CREDITS

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This document is available on the LHF website at www.unocha.org/lebanon/about-lhf

Full project details, financial updates, real-time allocation data and indicator achievements against targets are available at gms.unocha.org/bi.

For additional information, please contact:
Craig Anderson, Fund Manager
anderson17@un.org
Tel: +961 76 500 579

Front Cover

Amira, 48 years-old, overwhelmed from many life challenges, recently lost her mother to Coronavirus. She lives in the same tent as her brother and nephews. Due to lack of income she feels she is a burden to them: “I cannot find work anymore. For field work they take younger women. I wish at least I had enough money to cover my food needs” she says in desperation. Bekaa, Saadnayel

Credit

CARE International

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Financial data is provisional and may vary upon financial certification.
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I am delighted to share with you the 2020 Lebanon Humanitarian Fund (LHF) Annual Report, reflecting the activities of the Fund as a critical financing tool to support the most vulnerable in Lebanon in a year when the country faced an almost unprecedented number of concurrent crises.

The situation in Lebanon significantly deteriorated in 2020. As the country faced the ongoing impact of the crisis in neighbouring Syria, needs among all population groups also grew as a result of the socio-economic crisis. This already difficult situation was later compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic and then, the 4 August Beirut Port Explosions.

More than ever, the LHF continued to be a great tool for donors to come together and provide timely and flexible funding to support new and expanding needs among vulnerable people in Lebanon in these challenging times. In 2020, we funded 23 humanitarian projects with US$ 16.3 million, supporting all populations – Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian refugees, and migrant and domestic Workers. LHF-funded projects focused on supporting activities in the health, food security, protection, WASH, shelter, and coordination sectors.

The Fund also maintained its strategic person-centred approach, launching evidence-based allocations to reach the most vulnerable in Lebanon. With this approach, we support people who are often forgotten in humanitarian crises, such as the elderly and those with disabilities.

Projects supporting key cross-cutting issues, such as the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), were prioritized for funding in 2020. These projects included support to the National NGO Forum to recruit a PSEA focal point to work with national NGO (NNGO) members, as well as funding to two other NGOs to conduct trainings, produce awareness-raising materials and lay the foundations for a response-wide community feedback mechanism to increase our collective accountability to the communities we support.

In line with Grand Bargain commitments, the LHF continued to support the localization agenda in Lebanon. Under the First Standard Allocation 2020, nine NNGOs were funded, receiving 49 per cent of funding disbursed under this allocation launched to support increased humanitarian needs that resulted from the pandemic and the socio-economic crisis. In addition, the LHF funded the national NGO forum to ensure the strong engagement and representation of local and national NGOs in the humanitarian response.

The LHF demonstrated its value as a timely and flexible mechanism to respond to the immediate needs of those affected by the 4 August Beirut Port Explosions, providing, together with the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), a joint allocation of $14 million to support immediate response to health, protection, WASH, shelter and logistics needs.

The LHF’s robust risk management framework and strong review procedures continue to be a key strength. Sector coordinators and review committees provide strategic guidance and technical expertise to ensure that the highest priority and best quality interventions are implemented. We would like to thank everyone involved for their vital support.

We are grateful to all our dedicated donors – Germany, Belgium, Ireland, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, Switzerland, Qatar, Iceland, Slovakia and Cyprus – who made interventions possible, and whose support for the Fund underlines its value and effectiveness as a strategic tool to meet the growing caseload of humanitarian needs. Donors contributed $22 million in 2020, the largest amount since the LHF’s inception in 2014. In these increasingly uncertain times, we count on this reliable support to ensure the Fund continues to add value and provide support to Lebanon’s most vulnerable people.

NAJAT ROCHDI
United Nations Deputy Special Coordinator for Lebanon, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator
The LHF proved its strategic value in 2020 by addressing the growing humanitarian needs of vulnerable communities faced with multiple crises.

DR. NAJAT ROCHDI
HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR FOR LEBANON
This Annual Report presents information on the achievements of the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund during the 2020 calendar year. However, because grant allocation, project implementation and reporting processes often take place over multiple years (CBPFs are designed to support on-going and evolving humanitarian responses), the achievement of CBPFs are reported in two distinct ways:

**Information on allocations granted in 2020 (shown in blue).** This method considers intended impact of the allocations rather than achieved results as project implementation and reporting often continues into the subsequent year and results information is not immediately available at the time of publication of annual reports.

**Results reported in 2020 attributed to allocations granted in 2020 and prior years (shown in orange).** This method provides a more complete picture of achievements during a given calendar year but includes results from allocations that were granted in previous years. This data is extracted from final narrative reports approved between 1 January 2020 - 31 December 2020.

Figures for people targeted and reached may include double counting as individuals often receive aid from multiple cluster/sectors.

Contribution recorded based on the exchange rate when the cash was received which may differ from the Certified Statement of Accounts that records contributions based on the exchange rate at the time of the pledge.
Humanitarian situation in 2020

The current crisis in Lebanon is driven by a mixture of regional, political, governance and development challenges, which are now converging to produce an increasingly visible humanitarian impact.

Decades of negligence, as well as dysfunctional governance and endemic corruption arising from the confessional formation of the post-war state, started to manifest in a crumbling infrastructure, maintenance of arms by political groups, a waste management crisis, and economic decline, with significant geographical disparities and inequalities.

This is unfolding within a context of structural gender inequalities. Lebanon ranks 145 out of 153 countries in the World Economic Forum Global Gender Gap Report, due to low rates of economic participation of women, political representation, and patriarchal socio-cultural norms. In addition, since 2011, the Syria crisis meant, among other things, that the country also hosts the largest per capita number of refugees worldwide, including an estimated 1.5 million Syrian refugees, 27,000 Palestine refugees from Syria, in addition to an estimated 180,000 Palestine refugees already living in the country.

Socio Economic Crisis

The economic landscape is characterized by a lack of competition, reliance on imports and low productivity, a chronically inconducive business environment, high production costs, low levels of investment, and adverse geopolitical conditions. The Banque Du Liban (BDL) finds itself in a critical position with foreign currency reserves at an alarming $17.9 billion, as of November 2020, which could result in shortages of basic imported goods (medicines, seeds, wheat, etc.) and fuel. Gross domestic product (GDP) growth averaged 9.2 per cent throughout 2007-2010, but then declined sharply to an average of 1.3 per cent over 2011-2018, and -6.9 per cent in 2019. GDP is expected to contract by 25 per cent in 2021.

The banking sector now faces a severe solvency crisis along with a fiscal crisis, with a default on debt in March 2020. Banks imposed informal capital control measures to contain capital flight, reducing access to foreign exchange-denominated deposits and limiting access to the Lebanese pound (LBP).

With an acute depreciation of the LBP, and a formal peg still at LBP1,517 to the US$, the LBP lost its value at an accelerated rate. After reaching nearly LBP10,000/US$ at the beginning of July 2020, the informal exchange rate dropped, recording a monthly average of LBP7,420/US$ in August 2020 – 90 per cent higher than the rate applied by banks for dollar-denominated accounts (LBP1,500/US$ at the time).

Between September and December 2020, the monthly average informal exchange rate remained stable at around LBP8,000/US$—double the rate applied by banks for withdrawals in LBP from dollar-denominated accounts (LBP3,900/US$). As a result, businesses had highly restricted access to capital and to financing, especially for foreign currency.

This has severely constrained business transactions, especially import activity. Economic contraction was estimated at -13.8 per cent for 2020 and -4.4 per cent for 2021. In addition, Lebanon has among the lowest global rates of women’s labour market participation, hovering at 29 per cent for women and 76 per cent for men. The economic contraction on women’s overall employment in Lebanon was estimated by UN Women to result in a 22 per cent reduction in women’s employment.
Beirut Port Explosions

On 4 August 2020, two explosions rocked the Port of Beirut, causing widespread destruction to homes, businesses and infrastructure. The affected area is the main logistical point of entry and exit for an import-reliant country, and the epicentre of the major commercial, service and cultural hub. The explosions killed nearly 200 people (male: 62.8 per cent, female: 30.4 per cent, unidentified: 6.8 per cent) and wounded at least 6,500 people, including approximately 1,000 children. The disaster initially left approximately 300,000 people displaced, while an estimated 70,000 workers in small- and medium-size businesses lost their jobs in various productive sectors.

Affected residents include large numbers of “old tenants” who hold pre-1992 rental agreements. These tenants have been at a risk of eviction and displacement since the amendments to the Rent Control Law in 2014 and 2017. Unless checked, such practices could increase in the post-disaster period. Six major hospitals and 20 health clinics sustained partial or heavy structural damage. Reports state that a quarter of school-age children in Beirut risk missing out on school after the explosions, which damaged 163 schools.

At least 2,000 doctors in Beirut were affected by the explosions – either they were physically injured or their clinics were destroyed. An estimated 40,000 buildings were damaged, with 3,000 residential structures seriously damaged. Stocks of medicines, vaccines and PPE were lost. The explosions destroyed an estimated 15,000 metric tons of wheat in the Port. Wells, storage reservoirs, pumping stations, distribution networks, sewerage networks, sewage pumping stations, wastewater treatment plants and 159 schools were also affected in the explosions.

The overall damage incurred as a result of the explosions is between $3.8 billion and $4.6 billion. Compounding an already collapsing economy, the damage from explosions is expected to result in loss of economic activity, trade disruptions, loss of fiscal revenue. Increased poverty incidence is expected due to: (i) the direct loss of livelihood; (ii) the decline in aggregate output; (iii) higher inflation rates; (iv) the loss in quantity and quality of essential services; and (v) deteriorating social indicators (especially health and education).

Mental health services, food and medical assistance were among the most pressing needs, according to a survey. The Beirut Port Explosions have increased vulnerabilities around economic stability; poor areas and disadvantaged communities were disproportionately hit, along with vulnerable groups that include female-headed households, youth, children, older people, people with disabilities, and LGBTQ+ refugees and migrant workers. In many of the affected neighbourhoods, insecure tenure risks leading to large-scale and permanent displacements, while precarious living arrangements are increasingly exposing women and young girls to gender-based violence (GBV).

The impact of the explosions has already seen a downfall in employment opportunities for women; female-headed households were 10 per cent less likely than male-headed households to report at least one member generating income in the weeks after the explosions. Those outside of Beirut are also likely to suffer acutely from the economic fallout of the explosions, despite being beyond its physical footprint.
The economic landscape is characterized by a lack of competition, reliance on imports and low productivity, a chronically inconducive business environment, high production costs, low levels of investment, and adverse geopolitical conditions. The Banque Du Liban (BDL) finds itself in a critical position with foreign currency reserves at an alarming $17.9 billion, as of November 2020, which could result in shortages of basic imported goods (medicines, seeds, wheat, etc.) and fuel. Gross domestic product (GDP) growth averaged 9.2 per cent throughout 2007-2010, but then declined sharply to an average of 1.3 per cent over 2011-2018, and -6.9 per cent in 2019. GDP is expected to contract by 25 per cent in 2021.

Map Sources: OCHA, SDATL, UNCS. 
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in June 2011.
Reopening of the airport & LL hits its highest daily rate of 9,800 to the dollar on 2nd July

Beirut Port Explosions

Increase in COVID-19 cases and death toll

Increase in COVID-19 cases and death toll

National lockdown declared

Paris conference convened by President Macron of France to discuss need for collaboration to address Lebanese political, economic and humanitarian issues

2020 TIMELINE
2020 ALLOCATIONS

$22.2M
CONTRIBUTIONS

Germany  6.9
Belgium  5.1
Ireland  2.5
Denmark  2.3
Sweden  1.6
Italy  1.2
Switzerland  1.1
Qatar  1.0
Iceland  0.3
Slovakia  0.1
Cyprus  12.5K

$16.2M
ALLOCATIONS

189K
PEOPLE TARGETED

8K
PEOPLE TARGETED WITH DISABILITY

38K
GIRLS 1,593 DISABLED GIRLS
38K
BOYS 1,564 DISABLED BOYS
51K
MEN 2,099 DISABLED MEN
63K
WOMEN 2,816 DISABLED WOMEN

$5.7M
NATIONAL NGOs
11 PARTNERS
13 PROJECTS

$0.03M
UNITED NATIONS
1 PARTNERS
1 PROJECTS

$10.4M
INTERNATIONAL NGOs
9 PARTNERS
9 PROJECTS

North  1.6M  17.2K people
Mount Lebanon  3.4M  28.8K people
Beirut  5.6M  67K people
Bekaa  1.2M  25K people
Baselbek -El Hermel  1.2M  25K people
Akkar  0.8M  11K people
El Nabatieh  0.6M  9.7K people
South  1.8M  22K people

The total targeted beneficiaries has been calculated so as to avoid double counting, but totals per region are presented cumulatively.
The COVID-19 outbreak in Lebanon came as the country was already in the midst of a crippling socio-economic crisis, with total collapse looming on the horizon. Lockdowns and other measures further exacerbated existing difficulties. Lebanon applied wide-reaching lockdown measures since the Cabinet announced a “general mobilization” on 15 March to curb the spread of the virus. Progress in controlling the virus led to an easing of the measures in the summer, but cases spiked again after the 4 August Beirut Port Explosions, as focus shifted away from the pandemic. Later in the year, in line with global trends, cases again rose, and the situation became increasingly critical, reaching breaking point for health services.

The disease outbreak has put extra pressure on an already overburdened and under-resourced national health system. It also underscored the poor housing conditions of a large majority of refugee and host populations, who live predominantly in dense, overcrowded urban areas that lack access to basic urban services, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities. Protection needs have also increased for women and girls, refugees and migrants (including domestic workers), people with disabilities, older people and other vulnerable groups. Psychosocial support needs have alarmingly increased for children, youth, women and men, due to anxiety over the situation, limited livelihood opportunities and overall desperation.

Consultations were held with the Government of Lebanon’s COVID Inter-Ministerial Committee and international partners to chart a collective, coordinated and decisive response to the unprecedented health emergency confronting Lebanon. The Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator and humanitarian partners subsequently launched the COVID-19 Lebanon Emergency Appeal (LEA) on 7 May 2020, which was extended until December 2020.

The Appeal aimed to highlight critical areas of humanitarian intervention to protect the lives of people in Lebanon who are most acutely at risk due to the COVID-19 outbreak and its immediate socio-economic impact. This brought together activities from the WHO-led COVID-19 Country Preparedness Response Plan (CPRP) for Lebanon, the 2020 Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP), as well as new relief activities aiming to mitigate the combined impact of the economic crisis and COVID-19, in particular the containment measures, on population groups not previously receiving humanitarian assistance.

In 2020, the LHF supported interventions under the three operational response frameworks in country as a means to ensure that funding reached those in need across all population groups. While the LHF supported interventions under the LCRP, the growing caseload of vulnerable people affected by crises (COVID-19 and its peripheral impacts, the socio-economic crisis, the Beirut Port Explosions), led the Fund to expand its work in 2020 to address priorities identified under other coordinated, multi-sectoral response plans under the purview of the Humanitarian Coordinator.

| 181K CASES | 1,445 COVID-RELATED DEATHS |
| Requirements | $473.5M |
| Of which Health: $312M | Non-Health: $60.6M |

Data as of December 31st 2020

**LHF COVID-19 RESPONSE**

- **9M** Allocations
- **109K** People Targeted
- **22** Partners
- **25** Projects

![Bar chart showing allocations and people targeted by gender](chart)

- **23K** Boys
- **36K** Women
- **23K** Girls
- **27K** Men

**INTERNATIONAL NGOS**

- **$3.5M**
- **8** Partners
- **8** Projects

**NATIONAL NGOS**

- **$5.5M**
- **13** Partners
- **16** Projects

**UNITED NATIONS**

- **$0.03M**
- **1** Partner
- **1** Project

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(1) This includes partners reprogramming 2019 funds towards COVID-19 response
15,353 people provided with hygiene and sanitation kits to mitigate against increased risk of COVID-19

579 Elderly People and People with Specific needs supported with access to sanitation and washing facilities to prevent using shared services and increased exposure to COVID-19

459 GBV survivors received clinical care, case management, psychosocial support, legal assistance, and safe house support

16153 In-kind food kits procured and delivered to distribution points to mitigate against exposure of vulnerable people to COVID-19 and inability to buy food due to access or financial constraints

16153 Hygiene kits and IPC kits distributed

2396 Vulnerable beneficiaries received Protection Cash to support against impact of lockdown and socio-economic crisis

Challenge in predicting needs and existing coverage of support across different population groups

Rapidly changing scenarios and developing guidance on response modalities (e.g., isolation, use of PPE) making response planning difficult

Ongoing socio-economic crisis in Lebanon exacerbating negative impact of COVID-19 and making response difficult (access challenges, rising prices, limited supplies available in the market etc)
Supporting the most vulnerable face COVID-19 lockdowns, socio-economic crisis and Beirut explosions

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in Lebanon cannot be considered apart from the other crises assailing the country in 2020. To mitigate against the dual impact of enforced isolation as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak and rising food prices as a result of the worsening socio-economic crisis, the LHF prioritised the provision of in-kind food assistance a temporary critical means by which to address mounting food insecurity among vulnerable populations. This became even more critical following the 4 August explosions at the Beirut Port.

In the immediate aftermath of the explosions, the LHF provided funding to active international LHF partner Anera to provide food, hot meals and hygiene materials to those most vulnerable who were impacted in the surrounding area whose needs became increasingly difficult to meet due to the enhanced and prolonged isolation measures in a context of a deteriorating socio-economic situation.

Anera rapidly set up a tent in Mar Mikhael, one of the most severely impacted neighbourhoods, from which to deliver support. At the tent, food parcels comprised of dried goods, including raw materials, were distributed to needy households so that families could make simple meals, such as lentil, beans, rice and bread. "Everything in the house was damaged – all our dry goods, the mouneh (pantry supplies) on which my mother had been working for a year, a lot of my personal items. We lost some cash, too. I am currently unemployed and unable to purchase most of the things I need" said Sara to an Anera social worker during a home visit. Sara is a 24 year-old Lebanese woman who used to work as a waitress at a restaurant in Mar Mikhael that had to shut down as a result of the impact of COVID-19 and the financial crisis.

Those benefitting from this Anera project were targeted based on their need for support and included Lebanese, Syrian refugees and the migrant worker community, including people from places such as Kenya, Ghana and Bangladesh. Targeting ensured that those most vulnerable to the impact, both direct and peripheral, of COVID-19 were prioritized. In line with the LHF’s approach this included the elderly, those suffering from chronic diseases and those with special needs.
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550K PEOPLE TARGETED
381K PEOPLE REACHED

WOMEN 34K TARGETED 58K REACHED
MEN 28K TARGETED 44K REACHED
GIRLS 244K TARGETED 134K REACHED
BOYS 244K TARGETED 145K REACHED

Please note that reporting of people reached per type may include some inconsistencies due to partner reporting of PRS and PRL as both ‘refugees’ and ‘Others’.

PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY SECTOR

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<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Targeted</th>
<th>Reached</th>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>500K</td>
<td>331K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Shelter and NFI</td>
<td>39K</td>
<td>39K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>10.4K</td>
<td>11.7K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination and Support Services</td>
<td>0.1K</td>
<td>0.1K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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People Reached
Region
Funding amount
In US$ million

- Akkar: 1.4M
- North: 3.9M
- Mount Lebanon: 1.3M
- Beirut: 0.9M
- Bekaa El Hermel: 1.8M
- El Nabatieh: 0.02M
- South: 2.2M
- Bekaa: 2.2M
- Baalbek: 88K
- Baalbek: 114K
- Baalbek: 90K
- Baalbek: 17K
- Baalbek: 15K
- Baalbek: 51K

RESULTS REPORTED IN 2020

$13.7M ALLOCATIONS

2018
$3.1M ALLOCATIONS 8 PROJECTS 6 PARTNERS

2019
$10.6M ALLOCATIONS 11 PROJECTS 11 PARTNERS
Following efforts to reposition the LHF in late 2017 and the adoption of the person-centred approach to ensure the relevance and impact of LHF-funded allocations, contributions have increased year-on-year. The $22.2 million received in 2020 was the highest amount since 2015 and 68 per cent up from 2019, reflecting donors’ confidence in the Fund as a mechanism to address mounting humanitarian needs in Lebanon.

Eleven donors contributed to the Fund in 2020 – the highest number since the establishment of the LHF. A $6.3 million carry-over from the previous year increased the programmable amount in 2020 to around $28 million. This allowed the Fund to conduct one Standard Allocation and three Reserve Allocations, while maintaining a carry-over to support allocations early in 2021.

Contributions of $12 million, or just over 50 per cent of the 2020 total, were made in the first six months of the year, allowing the Fund to complete one Standard and two Reserve Allocations in that period. In the last quarter, an additional $10 million was provided to the Fund. This combined additional contributions from existing donors and contributions from new donors that were deployed to address humanitarian needs resulting from the Beirut Port Explosions.

The increase in funding reflects a shift, not only in the context in Lebanon, but also in the Fund’s work. While the LHF retains its person-centred approach that primarily targets the most vulnerable people, it has been able to fund larger projects than it did in 2018 and 2019. The generous donor contributions made it possible to support the response to an overall increase in vulnerability in Lebanon. This is reflected in the response to the Beirut Port Explosions, with the LHF supporting large-scale, in-kind food distributions and the maintenance and rehabilitation of primary health-care centres.
Donor trends

Levels of contributions have varied since the Fund’s inception in 2014. Contributions peaked in 2015, dropped in 2017 and rose again in 2020. Both the number of donors and the level of contributions show that the LHF has demonstrated its relevance, efficiency and rigorous monitoring mechanisms.

Since 2017, the LHF had conducted annual donor meetings to ensure donor engagement and confidence. In 2020, as a result of the pandemic and increasing limitations on movement, the LHF was unable to hold this meeting, but conducted four remote Advisory Board (AB) meetings and visits from donors from Sweden and Germany.

The contributions per donor over the last three years are illustrated on the right side and give a clear picture of trends.

Five donors (Belgium, Germany, Iceland, Ireland and Sweden) have contributed in each of the last four years, a key and consistent base of support for the Fund’s activities.

In 2020 there were increased contributions from Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Qatar, Iceland and Switzerland. Of these, Germany, Iceland, Ireland and Belgium provided 'top-ups' to support COVID-19 and Beirut Port explosions response. As Lebanon faced a series of crises in 2020, it will be important that additional contributions to the LHF continue in 2021 as the Fund continues to mitigate vulnerabilities that, although first identified in 2019 and 2020, have continued to worsen in 2021.

One donor (Sweden) has contributed to the Fund each year since its inception, and two donors (Denmark and Iceland) halted contributions before re-continuing - a show of renewed confidence in the LHF’s relevance.

Also of note, Switzerland forwarded funding at the end of 2020 to allow for allocations to happen early in 2021, and Qatar, the only regional donor to the LHF, increased its contribution in 2020.

Donors with multi-year funding

- Qatar 2M 2017-2020
- Switzerland 2.1M 2018-2020

in US$ million
2020 IN REVIEW

ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

Allocation Strategies

First Reserve Allocation: Improving the quality of informal settlements for refugees

Severe winter weather at the beginning of 2020 threatened the lives of Syrian refugees in informal settlements in northern Lebanon. The LHF stepped in with an allocation of $1 million in February to address the survival needs of people at greatest risk including female-headed households and people with special needs. Funding was used to weatherproof and insulate tents, and to reduce the risk of inundation.

Second Reserve Allocation: Mitigating the risk of GBV for migrant and domestic workers

Movement restrictions due to Covid-19 led to a significant increase in GBV incidents among the most vulnerable including migrant and domestic workers. The LHF, through a GBV-specific allocation of $0.5 million in April 2020, strengthened GBV prevention and response. Funding included support to the Lebanon Humanitarian and Development NGOs Forum, fostering coordination between NGOs and recruitment of a PSEA focal point.

First Standard Allocation: Reducing the socio-economic impact of Covid-19

The pressures of various crises impacting Lebanon including Covid-19 had a significant impact on the livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable households. In May 2020, the LHF released $6.75 million for an integrated package of services for migrants, domestic workers, and Syrian and Palestinian refugees. The allocation included funding for innovative training and awareness raising on PSEA.

Third Reserve Allocation: Responding to the Beirut Port Explosions

In August 2020, a massive explosion shook Lebanon’s capital, with widespread human causalities and significant damage to infrastructure. The LHF immediately released $8.1 million to address acute emergency needs, including food and medical supplies, and to rehabilitate schools and WASH facilities. Together with a complementary CERF allocation, the LHF was among the first sources of funding to reach those in need.

LHF as an agent for change

The LHF allocated almost $16.2 million in 2020 under these allocations supporting critical life-saving projects identified under prioritized and coordinated response plans. This included both the LCRP, the Lebanon COVID-19 Emergency Appeal and the Beirut Port Explosions Flash Appeal.

As the context shifted from a response to needs deriving from the Syria crisis, to an increasing focus on the needs of Syrian refugees and other population groups (including Lebanese) resulting from the crises engulfing Lebanon, the LHF demonstrated flexibility in aligning its allocations with coordinated in-country response plans.

For the First Reserve Allocation, the LHF supported priorities 1, 2 and 3 of the LCRP. Under the Second Reserve and First Standard Allocation, strategic priorities 2, 3 and 4 from the COVID-19 Lebanon Emergency Appeal were supported. This flexible approach has served to reinforce the leadership and coordination role of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) by allocating funding to needs-based priority sectors and geographic areas. As the context in Lebanon continued to deteriorate in 2020, and humanitarian needs grew visibly in all population groups, notably among Lebanese and migrant and domestic workers, the LHF ensured an inclusive approach by making sure that all relevant actors were present in all consultations. The LHF furthermore reinforced the leadership and coordination role of the HC by allocating funding to needs-based priority sectors and geographic areas.

2020 ALLOCATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1m</td>
<td>Reserve Allocation</td>
<td>February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500k</td>
<td>Reserve Allocation</td>
<td>April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$6.75</td>
<td>Standard Allocation</td>
<td>May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$8.1</td>
<td>Reserve Allocation</td>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use of LHF and CERF as complementary funding mechanisms

Together with a concurrent CERF allocation, a total of $14 million was disbursed through OCHA Pooled Fund mechanisms in response to the Beirut Port Explosions, and were among the first sources of funding on the ground after the events of 4th August.

The focus of each allocation and breakdown of activities was decided based on the comparative strengths and existing operational experience and presence in Beirut of the fund recipients. With the Health response identified as the highest priority need, the LHF supported three NGOs (national and international) to ensure the repair of and continued service provision by primary health care centres and the procurement of chronic disease medication. CERF then supported WHO to focus on immediate support to public and private hospitals to treat trauma cases and procure acute disease medication. Besides the Health response, the LHF and CERF allocations focused on different sectors to ensure a wide range of critical needs across the Logistics, Shelter, Protection and Food Security sectors could be met.

A supporter of Localization

Out of the $16.3 million allocated in 2020, $16.2 million was channeled through non-governmental implementing partners. Local NGOs received $5.8 million, or 35 per cent of the total amount allocated, international NGOs received $10.4 million, or 64 per cent, and UN agencies were allocated $0.3 million, or less than 1 per cent. Nine of 15 projects funded under the First Standard Allocation were run by NGOs, which received 50 per cent of that allocation, or $3.3 million.

Funding in 2020 was provided to a range of NGOs, including two women-led organisations supporting GBV interventions and the mainstreaming of PSEA across the response, two NGOs supporting migrant and domestic workers facing the combined burdens of the pandemic, its impact and the socio-economic crisis, and one organization providing emergency cash programming for the LGBTQi community.
In 2020, as a result of the changing context in Lebanon, the LHF support activities under several prioritized response plans including the LCRP, the Lebanon COVID-19 Emergency Appeal and the Beirut Port Explosions Flash Appeal.
Does not systematically link programming actions
- Unlikely to contribute to gender equality (no gender equality measure and no age consideration)
- Unlikely to contribute to gender equality (no gender equality measure but includes age consideration)
- Likely to contribute to gender equality, but without attention to age groups
- Likely to contribute to gender equality, including across age groups
In 2020, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Mark Lowcock identified four priority areas that are often underfunded and lack the desirable and appropriate consideration in the allocation of humanitarian funding.

These four priority areas were duly considered when prioritizing life-saving needs in the allocation processes.

**Support for Women and Girls**

- In 2020, 16 out of the 23 projects funded by the LHF were designed to contribute significantly to gender equality, 84 per cent of the total allocations

- More than 16K vulnerable beneficiaries received Protection Cash
- To mitigate the dual impact of socio-economic crisis and Covid-19, the Fund adopted a holistic protection approach, including case management, psychosocial support, mediation, legal counselling and access to essential services

**Gender-based Violence**

- The LHF supported GBV prevention and response through four projects of total $0.5 million
- Partners extended programs to support GBV prevention and response and advocacy around the protection needs of migrant workers

**Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation**

- The Fund supported four PSEA-specific projects
- Funding strengthened PSEA through provision of trainings to frontline responders, distributions of awareness-raising materials, expansion of a Community Feedback Mechanism and recruitment of a PSEA focal point under the NNGO forum

**Protection**

- More than 16K vulnerable beneficiaries received Protection Cash
- To mitigate the dual impact of socio-economic crisis and Covid-19, the Fund adopted a holistic protection approach, including case management, psychosocial support, mediation, legal counselling and access to essential services

- More than 16K vulnerable beneficiaries

**Other aspects of protection**

- Support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment
- Programmes targeting disabled people
- Education in protracted crises

**Gender-based Violence**

- The LHF supported GBV prevention and response through four projects of total $0.5 million
- Partners extended programs to support GBV prevention and response and advocacy around the protection needs of migrant workers
All LHF allocations are intrinsically aligned with these priority areas, with the Fund’s operational model targeting beneficiaries with specific vulnerabilities. In 2020, this largely meant high-risk individuals who, due to COVID-19, especially older persons, those with serious medical conditions, persons with disabilities or with other specific needs, were targeted as their needs had become increasingly difficult to meet due to enhanced and prolonged isolation measures in the context of a deteriorating socio-economic situation.

The Fund’s well capacitated staff ensure close follow up and oversight of partners and high quality programming that takes into consideration cross-cutting issues such as gender equality and age.

Support to the Women and Girls; including tackling Gender-based Violence

The provision of support to women and girls is a critical element of the LHF’s approach, both in its governance, management and operations. 60% of the LHF Advisory Board are female and one of the two NGO representatives is from a woman-led organization (WLO). All Strategic Review Committees assessing project proposals submitted to the Fund also include a Gender focal point to ensure the needs of women and girls are fully and appropriately reflected in all projects.

In 2020, the LHF targeted women and girls under each of its allocations (62,976 women and 37,580 girls under its four allocations). One of these allocations, the Second Reserve Allocation, launched at the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic supported GBV interventions whose criticality has been exacerbated by the outbreak of COVID-19, including the identification and funding of additional transitional mid-way apartments for victims of physical and sexual abuse in need of emergency shelter, communication support to ensure ongoing case management, and emergency cash grants.

The Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

In 2020, the LHF supported steps to strengthen the PSEA response in Lebanon through funding to three individual organizations supporting broader inter-agency efforts. To ensure better understanding and implementation of PSEA among national partners, the LHF funded a PSEA focal point under the LHDF national NGO forum. This was also designed to strengthen links to the PSEA network and better access to relevant trainings and awareness raising materials. After delays in recruiting for the post, the position was filled in November 2020.

Following the Beirut Port Explosions and the increased humanitarian interface with people in need, the LHF also supported a national and an international NGO to jointly work on delivering a range of tailored PSEA training sessions (both for specialized practitioners and more generic sensitizations sessions for frontline workers in the Beirut Explosion response), produce a range of information materials on PSEA targeted at both humanitarians and beneficiaries, and support the expansion of an existing feedback mechanism under the national NGO to become a Community Feedback Mechanism with wider application for a range of partners.

Programmes targeting Disabled People

People with disabilities are considered under all LHF allocations as part of our person-centered approach and efforts to support those most vulnerable to the impacts of the crises impacting Lebanon. In 2020, 8,012 people with disabilities were supported. For example, WASH projects under the First Standard Allocation 2020 supported latrine construction in informal settlements and sub-standard shelters and targeted in particular people with specific needs and disabilities to limit their exposure to COVID-19 through the use of common washing and hygiene facilities.

In addition, under the Shelter winterization program funded under the First Reserve Allocation 2020, the site improvement component supported the adaptation of facilities for people with disabilities (e.g ramps for wheelchair access). Moreover, the large-scale distribution of food and hygiene kits following the Beirut Port Explosions was tailored to accommodate PwSN needs in ensuring packages were delivered to their homes (rather than collected from a distribution center to consider both mobility, protection and COVID-19 concerns).

Education in protracted crises

The LHF did not fund education projects in 2020. In 2021/22 as the impact of COVID-19 on education provision to all young people in Lebanon, the LHF will work closely with the Sector to assess opportunities to support education programming.

Other aspects of protection

In 2020 the LHF continued to support both Protections interventions under the Sector, as well as promoting the mainstreaming of protection through all LHF-funded projects.

Protection interventions in 2020 particularly focused on Protection and Emergency cash modalities as an essential tool to ensure that the most vulnerable don’t fall deeper in to poverty, are not further exposed to COVID-19 risks and are not forced to resort to harmful negative coping mechanisms. Protection risks of all vulnerable populations, Lebanese and refugee alike, were compounded in 2020 as a result of the multiple crises in Lebanon, and their needs increasingly hard to meet as a result of enhanced and prolonged isolation measures in the context of a deteriorating socio-economic situation. Moreover, all LHF projects consider cross-cutting protection issues at the project submission and review stage, project monitoring, and throughout the programme cycle.
The LHF launched its Second Reserve Allocation of the year in April to swiftly respond to the increasing risk of GBV as a result of COVID-19, in particular the impact of extended periods of lockdown. Under the allocation, the international organization Caritas is implementing a project that primarily targets migrant workers, identified as a particularly vulnerable group.

Like in many other parts of the world, migrant workers in Lebanon live in challenging conditions. The Kafala system under which they work ties the legal residency of the worker to the contractual relationship with the employer, and often allows the employer to coerce the worker to accept exploitative working conditions. Already before the COVID-19 pandemic, migrant workers were affected by the deepening economic crisis, and the situation has now worsened, leaving them unable to meet their basic needs, while protection concerns have escalated.

Hessen Sayah, Head of the Migrants Department at Caritas Lebanon explains that migrant workers are especially vulnerable in Lebanon: "After the Syria crisis, the donations and support from governments shifted towards Syrian refugees. Support to migrant workers, for example, was limited and now the migrants are struggling with the lack of support."

"Their needs are increasing," Sayah says. "They weren't paid even before because of the crisis, and now they are struggling even more. They have been residing here for a long time, but since they don't have documents, they are not staying here legally. Now, in this situation, they are stuck in their homes, left without any help, and often traumatized and depressed."

The project by Caritas aims to protect migrant workers from GBV through referrals to a safe shelter where they receive basic assistance, health care and psychological support, and where they have a safe place for isolation. Caritas provides a safe shelter, and 300 migrant workers will also receive assistance through remote case management. In addition, COVID-19 testing is made possible for suspected cases, as well as hospitalization when the virus is confirmed.

"The project tackles the most urgent needs, and the beneficiaries can regain their dignity and self-esteem," Hessen Sayah declares. "It is among the only projects in Lebanon that target migrant workers at such scale and in such a holistic way. We are also providing medical and shelter assistance in an EU funded project to migrant workers, which was adapted to the current COVID-19 pandemic."

Although Caritas, with the support of LHF, is assisting migrant workers, Sayah highlights the need for more support: "We are many NGOs working with refugees and the Lebanese host community, but what about the migrant workers? We need to include them in the response here. LHF is the first source of funding that took initiative to help migrant workers in this situation during the pandemic. We hope that more donors will follow."

The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated existing vulnerabilities in an already fast deteriorating situation that is generating new challenges for the humanitarian community and requiring a swift response. As one of OCHA's CBPFs, the LHF is well-positioned to respond as a flexible source of humanitarian funding that is able to adapt quickly to changing circumstances to assist and protect the most vulnerable people in Lebanon.
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### FUND PERFORMANCE

The LHF measures its performance against a management tool that provides a set of indicators to assess how well a Fund performs in relation to the policy objectives and operational standards set out in the CBPF Global Guidelines. This common methodology enables management and stakeholders involved in the governance of the Funds to identify, analyze and address challenges in reaching and maintaining a well-performing CBPF.

CBPFs embody the fundamental humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence, and function according to a set of specific principles: Inclusiveness, Flexibility, Timeliness, Efficiency, Accountability and Risk Management.
PRINCIPLE 1
INCLUSIVENESS

1 Inclusive governance
The Advisory Board has a manageable size and a balanced representation of CBPF stakeholders.

Target
12 representatives: 2 (17%) UN; 2 (17%) INGOs; 2 (17%) NNGOs; 6 (50%) donors

Inclusiveness

COMPOSITION OF ADVISORY BOARD

- 13 TOTAL PEOPLE
- 1 HC/RC representative
- 3 United Nations representatives
- 4 INGO / NNGO representatives
- 5 Donor representatives

In 2020 the size of the AB increased to include additional actors relevant to the humanitarian response in Lebanon. In addition to the UN Heads of Agencies from UNHCR and WFP normally represented on the Board, the HC also invited UNICEF and WHO to attend as key responders to the COVID-19 crisis underlying all response activities in 2020.

From the NGO community, in 2020 the LHF ensured attendance of representatives from the national and international NGO fora LHDF and LHIF as a means to better ensure a strong and coordinated NGO voice.

Analysis

In 2018, the Humanitarian Coordinator invited all contributors to the AB as an incentive to encourage increased contributions to the Fund, a strategy that continued through 2019 and 2020. The membership was rotated successfully for National and International NGOs and the inclusion of the NGO for a in addition to one operational NGO from each community also sought to ensure a greater level of engagement from the NGO community.

The Humanitarian Coordinator’s request that attendance be at Head of Agency or Country Director level was also an important step to ensure the relevance of the AB as a strategic level forum and its consistency with other strategic fora such as the HCT.

Follow up actions

The LHF will continue to assess AB membership to ensure it is fair and representative, and above all an effective forum in which all relevant stakeholders can contribute to the strategic direction of the Fund. In 2021, the LHF will consider ways to ensure a more streamlined membership, while retaining attendance of all relevant actors.

2 Inclusive programming
The review committees of the Fund have the appropriate size and a balanced representation of different partner constituencies and sector representatives.

Target
The size of the Review Committees (SRC) to be the same across the sectors, with 6 members (1 NNGO, 1 INGO, 1 UN, sector coordinator, HFU and a gender focal point), and is determined by sector coordinators (SC). OCHA Lebanon HFU actively participates in, facilitates and supports the work of the SRC and may, at times, take part in decision-making.

Results

The size of the Review Committees (SRC) is the same across the sectors, with 5 members: 1 NNGO, 1 INGO, 1 UN, cluster coordinator (CC), HFU. Based on review of SRCs convened in 2020, the numbers per constituency sometimes change, but the balance between groups and presence of relevant actors is always maintained.

Follow up actions

In 2021, the LHF will continue to ensure all relevant actors are present to review projects at SRC/TRC. The Fund will in particular continue to focus on inclusion of subject matter experts on cross-cutting issues such as PSEA, AAP and disability on review committees to ensure considerations are appropriately reflected in partner submissions.
**PRINCIPLE 1**

**INCLUSIVENESS**

**3 Inclusive implementation**

CBPF funding is allocated to the best positioned actors, leveraging the diversity and comparative advantage of eligible organizations.

**Target**

Increasing the financial volume of funds channeled through NGOs, as per Localization/Grand Bargain Commitments, to 50% of the LHF’s allocations.

**Results**

Grants distributed as follow: NNGOs 35.4%, INGOs 65%, UN agencies 0.19%.

**Analysis**

The amount allocated to national partners is lower than aimed for by the LHF, but still in excess of the global targets for CBPFs to program 25% of funding to local and national partners. The LHF’s person centered approach promotes funding national partners, and this was achieved to a large extent in the Standard Allocation where just under 50% of funds went directly to them. The overall percentage of funding directed to national partners dropped to 35% following the Third Reserve Allocation where, given the emergency nature of the allocation, partners with the capacity to handle large amounts and program immediately were required and were to a larger extent international NGOs According to the maxim the LHF works 'as local as possible, as international as necessary'.

The very small amount allocated to a UN agency was to support a critical rapid assessment to better understand migrant and domestic worker needs. Migrant and Domestic workers increasingly faced difficulties in 2020 as a result of the socio-economic crisis and the pandemic, and an evidence base (of which this assessment was a part) on which to support a coordinated response to their needs was critical.

**Follow up actions**

The LHF in 2020 will strive to continue funding NGO partners through a strengthened localization approach. In addition to ensuring an increased share of funding directly to local NGOs, the LHF will also look to support strengthened local NGO coordination, and explore strengthened partnership options when international NGOs work with local partners (ensuring capacity building is included, and shared support costs)

**4 Inclusive engagement**

Resources are invested by OCHA’s Humanitarian Financing Unit (HFU) in supporting the capacity of local and national NGO partners within the scope of CBPF strategic objectives.

**Target**

The LHF will conduct partner training sessions in advance of Standard Allocations, complemented by clinics with partners in advance of all allocations to support strong and timely proposal submissions.

**Results**

During the call for proposals for the 1st Standard Allocation, the LHF facilitated an online trainings for a total of 110 participants representing national and international NGOs and UN agencies. The training was an induction training for how to submit proposals for LHF. In addition, 9 partners took the opportunity to attend individual GMS clinics prior to submission.

Following the finalization of grant agreements, the HFU organized one-on-one kick off meetings with all partners to go through expectations of reporting, monitoring and to answer any questions the partner might have.

**Analysis**

Training and support to partners is a key component of the work of the LHF, both with regards to ensuring compliance with expectations but also to support the Localisation agenda. In 2020, the crises impacting the country made face-to-face trainings difficult to achieve.

**Follow up actions**

The LHF will ensure to conduct similar trainings in advance of future allocations, and analyze the need for other trainings for partners, especially targeting capacity of national NGOs as well as thematic trainings on issues such as risk management (highlighting key issues identified at audit for partners to be aware of), and cross-cutting topics such as PSEA and AAP.
PRINCIPLE 2
FLEXIBILITY

The programmatic focus and funding priorities of CBPFs are set at the country level and may shift rapidly, especially in volatile humanitarian contexts. CBPFs are able to adapt rapidly to changing priorities and allow humanitarian partners to identify appropriate solutions to address humanitarian needs in the most effective way.

5 Flexible assistance

CBPF funding is allocated for cash assistance.

Target
Cash as a response modality is to be considered, where appropriate, as per CBPF cash guidance note.

Results
15% of allocations in 2020 were cash-based. Cash-based programming was funded under the Protection Sector through Emergency and Protection Cash modalities. 75% of this was programmed through national NGO partners.

Analysis
LHF will continue to use cash programming when relevant. In 2020, 6 projects were funded that provided cash-based assistance within the Protection Sector. Protection cash, as part of a holistic approach that often involves case management, psychosocial support, mediation, and legal counselling and access to essential services, is a critical activity to ensure the protection of the most vulnerable through uninterrupted delivery of critical assistance and services, especially older persons, persons with serious medical conditions and other Persons with Specific Needs (PwSN). Protection and Emergency cash modalities were considered essential to ensure that the most vulnerable refugees didn’t fall deeper in to poverty, were not further exposed to COVID-19 risks and were not forced to resort to harmful negative coping mechanisms.

Follow up actions
The relevance of cash-based programming will continue to grow in 2021 and LHF will continue to explore the modality as an efficient and empowering means by which to support beneficiaries. Given the economic crisis that hit Lebanon from October 2019, the Fund will ensure cash programming is employed in line with current contextual realities and HCT-driven policy to ensure best value for donor contributions, as well as effective and relevant programming.

6 Flexible operation

CBPF Funding supports projects that improve the common ability of actors to deliver a more effective response.

Target
Support to common services is considered where appropriate.

Results
Under 2020 allocations, support was given to common services through continued funding to the Lebanon Humanitarian and Development Forum (LHDF) which strengthened coordination networks ensuring engaged and effective local NGO participation in the response. The LHF also provided additional funding to LHDF to recruit a PSEA focal point to support efforts to ensure a better understanding of PSEA among local and national NGOs as well as to strengthen links to the PSEA network and ensure better access to relevant trainings and awareness raising materials.

To reinforce funding provided to LHDF under the Second Reserve Allocation 2020, the LHF supported steps to strengthen the PSEA response in Lebanon through funding to two further organisations supporting broader interagency efforts. These organisations were funded to jointly work on delivering a range of tailored PSEA training sessions (both for specialized practitioners and more generic sensitizations sessions for frontline workers in the Beirut Explosion response), produce a range of information materials on PSEA targeted at both humanitarians and beneficiaries, and support to the expansion of an existing feedback mechanism under the national partner to become a Community Feedback Mechanism with wider application for a range of partners.

Follow up actions
HFU will continue to explore ways to support common services enhancing the humanitarian response in Lebanon. Given the changing context and increasing needs foreseen in 2021, the LHF will closely follow strategic and operational discussions to ensure any funded interventions in this regard are relevant, focused and timely.
PRINCIPLE 2

FLEXIBILITY

7 Flexible allocation process

CBPF funding supports strategic planning and response to needs identified in coordinated in-country response plans and sudden onset emergencies through the most appropriate modalities.

**Target**

At least 70% of funds allocated through Standard modality and up to 30% kept in Reserve. The Fund responds to changes in humanitarian context, insofar as its funding situation allows.

**Results**

Total allocations 2020: $16.2 million: 42% ($6.75 million) allocated through Standard Allocation modality; $9.5M, or 58%, allocated through Reserve Allocations.

**ALLOCATION TYPE BY REGION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Standard Allocations</th>
<th>Reserve Allocations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Akkar</td>
<td>$1M</td>
<td>$0.5M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baalbek</td>
<td>$2M</td>
<td>$1M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beirut</td>
<td>$0.5M</td>
<td>$0.2M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Nabatieh</td>
<td>$1M</td>
<td>$1M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bekaa</td>
<td>$1M</td>
<td>$0.5M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North</td>
<td>$0.5M</td>
<td>$0.2M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>$1M</td>
<td>$1M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Lebanon</td>
<td>$1M</td>
<td>$1M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Hermel</td>
<td>$0.5M</td>
<td>$0.2M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Analysis**

In 2019, the LHF allocated 58% of its funds through the Reserve Allocation modality. This was largely the result of the Beirut Port Explosions Reserve Allocation which, given the critical and urgent nature of the situation was a large allocation. While allocation more money through Standard Allocations is the LHF’s standard approach, the turbulent context in Lebanon in 2020 meant that the Fund was well positioned to respond quickly and flexibly through the reserve modality.

**Follow up actions**

LHF in 2021 will continue to channel the majority of its funding through standard allocations and draw upon the reserve modality for those critical unforeseen emergencies in which a faster response is needed.

8 Flexible implementation

CBPF funding is successfully reprogrammed at the right time to address operational and contextual changes.

**Target**

The HFU gives full and timely consideration to all partner revision requests and processes accordingly where relevant and in line with Sector priorities and considerations.

**Results**

In 2020, 29 projects were revised. The most frequent types of revisions were change in budget and no cost extension.

**NUMBER OF REVISIONS IN 2020**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Revision</th>
<th>Number of Revisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Change in output</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in location</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant change in activities</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in project duration/NCE</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in target beneficiaries</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in target beneficiaries</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in location</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The main reasons for partner requests for NCEs were challenges faced by partners including access issues as a result of roadblocks, and access constraints because of COVID-19 lockdown measures.

**Analysis**

In 2020 more projects were revised than in previous years as a result of the ongoing instability caused by the Revolution, the outbreak of COVID-19 and the Beirut Port Explosions.

The number and diversity of revisions indicate the flexible nature of LHF funding and willingness of the Fund to work collaboratively with partners to ensure the best possible outcome for beneficiaries benefitting from LHF funds. Technical guidance is provided by Sectors when revisions are processed to ensure that changes remain in line with both the original intention of the funding, and sector guidelines.

**Follow up actions**

In 2021, the LHF will continue to ensure flexibility for partners to revise projects where needed and legitimate. The ongoing instability in country will presumably lead to further revisions required in 2021 and the LHF will work with partners and sectors to ensure projects are revised in line with the prevailing needs and contextual developments.
PRINCIPLE 3

TIMELINESS

CBPFs allocate funds and save lives as humanitarian needs emerge or escalate.

**9 Timely allocation**

CBPFs allocation processes have an appropriate duration.

**Target**

Average duration of the allocation process from launch of allocation strategy to HC approval of selected projects by allocation type (standard and reserve): 42 working days for Standard and 15 working days for Reserve Allocations.

**Results**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Milestones</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From allocation closing date to HC signature of the grant agreement</td>
<td>Standard Allocations</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reserve Allocations</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Analysis**

Allocations in 2020 were almost in line with targets for the Standard Allocation (one day longer than planned) and took a week longer on average for the Reserve Allocations. The complex situation in Lebanon in 2020 led to more extensive technical review processes to ensure banking arrangements were in place. It should also be considered that the delay of a few projects can delay the process significantly. It can be concluded that the LHF continues to process allocations within the set target, which shows the improving internal mechanisms during the whole allocation process.

**Follow up actions**

The LHF will continue to promote timely allocations in 2021 and hold itself, as well as other stakeholders, (in particular sectors and partners), to account in ensuring fast and efficient allocations.

**10 Timely disbursements**

Payments are processed without delay

**Target**

10 days from Executive Officer signature of a proposal to first payment.

**Results**

In 2020, the average duration of first payment was 6 days, the same as in 2019, and a day faster than in 2018.

**AVERAGE WORKING DAYS OF PAYMENT PROCESSING**

**Analysis**

The small number of days is a positive sign of the improved internal processes for payments at HQ level and a reflection of the increasingly strong linkages between OCHA departments responsible for processing payments.

**Follow up actions**

The LHF will seek to continue this trend in 2021.
**PRINCIPLE 3**

**TIMELINESS**
CBPFs allocate funds and save lives as humanitarian needs emerge or escalate.

### 11 Timely contributions

Pledging and payment of contributions to CBPFs are timely and predictable.

#### Target

100% of donor contributions are paid within one month from pledge.

#### Results

Around 83% of total contributions were paid within one month after a pledge was made. In addition, around 53% of all contributions paid within the first half of the year.

#### Analysis

The results show that the vast majority of funds are paid in a timely manner, which allows the HFU to better prepare for allocations. The large amount of funding received in the second half of the year was the result of additional top ups provided to support response to the Beirut Port Explosions Response.

#### Follow up actions

The LHF to ensure continued strong relationship with donors to ensure timely arrival of funds following money being pledged.

---

**CONTRIBUTIONS TIMELINESS**

- **$22.2M**
  - Total contributions

- **$18.3M**
  - Contributions in less than 1 month from pledges

- **$1.1M**
  - Contributions longer than 3 months from pledges

- **$2.7M**
  - Contributions between 1-3 months from pledges

- **5%**

---

**Fund Performance**

- [Link to Fund Performance details]
**PRINCIPLE 4**

**EFFICIENCY**

Management of all processes related to CBPFs enables timely and strategic responses to identified humanitarian needs. CBPFs seek to employ effective disbursement mechanisms, minimizing transaction costs while operating in a transparent and accountable manner.

### 12 Efficient scale

CBPFs have a significant funding level to support the delivery of the HRP.

**Target**

$20 million target was set by HC and approved by AB as appropriate to implement the LHF 2020 strategy.

**Results**

$22 million was contributed by 11 donors in 2020, which exceeded the resource mobilization target, was an increase on previous years, and the largest amount contributed since 2015.

**Analysis**

The LHF sets its own annual funding target together with the HC and the Advisory Board. While the LHF traditionally supported priorities identified under the LCRP, in 2020 the Fund supported priorities under the Lebanon COVID-19 Emergency Appeal and the Beirut Port Explosions Flash Appeal.

The changing and deteriorating context in 2020 reinforced the relevance of the LHF as a means through which to respond to critical and growing humanitarian needs across all population groups. The increased funding reflects the confidence of donors in this positioning of the Fund.

**Follow up actions**

The HFU will continue its resource mobilizations efforts by further developing its strategy in 2021 with support from OCHA Donor Relations Section. This will be crucial in ensuring the continued relevance and positioning of the Fund in a rapidly developing and deteriorating context.

The LHF will also actively continue, through the HC and OCHA HFU, to advocate for new donor contributions from both existing and potential new donors.

### 13 Efficient prioritization

CBF funding is prioritized in alignment with the HRP.

**Target**

100% of funded projects address priorities identified in coordinated operational humanitarian response plans in-country.

**Results**

All funded projects address strategic objectives identified under coordinated operational response plans in Lebanon (the LCRP, the Lebanon COVID-19 Emergency Appeal and the Beirut Port Explosions Flash Appeal). We have presented the LEA here as most funding from the LHF was allocated against this plan in 2020.

**Allocation by HRP Strategic Objectives**

- SO1: Support to Lebanese Health System
- SO2: Engagement of and Communication with Communities
- SO3: Interrupted Delivery of Critical Assistance
- SO4: Expand support to vulnerable groups not included in LCRP

Lebanon Emergency Appeal (against which most LHF funding was allocated in 2020)

27% SO2

71% SO1

2% SO3

2% SO4

**Analysis**

All projects undergo a rigorous review process that scores their strategic alignment. Therefore, all projects are compliant with the strategic objectives of the response plan the allocation is supporting. Projects not aligned with the plan are unable to proceed for funding.

**Follow up actions**

As the context changed in late 2019 with the economic crisis, and continued to deteriorate in 2020, so the LHF will look to continue ensuring the needs of all vulnerable demographics, including Lebanese, are appropriately reflected in allocation strategies and LHF-funded programming. This will mean that the LHF will flexibly draw on priorities from coordinated humanitarian response plans under the HC’s purview in 2021.
PRINCIPLE 4
EFFICIENCY

Management of all processes related to CBPFs enables timely and strategic responses to identified humanitarian needs. CBPFs seek to employ effective disbursement mechanisms, minimizing transaction costs while operating in a transparent and accountable manner.

14 Efficient coverage
CBPF funding reaches people in need.

Target
100% of targeted people in need have reportedly been reached at project closure.

Results
The numbers for reached beneficiaries are based largely on results from 2018 and 2019 allocations since many projects from 2020 have not yet been closed. The results show that projects have reached more men and women beneficiaries than targeted, but fewer boys and girls than planned.

Analysis
As a result of project revisions, more people can often be reached than the initial target. If projects have delivered their promised activities and still have funds left due to efficiencies, it is often seen that they can increase their reach. Also, if the needs are assessed differently during project implementation, the type and numbers of beneficiary could change.

This could explain why more targeted men and women were reached, while fewer girls and boys were reached. A change of beneficiary is always aligned with the principle to reach a specific vulnerability that has been prioritized in the allocation process and for which the project was approved.

The high number of beneficiaries reached and targeted under Reserve Allocations (when compared with Standard Allocations) is largely the result of the Third Reserve Allocation 2020 in which large scale projects were launched under the Health and Food Security sectors.

Follow up actions
HFU and Sectors to support partners in identifying realistic beneficiary targets and amending throughout project implementation as required. The high number of beneficiaries reached and targeted under Reserve Allocations (when compared with Standard Allocations) is largely the result of the Third Reserve Allocation 2020 in which large scale projects were launched under the Health and Food Security sectors.
PRINCIPLE 4
EFFICIENCY

15 Efficient management

CBPF management is cost-efficient and context-appropriate.

Target
HFU operations costs (execution of cost-plan) account for less than 5% of overall costs of the Fund (yearly)

Results
HFU direct costs account for 3.3% compared to total costs.

16 Efficient management

CBPF management is compliant with management and operational standards required by the CBPF Global Guidelines.

Target

Results
The LHF Operational Manual was updated by the end of the first quarter 2020 with inclusion of an updated Risk Management Framework to consider Lebanon’s deteriorating socio-economic situation and the COVID-19 pandemic. An additional annex was also added to cover flexibility measures available to LHF partners in responding to COVID-19. The Annual Report and Allocation Papers are compliant with global guidance documents.

Analysis
Target achieved.

Follow up actions
In 2021, the LHF will again review its Operational Manual to ensure it is up to date and is best able to best guide Fund partners to implement. Forthcoming updates will ensure relevance of the Fund guidelines to a changing operational environment and alignment of the Fund with the relevant in-country response plans.

 CONTRIBUTIONS AGAINST TOTAL HFU EXPENDITURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contribution</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total allocations</td>
<td>96.7%</td>
<td>$16.2M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HFU Costs</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>$0.5M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis
HFU running costs are in line with the recommended amounts, and are vital to ensuring a well-capacitated team to run the Fund.

Follow up actions
Given the growing contributions and increased response need, the LHF in 2021 will look to recruit additional staff to ensure sufficient capacity to manage programs from a financial and programmatic perspective. The HFU will also assess for potential cost efficiencies.
PRINCIPLE 5
ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

CBPFs manage risk and effectively monitor partner capacity and performance. CBPFs utilize a full range of accountability tools and measures.

17 Accountability to affected people

CBPF funded projects have a clear strategy to promote the participation of affected people.

Target
All proposals to indicate the partner’s plan on the accountability to affected population (AAP). All monitoring instances include the consultation with beneficiaries component.

Results
Among proposals reviewed under all allocations in 2020, 41.5% included a fully outlined AAP component, an increase on 2019, whereas 53% partially fulfilled the requirement. 5.5% did not fulfil this component. All monitoring visits include consultation with beneficiaries.

Analysis
Most project proposals include a sufficient AAP component. When a project undergoes the review process the partner is asked, where weaknesses are identified, to strengthen this component, if not sufficiently addressed in the proposal. LHF sought to strengthen compliance with AAP in the broader response also by funding a Community Feedback Mechanism under a national NGO partner, with the expectation that this mechanism could expand in the future.

Follow up actions
As a vital component of responsible programming, the LHF in 2021 will ensure increased partner compliance with need to reflect AAP in all stages of the project cycle.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE

0- The project does not include the provision of accessible and functioning feedback and/or complaint mechanisms for beneficiaries
1- The project partially includes the provision of accessible and functioning feedback and/or complaint mechanisms for beneficiaries
2- The project includes the provision of accessible and functioning feedback and/or complaint mechanisms for beneficiaries

*Other*: Six projects funded under the Reserve Allocation following the Beirut Pot Explosions did not complete the scorecard due to the rapid launch of the allocations. All projects nevertheless underwent the rest of the Strategic/Technical Review process to ensure compliance and feasibility of proposed submission.
## 18 Accountability and risk management for projects

CBPF funding is appropriately monitored, reported and audited.

### Target

100% compliance with operational modalities, as per OCHA assurance dashboard (may not be applicable for audits falling outside of the reporting time-frame).

### Results

LHF has a strong risk management framework and is largely on track in ensuring its full implementation.

### Analysis

Monitoring and Financial Spot Checks were carried out in line with Operational Manual requirements in 2020. As a result of the pandemic, these activities were largely conducted remotely in line with CBPF flexibility guidance on working during the COVID-19 pandemic.

### Follow up actions

HFU to ensure compliance with risk management framework in 2021, and together with the LHF Advisory Board, amend modalities as required in line with changing operational realities. In 2021, the LHF will also look to resume field monitoring in person where safe and feasible to do so.

### Contributions against total HFU expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>High risk</th>
<th>Medium risk</th>
<th>Low risk</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field monitoring</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field monitoring submitted</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Spot Check</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial spot check submitted</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final Financial Report</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final financial report submitted</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final narrative report</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final narrative report submitted</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audited</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit completed</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CBPF Funding is allocated to partners as per the identified capacity and risk level.

**Target**

100% of LHF projects are scored against the performance index.

LHF to assess strong, relevant and capacitated organizations as new LHF partners. This will be done in collaboration with the Sector system to ensure a strong and diverse partner base relevant to respond to humanitarian needs across all population groups in country.

**Results**

In 2020, as in 2019, the LHF allocated most of its funding to medium risk partners, a strong indication that partners identified through the strategic and technical review processes were strong and compliant LHF partners. 15 of 21 partners funded were medium risk.

Through the GMS system the HFU recorded data to support the Performance Index tool for 100% of partners implementing with LHF funding.

**Analysis**

Following assessment of recommendations on partner risk provided by the Performance Index tool, 81% of partners assessed were recommended to remain the same. This provides a strong indication that the LHF’s initial capacity assessment is largely accurate in assessing partner capacity.

12% of partners were recommended to have their risk rating amended in 2020 and this was actioned by the HFU to ensure their Risk Rating was updated and aligned with their capacity.

The HFU continued to work with sectors to identify strong, relevant new partners for the Fund. In 2020, 17 potential new partners were assessed, 13 of whom were accepted as new fund partners. 9 of the new partners were assessed as high risk and 4 as medium risk. Those high risk partners were largely smaller national partners, and their high risk status their limited capacity in some aspects. Through all partner trainings, and the requirements of programming with Funding from the LHF, these partners have the opportunity to improve this risk rating over time.
PRINCIPLE 5
ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

20 Accountability and risk management of funding

Appropriate oversight and assurances of funding is administered through CBPFs.

Target
Compliance with CBPFs SOPs on fraud management.

Results
(Number of incidents reported and ongoing cases)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reported cases: # of incidents (allegation, suspected fraud, confirmed fraud, theft, diversion, looting, destruction, etc.) in 2020, either open or closed.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reported cases: 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ongoing case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ongoing case: # of incidents for which measures (inquiry, assurance, measures, settlement etc.) were still on going as of 31 December 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ongoing case: 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis
In 2020, three compliance cases were identified, all of which were ongoing by the end of the year. In only one case, because of suspected fraud the partners’ projects were pushed for forensic audit. Partner compliance issues were identified through risk management activities (financial spot checks, field monitoring and reporting) as well as through project audits. In all cases, the LHF works closely with these partners to address the problems identified, and through building action plans work towards ensuring full compliance with LHF regulations. Compliance concerns were particularly noted with regard to segregation of duties, internal financial procedures and procurement procedures.

As the economic and financial climate in Lebanon continues to deteriorate and becomes increasingly complex for partners to navigate, it is predicted that there will be an increase in compliance concerns. To mitigate against this risk, the LHF continues to work closely with all partners to ensure compliance and assess and address challenges as they arise.

Follow up actions
Currently open cases are as yet incomplete. In line with SOPs, the LHF will keep Fund Donors at Capital and Country-level informed and fully updated of outcomes of the forensic audit when available, and advise on next steps throughout the process.

Addressing a potential increase in compliance concerns in Lebanon in 2021, the LHF will work to ensure all partners are fully briefed on expectations with regard to legal and financial compliance during partner kick-off meetings.

The LHF will also hold an all-partner training to discuss most common ineligible audit findings and ensure better understanding of them. Furthermore the LHF has recruited an additional finance support staff to strengthen our capacity on review of financial report and financial spot checks.
This section of the Annual Report provides a brief overview of the Lebanese HF allocations per cluster, targets and reported results, as well as lessons learned from 2020.

The cluster level reports highlight indicator achievements against planned targets based on narrative reports submitted by partners within the reporting period, 1 February 2020 to 31 January 2020. The achievements indicated include reported achievements against targets from projects funded in 2017 (when applicable), 2018, 2019 and/or 2020, but whose reports were submitted between 1 February 2020 and 31 January 2020. The bulk of the projects funded in 2020 are still under implementation and the respective achievements against targets will be reported in the subsequent Lebanese HF reports.
ACHIEVEMENTS BY SECTOR

HEALTH

Objective 1: Improve access to comprehensive primary healthcare (PHC).
Objective 2: Improve access to hospital (incl. ER care) and advanced referral care (advanced diagnostic laboratory & radiology care).
Objective 3: Improve outbreak control and infectious diseases control.

FLASH APPEAL

Objective 2: Enhance access to quality essential and critical health services including for emergency response by procuring urgent lifesaving trauma kits and essential medications
Objective 3: Strengthen infection prevention and control measures to prevent sharp increase in COVID cases

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNHCR, WHO

The LHF allocated $6.9 million to 7 projects supporting subsidized consultations in non-supported primary health care centers (PHCCs) that are part of Ministry of Public Health (MoPH)’s network. A response to the Beirut port explosion, the LHF prioritized the support to the continued function and expanded outreach of 11 damaged which sustained partial or heavy structural damage through funding the provision of a comprehensive package of services. In addition, the LHF contributed to the patient’s share for life-saving non COVID-19 related hospitalization of 1595 vulnerable populations in UNHCR-contracted hospitals for Syrian refugees, UNRWA-contracted hospitals for PRS & PRL & in governmental hospitals for Lebanese host community members.

The pressures of prolonged periods of confinement following the outbreak of the virus and the Beirut port explosion have exacerbated vulnerable populations’ mental health care needs. Thus the LHF prioritized the provision of mental health and psycho-social support (MHPSS) services through the PHC network along with the full activation of the hotline to respond to the escalating number of patients suffering from depression and suicidal thoughts. In addition, the LHF funded the procurement of the 6 most needed Chronic Medication in order to replenish PHCs’ stocks.

Allocations in 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOCATIONS</th>
<th>PROJECTS</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$6.9M</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TARGETED PEOPLE</th>
<th>WOMEN</th>
<th>MEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>71,000</th>
<th>GIRLS</th>
<th>BOYS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results reported in 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOCATIONS</th>
<th>PROJECTS</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018 $3.2M</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019 $3.6M</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PEOPLE TARGETED</th>
<th>Targeted</th>
<th>Reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women 16K</td>
<td>49K</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men 13K</td>
<td>30K</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PEOPLE REACHED

500K

| Girls | 235K |
| Boys  | 135K |
### OUTPUT INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of persons receiving financial support for improved access to hospital care</th>
<th>TARGETED</th>
<th>ACHIEVED</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>510</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of spectacles distributed</th>
<th>TARGETED</th>
<th>ACHIEVED</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1,045</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of subsidized mental health consultations provided</th>
<th>TARGETED</th>
<th>ACHIEVED</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,760</td>
<td>1,591</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of children/adults at risk receiving MRI and CTs diagnostics, E.E.G, and other laboratory tests.</th>
<th>TARGETED</th>
<th>ACHIEVED</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of displaced Syrians and vulnerable Lebanese, disaggregated by gender and age, receiving medications (including psychotropic drugs)</th>
<th>TARGETED</th>
<th>ACHIEVED</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1,171</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OUTPUT INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Elderly receiving subsidized consultations/admitted for advanced/specialized diagnostic services disaggregated per nationality, age and gender</th>
<th>TARGETED</th>
<th>ACHIEVED</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>432</td>
<td>1,263</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Syrian refugees and vulnerable Lebanese receiving eye screenings</th>
<th>TARGETED</th>
<th>ACHIEVED</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>2,363</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Syrian refugees and vulnerable Lebanese receiving visual health surgeries</th>
<th>TARGETED</th>
<th>ACHIEVED</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>125</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of persons receiving financial support for improved access to hospital care</th>
<th>TARGETED</th>
<th>ACHIEVED</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>510</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

CARE International and Nusaned prepare for an LHF-funded food distribution to those directly impacted by the Beirut Port Explosions

Credit: Care International in Lebanon
On 4 August a series of devastating explosions at the Beirut Port destroyed most of the facility and flattened surrounding neighbourhoods, leaving more than 200 people dead and more than 6,000 injured. The impact of the explosions extended 6 km from the epicentre, causing damage worth an estimated $1 billion. The explosions came as Lebanon was already facing a multi-faceted crisis because of the ongoing impact of the conflict in neighbouring Syria, a protracted and worsening socio-economic situation and the COVID-19 pandemic.

“The catastrophic explosions upended the lives of nearly every person in Lebanon. In an instant it shattered entire neighbourhoods, destroyed hospitals and schools, and tore apart families who lost their loved ones,” said Ms. Najat Rochdi, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator to Lebanon.

In response, the LHF allocated US$8.5 million to provide support to affected families. Funds supported five international and three local NGOs to deliver eight projects targeting 180,000 people. This included assistance to damaged primary health-care centres, so that they can continue to provide essential health care and mental health support, manage the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and provide hot meals, food parcels, hygiene and baby kits to affected families, and emergency cash to the most vulnerable.

The $8.1 million LHF funding was complemented by an additional $6 million CERF allocation, announced by Emergency Relief Coordinator Mark Lowcock on 7 August. The quick release of the combined $14 million clearly demonstrated the value of the UN pooled funds to enable humanitarian partners to deliver timely and life-saving assistance when and where needed. Among the LHF partners providing this critical support were CARE International and their local partner Nusaned (translated as ‘We Support’).

Topping up an already open grant under a recent Standard Allocation, CARE provided in-kind food parcels and hot meals, complemented by Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) kits to almost 3,000 of those most critically impacted by the blasts, to reduce the risk of COVID-19 contamination.

Sitting in a living room in the district of Bourj Abi Haidar, in the heart of Beirut, Bouchra, who is over 70 years old, repeats almost the same words as other interviewed families affected by Beirut blast. “Since the Beirut blast our days have been really dark,” she says. Bouchra lives with her husband, her three children and her sister. Her daughter earns LBP450,000 per month ($50) and her two sons, after reduction to their wages, together earn LBP1,200,000 ($133).

"With the Beirut blast, our house has become uninhabitable. Everything broke, the windows, the furniture. We can’t afford to fix up the rented apartment… we can barely afford to eat.” For two months, Bouchra was provided with a hot meal by CARE International through partner Nusaned, that fed the whole family.

As part of the same project, CARE also worked on delivering a range of tailored PSEA training sessions for front-line workers in the Beirut Explosion response, and produced a range of information materials on PSEA targeted at both humanitarians and beneficiaries. Nusaned, working as their partner on the front line of providing support to affected communities, was one of the recipients of the training.

“It’s all about being more respectful to others without stopping to show compassion,” says Omar Saado, a senior field officer and former volunteer at Nusaned who took part in the PSEA training. He adds: “This training opened our eyes to a lot of things, especially things that could be understood as corruption, and others that have to do with human dignity. We are working on the ground with people affected by the Beirut blast. We are restoring houses or distributing food parcels. They [people benefiting from the project] are very vulnerable and what we learned allows us to protect our project participants”.

‘With the Beirut blast, our house has become uninhabitable’

Credit: UNDP Lebanon
To support the urgent increase in food needs exacerbated by measures enforced under the COVID-19 emergency, the LHF funded 4 projects targeting 61,564 individual and household cases in need of urgent food assistance not receiving support under existing programs and whose access to food is impaired by the effects of the COVID-19 emergency. Support focused on vulnerable profiles of people in line with LHF guidance, with an additional focus on those whose needs has been increasingly difficult to meet due to the enhanced and prolonged isolation measures in a context of a deteriorating socio-economic situation. This included a particular focus on those who have reason to fear for their lives due to COVID and therefore do not want to go out, as well as those in isolation because they are positive asymptomatic, or negative but exposed and unable to move to access food.

Under 2020 allocations, the approach included the distribution of food parcels coupled with paired distribution of disinfection and/or IPC kits for the same targeted individuals and households receiving food assistance. Those individuals / households targeted for food assistance are the same demographics most at risk of infection from COVID-19 and so the provision of disinfection material and / or IPC kits will provide vital support to prevent the spread of infection.

As a response to the Beirut blast, the LHF scaled up the provision of food parcels and funded the distribution of 27,000 hot meals for the most affected families in Beirut and Mount Lebanon.
LEAD ORGANIZATIONS
UNHCR, CARITAS, UNICEF, UNFPA

Objective 1: Displaced persons from Syria and individuals at risk live in a safe protective environment.
Objective 2: Communities are empowered in creating a safe protection environment.
Objective 3: SGBV risks are reduced, and access to quality services is improved.
Objective 4: All boys and girls are protected against neglect, violence, abuse and exploitation (including prevention and response).

SECTOR OBJECTIVES
LCRP
Objective 1: Ensure protection mainstreaming and community participation
Objective 2: Provide appropriate and efficient protection services

LEA
Priority 3: Ensure uninterrupted delivery of critical assistance and services to the most vulnerable communities affected by the Syria crisis, including refugees and host communities, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and severe economic crisis
Priority 4: Expand support to vulnerable population groups not included in the LCRP, in need of humanitarian assistance due to the combined socio-economic impact of the economic and banking crisis and COVID-19

The LHF allocated $3 million to 8 projects addressing the compounded vulnerabilities of high-risk individuals due to COVID-19, especially older persons, those with serious medical conditions, persons with disabilities or with other specific needs, whose needs has been increasingly difficult to meet due to enhanced and prolonged isolation measures in the context of a deteriorating socio-economic situation. Protection and Emergency cash (ECA/PCA), as part of a holistic approach that often involves case management, psychosocial support, mediation, and legal counselling and access to essential services are the main critical activities that has been provided by the 5 funded partners to ensure the protection of the most vulnerable through uninterrupted delivery of critical assistance and services. Protection and Emergency cash modalities has been essential to ensure that the most vulnerable refugees don't fall deeper into poverty, are not further exposed to COVID-19 risks and are not forced to resort to harmful negative coping mechanisms.

In addition, and through a holistic approach, the reserve allocation instead to response to the Beirut port explosion included scaling up the Protection emergency cash to ensure that those affected by the blast are receiving all services required to address their individual protection situation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTPUT INDICATORS</th>
<th>TARGETED</th>
<th>ACHIEVED</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of boys and girls assisted through child protection case management services with positive outcomes and case closed</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of girls and boys receiving specialized/focused PSS</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of individuals participate in group/community support activities</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>1,839</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of caregivers and children sensitized on key Child Protection issues</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTPUT INDICATORS</th>
<th>TARGETED</th>
<th>ACHIEVED</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Elderly provided with assistive devices, disaggregated by nationality, age, gender and disability</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of physiotherapy sessions delivered</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of boys and girls assisted through child protection Judicial case management</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of elderly referred provided with case management</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of olders persons referred provided with emergency cash</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>609</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation:
Due to the likely exacerbated risk of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) in this context, with affected populations having expressed increased concerns over aid worker misconduct, including SEA in some contexts, funds have been provided to support priority gaps identified under the PSEA Working Group plan and the Lebanon HCT’s PSEA Strategy 2020. This funding allowed to complement funding made available under the LHF Second Reserve Allocation 2020 to support the recruitment of a dedicated resource under the LHOF NGO Forum to support the mainstreaming of PSEA in national partners’ operations. This funding has been scaled up as a response to the Beirut blast in order to train 400 front liners on PSEA in emergencies.

Migrant & Domestic Worker Needs and Vulnerability Assessment:
While other vulnerable population groups in Lebanon such as Syrian and Palestinian refugees have had many comprehensive assessments to identify and understand their needs, migrant workers have often been overlooked. In order to provide necessary data and information for programming to address the needs of Migrant Workers in Lebanon, funding has been made available being made available to undertake a Needs and Vulnerability assessment among stranded migrants awaiting repatriation due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the economic crisis in the country.

Enhancing the coordination with and among local and national NGOs in Lebanon:
In order to facilitate a coordinated local response to the needs of the communities affected by the multiple crisis in Lebanon, funding has been made available to support the Lebanon Humanitarian & Development NGOs Forum. The forum worked at facilitating cooperation among national partners as well as with public entities, donors and international community and persons of concern, through maintaining a structured engagement of NGOs. Moreover, the Forum optimized NGOs’ access to capacity building and funding opportunities and ensured that the response is adequate, contextualized and needs based. Consequently, this intervention is aiming at advancing localization and developing the advocacy and coordination capacities of its members.
## Results reported in 2020

### ALLOCATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Allocations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>$53K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PROJECTS

- 1

### PARTNERS

- 1

## PEOPLE TARGETED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Targeted</th>
<th>Reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>50K</td>
<td>50K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>50K</td>
<td>50K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## PEOPLE REACHED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>50K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>50K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OUTPUT INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Targeted</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>% Achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of meetings with LHIF and other coordination structures</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of products/dashboards/needs assessments/prioritization assessments issued quarterly in Arabic</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of meetings with LHIF and other coordination structures</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of coordination meetings with forum members undertaken throughout the year</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of local and national NGOs who completed the membership process</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ACHIEVEMENTS BY SECTOR
LHF and partner Relief International ensure ongoing provision of critical health care services following the Beirut Port Explosions

The successful rehabilitation of Saint Antoine Primary Health Center is returning critical primary health activities to its community, helping to improve health outcomes and combat the spread of COVID-19.

Shaken to its core by the devastating 4 August blast, Beirut continues to rebuild as it processes the fallout of such an unimaginable event. The city still bears the vivid scars of the blast which killed more than 200 people, injured over 6,000 people, and damaged thousands of homes, leaving 300,000 people affected in the surrounding area. Six hospitals and 20 health clinics were critically damaged and in need of repair, unable to provide emergency assistance when needed most. The blast also made countless businesses un-operational, compounding the effects of an economy already under pressure from COVID-19 lockdowns and general stagnation.

With assistance from LHF, Relief International have begun rehabilitating critically damaged health facilities. These rehabilitation efforts are of utmost importance at a time when Lebanon, like the rest of the world, is grappling with high COVID-19 case numbers. Due to the blast, the operational capacity of health centres is severely limited, while demand for health care continues to increase in the face of a global pandemic. Saint Antoine Primary Health Centre, located 2 km from the blast epicentre, experienced the full force of the explosion. With the clinic destroyed and equipment seriously damaged, it was unable to function. Lina, a nurse at the clinic, summed up the event in a simple yet tragic sentence: “We were traumatized and could not believe what we were seeing.”

Reflecting upon the blast, Dr. Fadi Zaarour, Saint Antoine Primary Health Center’s Medical Director, laid out the impossible reality the health Center faced and what the community were left with. “The Center’s staff were not able to provide the basic health services to their patients and attend to their needs, since we only had one functional consultation room after the blast. For two months, patients were referred to specialized doctors outside the Center. Support provided to the re-construction of the Center was much needed after the Beirut disaster, as without the support we couldn’t cover the costs of such construction. The re-construction of the Center will improve the accessibility towards primary health care services.”

As well as targeted rehabilitation efforts in critically damaged health centres, Relief International has been actively improving the capacity of six health centres through focused trainings on best medical practice, improving staff capacity, procuring and donating key medical supplies and equipment, and expanding services to include mental health assistance. Relief International has also trained 25 community health workers to spread key messages throughout the catchment population and help galvanize attendance and conduct referrals. Relief International is also subsidizing health care, to expand uptake of services and improve health outcomes across the community. The subsidized health services are an essential component of the project, especially in the midst of the economic turmoil that has gripped Lebanon, changing the status, welfare and purchasing power of households. After such a devastating, traumatic event, the provision of health care and mental health services are helping to form a significant block of the foundation from which Beirut will rebuild. It is this trauma and shock that Lina said was evident within the neighbourhoods surrounding Saint Antoine Primary Health Center, “The community in the Center’s catchment area are still unstable and are not finding their peace.” And yet, with improved facilities and services, she is hopeful the positive trends and the community’s wellbeing will continue to climb. “The provided support is allowing the patients to access the Center when needed, without considering the burden of consultation fees.”

A nurse collects vital signs of a pediatric patient in the rehabilitated triage room.
Credit: Relief International, March 2021

Patients wait in the now functioning waiting area.
Credit: Relief International, March 2021
SECTOR OBJECTIVES

LCRP

LCRP (Shelter activities in 2020 were only funded under Reserve Allocation 1 in support of LCRP objectives)

Objective 1: Reduce immediate protection-related shelter needs of most vulnerable households.

Objective 2: Contribute to multi-sectoral upgrading of disadvantaged areas for enhanced stability.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNHCR, UN-Habitat

Allocations in 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOCATIONS</th>
<th>PROJECTS</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1M</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TARGETED PEOPLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WOMEN</th>
<th>MEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GIRLS | BOYS | 7,000 | 7,000 |

26,000

The LHF allocated $1 million to 1 project addressing shelter rehabilitation needs. The project aimed to support the winter preparedness of 25,605 Syrian refugees living in informal settlements in Aarsal, other regions of the Bekaa and in the most flood-prone areas in the Akkar and the North regions. The project responded to critical gaps in the 1) Provision of weatherproofing kits to 4600 households in need of shelter weatherproofing kit; 2) Provision of 1000 insulation kits to raise the thermal comfort level during winter for selected households with protection concerns, especially people with special needs and female-headed households, as they are the least likely to access livelihoods to prepare for the winter conditions; and 3) Site improvement in 55 informal settlements which are at the highest risk of flooding during winter.

The interventions in the settlements included gravelling to reduce the mud and allow better water draining, as well as the construction of water retaining walls and drainage channels.

Results reported in 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOCATIONS</th>
<th>PROJECTS</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018 $6.3M</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019 $3.8M</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PEOPLE TARGETED

39K

PEOPLE REACHED

39K

OUTPUT INDICATORS

Targeted Achieved %

Number of rehabilitated shelter units with occupancy agreements for rent reduction or free rent for a period of 12 months.

145 148 102

Number of displaced elderly persons or vulnerable Lebanese whose sub-standard shelter units have been rehabilitated into shelters with minimum standards to proof against weather, flooding and risks of fire.

145 148 102

Number of displaced elderly persons or vulnerable Lebanese whose temporary shelter in informal settlements or shelters in non-residential buildings in substandard are kept proofed against weather, flooding and risks of fire.

65 68 105
ACHIEVEMENTS BY SECTOR
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

SECTOR OBJECTIVES
LCRP
Objective 1: More vulnerable people in Lebanon are using safely managed drinking water and sanitation services whilst reducing health and environmental risks and improving water quality by increasing the proportion of wastewater that is safely treated.

FLASH APPEAL
Strategic objective 1:
- Delivery of hygiene and baby kits, and quick repair of plumbing systems within building plots according to level of damage defined by the Shelter Sector.
- WASH services in Disaster Risk Management (DRM) centers: Ensure provision of emergency WASH services in addition to PPE and IPC equipment to mitigate COVID-19 transmission in centers prepared by DPRM for vulnerable people.
- WASH services in hospitals and PHCs: (i) Immediate WASH services to temporary and field hospitals (ii) repair of plumbing systems to the damaged hospitals.

LEA
Priority 3: Ensure uninterrupted delivery of critical assistance and services to the most vulnerable communities affected by the Syria crisis, including refugees and host communities, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and severe economic crisis
Priority 4: Expand support to vulnerable population groups not included in the LCRP, in need of humanitarian assistance due to the combined socio-economic impact of the economic and banking crisis and COVID-19

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS
UNICEF

Allocations in 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOCATIONS</th>
<th>PROJECTS</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.9M</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TARGETED PEOPLE</th>
<th>WOMEN</th>
<th>MEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In conjunction with in-kind food assistance, LHF funded the paired distribution of disinfection and/or IPC kits for the same targeted individuals and households receiving food assistance. Those individuals/households targeted for food assistance are the same demographics most at risk of infection from COVID-19 and so the provision of disinfection material and IPC kits that provided vital support to prevent the spread of infection.

In addition, to protect the most vulnerable people by provision of disinfection and IPC kits, 2020 allocations supported the construction of latrines with hand-washing stations serving 2331 at-risk profiles of Syrian refugee in informal settlements and collective shelters to mitigate against their impaired movement and access to facilities as a result of isolation. The construction of latrines has also been prioritized as a critical activity considering the increased vulnerability of the targeted at-risk groups to contracting COVID-19 through the use of shared facilities.

As the provision of PPE for service providers and hygiene promoters to ensure the continuation of essential services has been identified as a key WASH gap by the Sector, all 23 LHF-funded project (across all sectors) were allowed to budget the purchase of PPE to ensure safe working practices.
ANNEXES

Annex A  About the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund.
Annex B  Allocations by Recipient Organizations
Annex C  LHF-funded projects
Annex D  LHF Advisory Board
Annex E  Accronyms and abbreviations
The LHF is one of OCHA’s Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPF), established in 2014 following the decentralization of the Regional Syria Fund. The purpose of the establishment is to support timely allocation and disbursement of donor resources to address the most urgent humanitarian needs and assist the most vulnerable people in Lebanon.

Aligned with coordinated in-country response plans, the fund is a predictable and complementary source of humanitarian financing, making timely and flexible funding available for life-saving humanitarian and critical stabilization activities. The LHF is distinguished by its focus on assisting most vulnerable population groups, its flexibility, and by empowering humanitarian leadership in Lebanon.

The Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) for Lebanon oversees the Fund and decides on its funding allocations. The HC is supported by OCHA that manages the Fund on a day-to-day basis, the LHF Advisory Board and sector coordination structures.

What does the LHF do?
The LHF activities that have been prioritized as the most urgent and strategic to address critical humanitarian needs in the country are strategically aligned with coordinated in-country humanitarian response planning, allowing the fund to be a predictable and complementary source of humanitarian financing, making timely and flexible funding available for life-saving humanitarian activities. In line with the LHF’s person-centered approach, all funded projects targeted those most vulnerable profiles of people, including the elderly, people with special needs and those with chronic medical conditions.

The added value of the LHF in the Lebanese context can be summarized with the following:

• Evidence-based allocations to ensure the most targeted and effective use of resources available
• Continued person-centered approach to ensure that those most vulnerable demographics in Lebanon receive support through LHF programming
• Prioritization of direct implementation and best positioned actors through non-governmental partners, both national and international
• Flexible allocation processes and implementation that add value to the overall humanitarian response
• Long relationships with partners through close monitoring and robust risk management activities
• Integration across sector activities and complementarity with other funding sources in support of a stronger collective response and maximum impact of limited resources
• A strong and capacitated HFU to support effective management of grants

Who can receive LHF funding?
The Fund channels funding to eligible national and international NGOs, UN agencies, and Red Cross/Red Crescent movement organizations. LHF funds are channelled through partners that are best placed to deliver prioritized activities in accordance with the agreed strategy and humanitarian principles in a timely and effective manner. To be eligible for LHF funding, NGOs undergo a rigorous capacity assessment to ensure they have in place the necessary structures and capacity to meet the Fund’s robust accountability standards and efficiently implement humanitarian activities in Lebanon.

Who sets the Fund’s priorities?
The HC, in consultation with OCHA Lebanon, the LHF Advisory Board and sector system, decides on the most critical needs to be funded. Sector coordinators work with their members to define the sector-specific priorities in prioritized geographical areas or population groups, which are reflected in individual allocation strategies.

Who provides the funding?
The LHF is funded with contributions from UN Member States but can also receive contributions from individuals and other private or public sources. Since its inception in 2014, the Fund has received more than $80 million in contributions.

How is the efficient and accountable use of the LHF funds ensured?
Through pooling and mitigating the multi-layered risks of humanitarian operations in Lebanon, the LHF has maintained its comparative advantage as an attractive tool that enables donors to channel funds regardless of the nature, location or mode of delivery of response. The LHF risk management approach is outlined in its Accountability Framework, which aims to increase accountability and mitigate risks. It comprises four elements:

• Partner Capacity Assessment
• Operational Modalities
• Performance Management
• Financial controls and audits

The dynamic nature of the Framework ensures that it is continuously updated with the most recent partner performance information, which complements other components to reflect the overall capacity and risks associated with individual LHF partners.

Operationally, the Framework follows and complements the LHF allocation process from the prioritization areas and sectors, the selection of projects and partners, to the implementation of the project at the field level, including its subsequent reporting, audit and monitoring.

The practical assurance modalities applicable for each individual project are thus determined through the minimum Operational Modalities – parameters that define the amount and the frequency of financial tranches received by the implementing partner, monitoring frequency and modality, and financial controls that need to be applied.

A fifth element of the Accountability Framework, the Common Performance Framework, was introduced in 2018.
Who manages the LHF?

The HC is responsible for the overall management of the LHF and is accountable for the use of funds. The LHF Advisory Board, chaired by the HC and comprising UN agencies, NGOs (international NGOs, national NGOs), and donor representatives advises on the use of funds and the governance of the LHF (for 2020 composition see Annex B). The LHF is managed by OCHA Lebanon Humanitarian Financing Unit (HFU), which manages the Fund on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the HC. OCHA contracts and disburses LHF funds to all implementing partners.

The LHF funds activities that have been prioritized as the most urgent and strategic to address critical humanitarian needs in the country in close alignment with coordinated response frameworks.

What rules govern the LHF?

The LHF is guided by global CBPF Guidelines, which include CBPF Policy Instruction and the Global Operational Handbook. This guidance is reflected in the localized LHF Operational Manual at a country-level.

The Policy Instruction sets out the principles, objectives, governance and management arrangements for CBPFs, while the Operational Handbook provides technical guidance, tools and templates used in the management of CBPFs. Funds disbursed to partners are further subject to UN Financial Regulations and Rules (FRR).

The LHF Operational Manual and its annexes provide technical guidance as well as tools and templates used in the management of the Fund at a country-level. The latest version of the LHF Operational Manual was issued in 2020. The manual and its annexes are available for download at:

https://www.unocha.org/lebanon/governance-policy-and-guidance
ANNEX B

ALLOCATIONS BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATIONS

International NGO  10.4  64.39%

- ANERA: 1.9
- CARE International: 1.5
- Concern Worldwide: 0.2
- International Medical Corps UK: 1.2
- Mercy-USA for Aid and Development: 0.2
- Relief International: 2.3
- Syrian American Medical Society Foundation: 0.7
- Polish Center for International Aid: 1.0
- Première Urgence Internationale: 1.6

National NGO  5.7  34.43%

- Association LRC: 0.3
- Forum of Handicapped Association: 0.3
- Lebanese Association for Popular Action: 0.4
- ABAAD Resource Center For Gender Equality: 0.3
- CARITAS LIBAN CENTRE DES MIGRANTS: 2.7
- Young Men’s Christian Association: 0.6
- Welfare Association - Lebanon Branch: 0.4
- Development for People and Nature Association: 0.5
- Mena Organization for Services Advocacy integration and Capacity Building: 0.2
- Lebanon Support: 0.1
- KAFA enough Violence & Exploitation: 0.1

UN Agency  0.3  0.19%

- International Organization for Migration: 0.3
## ANNEX C

### LHF-FUNDED PROJECTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT CODE</th>
<th>SECTOR</th>
<th>ORGANIZATION</th>
<th>BUDGET</th>
<th>ALLOCATION AMT TO SUB-IP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LEB-20/DDA-3604/RA1/S/INGO/15057</td>
<td>Emergency Shelter and NFI</td>
<td>Polish Center for International Aid</td>
<td>$996,813</td>
<td>$15,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEB-20/DDA-3604/RA2/COVID-19-GBV/NGO/15759</td>
<td>Protection (25.00%), COVID-19 (75.00%)</td>
<td>ABAAD Resource Center For Gender Equality</td>
<td>$153,514</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEB-20/DDA-3604/RA2/GBV-COVID-19/NGO/15760</td>
<td>Protection (70.00%)</td>
<td>CARITAS LEBAN CENTRE DES MIGRANTS</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEB-20/DDA-3604/RA2/COVID-19-COVID-19/NGO/15761</td>
<td>Protection (30.00%), COVID-19 (70.00%)</td>
<td>ABAAD Resource Center For Gender Equality</td>
<td>$153,514</td>
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<tr>
<td>LEB-20/DDA-3604/RA3/H/INGO/17128</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Relief International</td>
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<td>International Medical Corps UK</td>
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<tr>
<td>LEB-20/DDA-3604/RA3/H/NGO/17131</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Young Men’s Christian Association</td>
<td>$600,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEB-20/DDA-3604/SA1/COO/INGO/16475</td>
<td>Coordination and Support Services (11.00%), Food Security (89.00%)</td>
<td>CARE International</td>
<td>$1,493,269</td>
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<tr>
<td>LEB-20/DDA-3604/SA1/FS/INGO/16658</td>
<td>Food Security</td>
<td>Welfare Association - Lebanon Branch</td>
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<td>$425</td>
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<td>CARE International</td>
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<td>$44,930</td>
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<td>LEB-20/DDA-3604/SA1/H/INGO/16522</td>
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<tr>
<td>LEB-20/DDA-3604/SA1/H/NGO/16659</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Mercy-USA for Aid and Development</td>
<td>$239,160</td>
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<td>LEB-20/DDA-3604/SA1/H-P/INGO/16649</td>
<td>Protection (35.00%), Health (65.00%)</td>
<td>Première Urgence Internationale</td>
<td>$1,563,378</td>
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<tr>
<td>PROJECT CODE</td>
<td>SECTOR</td>
<td>ORGANIZATION</td>
<td>SUB ORG NAME</td>
<td>BUDGET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
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<td>LEB-20/DDA-3604/SA1/P/NGO/16607</td>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Lebanese Association for Popular Action</td>
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<td>$363,800</td>
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<tr>
<td>LEB-20/DDA-3604/SA1/P/NGO/16665</td>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Mena Organization for Services Advocacy integration and Capacity Building</td>
<td></td>
<td>$177,594</td>
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<tr>
<td>LEB-20/DDA-3604/SA1/P-H/NGO/16647</td>
<td>Health (29.00%), Protection (71.00%)</td>
<td>CARITAS LIBAN CENTRE DES MIGRANTS</td>
<td>Trocaire</td>
<td>$2,543,198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEB-20/DDA-3604/SA1/W/INGO/16663</td>
<td>Water Sanitation Hygiene</td>
<td>Concern Worldwide</td>
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<td>$172,269</td>
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<td>LEB-20/DDA-3604/SA1/W/NGO/16608</td>
<td>Water Sanitation Hygiene</td>
<td>Association LRC</td>
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<td>$260,481</td>
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<td>LEB-20/DDA-3604/SA1/W/NGO/16619</td>
<td>Water Sanitation Hygiene</td>
<td>Development for People and Nature Association</td>
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<td>$456,406</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ANNEX D

### LHF ADVISORY BOARD

#### NGO REPRESENTATIVES INCLUDING NGO FORA

- ACF
- Abaad
- LHIF
- LHDF

#### DONORS

- Belgium
- Cyprus
- Denmark
- Germany
- Iceland
- Ireland
- Italy
- Qatar
- Sweden
- Switzerland

#### UN AGENCIES

- UNICEF
- UNHCR
- WFP
- WHO
# ANNEX E

## ACCRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAP</td>
<td>Accountability to Affected Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB</td>
<td>Advisory Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACF</td>
<td>Action Contre la Faim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADJI</td>
<td>Association Des Jeunes Islamiques</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANERA</td>
<td>American Near East Refugee Aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBPF</td>
<td>Country-based pooled fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC</td>
<td>Cluster Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>Danish Refugee Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC</td>
<td>Emergency Relief Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOH</td>
<td>Forum of Handicapped Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRR</td>
<td>UN Financial Regulations and Rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBV</td>
<td>Gender-based violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GKCF</td>
<td>The Ghassan Kanfani Cultural Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMS</td>
<td>Grant Management System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HC</td>
<td>Humanitarian Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HFU</td>
<td>Humanitarian Financing Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>Humanitarian Response Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INGO</td>
<td>International non-governmental organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCRP</td>
<td>Lebanon Crisis Response Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LHDF</td>
<td>Lebanon Humanitarian and Development Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LHF</td>
<td>Lebanon Humanitarian Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>LRC</td>
<td>LebRelief</td>
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<tr>
<td>M-USA</td>
<td>Mercy-USA for Aid and Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>NABA’A</td>
<td>Developmental Action Without Borders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NNGO</td>
<td>National non-governmental organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPTP</td>
<td>National Poverty Targeting Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>NRC</td>
<td>Norwegian Refugee Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCHA</td>
<td>Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRL</td>
<td>Palestine Refugees from Lebanon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRS</td>
<td>Palestine Refugees from Syria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RI</td>
<td>Relief International</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAMS</td>
<td>Syrian American Medical Society Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGBV</td>
<td>Sexual and gender-based violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRC</td>
<td>Strategic Review Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDH IT</td>
<td>Fondazione Terres des Hommes Italia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDHL</td>
<td>Terre des hommes foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNRWA</td>
<td>United Nations Relief and Works Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VASYR</td>
<td>Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WCH</td>
<td>War Child Holland</td>
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<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
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</table>