



LEBANON HUMANITARIAN FUND

2019

ANNUAL REPORT



LHF

Lebanon
Humanitarian
Fund

THE LHF THANKS ITS DONORS FOR THEIR GENEROUS SUPPORT IN 2019



Belgium
partner in development



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FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF DENMARK**



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DEUTSCHE HUMANITÄRE HILFE



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ALLO SVILUPPO**



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**QATAR FUND
FOR DEVELOPMENT**
صندوق قطر للتنمية

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 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.

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Front Cover

Older Syrian man in Tripoli, northern Lebanon. Credit: OCHA/Sebastian Brandt

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Financial data is provisional and may vary upon financial certification.

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FOREWORD

As 2020 unfolds in unprecedented circumstances and the planning and work for the year moves ahead, I am nevertheless delighted to share the 2019 Lebanon Humanitarian Fund Annual Report with you, highlighting the key achievements of the Fund in the year that has passed.

The Lebanon Humanitarian Fund continues to be a great tool for donors to come together and provide timely and flexible funding to support the most vulnerable people in Lebanon. In 2019, we funded 21 humanitarian projects with almost US\$11 million supporting Syrian and Palestinian refugees and host communities. LHF-funded projects focused on supporting activities in the education, health, shelter, and protection sectors.

In 2019, the Fund continued to pursue its strategic person-centered approach, launching evidence-based allocations to reach the most vulnerable in Lebanon. With this approach, we support people who are often forgotten in humanitarian crises such as the elderly and those with disabilities. For example, in 2019, we funded shelter improvement for older persons and children at risk, protection services for disabled children, as well as psycho-social support to Palestinian refugees from Lebanon and Syria.

Being a Country-based Pooled Fund, a key strength of the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund is the ability to quickly allocate resources for emergency interventions. In 2019, two Reserve Allocations were launched to respond to an urgent measles outbreak and to provide life-saving winterization support at the end of the year.

An additional strength of the Fund is its robust risk management framework and strong review procedures. Sector coordinators and review committees provide strategic guidance and technical expertise to ensure that the highest priority and best quality interventions are implemented. We would like to thank everyone involved for their vital support.

The Humanitarian Financing Unit continues to work devotedly to improve the Fund as an effective and inclusive tool for the humanitarian response. Globally, Country-based Pooled Funds always strive to improve processes. For example, a new project proposal template was rolled out

with the aim to reduce partners' time spent on reporting, as well as a new and strengthened gender marker tool.

At the end of 2019, an economic crisis deepened in Lebanon with indicators pointing towards a deteriorating socio-economic situation for people in Lebanon, especially for those already vulnerable. These vulnerabilities have more recently been significantly exacerbated by the covid-19 pandemic. We are monitoring this situation closely and are confident that the Fund is in a position to respond to any dramatic deterioration in the situation to support these vulnerable groups.

I believe that in 2019 we have shown that the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund continues to be a well-managed and flexible Fund with the capacity to launch evidence-based, targeted allocations for those most vulnerable demographics in Lebanon.

Unforeseen and widespread support for the Fund underlines its value and effectiveness. We are grateful to all our dedicated donors – Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Qatar, Sweden and Switzerland – who made interventions possible. Together they contributed \$13.2 million, which shows strong levels of confidence in the Fund. We hope that this continues in the year ahead, where the Fund's added value becomes increasingly clear in these uncertain times.

PHILIPPE LAZZARINI

Humanitarian Coordinator for Lebanon



The Fund continues to be a great tool for donors to come together and provide timely and flexible funding to support the most vulnerable people in Lebanon.

PHILIPPE LAZZARINI
HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR FOR LEBANON



LHF 2019 ANNUAL REPORT

2019 IN REVIEW

This Annual Report presents information on the achievements of the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund during the 2019 calendar year. However, because grant allocation, project implementation and reporting processes often take place over multiple years (CBPFs are designed to support ongoing and evolving humanitarian responses), the achievement of CBPFs are reported in two distinct ways:

- **Information on allocations for granted in 2019 (shown in blue).** This method considers intended impact of the allocations rather than achieved results as project implementation and reporting often continues into the subsequent year and results information is not immediately available at the time of publication of annual reports.
- **Results reported in 2019 attributed to allocations granted in 2019 and prior years (shown in orange).** This method provides a more complete picture of achievements during a given calendar year but includes results from allocations that were granted in previous years. This data is extracted from final narrative reports approved between 1 February 2019 - 31 January 2020.

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

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

2019 IN REVIEW

HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

Humanitarian context in 2019

Spillover from the Syria crisis continues to have an impact on neighboring countries. 2019 marked the eighth year of the crisis, and Lebanon continues to be at the forefront of one of the worst humanitarian crises in modern history. Since the start of the crisis Lebanon has seen an enormous influx of refugees, and in early 2019, approximately 1.5 million Syrian refugees were residing in Lebanon, together with around 28,800 Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS) and a preexisting population of an estimated 180,000 Palestinian refugees from Lebanon (PRL).

This situation has made public services, such as health care and education, overstretched. Moreover, the conflict in Syria has affected the social and economic situation in Lebanon, which has caused higher poverty levels and increased humanitarian needs. Amid the unfolding economic crisis, poverty levels among Syrian refugees, Lebanese and Palestinian refugees are on the rise. It has also increased social tensions, noting that competition for jobs and access to services remain among the primary drivers of tension at the local level, compounded by the recent implementation of more restrictive measures on refugees.

Deepening socio-economic disparities

Since the start of the crisis, the affected populations in Lebanon have experienced a gradual shrinking of space for livelihoods and income-generation, translating into the inability of poor and displaced families to secure their basic needs and access social services. The situation in Lebanon is becoming protracted and in 2019, the economic situation worsened. This economic downturn has exacerbated an already challenging situation for the refugee populations as well as the most vulnerable within host communities. Persons with specific needs, including female heads of households as well as older persons and youth, have been disproportionately affected.

Unemployment is particularly high in some of the country's poorest localities: in some areas, it is nearly double the national average, placing considerable strain on host communities. Both Lebanese and displaced Syrians perceive that longstanding inequalities are deepening, and competition for jobs and access to resources and services remain drivers of

tension at the local level. The economic downturn has had a disproportionate effect on young people entering the workforce: Lebanon's youth unemployment rate is 37 per cent, compared with a 25 per cent national average. Women are also underrepresented in the formal labor market.

High poverty levels

The Syrian crisis has had a significant impact on the social and economic growth in Lebanon and is causing high poverty levels. It is estimated that an additional 200,000 Lebanese have been pushed into poverty since the start of the crisis.

73% of Syrian refugees in Lebanon live below the poverty line, which is an increase from the year before. Among Palestinian refugees from Lebanon, around two thirds live below the poverty line, and among Palestinian refugees from Syria the number is even higher.

The long-term resilience of Lebanon's vulnerable communities is eroding as they run out of savings and struggle to access income. Livelihood coping strategies are widespread, although there has been a general tendency in 2019 to adopt less severe coping strategies. As a result, households are sinking deeper into debt. The debt of many households, especially among refugees, is related to funds used for food.

Families living in extreme poverty tend to have similar characteristics that contribute to increased risk of vulnerability. These families are more likely to have a larger-sized family, more dependent members and members with disability or chronic illnesses.

LEBANON CRISIS RESPONSE PLAN

The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan is a joint humanitarian and development response strategy for Lebanon.



3.2M People in need



2.8M People targeted



\$2.62B Funding requirement

Protection concerns

2019 saw a sharp decrease of legal residency among Syrian refugees, as the number went down to 22% from 27% the year before. Overall, men are in possession of legal residency to a larger extent than women. Legal residency for Syrian refugees is important in order to receive protection, and to live in dignity during their exile in Lebanon. Without legal residency, refugees are at risk of mistreatment by authorities and they fear being arrested or deported back to Syria, a situation that makes it more difficult to access other basic services. The lack of registration of other civil status events in Lebanon, certifying marriage, divorce or death, can have implications on protection, including legal guardianship over children and on inheritance rights.

High poverty levels can also lead to protection concerns. For parents who live in poverty, it can impact their capacities to provide adequate care and protection for their children and increases psychosocial distress, domestic violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation of girls and boys.

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is one of the main protection concerns affecting both host and displaced populations. Since 2015, an average of 90 per cent of sexual and gender-based violence incidents reported to specialized service providers involved women and girls, indicating that they continue to be disproportionately affected, with grave consequences to health, security, psychosocial and socio-economic well-being.

Food insecurity

The food security situation remains very critical. 92% of Syrian refugees are food insecure to some extent, whereas among Palestinian refugees from Syria 63% are severely food insecure. Amid the increasing poverty levels, also Lebanese are worrying about their food consumption and 56% of poor Lebanese households reported employing food related coping strategies.

Nearly 93 per cent of Syrian families are living in debt, which is higher than \$600 for 55 per cent of them. The main reason for borrowing is to buy food.

Substandard shelter conditions

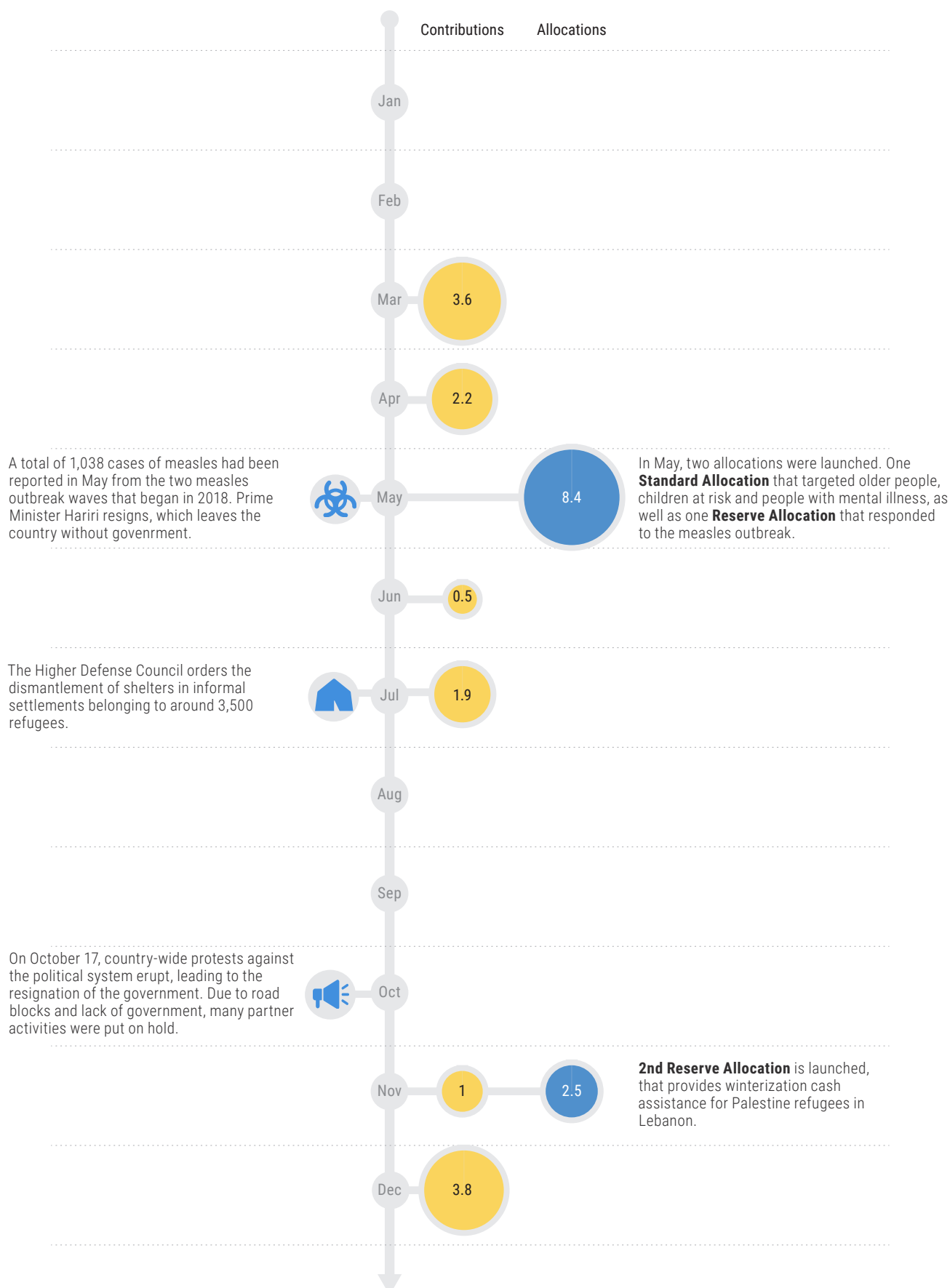
Economic vulnerability and increased debt accumulation continue to force 55 per cent of refugees in Lebanon to reside in inadequate shelter conditions. One third of households continue to live in overcrowded shelters. Furthermore, unfavourable shelter conditions put women, girls and boys at risk of sexual and gender-based violence, due to lack of privacy linked to the used shelter materials, overcrowded shelters, or lack of separation of sleeping space. This is particularly problematic in informal settlements.

The most vulnerable displaced Syrian and Palestinian populations also face seasonal shocks. During winter, when average temperatures range from 10°C to -5°C at high altitudes, families are exposed to the cold and associated risks which create seasonal needs and related costs. The most vulnerable live in poor quality and unprotected shelters and need weatherproofing kits, plastic sheeting, stoves and additional fuel for heating, winter clothes and blankets, as well as food to reach the required minimum caloric intake.

The October Revolution

On 17 October 2019, thousands of protesters took to the streets of Lebanon to protest the Government's failure to find a solution to the economic crisis that had taken hold of the country in light of perceived widespread corruption, mismanagement of public funds, and the lack of stable, and reliable public services. The unprecedented closure of banks, access constraints due to roadblocks, the closure of schools, the increased threat of violence and increasing risk of sectarian conflict as well as U.S. sanctions on a Bank used by partners accused of helping to fund the Hezbollah movement, impacted the ability of LHF partners to operate. The impact of this movement and the economic crisis look set to continue into 2020 and have a profound impact on the country.

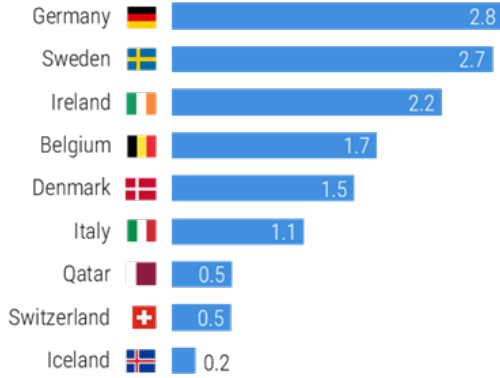
2019 TIMELINE



LEBANON HUMANITARIAN FUND AT A GLANCE

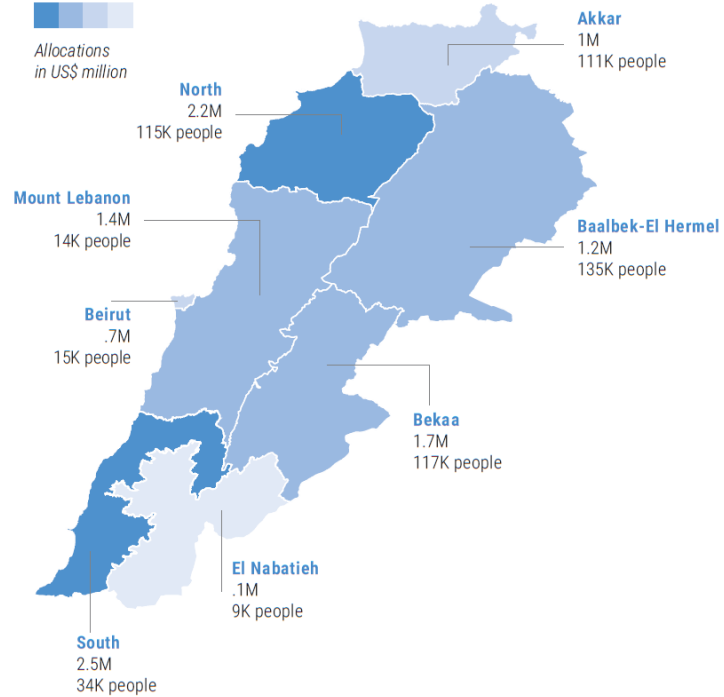
2019 ALLOCATION

\$13.2M
CONTRIBUTIONS



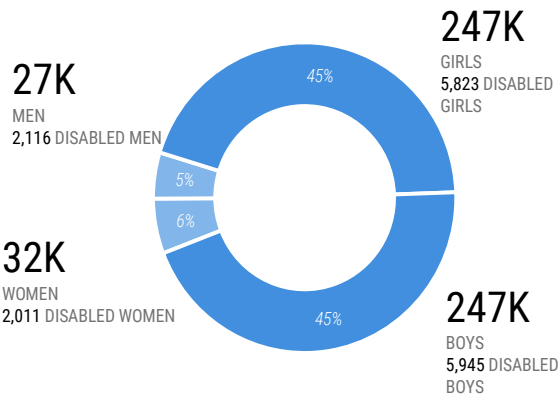
\$11M
ALLOCATIONS

552K
PEOPLE TARGETED



551K
PEOPLE
TARGETED

16K
PEOPLE TARGETED
WITH DISABILITY

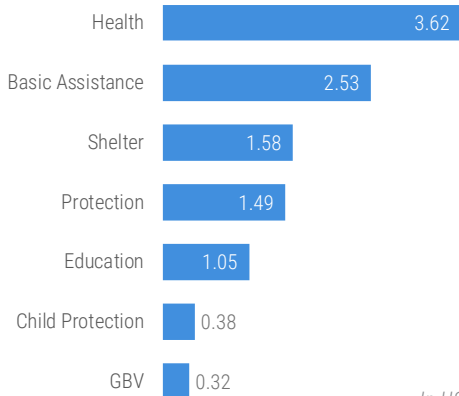


The number of target populations is relatively high in 2019 allocations due to the 1st Reserve Allocation that provides measles vaccine to 455,000 children in several governorates. The high number of beneficiaries in Akkar, North, Baalbek-El Hermel and Bekaa is because of this reserve allocation.

19
PARTNERS

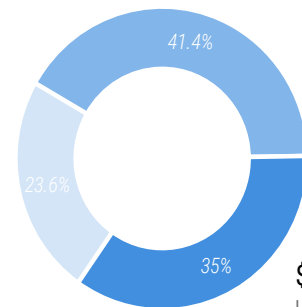
21
PROJECTS

ALLOCATIONS BY CLUSTER 0.4% OF LCRP REQUIREMENTS



In US\$ million

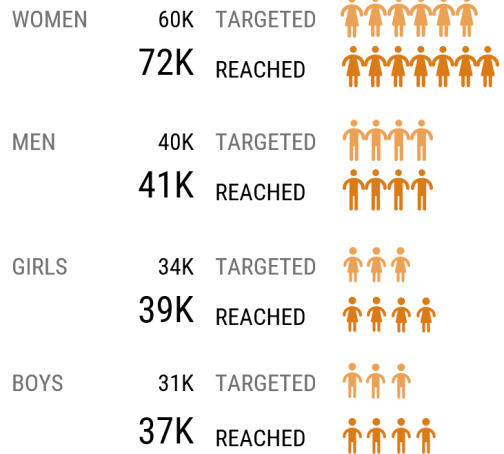
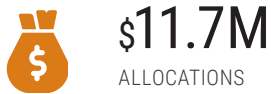
\$2.58M
NATIONAL NGOS
7 PARTNERS
7 PROJECTS



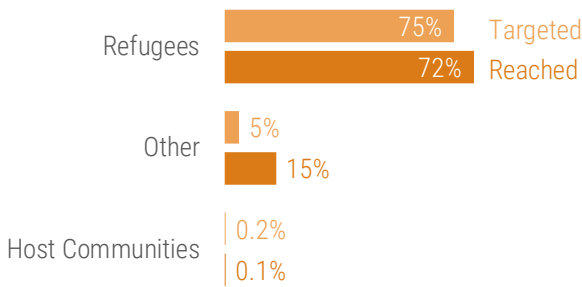
\$4.54M
INTERNATIONAL
NGOs
10 PARTNERS
10 PROJECTS

\$3.84M
UNITED NATIONS
2 PARTNERS
4 PROJECTS

RESULTS REPORTED IN 2019

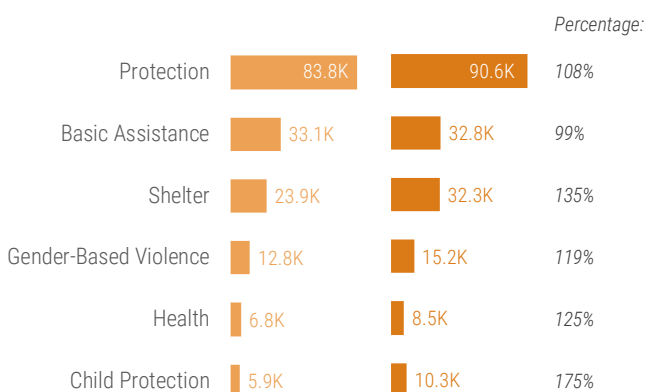


PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY TYPE



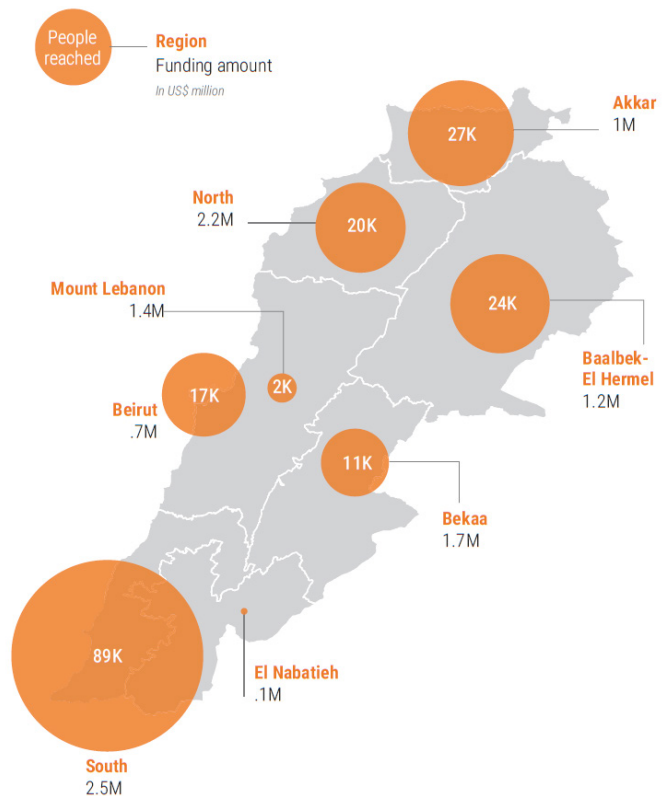
Due to inconsistent reporting in previous years, the number of beneficiary types is not completely accurate. PRL and PRS are counted as refugees and sometimes as other. The category Other could also include Host community, Syrian refugees, PRL/PRS as well as other population groups.

PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY SECTOR



Since projects have the possibility to extend the reach when there is funding left, reached beneficiaries is sometimes higher than the initial target.

PEOPLE REACHED AND FUNDING PER SECTOR



The high number of beneficiaries in South is due to an UNRWA project from 2017 that improved security in Ein El Hilweh camp, thus considered a big part of the camp's inhabitants beneficiaries.

2019 IN REVIEW

ABOUT THE LEBANON HUMANITARIAN FUND

LHF basics

The LHF is one of OCHA's Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPF), established in 2014 following the decentralization of the Regional Syria Fund. The purpose of the establishment is to support timely allocation and disbursement of donor resources to address the most urgent humanitarian needs and assist the most vulnerable people in Lebanon.

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

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

What does the LHF?

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

Who can receive LHF funding?

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

Who sets the Fund's priorities?

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

How are projects selected for funding?

The LHF has two allocation modalities:

Standard Allocation: LHF funds are allocated early in the year based on the LCRP and an analysis that identifies the highest priority needs underpinned by vulnerability data, the Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR), the ARK perception survey and other assessments. The strategy is developed by OCHA, in consultation with the Sectors, approved by the HC and endorsed by the LHF Advisory Board. It forms the basis for individual project submissions. Project proposals are prioritized and vetted within sectors through Strategic as well as Technical Review Committees and then recommended to the LHF Advisory Board for endorsement and final approval by the HC.

Reserve Allocations: Reserve funds are primarily intended for rapid and flexible allocations of funds in the event of unforeseen emergencies or to address identified gaps. These funds can be allocated through individual reserve allocations or broader allocation rounds and are usually slightly faster and more geographically focused. They must be cleared (through strategic and technical review) by sector coordinators before endorsement and approval by the HC.

Who provides the funding?

The LHF is funded with contributions from UN Member States but can also receive contributions from individuals and other private or public sources. Since its inception in 2014, the Fund has received more than \$76 million in contributions.

How is the efficient and accountable use of the LHF funds ensured?

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

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

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

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

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

A fifth element of the Accountability Framework, the Common Performance Framework, was introduced in 2018.

Who manages the LHF?

The HC is responsible for the overall management of the LHF and is accountable for the use of funds. The LHF Advisory Board, chaired by the HC and comprising two UN agencies, four NGOs (two international NGOs, two national NGOs), and donor representatives advises on the use of funds and the governance of the LHF (for 2019 composition see Annex B). The LHF is managed by OCHA Lebanon Humanitarian Financing Unit (HFU), which manages the Fund on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the HC. OCHA contracts and disburses LHF funds to all implementing partners.

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

What rules govern the LHF?

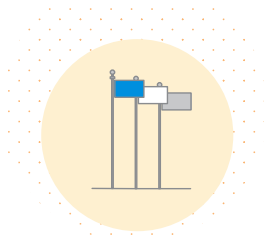
The LHF is guided by the global CBPF Guidelines, which include the CBPF Policy Instruction and the global Operational Handbook. This guidance is reflected in the localized LHF Operational Manual.

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

The LHF Operational Manual and its annexes provide technical guidance as well as tools and templates used in the management of the Fund. The latest version of the LHF Operational Manual was issued in February 2019. The manual and its annexes are available for download at <https://www.unocha.org/lebanon/governance-policy-andguidance>

ADDED VALUE OF THE LEBANON HUMANITARIAN FUND

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



DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Donors contribute to the humanitarian funds before urgent needs arise.



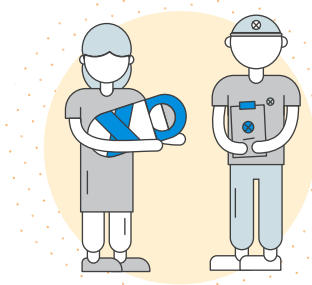
IDENTIFYING HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Aid workers on the ground identify the most urgent types of humanitarian assistance that affected people need.



MANAGING FUNDS

Contributions are pooled into single funds.



ALLOCATING FUNDS

Based on expert advice from aid workers and on needs, the Humanitarian Coordinator allocates CBPF funding.



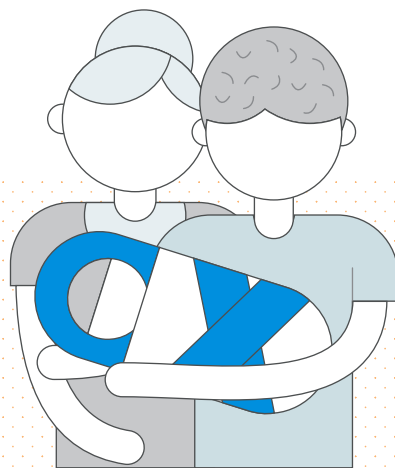
REQUESTING FUNDS

Humanitarian partners work together to prioritize life-saving relief activities. They request CBPF funding through the Humanitarian Coordinator.



HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

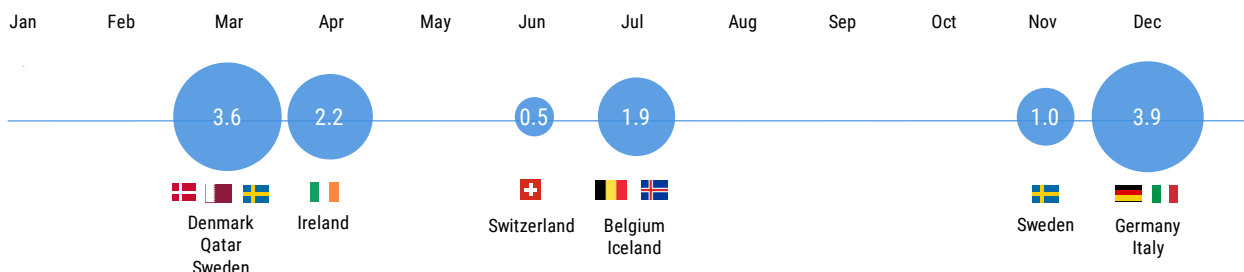
Relief organizations use the money for urgent aid operations. They always track spending and impact, and report back to the Humanitarian Coordinator.



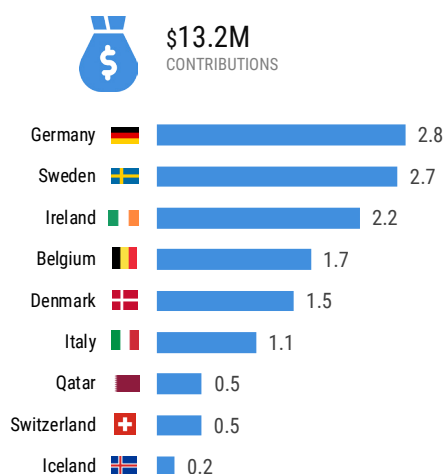
2019 IN REVIEW

DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

CONTRIBUTION TIMELINE



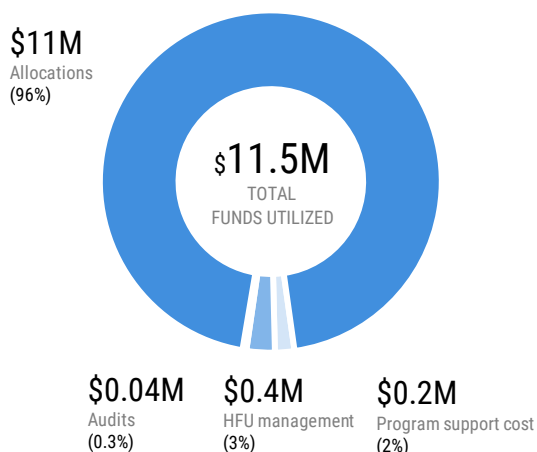
DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS



After the decrease of funds in 2017, in both 2018 and 2019 the LHF saw an increase of contributions. The success of the 2017 donor meeting was followed by a new donor meeting in late 2018 which reinforced the support among many donors. The \$13.2 million received in 2019 - the highest amount since 2015 - shows just how well the LHF has instilled confidence among humanitarian donors in Lebanon.

After some rescheduling due to the unstable situation in Lebanon in the autumn of 2019, the HC once again invited donors for a meeting to mobilize resources. It was positive to see that many states that have not yet contributed to the LHF attended. In the meeting, the person-centered approach was renewed and some of the implementing partners from 2019 presented their projects and the added value of LHF.

UTILIZATION OF FUNDS



At the end of 2019, it was clear that the LHF strategy is considered relevant in the Lebanese humanitarian context. In total, nine donors contributed to the Fund - the most diverse set of donors since the establishment of the LHF. These donors contributed with \$13.2 million, which shows that the LHF is increasing in size compared to previous years. The carry-over of \$5 million from the previous year meant that, in total, the programmable amount throughout 2019 was around \$18 million. This substantial amount allowed the Fund to launch one Standard Allocation and two Reserve Allocations, and still have a carry-over to support allocations in the early part of 2020.

In the first six months of the year, \$6.4 million, or almost 50% of all contributions in 2019, was disbursed to the fund, which allowed the Fund to launch one Standard and one Reserve Allocation in the first half of the year. In the last quarter, \$4.9 million was channeled to the Fund. These contributions were carried over to 2020 and will allow the Fund to launch allocations early in the year.

Donor trend

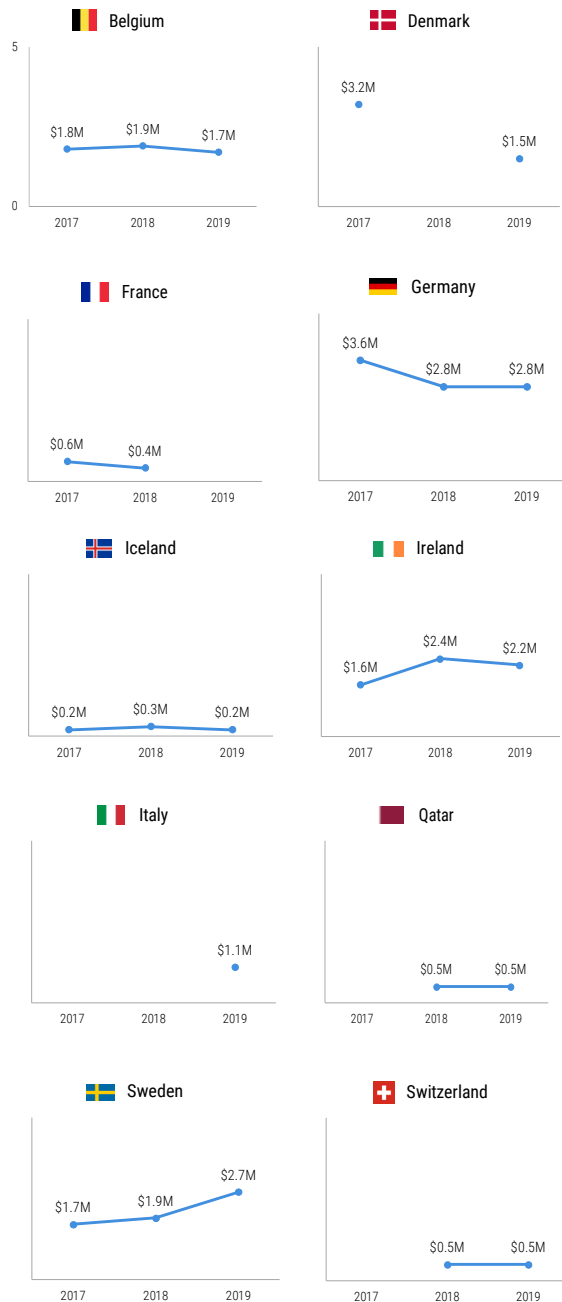
The Fund has seen varying levels of contributions since its inception in 2014. From a peak in 2015, the LHF saw a drop in contributions in 2017, but by 2019 the Fund received 13.2 million, the largest amount since 2015 and an indication of an upward trend. Both in the number of donors and the amount of contributions show that the LHF has assured donors of its relevance, as well as its efficiency and rigorous monitoring mechanisms.

Since late 2017, three donor outreach meetings, in addition to regular Advisory Board meetings to which all current LHF donors are invited have been held to ensure renewed trust among donors. Illustrating acknowledgement of the LHF's relevance, in addition to donors who contributed in 2018, donors who had previously discontinued support provided renewed contributions in 2019. And not only that, in 2019, Italy, a new donor made a substantial contribution. It is worth noting that Qatar, an emerging global donor, has become a committed supporter to the LHF.

The contributions per donors over the last three years are illustrated on the right side. It can be observed that:

- Five donors (Belgium, Germany, Iceland, Ireland and Sweden) have contributed every year during the last three years.
- One donor (Sweden) has contributed to the Fund since its beginning.
- Two donors (Denmark and Iceland) had discontinued their contributions but renewed them.
- One new donor (Italy) contributed to the LHF. This meant that nine different donors contributed to the Fund in 2019, the most diverse set of contributors since the Fund's establishment, which again shows a strong level of support for the LHF as a pooled funding mechanism.
- One donor (France) ceased its support in 2019. The LHF is engaging with France for renewed support.

DONOR TREND



DONORS WITH MULTI-YEAR FUNDING

Qatar	1M	2018 - 2019
Sweden	9M	2016 - 2020
Switzerland	2M	2018 - 2021

2019 IN REVIEW

ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

Life-saving, coordinated and effective response

In 2019, the LHF has maintained its role as a crucial tool for timely, coordinated and effective humanitarian response, addressing the most urgent needs of the most vulnerable population groups under the leadership of the HC. Combining flexibility and strategic focus as its comparative advantage, the Fund ensured the timely allocation of scarce resources and facilitated humanitarian interventions where they were most prioritized.

LHF funds were allocated through both Standard and Reserve allocation modalities, with strategic prioritization adjusted to meet the emerging needs and availability of funding. One Standard and two Reserve Allocations were launched to accommodate strategic response as well as more urgent needs. The total allocated amount through all allocations in 2019 was almost \$11 million.

Alignment with the LCRP

The LCRP provided a baseline for allocating LHF resources throughout 2018. Specifically, the Fund supported two LCRP strategic objectives:

1. Ensure protection of vulnerable populations: Recognizing that the imperative of protecting people lies at the heart of humanitarian action, this response objective aims to strengthen protection services and interventions for displaced persons from Syria and vulnerable populations, empower individuals and mainstream protection across all sectoral interventions. It promotes protection of, and access to, affected people in accordance with relevant instruments of international refugee and human rights law ratified by Lebanon.

2. Provide immediate assistance to vulnerable populations: This response objective addresses the immediate needs of the vulnerable populations (displaced Syrians, vulnerable Lebanese, Palestine Refugees from Syria and Palestine Refugees in Lebanon), prioritizing the most vulnerable through temporary solutions, with the aim to mitigate the rapid deterioration of social and economic conditions

Empowering coordination

The LHF continued to be among the most inclusive and transparent funding mechanisms in the Lebanon humanitarian landscape. It promoted collective response and partnership diversification through the engagement of multiple stakeholders in its decision-making processes.

Sector coordinators provided not only technical advice and leadership in the project review and selection process, but they also served as the main focal points for the identification of critical needs and priorities within their respective sectors.

Diverse set of partners

LHF allocations strengthened partnerships within the humanitarian response by allocating funds to both local and international humanitarian organizations.

The Fund leveraged the distinct comparative advantages of its partners, promoting diversity, reach and collective ownership of the response to provide timely and improved access to basic services for affected people.

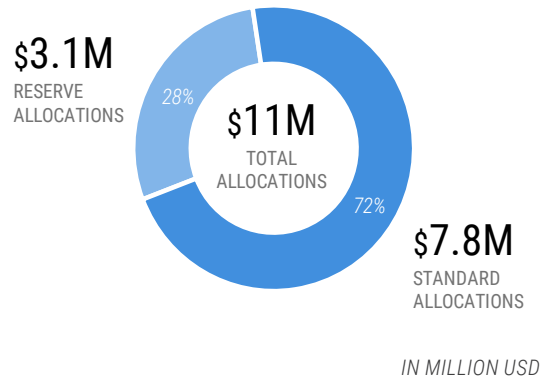
Out of the \$10.96 million allocated in 2019, almost \$7.2 million, or around 65%, were channeled through nongovernmental implementing partners. Local NGOs received \$2.6 million, or 23%, whereas international organizations received \$4.54 million, or 41% of the total amount allocated. UN agencies on the other hand were allocated \$3.84 million, or 35%. Not including the exceptional reserve allocation in late 2019 under which the LHF supported UNRWA to meet critical winterization gaps for Palestinians, 31% of funding went to NNGOs and 54% to INGOs.

The amount allocated to national partners is lower than what the LHF had anticipated. While local partners do have a small advantage in the review process, allocations nevertheless aim to fund the best placed actor in the field, regardless of whether they are national or international.

2019 ALLOCATIONS

Amount	Category	Timeline
\$7.8M	Standard allocation	May 2019
\$0.6M	Reserve allocation	June 2019
\$2.5M	Reserve allocation	December 2019

ALLOCATIONS BY TYPE



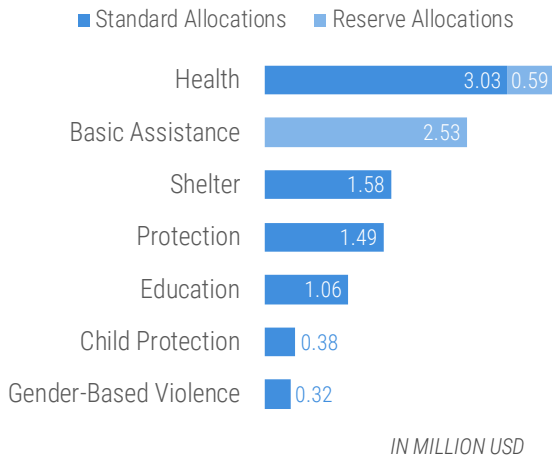
ALLOCATIONS BY STRATEGIC FOCUS

- S01 Ensure protection of vulnerable population
- S02 Provide immediate assistance to vulnerable populations

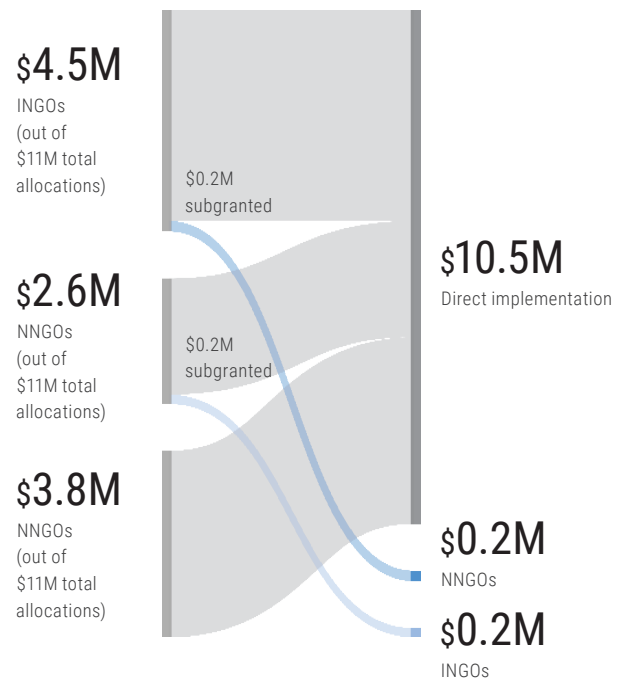
Allocations by strategic focus



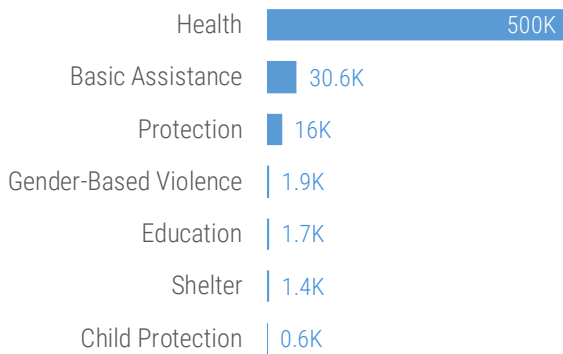
ALLOCATIONS BY CLUSTER



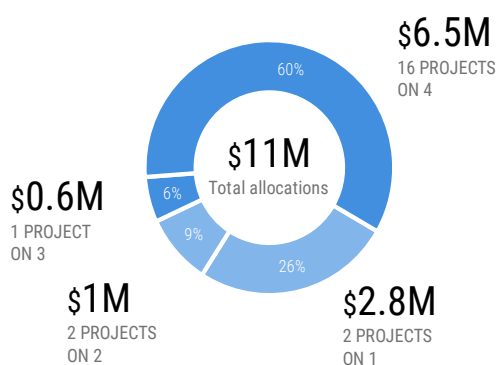
SUBGRANT BY PARTNER TYPE



PEOPLE TARGETED BY CLUSTER



GENDER MARKER PROJECTS



- 1 - Unlikely to contribute to gender equality
- 2 - Unlikely to contribute to gender equality, but includes age consideration.
- 3 - Likely to contribute to gender equality, but without attention to age groups.
- 4 - Likely to contribute to gender equality, including across age groups.

The ratio for UN agencies consequently higher than previous years. However, due to the two Reserve Allocations, UN agencies' (UNICEF and UNRWA) share rose to 35%. UNICEF was supported within the response to the measles outbreak and UNRWA is in many cases the best positioned actor for support to Palestinian refugees from Lebanon and from Syria.

In the standard allocation -the more open competitive allocation modality employed by the LHF - local partners received a third of the allocated funds whereas UN agencies received less than 10%, indicating more clearly the efforts by the LHF to channel funds locally.

The outcomes of the different allocation mechanisms show the strength of the LHF to provide on the one hand strategic funding, and on the other hand to provide rapid support for urgent emergencies.

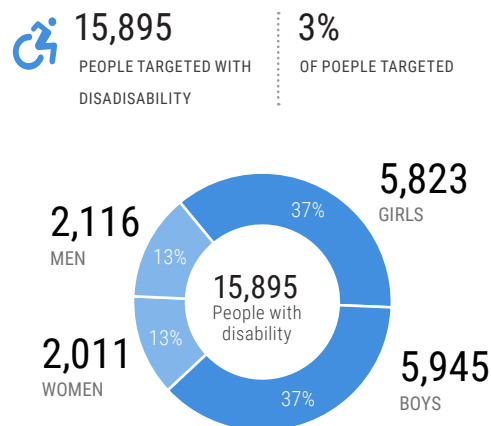
Standard Allocation

Thanks to a considerable carry-over from 2018 and timely contributions in 2019, a Standard Allocation with a total envelope of \$8 million could be launched in early May. The allocation pursued the person-centered approach that was initiated in 2018.

It has been noted that the comparative advantage of the LHF is not its size, but its scope. Through a people-centered approach, the LHF seeks to meet the needs of the most vulnerable population groups. Furthermore, the Fund is striving to channel money through national NGOs, who in many cases are the best positioned actors to deliver such assistance.

Three vulnerable population groups had been decided by the HC to be covered in the allocation, based on the current humanitarian needs and priorities raised by the sectors. These targeted population groups were:

TARGETED PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY



- Children at Risk,
- Older persons
- Persons living with mental illness.

In summary, 55 partners together submitted 59 project proposals, which was a higher number than in the Standard Allocations in the previous year. After strategic and technical review, 19 projects across sectors and across Lebanon were granted funding for a total amount of \$7.85 million.

Reserve Allocations

The first Reserve Allocation was launched in June as a rapid response to a measles outbreak, due to low vaccination rates. The allocation supported an underfunded national immunization campaign that was launched jointly by the Lebanese ministry of health, UNICEF and WHO (with UNICEF as implementing partner).

Due to lack of funding and the urgency to respond, the Humanitarian Coordinator decided to open a reserve allocation to exclusively cover the procurement of vaccines within the campaign. The allocation totaled \$591,000.

The launch of the second Reserve Allocation was decided by the HC in early December. The total amount was \$2.5 million and exclusively addressed emergency winterization needs in Basic Assistance for Palestinian Refugees. The HC turned to the LHF as a last resort after seeking other funding sources to respond to this critical situation. The project funded under the allocation was implemented by UNRWA and provided winterization cash assistance to Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon and Syria (PRL/PRS).

ERC'S STRATEGIC STEERS

In 2019, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Mark Lowcock identified four priority areas that are often underfunded and lack the desirable and appropriate consideration in the allocation of humanitarian funding.

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

All LHF allocations are intrinsically aligned with these strategic steers, with the Fund's operational model targeting beneficiaries with specific vulnerabilities.

As a result of the Fund's size and well capacitated HFU, it is also able to ensure close follow up and oversight of partners to ensure high quality programming that takes into consideration cross-cutting issues such as gender equality and age.



Support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment.



Programmes targeting disabled people.



Education in protracted crises.



Other aspects of protection.

Education is one of the most underfunded sectors globally. The LHF aims to create opportunities for vulnerable children in Lebanon to enjoy their right to education.



10% of all funding in 2019 went to education projects targeting **1,700** children with a focus on those with special education needs.

The LHF strives to target people with disabilities, who belong to some of the most vulnerable population groups in times of crisis. For example, one project from 2019 provides protection services for children with disabilities in the North and Akkar.



In 2019, projects funded by the LHF targeted **15,895** people with disabilities.

Protection services aim to reduce violence, exploitation, and abuse and to maintain human dignity for those most at risk. Protection activities in 2019 include work against gender-based violence and child protection activities for disabled children.



Protection continues to be one of the most funded sectors by the LHF: **43%** of all projects and **20%** of funding from 2019 allocations.



Gender equality is promoted in all LHF projects and gender-based violence is recognized as one of the most urgent issues in humanitarian crises.

9 GBV projects reported results in 2019, reaching **13,193** women and girls, and **2,032** men and boys.



LHF 2019 ANNUAL REPORT

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.

1 Inclusive governance

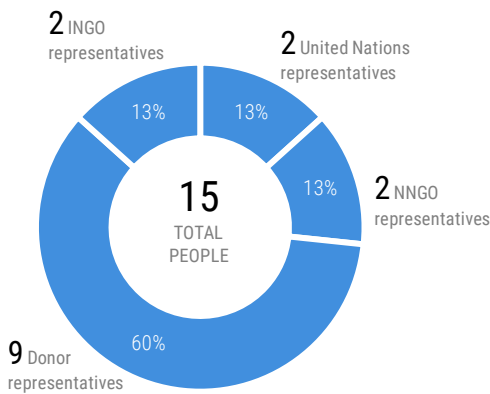
The Advisory Board (AB) has a manageable size and a balanced representation of CBPF stakeholders.

Target

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

Results

2 UN, 2 INGOs, 2 NNGOs and all (9) donors.



Analysis

In 2018, the Humanitarian Coordinator invited all new contributors to the AB as an incentive to encourage increased contributions to the Fund, a strategy that continued throughout 2019. The membership was rotated successfully for National and International NGOs. The rotation for UN members was postponed ensuring institutional continuity within the AB, but rotation will be implemented in 2020 after AB discussions.

Follow up actions

The LHF will continue to assess AB membership to ensure it is fair and representative, and above all an effective forum in which all relevant stakeholders can contribute to the strategic direction of the Fund. In 2020, the LHF will look to ensure representation of both national and international NGO fora on the Board.

2 Inclusive programming

The review committees of the Fund have the appropriate size and a balanced representation of different partner constituencies and cluster representatives

Target

The size of the Review Committees (SRC) to be the same across the sectors, with 5 members (1 NNGO, 1 INGO, 1 UN, sector coordinator, HFU), and is determined by cluster coordinators (CC). OCHA Lebanon HFU actively participates in, facilitates and supports the work of the SRC and may, at times, take part in decision-making.

Results

The size of the Review Committees (SRC) is the same across the sectors, with 5 members: 1 NNGO, 1 INGO, 1 UN, cluster coordinator (CC), HFU.

of representatives that participated in average in Strategic Review Committee



of representatives that participated in average in Technical Review Committee



Analysis

This inclusiveness target was fully achieved. In addition, UNRWA attended most of SRCs to support review of proposals targeting PRS/PRL across Lebanon.

Follow up actions

In 2020, the LHF will investigate strengthening representation of subject matter experts on cross-cutting issues such as PSEA, AAP, gender and disability on review committees to ensure considerations are appropriately reflected in partner submissions.

PRINCIPLE 1

INCLUSIVENESS

3 Inclusive implementation

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

Target

Increasing the financial volume of funds channeled through NNGOs, as per Localization/Grand Bargain Commitments, to 60% of the LHF's allocations.

Results

Grants distributed as follow: NNGOs 23%, INGOs 41%, UN agencies 35%.

Analysis

The amount allocated to national partners is lower than aimed for by the LHF. While local partners do have a small advantage in the review process, the allocations are always aiming to fund the best placed actors, according to the maxim as local as possible, as international as necessary.

The ratio for UN agencies is higher than previous years as a result of two critical reserve allocations in which UN agencies were best placed to deliver in a timely and effective manner. UNICEF was supported within the response to the measles outbreak and UNRWA is in many cases the best positioned actor for support to Palestinian refugees from Lebanon and from Syria.

Follow up actions

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

4 Inclusive engagement

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

Target

- Six training sessions for partners focusing on building their capacity to design, manage and implement LHF projects.
- Individual partner sessions on demand.

Results

During the call for proposals for the 1st Standard Allocation, the LHF facilitated 6 trainings for a total of 126 participants representing national and international NGOs and UN agencies. The training was an induction training for how to submit proposals for LHF. In addition, 6 partners took the opportunity to attend individual GMS clinics prior to submission.

TRAININGS



6 trainings



126 people trained

Name/purpose	# of trainings	# of people trained
Allocation induction training	6	126
GMS clinics	6	6

Analysis

The induction trainings were considered as successful as almost all proposals submitted were compliant with the basic proposal requirements, and only very few projects did not fulfill the basic requirements. Especially for national NGOs the HFU could notice an improvement of compliance. The value of the induction trainings are also indicated in the relatively few GMS clinics demanded by partners, which shows that the trainings fulfilled the purpose. All individual sessions were conducted for partners who requested it.

Follow up actions

The LHF will ensure to conduct similar trainings in advance of future allocations, and analyze the need for other trainings for partners, especially targeting capacity of national NGOs.

PRINCIPLE 2

FLEXIBILITY

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

5 Flexible assistance

CBPF funding is allocated for cash assistance.

Target

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

Results

27% of allocations in 2019 were cash-based. The cash-based projects included protection, shelter and basic assistance sectors. The second Reserve Allocation that provided winterization cash to vulnerable Palestine refugees constituted 87% out of the cash-based programming.

Analysis

LHF continues its work to increase cash programming when relevant. In 2019, three projects were funded that provided cash-based assistance within Protection, Shelter and Basic Assistance. Cash programming allows beneficiaries to help themselves and at the same time supports the local market.

Follow up actions

The relevance of cash-based programming will continue to grow in 2020 and LHF will continue to explore the modality as an efficient and empowering means by which to support beneficiaries. Given the economic crisis that hit Lebanon from October 2019, the Fund will ensure cash programming is employed in line with current contextual realities.

6 Flexible operation

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

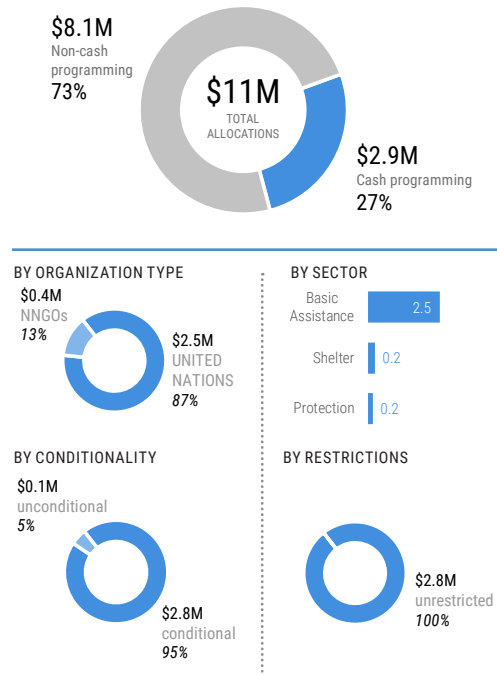
Target

Support to common services is considered where appropriate.

Results

In 2019 allocations, no support was given to common services within the telecommunications and logistics sectors. Support to the Lebanon Humanitarian and Development Forum (LHDF) continued in 2019 which strengthened coordination networks ensuring engaged and effective local NGO participation in the response.

CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMMING



Analysis

Most common services are not applicable in Lebanon – no financial estimation of common services costs in the LCRP, logistics are not considered a big challenge as most of the country is easily accessible by road. Coordination and needs assessment costs are integrated in programming.

The Lebanon Humanitarian and Development Forum (LHDF) that was launched in 2018 by funding from LHF was ongoing in 2019 and continued to improve coordination among local organizations.

Follow up actions

HFU will continue to collaborate with the Lebanon NGO forum and oversee further possibilities to improve coordination in Lebanon.

PRINCIPLE 2

FLEXIBILITY

7 Flexible allocation process

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

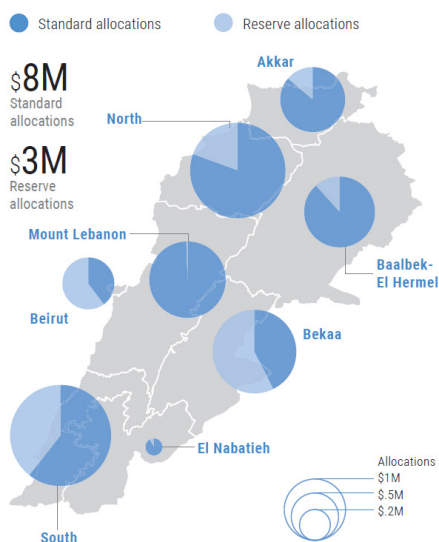
Target

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

Results

Total allocations 2019: \$7.8 million, or 72%, allocated through Standard Allocation; \$3.1 million, or 28%, allocated through Reserve Allocations.

ALLOCATION TYPE BY REGION



Analysis

In 2019, the LHF allocated over 70% of its funds through a Standard Allocation indicating a strategic, planned and inclusive approach to allocations.

Follow up actions

LHF in 2020 will continue to channel the majority of its funding through standard allocations and draw upon the reserve modality for those critical unforeseen emergencies in which a faster response is needed.

8 Flexible implementation

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

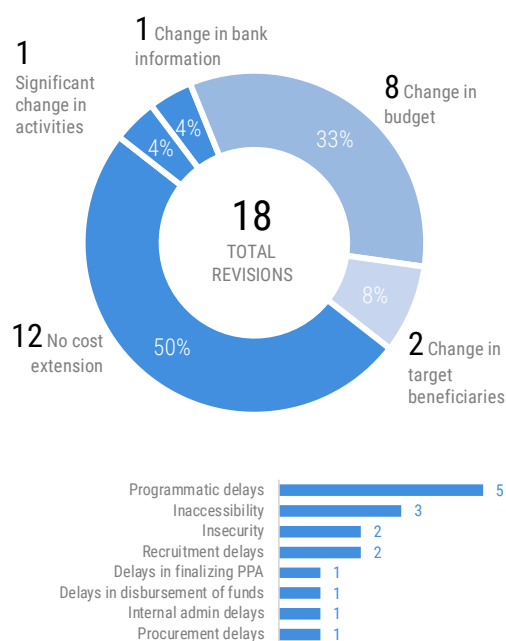
Target

The HFU gives full and timely consideration to all partner revision requests and processes accordingly.

Results

In 2019, 24 revisions were processed. The most frequent types of revisions were change in budget and no cost extension.

NUMBER OF REVISIONS IN 2019



Analysis

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

Follow up actions

In 2020, the LHF will continue to ensure flexibility for partners to revise projects where needed and legitimate. With the economic crisis and associated issues of late 2019, we expect in 2020 to revise several partner projects.

PRINCIPLE 3

TIMELINESS

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

9 Timely allocation

CBPFs allocation processes have an appropriate duration.

Target

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

Results

Milestones	Category	2017	2018	2019
From allocation closing date to HC signature of the grant agreement	Standard Allocations	45	36	42
	Reserve Allocations	37	22	15

Analysis

Target has been achieved, which follows an improving trend for the last years. Timeliness was, however, slightly better for standard allocations in 2018. Because of the different circumstances of allocations, it is difficult to compare two specific years, since the delay of a few projects can delay the process significantly. It can be concluded that the LHF continues to process allocations within the set target, which shows the improving internal mechanisms during the whole allocation process.

Follow up actions

The LHF will continue to promote timely allocations in 2020 and hold itself, as well as other stakeholders, (in particular sectors and partners), to account in ensuring fast and efficient allocations.

10 Timely disbursements

Payments are processed without delay

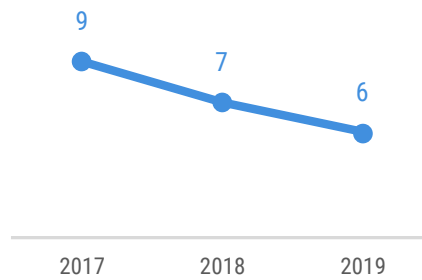
Target

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

Results

In 2019, the average duration of first payment was 6 days, which further reduces the number compared to previous years.

AVERAGE WORKING DAYS OF PAYMENT PROCESSING



Analysis

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

Follow up actions

The LHF will seek to continue this trend in 2020.

PRINCIPLE 3

TIMELINESS

11 Timely contributions

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

Target

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

Results

Around 90% of total contributed amount and 6 out of 10 payments were paid within one month after a pledge was made. In addition, around 50% of all contributions paid within the end of the first half of the year.

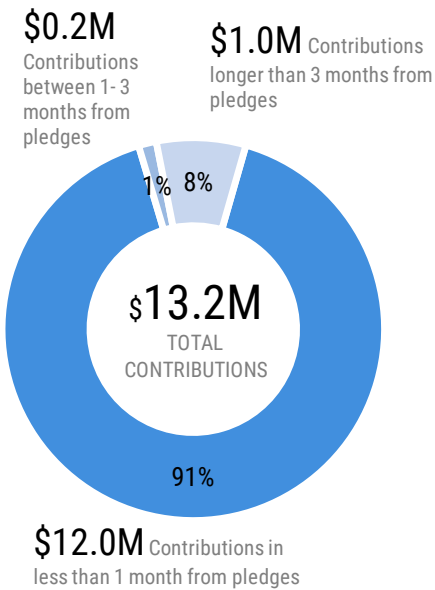
Analysis

The results show that the vast majority of funds are paid in a timely manner, which allows the HFU to better prepare for allocations.

Follow up actions

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

CONTRIBUTION TIMELINESS



PRINCIPLE 4

EFFICIENCY

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

12 Efficient scale

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

Target

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

Results

\$13.2 million was contributed by 9 donors in 2019, which is an increase compared to previous years and the biggest amount since 2015.

Analysis

The efficiency of the LHF does not lay in its scale but in its scope. The strategic reorientation operated by the LHF continues to be people-centered and to support the most prioritized interventions. Nevertheless, the increase of contributions to the Fund shows that there is a maintained and increasing confidence in the strategy of the Fund.

The LCRP is a joint Government of Lebanon – UN plan to ensure that the humanitarian response to the Syria crisis tangibly benefits Lebanon and helps to stabilize the country during this challenging period. It continues the necessary work of delivering humanitarian assistance to refugees from Syria and other vulnerable groups, while expanding plans to invest in Lebanese services, economies and institutions. The Plan is a crucial channel through which the international community can support Lebanon to address the needs of both its own people and the displaced from Syria. As the LCRP scope goes beyond a strictly humanitarian focus, the LHF cannot use the global target of 15% of HRP.

Follow up actions

The HFU will continue its resource mobilizations efforts by looking to: a) regularize and improve communications with all donors through products (including bi-monthly infographics and stories from the field in addition to existing allocation-specific factsheets and Annual Report); meetings (bilateral and quarterly Advisory Board meetings) and field visits (annual joined visit and ad hoc with individual donors); b) increase contributions from current supportive donors on the basis that Fund activities and outputs are in line with their expectations in 2020; c) outreach to potential new donors (e.g Canada, Australia, UK, Kuwait, UAE) based on an updated 2020 Resource Mobilization Strategy, and; d) ensure maximized LHF visibility through strengthened visibility guidelines.

13 Efficient prioritization

CBPF funding is prioritized in alignment with the HRP.

Target

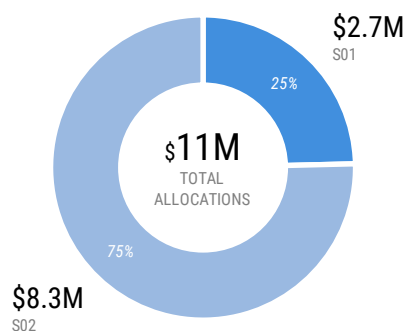
All funded projects address LCRP strategic priorities.

At least 80% of value of funded projects is linked to LCRP sector outcomes.

Results

All funded projects address LCRP strategic objectives.

ALLOCATION BY LCRP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE



S01 Ensure protection of vulnerable population

S02 Provide immediate assistance to vulnerable populations

S03 Support service through national systems

S04 Reinforce Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability

Analysis

All projects undergo a rigorous review process that scores their strategic alignment. Therefore, all projects are compliant with the strategic objectives of the LCRP.

Follow up actions

Projects funded under the LHF in 2020 will continue to maintain strategic alignment with the LCRP updated for 2020.

As the context changed in late 2019 with the economic crisis, so the LHF will look in 2020 to ensure the needs of all vulnerable demographics, including Lebanese, are appropriately reflected in allocation strategies and LHF-funded programming.

PRINCIPLE 4

EFFICIENCY

14 Efficient coverage

CBPF funding reaches people in need.

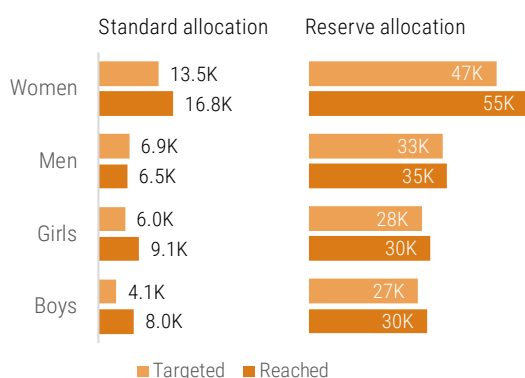
Target

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

Results

The numbers for reached beneficiaries are based on results from 2017 and 2018 allocations since no projects from 2019 have been closed. The results show, that projects have reached more beneficiaries than their target. However, all targeted men have not been reached.

PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY GENDER AND AGE



Analysis

As a result of project revisions, more people can often be reached than the initial target. If projects have delivered their promised activities and still have funds left due to efficiencies, it is often seen that they can increase their reach. Also, if the needs are assessed differently during project implementation, the type of beneficiary could change. This could explain why not all targeted men were reached, while more women, girls and boys were. Change of beneficiary is always aligned with the principle to reach a specific vulnerability that has been prioritized in the allocation process and for which the project was approved. The high number of beneficiaries under reserve allocations is because of a protection project in the Palestinian camp Ein El Helweh that responded to the impact of armed violence, thus considered a big part of the inhabitants as its beneficiaries.

Follow up actions

HFU and Sectors to support partners in identifying realistic beneficiary targets and amending throughout project implementation as required.

15 Efficient management

CBPF management is cost-efficient and context-appropriate.

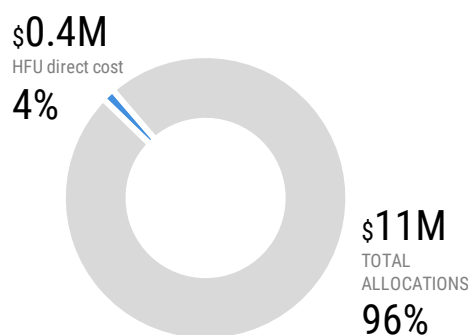
Target

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

Results

HFU direct costs account for 3.5% compared to total costs, whereas allocations account for 96.5% of total costs.

HFU DIRECT COST AGAINST TOTAL ALLOCATION



Analysis

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

Follow up actions

The HFU will assess for potential cost efficiencies in 2020, without impacting the HFU's ability to effectively manage the LHF.

PRINCIPLE 4**EFFICIENCY****16 Efficient management**

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

Target

LHF Operational Manual updated by the end of the first quarter. Annual report and allocation papers compliant with global guidance documents.

Results

LHF Operational Manual was updated by the end of the first quarter 2019. Annual Report and Allocation Papers are compliant with global guidance documents.

Analysis

Target achieved.

Follow up actions

In 2020, the LHF will again review its Operational Manual to ensure it is up to date and is best able to best guide Fund partners to implement.

Forthcoming updates will ensure relevance of the Fund guidelines to a changing operational environment.

PRINCIPLE 5**ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT**

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

17 Accountability to affected people

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

Target

- All proposals to indicate the partner's plan on the accountability to affected population (AAP).

- All monitoring instances include the consultation with beneficiaries component

Results

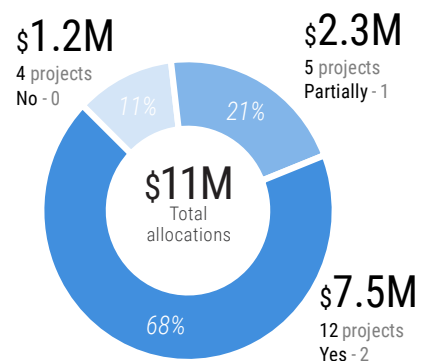
Among the proposals of the Standard Allocation in 2019, 35% included a fully outlined AAP component, whereas 53% partially fulfilled and 12% did not fulfill this component. All monitoring visits include consultation with beneficiaries.

Analysis

Most project proposals include a sufficient AAP component. When a project undergoes the review process the partner is asked to improve this component, if not sufficiently addressed in the proposal.

Follow up actions

As a vital component of responsible programming, the LHF in 2020 will ensure increased partner compliance with need to reflect AAP in all stages of the project cycle.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE

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 beneficiary

PRINCIPLE 5

ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

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

18 Accountability and risk management for projects

CBPF funding is appropriately monitored, reported and audited.

Target

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

Results

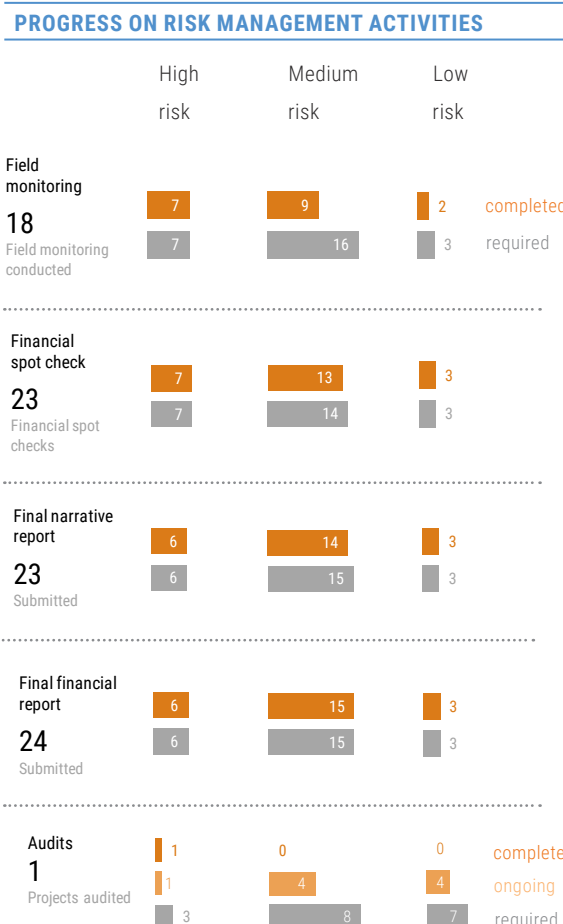
LHF has a strong risk management framework and is largely on track in ensuring its full implementation.

Analysis

Fewer field monitoring missions are recorded as conducted than as required by the Operational Modalities. All field missions were, in fact, completed but delays in uploading completed reports in the system led to the discrepancy in the figures.

Follow up actions

HFU to ensure compliance with risk management framework in 2020, and together with the LHF Advisory Board, amend modalities as required in line with changing operational realities.



PRINCIPLE 5

ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

19 Accountability and risk management of implementing partners

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

Target

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

LHF together with intersector to assess strong, relevant and capacitated organizations as new LHF partners.

Results

In 2019, the LHF allocated most of its funding to medium risk partners, a strong indication that partners identified through the strategic and technical review processes were strong and compliant LHF partners. Of LHF's 19 total partners in 2019, 12 are medium risk.

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

Analysis

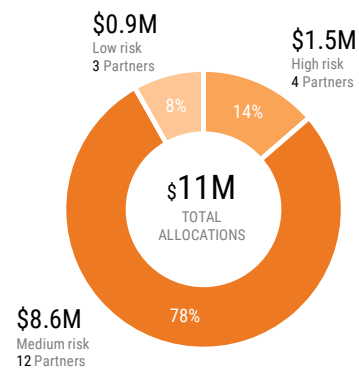
Following assessment of recommendations on partner risk provided by the Performance Index tool, 68% of partners assessed were recommended to remain the same. This provides a strong indication that the LHF's initial capacity assessment is largely accurate in assessing partner capacity.

8% of partners were recommended to have their risk rating amended, but as a result of further analysis done by the HFU it was decided not to change the rating.

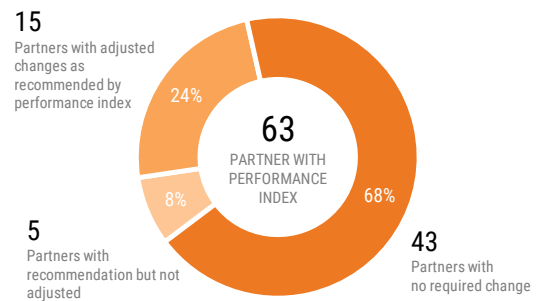
The HFU continued to work with sectors to identify strong, relevant new partners for the Fund. In addition to new partners assessed, partners who had not received funding from LHF for a period of two years were re-assessed to ensure that our understanding of their capacity was up to date.

PROGRESS ON RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Implementation by partner risk level type

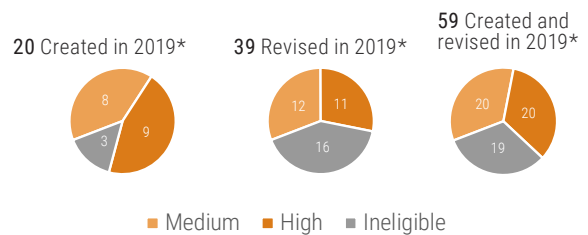


Updated risk level based on performance index



Updated risk level based on performance index

59 New capacity assessments conducted during the year



*Graphs show: Capacity assessment is created and conducted in 2019; Capacity assessment is only revised in 2019, regardless of what year it was created; and Capacity assessment is created, conducted and revised in 2019

PRINCIPLE 5**ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT****20 Accountability and risk management of funding**

Appropriate oversight and assurances of funding is administered through CBPFs.

Target

Compliance with CBPFs SOPs on fraud management.

Results**Analysis**

In 2019, following concerns identified through risk management activities, as per SOPs the LHF initiated a forensic audit of one partner's activities.

Follow up actions

The case is as yet incomplete, and LHF will keep Fund Donors fully updated of outcomes of forensic audit when available, and advise on next steps.



LHF 2019 ANNUAL REPORT

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

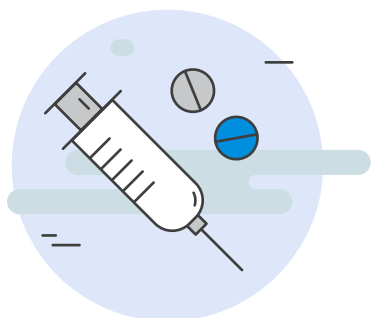
This section of the Annual Report provides a brief overview of the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund allocations per cluster, targets and reported results, as well as lessons learned from 2019.

The cluster level reports highlight indicator achievements against planned targets based on narrative reports submitted by partners within the reporting period, 1 January to 31 December 2019. The achievements indicated include reported achievements against targets from projects funded 2017, 2018 and/or 2019, but whose reports were submitted in 2019. The bulk of the projects funded in 2019 are still under implementation and the respective achievements against targets will be reported in the subsequent annual reports.



ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

HEALTH



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Improve access to comprehensive primary healthcare.

Objective 2: Improve access to hospital and advanced referral care.

Objective 3: Improve outbreak and infectious diseases control.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

WHO, UNHCR.

Allocations in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$3.6M	7	7

TARGETED PEOPLE	WOMEN	MEN
499,603*	15,717	13,019
	GIRLS	BOYS
	235,426	235,441

In 2019, the LHF allocated \$3.6 million to 7 projects within the health sector. 499,603 people were targeted for health services funded by the LHF. The services ranged from provision of specialized mental health and psycho-social support services (MHPSS), provision of financial support to tertiary hospitalization and Intensive Care for Neonates and elderlies and the procurement and distribution of vital essential chronic disease medication to PRL and PRS Elderlies with chronic illnesses residing in Palestine refugees camps and gatherings. In addition, LHF funded a partial but significant contribution to a national UNICEF-WHO measles campaign aiming at stopping the 2019 measles outbreak in Lebanon by ensuring that every child under 10 years of age, receives free measles containing vaccine with the aim to realization of the MoPH Expanded Programme for Immunization (EPI) goal, which is to eliminate measles in Lebanon by 2020 and to the Health sector LCRP outcome which is to Improve Outbreak Control and Infectious Diseases Control.

Results reported in 2019

ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2018 \$1.6M	6	6

PEOPLE TARGETED

6,817

PEOPLE REACHED

8,504

Women	2,884	4,307
Men	1,988	2,168
Girls	610	660
Boys	1,335	1,369

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%	
Number of displaced Syrians, Palestine refugees from Syria and Lebanon, and vulnerable Lebanese accessing primary healthcare services.	Women	293	345	118
	Girls	17	56	329
	Men	190	153	81
	Boys	0	22	

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Number of women and girls who receive midwife consultations	1,200	1,412	118
Number of women benefitting from gynecologist consultations	600	625	104
Number of patients who receive chronic kidney dialysis treatment.	122	135	111
Number of people with specific needs with restricted mobility receiving health care services.	200	214	107

¹ Results are based on 2019 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.

* Out of the targeted beneficiaries, 455,000 are children who benefit from the 1st Reserve Allocation that provided measles vaccination.



LHF supports health assistance to vulnerable older persons in Tripoli.

When you enter Ismail's and Amina's home it is almost like entering a greenhouse: the walls are covered by various plants that the old couple has grown. But you will also notice their poor living condition.

They are both experiencing worsened health conditions from their age. Ismail is 62 years old and had an embolism which has since affected his speech and movement. He was also recently hit by a car that left him with two fractured ribs. His wife Amina is 64 years old and suffers from a cardiovascular disease.

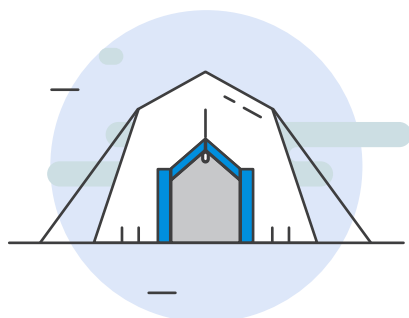
Their source of income consists of collecting and selling plastic from the garbage, or simply begging. Not only are they unable to afford the vital medication, but they have also been unable to pay for their rent for three months, which have left them to rely on loans from the landlord and the pharmacy.

Since they are in an incredibly vulnerable situation, Caritas assisted the couple with health care consultations, medication and cash assistance to help them meet the most basic needs.

The project that supports Ismail and Amina was funded by the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund in 2018. Older persons, like this couple, were regarded as one of the prioritized population groups since they are especially vulnerable in crisis. At the same time, specific needs can often be neglected in humanitarian interventions that tries to assist as many as possible. The Lebanon Humanitarian Fund has therefore adopted a strategy to assist the people that need certain help.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

SHELTER



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

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

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

Objective 3: Enhance the contribution of national institutions and organizations to the housing situation in Lebanon.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNHCR, UN-Habitat

Allocations in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$1.6M	4	4

TARGETED PEOPLE	WOMEN	MEN
1,416	528	498
	GIRLS	BOYS
	195	195

The LHF allocated \$1.6 million to 4 projects addressing shelter rehabilitation needs. The projects targeted more than 1,416 beneficiaries with inadequate housing situations. Some projects aimed at enhancing shelter intervention by upgrading 100 residential Sub-Standard Buildings, repairing 150 non-residential buildings, improving the sites of 10 Informal Settlements and providing 100 tailored shelter assistance to improve access and circulation for children at risk and older persons at risk in Baalbek-Hermel and Bekaa governorates. Some other projects included distribution and installation of waterproofing and insulation kits. To limit the risk of deadly fires in Syrian refugees, some informal Settlements in Akkar, North and Aarsal have been by equipped with basic fire response tools and inhabitants provided with basic firefighting skills.

Results reported in 2019

ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2018 \$0.7M	3	3

PEOPLE TARGETED

23,851

Women	6,057	8,212
Men	4,688	6,272
Girls	6,434	8,726
Boys	6,673	9,049

PEOPLE REACHED

32,259

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Number of displaced persons whose shelter is kept proofed against weather, flooding and risks of fire.	Women	27	25	93
	Girls	25	27	108
	Men	28	20	71
	Boys	20	28	140

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Number of public buildings with improved access for people with specific needs	9	15	167
Number of fire kits distributed in informal settlements	350	316	90
Number of vulnerable households having increased access to shelter at minimum standard	113	113	100
Number of shelters improved with rehabilitation	130	128	98

¹ Results are based on 2019 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.



Shelter improvement in informal settlements in Arsal.

In a room not larger than eight square metres, surrounded by walls, half vinyl, half concrete – an unfortunate structure to call a home – the five siblings Rama, Dima, Suzanne, Ahmad, and Ali sit together with their aunt Soaad. The children lost their parents eight years ago. Fleeing Syria barefoot, walking through the mountains with relatives, they finally arrived in an informal settlement in Arsal close to the Syrian border in 2013. Since then they have grown up with their aunt Soaad within four concrete walls and a zinc roof, but their living situation changed last spring.

Arsal, a small town in north-eastern Lebanon, is sanctuary for over 30,000 Syrian refugees living in more than 160 informal refugee settlements. In April 2019, a decision was made by the government to remove semi-permanent shelters inside informal settlements in Arsal. Within a month, thousands of families had to dismantle their own homes.⁴

The only structure allowed to remain was a one-metre-high concrete wall in order to protect families from floods and heavy snow during winter.

With the support of LHF, Medair began providing support for families in Arsal alongside other humanitarian actors. Their emergency response team assessed hundreds of structures and distributed more than 500 shelter kits to the families who lost major parts of their homes.

“It was so hard. We emptied the house. Our uncle removed the roof, and with a hammer destroyed the walls. My brother and I cleared up the rubble,” Ali recalls. “We slept out there on the hill next to the goats for six nights. I couldn’t sleep. The dogs around were barking all night long, and the sun woke us up at six in the morning. Can you imagine?”

But it is not easy to imagine losing your home. “We lost more than warmth and the security within the walls, we lost privacy,” Soaad says, looking at the young girls. “Wintertime is coming, it is tough here. Last year we were stuck for days in the snow.”

Like every other human, the five siblings from Syria have the right to live somewhere in security, peace and dignity. Despite the challenges these children face, thankfully their shelter can still provide enough protection.

Arsal. The family of Soaad, Rama, Dima Suzanne, Ahmad and Ali belongs to the 30,000 Syrian refugees in Arsal. Credit: Medair/ Hiba Hajj Omar

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

PROTECTION



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Persons Displaced from Syria have their basic rights (incl. access to territory, legal stay, civil documentation) respected and specific protection needs fulfilled.

Objective 2: Support and actively engage community members in creating a safe protection environment.

Objective 3: Reduce SGBV risks and improve access to quality services

Objective 4: Provide boys and girls at risk and survivors of violence, exploitation and abuse with access to an improved and equitable prevention and response.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNHCR

Allocations in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$1.5M	6	6

TARGETED PEOPLE	WOMEN	MEN
16,077	5,173	4,345
	GIRLS	BOYS
	3,241	3,318

The LHF allocated \$1.5 million to 6 projects addressing protection needs. These projects targeted 16,077 people, including older persons and persons and children with specific needs and their caregivers, who all belong to some of the most vulnerable population groups in Lebanon. These projects aimed at providing specialized protection services including therapeutically caring for disabled children at risk, provision of tailored protection services for vulnerable older persons and their caregivers. Protection projects also included provision of legal protection to refugee children at risk due to lack of documentation, lack of legal identity due to missing birth registration, thus exposing them to a risk of statelessness, inability to prove kinship with parents and denial to access rights and services.

Results reported in 2019

ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2017 \$0.1M	1	1
2018 \$2M	7	7

PEOPLE TARGETED

83,773

Women	31,517	37,939
Men	22,025	21,841
Girls	15,686	15,855
Boys	14,544	14,944

PEOPLE REACHED

90,579

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Number of persons with specific needs provided with assistive devices	250	262	105
Number of physiotherapy sessions provided to people with disabilities	5000	4761	95
Number of persons with physical and mobility impairments and disabilities receiving rehabilitation services	450	443	98

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Number of legal awareness sessions provided	60	60	100
Number of Palestine refugees from Lebanon and Syria receiving legal counselling	3,627	5,241	144

¹ Results are based on 2019 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Allocations in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$0.3M	2	2
TARGETED PEOPLE	WOMEN	MEN
1,872	316	306
	GIRLS	BOYS
	741	509

In 2019, the LHF allocated \$0.3 million to 2 projects aiming at improving the access of 1,872 vulnerable women and girls and GBV survivors to holistic quality protection prevention and response services including case management, PSS and legal information, counselling and representation. The two funded projects included capacity building components to local partners aiming at capacitating national organization in providing case management service to medium to high risk child spouse, child parent, unaccompanied child, child with special education needs and unaccompanied separated child not under the care of either parent. It also included provision of focused PSS to children under violence abuse and neglect identified through outreach teams and referrals.

Results reported in 2019

ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2017 \$0.5M	2	2
2018 \$1.4M	7	7

PEOPLE TARGETED

12,767

Women	7,836	9,445
Men	1,332	1,421
Girls	3,201	3,748
Boys	398	611

PEOPLE REACHED

15,226

CHILD PROTECTION

Allocations in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$0.4M	2	2
TARGETED PEOPLE ¹	WOMEN	MEN
610	0	10
	GIRLS	BOYS
	312	284

Two projects were funded in 2019 within the child protection sector with \$0.4 million. The projects target 300 children in northern Lebanon with legal services and trainings of investigators on dealing with cases of child abuse, and provide 300 children at risk in several governorates with psycho-social support and case management. Moreover, three child protection projects were finalized in the year. These projects provided specialized services for children with disabilities in Tripoli, and strengthened community based child protection initiatives. Over 10,000 people were reached with case management, education, rehabilitation, awareness raising initiatives and trainings among other things.

Results reported in 2019

ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2018 \$1.1M	3	3

PEOPLE TARGETED

5,857

Women	1,582	1,144
Men	1,457	510
Girls	1,409	3,894
Boys	1,409	4,758

PEOPLE REACHED

10,305



Mar Elias refugee camp in Beirut, Lebanon. Child painting at the Habilitation Preschool of Ghassan Kanafani Cultural Foundation. Credit: GKCF.

Special education and therapy for children with special needs.

Toufic is a six-year-old Palestine refugee living in Beirut. He is one of the children who have been enrolled in the Habilitation Preschool of Ghassan Kanafani Cultural Foundation (GKCF), a Lebanese grass-root organization specialized in services for children with disabilities.

For children like Toufic – being a Palestine refugee living with a disability - it is far from certainty to receive proper treatment and education. GKCF has been providing specialized services in Lebanon for years and its preschool was established already in 1986. Every year the foundation provides services for around 90 children and support to their families.

GKCF was supported by the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund in 2019. Being a local organization, the foundation was considered as a well-positioned actor to provide the best possible support. The project provides education and therapy services for those children who otherwise face barriers to attend formal education.

When Toufic was registered with the preschool, he did not have an interest in other children, avoided social contact and lacked an expressive. It was difficult for him to perform simple physical movements, even such as brushing his teeth. He was diagnosed with autism by the GKCF staff.

Toufic underwent special education and therapy tailored to his special needs. Also, Toufic's parents were trained on special educational and techniques. The pre-school staff could notice important progress already after one year: he could concentrate better, communicate better and started to play with other children.

Because of the progress of the first year, Toufic could be integrated with a group of children with other disabilities as a step towards formal education. He advanced through the second year, further improved his social, physical, emotional and education skills. Now, in his third year at the preschool he is being prepared for enrollment in a normal kindergarten and in the future for formal education.

For Palestine refugees in Lebanon, special education is not a right enjoyed by every child with a disability. GKCF is providing a service that is vital to improve the opportunities for those children. The case with Toufic shows the importance of special education, and the need for dedicated and determined work. And hopefully, in the future Toufic can enroll in formal education to have the same possibilities as all children should have.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

BASIC ASSISTANCE



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Strengthen the ability of vulnerable Households, including female-headed, to meet their basic survival needs

Objective 2: Strengthen the ability of populations affected by seasonal hazards and emergencies to secure additional basic survival needs.

Objective 3: Support the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP)

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNHCR, ACF

Allocations in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$2.5M	1	1

TARGETED PEOPLE	WOMEN	MEN
30,603	9,921	8,284
	GIRLS	BOYS
	6,113	6,285

In 2019, the LHF allocated \$2.5 million to 1 basic assistance project aiming at providing winterization assistance to all Palestinian refugees from Syria across Lebanon and the most vulnerable Palestine refugees in Lebanon residing in areas above 500 meters, namely, Beqa'a and mountains (under the Social Safety Net Program - SSSNP). The project provided the targeted group with a winterization assistance package of USD 75 per month for a period of five months per household for PRS and most of vulnerable PRL residing in areas above 500 meters and a package of USD 75 per month for a period of three months per household for PRS residing in areas of 500 meters and below. The winterization package supported the families to cope with harsh weather conditions in elevated areas.

Results reported in 2019

ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2018 \$4.2M	2	2

PEOPLE TARGETED	Women	Men
33,138	7,836	9,445
PEOPLE REACHED	Girls	Boys
32,825	3,201	3,748
	398	611

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Number of families provided with winterization assistance	9,539	9,390	98
Number of assisted vulnerable households reported being able to meet their basic survival needs	1,334	1,335	100

¹ Results are based on 2019 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

EDUCATION



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Enhance access to, and demand from, children, youth and their caregivers, for equitable formal or regulated non-formal education.

Objective 2: Enhance quality of education services and learning environment to ensure grade-appropriate learning outcomes for children and youth.

Objective 3: Enhance governance and managerial capacities of RACE II implementing institutions to plan, budget, deliver, monitor and evaluate education services.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNICEF

Allocations in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	TARGETED PEOPLE	WOMEN	MEN
\$1M	2	2	1,700	0	0
				GIRLS 851	BOYS 849

The LHF allocated \$1 million to 2 projects providing Emergency Early Childhood Education to 1,700 children PRL, PRS and Syrian refugee children at risk in Mount Lebanon and Baalbek-Hermel. The funded projects provided Community Based Early Childhood Education (CB-ECE) to children with special education needs; unaccompanied or separated children; children at risk of physical and/or psychological violence, abuse, neglect or exploitation, who do not have access to any education opportunities. CB-ECE builds a strong foundation for children's physical, mental, emotional and social development, thus increasing the likelihood that they will stay and succeed in school and provide a safe space for vulnerable and children at risk, thus improving their protection.

Results reported in 2019

No education projects had results reported in 2019.

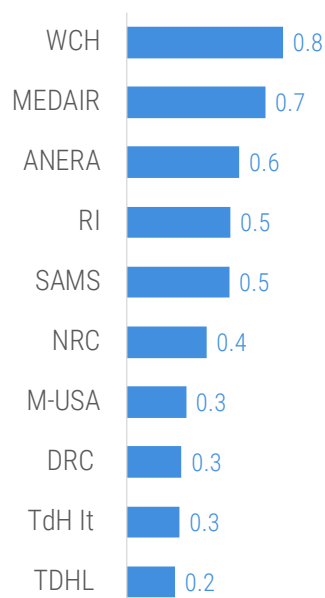
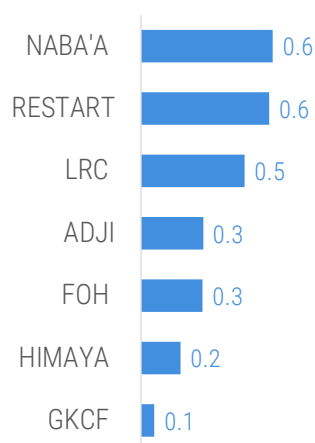
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ANNEXES

- Annex A Allocations per recipient organization
- Annex B LHF funded projects
- Annex C LHF advisory board
- Annex D Accronyms and abbreviations
- Annex E Reference Map

ANNEX A

ALLOCATIONS BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION

International NGO 4.5 41%**National NGO** 2.6 24%**United Nations** 3.8 35%*In US\$ million*

See Annex D for acronyms

ANNEX B

LHF-FUNDED PROJECTS

	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	ORGANIZATION	BUDGET	SUB-IMPLEMENTING PARTNER
1	LEB-19/DDA-3604/SA1/P/NGO/13187	Protection	ADJI	\$296,520	
2	LEB-19/DDA-3604/SA1/H/INGO/13169	Health	ANERA	\$562,748	
3	LEB-19/DDA-3604/SA1/CP/NGO/13227	Child Protection	Association HIMAYA	\$189,039	
4	LEB-19/DDA-3604/SA1/GBV/INGO/13152	GBV	DRC	\$274,701	Akkarouna
5	LEB-19/DDA-3604/SA1/P-S/NGO/13191	Protection (85%), Shelter (15%)	FOH	\$294,722	
6	LEB-19/DDA-3604/SA1/P/NGO/13186	Protection	GKCF	\$64,545	
7	LEB-19/DDA-3604/SA1/S/NGO/13219	Shelter	LRC	\$495,588	Concern Worldwide
8	LEB-19/DDA-3604/SA1/S/INGO/13194	Shelter	MEDAIR	\$691,589	
9	LEB-19/DDA-3604/SA1/H/INGO/13211	Health	M-USA	\$297,300	
10	LEB-19/DDA-3604/SA1/P-S/NGO/13183	Protection (45%), Shelter (55%)	NABA'A	\$630,944	
11	LEB-19/DDA-3604/SA1/P/INGO/13118	Protection	NRC	\$400,002	
12	LEB-19/DDA-3604/SA1/H/INGO/13180	Health	RESTART	\$612,900	
13	LEB-19/DDA-3604/SA1/H/INGO/13184	Health	RI	\$517,406	
14	LEB-19/DDA-3604/SA1/H/INGO/13214	Health	SAMS	\$512,671	
15	LEB-19/DDA-3604/SA1/E/INGO/13129	Education	TdH It	\$265,000	Fraternity Association for Social and Cultural Work
16	LEB-19/DDA-3604/SA1/CP-GBV/INGO/13207	Child Protection (80%), GBV (20%)	TDHL	\$241,662	Palestinian Women Humanitarian Organisation; Mousawat; NABA'A
17	LEB-19/DDA-3604/RA/H/UN/13155	Health	UNICEF	\$590,723	
18	LEB-19/DDA-3604/SA1/H/UN/13131	Health	UNRWA	\$529,840	
19	LEB-19/DDA-3604/SA1/P/UN/13132	Protection	UNRWA	\$190,952	
20	LEB-19/DDA-3604/RA/BA/UN/14844	Basic Assistance	UNRWA		
21	LEB-19/DDA-3604/SA1/E/INGO/13165	Education	WCH	\$780,023	

ANNEX C

LHF ADVISORY BOARD

STAKEHOLDER	ORGANIZATION
Chairperson	Humanitarian Coordinator
NGO	ABAAD
NGO	NABAD
INGO	ACF
INGO	Solidarites International
UN	UNHCR
UN	WFP
DONOR	Belgium
DONOR	Denmark
DONOR	France
DONOR	Germany
DONOR	Iceland
DONOR	Ireland
DONOR	Qatar
DONOR	Sweden
DONOR	Switzerland
LHF/OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

ANNEX D

ACCRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

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

ANNEX E

REFERENCE MAP



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.



LHF

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Humanitarian
Fund

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