



UNITED NATIONS
LEBANON



DECADE
OF
ACTION

2021 UN COUNTRY ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT

LEBANON

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Table of Contents

I. FOREWORD	3
II. INTRODUCTION TO UNCT	4
III. INTRODUCTION TO PARTNERS	5
IV. KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COUNTRY	6
V. RESULTS OF UN WORKING TOGETHER	9
Environment.....	9
Economic	11
Political, Peace & Security, Governance	14
Social	18
VI. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW	27
VII. WAY FORWARD	29
ANNEX: ACRONYMS	30

I. Foreword

The year 2021 was challenging for Lebanon, which has been tormented by a series of monumental socio-economic, political, humanitarian, and environmental challenges. The country has been grappling with triple-digit inflation rates since mid-2020. The sharp devaluation of the Lebanese pound has ostensibly eroded people's living standards, leading to massive losses in purchasing power and pushing millions into poverty. Overall, the economic outlook of the country remains worrisome, while environmental degradation continues to wreak havoc on people's health and the country's natural resources.

People continue to bear the brunt of years of poor governance, a lack of economic diversification, and absence of an inclusive social protection system.

Despite the scale and magnitude of the hardships in Lebanon, I recall UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres saying that "moments of great difficulty are also moments of great opportunity." The current situation in Lebanon, although challenging, presents an opportunity to build forward better, to implement strategic reforms for sustainable recovery, and to build a new social contract between the Lebanese citizens and the state. The relevance of Leaving No One Behind through unity, peace, humanity, and human rights have become even more evident and crucial, forming the *raison-d'être* of the UN in Lebanon.

The 2021 UN Annual Results Report highlights our collective work with the Government of Lebanon and partners to put Lebanon back on track towards the Sustainable Development Goals. Thanks to the generous contributions of our donors and with the substantial support of civil society and other strategic partners, the UN supported a gradual change in the country—advancing peace and security, providing humanitarian assistance, amplifying environmental action, promoting gender equality, protecting human rights, to name a few.



UN Resident Coordinator for Lebanon Najat Rochdi, with Syrian refugee children in Bekaa, Lebanon. (c) UNDP/ Rana Sweidan, 2021.

The year ahead in 2022 is an important one for the UN in Lebanon, as we embark on the new UN Sustainable Development Framework at a time when the country steps into a new electoral path. In this innovative way of doing business through a cycle of cooperation, we will foster partnerships and financing and ensure greater coordination, transparency, and joint planning of the UN development system in Lebanon.

We will also leverage the UN's expertise, resources, and experiences to work on common objectives putting the country on the path towards the 2030 Agenda and implementing the common agenda of the UN Secretary General.

Najat Rochdi
UN Resident Coordinator for Lebanon

II. Introduction to the UN Country Team



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Ensuring food security & quality for active, healthy lives

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

A better life in an urbanizing world



International Labour Organization

Setting labor standards, policies, and programs



Leading UN political coordination missions



Advancing human rights



Gender equality & women empowerment



Humanitarian action by all, for all in need



Helping people build a better life



Ensuring secure UN operations



Protecting a sustainable environment



Building peace through education, the sciences and culture



Improving reproductive & maternal health



Protecting refugees, forcibly displaced communities, and stateless people



Promoting an informed understanding of the UN



For Every Child



Promoting industrial sustainable development



Preserving stability in South Lebanon in coordination with LAF



Coordination of mine action assistance



A world safe from crime, terrorism, drugs, and corruption



Building a sustainable future



Promoting Humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all



Assisting peacekeeping operations and supervising armistice agreements



Promoting volunteering in UN programs



Assisting and protecting Palestine refugees



Saving Lives. Changing Lives



World Health Organization
Lebanon

Health for all by all

To learn more about the evolution of the UN presence in Lebanon, check out this video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VOfK9DpZOdQ>

III. Introduction to Partners

Government of Lebanon: PMO - MOSA - MoL - MEHE - MoPH - Moj - MoIM - MoEW - OMSAR - MoI - MoF - MoC - MOET - MoAg - MoEnv - MOFA - MoInformation- Parliament

Public sector institutions and individuals: BMLWE - NSSF -IOF - EDL - IMPACT - PCH - DGA - Council of State - Civil Service Board - IDAL - SIC - NHRC - HJC - LAF - BeMA - National Influenza Center - CAS - CCIAS - CDR - Governorate of Beirut - Municipalities - Attorney General

Associations and syndicates: ALI - CGTL - OEAB - BBA -Syndicate of Lebanese Food Industries - LLWB - Lebanese Order of Nurses - LOM - Lebanese Order of pharmacists - Syndicate of hospitals - LEA - LOP - FENASOL

NGOs: KAFA - Dar Amal - Akkarouna - Amel - Ana Aqra - ABAAD - Makhzoumi Foundation - World Vision Lebanon - LRC - CARE Lebanon - Tahaddi - Arcenciel - AFEL - ADRA - CARITAS - SSSE - Laban - Blue Mission - Skoun - Nawaya network - Delta - Ruwad alHoukoug - Al Mithaq - Safadi Foundation - BASSMA - Fair Trade Lebanon - Al Midan - CLMC - Nusaned - Insan - Mada Association - MEDAIR - Al Fayhaa Association - Al Makassed - MERATH Lebanon - Forum of the Handicapped - Mission Support Division - Magna Lebanon - FISTA - YMCA - Catalytic Action - MSD - ALPHA - LECORVAW - LSESD - MSL - Basmeh and Zeitooneh - Al Shouf Cedar Society - Himaya - Auberge Beity - SAWA - TABITHA - LOST - Tripoli Arteries Association - SIDC - EMBRACE - DPNA - NABAxA - LRI - Son of Man - Madaniyat - LTA - Gherbal Initiative - ALDIC - Beirut Heritage - Metropolis Cine - Zoukak - Maqamat Beit El Raqs - IRTIJAL - Samandal - Offre Joie - AlMajmoua - Dar el Fatwa - Farah social foundation - Injaz - IR lebanon - Key of life - Leb relief - MADE - Nabad - RESTART Lebanon

Academia, think tanks:

LAU - USJ - AUB - LU - LCPS International community

International financial institutions: IMF - WB - EBRD- IFC

INGOs & foundations: OXFAM - IICO - PARCIC - ACTED - HFH - Intersos - Getty Foundation -NRC - ARCS - ICRC - CESVI - FCA - CARE international - CISP - AVSI - Concern Worldwide - FPOs- RET International - Right to Play - PU AMI - ARC WH - ANERA - MDM - IOCC - ACS - Action Aid - AFDC - ACT Alliance- ARCPA - Arche NOVA KsreliefBorderless - TdH - IA - SAMS - World Learning - PCPM - PI - PUI - HOPE - MOSAIC - MCC - NCA - IR - LAW - For the Art - HI - CHF - WWI - RI -UK Med - MAG - NEF - MTI - AIDA - DCA - GVC - SIF - International Medical Corps - Heartland - ICU - DRC - URDA - Mercy Corps - WCH - SCI - Welthungerhilfe - Expertise France - COOPI - IMC - HelpAge - IECD - LWR - Solidarités international - WRF - INARA - CCP Japan - DCL - DOT - Fairtrade - ACF - Fraternity - HWA - Humedica - IRC - ISWA - John Paul II - foundation - CHIN - MDSF - MAP - ODA - Red Oak - RMF - Rural entrepreneurs - SBT - SDAid - ShareQ - Sheild - CWF - Solid international - Richmond Foundation - UPEL - YNCA - MPU - GEF - SWISS SOLIDARITY, and others.

National & International Private sector

institutions and societies: Berytech - WET - TRACCS - livelebanon - LLL - Lebanese Society for Obstetrics and Gynecology - LSIDCM- CARGILL - ICONEM- KfW- CCCL- ShareTheMeal - L' Oeuvre d'Orient- HIS -Best assistance - MASTERCARD EU

DONORS



*Donors who donated to Lebanon-based pooled funds

IV. Key Developments in the Country & Regional Context

ENVIRONMENT

Given that the government was a caretaker one for the most part of 2021, the environment and energy sector experienced many challenges because enforcement could not be strengthened, and new decisions could not be taken. The deteriorating financial and economic situation, which has led many public-sector staff to leave their positions during 2021, has overwhelmed the already weakened national institutions and the ability of the public sector to work effectively—including the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Energy and Water, subnational authorities (such as Electricité du Liban and Water Establishments), among others. For the Ministry of Environment, this was detrimental since it already had insufficient staffing levels. Overall, the sector suffered from a slow-down in capacity, lack of decision-making, challenges in coordination, and difficulties in working on strategic and critical sectors. These, in turn, impacted solid waste management, land-use and quarry issues, wastewater management, energy blackouts and heavy reliance on diesel-operated generators (with rising monthly costs), and resource management and pollution reduction. When the new government was formed, it also took some time for the handover and initiation of work with the new ministers. Despite a ministerial statement that includes strong environmental components, the ability to implement them within the context of the humanitarian, financial, economic, and social crises facing Lebanon remains a challenge.

ECONOMIC

Lebanon's socio-economic crisis continued to unfold in 2021, with a sharp economic contraction that was estimated at 10.5 percent during 2021 that followed a 21.4-percent contraction during 2020. Cumulatively, since 2019, the GDP has contracted 58.1 percent, which is one of the highest contractions in the world¹. In addition, the Lebanese Pound lost more than 90 percent of its value over the past years, triggering soaring inflation that reached 145 percent in 2021. Since the onset of the crisis in October 2019, cumulative inflation reached an alarming level of 735 percent by the end of December 2021².

On the fiscal front, the ability of the government to raise domestic revenues was drastically weakened. Revenues were projected to almost halve as a ratio of GDP in 2021, reaching 6.6 percent compared with an already low level of

13.1 percent in 2020³. On the monetary front, FX reserves continued to dwindle, dropping by almost USD 5.9 billion since the end of 2020, reaching a critical level of almost USD 13.06 billion by December 2021. Cumulatively, since October 2019, FX reserves have dropped 58 percent (USD 18 billion) from USD 31 billion. The Central Bank of Lebanon continued, meanwhile, injecting additional liquidity into the market, driving currency in circulation to reach a high-level LBP 45,761 billion by the end of December 2021, which exerted additional inflationary pressure on the economy. These economic developments largely affected business activities and employment, causing a sharp contraction in demand, and triggering a massive deterioration in the purchasing power of income for a large fraction of the Lebanese population. Purchasing power of income was estimated to be down by more than 80 percent over the past two years. These challenges are expected to have deepened gender inequalities, further affecting women's participation in the labor market. The country already had one of the lowest global rates of women's labor market participation—hovering at 29.3 percent for women and 70.4 percent for men⁴—as well as access to financial services⁵, assets, and productive employment. Amid these challenges and following the formation of the new government in September 2021, negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) were resumed, after being stalled for more than one year.

POLITICAL, PEACE & SECURITY, GOVERNANCE

Challenges to governance and decision-making continued during 2021, delaying urgent action to stem Lebanon's severe economic and financial crisis and enact reforms.

After 13 months of deadlock, a government was formed on 10 September 2021 under Prime Minister Najib Mikati, unfortunately including only one woman (the Minister of State) among 24 ministers. The cabinet did not meet from 12 October 2021 due to the refusal of ministers from Hizbullah and Amal to attend, citing discontent over the handling of the Beirut Port explosions investigation by Judge Tarek Bitar, and had not convened by the end of the year. As a result, justice and accountability remained hamstrung.

In February 2021, the judge investigating the Beirut Port explosions, Fadi Sawan, was dismissed and replaced by Judge Tarek Bitar. The investigation has been gravely

¹ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2022/01/24/lebanon-s-crisis-great-denial-in-the-deliberate-depression>

² <http://www.cas.gov.lb/index.php/economic-statistics-en/cpi-en>

³ *ibid*



MoU signing with ISF & Civil Defense for gender crisis management training. © UN WOMEN/ Lauren Rooney, 2021

hampered by political opposition, legal challenges and threats and produced no known progress. On 4 February 2021, Lokman Slim, a political activist and publicist known for stances critical of Hizbullah, was found shot dead in his car near Nabatiyeh, in south Lebanon. An investigation was opened but no progress was reported to date. On 27 December 2021, President Michel Aoun signed a decree, setting 15 May 2022 as the date of parliamentary elections. Despite government commitment to reserve a minimum of 30 percent quota for women in parliamentary and municipal elections⁶, legislators this past October refused to discuss a bill that reserved 26 seats for women out of 128 seats in parliament. No date was set for municipal elections, also due in 2022. The United Nations Secretary-General's visit to Lebanon from 19 to 22 December 2021 highlighted the massive impact of the crisis, the need for political leadership, and solidarity with the people of Lebanon.

Concerning peace and security, on 14 October 2021, during a march by Hizbullah and Amal supporters protesting Judge Bitar's handling of the investigation into the Beirut Port explosions, unidentified gunmen opened fire on protesters in the Tayyunah area of Beirut. Armed clashes subsequently erupted between the predominantly Shia protesters and affiliates of the majority-Christian adjacent neighborhood of Ayn al-Rummanah. Seven individuals were killed and approximately 30 injured. Illustrating continued challenges to state authority, Hizbullah confirmed in November 2021 that it had facilitated the transfer of fuel from Iran through Syria and distributed it in Lebanon. Tensions persisted along the Blue Line. Salient incidents of rocket fire from Lebanon towards Israel took place in May, July, and August

2021, met with artillery response by the Israel Defense Forces (IDF). Hizbullah took responsibility for rockets fired in August 2021, which it claimed responded to IDF airstrikes.

The financial and economic crisis is impacting the capacities of all state institutions, including the Lebanese Armed Forces, other security institutions, and municipalities. Some institutions have not been able to acquire basic services and tools to function, ranging from fuel for electricity-producing generators to office supplies. The country is also witnessing a massive abandonment of civil servants from their workplace and an increase in prevalence of bribery due to the dramatic drop in value of their lira-denominated salaries and the increase in dollarized transportation costs⁷.

SOCIAL

The scale and scope of Lebanon's socioeconomic crisis continues to affect all aspects of life for its population. Increasing poverty and unemployment has created greater demand for basic public services.

These services, however, have deteriorated dramatically because of the current economic crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the lack of political action that have reduced the population's access to these basic services, further deteriorating their well-being.

More families have needed to cut spending as they struggle to provide **food**, while some have resorted to negative coping mechanisms, all of which have negatively affected children—especially those who are refugees. Nearly all of

⁴ ILO and Central Administration of Statistics, "Labour Force and Household Living Conditions Survey (LFHCLS)," 2018-2019, https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---arabstates/---ro-beirut/documents/publication/wcms_732567.pdf

⁵ Banking activity data in Lebanon shows that only 3 percent of bank loans go to female entrepreneurs (IFC, 2012).

⁶ Through its National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security.



(c) ILO, 2021.

Lebanon's refugee population is living in extreme poverty, lacking money to buy enough food to survive (VASyR, 2021). In 2021, both the Lebanese and refugees suffered from high levels of poverty and food insecurity. Over three-quarters of the Lebanese population fell below the poverty line including 36 percent under the extreme poverty line (ERP, August 2021). Taking into account vulnerability criteria not limited to monetary poverty, such as food insecurity, 54 percent of the Lebanese (2.1 million people) were found to be vulnerable and in need of assistance in 2021 (WFP, 2021). Food insecurity alone reached 46 percent of Lebanese by the end of 2021, up from 32 percent in the first half of the year. People's ability to continue coping amid such a volatile environment is worrying. By December 2021, more Lebanese families have been reporting access challenges to food, with 90 percent consuming less expensive food, 60 percent limiting portion size, and 41 percent reducing the number of meals. Families with an inadequate diet reached 33 percent by end of 2021, a more than 10 percent increase from the beginning of the year. Nearly all of Lebanon's refugee population is living in extreme poverty, lacking money to buy enough food to survive (VASyR, 2021). Half of the Syrian refugee families surveyed were found to be suffering from food insecurity in 2021, similar to 2020, representing an increase from 28 percent at the same time in 2019. The use of crisis strategies increased from 49 percent in 2020 to 53 percent in 2021, while the use of

emergency strategies went from 8 percent in 2020 to 11 percent in 2021.

Access to **education** is also inadequate. The COVID-19 pandemic kept 1.2 million students out of school from 2020 through 2021. For more than a year, hundreds of thousands of children were unable to attend school, as the government struggled to re-open schools in the fall of 2021. An entire generation of students, children, and adolescents have been affected by this unprecedented disruption. This potentially has a far-reaching impact beyond the education sector, to include consequences for their mental health, well-being, socialization, and prospects for being active participants in society—including in the labor market. Approximately 2.8 million people are estimated to be affected by **water** shortages. Furthermore, the crisis had a tremendous negative effect on people's **health** because access to basic services was limited—contributing to an approximate 30-percent drop in hospitalizations in 2021 compared with previous years and a decline in vaccination rates by at least 20 percent. In addition, a shortage of critical and lifesaving medications exacerbated threats to health security. "93 percent of households reported an increase in the price of medications, and patients suffering from catastrophic illnesses, such as cancer and renal failure, did not have access to treatments." As a result, an alarming impact on health indicators was observed in 2021, including a 35.56% excess mortality, largely attributed to COVID-19 infections, and increased maternal mortality death from 18 in 2019 to 40 in 2021."⁸

Among adolescent girls living in Lebanon, 66 percent did not have the means to buy menstrual pads. These crises have contributed to further deterioration of the already multiple housing sector challenges. A missing national housing policy/strategy, that complements a national social policy, and unavailability of social housing programs have resulted in a dysfunctional housing market that is unable to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable households to access adequate housing.

As basic social and urban services collapsed, so too did the social systems that protect especially vulnerable groups—including children, women, and migrants—placing them at increased risk of violence, abuse and exploitation, and human rights violations. There has been a dramatic spike in sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), including domestic and intimate partner violence and extreme forms of SGBV, such as sex trafficking and early marriage⁹. Women face challenges in seeking justice due to several structural and social issues. Gender discrimination continues to be codified in many aspects of Lebanon's legal system¹⁰.

⁷ <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/lebanons-public-sector-falls-further-into-chaos-corruption-2021-12-09/>

⁸ <https://www.fe-male.org/archives/13316>

⁹ Kafa (2020), «Calls Have Doubled Due to Lengthy Confinement and Crimes against Women.» Available at: <https://www.kafa.org.lb/en/node/413>

¹⁰ Areas of discrimination include nationality law; civil registry; criminal law; and legal restrictions surrounding women's inheritance and access to assets.

V. Results of UN Working Together

ENVIRONMENT

AGENCIES UNDP, UNEP, FAO, IOM, UNIDO, UNOPS, WHO, UN-Habitat, UNIDO, UNICEF, UNOPS, UNHCR



FUNDS RECEIVED USD 36,113,234.22



WATER MANAGEMENT

BMLWE operations and management functions continued

All **4 water establishments** revised their tariffs for their boards' approval

BMLWE customer database upgraded, and households' awareness increased on subscribing and paying water bills

3,278 latrines rehabilitated to meet environmentally friendly practices in informal settlements

CLIMATE CHANGE

23 industries capacities increased to phase-out the use of ozone depleting substances and reduce pollution loads

RENEWABLE ENERGY

5 municipalities, Lebanese Armed Forces, benefited from installation of renewable energy technologies.

Renewable energy systems installed in Medawar (Karantina) and Bourj Hammoud (Maraash)ⁱ

795 solar panels installed to serve pumping stations of Water Establishments

546 kWp capacity increased through installation of solar PV panels in public hospitals

ⁱ Following the Beirut Port explosions

GREEN BUSINESS

5 industrial companies lowered environmental footprint in business development services

210 farmers technical capacity increased on Good Agricultural Practices and Integrated Pest Management

SOLID WASTE

150,000 tons of mixed debris collected and stored safelyⁱ

ⁱ Following the Beirut Port explosions



Solar panels installed on rooftop of community center in Maraach, Bourj Hammoud to give electricity to streetlights as part of UN-Habitat's project funded by Polish Aid and the Embassy of Japan in Lebanon. © UN-Habitat, 2021



REPORTS & ANALYSIS

[Strategic Environment Assessment conducted](#)

[Biennial Update Report for Lebanon developed](#)

Energy needs of hospitals developed

Guidance to save energy for hospitals developed

Financial, social and economic benefits of [climate proofing Lebanon's development agenda conducted](#)

Mainstreaming sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems conducted



Sorting of materials at Laziza Park for reuse in its rehabilitation as part of UN-Habitat's wider project funded by the Embassy of Japan in Lebanon. © UN-Habitat, 2022



POLICY SUPPORT

National strategy and action plan for health and environment finalized

National solid waste management strategy updated

[Policy guide to inform a national transport & mobility policy/strategy published](#)

Forest and rangeland law finalized

INDIVIDUAL ACTION CAN PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Individual action can protect the environment in Lebanon, especially by recycling from the source. The UN raised awareness on such important actions through a public relations campaign by using Lebanese heritage songs about the beauty of green Lebanon by iconic singers. A recycling container—branded with images of beautiful green sites of Lebanon and containing

partitions for plastic/glass/paper—was placed in the bustling seaside area in Beirut. Each time someone placed items in it, a song played in loud music in remembrance of green Lebanon and the video captured people's actions and reactions. The campaign was posted online and **resulted in 626,278 impressions and 38,624 engagements.** Watch people's reaction [here](#).

REHABILITATION OF THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH CENTRAL DRUG WAREHOUSE AT KARANTINA AREA |WHO, UNICEF, MOPH

The Ministry of Public Health Central Drug Warehouse (MoPH-CDW) at Karantina is the major warehouse facility handling the reception, storage, and distribution of MoPH acute and catastrophic medications and vaccines, with a distribution network of more than 1,000 centres servicing more than one-half the population that are uninsured and eligible for the MoPH programs in addition to displaced Syrians.

Following Beirut Port explosions, the UN took the lead for the rehabilitation

and improvement of the deteriorated MoPH-CDW under WHO standards. The support led to an increase in storage capacity from 3000 m3 to 8000 m3 through two-level warehouses. These improvements will lead to better supply, storage, and dispensing mechanisms with fewer interruptions in stocks.

The UN also helped establish nine cold rooms and two refrigeration rooms. The provided support led to an environment-friendly, innovative, and sustainable solar panel system serving as an emergency source of electricity. This system, its inverters, and batteries complement EDL and fuel-generated electricity.



Karantina drug warehouse after Beirut Port explosions. © WHO, 2021

Strengthening the MoPH pharmaceutical supply system, upgrading the storage facilities, and implementing an updated logistic management software of MoPH will ensure access to medications, vaccines, and supplies for more than 2,000,000 patients and beneficiaries.



ECONOMIC

AGENCIES UNIDO, UNDP, UNHCR, IOM, UN Women, UNRWA, UNICEF, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, FAO, ILO, UNODC, WHO, UNESCWA

SDGs



FUNDS RECEIVED USD 36,118,270.07

DONORS



Supported through UNICEF's Cash 4 Work programme, today's young generation is learning new professions while receiving an income and making products distributed to people in need in Lebanon. © UNICEF Lebanon/ Fouad Choufany, 2021.

BUSINESS SUPPORT



3,505 businesses supported with technology transfer, business management trainings, and capacity building services



15 actors in the thyme value chain improved through new technologies and capacity building



150 women informal groups, associations, or cooperatives enhanced to develop sustainable and climate-friendly business plans



83 shops rehabilitated and equipped, generating **102** short-term jobs



64 businesses received cash assistance



1 carpenter's capacities increased, including through technology transfer¹



"Lebanon Export Academy" established where **57** companies benefitted from access to international markets



Around **50** SMEs in the hospitality, design and crafts, food production and retail sectors supported¹



9 private sector entities enhanced their practices on gender equality and women's rights



New local production shifted into hygiene production with prototype identified and funding incubated



TERDAD festival of more than **3,200** participants organized in cultural spaces in Beirut where:

- **15** NGOs in different cultural fields, **200** artists, technicians, and cultural agents overall benefited from the festival
- **5** local cultural organizations benefitted from financial assistance
- **16** artistic shows and **11** training workshops organized



2,560 livestock keepers' animals vaccinated against Lumpy Skin Disease



The technical capacities of **255** farmers groups, associations, or agri-food cooperatives increased



1,000 small-scale farmers (12 percent women) received emergency cash assistance to strengthen and enable agricultural investments and purchase inputs

INFRASTRUCTURE



31,418 individuals benefitted directly and 141,381 indirectly through upgrading of infrastructure, environmental assets, and agricultural lands

JOB & ENTREPRENEURS HIP



4,634 individuals benefitted from business management and development training: 695 women received cash assistance and 239 accessed the labor force



287 workers benefitted from short-term jobs to rehabilitate a police station



(c) ILO, 2021

¹ Following the Beirut Port explosions



Lamia, a forest hero of Lebanon, is a woman understanding sustainable living, environment and working for sustainable forest management. © FAO Lebanon, Hadi Bou Ayash, 2021

EMPOWERING VULNERABLE FAMILIES THROUGH AGRICULTURAL AND BUSINESS SKILLS | WFP, ESDU

For Khaldiye, her planted piece of land is her refuge. “Whenever I feel stressed, I come here to relax. It helps me forget about the problems I have outside.” In her mid-forties, Khaldiye has been working on this land ever since she left school in the eighth grade. The lack of financial resources forced her to start working on this farm, and the lack of financial resources also forced her to stay in it. She is the sole provider for her family of five: two ill elderly parents, an ill sister, and an orphaned nephew.

To enhance her farming abilities and broaden her scopes, Khaldiye attended a training session implemented by the Environment and Sustainable Development Unit (ESDU). The UN’s program aims to improve the livelihoods of beneficiaries through equipping them with the proper skills and assistance to provide for themselves and their families. Khaldiye was able to go from farming single items and suffering from huge losses every year, to selling and promoting multiple crops and food items online.

“I am fully booked for the next 2 months,” Khaldiye says with a big smile on her face. Besides farming, Khaldiye produces multiple dairy products, by which she prides herself in preparing the ‘traditional’ way. With the support of the UN, she is in the process of establishing a brand for herself. The multiple crises and living expenses, while a challenge, allowed her to shift into organic farming with lower costs and healthier crops. From selling to retailers at her local farmer’s market to now personally selling to loyal customers all over Lebanon, Khaldiye has come far. She continues to embark on this journey of hers, excited for what is to come. “The land provides me with an escape. It helps me look towards the future.”



Khaldiye feels most at peace when she is working on her land. © WFP/ Dana Houalla, 2021

INCLUSIVE RESPONSIVENESS IN SUPPORTING SMES IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE BEIRUT PORT EXPLOSIONS | UNDP, AL MAJMOUA

On 4 August 2020, the Beirut Port explosions severely damaged entire neighborhoods and dense residential and commercial areas in the capital and beyond. The UN supported an integrated and inclusive area-based recovery by contributing to the local economy, providing basic services and legal aid, enhancing environmentally safe spaces for residents, and cultivating a collective memory of the explosions in Karantina — one of the most vulnerable areas damaged by the Beirut Port explosions.

A total of 83 shops, 98 percent of which were Lebanese owned, were provided with cash assistance. In addition, 231 people (83 owners and 148 employees) were directly reached by this intervention, out of which 16 percent were women. The estimated number of indirect beneficiaries was 1,155. The shops that received assistance were mainly part of the following sectors: taxi, café shop, hairdresser, furniture, and food distribution.



POLICY SUPPORT

A Food Contamination Monitoring System at the Ministry of Agriculture established

Preparatory cooperative associations bylaw established for cooperative associations, within the General Directorate of Cooperatives of the Ministry of Agriculture

University diploma in development and organization of mental health services launched

Port of Beirut master plan peer-reviewed and presented to port authorities

IMPROVING THE WELL-BEING OF LEBANESE HOST & REFUGEE COMMUNITIES IN MARAASH | UN-HABITAT, PCPM

Maraash, one of the most densely populated areas in the Middle East, has approximately 6,000 residents, 60 percent of which are vulnerable Lebanese and 40 percent are displaced Syrians and other nationalities. Residents face many challenges including poverty and limited access to water and electricity. In addition, there are few safe and accessible public spaces. The area has exposed electrical wiring and run-down buildings and common spaces, which were badly damaged by the Beirut Port explosions last year.

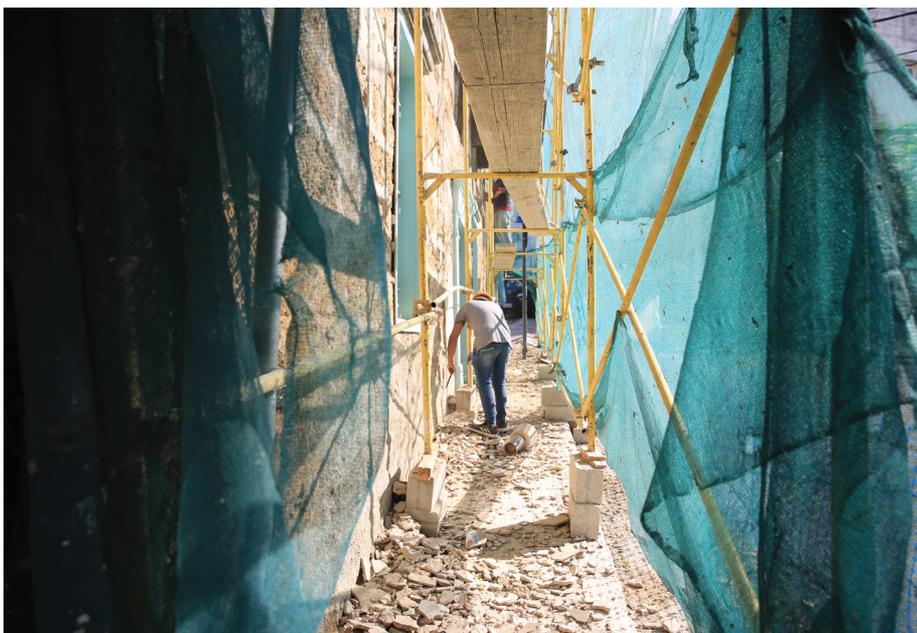
The project involves the rehabilitation of building facades and public spaces, improvement of street mobility and safety, and accessibility to basic urban services of approximately 90 buildings and five alleyways identified following consultations with local communities.

It includes the installation of a solar energy system, which will put energy back into the grid to provide greener, cheaper, electricity to the community and power streetlights to improve safety. The project also engaged residents such as Alaa Soultan, a displaced Syrian in cash-for-work. "Due to my family's economic situation, I couldn't pay my university tuition fees. Through my experience in the rehabilitation of electrical wires for the past 3 months, I was able to secure money for my tuition fees and gain skills in a new field," she said.

They also made 720 tote bags through cash-for-work to be used in a door-to-door awareness campaign on solid waste management, reduction, and reuse. Firefighting equipment, including a fire engine with a high-pressure pump, was distributed to 54 community members who were also trained in Bourj Hammoud. The Centre was rehabilitated by its members through the cash-for-work programme. "We earned some money to support our families, while improving the conditions of our working environment," said Garine who volunteers at the Centre.



Firefighter from the Lebanese Civil Defense next to the rapid intervention vehicle provided by UN-Habitat and PCPM © UN-Habitat, 2021



Scaffolding of one of the buildings undergoing UN-Habitat led rehabilitation following the Beirut Port explosion through funding from the Embassy of Japan in Lebanon. © UN-Habitat, 2021

#TAKEASTEP

In 2021, the UN continued to raise awareness on the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), through social media, with an engagement of 3.1 million people, and the number of impressions reaching 15.8 million. One of the best ways to spread the word is through influencers, 11 of whom the UN engaged with to adopt an SDG that resulted in 6.4 million impressions and 638,349 engagements.

REPORTS & ANALYSIS

National Employment Diagnostic developed

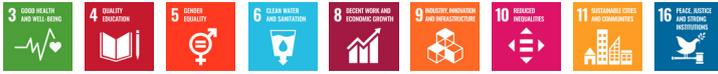
Brief overview of social and architectural/structural aspects of six areas impacted by the Beirut Port explosions.



POLITICAL, PEACE & SECURITY, GOVERNANCE

AGENCIES UNSCOL, UNDP, UNRWA, UNFPA, UNESCO, UN Women, IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UN-Habitat, UNIFIL, OHCHR

SDGs



FUNDS RECEIVED USD 41,382,918.6

DONORS



SECURITY



Action Plan for the Integrated Border Management strategy elaborated and adopted



16 countries provided support to international security and law enforcement agencies and units



933 municipalities (90.6% of total municipalities) reported on municipal security and tension data to security MoIM-ISF cells

National security institutions' capacities maintained:

-**10 GSO centers** refurbished, and general IT equipment provided



-**10 ISF and 10 state security officers** under the MoI received traffic, crime, and investigation techniques courses
-Navy, Customs, Beirut Port Authority, Ministry of Public Works and Transportation's capacities enhanced to counter smuggling of dangerous goods.



Women performing civil war play in Beirut.
© UN WOMEN/ Ramzi Haidar, 2021.

HUMAN RIGHTS



213 municipal police enhanced their human rights-centered community



National Human Rights Commission capacities strengthened, including to monitor the human rights situation after the Beirut Port explosions (July 2021 report)

WOMEN, PEACE & SECURITY

Women's role in peace-building supported:



-**143 women** led community-based initiatives to promote social peace

-**64 women** worked in disputes and diffused tensions resolution

-**1 national** women's peacebuilding network formed



A feminist civil society platform of

52 organizations developed a unified road-map for action and joint statements on women's rights



NCLW strengthened its coordination role with national institutions and CSOs and drive forward NAP implementation:

28 out of **102 NAP** indicators were met

90% women



Dialogue platforms for social stability established, engaging

1,559 community members (out of which at least 90 percent were women)

LOCAL GOVERNANCE



Planning and coordination capacities of union of municipalities of Tripoli (Al-Fayhaa) and Tyre and the municipality of Bourj Hammoud strengthened through provision of experts and tools



-Beirut Municipality strengthened through:
-Development of digital data system (e-governance)
-Establishment of Municipal Social Cell and a Drop-in Center
-Development of PSEA policy and reporting mechanism
-Launching of Child Friendly City Roadmap



Municipalities' capacities strengthened through training sessions, using neighborhood profiles for evidence-based decision making and area-based coordination

PRISONS & ACCESS TO JUSTICE



Prisoners and judicial institutions' capacities enhanced:
-E-hearing system in selected courts established
-Rehabilitation and reintegration services of prisoners established

ELECTIONS

MoIM and national institutions' capacities strengthened to conduct timely elections in line with international standards:

- Management, dispute resolution and supervisory capacity enhanced



- **25,000 indelible inks**, **2,000 ballot boxes**, **18,000 vests for officers**, and **25,000 COVID-19 protection kits** provided
- Polling officers trained

Women political participation strengthened through:

- Coalition of gender and election allies established



- **450 potential female candidates'** political knowledge enhanced and media partnerships secured
- Two-track dialogue facilitated between most senior-ranking women and traditional and emerging political parties.
- Advocacy for temporary special measures, particularly gender quotas, in electoral processes, raised



(c) ILO, 2021.

ANTI-CORRUPTION

Public institutions' capacities maintained in the implementation of the national anti-corruption strategy:

- Implementation of access to information law supported (communications, decrees, legislative amendments, guides, and training programs)
- Whistle Blowers' protection office established with Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)
- Members of national anti-corruption institution appointed, and its internal and financial regulations drafted



High Judicial Council functioning strengthened through the development of management and oversight tools including an objective and merit-based process for evaluating judges



ACCESS TO LEGAL AID



National legal aid policy piloted through the establishment of

3 legal aid helpdesks

More than **120,000 individuals** benefited from legal aid:

- **11,700 accessed** comprehensive free legal representation, counselling and mediation including on GBV
- **87,675 on civil documentation** and legal residency
- **11,162 on housing**, land, and property rights
- **1,671 women** impacted by the Lebanese civil war



POLICY SUPPORT

National Action Plan for Human Rights updated through an inclusive and participatory process

3 gender quota draft laws for Parliamentary elections submitted to Parliament

National legal aid policy developed

Feminist Civil Society Platform issued a [Charter of Demands](#) for a gendered response plan¹ and a list of reforms calling for women's political participation

Draft legislation on the independence of the judiciary reviewed in light of international standards

YOUTH ARE GREAT ENABLERS TO LEBANON'S SUSTAINABLE RECOVERY

Youth of Lebanon have shown commendable leadership and unity in the immediate response to the country's various crises. They were the first responders to the Beirut Port explosions and an important player in supporting the response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the economic crisis, and environmental challenges. The "Hand in Hand" short video series produced by the UN in Lebanon showcased inno-

vative initiatives undertaken by a group of Lebanese youth in 2021 to help people in need, fight hunger and food waste, and provide healthcare services to the most vulnerable in addition to championing women's rights. This resulted in 1 million impressions and the engagement of 132,293 people. The three "Hand in Hand" episode series can be accessed [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#).



(c) UNIC, 2021.



REPORTS & ANALYSIS

[Gender analysis](#) of the electoral law conducted

A report on "[Justice Response to the COVID-19 pandemic](#)" on impact of exceptional measures to ensure access to justice developed

[1st National anti-corruption strategy annual report](#) developed

3 reports on national urban policy in Lebanon developed, focusing on [housing](#), [transport-mobility](#), and [their interlinkages](#)

2 hate speech monitoring reports elaborated

[Quarterly tension monitoring](#) on relationships between host communities and refugees as well as between Lebanese communities conducted and published

REQUIRING YOUR PARTNER'S SIGNATURE



Yes, your wife needs to sign your passport application

Can you imagine needing your partner's signature for any official paperwork? The UN raised awareness through a campaign on the importance of gender equality and the fact that Parliament still needs to pass certain legislation to help battle discrimination against women. Men would visit the "Mukhtar's" office and ask for documents needed to process official procedures, but the Mukhtar would tell them "you need your wife's signature" on all documents. The campaign was posted online **and resulted in 1.1 million impressions and the engagement of 133,000 people.** Watch the men's reaction [here](#).

PREVENTING SEXUAL EXPLOITATION & ABUSE



The UN and partners continued to implement its commitment to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse, mainly through the PSEA network comprised of UN, INGOS, NGOs and representatives from the Government and donors, whose results in 2021 include:

- SEA survivors benefited from the establishment of GBV referral pathways: **6 SEA allegations** were reported

- PSEA membership increased from **44 to 55**

- **92 UN** implementing partners assessed on PSEA, and capacity-strengthening plans developed

- All international staff and personnel recruited by the UN were checked according to a centralized database on individuals who have established allegations related to sexual harassment or SEA conducted to prevent the re-hiring of the alleged SEA perpetrators.

- **6,022 personnel**, including contractors and suppliers, benefited from 180 training sessions

- An [animated video](#) explaining the Inter-Agency PSEA SOP developed



UNIFIL peacekeepers regularly maintain access lanes to ensure peacekeeping patrols can get to the Blue Line safely, such as this stretch near Labbouneh, South Lebanon.
© UNIFIL/ Pasqual Gorriz, 2021.

FROM WHERE I STAND, MEN AND WOMEN WOULD TELL ME THIS IS A MAN'S JOB | UN WOMEN, RESTART CENTER FOR REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE AND TORTURE

Golda Abu Naoum, 50, an ex-fighter from Lebanon's civil war, can often be found weaving her taxi through the streets of Beirut, Lebanon. The 2020 port explosion triggered long standing mental health issues, including suicidal thoughts at times. After participating in a series of support sessions provided by the Restart Center for Rehabilitation of Victims of Violence and Torture, undertaken in partnership with UN Women, Golda has regained her confidence and is beginning to pursue new opportunities.

"It has been 31 years since Lebanon's civil war ended, but its psychological scars are still vivid. My family was affiliated with a political party and, during the war, I joined its armed wing as a female fighter. When the August 4 explosion ripped through Beirut, the glass in my home in Bourj Hammoud was shattered, but luckily, my husband and children were unharmed.

For many of us who had already experienced the trauma of the war, the Beirut Port explosion deeply affected us."

"I knew I had to work but I needed a job with flexible hours to still be able to look after

my family. The psychological support provided by the Restart Centre made me realize that my life had not ended and helped me to regain the motivation I thought was lost. It was during the sessions, that I had the idea of becoming a taxi driver. It was not easy at first. Some people would not get in my taxi because I am a woman, and it used to make me feel embarrassed. Many male taxi drivers would catcall me and tell me that: 'this is a man job'."

"Both men and women passengers tell me that this is a man's job, and I reply: this is a job, period. Now, I have come to believe that I have the right to choose a job that I want, whatever people tell me."

Golda Abu Naoum is one of 129 women from the families of the disappeared during Lebanon's civil war who has been supported with psycho-social and mental health care by UN Women.



Golda Abu Naoum, a female taxi driver in Beirut, Lebanon. © UN Women, 2021.



SOCIAL

AGENCIES UNICEF, WFP, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNRWA, WHO, UNFPA, FAO, OCHA, UN Women, UNOPS

SDGs



FUNDS RECEIVED USD 943,115,157.6

DONORS



Lebanon's compounded crises are pushing poverty and food insecurity levels to record highs. WFP is providing food assistance to the most vulnerable. © WFP/ Edmond Khoury, 2021.

BASIC ASSISTANCE

1,345,948

individuals received unconditional cash assistance to meet their basic non-food needs:



- 217,000 economically vulnerable Lebanese
- 1,128,918 economically vulnerable displaced Syrians

More than **100,000**

children benefited from child-focused social assistance through recently launched Haddi, child grant:



- 56,463 Syrians
- 35,290 Lebanese
- 8,066 Palestine refugees
- 1,008 other nationalities

1,400,720

individuals received seasonal cash assistance for basic survival needs:



- 1,240,938 displaced Syrians
- 159,782 vulnerable Lebanese

National Disability Allowance prepared, with target of

10,000 in 2022 (60% Lebanese and 40% non-Lebanese)



ACCESS TO FOOD & NUTRITION

1,506,268

vulnerable people received unconditional cash assistance to cover their basic food needs:



- 217,000 vulnerable Lebanese through the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP)
- 1,253,064 displaced Syrians
- 8,654 refugees of other nationalities
- 27,550 Palestine refugees from Syria

309,328

individuals received in-kind food assistance:



- 1,829 displaced Syrians
- 307,499 Lebanese individuals

76,810 Lebanese

and displaced Syrians received conditional assistance:



- 23,270 through livelihoods activities
- 53,540 through training activities

163,870

Lebanese and displaced Syrian schoolchildren received in-kind food assistance (alternative take-home rations)



63,912 Lebanese

and displaced Syrian schoolchildren received school snacks



Children painting a mural in the playground of St. George Assyrian School in Beirut, which was damaged by the port blasts and rehabilitated by UNESCO and UN HABITAT. © UNESCO, 2021.

MEDICINE THAT IS SAVING LIVES | WHO, YMCA

Lebanon is facing the worst economic crisis, impacting availability of medications and putting people's health at risk. An increasing number of people are looking towards primary health care centres for their acute and chronic medications as their ability to afford medications are eliminated due to the depreciation of their national-currency denominated income. A total of 465 Primary Health Care (PHC) centers and health dispensaries across Lebanon received WHO's support through the provision of essential medications for acute and chronic conditions, providing medication to over 450,000 persons in Lebanon.



WHO supports Primary Healthcare centers with medication reaching 450,000 beneficiaries. © WHO, 2021

Such a program becomes a lifeline for a large section of the population. Mahmoud is a 70-year-old man who describes the importance of having access to medications almost free of charge at a time when pharmacies can barely meet the needs of people at affordable prices: "Not just me but there are a lot of people who are depending on humanitarian assistance. If it was not for these assistances, people would have been in a very difficult situation."

WATER & WASTEWATER



633,142 people
(about 50 percent in temporary locations) accessed adequate quantities of safe water



303,683 people accessed safely managed wastewater services



346 water pump stations' needs requests addressed

REHABILITATION & HOUSING

713 buildings, artworks, and public spaces propped, renovated, repaired, restored, upgraded, or rehabilitated



- **485 units**
- **100 apartments**
- **80 damaged heritage buildings**
- **67 common areas**
- **17 damaged artworks**
- **4 public spaces** HIV/TB center and MoPH warehouse, Water treatment facility and wastewater conveyer



479,872 individuals benefitted from improved shelter conditions of informal settlements, non-residential buildings, and shelters to achieve humanitarian standards



37,913 individuals were provided with cash for rent to mitigate eviction/eviction risk



7,145 individuals were provided cash for shelter



2,250 displaced Syrians households' housing, land, and property claims were collected and recorded.

EDUCATION



274 youth benefitted from recognized competency vocational trainings out of which **59 percent** found work in their field of training



125 young people aged 15 to 25 enrolled in formal agricultural schools

PROTECTION & MENTAL HEALTH



40,518 individuals at risk received protection and emergency cash

Psychosocial/ case management/ child/ protection services targeting:

- More than



136,500 children and caregivers

- **22,537 at-risk individuals**

- **99,554 individuals** on SGBV prevention and response



More than **773 persons** (522 women and 352 youth/children) including artists benefitted from artistic therapy through playback performances, drama therapy, arts sessions, and protection services



Story-telling book of the people of Karantina produced and a memory box set up¹



7,299 refugees assisted to resettle:

- **6,869 Syrians**

- **287 Iraqis**

- **143 individuals** from 16 other nationalities



200 migrants assisted to return home, through documentation support, counseling, health screening, pre-departure accommodation, flights, and reintegration



746 migrants benefitted from case management, counseling, and protection services,

including **574 victims** of trafficking

¹ Following the Beirut Port explosions

HEALTH



About **455,000 persons** benefited from acute and chronic medication

2,309,245 subsidized consultations delivered including



130,069 antenatal care and **111,536 mental health consultations**



353,499 vulnerable children under 5 years of age benefitted from free routine immunization services



91,129 patients supported with non-Covid-19 hospitalization, advanced diagnostics, obstetric and life-saving care



54,895 persons referred to secondary and tertiary medical care



15,000 women benefited from SRH medical services and midwifery care including reproductive health drugs and contraceptives



484 tuberculosis and HIV screening conducted



2,300 tuberculosis and HIV patients accessed treatment and diagnostic services



2,107 customized girls, boys, women, men, and elderly benefitted from hygiene kits



235 hospitals, primary health care centers, cold chain storages' needs requests addressed



826 (approximately 90 percent) National Early Warning and Response System (EWAS) centres remained functional



119 medical equipment was provided to public hospitals along with medical supplies



Mobile Health Clinic provided to Beirut Municipality including the provision of free PCR tests and non-COVID-19 vaccines



Increased awareness on several topics:
-65,434 individuals on overall health
-18,000 women on sexual reproductive health
-5,090 individuals on nutrition



POLICY SUPPORT

National Social Protection Strategy, integrating gender equality issues and disability, drafted and submitted by Government to Council of Ministers for adoption

Framework for action and two policy papers on period poverty developed, resulting in discussions at Parliament and actions taken by national institutions

Law proposals for contributory Unemployment Insurance Scheme and reform of End-of-Service into pension system for private sector workers drafted

Farmers' Registry developed and tested, which includes a voucher management tool, at the Ministry of Agriculture

Rural Multidimensional Poverty Index developed and validated

[Policy guide to inform a national housing policy/strategy published](#)

MEHE supported in the development of:

- General education 5-year plan, annual work plan, and coordination structure
- Inclusive Back to Learning Initiative for schools and teachers,
- National Learning Recovery Initiative,
- Pilot Summer School Programme

THE LIVING OF AL-KARANTINA | UNDP, LABAN NGO

The devastating Beirut Port explosions caused major traumas across all social groups. This was even more present in the Karantina area, where the explosion also uncovered old traumas, reviving stories of mass deaths from the 1975 to 1990 civil war area, and the compounded crisis.

A safe and inclusive platform for people of Karantina has been provided through playback performances, documentation, and work on memorialization to heal the wounds of the explosions and foster social cohesion among Karantina's different groups.

The process was sought to be a recovery journey that focuses on the physiological support for the people of Karantina, including all nationalities, ethnicities, religions, and age groups.

More than 547 people were targeted by the playback theater performances, 254 youth were involved in the drama performance sessions, and 71 children were engaged in expressive arts sessions.

"It was a chance for a person to speak out his pain. This isn't our first pain; we've seen that before and it had affected us too. We felt that there's someone who cares about us and is trying his best to understand whatever it is we felt," said Feryal El Hussein, who actively joined the different sessions.

The residents' stories were collected and transformed into a book and a memory box "The Living of Al Karantina". This initiative attempts to document and archive the oral history of the area from the Lebanese Civil War to the Beirut Port explosions, stemming from the principles of witnessing and historiography—the two pillars of the peacebuilding process.

BACK TO SCHOOL: SYRIAN CHILDREN IN BEKAA REFUGEE CAMPS RESUME LEARNING AT UNESCO SCHOOLS | UNESCO, KFAS, KAYANY FOUNDATION



(c) UNESCO, 2021.

In March 2021, there were 687,611 displaced Syrian children aged 3 to 18 in Lebanon who needed access to education services; only 31 percent of them are enrolled in formal education in the 2020-21 school year. Ahmad, a displaced Syrian in the Bekaa Valley, rushes every morning to the school bus that picks his friends and him up to the UNESCO school, which is not far away from the camps.

Like many of his peers displaced by the war, he stopped attending school for several years. When the Saadnayel Middle School opened in 2019, Ahmad enrolled in grade 6. "I am one of the excellent students in my class," he says proudly.

UNESCO is supporting the operation of three middle schools in Bekaa, including one school specifically for girls, and providing free quality education to displaced Syrians and Palestine refugee students.

Due to prolonged absence from school, Asma found it difficult to re-

start her studies. Children of different ages sitting in one classroom is a common scene as they have spent different years out of school and lost learning to a certain extent. However, with the unwavering support and love from teachers, students are able to return to the normal track of learning regardless of the age difference. "I learned English and how to use a computer and started to realize how smart I am only in a year," Asma tells us with a big smile.

At the Mekseh Middle School, the schoolyard is suddenly filled with children's noise when the bell hits—it is time for a lunch break. Snacks and meals are distributed to students. "I love the delicious sandwiches made by the school's cook," declared Yehya. He attends the school with his two sisters. "I love my school because it's my happy place. It provides me with almost everything I need (for study), such as books, stationeries, uniform, and so on..."

COVID-19 VACCINATION REACHING THOSE FURTHEST LEFT BEHIND | UNHCR



Khalil received his second dose of the COVID-19 vaccine thanks to UNHCR and partners' Mobile Vaccination Campaign. "If there is a third dose, I will also take it!" he said, proud to protect himself and his family from COVID-19. Since the start of the COVID-19 outbreak, UNHCR has supported collective efforts to prevent and contain transmissions of the virus, and avoid an overstretching of the health system which could be caused by a surge in cases needing hospitalization.

The UN supported hospitals with additional hospital beds and additional ICU beds, ventilators and other advanced equipment, as well as medicine stocks. Since the on-set of the pandemic, UNHCR teams deployed all efforts to build dedicated hospital expansion facilities or rehabilitate existing unused sections and refurbish them with new medical equipment.

The latter remained the property of the hospitals, with the aim to cure many more patients long after COVID-19. All refugees known to UNHCR have been reached with COVID-19 awareness through SMS, WhatsApp, social media platforms and UNHCR's website, as well as by volunteers and partners through individual phone calls or home visits.

« LI BEIRUT » BREATHES NEW LIFE INTO HOMES, RESIDENTS, MEMORIES

| UNESCO, DGA OF LEBANON



On a grim summer afternoon on 4 August 2020, Hala Boustani saw her house, and with it her life, collapse in a matter of seconds. © UNESCO, 2021.

Hala Boustani was born, grew up and lived in Remeil for 83 years in a house on a small embankment built by her father more than 100 years ago. This childless widow, who lost her husband 3 years ago, lived there happily surrounded by her relatives and was expecting to spend the rest of her days in the house.

But following the Beirut Port explosions, she saw her house almost collapse: "This house was everything to me. In this house, my husband and I put everything we have done in our lives, and I was hoping to die in this building too." Identified by UNESCO and the General Directorate of Antiquities (DGA) of Lebanon as one of 12 priority historic buildings at risk of collapse in the urban districts of Remeil, Medawar, and Saifi. Hala's house has been stabilized, propped, and sheltered by UNESCO. "When the UNESCO team helped us, I felt my spirit reviving again," says Hala. "Thanks to them, I have a small hope of returning home."

Stabilization, propping and sheltering works were urgently needed as the rainy season approached. With the majority of the 12 historic buildings being privately owned, the risk of gentrification was also high. In other terms, the risk of having these buildings demolished and replaced with new architecture would have changed Beirut's historic identity. This prompted UNESCO to speed up work between

December 2020 and March 2021, under the watchful eye of experts and after UNESCO's Heritage Emergency Fund completed technical documentation before the start of the interventions.

« LI BEIRUT » TO THE RESCUE OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN LEBANON | UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, EDUCATION CANNOT WAIT, LEBANESE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND HIGHER EDUCATION

Ayam has been living in the Zahrat al-Ihsan school for 11 years. The school is a boarder in the historical institution, which was founded in 1880 in Achrafieh. She considers it as "a second home where everything is beautiful." Following the Beirut Port explosions, the building was reduced to rubble. "I felt like nothing in the world made sense. Large pieces of glass were strewn across the floor in my room. Everything was broken. It is very hard to describe what I felt, but I was very sad," she noted.

20 out of the 132 private schools were rehabilitated by the UN with the support of Education Cannot Wait and in coordination with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education in Lebanon. At least 7,000 students—of which 50 percent are girls and many are displaced Syrians—benefited from this intervention.

"The prices of necessary equipment change every day, and the explosion has brought us back to square one," explains school principal Souha Choueiri. "We will, however, keep going," says the principal full of hope. "We have never turned down a student who doesn't have the means to pay his/her tuition. We will carry on with our mission despite the financial issues."



The Zahrat al-Ihsan school was rehabilitated by UNESCO. © UNESCO, 2021.

At the Ali Bin Abi Taleb School, affiliated with the Al-Makassed Philanthropic Islamic Association and founded in 1950, life seems to have resumed its course on this June morning for the more than 300 students that attend primary and secondary cycles. "We weren't able to welcome our students and teachers back for safety reasons, especially during the rainy season. The school had been categorized as severely damaged," said director Rana Sabiddine. "Today, I am grateful to UNESCO for standing by our side in the face of all these adversities, and for its support to rehabilitate our rooms, windows and collapsed walls. Seeing that, after the explosion, our school had become unfit for purpose, and that everything has since been fixed, I say hats off to UNESCO!"

Under Li Beirut, Education Cannot Wait has supported the rehabilitation of 20 public schools, for a total of 40 institutions affected by the Beirut Port explosions.

FILLING IN THE GAP THROUGH SOCIAL GRANTS AND POVERTY PROGRAMS

| UNICEF, ILO, WFP, PRIME MINISTERS' OFFICE-MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS-ORGANIZATIONS OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES



Like many others, Mona's family found themselves needing humanitarian assistance just to survive. © WFP/ Giulio Origlia, 2021.

As the socio-economic crisis continued to unfold in 2021, the situation deteriorated further with the lifting of subsidies and the energy crisis. These developments revealed the structural weaknesses in the social protection system and confirmed the need for a comprehensive and systematic social policy package to protect people against existing and emerging vulnerabilities.

As the Government's focus on social protection became apparent, the National Social Protection Strategy was completed, with an extensive gender and disability perspective. The Document highlighted the need to rapidly expand the social assistance system in Lebanon through the introduction of Social Grants that would address lifecycle vulnerabilities to complement the existing anti-poverty programs. As such, the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) is gradually being scaled up from 15,000 households in previous years to 36,000 households in 2021.

The scale up gave the opportunity for more families, to finally join the NPTP and get access to the assistance. Mona, a new NPTP beneficiary expressed the following: "when we were informed that our family is eligible for aid, we immediately felt happy," adding "I've been hoping to get the WFP food e-card for a very long time."

Mona truly believes that "food keeps children healthy, protects them from diseases and helps them grow right in front of our eyes." Mona lives in Tripoli's "tin neighborhood" but "never expected she would need assistance" to stay afloat because she thought, "before COVID-19 and all that is happening, everything in Lebanon was somehow affordable."

In parallel, the Haddi child grant which was launched in June 2021 is currently benefiting more 100,000 vulnerable children and providing immediate response to their pressing and different needs. Thirty-one-year-old Sara, a Lebanese mother of three, was able to replace her youngest son's broken eyeglasses and as she explains, "my children have new needs all the time; however, I'm sure it won't be long before the money is used simply to feed them."

REPORTS & ANALYSIS

3D georeferenced urban and built heritage modelling to millimeter accuracy conducted

Mapping of heritage assets in the damaged areas conducted

Mapping of creative cultural industries in the damaged areas conducted

Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon ([VASYR](#)), and Vulnerability Assessment of Refugees of Other Nationalities (VARON) published

[Migrants Presence Monitoring – Baseline Assessment](#) (Round 1) conducted

[Needs and Vulnerability Assessment of Migrants in Lebanon](#) assessed

Haddadine and Hayy El-Kharoubeh neighborhood profiles (multisectoral area- based assessments) on the [online portal](#) completed

Assessment and analysis on the Food Security Monitoring of Farmers developed



With public health facilities under-sourced and struggling with COVID-19, UNDP in Lebanon is strengthening the capacity of social development centers across Lebanon to meet growing needs and continue delivering basic medical care services to vulnerable Lebanese and Syrians. © UNDP Lebanon/ Rana Sweidan, 2021.



Zakaria on his motorbike. (c) OCHA & DPNA, 2021.

The deteriorating situation in Lebanon coupled with the impact of COVID-19 lockdown measures in 2021 have placed many vulnerable Lebanese families unable to meet their basic food security and hygiene needs.

Zakaria is a 60-year-old man living in the poverty squares in Old Saida City. He is the head of his household and bears the responsibility of 6 individuals, while also suffering from a physical disability. The disability was a result of a car accident,

depriving him of day-to-day mobility and preventing his ability to meet the basic needs of his family.

Zakaria, who was hesitant to share any information, says **“I received many calls from various entities promising me and my family to benefit from different types of services, but this never occurred.”**

Zakaria was finally able to benefit from a total of six food parcels complemented with two WASH kits over a period of 6 months. The food parcels contained items such as rice, pasta, chickpeas, beans, vegetable oil, and tomato paste, among others. He mentioned how beneficial the kits were as they included all highly nutritious foods, which were increasingly inaccessible due to skyrocketing prices and the unavailability of income-generating opportunities. This support helped in carrying off some burdens the family was experiencing. He added: **“Thank you for everything you have done for my family. Now, that we are able to cover for a bit our basic needs, we can focus on getting back on our feet during this economic crisis.”**

INTEGRATING CASH ASSISTANCE INTO GBV CASE MANAGEMENT IN LEBANON

| UNFPA, INTERSOS, CONCERN WORLDWIDE, AMEL, SIDC, LECORVAW, AND NABAD

UNFPA and its partners piloted three different types of cash assistance within SGBV case management services:

- 1) Emergency Cash Assistance, a one-off, unconditional cash transfer that aims to address situations that expose an individual to immediate serious harm or risk related to GBV and/or address its consequences;
- 2) Recurrent Cash Assistance, a monthly unconditional cash transfer for up to six months that aims to mitigate the risk and consequences of intimate partner violence, sexual harassment, exploitation, or abuse in the longer term; and
- 3) Cash for Transport, a conditional cash transfer that depends on a survivor’s physical presence to access the service delivery points, which aims to

improve survivors’ access to case management and other GBV related services. “[Receiving cash] was a glimpse of hope and a break for our mental health. What changed my life was also having the chance to sit down with the case worker and psychologist to talk about my concerns and fears,” says Lamis, a 33-year-old Syrian living in Beirut with her four children and husband.

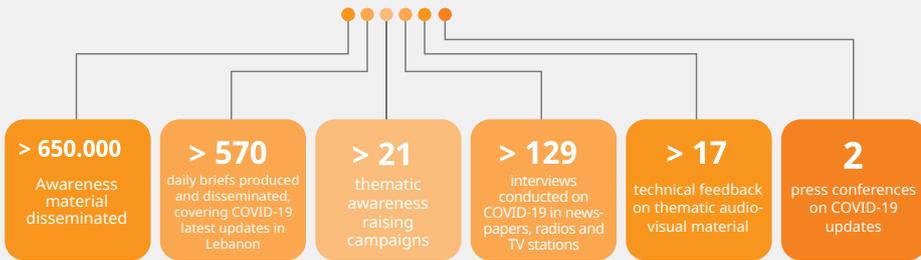
The benefits of this innovative approach are visible. Approximately 75 percent of beneficiaries considered the cash assistance adequate to meet their immediate needs, such as covering the costs of safe accommodation, medical treatment, legal counselling, and transportation to access services or a safer location. In addition, all the beneficiaries did not experience any safety-related incidents while redeeming the assistance, and 85 percent of beneficiaries stated that the assistance significantly mitigated their immediate exposure to GBV incidents. Finally, 82 percent of respondents highlighted that the assistance enabled and/or encouraged them to access GBV response services, including psychosocial support.

Overall, the integration of cash assistance within GBV case management has proved to have a positive impact both on mitigating further risk of GBV and on supporting the access to a comprehensive package of GBV services aimed at improving resilience and wellbeing of survivors and individuals at risk.



02. Risk Communication, Community Engagement & Infodemic Management

The Risk Communications and Community Engagement (RCCE) lead by UNICEF and WHO, produced and disseminated videos and social media messages in partnership with the Ministries of Public Health (MoPH), Information/Media and Education, and other UN agencies and partners.



03. Surveillance, epidemiologic investigation & contact tracing

- Support the MoPH Epidemiological surveillance unit (ESU)'s laboratory diagnostic and testing capacity with equipment, reagents, rapid tests
- 64 staff recruited to support surveillance unit, call center, and contact tracing.
- Developed, with MoPH, a protocol for initiation of integrated influenza-like illness (ILI) and COVID-19-like illness (CLI) sentinel surveillance in 12 PHCC, 3 emergency rooms, private physician clinics, and hospitals (3 UNRWA clinics and 3 MSF clinics).
- Up to 31 December 2021, more than 700 samples were sent for genomic surveillance at LAU, with support from WHO, in close coordination with the MoPH and National Influenza Center.

SUPPORTING SCHOOLS



- Providing technical support to the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) regarding the guidance documents for safe reopening of schools and non-formal education centers to include identification of probable cases, testing and contact.
- Secured 80,000 rapid anti-genes tests to support the re-opening of schools.

06. Infection Prevention & Control, and Protection of Health Work Workforce

Since the start of the crisis, the UN provided Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to healthcare workers at designated hospitals, 196 primary healthcare centers, isolation centers, and border crossing points. More than 32 853 754 PPE items for the protection of healthcare workers at Hospitals and PHCs (masks, gowns, goggles, coveralls, and pairs of shoe covers and gloves).



- Training, on IPC measures and proper use of PPE: 140 Trainer nurses; 2 950 non-health actors; 112 midwives.
- Four communal handwashing stations in vulnerable urban neighborhoods in Beirut and Mount Lebanon serving around 30,000 vulnerable.

04. Points of entry, international travel & transport

- UN support to points of entry, including border crossing points and Rafic Hariri airport, includes technical support, disinfection tunnels and First Aid Cabinets and Emergency Response Trauma Bags.
- 180 frontline PoE personnel from the General Security, Workers' Syndicate, and Civil Defense received training covering IPC, first aid, and the use of PPEs against COVID-19.
- A total of 26 health care staff are deployed for the different PoE activities (screening, routine vaccination of children, received guidance on prevention and home isolation and distribution of PPE).
- A total number of 365 624 screened for COVID-19 since March 2020 at the 5 border crossing points and received guidance on prevention and home isolation.
- A total of 49 312 fabric masks were also distributed to Syrians crossing the borders.
- A total of 15 297 children were given routine vaccination at same site.

0.5 Laboratories & Diagnostics

The UN, in coordination with MoPH and the syndicate of Biologists, established the modality for national external quality assurance (EQA) for all public and private laboratories performing RT-PCR for COVID-19.

To increase the testing capacity in Lebanon and upgrade public laboratories, the WHO continued to procure testing kits and equipment

- 512 180 RT-PCR tests
- 191 320 swabs for sample collection
- 39 blood bank freezers and refrigerators
- 19 biological safety cabinets
- 14 automated blood gas analyzers
- 12 PCR machines
- 12 sets of micropipettes
- 11 platelet agitators
- 10 refrigerated centrifuge machine
- 9 blood bag tube sealers
- 9 blood mixers
- 9 plasma extractors
- 7 automated blood culture
- 5 plasma thawing baths
- 4 incubators
- 4 microscopes
- 2 double door autoclaves
- 1 -80°C freezer, hemoglobin testing system, brand manifold water filtration system, blood electrolyte analyzer, coagulation analyzer, RNA extraction system

07. Case Management, Clinical Operations and Therapeutics

- Developed a **contingency planning** in cooperation with concerned Lebanese authorities and organizations, and stepped-up measures for self-isolation and containment.
- Continuously supporting the development/update of **national clinical guidelines** for hospitalized COVID-19 patients and provide technical support to Primary Health Care Centers, Flu Clinics and community networks to secure health care access for suspected cases or contacts are also part of the UN response.

Increased Clinical Management Capacity:

- The UN provided Intensive Care Units (ICU) equipment for **32 governmental and private hospitals** (including ventilators, defibrillators, oxygen concentrators, portable x-ray machines, vital signs monitors, suction and oxygen regulators, syringe and infusion pumps, humidifiers and ECG machines), and supported with **121 ICU beds** installed across Lebanon, and **319 regular hospital beds**.
- Procured:



567 syringe, suction and infusion pumps
305 oxygen concentrators
55 oximeters, tensiometers, and thermometers

38 high flow nasal canula
19 ventilators
14 portable capnographs

9 portable X Ray machines
7 portable bronchoscopes
7 video laryngoscopes



Strengthened Human Resource Capacity:

To strengthen the clinical management of COVID-19 and scale up the capacity of governmental hospitals, the UN launched a **'twinning project'** between 8 public hospitals and eight university hospitals (seven private hospitals as well as RHUH)

> **58 nurses** supporting isolation at community isolation centers and specialized facilities during the month of May with > 565 cumulative number of nurses deployed to support isolation so far.

> **545 nurses** are currently supporting COVID-19 ICU and regular beds capacity at 12 governmental hospitals. **Serving up to 6000 patients to support ICU wards serving 3580 COVID patients** (data for 2021).

> **3104 health and non-health staff** trained on IPC, case management, and rapid response.

Patient Care Support:

- Established with the Lebanese government the **Isolation Centers** with health teams, capacity building for health staff, PPEs and IPC kits, disinfecting material, rehabilitation and furnishing, WASH interventions, and childcare. Currently all isolation centers are closed.
- In partnership with MoPH established a **technical committee in response to pregnancy and COVID-19**.
- Support of partnering NGOs providing medical and administrative support to prisons and detention places in Lebanon, with focus on Roumieh Central Prison in Lebanon.
- The **cost of testing and treatment of refugee patients is covered entirely by the UN**
- WHO has covered the expenses of **942 hospitalized patients** with COVID-19 (cumulative up to 31 December 2021).



08. Operational Support & Logistics, & Supply Chain

UN agencies **elevated the burden of the effect of the multilayers crisis** and the devaluation of the Lebanese lira and subsidies removal challenges have severely affected the health sector (supply of medicines, pharmaceuticals and medical Equipment).



The UN established the **COVID-19 Procurement Cell (CPC)** to ensure coordinated and high-quality implementation of joint procurement tendering process and provide technical advice to the supply chain taskforce in Lebanon.



09. Strengthening Essential Health Services & System

Primary Health Care Center - Medication:

458 PHC network centers and dispensaries are receiving **chronic and mental health medications**.

249 PHC network centers are receiving **acute medications**.

The **rehabilitation of the Karantina central warehouse is ongoing**.

1 532 patients were supported with **oncology medications** (anti-cancer and supportive treatments).

Distribution of **hemodialysis supplies** for 32 000 dialysis sessions at 12 public and 66 private dialysis centers at the national level.

Prison:

- Reinforced **quality and continuity of care at Roumieh prison** with increased access to health and mental health care.
- In preparation for including Roumieh medical centre in the MOPH PHC network, WHO procured **medical equipment** following a comprehensive assessment; these include basic needed equipment for the management of patients, especially those with chronic conditions (e.g. hemoglucotest, ophthalmoscope, blood pressure machines, Snellen eye charts, electrocardiograms, examination tables, etc.).
- To reinforce clinical care of inmates, the UN supported the establishment of a **COVID-19 medical ward and an ICU ward** dedicated for inmates at Daher el Bacheh hospital through procurement and delivery of a list of needed equipment and hospital furniture. Six isolation/quarantine sites were established in prisons across Lebanon with needed medical team.



- **6 nurses, 1 social worker, 3 family physicians, and 1 ophthalmologist** have been providing comprehensive health assessment for inmates with chronic conditions or aged >50.

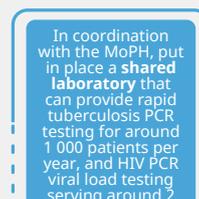
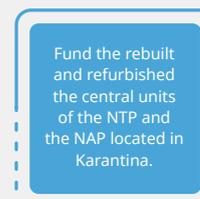
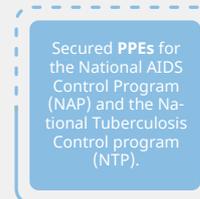


- **1 psychiatrist and 1 psychiatric nurse** have been providing mental health consultations.

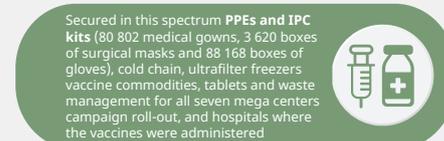
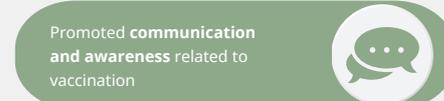
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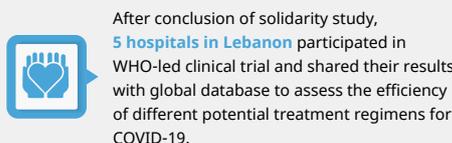
Tuberculosis & HIV/AIDS:



10. Covid-19 Vaccination



11. Research, Innovation, Evidence



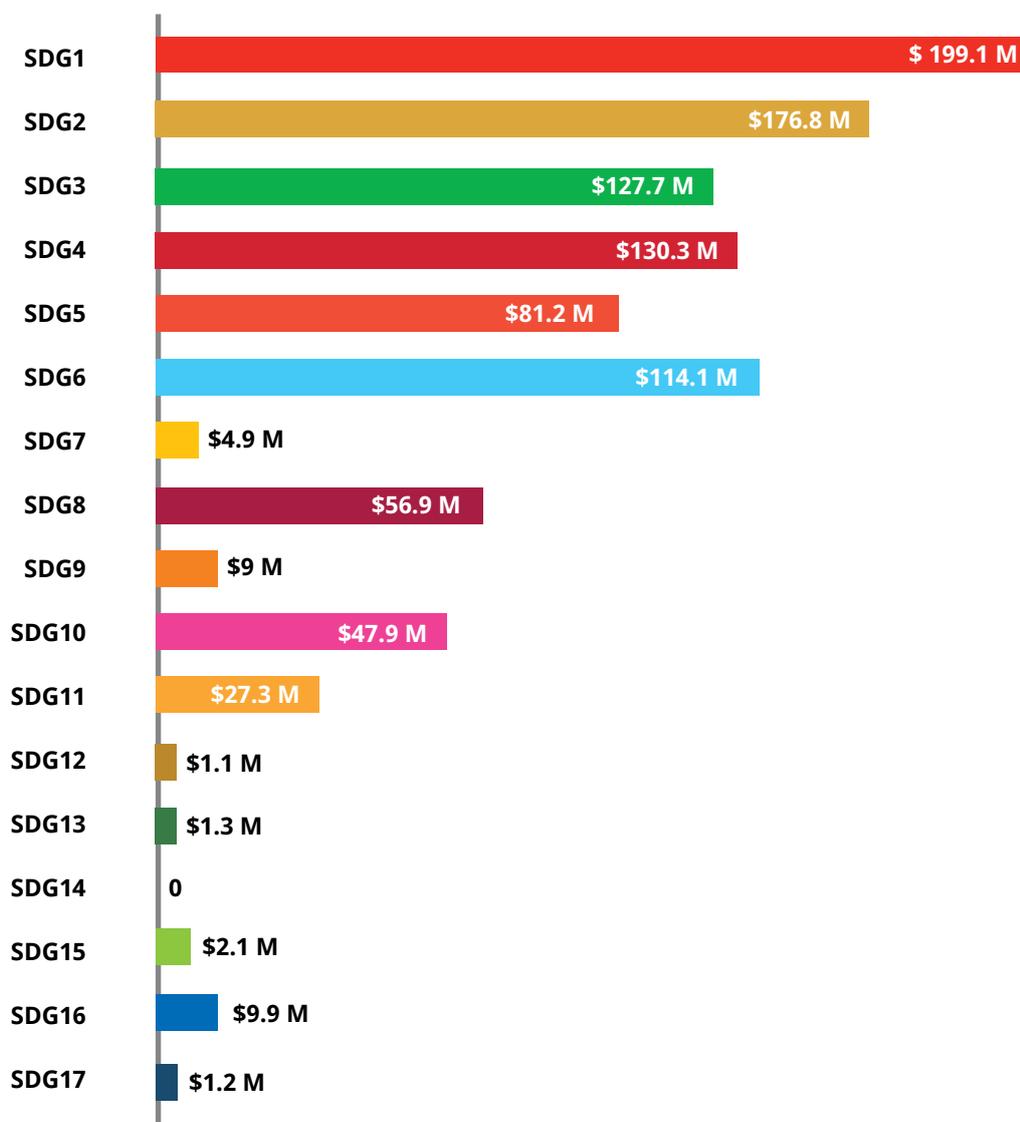
VI. Financial Overview

For many years, Lebanon has benefitted from a strong presence and financial support from the international community. Compared with peer countries in the MENA region, with upper-middle-income or refugee hosting status, ODA to Lebanon is higher per capita. Lebanon mostly receives humanitarian assistance through the UN system and some development assistance through government systems. International assistance disbursed to Lebanon in terms of grants totaled USD 1,413,787,639 in 2021, approximately 73% of which was channeled through the UN, with the

United United States of America, the European Union, Germany, the United Kingdom, Netherlands, Canada, France, and Norway consistently among the top donors. International support during 2021 through the 3RF, LCRP and ERP shows a continued solidarity of the international community with Lebanon helping affected Lebanese, refugee, and migrant populations during these difficult times.

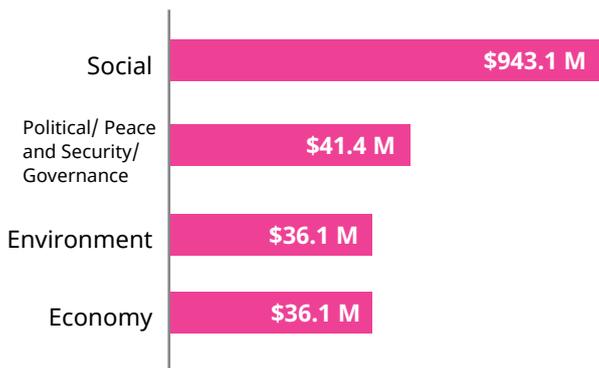
Vulnerabilities, however, are continuously on the rise and it is critical that Lebanon remains high on the agenda and to ensure stronger development support going forward.²

FUNDING RECEIVED IN 2021 BY SDG

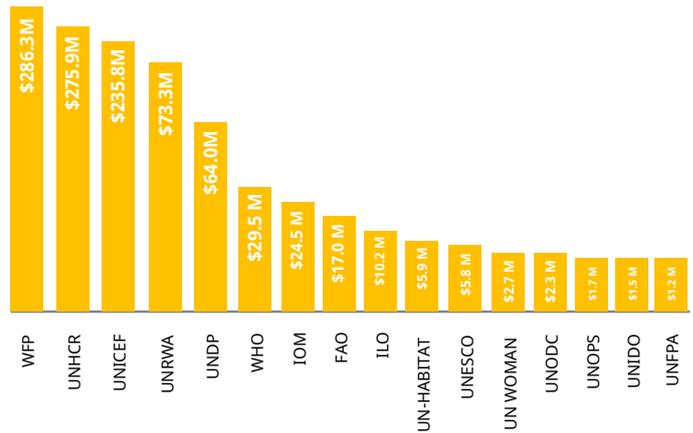


² Financial information is collected through the 1) Quarterly aid tracking conducted by the Resident Coordinator's Office and the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan Inter-agency and 2) the Financial Tracking Service

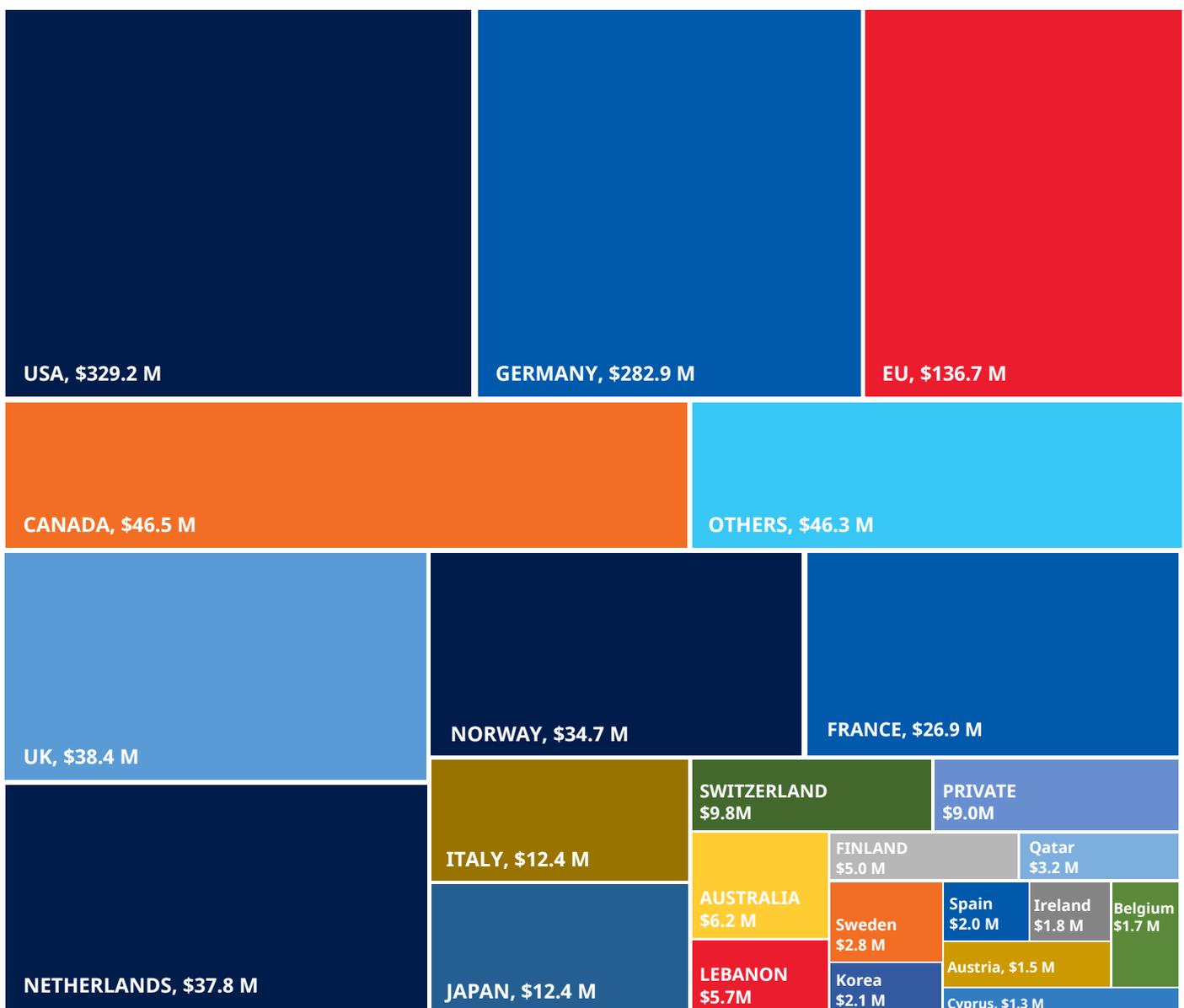
FUNDING RECEIVED IN 2021 BY PILLAR



FUNDING RECEIVED IN 2021 BY UN AGENCY



FUNDING RECEIVED IN 2021 BY DONOR



VII. Way Forward

The year 2022 will be an important one for Lebanon's democracy as it is expected to hold parliamentary and municipal elections.

The UN will provide technical support to hold these elections in an inclusive and transparent manner, upholding and protecting democratic values and human rights while continuing advocacy for main actors to support and enable the adoption of electoral gender quotas.

2022 will also be a strategically important year for the UN's engagement in Lebanon. It will be setting up a new framework for the country, the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, or Cooperation Framework (2023-2025). The Cooperation Framework is a tool for greater coordination, transparency, and joint planning of the UN system in Lebanon as a key development actor in the country.

To best address the current situation in Lebanon, the Framework will clearly outline what the role of the UN will be in supporting the urgent development priorities, including addressing the main drivers and root causes of the development, humanitarian and peace challenges currently facing the country to put Lebanon on the path of the agenda 2030 and ensure we leave no one behind.

The Framework will make sure that the UN in Lebanon, which consists



Practical training sessions where participants were exposed to effective beehive management techniques and a tutorial on safety practices when managing and handling bees. © UNDP Lebanon/ Rana Sweidan, 2021

of 29 entities, conducts its activities towards common, realistic, and concrete goals in the most effective, efficient, accountable, and prioritized way.

The Cooperation Framework is a core accountability mechanism between the UN and the Government of Lebanon, as well as between and among UN agencies. At the same time, the Cooperation Framework will embody the spirit of partnership and inclusiveness that is at the core of the 2030 Agenda – notably with government/ parliament, civil society, academia, private sector, and donors.

At the heart of what the UN does will remain the commitment to leave no one behind, for which the UN will continue to and strive better to walk the talk. Such work targeting the most vulnerable on social protection, productive sectors and basic services will be essential towards fulfilling this commitment and will be key to end the acute humanitarian needs.

Moving forward with the new cooperation framework, the UN will focus on accelerating the engagement for emergency development priorities, through inclusiveness and collective action of key partners in country to direct transformation towards sustainable development.

ANNEX: ACRONYMS

3RF	Reform, recovery and reconstruction framework	FENASOL	The National Federation of Worker and Employee Trade Unions in Lebanon
ACF	Action Against Hunger	FISTA	First Step Together Association
ACS	Asian Charity Services	FPOs	Foundation to Promote Open Society
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	FX	Foreign Exchange
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency Lebanon	GBV	Gender Based Violence
AFDC	Association for Forests, Development and Conservation	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
AFEL	Association du Foyer de l'Enfant Libanais	GEF	Global Environment Facility
AIDA	Ayuda Intercambio y Desarrollo	GPS	Global Positioning System
ALDIC	Lebanese Association for Taxpayers' Rights	GS	General Security
ALI	Association of Lebanese Industrialists	GSO	General Security Office
ALPHA	Lebanese Association for Human Promotion and Literacy	GVC	Gruppo di Volontariato Civile
ANERA	American Near East Refugee Aid	HFH	Habitat for Humanity
ARCPA	Arab Resource Center For Popular Arts	HI	Handicap International/Humanity & Inclusion
ARCS	ARCI Cultura e Sviluppo	HIS	Hayat International School
ARC	WH Arab Regional Centre for World Heritage	HJC	High Judicial Council
AUB	American University of Beirut	HWA	Hilfswerk Austria International
AVSI	Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale	IA	International Alert
BBA	Beirut Bar Association	ICONEM	Iconem Lebanon
BCP	Business Continuity Plan	ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
BdL	Central Bank of Lebanon	ICU	Istituto per la Cooperazione Universitaria
BeMA	Beirut Museum of Arts	IDAL	Investment Development Authority of Lebanon
BMLWE	Beirut and Mount Lebanon Water Establishment	IDF	Israel Defense Forces
BOS	Business Operations Strategy	IEC	Information, education, and communication
CARITAS	Caritas Lebanon	IICO	International Islamic Charity Organization
CAS	Central Administration of Statistics	INARA	International Network For Aid Relief and Assistance
CCA	Common Country Analysis	ISWA	International Solid Waste Association
CCCL	Children Cancer Center of Lebanon	LCPS	Lebanese Center for Policy Studies
CCIAZ	Chamber Of Commerce, Industry And Agriculture Of Zahle And Bekaa	ILO	International Labour Organization
CDR	Council for Development and Reconstruction	IMC	International Medial Corps
CESVI	Cooperazione E Sviluppo	IMF	International Monetary Funds
CHIN	Children in Need Network	INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale	IOCC	International Orthodox Christian Charities
CGTL	The General Confederation of Lebanese Workers	IOF	Institute of finance
CHF	CHF International Global Communities	IOM	International Organization for Migration
CISP	Comitato Internazionale Per Lo Sviluppo Dei Popoli	IRC	International Rescue Committee
CLDH	Centre Libanais des Droits Humains	IRW	Islamic Relief Worldwide
CLMC	Caritas Lebanon Migrants Center	ISF	Internal Security Forces
CRC	Canadian Red Cross	KfW	KfW Entwicklungsbank GmbH
CRD	Connecting Research to Development	KSrelief	King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre
CRI	Core Relief Items	kwP	Kilowatt Peak
CWF	Canadian Wildlife Federation	LAF	Lebanese Armed Forces
DCA	Danchurch Aid	LAW	Legal Action Worldwide
DCL	Development Culture and Leadership	LCRP	Lebanon Crisis Response Plan
DGA	Directorate General of Antiquities	LEA	Lebanese Epidemiology association
DOT	Digital Opportunity Trust	IECD	Integrated Early Childhood Development
DPNA	Development for People and Nature Association	LECORVAW	Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Woman
DRC	Danish Refugee Council	LLL	Live Love Lebanon
DRM	Disaster Risk Management	LLWB	Lebanese League for Women in Business
EC	European Commission	LMAC	Lebanon Mine Action Center's
EDL	Electricité du Liban	LOM	Lebanese Order of Midwives
ESDU	Environment and Sustainable Development Unit	LOP	Lebanese Order of Physicians
ERP	Emergency Response Plan	LOST	Lebanese Organization of Studies and Training
EU	European Union	LRC	Lebanese Red Cross
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	LRI	Lebanon Reforestation Initiative
FCA	Finn Church Aid	LSESD/ MERATH	Lebanese Society for Educational and Social Development / Middle East Revive and Thrive

LSIDCM	Lebanese Society of Infectious Diseases and Clinical Microbiology	SIC	Special Investigative Commission
LWR	Lutheran World Relief	SMEs	Small and Medium Sized Enterprises
MADE	Migration and development civil society network	SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
MAG	Mines Advisory Group	SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
MAP	Media Association for Peace	SSSE	Society for Social Support and Education
MCC	Mennonite Central Committee	TdH	Terre des Hommes Italia
MDM	Médecins du Monde	UN	United Nations
MDSF	Michel Daher Social Foundation	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
MEHE	Ministry of Education and Higher Education	UNDSS	United Nations Department for Safety and Security
MoAg	Ministry of Agriculture	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
MoD	Ministry of Defense	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
MoEnv	Ministry of Environment	UNESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
MoET	Ministry of Economy and Trade	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
MoEW	Ministry of Energy and Water	UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
MoI	Ministry of Industry	UNIC	United Nations Information Centres
MoIM	Ministry of Interior and Municipalities	UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund
MoJ	Ministry of Justice	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
MoL	Ministry of Labor	UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health	UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
MoPW	Ministry of Public Works	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs	UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
MOSAIC	Mena Organization for Services Advocacy integration and Capacity Building	UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
MPU	Montreal Protocol Unit	UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
MSD	Migration Services and Development	UNSCOL	Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon
MSL	Mouvement Social	UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
MTI	Medical Teams International	UNV	United Nations Volunteers
NAP	National Action Plan	UNSF	United Nations Strategic Framework
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid	UPEL	Union Pour la Protection de L’Enfance au Liban
NCLW	National Commission for Lebanese Women	URDA	Union of Relief and Development Associations
NEF	Near East Foundation	USJ	Université Saint Joseph
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission	WB	World Bank
NPTP	National Poverty Targeting Program	WBL	Work Based Learning
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council	WCH	War Child Holland
NSSF	National Social Security Fund	WET	World Engineering and Technology Lebanon
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	WFP	World Food Programme
ODA	Openness Development Association Order of Engineers and Architects	WHO	World Health Organization
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	WRF	World Rehabilitation Fund
OMSAR	Office of the Minister of State for Administration Reform	WVI	World Vision International
PARCIC	Pacific Asia Resource Center	YMCA	Young Men’s Christian Association
PCH	Public Corporation for Housing	YNCA	Youth Network for Civic Activism
PCPM	Polish Center for International Aid		
PHC	Primary healthcare		
PI	Plan International		
PMO	Prime Minister’s Office		
PSEA	Preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse		
PU	AMI Première Urgence–Aide Médicale Internationale		
PUI	Première Urgence Internationale		
RC	Resident Coordinator		
RI	Relief International		
RMF	René Mouawad Foundation		
SAMS	Syrian American Medical Society Foundation		
SBT	Salaam Baalak Trust		
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse		
SCI	Save the Children International		
SIDC	Soin Infirmiers et Developpement Communautaire		
SIF	Secours Islamique France		

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