

# Lebanon Humanitarian Fund

## 2016 Annual Report



*Informal settlement, Mhammara Akkar – Northern Lebanon  
Source: UNDP 2016*

## Donors to the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund in 2016

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The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Lebanon Humanitarian Financing Unit wishes to acknowledge your generous financial contributions and continued support.

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## FOREWORD BY THE HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

by the Humanitarian Coordinator in Lebanon

Since its establishment in 2014, the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund (LHF) has allocated US\$32.9 million to support the response in Lebanon. By funding urgent unmet humanitarian needs across the country, the LHF has helped alleviate the vulnerability of more than 620,000 Syrian and Palestine Refugees as well as Lebanese, 56% of whom are women and girls.

In 2016, the LHF has funded projects to help 110,000 people benefit from primary health care services; to support access to safe water and sanitation for 25,000 Households in Informal Settlements and urban areas; and to enable 41,000 vulnerable people to access protection services including access to justice, psychosocial support and safe shelter.

The LHF is increasingly prioritizing partnerships with National Non-Governmental Organizations: over the last two years, 20 National NGOs received direct funding from the LHF to implement 30 projects for a total amount of US\$ 6.6 million – making up 20 per cent of the overall funded projects.

The World Humanitarian Summit in May 2016 made two key recommendations related to Pooled Funds: that donors should increase their contributions to Country Based Pooled Funds, and that they should strengthen their engagement with local NGOs. Building on these recommendations and on the LHF's achievements, our target for 2017 is to provide a minimum of 50 per cent of LHF funding to national NGOs, as part of our continued efforts to support and empower local organizations.

Altogether, the LHF benefited from the support of five donors in 2016. These included Belgium, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands and Sweden. Their proactive partnerships, in addition to their generous contributions have been a vital element of our success.

The LHF ended 2016 with a balance of \$2.8 million available for distribution. In 2017, we will also focus the Fund on emergency funding for rapid, life-saving interventions in order to flexibly provide assistance when it is most urgently needed. Allocations in 2017 will target the most vulnerable groups including extremely deprived Syrian refugees and Palestine Refugees from Syria, with a special focus on severely underfunded sectors particularly mental health and disability support. Furthermore, the LHF will consider filling gaps in the bordering and hard to reach areas such as Al Qaa and Aarsal.

Without renewed support for this year, the LHF will not be able to help the most deprived communities in Lebanon or bring life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable. Thus, we need your help to continue making a significant difference for the response in Lebanon in 2017. I am therefore counting on your essential support, and I would also be enormously grateful if you could also encourage other donors to contribute to the Fund.

Finally, my gratitude goes to the Implementing Partners, the Sector Working Groups and the members of the AB. Thank you for your commitment and the joint efforts to overcome the enormous challenges of 2016. In this regard, I am pleased to share with you the annual report of the LHF for 2016, and hope that the fund will effectively and efficiently continue to provide humanitarian assistance to people who are most in need in the years to come.

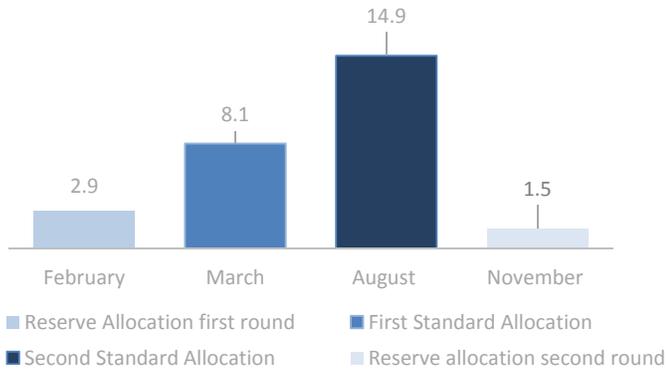
Philippe Lazzarini  
Humanitarian Coordinator in Lebanon  
April 2017

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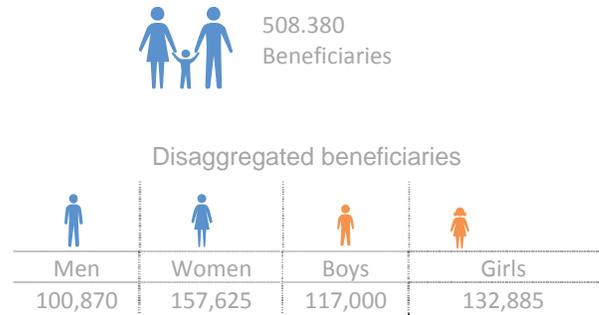
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## VISUAL SUMMARY

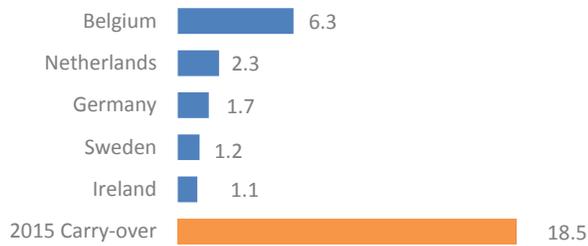
### FUNDING STATUS (\$M)



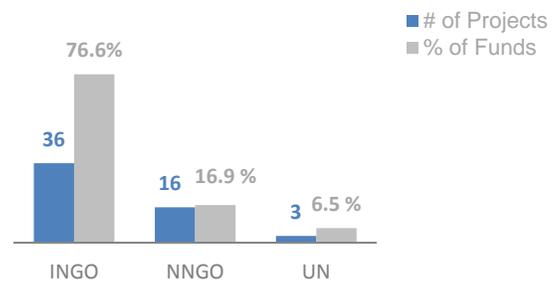
### TARGETED POPULATION



### FUNDING CONTRIBUTION BY DONOR (\$M)



### % OF FUNDS AND # OF PROJECTS BY TYPE OF RECIPIENT



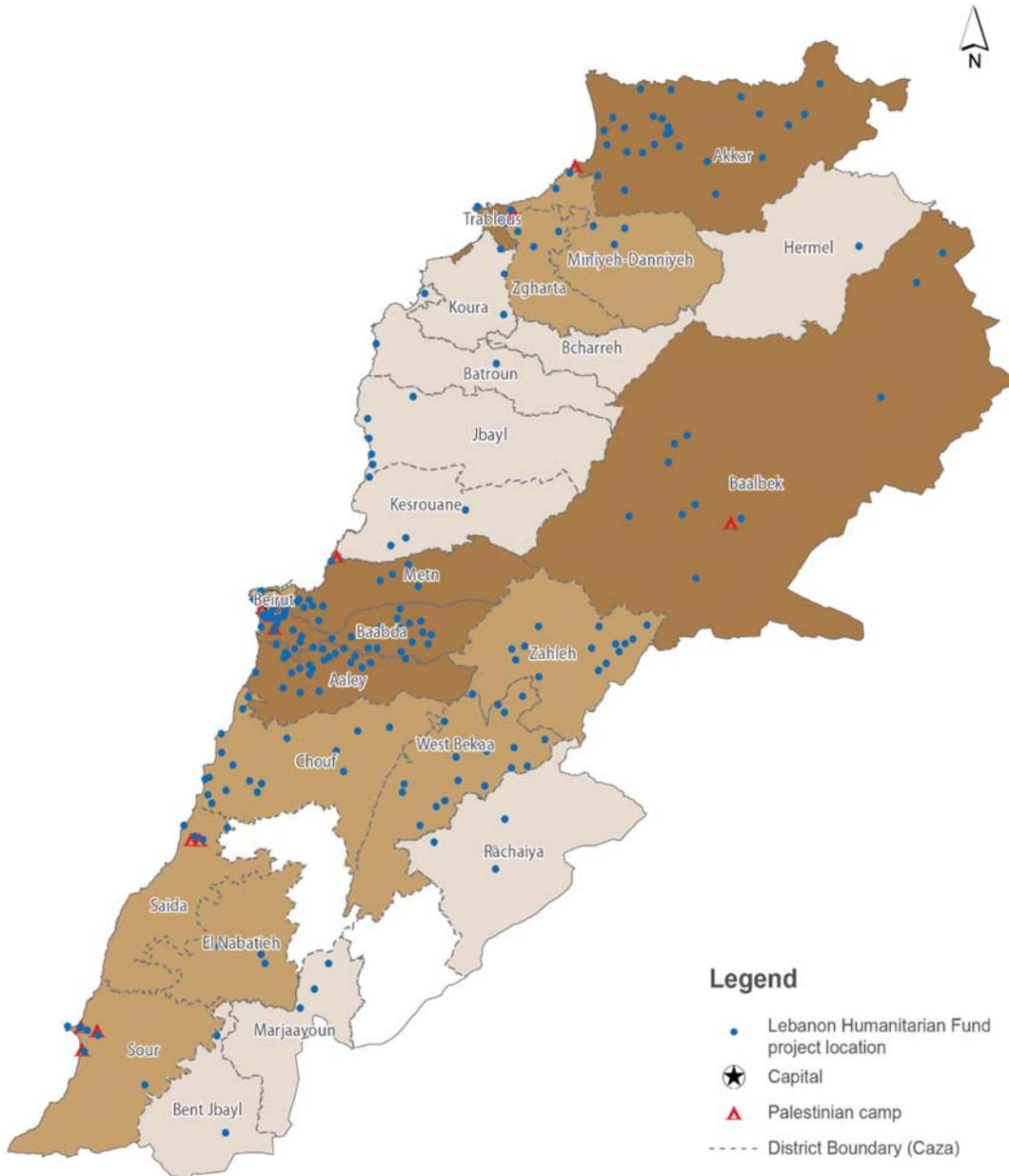
### FUNDING & BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR (\$M)



### PROJECTS' GENDER MARQUER (%)



## NUMBER OF PROJECTS PER DISTRICT



**55** Projects in Total  
Reaching more than **220** locations

- One project may cover multiple locations in one district
- One project may cover more than one district
- \* One project is country wide

Disclaimers:  
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## HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT <sup>1</sup>

Six years into the Syrian conflict, Lebanon remains at the forefront of one of the worst humanitarian crises of our time. As of October 2016, the country hosts an estimated 1.5 million Syrians who have fled the conflict in Syria (including 1.011 million registered as refugees with UNHCR), along with 31,500 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS), a pre-existing population of 278,000 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL), and an estimated 35,000 Lebanese returnees.

The humanitarian and stabilization response implemented under the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) has helped stabilize the situation of Syrian refugees in 2016, after a sharp deterioration between 2014 and 2015. However, and while the country has been facing many challenges before the conflict, growing needs are outstripping resources as the prolonged crisis continues to have an increasing impact on Syrian, Palestinian and vulnerable Lebanese Households (HHs), as well as on Lebanon's institutions and infrastructure. Therefore, the situation might have further compounded by the spill over effects of the crisis on Lebanon.

Six years into the conflict, poverty levels are high and the long-term resilience of the country's vulnerable communities is eroding as they run out of savings, struggle to access income, and face wide-ranging needs across all sectors. At present, one million Lebanese live below the poverty line, including 470,000 children. More than 70 percent of displaced Syrians are living below the poverty line as they increasingly suffer the impact of protracted displacement; and Palestine Refugees face multi-generational poverty and a lack of access to decent work opportunities, with poverty rates of 65 percent among Palestine Refugees in Lebanon and 90 percent among Palestine Refugees from Syria, who are one of the most vulnerable groups in the region.

Unemployment is high, particularly in some of the country's poorest localities where it is nearly double the national average. Nearly half of those affected by the crisis are children and adolescents: at least 1.4 million children under 18, including Lebanese, Syrians and Palestinians, are currently growing up at risk, deprived, and with acute needs for basic services and protection. There are major gaps in education, with half of Syrian refugee children out of school – more than 200,000 children – along with 50,000 Lebanese children aged 6 to 14 years old.

The presence of an estimated 1.5 million displaced Syrians has increased demand on Lebanon's infrastructure and social services, which lack the capacity to meet increased needs. Public services are overstretched, with demand exceeding the capacity of institutions and infrastructure to meet needs. The strong presence of Syrian refugees in areas with a high concentration of Lebanese poor has also compounded an already difficult economic situation, increasing poverty and social tensions between different communities while deepening the country's socio-economic disparities.

Going forward, the 2017-2020 LCRP provides multi-year planning framed by the 2016 LCRP aims at providing to provide protection and immediate assistance to 1 million Syrian refugees, vulnerable Lebanese and Palestine refugees; deliver basic services to 2.2 million people; and invest in Lebanon's infrastructure, economy and public services. The LCRP appeals for US\$2.8 billion for 2017, and is typically 55-60 per cent funded every year. In Lebanon's context of extensive needs, the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund is in a key position to help achieve the LCRP's strategic objectives by supporting underfunded sectors and providing much-needed funding to organizations working with Syrian and Palestine refugees as well as vulnerable Lebanese.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/lebanon-crisis-response-plan-2017-2020-enar>

## ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

### Fund allocation strategy

In 2016, the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund (LHF) has partnered with 41 National Non-Governmental Organisations (NNGOs), International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs) and United Nations (UN) agencies. While 55 projects with a total value of \$27.45 million were funded under the 2016 budget allocations, five projects amounting to \$2.33 million were planned to start in 2017 and thus limiting the LHF contributions to the 2016 LCRP to 2.42 per cent.

Designed both to fill critical funding gaps in the response plan and to address unforeseen or emerging humanitarian needs the LHF has been working closely with the coordination bodies to identify needs and priorities for its 2016 allocations. The aim was to reach the most vulnerable Syrians, Palestinians and Lebanese who still lack basic services as well as help prevent a further deterioration of their situation.

In a collaborative and coordinated manner, the LHF complements the LCRP by bringing in additional funding to address gaps. Thus, in 2016 the fund focused specifically on:

- Responding timely to any unforeseen humanitarian emergency that occurred;
- Addressing the challenge of underfunded sectors and ensuring continuity of services provided to the most vulnerable;
- Assisting severely vulnerable Lebanese communities whose dire living conditions are worse than refugees;
- Ensuring the continuity of services provided to people with specific needs, including survivors of gender-based violence, disabled and elderly;
- Expanding the delivery of assistance in hard-to-reach areas and reaching populations living in vulnerable urban localities;
- Empowering NNGOs and increasing their access to humanitarian funding;
- Prioritising innovative, comprehensive, and gender-sensitive projects.

### Rationale and information on the different allocation rounds

The 2016 projects were funded under three allocations: one Reserve<sup>2</sup> and two Standard Allocations, which underpinned a multi-sector approach:

1. The First Standard Allocation (SA), in the first quarter of the year, covered the imminent gaps identified by the sectors until more contributions to the LCRP materialized;
2. The Second SA, in August, aimed at filling the identified sectors gaps following the LCRP mid-year review;
3. The Reserve Allocation (RA) was open throughout the year for proposals responding to unforeseen and emerging needs identified by humanitarian actors.

Through the LHF 2016 allocations, 508,380 vulnerable Syrian and Palestine refugees as well as poor Lebanese has been benefitting from protection services such as access to justice, cases identification and referral, and support to survivors and individuals at risk of Gender Based Violence (GBV). The LHF also helped improving access to safe water and appropriate sanitation services for 25.000 HHs in Informal Settlements (ISs) and urban areas. Moreover, the Fund supported the provision of essential primary healthcare services to more than 110,000 people. Almost 20 per cent of support from the

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<sup>2</sup> Open all over the year.

Fund has been provided through Multi-Purpose Cash (MPC) assistance, reaching over 3,600 Syrian refugees and Lebanese HHs.

Furthermore, the LHF funding was provided to 13 NNGOs in 2016 for the implementation of 16 projects, representing 16.9 per cent of the Fund's direct overall allocation. In addition, 12 more worked as sub-implementing partners to INGO grantees for projects amounting to almost \$700,000.

*Accidents involving mines and unexploded ordnance are at their highest since the 2006 conflict. Haya Said, 45 years old, described how scared she was when the Mines Advisory Group (MAG) found a cluster bomb alongside her tent. "We didn't expect that the team would find a cluster bomb near our tents," she explained. "We use the land daily for grazing and passing." MAG has been working around the village of Baaloul since August 2014. The organization is supported by a number of donors, including the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund. The group works in part through Community Liaison teams which explain the organization's activities, resolve any concerns before and during clearance, maintain a relationship with the municipality, and conduct "risk education" sessions to raise safety awareness. Nour, another Said family member, remarked, "if we, the grownups, don't know what the cluster bombs look like, how could the children recognize them and stay away or inform us?" Along with the Community Liaisons, MAG has deployed trained and experienced Clearance Teams in Baaloul, one of which is composed entirely of women, supported by armored machines which excavate land, sift soil, and remove vegetation in order to open access lanes. To ensure the team can work safely, the Said family had to leave the camp early in the morning and return in the afternoon. "God protect those teams," exclaimed Najah Said, "working hard to save our lives. We stay at our neighbors' place for about five hours a day so that the team can work. We are grateful for MAG's work." As of the end of November 2016, MAG has completed clearance of all contaminated lands around Baaloul, though work is ongoing in nearby Quaroun. In total, the teams were able to clear 350,100 square meters of land, destroying 255 cluster bombs and other unexploded ordnance in the process, and benefiting 5,070 Syrians and Lebanese. Ten year-old Abed Omar couldn't hide his smile, "I was really afraid when MAG team found a cluster bomb close enough to our tent; today we can play safely and without fear."*



**FIGURE 1: INFORMAL SETTLEMENT INSIDE THE MINEFIELD, BEKAA**  
**SOURCE: MAG LEBANON 2016**

## 1. First Standard allocation – February 2016

The first standard allocation amounting to \$8.1 million consisted of two windows agreed with the LCRP coordination:

- A Basic Assistance (BA) window of \$6.1 million, focusing on MPC assistance for highly vulnerable Syrian refugees in addition to extremely poor Lebanese HHs;
- A Multi-Sector (MS) window of \$2 million, open for innovative project proposals addressing the urgent needs of the most vulnerable communities in Lebanon.

44 humanitarian actors (22 INGOs, 21 NNGOs and 1 UN agency) responded to the call, submitting 55 project proposals amounting to almost \$23 million (15 under the BA window and 39 under the MS one).

Eight Sector Review Committees (SRCs) composed of NGOs, UN and Lebanese Government (GoL) representatives reviewed the project proposals and recommended a list of 36 applications for funding with an increase of \$5 million of the allocation envelope. In consultation with the Advisory Board (AB),

the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) decided to be consistent with the original plan and endorsed a list of 16 projects for funding based on the combination of four following elements:

- The quality of the project proposals,
- The proposed geographical coverage,
- The cost efficiency of the project proposals, and
- The ratio between the two allocation windows.

## 2. Second Standard Allocation – August 2016

The second SA was launched following the 2016 LCRP mid-year review. It aimed to fill critical funding gaps jointly identified with the sector coordinators. The allocation included two windows: (1) integrated projects targeting vulnerable urban areas and covering identified gaps across the Energy and Water, Shelter and Social Stability (SoS) sectors; and (2) innovative projects covering critical gaps in Energy and Water, Protection (GBV/ Disability and Elderly), Health and SoS sectors.

The 95 project proposals submitted on the Grant Management System (GMS) were reviewed by seven SRCs composed of GoL, UN and NGOs experts. Consequently, 28 applications amounting to \$24.4 million, were recommended for funding. After consultation with the AB, the HC endorsed 23 project proposals amounting to \$14.9 million to be implemented by 14 INGOs, 6 NNGOs and three UN agencies.

## 3. Reserve Allocation

### *First round – February 2016*

As part of the 2015 Second SA, 24 projects were endorsed for funding by the HC. Due to limited funds an additional 17 projects were not funded but were kept in the pipeline. Following further financial contributions from several donors at the end of 2015, the relevant sectors conducted a verification exercise of the 17 projects' status and 11 were approved for funding amounting to a total of \$2.9 million and covering WaSH and protection needs in particular.

### *Second round – December 2016*

The second round of the RA focused on the support to the LCRP winterisation plan. This included the endorsement of one shelter project of \$ 98,050.62 providing basic shelter services to 400 Syrian refugee HHs living in ISs in the Bekaa. In addition, to a much-needed MPC support during the winter season. For instance, four projects amounting to \$1.475 million secured a full winter support - complemented by UNHCR co-funding - for 2,000 vulnerable Syrian refugee and Lebanese HHs, covering a significant gap in assistance between January and March 2017. Thus, the three MPC projects funded in 2016, were designed to start in the beginning of 2017 and will consequently contribute to the 2017 LCRP.

## The gender component throughout the LHF programme cycle

As one of the main goals of the LHF to be in line with Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) gender policy, the second year of the fund's lifetime allowed the set-up of a conducive environment to better address gender-related issues through the existing work, as follows:

- Establishing a good working relationship with the sectors and gender experts and building an important in-context knowledge of critical gender issues;

- Actively engaging in strengthening the gender capacity of the partners through a series of induction trainings on Gender Marker (GM) and gender components conducted by gender experts;
- Giving appropriate care and priority to Gender Based Violence (GBV) projects within the LHF allocations; Ensuring that projects are reviewed by a gender expert<sup>3</sup> to advise on the gender dimension prior to funding.

In the year to come, the Humanitarian Financing Unit (HFU) is planning to take additional steps to ensure gender issues are integrated in the application processes, such as:

- Building the capacity of the HFU by providing operational guidance and tools;
- Maximizing opportunities to advance gender related issues in all elements of the LHF allocation strategies, projects and monitoring;
- Ensuring that any Protection Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) in the work environment is addressed and investigated during the project’s implementation phase.

*In September 2016, MOSAIC - Mena Organization for Services Advocacy Integration and Capacity building organized a sensitization workshop on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identities (SOGI). The training aimed to provide a comprehensive overview of all topics around sexual orientations & gender identities/roles on the individual and familial levels; in order to increase the social workers’ knowledge and enhance their abilities and their skills when dealing with Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) beneficiaries. A group of social workers, health workers, psychotherapist, case managers and frontline workers with Syrian refugees benefited from two days training conducted by SGBV experts and involving a mixed-method approach including seminars and plenary discussions, group work, and other interactive methods.*



**FIGURE 2: SOGI TRAINING PARTICIPANTS, BEIRUT.**  
SOURCE: MOSAIC

## LHF alignment with the World Humanitarian Summit commitments

The World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) focused on the gap between funding and needs and reinforced the crucial role of financing as the key element and catalytic factor towards both meeting and reducing needs. While OCHA has been working to improve the scope and overall efficiency of the Country Based Pooled Fund (CBPFs) through the adoption of the ‘Grand Bargain’, Lebanon and in line with the commitment to action, the HFU undertook several initiatives and partnerships across the spectrum of the summit core commitments and stakeholders throughout 2016. The key achievements in this regard are summarized in the table below:

WHS commitments	LHF initiatives and achievements
Increasing funding to local actors and/or organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 16.9 per cent of total direct funding allocated to NNGOs;</li> <li>• UN agencies and INGOs partnering with local institutions and grass root organizations as a key element for funding;</li> <li>• 47 NNGOs benefitted from training and capacity building organized by the HFU as well as bilateral coaching throughout the allocation’s processes.</li> </ul>
Being “cash ready” and facilitating the delivery of cash-based programming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 MPC assistance projects amounting to \$7.53 million.</li> </ul>
Assisting marginalized groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 22 protection and SoS projects targeted people with specific needs such as GBV survivor, LGBTI and disabled.</li> </ul>

<sup>3</sup> The role is undertaken by a NNGO, ABAAD, recommended by the HFU to the HC.

Addressing humanitarian crises in cities and towns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>31 Protection, Social stability, WaSH and MPC projects targeting in urban areas across the country.</li> </ul>
Promoting long-term funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The activities of 46 projects are designed for more than 6 months</li> </ul>
Putting a system in place to determine who is eligible to receive funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity Assessment (CA) exercise in place and conducted for 73 NGOs: 31 NNGOs, 42 INGOs.</li> </ul>
Ensuring effective and inclusive humanitarian action that protects, empowers and delivers equally for women, girls, boys and men.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>See gender section above</i></li> </ul>

## PERFORMANCE

Aligned with the programmatic focus of the LCRP, the Fund functioned as a predictable and complementary source of humanitarian financing to the response, making timely and flexible funding available for life-saving and critical stabilization activities targeting the most vulnerable populations affected by the crisis.

### LHF performance against the general CBPF outcomes

#### 1. Improving the effectiveness of the humanitarian response

In 2016, the LHF maintained its role in increasing the attention on priority unmet needs of the most vulnerable segments of the LCRP population, such as GBV survivors, detainees, disabled and elderly people.

The LHF allocations allowed bridging critical funding gaps that ensured the uninterrupted programme activities in several sectors, for instance four partners have been able to secure MPC assistance support during the 2016 – 2017 winter season to more than 3,800 vulnerable Syrian and Lebanese HHs living in extreme conditions. The LHF contribution to the response plan was also as an opportunity for several partners to provide services not prioritized by any other donor, but are essential for respective sectors such as the legal representation for Syrian Refugees in courts and the “micro-gardening” pilot project which aimed to enhance food security of Syrian refugees.

Consequently, the LCRP coordination recognised the impact of the LHF funding that helped significantly in improving the several sector’s overall response such as the BA by being the main donor providing cash to poor Lebanese and SoS particularly in Tripoli where a comprehensive package of projects was implemented with joint HFU/ sector monitoring.

#### 2. Strengthening the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator

In 2016, in consultation with the AB and based on the sectors’ recommendations, the HC – as the ultimate decision-maker of the LHF’s allocation strategy and prioritization – approved the allocation of an envelope of \$27.5 million. While the LHF interventions are directly related to the core humanitarian issues identified within the LCRP framework, the LHF projects helped the HC to promote sectoral coordination efforts through the LHF allocation process, such as the established coordination between the partners and the SoS sector in the North.

Furthermore, the LHF was an essential tool enabling the HC to play his role in bringing the attention to priority humanitarian issues, such as demining in Syrian refugees ISs in the Bekaa, and the need for better coordination on demining between the humanitarian community and the Lebanese Armed Forces in charge of the response on Lebanese territory.

Moreover, the HC visits to at least one LHF project per month in 2016 gave considerable visibility to Fund’s projects. It also helped raise awareness on several advocacy issues, such as the serious challenge of waste water management in Aarsal as well as the increased humanitarian and stabilisation needs in urban areas.

*Samira is a Syrian woman and a mother of six children, whose husband has been missing since the beginning of the Syrian crisis. Samira was suffering severe financial hardship, which affected her family’s living conditions and her psychosocial wellbeing. She joined Basmeh and Zeitooneh’s Women’s Workshop program in November 2015 and, once the team identified her socioeconomic situation, was directed towards the Relief and Protection services. This alleviated her financial hardship as she was provided with basic relief items including food, fuel for heating and clothing. She also attended several group protection sessions in the community center, helping her to gain better knowledge on ways to protect herself, particularly from SGBV-related risks.*



**FIGURE 3: WOMAN VOCATIONAL TRAINING, BAR ELIAS, BEKAA.**  
SOURCE: BASMEH AND ZZEITOUNEH, 2016

*Moreover, through B&Z’s Women’s Workshop programme she was able to provide more durable financial solutions and support for her family by earning an income from the embroidery pieces she produced. This further improved her family’s quality of life as well as her own wellbeing. Later on she enrolled in our Small Grants project, supported through a different programme, and was successful in receiving a grant to open up her own hairdressing business following training. As such, the different activities she took part in at Basmeh and Zeitooneh’s center allowed her to increase her social and financial independence, while enhancing her confidence and sense of self-worth. Samira told the team that Basmeh and Zeitooneh felt like her second home, providing the type of support and assistance she needed to allow her to grow and fully realize her strengths and capabilities.*

### 3. Mobilizing resources and supporting LCRP coordination

In 2016, the LCRP sector coordinators continued to play a critical role in identifying thematic and geographical priorities of the LHF allocations, which contributed to filling important funding and operational gaps.

Furthermore, the LHF allocations promoting cross-sectoral approach has strengthened the coordination and facilitated collaboration between sectors, such as Shelter, WaSH and SoS projects implemented in Urban Areas.

*Social stability Sector coordinator: “The LHF provided additional funding to both the livelihoods and Social Stability sectors, which have been among the least funded within the LCRP. In terms of partnership, the fund was successful in fostering partnership between the different grantees in Tripoli.”*

While the overall approach was appreciated by the sectors there is still a need to further improve the timeline of the process and workflow of the allocation, and to better engage the sectors throughout the implementation cycle by maintaining a constant flow of communication on the process. The LHF is also currently working to increase the number of joint project monitoring visits with the sector

coordinators and to ensure all sectors have access to GMS, a dedicated training will be hold by the HFU in 2017.

In order to better propomte the fund and thus to mobilise more resources, the HFU produced regular updates about the fund’s activities which were communicated directly with a group of donors. Also it ensured a wide communication about the impact and the outcomes of the LHF projects through the OCHA Lebanon Humanitarian Bulletin as well as the twitter accounts of both the HC and the CO. Moreover, the HFU facilitated in 2016 visits from Iceland, Sweden and Belgium to LHF implemented projects. All helped increasing the contribution of existing donors to the LHF in 2016.

## LHF performance against CBPFs’ principles

### 1. Inclusiveness

Linking its strategy with the LCRP, the LHF has adapted to the context of the Syria crisis in Lebanon, allowing the involvement of all stakeholders – especially the local partners – throughout the funding process and the programmatic cycle of LHF projects.

*Health Sector coordinator: “With the funding to different partners in the health sector, coordination was necessary to ensure proper geographical distribution of support to Primary Health Care Centers (PHCCs) with a focus on Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) PHCCs. While the LHF engaged MoPH in the selection of PHCCs to be supported, it also managed to have an MoPH representative in the SRC.”*

The LHF funding approach was welcomed by the humanitarian community as a mean to promote new partnerships and strengthen collaboration among a wide range of stakeholders including NGOs and UN agencies - the LHF has successfully engaged with 41 humanitarian partners with access to a wide geographical area across Lebanon.

Furthermore, the SRCs were participatory and inclusive, and the projects’ review were conducted by representative panels including the line Ministry leading of the sector, the coordinating agencies, international and local NGOs. In general, the partners felt supported and properly informed and had an interlocutor at all times. Moreover, ABAAD, a NNGO with its gender expertise, supported the HFU by providing gender trainings to the applicants and sharing technical inputs on the funded projects. In terms of Implementing Partners (IPs).

*Supported by Relief International, Taalabaya PHCC is considered one of the largest operating health center in the area, receiving monthly around 2000 patients (Syrians and Lebanese). Since the beginning of Lebanon Humanitarian Fund project in November 2016, the total number of IOM supported beneficiaries reached 2992 (2980 Syrian refugees and 12 Lebanese nationals). 59 per cent are Female beneficiaries. Acute morbidities remain the main cause of care seeking of all age groups within the center.*

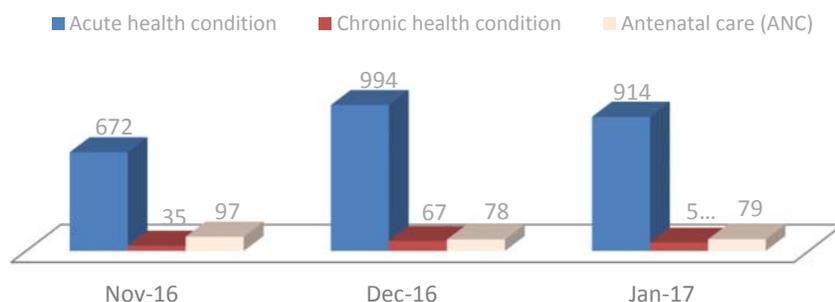


FIGURE 4: MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFICIARIES BY DISEASE CLASSIFICATION

## 2. Flexibility and timeliness

The LHF is known as a good “last resort” and flexible funding tool to fill in major thematic and geographical gaps in underfunded sectors, and to support the achievements of key targets, particularly in hard-to-reach areas like Aarsal.

Although the fund implements a rigorous selection process, it offered flexibility when it came to the envelope to allocate, the selection strategy, and the project features. The LHF has been flexible and willing to identify niche opportunities as well as innovative ideas. It has also adjusted to the integrated nature of the LCRP by not only supporting life-saving humanitarian interventions, but also supporting urgent stabilisation needs in the SoS or livelihoods sectors.

The LHF was flexible and able to adapt to local circumstances – for instance the prioritisation of the support to the Primary Health Care Centers (PHCCs) under the second SA is of a good example; the allocation helped fill a gap of six months of the services until projects funded by Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (BPRM) were ready to take over.

*“We, the women of the Bekaa, love being productive and cannot stay idle,” says Fayze, a Lebanese widow and mother of five who has recently initiated a “Garden Wall” at her house in the village of Bar Elias, a micro-gardening project implemented by FAO and funded by the LHF.*

*Garden walls are a proven technique to grow vegetables and herbs vertically without using any arable land. These walls are made from very cheap and readily-available material such as used or discarded plastic crates or walls made from recycled plastic. Each crate can be used to plant two consecutive vegetable crops per year and can be used to grow a wide range of summer and winter vegetables that can be harvested throughout the year. Fayze’s children are married and one of her sons is unemployed. Her difficult economic situation requires that she works to support her family and earn a living. She used to work in agriculture with her brothers-in-law. However, family problems that arose this year stopped her from continuing her job. Fayze started planting seeds provided by FAO two months ago, and has been able to start benefiting from the crops throughout Ramadan. “As you know, we have the tradition of preparing fatoush or tabboule for the iftar, and this year we are using our own in-house planted vegetables,” says Fayze, adding that the amount is sufficient for her family. Fayze decided to build on her previous agricultural experience and added new vegetables like cucumbers and lettuce to her micro-garden, which included various herbs like coriander, parsley, oregano, and dandelions. “I am also teaching my daughters-in-law how to plant and I supervise them throughout the process. Now they can plant at their homes,” she proudly says.*

*This project primarily targets women-headed households and those with a large number of children. Beneficiaries include 30 landless vulnerable Lebanese households and 120 Syrian households.*



FIGURE 5: WOMAN TENDING HER MICRO-GARDEN IN BAR ELIAS, BEKAA.  
SOURCE: FAO, 2016

## 3. Efficiency

As mentioned earlier, the fund’s interventions in 2016 have been relatively efficient in bridging the gap between different programmatic cycles and maintaining strong linkages between the source of funding to the LCRP.

At the operational level, the HFU maximized efforts to get better understanding of what actor(s) can effectively deliver the appropriate services on the ground. The partners' CA, introduced in the beginning of the year, helped identifying the strength, coping and resilience of the partners and therefore ensuring cost-effective quality service during the implementation with the needed support from the HFU.

Moreover, the LHF sought to effectively minimize the overhead costs. Being in a country like Lebanon, where civil society is quite active but needs to be strengthened and supported to better engage in the response, the LHF remained open for newcomers, particularly NNGOs (38 new NNGOs were registered on GMS in 2016). On another lever, always in line with the WHS, the LHF increased funding of MPC projects for more effective service delivery.

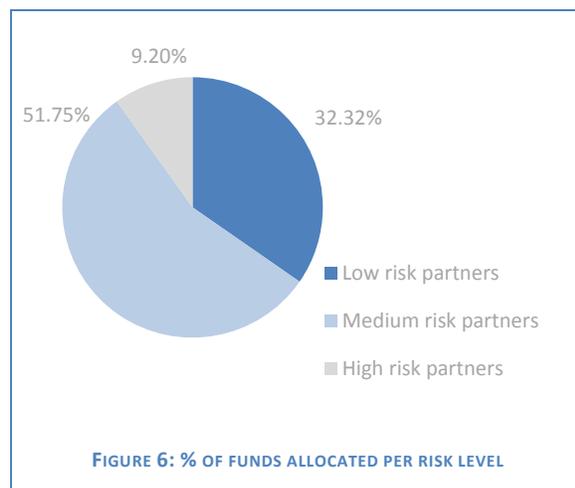
**TABLE 1: # PROPOSALS PROCESSED BY THE SECTORS AND THE HFU IN 2015 AND 2016**

Allocations	2016	2015
# of projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>164 received</li> <li>79 recommended by the SRCs</li> <li><b>55 funded</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>90 received</li> <li>51 recommended by the SRCs</li> <li><b>31 funded</b></li> </ul>
# of partners	41 partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25 INGOs (19 new)</li> <li><b>13 NNGOs (6 new)</b></li> <li>3 UN agencies (2 new)</li> </ul>	26 partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 INGOs</li> <li><b>13 NNGOs</b></li> <li>2 UN agencies</li> </ul>

#### 4. Accountability and Risk Management

In 2016, as part of the accountability framework, a fully-fledged Capacity Assessment (CA) exercise was developed and structured to systematically review the institutional, governance, technical, funding, coordination, monitoring, logistics and financial capacities of potential partners. As a result, the HFU assessed 73 NGOs against an LHF dedicated application. Thus, the 2016 funded projects has been implemented in line with amended operational modalities based upon the partners' risk level.

Throughout the year, the HFU's capacity was increased with the recruitment of a Programme Monitoring and Reporting staff who helped ensuring a high compliance of the fund in line with the LHF Operational Manual (e.g. the HFU received and reviewed 53 financial and 57 narrative reports submitted by the partners). As per the Audit, 18 projects were triggered on GMS awaiting the conclusion of the Audit tender launched in December 2016.



Furthermore, and in order to minimise the risks at the implementation level, the HFU has provided extensive technical and programmatic support to the applicants before and after the allocations' process. In addition to bilateral coaching, 80 participants benefited from training and induction sessions (one in January, one in June and two in August). The latter focused on the CBPFs programme cycle, CA, finance and gender components.

It is worth mentioning that the acknowledgement and the acceptance of ongoing challenges and partially-met objectives helped the IPs to report outcomes in an honest manner, seek the support of the HFU when needs to accomplish the project's objectives and therefore to jointly celebrate successes of the implementation.

#### **Partnerships and NGOs/CSOs outreach**

*The HFU participated in a series of seminars, workshops and capacity building organised by other humanitarian and development entities in country. This open the space to extend the LHF partnerships to more actors and to reach out to new NNGOs.*

*The HFU joined Beyond Reform and Development (BRD) in their one-year capacity building program for Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) conducted in Lebanon in partnership with the European Union. The project supports CSOs and youth groups interested in Policy change and engages them in an experiential learning process where they form "Policy Innovation Circles" (PICs) focusing on a regional or national issue and pass through the different steps of campaigning. 48 active youth from all over the country (mainly outside Beirut though) were grouped into 11 policy change or awareness initiatives around various topics. The topics vary between advocacy campaigns, from increasing public spaces, to women participation in public life, to media literacy and the child rights and educational reform.*

*As part of the project, BRD invited the groups to a two-day "Alternatives Fundraising" training which focused on the different sources of funding available, including donors like the LHF, INGOs, private sector, Ministries, banks, social investors and crowd funding.*

*During this exercise a group of donors including the World Bank, Corporate Social Responsibility Banking programme and the HFU accompanied the youth, evaluated their proposals and provided them with comments and feedback. Furthermore, the best ideas were referred to the suitable donors for funding.*

## **5. Greatest challenges faced by the LHF in 2016 and actions to take in 2017**

The achievements of the LHF in 2016 came despite several challenges encountered during the allocation process. The main challenges were as follows:

- The involvement of Governmental Sector leads in the SRCs helped ensuring better prioritisation and targeting but also slowed the process down by adding another layer of verification and validity of the submitted projects against the country legal framework and national existing strategies and plans (outside the LCRP). At this stage, the humanitarian community in Lebanon as well as the AB recommend to use the best the GoL contribution during the prioritization exercise of the LHF allocation papers and limit the SRCs' composition to UN and NGOs working group (s) members.
- The difficulty to recommend a large number of NNGOs for funding within a competitive process with INGOs and UN agencies due to their limited capacity to respond to the LHF calls for proposals/timeline of the allocations. Consequently, in addition to the bilateral coaching, the HFU is planning a list of capacity building exercises to strengthen the capacity of the NNGOs. In addition, a longer timeline of should be considered for future the standard allocation by extending the time of the proposal submissions and the sector projects' review.

TABLE 2: 2015 - 2016 FUND MILESTONE AVERAGE

Stages	Milestones	Indicators	Standard Allocation		Reserve Allocation	
			2015	2016	2015	2016
Review & Approval	IP Signature	#days from Project Proposal (PP) Submission until IP Signature of GA	82	91	22	81
Disbursement	1st Tranche Disbursed	#days from Project Proposal (PP) Submission until date of cash transfer	120	106	62	96
		#days from EO/UNDP Signature until date of cash transfer	14	10	17	10

## DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Altogether, the LHF benefited from \$12.53 million in support from five European donors in 2016:

Belgium, The Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, Ireland. Their proactive partnerships, in addition to their generous contributions, have been a vital element of the fund’s achievements in 2016. They stood by the LHF and advised the HC on the use of the funds, particularly Sweden and the Netherlands as active members of the LHF AB.



FIGURE 4: H.E. MR. SIGMUNDUR DAVID GUNNLAUGSSON AT THE COMMUNITY CENTER OF BASMEH AND ZEITOUNEH IN THE BEKAA  
SOURCE: OCHA, 2016

In 2016, two high-level donors’ visits to LHF projects took place:

- On 1 February, the Prime Minister of Iceland, H.E. Mr. Sigmundur David Gunnlaugsson, visited the community Center of Basmeh and Zeitouneh in the Bekaa during his mission to Lebanon. Iceland contributed with \$750.000 to the LHF in 2015;
- On 25 May, Belgium’s Deputy Prime Minister/Minister for Development Cooperation, Digital Agenda, Telecom and Postal Services visited the RMF child protection project in Tripoli.

The funding timeline shows an important carry-over from 2015 of \$18.5 million. This was due to an important contribution from European donors to the CBPFs in the region at the end of 2015. This carry-over allowed the immediate funding of recommended projects in the pipeline and the launch of a bigger standard allocation in the first quarter of 2016. The continuous support of four of our donors has increased the LHF contribution to the LCRP, enabling us to make a difference in the humanitarian response.

## ANNEXES

### ANNEX 1: List of projects endorsed in 2017

Among the 55 projects endorsed by the HC, only eight projects ended in 2016 while 43 will be carried on in 2017 and four more projects were planned to start in 2017\*.

Sector	Org. type	Organization	Project title	Duration (months)	Budget
Basic Assistance	INGO	ACF (Action Contre la Faim Liban)	Providing improved access to essential goods and services for highly vulnerable populations in hard to reach areas	8	\$999,987.76
Basic Assistance*	INGO	ACF (Action Contre la Faim Liban)	Providing improved access to essential goods and services for highly vulnerable populations in hard to reach areas – II	4	\$599,971.35
Basic Assistance	NNGO	CARITAS (CARITAS LIBAN CENTRE DES MIGRANTS)	Basic Assistance for vulnerable Lebanese	10	\$1,171,517.43
Basic Assistance	INGO	NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council)	Provision of Cash Assistance to Vulnerable Refugees from Syria and Affected Communities	8	\$1,000,000.04
Basic Assistance*	INGO	NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council)	Continuation of Provision of Cash Assistance to Vulnerable Refugees from Syria and Affected Communities	3	\$136,509.60
Basic Assistance	INGO	PU-AMI (Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale)	Multi-purpose cash assistance for poor vulnerable Lebanese households in Beirut southern suburbs	8	\$999,009.25
Basic Assistance	INGO	RI (Relief International)	Cash Assistance for Severely and Highly Vulnerable Households (CASH)	9	\$1,000,000.00
Basic Assistance*	INGO	RI (Relief International)	Cash Assistance for Severely and Highly Vulnerable Households -- Phase II (CASH-II)	3	\$356,940.67
Basic Assistance	INGO	SIF (Secours Islamique France)	Addressing the increasing vulnerabilities of the communities affected by the Syria crisis in Mount Lebanon with Multipurpose Cash Assistance	8	\$925,766.57

Basic Assistance*	INGO	SIF (Secours Islamique France)	Addressing the increasing vulnerabilities of the communities affected by the Syria crisis in Mount Lebanon with Multipurpose Cash Assistance	3	\$345,036.48
Basic Assistance (80%), Livelihood (20%)	INGO	FPSC (Fundacion Promocion Social de la Cultura)	Strengthening a sustainable and innovative social solidarity network in Lebanon for most economically vulnerable Syrian and Lebanese populations	12	\$263,663.15
Food security	INGO	ACTED (Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development)	Improving access to nutritious and diverse fresh foods for vulnerable populations in Beirut and Mount Lebanon	12	\$250,000.00
Food security	INGO	INTERSOS (INTERSOS)	Micro-gardening and Nutrition for Vulnerable Syrian Refugees and Vulnerable Lebanese	8	\$248,679.77
Food security (50%), Protection (50%)	INGO	TdH It (Fondazione Terres des Hommes Italia)	Response to the food and non food needs, including provision of case management, of the highly vulnerable Palestine and Syrian Refugee families and hosting community, living in the Palestinian Camps and surrounding areas in Tyre and Saida	9	\$250,000.00
Health	INGO	IMC UK (International Medical Corps UK)	Providing essential primary health care services to Syrian refugees and other vulnerable populations throughout Lebanon	12	\$1,085,486.10
Health	UN Agency	IOM (International Organization for Migration)	Primary Health Care Support for Crisis Affected Communities in Lebanon	9	\$231,850.21
Health	INGO	MAP (Medical Aid for Palestinians)	Life-saving advanced care for Palestinian refugees from Lebanon and from Syria	10	\$248,774.25
Health	INGO	RI (Relief International)	Providing Holistic Health Care Support for vulnerable Syrian refugees and Lebanese in Beirut, Mount Lebanon and North Governorates (PHCS Project)	12	\$1,050,000.00
Livelihood	NNGO	BIAT (Business Incubation Association in Tripoli)	Developing MSMEs to expand their businesses and increasing job creation	9	\$239,993.69

Protection	NNGO	ABAAD (ABAAD Resource Center For Gender Equality)	Towards institutionalized protection of women and children survivors of Gender Based Violence in Emergency contexts	8	\$119,907.20
Protection	INGO	ADRA (Adventist Development and Relief Agency )	Helping Hands Home Care	12	\$242,331.27
Protection	NNGO	Association HIMAYA (Association HIMAYA)	Strengthening Resilience Among Vulnerable Children in Mt. Lebanon & Saida	8	\$249,318.52
Protection	NNGO	CARITAS (CARITAS LIBAN CENTRE DES MIGRANTS)	Holistic Protection Services for GBV Survivors	9	\$499,164.83
Protection	INGO	Diakonia (Diakonia )	Strengthening Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS) Women's Own Strategies for Protection	12	\$326,304.42
Protection	INGO	DRC (Danish Refugee Council)	Enhancing the protection of adolescent girls and young women against sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) through innovative emergency response interventions	12	\$507,253.83
Protection	INGO	HAI (Heartland Alliance International)	Stronger and Safer: Reducing the Risks and Consequences of SGBV in Northern Lebanon	12	\$365,231.00
Protection	INGO	INTERSOS (INTERSOS)	Protection of Vulnerable Women and Children from Violence and Abuse in South and Nabatieh, Lebanon.	7	\$125,683.42
Protection	INGO	INTERSOS (INTERSOS)	Protection of Vulnerable Women, Adolescent Girls, Elderly and Disabled from SGBV, Violence and Abuse in South, Mount Lebanon and Bekaa	8	\$437,795.94
Protection	INGO	IRC (International Rescue Committee)	Strengthening Protection and Empowerment of Women and Girls in Tripoli	3	\$150,000.19
Protection	INGO	IRC (International Rescue Committee)	Strengthening Protection and Empowerment of Women and Girls through Comprehensive Community-Based GBV Prevention and Response	12	\$480,679.37

Protection	INGO	MAG (Mines Advisory Group)	Emergency Clearance of Landmines and Explosive Remnants of War in support of Host and Refugee Communities in Bekaa Area	6	\$291,099.32
Protection	NNGO	MOSAIC (Mena Organization for Services Advocacy integration and Capacity Building)	Survivor-centered protection program: Enhancing protection through service provision, empowerment, and community sensitization	6	\$156,001.72
Protection	NNGO	RMF (Rene Mouawad Foundation)	Child Labor in Bab Al Tebbaneh	9	\$130,850.03
Protection	NNGO	SHEILD (SHEILD ASSOCIATION)	Special Needs and Community Driven Development	12	\$169,344.62
Protection	UN Agency	UNRWA (UNRWA)	Supporting independence for Palestine refugees with special needs through provision of assistive devices	12	\$385,548.64
Protection	INGO	WRF (World Rehabilitation Fund)	Alleviating the Burdens of Displacement on Persons With Disabilities Among Refugees from Syria and in Lebanese Host Communities	7	\$517,887.28
Protection	NNGO	MOSAIC (Mena Organization for Services Advocacy integration and Capacity Building)	LGBTIQ protection and empowerment	8	\$117,094.38
Shelter	NNGO	URDA (Union of Relief and Development Associations)	Winter assistance project " Water proof plastic sheets for the ISS' housing units"	2	\$98,050.62
Shelter (50%), WASH (20%), Social Stability (30%)	INGO	SI (Solidarités International)	"El Hay" - Neighborhood for all: integrated multi-scale intervention for the vulnerable population of Qobbe area, Tripoli	12	\$1,099,999.59
Social Stability	NNGO	MARCH (Association MARCH)	Social Stability and conflict Resolution through Art, Culture and Activism in marginalized areas.	12	\$309,966.00
Social Stability	NNGO	SF (Safadi Foundation)	Street Beat "Nabadoul 7ai"	12	\$289,453.87
Social Stability*	INGO	SFCG (Search for Common Ground)	Establishing dialogue and local conflict response mechanisms in Lebanon	12	\$730,767.20

Social Stability	NNGO	UTOPIA Association (UTOPIA Association)	Citizens for Change	12	\$456,824.58
WASH	INGO	ACF (Action Contre la Faim Liban)	WASH Service improvement: Smart distribution metering and greywater management in ITSs	10	\$250,022.62
WASH	INGO	ACF (Action Contre la Faim Liban)	Integrated Solid Waste Management programme in South Lebanon	12	\$1,189,495.21
WASH	INGO	ACTED (Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development)	Increasing local community involvement in solid waste management to improve long term municipal performance	12	\$770,056.00
WASH	INGO	CISP (Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli)	Improving access to safe drinking water in Southern Lebanon and improvement of sanitation conditions for Syrian Refugees with reduced environmental impact in Marj El Khokh IS in Marjaayoun Area	12	\$1,120,209.75
WASH	INGO	MEDAIR (MEDAIR)	Site and household level WASH for Informal Settlements in the Bekaa Valley	11	\$254,435.92
WASH	INGO	M-USA (Mercy-USA for Aid and Development )	Improving Access to Equitable Energy and Reducing Wastage in Machta Hammoud	12	\$1,018,667.82
WASH	INGO	OXFAM GB (OXFAM GB)	Provision of urgent and lifesaving WASH assistance in North Bekaa	7	\$250,048.47
WASH	NNGO	RHAO (Relief and Humanitarian Aid Organisation in Dar al Fatwa)	Vector Control in Akkar Syrian informal settlements and Lebanese municipalities	2	\$142,277.90
WASH	NNGO	RMF (Rene Mouawad Foundation)	Bringing Adequate Sanitation Infrastructure in Zgharta and Mejdlaya	12	\$238,539.17
WASH	UN Agency	UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)	Improving drinking water infrastructure in Aley and Mount Lebanon Governorates	9	\$1,167,463.15
WASH (70%), Health (30%)	INGO	IOCC (International Orthodox Christian Charities)	Responding to the critical needs of vulnerable population in WASH and Health	12	\$1,134,371.67
WASH (80%), Social Stability (20%)	NNGO	LRC (Association LRC)	Urgent Complementary WASH project in Tripoli, North Lebanon Most Vulnerable Neighbourhoods	9	\$249,637.42

## ANNEX 2: Summary of results and achievements reported by the partners in 2016

### Food Security

3 projects Implemented by: Acted; Intersos and TdH - It	
All projects will be carried on in 2017	
Allocated Budget \$ (M): 0.62	Expenditure \$(M): 0.285
Cumulative targeted beneficiaries: 9,954	Total reported : 7,219 people
Key achievements reported by the partners	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food cash assistance to PRS families in Ain El Helwe Palestinian camp.</li> <li>• Strengthening the knowledge of Syrian refugees about healthy nutritional practices and habits as well as gardening practices and agriculture.</li> <li>• Organizing Food Processing and Conservation activities for women.</li> <li>• Preparing of various awareness tools and materials on nutrition and gardening to be used and distributed in community centers.</li> </ul>	

### Basic Assistance

11 projects Implemented by: ACF; CARITAS; FPSC; NRC; PU-AMI; RI and SIF.	
7 projects will be carried on in 2017 and 4 projects will start in 2017	
Allocated Budget \$ (M): 7.79	Expenditure \$ (M): 5.01
Cumulative targeted beneficiaries : 37,385	Total reported : 15,408 people
Key achievements reported by the partners	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USD 175/month cash assistance reached almost 3600 Syrian refugees and poor Lebanese HHs between June and December.</li> <li>• Three Social Stores, "Boutique sociale", were refurbished in order to help enlarging their capacities and benefiting targeted beneficiaries of a wide variety of clothes and equipment with limited prices.</li> </ul>	

### Health

5 projects Implemented by: IMC UK; IOCC; IOM, MAP and RI	
All projects will be carried on in 2017	
Allocated Budget \$ (M): 2.96	Expenditure \$ (M): 0.26
Cumulative targeted beneficiaries : 153,385	Total reported : 109 people
Key achievements reported by the partners	
Ensuring access to medical care for PRL and PRS patients affected by life-threatening conditions. Treatments included cardiac/cardiovascular diseases or malformation, neoplasm/cancer, Nephro-urological, obstetrics/gynecology, blood diseases, gastrointestinal diseases, diabetes complications, Respiratory/pulmonary, Cholecystitis/cholecystectomy and others.	

### Protection

19 projects Implemented by: ABAAD; ADRA; CARITAS; Diakonia; DRC; HAI; HIMAYA; INTERSOS; IRC; MAG; MOSAIC; RMF; SHEILD; TdH It; WRF and UNRWA	
One project will start in 2017, 13 projects will be carried on in 2017	
Allocated Budget \$ (M): 5.4	Expenditure \$ (M): 1.95
Cumulative targeted beneficiaries : 50,348	Total reported : 15,510 people
Key achievements reported by the partners	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clearance of 96,200 square meters of contaminated land improving safety, security and wellbeing of Lebanese host and Syrian refugee communities by removing the threat of cluster munitions and other deadly items.</li> <li>• Provision of sheltering as well as multi-sectoral services for women and girls at the Mid-Way House in Northern Lebanon.</li> </ul>	

- Provision of rehabilitation devices and services to 769 persons with disabilities.
- Increasing knowledge and community awareness about several protection issues such as legal and protective measure towards the refugees in Lebanon.
- Capacity building of a local organization, and the strengthening of their ability to provide quality protection services with full adherence to international protection standards
- Capacity building of front line staff, social workers and refugees volunteers.
- 183 people with specific needs benefited from Case Management activities.

### WASH

13 projects Implemented by: ACF; ACTED; CISP; IOCC; LRC; MEDAIR; M-USA; OXFAM GB; RHAO; RMF; SI and UNICEF

11 projects will be carried on in 2017

Allocated Budget \$ (M): 7.59	Expenditure \$ (M): 0.89
Cumulative targeted beneficiaries : 304,921	Total reported : 37,796 people

#### Key achievements reported by the partners

Providing access to safe water for drinking, personal hygiene, lifesaving sanitation services and other domestic uses in ISs in Bekaa and Northern Lebanon. The main services provided included the following:

- Provision of hygiene (Hygiene and baby kits) and hygiene promotion and training;
- Provision of latrines, latrines maintenance, hand washing facilities and latrine de-sludging;
- Provision of water, water storage, water treatment, and water quality testing;
- Vector control treatment in ISs.

### ANNEX 3: Acronyms

AB	Advisory Board
BA	Basic Assistance
BPRM	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration
CA	Capacity Assessment
CBPF	Country Based Pooled Fund
CP	Child Protection
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
GM	Gender Marker
GMS	Grant Management System
GoL	Government of Lebanon
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HFU	Humanitarian Financing Unit
HHs	Households
IASC	Inter Agency Standing Committee
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IP	Implementing Partner
IS	Informal Settlement
LCRP	Lebanon Crisis Response Plan
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex
LHF	Lebanon Humanitarian Fund
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MPC	Multi-Purpose Cash
MS	Multi-Sector
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NNGO	National Non-Governmental Organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PHCCs	Primary Health Care Centers
PRL	Palestine Refugees from Lebanon
PRS	Palestine Refugees from Syria
PSEA	Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
RA	Reserve Allocation
SA	Standard Allocation
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Base Violence
SOGI	Sexual Orientation and Gender Identities
SoS	Social Stability
SRC	Sector Review Committee
UN	United Nations
WHS	World Humanitarian Summit