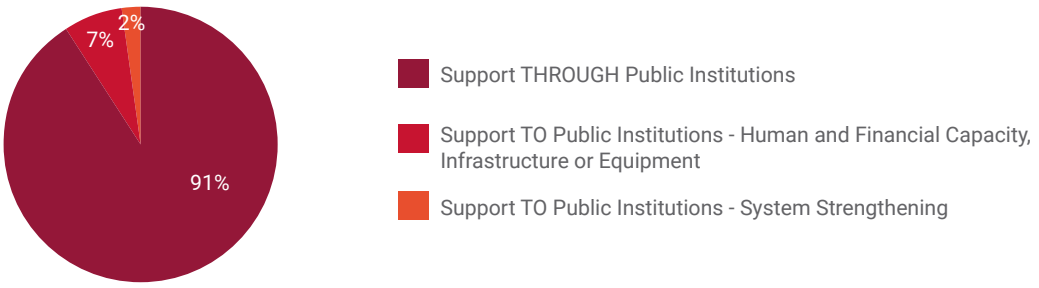
Evolution of Support to Education Institutions (US$)



In terms of the type of support provided to Education Institutions:

- 91 percent was channelled through public institutions comprising of payment of school fees (83 percent of the support) and school meals (4.3 percent).
- 7 percent comprised support to boost capacity to expand services, including human and financial capacity, infrastructure, equipment. This was mainly construction or rehabilitation of public schools.
- 2 percent was support to system strengthening and building institutional capacity to deliver new/better services, through the capacity building of teachers.

2020 Distribution of Support to Educational Institutions, per type of support

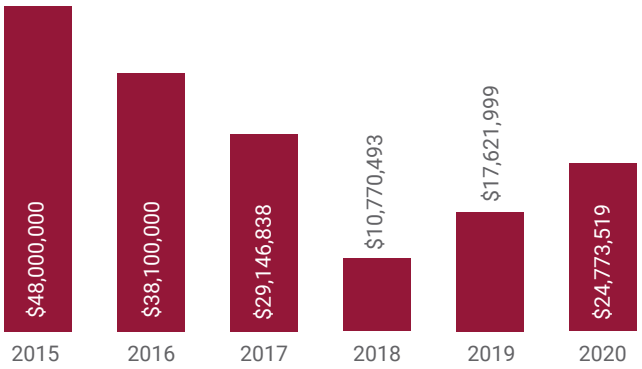


2020 Support to Public Institutions (PIST) - Support to Energy, Water and Environment Institutions

In 2020, some $24.8 million was channelled through Energy, Water and Environment Institutions. This includes support to the Ministry of Energy and Water, Water Establishments as well as other national and local government institutions responsible for various aspects of water, sanitation and hygiene related service provision. The $24.8 million represents a $7m increase (41 percent) compared to $17.6 million in 2019, mainly driven by the support through the Ministry of Energy and Water and through Water Establishments ($22 million). The increase in support to Water Establishments ($4.8 million in 2019 and $10.9 million in 2020) is attributed to construction and rehabilitation of water infrastructures.

The support to the Ministry of Environment slightly decreased from 2019 to 2020 (from $4.5 million to $2.9 million). The support to Energy, Water and Environment Institutions now represents 13.5 percent of the total support to public institutions.

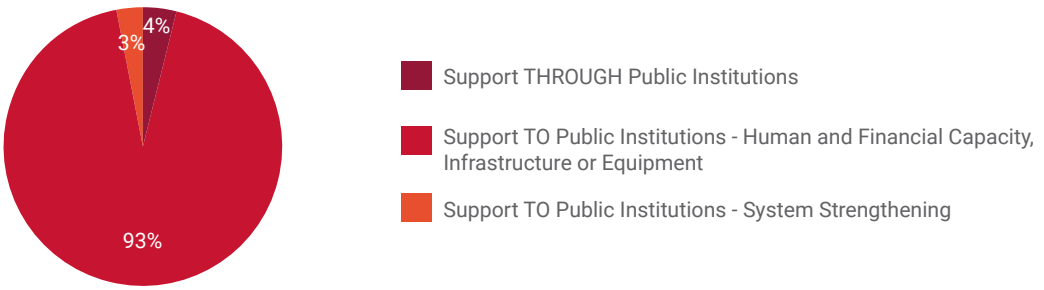
Evolution of support to Energy, Water and Environment Institutions over the years



In terms of the type of support provided to Energy, Water and Environment Institutions:

- Overall, 93 percent of the support provided to Energy, Water and Environment Institutions are related to support to institutions, specifically linked to capacity to expand services, including human and financial capacity, infrastructure, equipment, mainly linked to the construction or rehabilitation of water infrastructures.
- Some 4 percent comprised of support *through* institutions and 3 percent to *system strengthening*.

2020 Distribution of Support to Energy, Water and Environment Institutions, per type of support

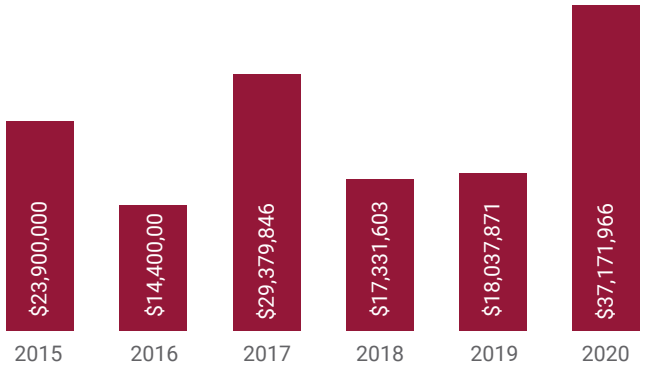


2020 Support to Public Institutions (PIST) - Support to Public Health Institutions

In 2020, Health sector partners under the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan continued to provide financial, technical and operational support to the public health system. The support aimed to increase access to quality health services for displaced Syrians and vulnerable Lebanese and to strengthen healthcare institutions and enable them to withstand the pressure caused by the increased demand on services and the scarcity of resources.

With the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the support to Health Institutions saw the largest increase in support from 2019 to 2020 compared to other institutions as funding increased from $18 million in 2019 to $37.2 million in 2020 (a 106 percent increase). The bulk of this support was provided at the Primary Health Care Centre level (87 percent of the support, compared to 40 percent in 2019). In addition, support was also provided to the Ministry of Public Health at the national and hospital level in form of procuring vaccination, essential medication, reproductive health commodities and other medical supplies and equipment. In 2020, support to Health Institutions represents more than 20 percent of the total support to institutions.

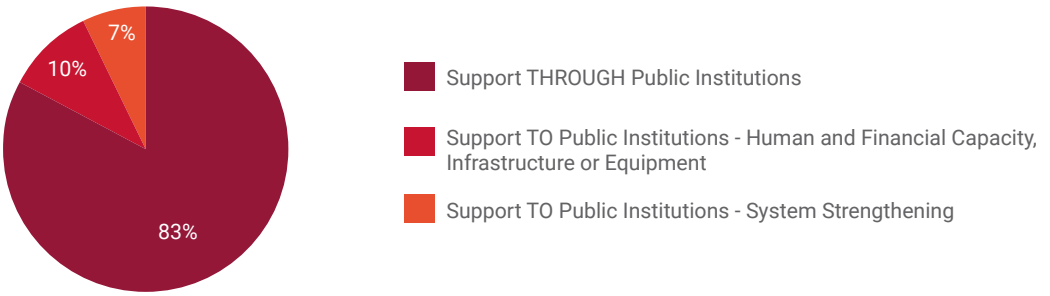
Evolution of Support to Health Institutions over the years



In terms of the type of support provided to Health Institutions:

- Almost 83 percent of the support provided to Health Institutions was channelled through public institutions, mainly support for healthcare consultations, medicines and vaccines.
- Some 10 percent comprised of support to public institutions, increasing capacities to expand services, including human and financial capacity, infrastructure, and equipment including consumables.
- Finally, 7.6 percent was provided in support to public institutions related to system strengthening.

2020 Distribution of Support to Health Insititutions, per type of support

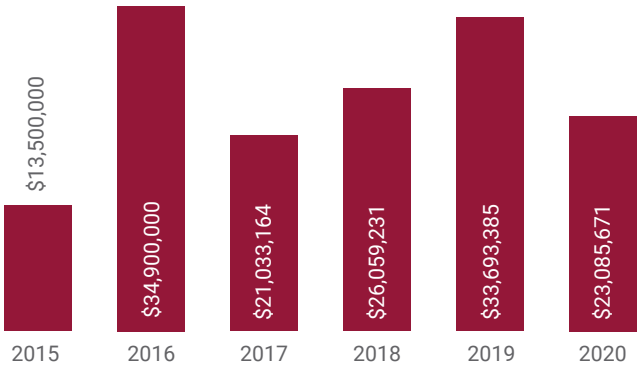


2020 Support to Public Institutions (PIST) - Support to Municipalities and Unions of Municipalities

With over 1,000 municipalities and 52 municipal unions spread over its territory, Lebanon has a structured network of institutions and systems in place which has played a significant part in addressing the increasing needs of vulnerable communities since the onset of the Syria crisis. Given the variety and scope of their mandates at the local level, municipalities have played a major role in relieving the pressure on basic services and in mitigating sources of tension.

Building on the continuous support provided by partners for the past few years, in 2020, municipalities and Unions of Municipalities benefited from the continuous support of LCRP partners. In 2020, $23.1 million were invested into the work of Unions and municipalities at different levels, which is a 31.5 percent decrease from 2019 when $33.7 million was invested. Support to municipalities and Unions of Municipalities now represents 12.6 percent of the total support provided to institutions.

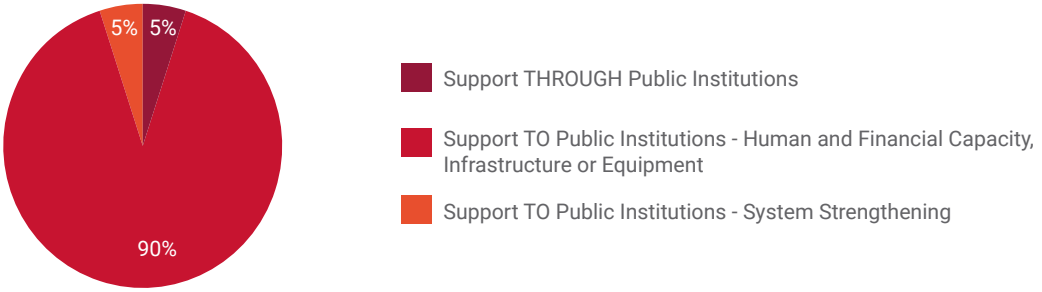
Evolution of Support to Municipalities and Unions of Municipalities over the years



In terms of the type of support provided to Municipalities and Unions of Municipalities, almost the entire support provided (99.4 percent) aimed to strengthen service delivery while the remaining 0.6 percent contributed to policy development and system strengthening:

- More than 90 percent of the support comprised of support for human and financial capacities, infrastructure or equipment, mostly for the construction or rehabilitation of public infrastructures.
- Almost five percent was provided to support system strengthening, focusing on training and capacity building of civil servants. Other five percent was comprised of support through public institutions.

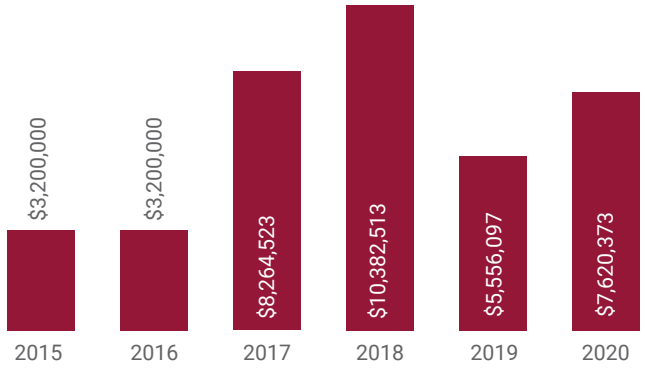
2020 Distribution of Support to Municipalities and Municipal Unions, per type of support



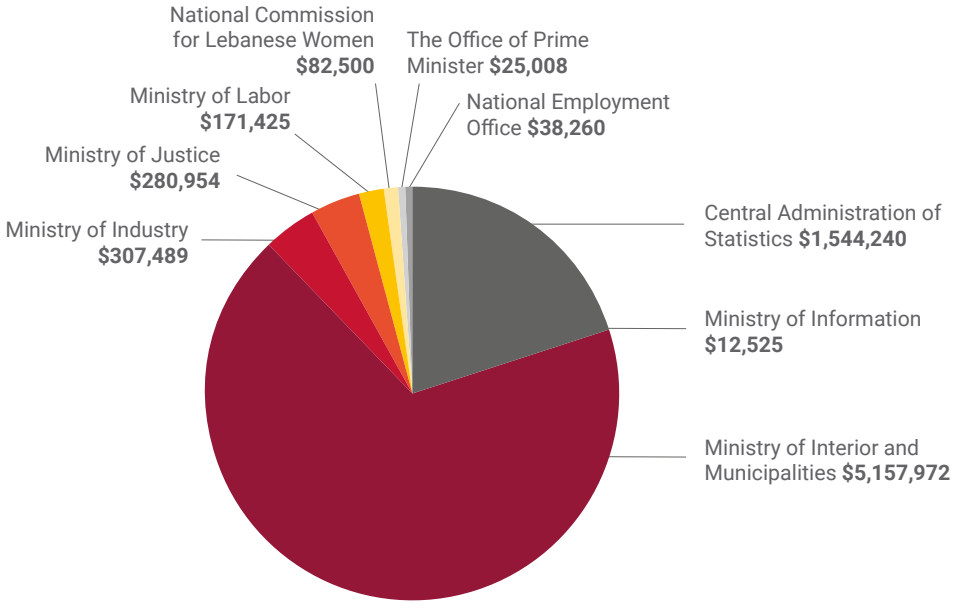
2020 Support to Public Institutions (PIST) - Support to Other Public Institutions

In 2020, financial contributions to Other Public Institutions (Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Labor, Central Administration of Statistics and National Commission for Lebanese Women, The Office of Prime Minister, National Employment Office, Ministry of Information) reached $7.6 million, an increase from $5.6 million in 2019 (a 35 percent increase). Ministry of Interior and Municipalities was the main recipient of this support ($5.2 million), followed by the Central Administration of Statistics with $1.5 million. Support to Other Public Institutions represents 4.2 percent of the total support.

Evolution of Support to Other Institutions over the years

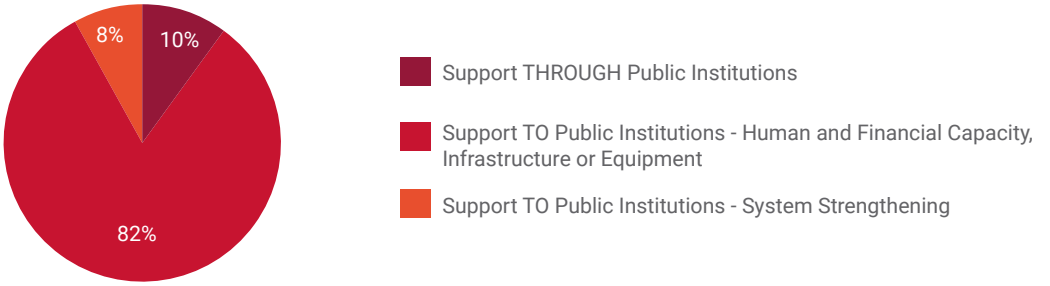


2020 Support to Other Institutions



In terms of the type of support provided to Other Public Institutions, almost 82 percent comprised assistance to human and financial capacities, equipment and infrastructure, with more than half being support to rehabilitation and construction of public facilities. Around 41 percent covered the cost of staff or support secondment of staff within public institutions.

Distribution per type of support offered to other Institutions



Annex: List of acronyms

3RF	Lebanon Reform, Recovery and Reconstruction Framework (3RF)
3RP	Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan
AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
BLN	Basic Literacy and Numeracy
BMZ	Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CAS	Central Administration of Statistics
COVID	Coronavirus disease
CP	Child Protection
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	National Disaster Risk Reduction
DRRM	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
ECHO	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
EDL	Electricité du Liban
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCS	Food Consumption Score
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
HAUS	Health Access & Utilization Survey
HH	Household
HV/MV	High Voltage/Medium Voltage
IA	Inter-Agency
ILO	International Labour Organization
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IS	Informal settlement
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IYCF	Infant & Young Child Feeding
LBP	Lebanese Pound
LCRP	Lebanon Crisis Response Plan
LOUISE	Lebanon One Unified Inter-Organizational System for E-cards
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEB	Minimum expenditure basket
MEHE	Ministry of Education and Higher Education
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoET	Ministry of Economy and Trade
MoEW	Ministry of Energy and Water
MoIM	Ministry of Interior and Municipalities
MoL	Ministry of Labour
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
MSMEs	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
MW	Megawatt
NCLW	National Commission for Lebanese Women
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NPTP	National Poverty Targeting Programme
NSSP	National Social Solidarity Programme
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PHC	Primary Health Care Centre
PIST	Support to Public Institutions in Lebanon
PRL	Palestine Refugee in Lebanon
PRS	Palestinian Refugee from Syria
PSD	Personal Status Department
PSEA	Protection against sexual exploitation and abuse
PV	Photovoltaics
PwSNs	Persons with specific needs

RACE	Reach All Children with Education
RAIS	Refugee Assistance Information System
RCCE	Risk Communication and Community Engagement
RIMS	Referral Information Management Systems
RNA	Rapid Needs Assessment
SDC	Social Development Centre
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SMEB	Survival minimum expenditure basket
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
ToT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Populations Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
UNSF	United Nations Strategic Framework
USD	United States Dollar
VASyR	Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WE	Water Establishment
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
YMCA	Young Men’s Christian Association