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LEBANON | COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

United Nations in Lebanon

Results Report 2024





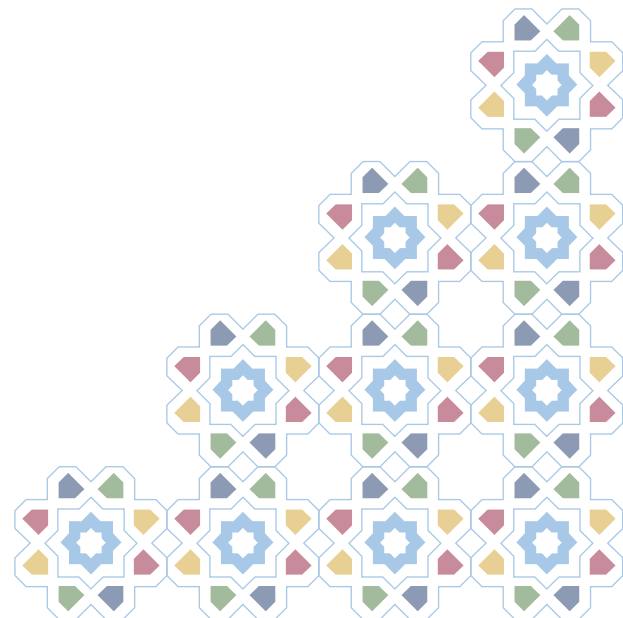
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Results Report

2024





Foreword by the Resident Coordinator



UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, Imran Riza, visits a school-turned-collective shelter in Semmaqiye to meet displaced families and assess their needs amid the escalation of hostilities between September and November 2024. UNDP/Rana Sweidan; Akkar, Lebanon; 2024.

2024 was a particularly difficult year for Lebanon. During the last few months of the year, the country faced a sharp escalation of hostilities between Israel and Hezbollah. As a result, more than 4,250 people in Lebanon have been killed, including more than 1,100 women and children, and 241 medical workers, while more than 17,500 others have been injured. Widespread destruction of civilian infrastructure has severely interrupted access to essential services and has had a significant impact on livelihoods, with damages estimated in the billions of dollars.

Despite these difficulties, the UN worked hard to achieve critical results on development. The "United Nations in Lebanon: 2024 Results Report" highlights the achievements made throughout the year in collaboration with our partners and the Government of Lebanon.

Thanks to the generous contributions of our donors and the dedicated efforts of our civil society partners, the UN had \$946 million available for 2024 under the UN Cooperation Framework (2023-2026).

This report highlights the key results achieved across various sectors and the progress made towards the longer-term priorities outlined in the Cooperation Framework. Below are some notable results arising from the work of the UN in Lebanon:

- ✿ More than 1.9 million people benefited from UN-supported health services.
- ✿ More than 410,000 girls, boys, and youth had access to education through UN support.
- ✿ Business practices improved for more than 2,600 MSMEs and cooperatives, 60% of which are women-led.
- ✿ Over 13,000 people, 60% of which were women, improved their skills to access the labor market.
- ✿ 415 GSO, ISF, LAF, and municipal police facilities increased their capacity to maintain and strengthen operational readiness.
- ✿ The capacity of more than 103 municipalities increased to provide services and address sources of tension.
- ✿ 9.832 MW of solar energy capacity were installed, enough to power up to 490 schools, saving around 5 million in fuel costs annually and at least 50 million over the lifespan of the solar panels.
- ✿ More than 320 hectares of degraded forest, equivalent to about 450 football fields, were restored.

2025 began with a hopeful tone for Lebanon following the election of a new president, the appointment of the Prime Minister, and the quick formation of a government with a very ambitious agenda for recovery, reform, and development. The UN looks forward to working together with the Government of Lebanon towards the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals.

Imran Riza
United Nations Resident Coordinator for Lebanon



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Key Partners of the UN Development System in Lebanon



Government and public institutions

MoAg, MoC, MoET, MEHE, MoEW, MoEnv, MoF, MoInd, MoIM, MoJ, MoL, MoPH, MoPW, MoSA, OMSAR, CAS, CCIAT, Deputy Prime Minister's Office, Governors, HJC, ISF, LARI, LAF, Lebanese Civil Defense, Municipalities and Unions of Municipalities, National Anti-Corruption commission, NCLW, NHRC, NSSF



NNGOs, INGOs, and foundations

ABAAD, ACF Spain, ACTED, ADRA, Adyan, AEC, Akkarouna, Al Fayhaa, Al Majmouaa, Al Makassed, Al Ribat, Alpha, Amel Association International, AND, ANERA, ARM, ARC, Arcenciel, ASSABIL, Association Najdeh, AVSI, Berytech, Borderless, CARE, Caritas Lebanon, DOT, EDAN, Embrace, FDA, FISTA, Forward MENA, FRPD-Mountada, Handicap International, Haqi-Awrath, HDA, HOOPS, INITIATE, Injaz, International Alert, Intersos, IOCC Lebanon, IRC, KAFA, LASA, LCD, Leb Relief, Lebanese Red Cross, LECORVAW, LFPAD, Live Love Lebanon, LOST, LRI, LUPD, Mada Association, MAG, Makhzoumi, MAPs, Medair, MAP, Mosaic-Mena, Mousawat, Mouvement Social, Naba'a, Nabad, Oxfam, RESTART Lebanon, Right to Play, RMF, Safadi Foundation, SAWA, SCI, SEEDS For Legal Initiatives, Seenaryo, shareQ, SHIELD, SIDC, Skoun, Taawon, TdH-It, TdH-L, Teach for Lebanon, USJ, Utopia, WCH, Welfare Association, World Learning, WVI, YAB



Private sector associations

LSOG, SWSL, LOM, ALI, CGTL, BBA, FENASOL



Institutions

IMF, WB, EBRD, IFC





Donors



AUSTRALIA



AUSTRIA



BELGIUM



CANADA



CHINA



CYPRUS



CZECH
REPUBLIC



DENMARK



EUROPEAN
UNION



FINLAND



FRANCE



GERMANY



ICELAND



IRELAND



ITALY



JAPAN



REPUBLIC
OF KOREA



LIECHTENSTEIN



LUXEMBOURG



MONACO



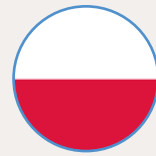
NETHERLANDS



NEW ZEALAND



NORWAY



POLAND



PORTUGAL



QATAR



SAUDI
ARABIA



SPAIN



SWEDEN



SWITZERLAND



THE UNITED
KINGDOM



THE UNITED
STATES OF
AMERICA



PRIVATE
DONORS



OTHERS



United Nations Country Team



Shared Prosperity Dignified Life



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



International
Labour
Organization



UN MIGRATION



OCHA



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality
and the Empowerment of Women



UNDSS



UN
environment
programme



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



UN-HABITAT



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency



UNIC Beirut



UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION



UNIFIL



UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



UNOPS



unrwa
الأونروا



UNSCOL



UNTSO



UN
VOLUNTEERS



WFP



World Health
Organization



1

Key developments in the country context





1. Key developments in the country context

Lebanon continues to grapple with multiple overlapping crises that have deepened vulnerabilities across the country. The protracted economic collapse, ongoing political paralysis, and regional instability have compounded hardships for the population, particularly the groups most at risk.

Since October 2023, hostilities along the Blue Line—which escalated significantly between September and November 2024—have gravely exacerbated the situation. These developments, unfolding within the broader context of Lebanon's ongoing economic and governance crises, have led to severe humanitarian and infrastructural consequences, taking a devastating toll on civilian lives and property. More than 4,250 people in Lebanon have been killed during the conflict, including more than 1,100 women and children, and 241 medical workers, while more than 17,500 others have been injured. While a ceasefire has been in place since November 27, 2024, its continued violations, political realignments, and heightened tensions along the border between Lebanon and Syria make the path to recovery uncertain.

Mass casualties and displacement have strained already-limited resources and social support networks. The destruction of housing, infrastructure, and the environment has been extensive, with financial losses estimated in the billions of dollars. The scale of devastation raises serious concerns about compliance with International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law.

Among the most affected are Lebanon's at risk and marginalised populations, including women, children, the elderly, refugees, migrants, and persons with

disabilities. These groups face immense challenges in meeting basic needs, as displacement and loss of livelihoods have further weakened their resilience. The conflict has also dealt a severe blow to critical sectors, worsening the country's ongoing economic decline. Housing, agriculture, water and power infrastructure have been particularly hard-hit, while the destruction of nearly a thousand essential facilities—including schools, healthcare centers, and utilities—has further deepened the humanitarian crisis.

Following the ceasefire agreement, Lebanon has seen varying patterns of return among displaced communities. The extent of return has been shaped by the level of destruction in affected areas, along with security and economic considerations. Ongoing ceasefire violations continue to cast doubt on the durability of peace efforts.

Amidst the fragile ceasefire, key political developments have unfolded. After a prolonged period of political deadlock, Lebanon held presidential elections on January 9, 2025, culminating in the appointment of a new President, Joseph Aoun. This was followed by the designation of a new Prime Minister, Nawaf Salam, on January 13, 2025. On February 8, 2025, a new government was officially formed.

Despite ongoing political developments, Lebanon stands at a pivotal moment in shaping its future. The fragile ceasefire is holding, providing an opportunity to address all outstanding elements of SCR 1701. While the country faces significant economic and humanitarian challenges, the formation of a new government brings renewed determination and political commitments to address these issues sustainably through reforms.



A UNIFIL logistical convoy departed from Naqoura and traveled across the entire UNIFIL area of operations, visiting the Nepalese UN position near Houla, the Indian UN position near Kfar Chouba, and the Serbian UN position, UN/Pasqual Gorriz; South Lebanon; 2024.





2

UN Development System support to national development priorities through the Cooperation Framework



2. UN Development System support to national development priorities through the Cooperation Framework

A. Cooperation Framework priorities, outcomes and outputs

People



526.96m

Funds received



363m

Funds spent

Contributing donors

Australia; Austria; Belgium; Canada; Cyprus; Denmark; European Union; Finland; France; Germany; Iceland; Ireland; Italy; Japan; Republic of Korea; Monaco; Netherlands; New Zealand; Norway; Saudi Arabia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; United Kingdom; United States of America; CERF; Education Cannot Wait Fund; GAVI; Global Fund for Fighting Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria; Lebanon Financing Facility; Others; private donors.

UN agencies involved

ILO; IOM; UN WOMEN; UNDP; UNFPA; UN-Habitat; UNHCR; UNICEF; UNRWA; WFP; WHO.



Tariq Jdide mixed public school opened its doors for classes in November 2024. In Lebanon, children have begun gradually returning to public schools after being closed for over a month due to ongoing conflicts in the country, UNICEF/Fouad Choufany; Beirut, Tariq Jdide, Lebanon; 2024.



Key results of UN work under People

About **650,000** Lebanese, received **cash assistance** through national programmes.



Over **150,000** people gained improved access to adequate **housing** and **urban services**.



More than **1.9 million** people benefited from **UN-supported health services**.



More than **4 million** people gained at least basic **access** to safe, reliable **drinking water services**.



The capacity of all **33** governmental **hospitals** increased through support for costs of:

- staff
- medicine/vaccines
- solar energy
- equipment
- training courses



Over **800** girls and **women** received services related to **harmful practices**



Teaching conditions and **access** to **education** improved in **110** **public schools** through renovated and **solarized facilities**.



Over **410,000** girls, boys, and youth **accessed education** across all levels.





Prosperity




102.32m
Funds received


40.64m
Funds spent

Contributing donors

Australia; Austria; Canada; Denmark; European Union; Finland; France; Germany; Italy; Japan; Netherlands; Norway; Poland; Sweden; United States of America; Education Cannot Wait Fund; Lebanon Financing Facility; Others; private donors.

UN agencies involved

FAO; ILO, IOM, UN WOMEN; UN-Habitat; UNDP; UNICEF; UNIDO; UNOPS; WFP.

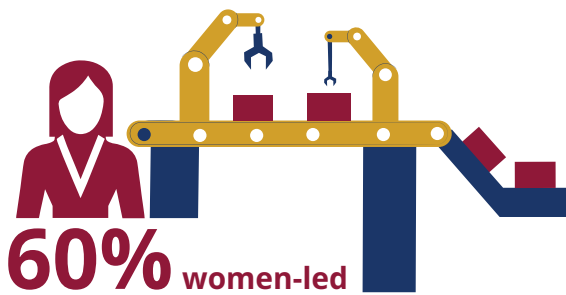


A wheat field belonging to a farmer who received high-yielding soft wheat seeds through FAO support, FAO/Ralph Azar; Akkar, Lebanon; 2024.

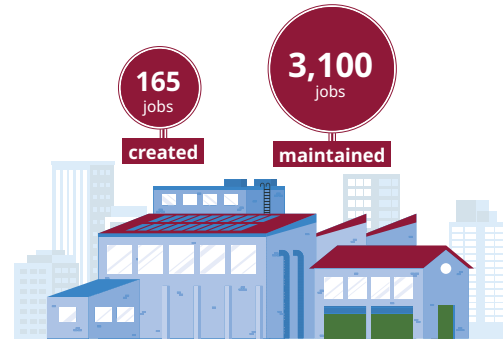


Key results of UN work under Prosperity

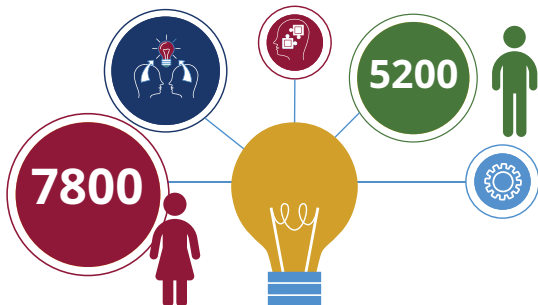
Business practices improved for more than **2,600** MSMEs and **cooperatives**, **60%** of which are **women-led**.



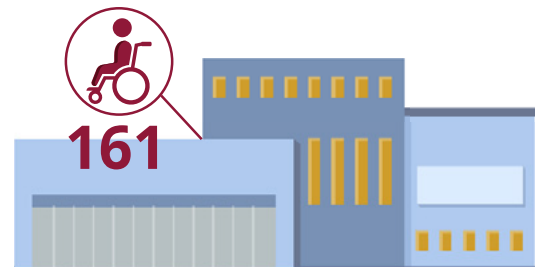
165 jobs created and over **3,100** jobs maintained in supported **MSMEs** and **cooperatives**.



Over **13,000** people, **60%** of which were **women**, gained **improved skills** to access the **labor market**.



More than **6,000** people benefited from **income-generating activities**, including **161** people with **disabilities**.



Over **2,500** farmers gained **increased production capacity** and **access to markets**.





Peace and Governance




236.35m
 Funds received

Contributing donors

Australia; Belgium; Canada; Denmark; European Union; Finland; France; Germany; Japan; Luxembourg; Netherlands; Norway; Poland; Qatar; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; United Kingdom; United States of America; CERF; Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund; Others; private donors.


127.74m
 Funds spent

UN agencies involved

UN agencies involved: IOM; UN WOMEN; OHCHR; UNDP; UNFPA; UN-Habitat; UNHCR; UNICEF; UNIFIL; UNODC; UNOPS; UNSCOL; WFP.

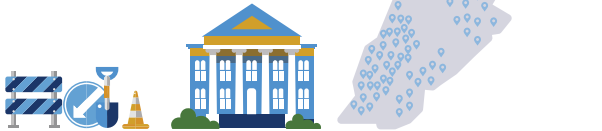


With UNDP support, 155 municipal police members completed human rights training to enhance community service, UNDP/Rana Sweidan; Beirut, Lebanon; 2024.



Key results of UN work under Peace and Governance

100+ municipalities enhanced their capacity to provide **services** and **address sources of tension**.



28 measures to mitigate and address **corruption risks** at the **sectoral** and **subnational level** were adopted.



100+ institutions, including more than **70** at the **national level**, now better equipped to **enhance accountability, transparency, and effectiveness**.



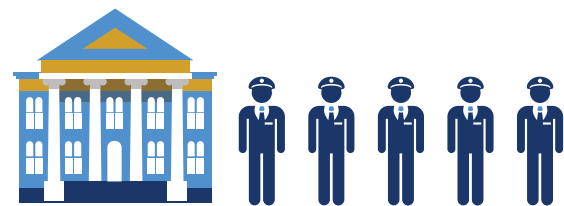
Over **2,100** government **officials** and **law and security enforcement personnel** strengthened their knowledge of law and **human rights-based approaches**.



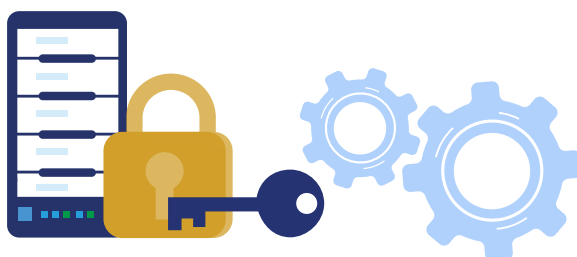
About **83,000** people gained improved access to **justice**.



About **400** municipalities adhere to at least one component of the **municipal police reform programme**.



415 law and **security enforcement** entity facilities increased their capacity to maintain and strengthen operational **readiness**.





Planet



80.65m

Funds received



33.04m

Funds spent

Contributing donors

Australia; Belgium; Canada; Czech Republic; European Union; Germany; Italy; Japan; Republic of Korea; Norway; Saudi Arabia; Spain; Sweden; Adaptation Fund; Global Environment Facility; Green Climate Fund; Lebanon Financing Facility; Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol; Others; private donors.

UN agencies involved

UN agencies involved: FAO; ILO; UNDP; UNEP; UN-Habitat; UNICEF; UNIDO; UNOPS.

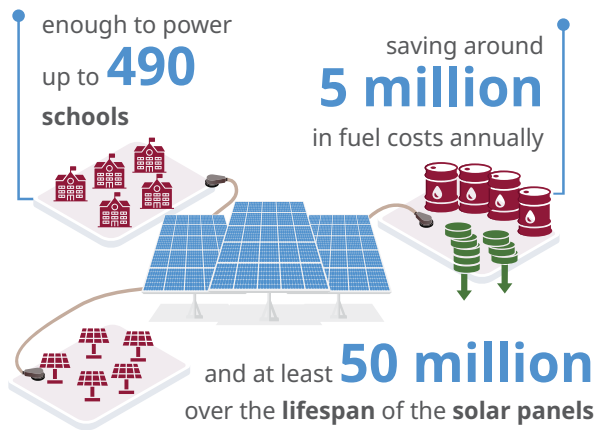


A majestic Cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*) tree emerging from rugged karstic rock, UNDP/Fouad Choufany; Tannourine Cedars Forest Nature Reserve, Lebanon; 2022.

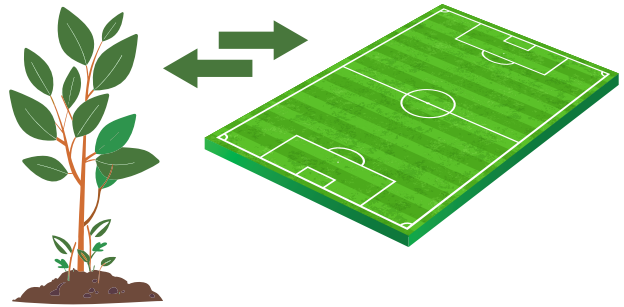


Key results of UN work under Planet

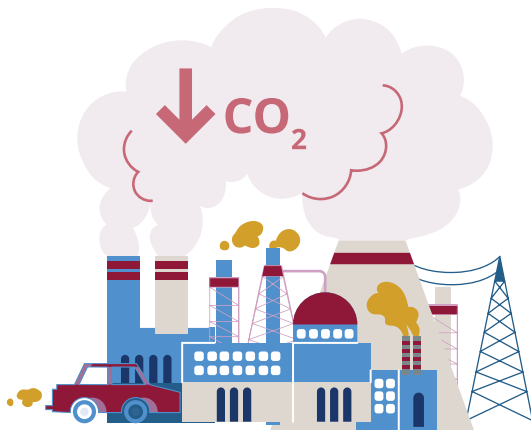
9.832 MW of solar energy capacity were installed



320+ hectares of degraded forest were **restored** equivalent to about **450** football fields



Greenhouse gas emissions reduced by more than **8,700** tCO₂ eq.



Over **40,000** hectares of **agricultural** land gained greater **climate resilience** and improved **resistance** to drought and **water stress**.



More than **160,000** people benefited directly from initiatives to **protect nature** and **promote** the **sustainable use** of resources.



Nearly **4%** reduction in the **annual consumption** of **ozone** depleting substances.





B. Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization

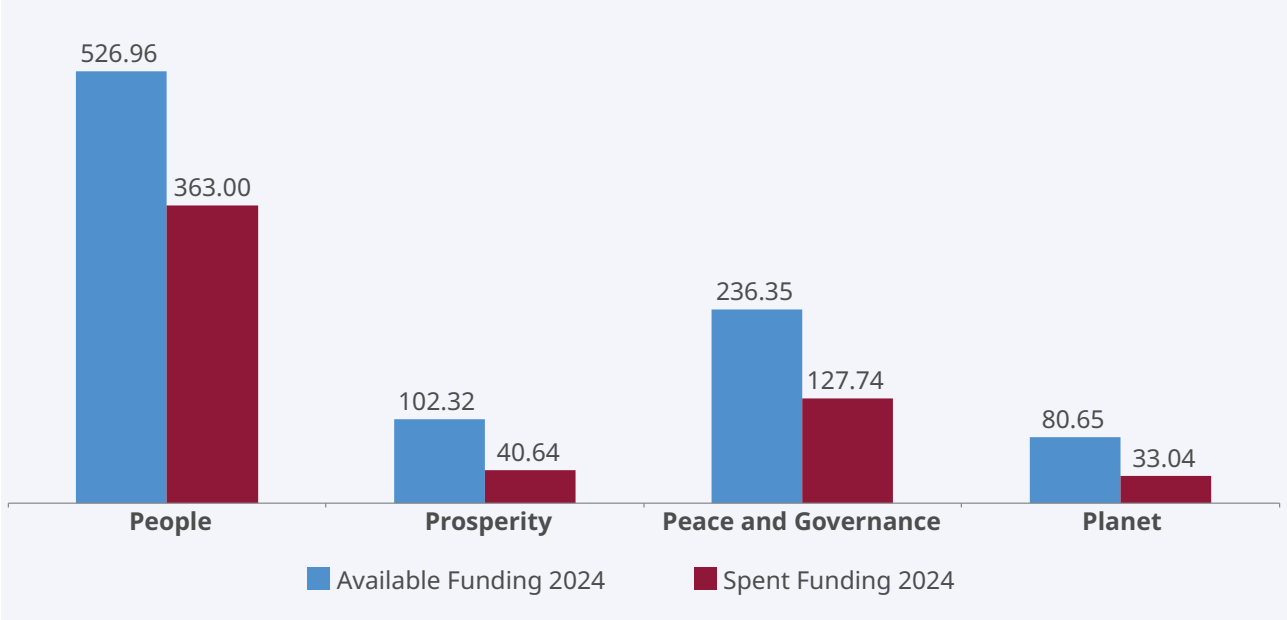
In 2024, the UN mobilized \$946 million for activities under the Cooperation Framework, a 13% decrease from 2023. Over the reporting period, the expenditure rate under the Cooperation Framework was 60%. This section explores the use of these resources across the four strategic priorities—People, Prosperity, Peace and Governance, and Planet—in 2024.

Figure 1 presents the total available funding and the amount spent in 2024 under each of the Cooperation Framework strategic priorities. This

breakdown reflects the alignment of resources with the strategic vision set by the UN Country Team and national counterparts.

People-related priorities received the largest share of funding, underscoring continued focus on strengthening basic services and social protection, and addressing negative social norms. This was followed by priorities under Peace and Governance, indicating commitments to support overall governance, social stability, and inclusive decision-making.

Figure 1: Total available and spent resources by strategic priority in 2024, in millions of dollars



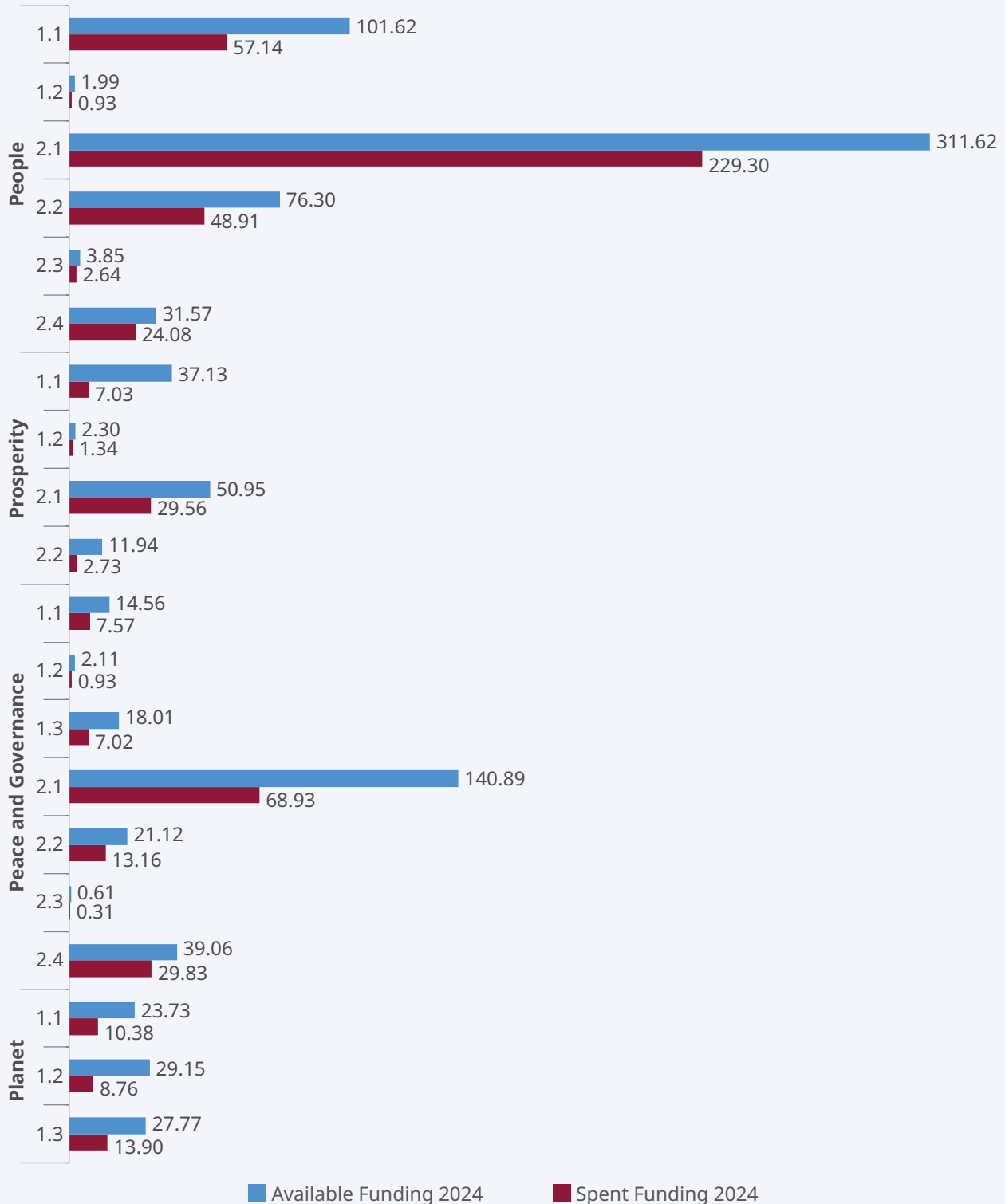
Tripoli El-Tall Square featuring the Rashid Karami Cultural Center, which was rehabilitated in 2024, UN-Habitat; Tripoli, Lebanon; 2024.



Figure 2 shows the total available and disbursed resources for each Cooperation Framework output in 2024. Three outputs account for 60% of the total amount available under the Cooperation Framework, similar to 2023. These outputs are People 1.1, which

focuses on access to social protection; People 2.1, which concerns access to basic services¹ and Peace and Governance 2.1, which promotes social stability using cash assistance.

Figure 2: Total available and spent resources by output in 2024, in millions of dollars¹



¹ The full list of the names of the outputs can be found in uninfo.org



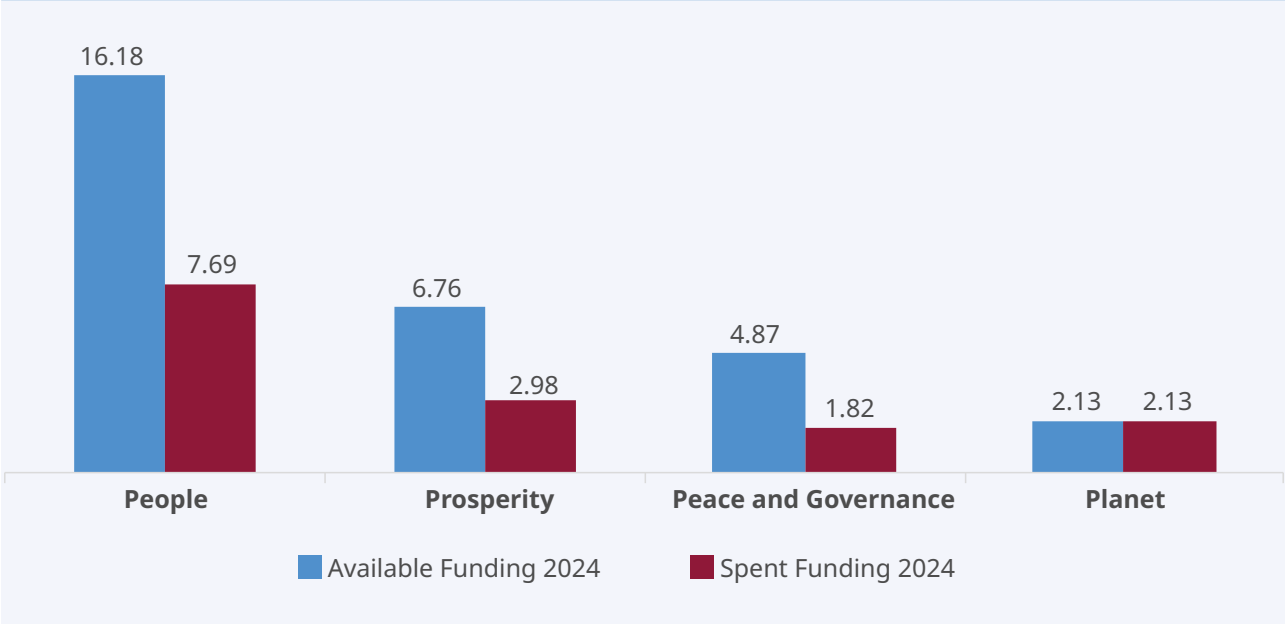
Figure 3 illustrates the allocated and spent funding on joint programmes for each Cooperation Framework strategic priority. It reflects the extent to which collaborative programming across UN organizations is integrated into the Cooperation Framework’s delivery model. While joint programmes remain a small fraction of the overall funding envelope—3% of funding available—they continue to play a critical role in fostering multi-agency collaboration.

The data shows that Prosperity-related joint programmes received the largest share of joint funding

out of the total available funding, accounting for 9% of the total funding under this strategic priority, compared to 2-3% for the other priorities. This is consistent with the nature of economic development programmes, which typically require integrated approaches drawing on expertise from multiple UN agencies.

In contrast, joint programmes in the other strategic priorities received smaller proportions of their total funding through joint delivery mechanisms, highlighting areas of potential collaboration to explore in future cycles.

Figure 3: Funding allocated to joint programmes by strategic priority, in millions of dollars



Ghadeer Houmani, President of the Social Work Spirit Association, returns to her village, Harouf, South Lebanon. Displaced to Jiyeh during the 2024 conflict, she launched a voluntary social initiative to support others like her. UN Women/Georges Roukoz; Harouf, Lebanon; 2024.





Figure 4 breaks down funding by individual UN organization, highlighting both the total resources available in 2024 and amounts spent so far. This figure underscores the leading financial roles played by agencies such as UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDP, and WFP, who collectively manage a significant share of the Cooperation Framework funding envelope. This is consistent with their large operational footprints in sectors like protection, food and basic assistance, and humanitarian response.

Concurrently, smaller agencies like UNIDO and UNODC account for a more modest share of funding,

reflecting their niche mandates within the broader Cooperation Framework.

Disbursement performance also varies by agency, with some demonstrating higher spending rates due to the shorter-term nature of their projects (e.g., emergency response), while others—including those involved in policy development and institutional reform—show lower initial disbursement, in line with the phased nature of their interventions.

Figure 4: Total available and spent funding by UN Organizations, in millions of dollars

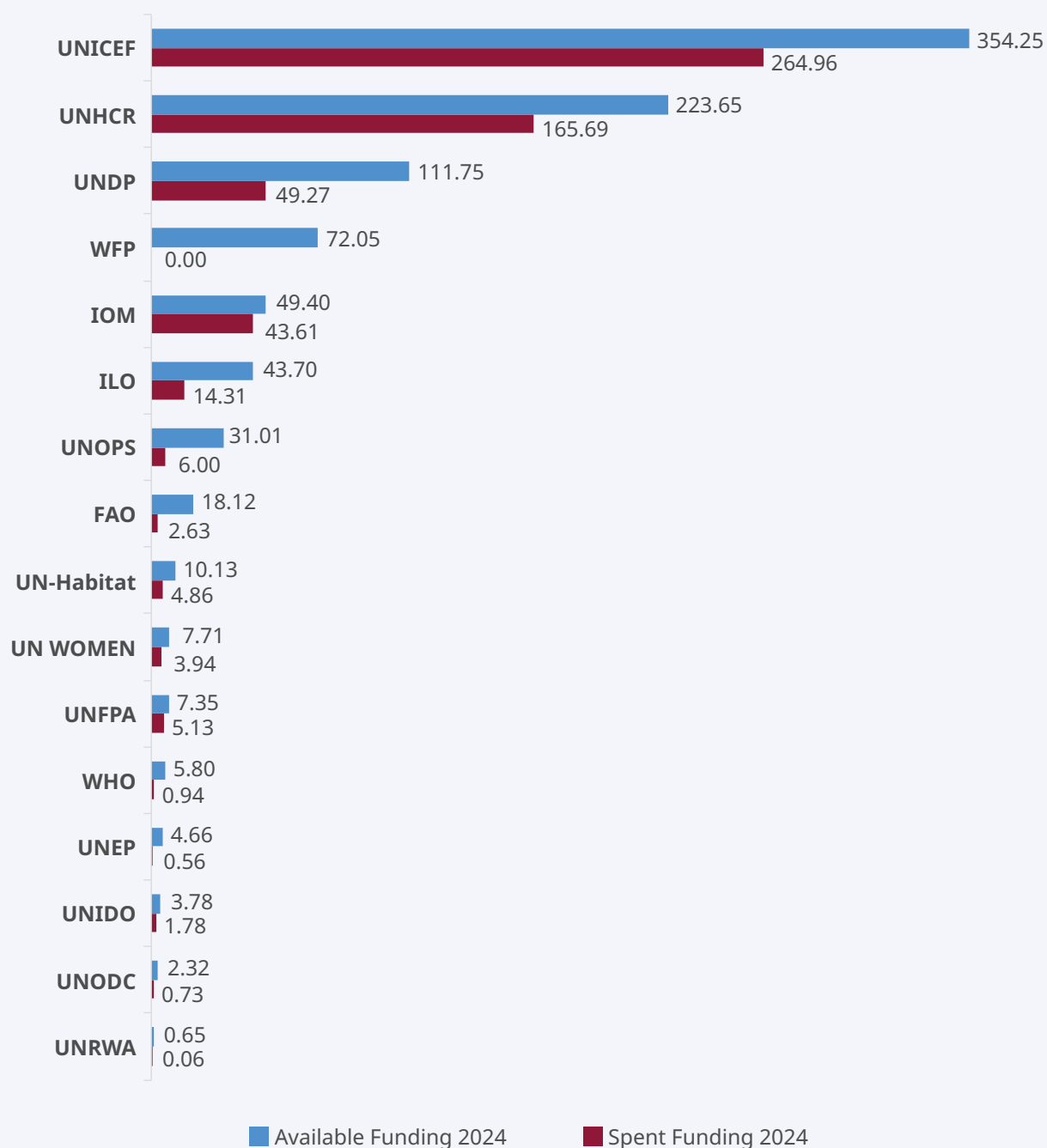


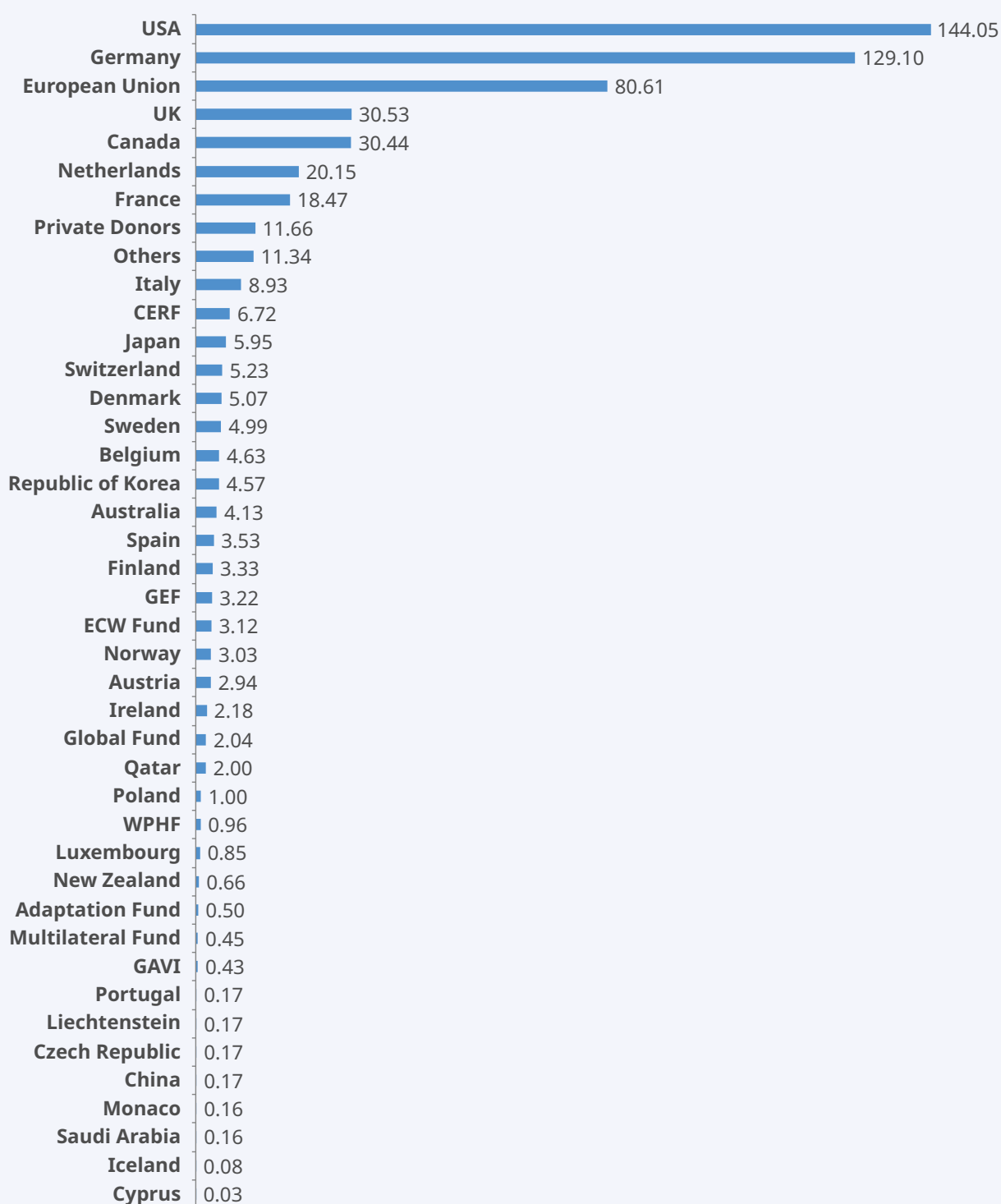


Figure 5 highlights the donors who provided funding in 2024, showing their total contributions under the Cooperation Framework. The data confirms that a small group of major bilateral donors, including Germany, the European Union, and the United States, remain the largest contributors, accounting for 63% of the total funding received in 2024, and are key financial backers of the UN's

development and humanitarian programmes in the country.

In addition, contributions from multilateral sources, such as the Global Environment Facility, also play a prominent role, reflecting the growing global financing for climate action and environmental programming within the Cooperation Framework.

Figure 5: Total funding received by Donor in 2024, in millions of dollars



3

Way
forward





3. Way forward

2025 has brought with it a wave of hope for Lebanon. The formation of a new government in February 2025 marks a significant milestone and presents a unique opportunity to shape a vision for the country's prosperity, growth, and stability. This new leadership is poised to address the longstanding challenges that have hindered progress, and there is a palpable sense of determination to implement meaningful and lasting reforms that will benefit all. However, the road ahead remains complex, requiring a careful balance between ambition and realistic expectations.

Lebanon has endured an exceptionally difficult five years, grappling with an unprecedented financial crisis, the Beirut Port explosion, the COVID-19 pandemic, continuous political instability, and, most recently, the conflict between Israel and Hezbollah. Any sustainable and impactful path forward will demand comprehensive reforms and substantial financial support to reinforce institutional capacities and enable the government to fulfill its critical leadership role.

The UN is ready to support the new government in its priorities, particularly its focus on recovery and reform. By leveraging its capacity and resources, the UN aims to assist in rebuilding critical infrastructure, revitalizing the economy, and strengthening inclusive governance structures. The UN is committed to helping the country lay the foundation for sustainable development and ensure that gains can address future challenges.

In addition to these broader initiatives, the UN will continue to support the groups at risk in Lebanon. Through targeted programmes and humanitarian assistance, the UN will continue to provide essential services to those in need, including women, children, migrants, persons with disabilities, and refugees. By addressing both immediate needs and long-term development goals, the UN's efforts aim to contribute to a more inclusive and equitable future for Lebanon.



Young "Ghazal", 8 years old, has a communication delay disability, participating in UNICEF's program for children with special needs. UNICEF/Fouad Choufany; St. Maroun School, Baouchrieh, Lebanon; 2024.



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Acronyms and abbreviations

ACF Spain	Action Against Hunger, Spain
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AEC	Arcenciel
ALI	Association of Lebanese Industrialists
AND	Akkar Network For Development
ANERA	American Near East Refugee Aid
ARC	Arab Resource Collective
ARM	Anti-Racism Movement
BBA	Beirut Bar Association
CAS	Central Administration of Statistics
CCI	Cultural and Creative Industries
CCIAT	Chamber of Commerce, Industry & Agriculture of Tripoli & North Lebanon
CERF	Centrale Emergency Response Fund
CF	Cooperation Framework
CGTL	General Confederation of Lebanese Workers
DOT	Digital Opportunity Trust
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECW	Education Cannot Wait
ESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
EDAN	Ecumenical Disability Advocates Network
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDA	Friends of Disabled Association
FENASOL	National Federation of Trade Unions of Workers and Employees of Lebanon
FISTA	First Step Together Association
FRPD-Mountada	Forum for the Rights of Persons with Disability
GAVI	The Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization
GEF	Global Environment Facility
Global fund	Global Fund for Fighting Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GSO	General Security Office





HDA	Himaya Daeem Aataa association
HJC	High Judicial Council
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INGO	International non-governmental organization
IOCC	International Orthodox Christian Charities
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
ISF	Internal Security Forces
LARI	Lebanese Agricultural Research Institute
LAF	Lebanese Armed Forces
LASA	Lebanese Association for Self-Advocacy
LCD	Learning Center for the Deaf
LECORVAW	Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women
LFPADE	Lebanon Family Planning Association for Sustainable Development
LOM	Lebanese Order of Midwives
LOST	Lebanese Organization for Studies and Training
LSOG	Lebanese Society of Obstetrics & Gynecology
LRI	Lebanon Reforestation Initiative
LULB	Lebanese Universities League for the Blind
LUPD	Lebanese Union for Persons with Physical Disabilities
MAG	Mines Advisory Group
MAP	Medical Aid for Palestinians
MAPs	Multi Aid Programs
MEHE	Ministry of Education and Higher Education
MoAg	Ministry of Agriculture
MoC	Ministry of Culture
MoET	Ministry of Economy and Trade
MoEW	Ministry of Energy and Water
MoEnv	Ministry of Environment



MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoInd	Ministry of Industry
MoIM	Ministry of Interior and Municipalities
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoL	Ministry of Labor
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MoPW	Ministry of Public Works
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
MSMEs	Micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises
MW	Mega watts
NCLW	National Commission for Lebanese Women
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NNGO	National non-governmental organization
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OMSAR	Office of the Minister of State for Administrative Reform
OPDs	Organizations of Persons with Disabilities
RMF	Rene Moawad Foundation
SAWA	SAWA for Development and Aid
SCI	Save the Children International
SHIELD	Social, Humanitarian, Economical Intervention for Local Development
SIDC	Society for Inclusion and Development in Communities and Care for All
SWSL	Social Workers' Syndicate in Lebanon
tCO₂ eq	Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
TdH-It	Terre des hommes Italy
TdH-L	Terre des Hommes Lebanon
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme





UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIC	United Nations Information Centres
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNSCOL	Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon
UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UN Women	United Nations Women
USJ	Saint Joseph University
WB	World Bank
WCH	War Child Holland
WE	Water Establishments
WFP	World Food Programme
WPFH	Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
WVI	World Vision International
YAB	Youth Association of the Blind



Annex III: CF Disability Inclusion Action Plan Overview

Endorsed in September 2023, the CF Disability Inclusion Action Plan is a cross-sectoral initiative aligned with the global UN Disability Inclusion Strategy to promote disability inclusion and integrate it into UN Lebanon's development programmes. The launch of the Disability Inclusion Action Plan marked the first step in the UN's broader effort to improve disability inclusion.

The CF Disability Inclusion Action plan is structured around the four strategic priorities and employs a twin-track approach to maximize efficiency. This approach combines the mainstreaming of disability inclusion across all programmes (for example, adaptations of communication and information sharing in SRH and GBV awareness sessions) with targeted actions specifically designed for persons with disabilities (for example, distribution of assistive devices such as wheelchairs or medical beds), along with cross-pillar initiatives. This report is an overview of the UN's work since the endorsement of the CF Disability Inclusion Action Plan.

In 2025, the UN will focus on enhancing disability inclusion not only through the implementation of the plan—which includes development programmes—but also through humanitarian activities and overall UN operations. The UN will continue working to ensure all agencies follow the

path of inclusion and promote it across all sectors and strategic priorities of the CF. The UN will prioritize strengthening collaboration with OPDs and the government.

Cross-cutting

Advocating for the rights of persons with disabilities remains a key priority for the UN. In partnership with the Government, the UN developed the National Disability Strategy, which will be launched in 2025. This strategy aims to foster a culture of disability inclusion, ensuring that services and locations are accessible for persons with disabilities. It is part of the UN's ongoing advocacy to implement the principles of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCPRD). Led by WRF, the UN also hosted the National Meeting of the Disability and Older Age Working Group, bringing together 46 local and international organizations.

Consultation with OPDs is essential for the UN to ensure that its response is tailored to the needs of persons with disabilities and aligns with the 'nothing about us without us' principle. One example of good practice is the UN's partnership with eight OPDs to establish a platform that promotes coordination and cooperation among social protection actors.



Riwa Hattab (center) with her teammates preparing warm meals for people in need at Access Kitchen. UN WOMEN/Nour Abdul Reda; Lebanon; 2024.



Progress has also been made in integrating disability into data collection through specific questions, data disaggregation, and dedicated sections in analyses. Disability-specific studies have been conducted, including a rapid assessment to evaluate shifts in knowledge and attitudes of children and adults toward persons with disabilities. These efforts will continue to ensure the availability of disability-related data and the adaptation of programmes to meet the needs of persons with disabilities.

People

UN agencies: ESCWA, ILO, OHCHR, UN Women, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO

Under this pillar, the UN supported various sectors such as social protection, health, food security, and education, for a more effective and far-reaching impact.

Social protection is one of the sectors where disability inclusion has seen the most progress. In December 2023, the government adopted a new human rights-based Social Protection Strategy. To support this, technical and material assistance was provided to ensure the inclusion of persons with disabilities within the National Poverty Targeting Program. The National Disability Allowance (NDA), launched by MoSA in collaboration with the UN, was expanded to include the 15-30 age group and is expected to cover all age groups by 2025. In 2024, through close collaboration with the MoSA, the NDA service was adapted to improve the inclusion of migrants, strengthening access to social protection while maintaining alignment with support provided to Lebanese nationals. As a result of these efforts, 27,500 persons with disabilities received cash assistance in 2024. Additionally, nearly 48,000 persons with disabilities received multi-purpose cash assistance from the UN that same year.

Education is another sector where the UN has made significant progress toward inclusion. Various initiatives have been implemented, including the rehabilitation of 56 schools to ensure accessibility, cash-for-education support for children with disabilities, school meals, distribution of inclusive learning materials, training for 2485 teachers and 117 principals, and transportation support for OPDs to provide guidance to 50 schools. Additionally, a detailed action plan for implementing the Inclusive Education Policy was developed and endorsed by the MEHE.

Several initiatives have been undertaken to improve access to basic services. A Family-Based Early Intervention Guide for Primary Health Care Centers and Community Development Centers was developed and adopted by MoSA to provide free early



Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and hosting communities benefiting from cash for work activities in the Tyre District. UNDP/ Rana Sweidan; Beirut, Lebanon; 2024.

intervention services for children with disabilities. The UN supported rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities through facility upgrades and a solarization project. The UN also provided psychosocial support, counselling, and positive parenting sessions. During the conflict, an evaluation of shelter accessibility was conducted. To promote the participation of women with disabilities in politics, the UN organized knowledge-building sessions on political participation, challenges, and writing skills.

Prosperity

UN agencies: UNESCO, UN Women, ILO, UNICEF, UNDP

The UN has supported access to employment through various initiatives.

Partners, contractors, and employers were trained by the UN to adopt an inclusive approach. Additionally, persons with disabilities received career guidance and orientation sessions on job opportunities, along with onsite support to ensure effective workplace inclusion.

In the CCI sector, the UN organized cultural and creative activities and training sessions. Eight artists with disabilities contributed to activity design, fostering a more inclusive and economically viable cultural sector. The UN also promoted accessible cultural activities.

Persons with disabilities participated in several cash-for-work initiatives, including a cooking programme specifically for women with disabilities. In 2024, this initiative provided more than 43,000 free meals to over 1,800 persons with disabilities and their family members.



Peace and Governance

UN agencies: UN Women, UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM

The UN has made efforts to ensure that disability is considered in peace-building activities.

As part of the capacity-building programmes for the LAF, ISF, GSO, and Civil Defense, the UN integrated courses on human rights, including the rights and specific needs of persons with disabilities. A database of national trainers from LAF, ISF, and GS on human rights has also been established.

OPDs were also consulted for the second phase of the National Action Plan of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security agenda.

Planet

UN agencies: UNESCO, UN Habitat

In implementing activities such as disaster risk reduction and collaborating with engineers and architects, the UN ensured that persons with disabilities were consulted and included.

As part of the construction and rehabilitation programmes, the UN conducted stakeholder workshops to ensure the inclusion of all members of the community, including persons with disabilities. Several meetings were held with OPDs to understand the accessibility challenges they face. The insights gained from these discussions have informed the design approach of multiple rehabilitation projects, resulting in spaces that are functional, accessible, and inclusive for all. For example, OPDs were consulted during the upgrading project of the Badawi railways to transform it into an inclusive and accessible green space for the local community.



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