THE LHF THANKS ITS DONORS FOR THEIR GENEROUS SUPPORT IN 2021

Credits
This document was produced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Lebanon. OCHA Lebanon wishes to acknowledge the contributions of its committed staff at headquarters and in the field in preparing this document.

The latest version of this document is available on the LHF website at https://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.

About LHF
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FOREWORD

2021 was a grim year for civilians in Lebanon. Multiple shocks continued to affect their physical and mental well-being, thus leading to growing humanitarian needs for all population groups. Under my leadership, and with the valuable guidance, support and oversight of the Advisory Board, the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund (LHF) responded quickly and efficiently in this changing context.

I would like to express my most sincere appreciation to the Fund’s donors—Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, and Qatar—for their longstanding partnership and unwavering support. In 2021, their contributions to the LHF reached $27 million, the largest amount ever since the Fund’s inception, thus reiterating their trust in the added value and comparative advantage of the Fund.

In 2021, the LHF funded 37 humanitarian projects with $25.3 million targeting all those in need of assistance—Lebanese, Syrian refugees, Palestinian refugees and migrants. 82 per cent of the funding was allocated to International and National NGOs. The LHF was instrumental to push effective localization, providing 26% of its funding, directly and indirectly, to local and national NGOs, as well as supporting their capacity development and active participation in the response. In addition, the Fund retained its accountable, inclusive and transparent processes and strengthened its risk management frameworks.

The LHF continued to pursue its strategic people-centered approach, using need-based allocations to reach the most vulnerable. I would like to thank and praise our international and national partners for their pivotal role in the swift delivery of aid across response frameworks. Thanks to their dedication, and with LHF funding, 261,000 people (127,000 women, 40,000 men, 43,000 girls, and 51,000 boys) received sectoral and multi-sectoral assistance and services.

I am pleased to share the 2021 Annual report detailing the LHF’s work, its activities and impact. As needs continues to grow, we count on your support to ensure the Fund continues to add value, protect and support Lebanon’s most vulnerable populations.

Najat Rochdi
United Nations Deputy Special Coordinator for Lebanon, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator
In a complex and changing humanitarian context, the LHF is a best practice in providing humanitarian support to all those in need.

NAJAT ROCHDI
HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR FOR LEBANON
Humanitarian Situation in 2021

Lebanon is experiencing a crisis with severe humanitarian consequences. Since 2019, the country has been going through a complex economic and financial crisis and political deadlock, resulting in a severe economic depression that has rolled back some development gains of past years and generated widespread humanitarian needs among Lebanon's 5.8 million residents, as well as its refugee population.

The COVID-19 pandemic and the Beirut Port explosions in August 2020 increased need, in the short and long-term.

Meanwhile, Lebanon has felt the effects of the Syrian crisis since 2011. While refugee communities are generally welcomed, antagonistic sentiments and statements regarding refugees have increased as more Lebanese residents face dire conditions.

The capacity of people in Lebanon to cope with all these overlapping shocks is weak in the absence of comprehensive long-term plans for energy, food security, and social safety nets.

Financial and Economic Crisis

The World Bank ranked the economic crisis as one of the top ten most severe worldwide since the mid-nineteenth century. The banking sector has collapsed. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has contracted by 58 per cent, the highest contraction among 193 countries. The Lebanese lira has depreciated severely (92 per cent of its value), which led to triple-digit annual inflation that reached a record 224 per cent in December 2021, year-on-year.

Poverty and humanitarian needs on the rise

Multi-dimensional poverty has doubled over the last two years, affecting more than 80 per cent of households in Lebanon, including an estimated 745,000 Lebanese-national households. About a third of these households have fallen into extreme poverty.

This rapid and severe deterioration in the living standards of a huge portion of the Lebanese population has affected physical and mental well-being and generated acute humanitarian needs. Nearly two-thirds of all Lebanese-national households reported challenges in affording basic needs.

Lebanon's compounded socio-economic crisis has pushed the entire Syrian refugee population into severe economic vulnerability. Despite an increase in assistance, 88 per cent of Syrian refugee households were living below the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB), the absolute minimum amount required to cover lifesaving needs, up from 55 per cent in 2019.

At the same time, the economic situation had affected the availability of basic services such as fuel, electricity, healthcare, and clean water, services that before the crisis were mostly provided through the private sector. As more people seek to access such services in the overstretched public sector, the system is on the brink of collapse.

Humanitarian needs are increasing among Lebanese and migrants across all sectors, including food security and nutrition, health, protection, education and WASH.

Effects on the most vulnerable

In addition to gender, other factors greatly affect affected populations’ vulnerability and ability to access humanitarian assistance—such as age, physical and mental ability, sexual orientation and gender identity, legal status and those with chronic medical conditions.

People with disabilities are among the most marginalized groups and are often left behind in humanitarian responses. They face multiple forms of discrimination, barriers to accessing support and life-saving services.
and often face greater protection risks. Moreover, children with disabilities face additional barriers to their already difficult access to education. These children were already left behind with very limited access to learning due to different factors: non-inclusive policies, lack of reasonable accommodations, shortage of sufficiently trained staff, lack of inclusive curriculum, very high fees and educational expenses for adapted equipment.

VISION STATEMENT

As Lebanon grapples with economic and financial collapse, COVID-19, the effects of the Beirut Port explosions and the Syrian crisis, the situation continues to deteriorate, and humanitarian needs continue to grow.

Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund (LHF) is a flexible OCHA-managed Country-Based Pooled Fund (CBPF) designed to respond quickly and efficiently to this complex context while ensuring accountable, inclusive, and transparent processes.

Humanitarian partners identify priorities based on evidence. These underpin all allocations and draw upon all available analyses, including the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) and Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR).

The LHF launches evidence-based multi-sectoral allocations targeting all people in need of assistance and protection — Lebanese, Syrian refugees, Palestine refugees and migrants.

The Fund is focused on the people who are most vulnerable and at risk, including people with special needs, the elderly, female-headed households and those with chronic medical conditions. The LHF fulfils a critical function in supporting those in greatest need.

The LHF is a tool to promote a more inclusive and accountable response, prioritizing cross-cutting issues, including Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), Gender, Disability, Cash Programming and the Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (PSEA). To the extent possible, the LHF prioritizes strengthened participation and inclusion of NGOs in decision-making and response.
CONTINUED FINANCIAL DECLINE

The exchange rate deteriorated briskly from March-August 2021, with the US$ banknote rate depreciating by 68% to LPB 19,800/US$, compared with an 18% depreciation over the preceding six-month period. Meanwhile, the inflation rate averaged 131.9% over the first six months of 2021.

Protests and clashes in Tripoli erupt against nationwide COVID-19 lockdown measures.

Lockdown due to COVID-19 Delta wave further worsened difficult conditions for people in Lebanon.

The first 50,000 Sputnik V COVID-19 vaccine doses arrive in Lebanon, adding to the 224,640 Pfizer-BioNTech doses received over the previous six weeks.

First Standard Allocation 2021 - Refocusing response to unmet life-saving needs of unsupported communities.

First Reserve Allocation 2021: Strengthening an inclusive and accountable response.

Inflation for food and basic items reaches its highest rate in July 2021.

First Reserve Allocation 2021: Strengthening an inclusive and accountable response.

First anniversary of the Beirut explosions that killed more than 200 people. Launch of the Lebanon Emergency Response Plan (ERP) at an international conference to target unmet humanitarian needs among Lebanese, migrant and Palestine refugees in Lebanon.

Najib Mikati forms a government after five months of negotiations.

The country’s two largest power stations shut down due to a fuel shortage resulting in a nationwide power cut.

Second Reserve Allocation 2021 ($4.5 M) & CERF Rapid Response Allocation ($4 M): Fuel to ensure continuation of life-saving health and water services

Unofficial exchange rate exceeds 29,714 LL to the US $.1

Second Standard Allocation 2021: Response to critical protection and education needs.

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2021 IN REVIEW

Contributions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Allocation (US$ M)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>8.4 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>8.1 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>2.4 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>1.8 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>1.7 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1.4 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>1.1 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>0.8 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>0.6 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>0.6 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>0.5 M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Private donations (through UNF): 0.1 M

Allocations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Allocations in US$ million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NORTH</td>
<td>61 K people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEIRUT</td>
<td>28 K people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAALBEK</td>
<td>24 K people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOUNT LEBANON</td>
<td>49 K people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH</td>
<td>24 K people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NABATIEH</td>
<td>19 K people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEKAA</td>
<td>4 K people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This Annual Report will use the number of people targeted as a proxy for the number of people reached and henceforth the term people assisted will be used. This approach allows for more timely global reporting as the final data on people reached only becomes available over a year after the allocation of CBPF funds. The reported outcomes will be available on the https://cbpf.data.unocha.org/ and the CBPFs will continuously monitor if targets are reached.*

2021 IN NUMBERS

People Assisted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>with Disability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>40,575</td>
<td>1,873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>42,735</td>
<td>2,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>50,803</td>
<td>1,991</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Women: 126,584 (49%) | Men: 50,803 (19%) | Girls: 42,735 (16%) | Boys: 40,575 (16%)

Allocations by Cluster

- Standard Allocations
  - Food Security: 7.5 M
  - Logistics: 4.5 M
  - Health: 4.1 M
  - Protection: 3.6 M
  - Nutrition: 2.6 M
  - Education: 2.2 M
  - Coordination and Support Services: 0.1 M

- Reserve Allocations
  - National NGOs: 11 Partners, 12 Projects
  - International NGOs: 20 Partners, 23 Projects

- Total Allocations: $25.3 M
  - $4.62 M to National NGOs
  - $4.65 M to UN Agency
  - $16.03 M to International NGOs

*This Annual Report will use the number of people targeted as a proxy for the number of people reached and henceforth the term people assisted will be used. This approach allows for more timely global reporting as the final data on people reached only becomes available over a year after the allocation of CBPF funds. The reported outcomes will be available on the https://cbpf.data.unocha.org/ and the CBPFs will continuously monitor if targets are reached.*
In 2021, the LHF received $27.05 million, the largest amount since the Fund began and a 22 per cent increase on 2020 contributions. 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 tool to address the rising humanitarian needs in Lebanon.

Eleven donors contributed to the Fund in 2021—a diverse set of donors, including Canada as a first-time contributor and France returning to support the LHF for the first time since 2018. Total contributions of over $27 million allowed the LHF to allocate $25.3 million under two Standard and two Reserve Allocations while maintaining a carry-over to support allocations in early 2022.

In 2021, donors made over 58% of contributions ($15 million) in the first six months of the year, thus allowing the launch of the First Standard Allocation. In the second half of the year, they channelled an additional $11.2 million to the Fund, allowing for a carry-over into 2022 to enable early allocations.

The increase in funding in 2021 reflects the recognition of growing needs in Lebanon and the relevance of the LHF as a well-placed flexible and accountable fund to respond to these needs. As in 2020, the LHF was again able to shift in a changing context. This has seen the Fund retain its people-centred approach to ensure its funding supports those most vulnerable and ensure the added value of the mechanism and expand to cover a broader range of larger-scale programming based on needs.
Donor trend

In line with the changing context in Lebanon, the increase in donor funding in 2020 and 2021 demonstrates the relevance of the LHF as a mechanism to meet needs in a worsening crisis and the Fund’s efficiency and rigorous monitoring mechanisms.

Contributions per donor over the last three years are illustrated on the left side. Five donors (Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, Qatar, and Sweden) have contributed a key and consistent base of support for the Fund’s activities in the last three years. In 2021, Germany and Belgium increased their contributions, making them the top two contributors for the second year.

2020, Canada contributed to the LHF for the first time, and France returned as a donor to the Fund for the first time since 2018. Slovakia and Cyprus, contributors in 2020, did not contribute in 2021, having contributed to LHF in 2020 to support Lebanon in the wake of the Beirut Port Explosions.

Sustained funding to the LHF remains critical in 2022 as the Fund continues to address vulnerabilities that show no sign of decreasing. The Humanitarian Coordinator, the OCHA Head of Office and LHF Fund Manager continued to promote the LHF in line with the Resource Mobilization Strategy to guide efforts in 2022-24. The document will support ongoing work by the HC, OCHA Lebanon’s Head of Office and the OCHA Lebanon Humanitarian Financing Unit to ensure the Fund has sufficient financial resources.

As the response in Lebanon shifts towards a ‘Whole of Lebanon’ strategy with growing humanitarian needs across Lebanese and migrant populations in addition to those among refugee groups from Syria and Palestine, this strategy will support the strategic positioning of the LHF as a tool to address these needs. The LHF in 2021 received funding through a multi-year agreement with Belgium, and advocated with all donors for similar multi-year arrangements to support effective planning.
Allocations overview

STRATEGIC STATEMENTS

First Standard Allocation: Responding to needs of unsupported communities
In May, under the HC’s leadership, this allocation of $14.2 million facilitated a strategic re-positioning of the humanitarian response to support all people affected in Lebanon strictly based on assessed vulnerability. The allocation supported a collaborative, harmonized and prioritized approach to meeting multi-sectoral needs among people and in locations not covered under existing operational response plans. This included the expansion of coverage of health, food security and nutrition services in previously unsupported or under-supported communities.

First Reserve Allocation: Strengthening the evidence base and coordination
In July, this allocation provided $600,000 to strengthen an evidence-based, inclusive and accountable response to humanitarian needs in Lebanon by funding the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) and the national NGO forum, the Lebanon Humanitarian and Development Forum (LHDF).

The MSNA, in complement to the existing data set including the VASyR, provided a comprehensive evidence base of multi-sectoral needs including among Lebanese, migrants, and Palestine Refugees from Lebanon (PRL). Funding to the LHDF ensured a more inclusive response by engaging national responders at all levels of a coordinated response and supported strengthened LHF national NGOs’ access to LHF funding as part of the Fund’s localization approach.

Second Reserve Allocation: Ensuring health clinics stay open
In September, as crippling fuel and electricity shortages limited the provision of essential services, including health and water utilities across Lebanon, thousands of people were at risk of a humanitarian catastrophe. The allocation was used to kick-start one-off funding for three month emergency fuel provision. Launched in parallel to a CERF allocation and based on an HCT-endorsed plan, the LHF allocated $4.5 million to support a collective and timely response to avoid the potentially devastating humanitarian implications of a cessation of Health and WASH services throughout Lebanon.

Second Standard Allocation: Response to critical protection and education needs
In November, in response to a deteriorating protection environment and continued lack of access for children in Lebanon to education, $5.9 million was allocated for Child Protection (CP), prevention and response to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and education across all population groups affected by the multi-faceted crisis. To ensure efficient use of funding and the LHF’s people-centered approach, activities focused on integrated packages of support for people with disabilities, survivors of GBV and individuals at high risk of exploitation and abuse.

2021 ALLOCATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Launch month</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$14.2M</td>
<td>Standard allocation</td>
<td>May 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$0.6M</td>
<td>Reserve allocation</td>
<td>July 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$4.5M</td>
<td>Reserve allocation</td>
<td>September 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$6M</td>
<td>Standard allocation</td>
<td>November 2021</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ALLOCATION BY TYPE

5.1M
Reserve allocations

$25.3M
TOTAL ALLOCATIONS

20.2M
Standard allocations

### ALLOCATION BY STRATEGIC FOCUS

- **SO1**: Provide essential short-term support to most vulnerable people affected by the economic crisis for them to meet their critical needs in terms of health care, food, nutrition, education and water.
- **SO2**: Support the response capacity of the Lebanese health system in coping with the COVID-19 emergency.
- **SO3**: Enhance timely, unhindered and equitable access to protection assistance for migrants.

### ALLOCATIONS BY STRATEGIC FOCUS

- $20.5M
  - SO1
  - SO2
- $4.2M
  - SO1
  - SO2
- $0.5M
  - SO1

*While supporting prioritized activities under multiple response plans in 2021, all projects’ SOs were aligned with broad ERP Strategic Objectives.

### PEOPLE ASSISTED BY TYPE

- **Lebanese**: 167,700
- **Refugees***: 58,661
- **Migrants**: 34,336

*Including Syrian and Palestine refugees

### PEOPLE ASSISTED BY SECTOR

- **Nutrition**: 1.4K
- **Health**: 41K
- **Food Security**: 39K
- **Protection**: 24K
- **Coordination and Support Services**: 7K
- **Education**: 3K

*Logistics sector activities supported country-wide provision of fuel to health and water-pumping facilities under LHF Second Reserve Allocation 2022 and it was not possible to accurately provide a number for targeted beneficiaries.

### ALLOCATION FLOW BY PARTNER TYPE

- **Total allocations**: $25.3M
- **INGOs**: $16M
- **UN Agency**: $4.6M
- **NNGOs**: $4.6M
- **NNGOs**: $23M
- **INGOs**: $1.9M
- **NNGOs**: $0.4M

- **Direct implementations**: 63%
- **Sub-granting**: 37%

*Direct implementations include the amounts managed by UN agency and NGOs (including sub-granting included in the total allocations of each partner category). Reach of beneficiaries includes our total reach; the assisted population segment represents the estimated number of people who received support per sector.

*While supporting prioritized activities under multiple response plans in 2021, all projects’ SOs were aligned with broad ERP Strategic Objectives.
HIGHLIGHTED ACHIEVEMENTS

Promoting localization
In 2021, the LHF continued to promote localization. The Fund channeled 82 per cent of its funding directly to NGOs, 18 per cent of which went to NNGOs. This figure increased to 26 per cent when including funding indirectly channeled to national NGOs. Considering that NNGO partners handle smaller budgets in terms of net value, a more accurate reflection of their engagement is given by the number of NNGO-partners that received LHF funds in 2021; 11 of 33 partners or 1/3.

Under LHF allocations in 2021, $1.6 million was sub-granted by INGOs to NNGOs. The Fund encouraged partnership by requiring that International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) share Programme Support Costs (PSCs) and include mandatory capacity-building budget-lines. LHF in 2021 to enhanced coordination by funding the LHDF National NGO coordination forum. Moreover, in 2021, the LHF conducted considerable outreach to new local partners working in key sectors and locations.

In 2021, the LHF held initial induction meetings with 21 partners (of which 18 were national) to assess their potential suitability as potential LHF partners. Seven were then capacity assessed (3 of which were national) and two new national NGOs became eligible partners. While the LHF assessed many of the national partners interested in working with the Fund as ineligible to receive direct funding, the Fund also ensured NNGOs were linked to the LHDF and relevant sectors. When organizations were unsuccessful, the LHF provided feedback and guidance.

The LHDF and a woman-led NNGO were part of the LHF Advisory Board. All Strategic Review Committee meetings include NNGO members. Throughout the allocation process, the LHF supports NNGO partners throughout the project cycle to strengthen any areas of weakness identified through LHF risk management activities.

The Second Standard Allocation 2021 was a strong example of the LHF’s support for localization. Only NGOs received funding, and 6 of the 14 projects were implemented by national partners. Partnership with NNGOs was included in 7 of the 8 funded projects of the international NGOs.

Accountability to Affected People
The LHF prioritizes AAP to recognize people’s dignity, expertise and abilities. The LHF and stakeholders are collectively accountable to people with humanitarian needs in Lebanon.

This commitment includes funding a hotline under the LHDF to allow people receiving humanitarian aid to provide feedback and ask questions. All LHF partners are guided to work with the RIMS (Referral Information Management System). The hotline strengthens service provision and ensures that the humanitarian response is improved, holistic and influenced through effective and accountable referral pathways.

Promoting the Centrality of Protection
In 2021 the LHF continued to integrate protection at the project and strategic levels. The LHF supported protection interventions with a focus on Child Protection (CP) and Gender-based Violence (GBV) to address the increased risk due to the economic crisis. Tailored protection activities to support migrants in Lebanon were also supported, acknowledging their specific protection needs. Moreover, under the LHF Second Standard Allocation, the activities prioritized under CP/GBV and Education, focused on those most vulnerable profiles of people including those with disabilities.

The Fund supported efforts towards the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). The LHF strengthened the PSEA response in Lebanon by funding two organizations supporting broader Inter-Agency efforts. To ensure better understanding and implementation of PSEA among national partners, the LHF also funded a PSEA focal point under the LHDF national NGO forum.

In line with the HCT focus on PSEA, the LHF Second Standard Allocation 2021 built on previous allocations to provide limited additional funding to strengthen PSEA among humanitarian organizations in Lebanon. This included support provided to an INGO/NNGO partnership to provide: 1) training to frontline workers on basic principles of PSEA, 2) raising awareness among partners and communities on PSEA, and 3) strengthening community feedback mechanisms. The Fund helps local organizations strengthen the systems on PSEA through mentoring and coaching services.

HiGHLiGHTEd acHiEVEmEn Ts

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In line with the HCT focus on PSEA, the LHF Second Standard Allocation 2021 built on previous allocations to provide limited additional funding to strengthen PSEA among humanitarian organizations in Lebanon. This included support provided to an INGO/NNGO partnership to provide: 1) training to frontline workers on basic principles of PSEA, 2) raising awareness among partners and communities on PSEA, and 3) strengthening community feedback mechanisms. The Fund helps local organizations strengthen the systems on PSEA through mentoring and coaching services.
Addressing gender equality and responding to GBV
Seventy-four per cent of the LHF Advisory Board are female and one of the two NNGO representatives is from a woman-led organization (WLO). All Strategic Review Committees that assess project proposals submitted to the Fund include a gender focal point to ensure the needs of all genders are fully and appropriately reflected in all projects.

In 2021, 65 per cent of people assisted were women or girls. The Second Standard Allocation specifically focused on survivors of GBV and individuals at risk; ensuring they have access to high-quality GBV-services and measures in place to prevent, mitigate and respond to GBV. Activities include prevention and response services for individuals at risk of GBV and survivors, including cash assistance where relevant.

Including Persons with Disabilities
People with disabilities face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, increased barriers to accessing support and life-saving services, and often face greater protection risks. People with disabilities are considered under all LHF allocations as part of our people-centered approach and efforts to support those most vulnerable to the effects of Lebanon’s crises. In 2021, 9,486 people with disabilities were assisted. Under the Fund’s Second Standard Allocation, particular consideration was given to people with disabilities in the strategy, targeting children with disabilities to ensure their continued access to education and through GBV interventions to ensure provision of services to individuals at high risk of exploitation and abuse.

Specific projects targeted children with disabilities, such as the ADJI (Association des Jeunes Islamiques) NGO project supporting 120 children with disabilities who are survivors or at risk of GBV and providing child protection services for 120 caregivers of the targeted children with disabilities and 480 children who are survivors GBV in the north of Lebanon.

Contextual Programming
In line with the Agenda for Humanity, the LHF prioritized Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) where appropriate. In 2021, LHF cash-based interventions were limited but focused on emergency and recurrent cash assistance to mitigate the risk of harm or to ensure access to services that are not provided for free.

The LHF in 2021 continued to use the guidance of the HCT and Cash Task Force on ways to implement cash transfers in a complex financial situation.

Improving humanitarian access
In 2021, the humanitarian community in Lebanon sought to assist previously unsupported communities with humanitarian aid. The LHF and OCHA Lebanon facilitated and coordinated efforts to establish and maintain access and overcome factors that inhibit humanitarian access, such as a lack of understanding of humanitarian activities and the criteria on which aid is delivered, among local authorities and communities.

Enhancing Complementarity with CERF and other funding Streams
To avert a humanitarian catastrophe, the HC launched an LHF emergency Reserve Allocation and a Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) Rapid Response allocation in parallel to support three-month emergency fuel provision in September.

While the LHF had significant funding available to respond, the complementary funding from CERF allowed the HC to respond in line with the full scale and severity of the situation.

The two funds worked together to best support the most vulnerable, the LHF allocation of US$4.5 million, and the $4 million from CERF delivered 7.7 million liters of diesel to 346 water pumping stations and 237 health facilities across all governorates in Lebanon between September and December 2021, ensuring these critical services could continue.
Multi-sectoral approaches

In 2021, the LHF promoted a multi-sectoral approach under both Standard Allocations, working with sectors to develop strategies promoting the provision of a package of services meeting the various needs of communities targeted with support. Under the First Standard Allocation, for example, food baskets were complemented with WASH kits (hygiene, elderly and baby kits) to mitigate against COVID-19 among people most at risk. They included messaging on COVID-19 measures, reproductive health, mental health, EPI Immunization, WASH & hygiene and nutrition. PSEA awareness materials produced under an LHF-funded project and collaborated with the PSEA network were shared with all partners, providing in-kind assistance to be included in packages. This multi-sectoral approach will be further strengthened in 2022 to address growing multi-sectoral needs. Under the Second Standard Allocation also, multi-sectoral Education-Child Protection projects were funded to provide a package of services, for example, to support children with disabilities better access education services.
**ACHIEVEMENTS**

- **82%** of funding directly to NGO partners
- **1050** enabled access to life-saving hospital care
- **800** vulnerable Lebanese, migrants and refugees received specialized mental health services and community-based psychosocial support in private clinics
- **272** Health Facilities supported with
- **5.1M** Liters of fuel in 8 governorates
- **9,486** people with disabilities targeted with services in 2021
- **52,000** primary health care consultations subsidized
- **35,124** people received food parcels for 6 months paired with fruits and vegetables, hygiene kits, baby kits and elderly kits
- **2.8M** allocated to support up-scale of nutrition response
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- **2.8M** allocated to support up-scale of nutrition response

**Multi Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) funded to support strengthened evidence-base for humanitarian response**

- **25** organizations targeted in the mentorship and coaching on PSEA toolkit and training packages
- **75** frontline workers trained on PSEA basic principles and safeguarding.
Lessons learned and best practices

Regular and open communication with stakeholders
The LHF strongly emphasizes close, regular communication (often informally over the phone or by message) with partners to provide support and guidance and proactively mitigate risk. These conversations include in-depth kick-off meetings, regular partner/HFU check-ins, financial and narrative reporting, and monitoring/spot check requirements. This enables effective working and troubleshooting issues in Lebanon’s increasingly complex operational environment.

Regular and informal meetings with donors were also important to provide additional clarity to donors on the approaches adopted. In addition, donor visits to LHF-funded programming organized for Ireland, Sweden and Switzerland proved very successful in 2021.

Flexibility
The Fund encourages partners to include a 4 per cent budget contingency line for projects to respond to sudden-onset crises. This has been a useful tool to allow flexibility in their programming. Partners have used the contingency budget to respond to unforeseen needs, or if not used before the final months of the grant, to increase coverage or number of beneficiaries supported under the project. ACTED worked with OCHA to develop the Multi-sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) and the contingency budget line to speed up data collection. In total, 16 out of the 37 funded projects in 2021 included a contingency budget line, amounting to US$ 350,500.

Strengthening technical expertise in decision-making
Gender and disability focal points were included in all review committees and on the Advisory Board. This ensured strong technical inputs to strengthen gender and disability considerations in the projects recommended when revised at the Technical Review stage.

Peer to peer knowledge sharing
As LHF partners adapt programming in a changing operational context, the LHF promoted sharing among partners. This knowledge-sharing has included best practice on procurement, payment modalities navigating the complexities of the Lebanese banking sector (for example, accessing and negotiating preferential rates) and how best to tailor cross-cutting messaging for different communities.
SPIRALING MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS

In Lebanon’s ongoing economic and political crisis, basic resources became luxuries many people could not afford. They often had to sacrifice one essential for another—“I am no longer paying for electricity because then I can’t afford to feed my family.”

People are increasingly seeking mental health support. LHF national NGO partner’ RESTART Center is there to answer their calls, recording a 28 per cent increase in demand in 2021 among refugees and Lebanese communities (19 per cent and 57 per cent increase, respectively), with a 100 per cent increase in referrals to tertiary and secondary psychiatric health care.

LHF funded RESTART under the First Standard Allocation 2021 to provide specialized mental health services and community-based psychosocial support to 800 vulnerable Lebanese, migrants and refugees in Beirut, Mount Lebanon, North Lebanon and Akkar governorates.

Through specialized and tailored therapeutic interventions under this project, RESTART is helping to restore hope for these people and get them back on their feet. Beneficiaries often took time in sessions to discuss their relief after seeking services at the center.

Although they know that RESTART cannot fulfil the basic needs they yearn for, they took comfort knowing that they are acknowledged, that their stories are worth attending to. A mother mentioned: “I had forgotten what it feels like to be respected, and what it feels like to be a lady. You reminded me of who I used to be, and who I really am. You have given me the hope that I needed to keep going”.

Every person comes to RESTART with a story to tell. In 2021, 100 per cent of the people in need reported improvements in at least one area of symptoms compared with baseline data.

“Had I known we were going to reach this stage, I wouldn’t have gotten children into this life.”
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**

A broad range of humanitarian partner organizations (UN agencies and NGOs) participates in CBPF processes and receive funding to implement projects addressing identified priority needs.

### INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE

**Target**

12 representatives: 4 UN; 2 INGOs; 2 NNGOs (including 1 women-led organization); 4 donors

**Result**

*High:* In 2021 the size of the AB remained the same as in 2020 with all constituencies represented. Although sometimes larger than the standard AB composition outlined in the LHF Operational Manual, the inclusion of additional members at the meeting was recommended to ensure all relevant actors from each constituency were able to input in a complex and changing response such as Lebanon continued to see in 2021. All LHF donors are invited to attend meetings as observers and in 2021 seven donors joined different AB meetings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REPRESENTATIVES IN THE REVIEW COMMITTEES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN Agencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INGOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NNGOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender advisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster coordinator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Including a women-led organization

### INCLUSIVE PROGRAMMING

**Target**

The size of the Review Committees (SRC) to be the same across the sectors, with at least 1 NNGO, 1 INGO, 1 UN, sector coordinator, sector co-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.

**Result**

*Very high:* The size of the Review Committees (SRC) is the same across the sectors, with a minimum of 5 members: 1 NNGO, 1 INGO, 1 UN, sector coordinator, sector co-coordinator, HFU, gender focal point.

Based on review of SRCs convened in 2021, equitable balance was maintained on average. In SRCs for the Second Standard Allocation 2021, each SRC included a Disability Focal Point to ensure strong analysis and representation of disability in all reviewed and recommended projects.

**Analysis and follow-up**

This inclusiveness target was fully achieved. The Gender and Disability focal points at SRC and TRC have proven critical committee members. They help ensure cross-cutting issues are actively considered when reviewing and assessing projects, but more importantly in providing feedback to ensure full reflection of both in the projects recommended for funding.

In 2022, 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 – in addition to the Gender and Disability focal points, the LHF will ensure representation of an AAP/PSEA specialist.
**PRINCIPLE 1**

**INCLUSIVENESS**

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

**Results**

Medium: Grants distributed: NNGOs 18%, INGOs 64%, UN agencies 18%.

**Analysis and Follow-up**
While the amount allocated to national partners as a net value is lower than aimed for by the LHF at 18%, when considered alongside money indirectly allocated to national partners through INGO partners, the figure rises to 24% in line with global targets for CBPFs to program 25% of funding to local and national partners. Moreover, once we consider that 12 of 37 (32%) projects in 2021 were programmed by 11 NNGOs, the picture represents efforts made to fund more national partners. National partners in general were funded for projects of smaller values due to more targeted nature of their expertise and often more limited capacity to handle large budgets.

The percentage allocated to NNGOs in 2021 was down from 2020 due to the second reserve allocation in which $4.8 million was allocated under exceptional circumstances to a UN agency for emergency fuel procurement. The reduction can be explained, for example, by the choice to fund Nutrition programming, a new sector in Lebanon under which limited national capacity yet exists.

In particular, the Second Standard Allocation 2021 was a strong example of the LHF’s support to Localization - only NGOs were supported, and of the 14 projects, 6 were from national partners. Partnership with NNGOs was included in 7 of the 8 funded projects of the international NGO projects. According to the maxim the LHF works / as local as possible, as international as necessary.

The LHF in 2022 will strive to continue funding NGO partners through a strengthened localization approach and seek ways to strengthen this approach. In addition to ensuring an increased share of funding directly to local NGOs, the LHF will 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).

Following the finalization of grant agreements, the HFU organized individual kick off meetings. During the meetings, HFU explained the expectations of reporting, monitoring and answered questions the partners had and ensured parties have a clear and transparent channel of communication.

LHF has ensured that when INGO partners work with a national NGO sub-partner, budget is made available for capacity development activities to allow NGOs to work on identified weaknesses in an NGOs capacity (operational or institutional)

**Analysis and Follow-up**
Training and support to partners is a key component of the work of the LHF, with regards to ensuring compliance with expectations and to support the Grand Bargain Localisation agenda. In 2021, as in 2020 the pandemic and other crises impacting the country made face-to-face training difficult. The LHF will ensure to conduct similar trainings in advance of future allocations and analyze the need for other trainings for partners. In 2022, LHF will conduct thematic partner trainings on updated CBPF partner guidance on PSEA and fraud and financial mismanagement, working with partners to ensure understanding of expectations and reporting requirements in line with the forthcoming revised Global Guidelines.

**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 2 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**

High: During the call for proposals for both LHF Standard Allocations, the LHF facilitated online trainings for 187 national and international NGO staff (107 related to SA1 and 80 related to SA2) representing national and international NGOs. The training was an induction training for how to submit proposals for LHF. In addition, 15 partners took the opportunity to attend individual GMS clinics before submission. These sessions are particularly aimed at national partners to provide guidance and support, in collaboration with the Sector, to ensure strong and relevant submissions in line with sector operational expectations, and LHF submission guidelines.

Following the finalization of grant agreements, the HFU organized individual kick off meetings. During the meetings, HFU explained the expectations of reporting, monitoring and answered questions the partners had and ensured parties have a clear and transparent channel of communication.

LHF has ensured that when INGO partners work with a national NGO sub-partner, budget is made available for capacity development activities to allow NGOs to work on identified weaknesses in an NGOs capacity (operational or institutional)

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INCLUSIVE RESPONSE

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

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>All LHF-funded projects ensure accountability to affected populations (AAP) as part of implementation. All monitoring instances include beneficiary consultations to assess community engagement in project implementation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td>High: All LHF-funded projects must include a plan to ensure AAP as a project component and report against it. Of the 37 projects for which new grants were signed through 2021 allocations, 36 projects included the provision of accessible and functional feedback and/or complaint mechanisms for beneficiaries either fully or partially. All field monitoring visits (including those conducted by third-party monitors) included beneficiary consultations to assess community engagement in project implementation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analysis and follow-up</td>
<td>Most project proposals include a sufficient AAP component, with only one identified as not having included the provision of accessible mechanisms for feedback. The quality of these proposals was improved during the technical review process to ensure minimum AAP standards were met. For all projects, when undergoing the review process the partner is asked to improve this component, if not sufficiently addressed in the proposal. LHF sought to strengthen compliance with AAP in the broader response by funding a Community Feedback Mechanism under a national NGO partner, expecting this mechanism to expand in the future.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No: 0
$0.2M
1 Project

Yes: 2
$20.8M
31 Projects

Partially
$4.3M
5 Projects

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

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### Target

Cash as a response modality is operationally considered and strategically prioritized by clusters and partners, where appropriate.

### Results

**Medium:** Cash modalities were only employed in 2021 under the GBV Sector to a value of $57,000 through Emergency and Protection Cash modalities. 64% of this was programmed through national NGO partners.

### Analysis and follow-up

LHF will continue to use cash programming when relevant. In a complex and changing financial landscape in 2021, cash was not a modality promoted under the food security sector due to the daily fluctuating prices of food items. Under the GBV sector allocation in the 2021 SA2, 5 projects were funded with Emergency Cash component. 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, in this case survivors and those at critical risk of GBV.

Protection and Emergency cash modalities were considered essential to ensure that the most vulnerable refugees did not fall deeper into poverty, were not further exposed to COVID-19 risks and were not forced to resort to harmful negative coping mechanisms.

The relevance of cash-based programming may continue to grow in 2022. LHF will continue to explore the modality as an efficient and empowering mean to support beneficiaries, particularly considering moves towards stabilization of the economy in Lebanon. Given the economic crisis that hit Lebanon from October 2019, the Fund will ensure cash programming is considered in line with current contextual realities, including larger-scale cash programming from key UN actors and Government, and HCT-driven policy to ensure best value for money, as well as effective and relevant programming.
**PRINCIPLE 2**

**FLEXIBILITY**

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**FLEXIBLE OPERATION**

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

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**Target**

CBPF funding supports an enabling operational environment through funding allocated to common services funding allocated to common services.

**Results**

**Very High:** Two reserve allocations in 2021 supported the provision of common services in Lebanon to allow a strengthened evidence-based, inclusive and accountable response to humanitarian needs in Lebanon. Funding supported the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) which provided a comprehensive evidence base of multi-sectoral needs amongst all population groups in Lebanon, including Lebanese, migrants, and Palestine Refugees from Lebanon (PRL), to help the humanitarian community understand the scale and severity of the current crisis for most people in Lebanon.

Support was provided to ensure the continued engagement of national responders in all levels of a coordinated Whole of Lebanon Response through funding to the Lebanon Humanitarian and Development forum (LHDF). Funding will support the help desks’ ongoing work and play a role in supporting local partners submissions to the LHDF, including support to LHDF mainstreaming key cross-cutting issues (notably gender, AAP and PSEA) among LHDF local partner programming.

Under the Second Reserve Allocation 2021 funding under the Logistics sector was used to kickstart an exceptional three-month emergency fuel provision. Launched in parallel to a CERF allocation and based on an HCT-endorsed emergency fuel plan to sustain Health and WASH basic life-saving services, the $4.8 million from the LHF supported a collective and timely response to avoid the potentially devastating humanitarian implications of a cessation of Health and WASH services throughout Lebanon.

**Analysis and follow-up**

Support to common services, particularly those supporting a stronger, more coordinated, evidence-based, and inclusive response, is critical and an area where LHF can add value as a strategic tool. While funding allocated under the LHF traditionally is used to support direct response activities, where limited funding can be used to support common services that will enhance the quality and effectiveness of the overall humanitarian response, the LHF will consider allocating funding as done in 2022.

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.
FLEXIBLE ALLOCATION PROCESS

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

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
Very High: Total allocations 2021: $20 million (80%) was allocated through Standard Allocation modality (two allocations); $5 million, or 20%, allocated through Reserve Allocations (two allocations).

Analysis and follow-up
In 2021, the LHF allocated 80% of its funds through the Standard Allocation modality, ensuring a planned, transparent and competitive processes. While allocating more money through Standard Allocations is the LHF’s standard approach, the continued turbulent context in Lebanon in 2021 meant that the Fund was well positioned to respond quickly and flexibly through the reserve modality on two occasions, most notably to provide emergency fuel for health facilities under RA2.

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.
FLEXIBLE IMPLEMENTATION

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

PRINCIPLE 2

FLEXIBILITY

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
High: In 2021, 19 project revisions were processed. As in previous years, the most frequent types of revisions were change in budget and no cost extension.

Analysis and follow-up
The most common reason stated by partners for requiring a revision resulted from programmatic delays, recruitment delays and inaccessibility of project locations. The number of revisions indicates the flexible nature of LHF funding and willingness of the Fund to work collaboratively with partners to ensure the best possible outcome for people affected by crisis. Sectors provide technical guidance when HFU processes the revisions to ensure that changes remain in line with the original intention of the funding, and sector guidelines.

HFU revises projects in 12 days on average, allowing partners to adjust rapidly.

In 2022, the LHF will continue to ensure flexibility for partners to revise projects where needed and legitimate. Ongoing instability and a changing context will mean flexibility from the LHF will be required to ensure projects remain in line with the prevailing needs and contextual developments.

NUMBER OF REVISIONS IN 2021

- 1 Change in target beneficiaries
- 2 Change in Bank information
- 15 Change in Budget
- 38 TOTAL REVISION INSTANCES (50%)
- 19 Change in project duration/NCE
- 1 Significant change in activities

Reasons for No Cost Extension/NCE
- Programmatic Delays: 8
- Recruitment Delays: 5
- Inaccessibility: 3
- Procurement Delays: 2
- Internal Admin Delays: 1
**Timeliness**

CBPFs allocation processes have an appropriate duration.

**10**

**Timely Allocation**

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

**Average Working Days of Allocation Processing**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Milestones</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From allocation closing date to HC signature of the grant agreement</td>
<td>Standard Allocations</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reserve Allocations</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**11**

**Timely Disbursements**

Payments are processed without delay.

**Results**

**Very high:**

- In 2021, the average duration of first payment was 12 days, slower than the results for previous years but broadly in line with the target of taking 10 days from EO signature to payment.

**Medium:**

- In 2021, the average duration of first payment was 12 days, slower than the results for previous years but broadly in line with the target of taking 10 days from EO signature to payment.

**Analysis and follow-up**

- Allocations in 2021 were an improvement on 2020 and timelier than aimed for. This shows the improving internal mechanisms during the whole allocation process, and strong processes working collaboratively with all other relevant stakeholders to ensure timely allocation processes.

- The LHF ensures the smooth and timely processing of the technical review component of the allocation through meeting directly with each partner and the sector to discuss any required changes and answer any questions partners might have. This has allowed for a timelier processing of projects and avoid lengthy back and forth exchanges via GMS.

- 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.

**Analysis and follow-up**

- While we have seen improved internal processes for payments at field and HQ level in recent years, a reflection of the increasingly strong linkages between OCHA departments responsible for processing payments, pressure on systems at peak times led to some delays in 2021.

- The LHF will seek to work closely with relevant colleagues to ensure timely disbursement of funds. Moreover, the HFU will work closely with funded partners to ensure any small delays do not impact implementation of projects.
PRINCIPLE 3
TIMELINESS

12
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
High: 98% of total contributions were paid within one month after a pledge was made. In addition, about 59% of all contributions were paid within the first half of the year.

Analysis and follow-up
The results show that the vast majority of funds are paid promptly, which allows the HFU to better prepare for allocations. The large amount of funding received in the second half of the year were additional top ups provided by Donors to support the response to growing humanitarian needs.

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

CONTRIBUTIONS TIMELINESS

$27M
TOTAL CONTRIBUTION
98%

$26.5M
Contributions in less than 1 month from pledges

$500K
Contributions between 1-3 months from pledges:

'We are all together’ - ANERA NGO project funded under the LHF to support people in need with in-kind food assistance
Credit: Jo Matar Photography/Jo Matar
### EFFICIENCY

**PRINCIPLE 4**

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.

#### EFFICIENT SCALE

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

**Target**

As LHF supports across response frameworks and no HRP exists in Lebanon, $30 million target was set by HC and approved by AB as appropriate to implement the LHF 2021 strategy.

**Results**

**Very High:** $27 million was contributed by 11 donors in 2021, representing the largest amount contributed to the LHF since 2015.

**Analysis and follow-up**

The LHF sets its annual funding target together with the HC and the Advisory Board to ensure the Fund has sufficient financial resources to ensure it can fulfill its goal to be a timely, effective funding mechanism to reinforce the leadership and coordination role of the HC by allocating funding to coordinated response to humanitarian needs in priority sectors and geographic areas, as identified by the HCT based on documented needs.

#### EFFICIENT PRIORITIZATION

CBPF funding is prioritized in alignment with in-country coordinated response plans.

**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.

**Allocation by ERP* Strategic Objectives**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ERP Strategic Objectives</th>
<th>Allocated Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S01</td>
<td>20.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S02</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S03</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*while supporting prioritized activities under multiple response plans in 2021, all projects’ SOs were aligned with broad ERP Strategic Objectives.

**Analysis and follow-up**

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. In 2021, the First Standard Allocation was launched in advance of the Emergency Response Plan (ERP) launch. Projects were aligned with sector-specific objectives under the Health, Food Security and Nutrition Sectors which were later folded into the ERP.

As in 2021, the LHF will continue ensuring the needs of all vulnerable people are appropriately reflected in allocation strategies and LHF-funded programming. This will mean that the LHF will flexibly draw on all relevant data sets and priorities from coordinated humanitarian response plans in 2022.
**PRINCIPLE 4**  
**EFFICIENCY**

**Efficient Coverage**
CBPF funding reaches people in need.

**Target**
LHF collectively prioritized life-saving humanitarian needs and assisted identified as most vulnerable and at risk.

**Results**
**High:** The LHF assisted 261,000 women, men, girls and boys and girls under both allocation modalities, with most funding (65% going to women and girls). The report results reflect the sum of people assisted per community as the country-wide geographic scope and diversity of programming limited the possibility for double-counting people served.

**Analysis and follow-up**
The higher number of women supported in 2021, particularly because of services provided under the Nutrition sector for pregnant and lactating women, and those with children under-five years of age. This is because women are often more vulnerable than men to malnutrition because of their different physiological requirements, and sociocultural norms whereby households often prioritize the nutritional needs of male family members in the face of food shortages.

Targeted people do not include those assisted by services under the Second Reserve Allocation providing fuel to health facilities countrywide to ensure their ongoing life-saving service provision.

HFU and Sectors to support partners in identifying realistic targets and amending throughout project implementation.
**Target**
HFU operations costs (execution of cost-plan) account for less than 5% of overall costs of the Fund (yearly)

**Results**
High: In 2021, the HFU operations cost was $723,420 and the total allocations $25,267,474 million. The HFU cost made up 2.9 per cent of the total funds utilized, and met the target.

**Analysis and follow-up**
HFU running costs are in line with the recommended amounts and are vital to ensuring a well-capacitated team to run the Fund. In 2021, the HFU expanded to include both a Finance and a Program officer to ensure full capacity within the team to handle the increasing number of grants the Fund manages following the increase of funding from 2020 onwards.

With growing contributions and increased response need, more projects 2020 and 2021 and the increasingly complex financial environment, the LHF in 2022 will continue to assess and ensure the team is large enough and fully capacitated to manage all grants in line with LHF Operational Modalities.
**EFFICIENCY**

**Target**

**Results**
The LHF Operational Manual was not updated in 2021, but all Fund activities at a strategic and operational level (for partners) continued to be implemented in line with the 2020 manual. This was communicated to all LHF stakeholders. Following ongoing discussions around the positioning of the Fund within the response, together with the ongoing process to revise CBPF Global Guidelines, it was decided to incorporate all changes into a revised 2022 Operational Manual.

In 2021 the LHF released the 2020 Annual Report, and all Allocation strategy papers in line with global expectations.

**Analysis and follow-up**
In 2022 the LHF will update its Operational Manual to incorporate changes specific to the Lebanese context, as well as changes leading from the revision of CBPF Global Guidelines 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.
RISK MANAGEMENT

CBPFs manage risk and effectively monitor partner capacity and performance.

Target
100 per cent compliance with operational modalities on five categories of risk management pillars.

Results
High: LHF has a strong risk management framework and is on track in ensuring its full implementation. As in previous years, the LHF implemented the risk management framework with almost 100 per cent compliance. With monitoring, the Fund monitored more projects than required in the Operational Manual (28 versus the 18 expected). This reflects the LHF’s strong oversight of partner projects, a critical element in ensuring projects are implemented in line with expectations, and partners are supported whenever necessary in overcoming challenges. All FSCs required were completed, as were final financial and narrative reports. At the time of reporting, compliance against audits remained low because of the LHF awaiting finalization of auditor procurement to issue the batch of outstanding LHF audits.

Despite the large caseload and increasing number of projects, the LHF could handle this workload through a strengthened team supporting these tasks from a financial and programmatic perspective.

Analysis and follow-up
Monitoring and Financial Spot Checks were carried out according to Operational Manual requirements in 2021. Because of the pandemic, some activities continued remotely in line with CBPF flexibility guidance on working during the COVID-19 pandemic, but activities were carried out in person. In 2022, the HFU will ensure compliance with its risk management framework, and together with the LHF Advisory Board, amend modalities as required in line with changing operational realities.

The HFU will consider expanding staff capacity to handle an increase in potential risk.

PROGRESS ON RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>High risk</th>
<th>Medium risk</th>
<th>Low risk</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field Monitoring</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring conducted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial spot checks</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotchecks conducted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final narrative report</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports submitted</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final financial report</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports submitted</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audits</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projects audited</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**PRINCIPLE 5**

**RISK MANAGEMENT**

**Management of Partners**

CBPF Funding is allocated to partners as per the identified capacity and risk level.

**Target**
LHF to allocate funding to best-placed partners while considering risks associated with modalities selected and the targeted locations.

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**

**High**: As in previous years the LHF allocated most of its funding to medium risk partners, indicating that partners identified through the strategic and technical review processes were strong and compliant LHF partners. 27 of 37 projects funded were through medium risk partners.

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

**Analysis and follow-up**

Following a review of recommendations on partner risk provided by the Performance Index tool, 84 percent of the partners assessed kept the same risk level.

Thirty-two partners were recommended to have their risk rating amended in 2021 and the HFU updated them. In four cases, following an analysis of the partner and performance, the Fund that the partner should remain with their original risk rating.

In 2021 the LHF conducted initial meetings with 21 potential partners (of which 18 were national) from whom we capacity assessed 7 (3 of which were national) and took on two of these national NGO partners as high-risk partners because of 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. The Fund assessed several organizations that were interested in working with the LHF as unsuitable because of a lack of sufficient capacity and/or engagement with co-ordination mechanisms. The Fund ensured that it linked all potential new partners to the LHDF and relevant sectors to their work to encourage their full engagement with a coordinated response at all levels. For cases where partners were unsuccessful in their assessment, the Fund provided feedback and guidance.
RISK MANAGEMENT

Target
Full compliance with CBPFs and LHF SOPs on fraud management.

Results
High: In 2021 the LHF was advised by an implementing partner of suspected fraud and financial mismanagement, the incident was managed in line with the SOPs. An outstanding case from 2019, progressed during 2021.

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 issues 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, The LHF is seeing an increase in compliance concerns. To mitigate this risk, the LHF continues to work closely with all partners to ensure compliance and assess and address concerns as they arise.

Analysis and follow-up
In 2021, the forensic audit conducted on an LHF-funded partner with suspicions of fraud continued. The LHF will inform contributing donors of the outcomes of the forensic audits and advise on the next steps.
A self-reported incident was managed successfully with the partner. LHF in 2022 will train partners in line with updated LHF Operational Manual on expectations of compliance with LHF regulations to avoid cases of fraud.

Reported cases: # of incidents (allegation, suspected fraud, confirmed fraud, theft, diversion, looting, destruction, etc.) in 2021, either open or closed.
On going cases: # of incidents for which measures (inquiry, assurance, measures, settlement etc.) were still ongoing as of 31 December 2021.

- **20**
  RISK MANAGEMENT OF FUNDING
  Appropriate oversight and assurances of funding is administered through CBPFs.

- **20**
  REPORTED INCIDENTS/CASE
  1 open
  2 closed

- **20**
  ON GOING INCIDENTS/CASE
  1 incidents
  1 cases
Mother and child supported under GVC Food Security project in Akkar Governorate

Credit: Jo Matar Photography/Jo Matar
A GROWING NUTRITION CRISIS

Faten, 27, a Lebanese woman from Akkar, North Lebanon, is a mother of twin daughters, five-month-old Maryam and Mila. Since the delivery, she had been exclusively breastfeeding, but due to the babies’ continuous crying and concerned about her babies’ health, Faten decided to introduce formula milk as a supplement to breastfeeding.

Through a project funded by the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund (LHF) project under its First Standard Allocation 2021, International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC) is helping Faten and other mothers throughout Lebanon learn the facts about infant feeding and nutrition.

IOCC’s Lebanon Humanitarian Fund project is called “Improve access to nutrition preventive and treatment services for 98,000 vulnerable beneficiaries residing in Lebanon, while sensitizing the community on proper nutrition practices, including cooking demonstrations, supporting 30 PHCCs to become Baby Friendly, and 25 PHCCs to provide malnutrition services.”

The initiative aims to prevent and treat malnutrition and respond to the needs of the most vulnerable communities, including refugees and migrants throughout Lebanon, with a special focus on vulnerable Lebanese pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under five. Focusing on these groups helps enhance their quality of life and decreases risks of morbidity and mortality.

According to Bayan Ahmad, an IOCC Health Area Coordinator, “The project activities address the priority needs of the most vulnerable people in Lebanon, including migrants, refugees, and Lebanese mothers and children, during the worst economic crisis that the country has witnessed in decades.”

“Whether it is empowering the community through the mother-support groups that IOCC is forming, providing prevention and treatment for malnutrition, offering on-the-job coaching for healthcare staff on screening and treating malnutrition, or increasing community awareness on mother and infant nutrition, the project is reaching unsupported groups who would otherwise not have access to this kind of assistance.”
Marie is a migrant worker who has faced abuse since she arrived in Lebanon. She worked for a family for a year but left due to abuse and exhausting working conditions. After trying to find jobs by herself and moving to the Beirut area, a woman called her to offer her a job and asked to meet.

Once they met, Marie discovered that the lady was her former employer, accusing her of stealing $5,000. Marie was arrested and imprisoned for several months. She was transferred between several prisons during the time and claimed that she was sexually abused by one of the guards in one of the facilities. Amel Association heard about her situation through a community leader, and the Amel lawyer intervened to defend her case, leading to a judicial decision to release her.

Amel were able to support Marie through an LHF-funded project to provide at-risk migrants with legal aid, and basic protection assistance to stabilize their situation, namely food baskets, non-food items (NFI), shelter support (Cash for rent or emergency accommodation), primary health care package (including consultations, hygiene kits, awareness and PCR testing) in addition to voluntary return to countries of origin.

Migrants have been severely affected by deteriorating economic conditions. Indicators suggest that the estimated 210,000 migrants in Lebanon, who are mostly women, face high unemployment rates, food and shelter insecurity, and poor access to drinking water. Their circumstances are particularly difficult.

Subjected to the sponsorship (Kafala) system, where they rely on their employer for legal status, migrants may be exposed to violence, abuse and exploitation, such as overwork and restricted movement. Amid worsening conditions, exploitative practices such as non-payment of wages, unfair dismissal, or breach of contract by employers have increased, subjecting migrants to increased hardship.

The LHF in 2020 and 2021 funded 4 projects with a specific focus on supporting migrant communities given the tailored package of services they require.
Annexes

Annex A  Accronyms & abbreviations
Annex B  LHF Advisory Board
Annex C  Reference Map
Annex D  Allocations by recipient organizations
# Annex A

## Acronyms & Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AAP</th>
<th>Accountability to Affected Population</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACF</td>
<td>Action Contre la Faim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADRA</td>
<td>Adventist Development and Relief Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB</td>
<td>Advisory Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANERA</td>
<td>American Near East Refugee Aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARCS</td>
<td>ARCS Culture Solidari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADJI</td>
<td>Association Des Jeunes Islamiques</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC</td>
<td>Cluster Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBPF</td>
<td>Country-based pooled fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>Danish Refugee Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPNA</td>
<td>Development for People and Nature Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NABA'A</td>
<td>Developmental Action Without Borders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC</td>
<td>Emergency Relief Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDH</td>
<td>Fondazione Terres des Hommes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOH</td>
<td>Forum of Handicapped Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBV</td>
<td>Gender-based violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMS</td>
<td>Grant Management System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVC</td>
<td>Gruppo di Volontariato Civile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HC</td>
<td>Humanitarian Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HFU</td>
<td>Humanitarian Financing Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>Humanitarian Response Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HI</td>
<td>Humanity and Inclusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMC-UK</td>
<td>International Medical Corps · UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INGO</td>
<td>International non-governmental organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOCC</td>
<td>International Orthodox Christian Charities</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRCM-USA</td>
<td>LebRelief Mercy-USA for Aid and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCC</td>
<td>Mennonite Central Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NNGO</td>
<td>National non-governmental organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPTP</td>
<td>National Poverty Targeting Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental organization</td>
</tr>
<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>PCM</td>
<td>Polish Centre for International Aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUI</td>
<td>Premiere Urgence International</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RI</td>
<td>Relief International</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGBV</td>
<td>Sexual and gender-based violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIDC</td>
<td>Soins Infirmiers er Developpement Communautai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRC</td>
<td>Strategic Review Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAMS</td>
<td>Syrian American Medical Society Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDHL</td>
<td>Terre des hommes foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GKCF</td>
<td>The Ghassan Kanfani Cultural Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRR</td>
<td>UN Financial Regulations and Rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children's Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
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## ANNEX B

### LHF ADVISORY BOARD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAKEHOLDER</th>
<th>ORGANIZATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NGO</strong></td>
<td>Action Contre la Faim (ACF)</td>
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<td><strong>NGO</strong></td>
<td>Abaad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NGO</strong></td>
<td>Lebanon Humanitarian International Forum (LHIF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NGO</strong></td>
<td>Lebanon Humanitarian and Development Forum (LHDF)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DONORS**
- Belgium
- Canada
- Denmark
- France
- Germany
- Iceland
- Ireland
- Italy
- Qatar
- Sweden
- Switzerland

**UN AGENCIES**
- UNICEF
- UNHCR
- WFP
- WHO

*four donors sit on the AB and others as observers*
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.
ANNEX D

ALLOCATIONS BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION

United Nations 4.6M % 18.35

- WFP 4.5M
- IOM 0.14M

National NGO 4.6M % 18.24

- FDH 0.44M
- DPA 0.33M
- Tabitha 0.29M
- Restart 0.65M
- Naba’a 0.54M
- Himaya 0.29M
- KAF 0.45M
- Al-Fayhaa 0.4M
- CARITAS 0.37M
- ADJI 0.31M
- SIC 0.24M

International NGO 16M % 63.4

- ACTED 0.37M
- ANERA 0.88M
- CARE 1.41M
- CONCERN 0.78M
- TDH-It 1.1M
- GVC 0.96M
- HI 0.51M
- IMC-UK 1.32M
- IOCC 0.72M
- MERCY-USA 1.33M
- RI 1M
- WC-H 0.33M
- PCPM 0.9M
- PUI 0.99M
- ADRA 0.51M
- SAMS 0.93M
- ACF 0.97M
- MCC 0.76M
- ARC 0.26M
- TCH-L 0.3M

See Annex B for acronyms.
#InvestInHumanity