



UNITED NATIONS
LEBANON



United Nations in Lebanon

Results Report 2023

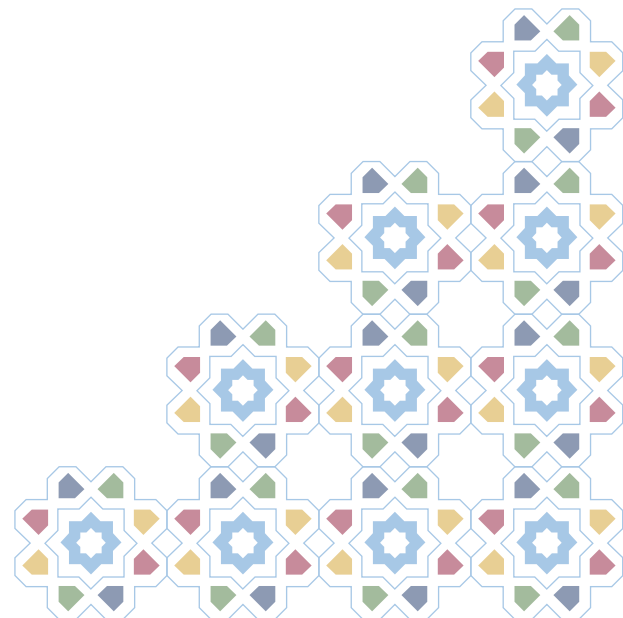




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United Nations in Lebanon Results Report 2023





Foreword by the Resident Coordinator



Imran Riza, Resident Coordinator for Lebanon, engages with staff on a field visit to Al-Behsas Water Treatment Plant in Tripoli in northern Lebanon, highlighting the UN's efforts to deliver clean and safe drinking water to communities. 2023

In 2023, Lebanon continued to struggle with multiple crises. The ongoing economic downturn and the lack of progress towards critical reforms have led to a continuous rise in poverty and vulnerability. As the result of a political deadlock, a caretaker Government with limited powers has been in place since October 2022. Municipal elections have been delayed. There is an ongoing impasse in the country's Parliament. There have been 12 attempts to elect a President and fill a long-standing vacancy in that office; all have failed. All of this is compounded by the tense situation in southern Lebanon, which has subjected the country to further uncertainty.

In such challenging times, the United Nations remains engaged in supporting Lebanon in several priority areas. A Cooperation Framework between the United Nations and the Government of Lebanon entered into force in 2023. The Framework is the United Nations' guide to in-country development work; it is aligned to the existing priorities of the country. In 2023, with the generous support of our donors and civil-society partners, the United Nations spent around \$885 million under the Framework to help the people in Lebanon to cope with the multifaceted crisis affecting the country.

United Nations initiatives have significantly impacted thousands of lives in Lebanon, contributing to notable improvements in various sectors. This report showcases the commitment of the United Nations to addressing Lebanon's challenges. It contains details of the immediate results achieved by the United Nations in Lebanon in 2023, and reports on progress made towards achieving the longer-term priorities outlined in the Cooperation Framework.

United Nations support has improved conditions for school pupils by providing the funds to renovate and solarize 26 schools. The United Nations supported the provision of health-care services; as a result, more than 1,500,000 people saw their health-care needs better met. More than 1,300 small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and cooperatives have increased their production capacity, their gender-inclusiveness, their business practices and their access to markets. United Nations support also brought about positive environmental change: it facilitated the installation of over 10 MW of solar energy capacity and the restoration of around 2,200 hectares of degraded forests, equivalent to more than 1,500 football fields.

For these positive changes to be sustainable, it is essential that they be supported by reforms aimed at enhancing stability in key areas. Such an approach will ensure the sustainability of the efforts made to put Lebanon back on the path towards economic recovery, and to ensure real progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

The United Nations is committed to being a partner to Lebanon. It stands ready to use all its capacities and resources to support the Government in setting Lebanon on a path towards transformational change.

Imran Riza

United Nations Resident Coordinator for Lebanon



United Nations Country Team



Shared Prosperity **Dignified Life**



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



International Labour Organization

IOM
UN MIGRATION



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women



UN HABITAT



The UN Refugee Agency



UNIC Beirut

unicef



UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION



UNIFIL



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



UNOPS



UNRWA
الأونروا



UNSCOL



UNTSO



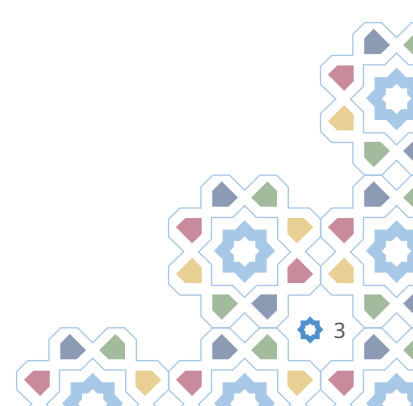
UN VOLUNTEERS



WFP



World Health Organization





Key partners of the United Nations Development System in Lebanon

Government and public institutions



CAS, CSB, HJC, LAF, LARI, MEHE, MoAg, MoCulture, MoEnv, MoEW, MoIM, MoInd, MoJ, MoL, MoPH, MoSA, MoInfo, Municipalities & UoM, NCLW, NEO, NHRC, NSSF, OMSAR, PHC, SDCs, WE, Municipal police, Whistleblower Office, Governors' Offices, LAF, ISF, Civil Defense

NNGOs and foundations



ABAAD, ADRA, Akkarouna, Al Majmouaa, Al Makassed, Alpha, AMEL, AND, ANERA, ARCPA, Caritas Lebanon, DPNA, FoH, Himaya, KAFA, Leb Relief, LECORVAW, LEE Experience, LOST, LRI, LUPD, MADA, Makhzoumi, MCC, Mouvement Social, Naba'a, NABAD, NRDC, Nusaned, OWS, RESTART Lebanon, RMF, SAWA, SHEILD, Shift, SIDC, SWSL, UPEL, YAB, CCCL, YMCA

INGOs and foundations



ACF Spain, ACTED, AVSI, Borderless, CARE, CONCERN, DRC, FISTA, GVC, IMC, Intersos, IOCC Lebanon, IRC, MEDAIR, Mercy USA, NRC, PU-AMI, RI, Right to Play, SAMS, SCI, Tabitha-Dorcas, TdH-It, TdH-L, WCH, World Learning, WVI, HI, SI

Private sector associations



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

International financial institutions



IMF, WB, EBRD, IFC



Donors



AUSTRALIA



AUSTRIA



BELGIUM



CANADA



CHINA



CROATIA



DENMARK



THE EUROPEAN UNION



FINLAND



FRANCE



GERMANY



IRELAND



ITALY



JAPAN



KUWAIT



LEBANON



LUXEMBOURG



MALTA



MONACO



NETHERLANDS



NORWAY



QATAR



REPUBLIC OF KOREA



SPAIN



SWEDEN



SWITZERLAND



THE UNITED KINGDOM



THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



OTHERS



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1

**Key developments
in the country
and regional
context**



1. Key developments in the country and regional context

Multiple compounding crises continue to cause severe hardship for the entire population of Lebanon, particularly the most vulnerable. High inflation and poverty rates are causing significant human suffering; low tax revenue caused by a fall in economic activity is making it harder for the Government to respond to political, social and environmental issues. These issues increase the risk of conflict and instability.

Lebanon is in the grip of what is likely to be one of three worst economic crises in the world since the mid-nineteenth century. The crisis is expected to be prolonged, especially in the absence of a comprehensive macroeconomic and financial stabilization plan or an integrated sustainable development plan.

Since 8 October 2023, the country's precarious situation has been further complicated by hostilities near the Blue Line. There have been repeated and

gradually escalating exchanges of fire between Hezbollah and other non-state armed actors and Israel. In what constitutes the most severe breach of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1701 since its inception in 2006, Hezbollah and Israel continue to engage in daily exchanges of fire; these have gradually escalated in terms of scope of targeted areas and intensity. By the end of 2023, the violence had caused at least 21 civilian casualties and displaced almost 75,000 people, numbers that have increased in 2024. The violence has disrupted lives and livelihoods and caused significant destruction to civilian infrastructure in Lebanon. The United Nations has been working intensively to de-escalate the situation, aiming to facilitate a return to the cessation of hostilities in line with Security Council Resolution 1701.

Against this backdrop of conflict, a political impasse persisted. Since former President Michel Aoun's term ended in October 2022, the office has remained



Al Khayrat For Food Production's fields – Bekaa Valley, Lebanon. © UNIDO/Chloe Khoury, 2023.

vacant. The delay in electing a president has prevented the formation of a new Government. The former Government has remained in office in a caretaker capacity, hampering legislative processes.

The impact of the crises has essentially paralysed the functioning of all State institutions. As a result, despite the mounting challenges the country faces, these institutions are failing to address pressing issues and implement necessary reforms. Many institutions are struggling to function. They are unable to pay salaries, which means that civil servants attend work infrequently, leaving them with little capacity to plan for long-term development. There have been extensive cuts to municipal budgets, and municipalities' financial reserves have been completely devalued.

After reaching its lowest point, the economic crisis facing Lebanon appears to have stabilized. By mid-2023, the informal exchange rate had become less volatile. People had greater access to United States dollars, which were being used increasingly throughout the economy. Subsidized bread was being made available, resulting in positive trends in food security throughout the second half of the year. There was also an increase in employment opportunities in specific sectors.

Nevertheless, Lebanon has made limited progress in implementing reforms, including the reforms it agreed with the International Monetary Fund in April 2022. The country has no clear plan for economic and financial recovery, leaving the path towards sustainable and equitable economic growth uncertain. Persistently high inflation and political and social instability threaten to erase the food security gains made in 2023. Poverty is widespread; as a result, many people in Lebanon struggle to meet their basic needs.

Lebanon has experienced frequent episodes of uncertainty and disruption. As a result, highly skilled Lebanese people have often sought employment abroad. Remittances sent back by the Lebanese diaspora have been a crucial lifeline in the crisis; they have enabled families to maintain their access to basic necessities such as food, health care and education.

The crisis affecting Lebanon has had a severe impact on the productive sectors of the country's economy, including tourism and agriculture. The country's agricultural productivity is low: it relies heavily on costly imported products, a state of affairs which became unmanageable as a result of the financial crisis. The impact of climate change has also magnified the effect of environmental factors on country's food system and worsened existing development and food-security challenges.



With the Ministry of Agriculture, the Lebanon reforestation initiative and Kesserwan Ftouh Federation, FAO Lebanon, funded by the GEF, undertakes reforestation work in coordination with the shepherds who are the main users of this land. Salma - Mshaa Keserwan ©FAO Lebanon/Hadi Bou Ayash, 2023.



Key figures

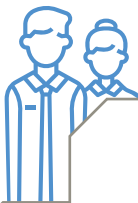
In October 2023, **19 per cent** of people living in Lebanon faced acute **food insecurity** (compared with 25 per cent in May 2023 and 37 per cent in December 2022).¹



The cost of the **Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket** for an average family of 5 members² has increased by **33 per cent** (\$473 in December 2023 compared with \$355 in December 2022).



In November 2023, over **85 per cent** of **crop producers** reported that they were facing production difficulties.³



Closing the gender gap in labour force participation has the potential to boost the gross domestic product (GDP) of Lebanon by **\$9.5 billion**.⁴



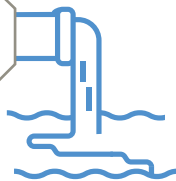
By the end of 2023, almost **75,000 people** had been displaced from south Lebanon and 21 civilians had been killed due to the ongoing hostilities around the Blue Line.⁵



Municipalities' main revenues had lost more than **98 per cent** of their value compared with pre-crisis levels, dropping from about \$467 million⁶ (April 2019) to \$7.2 million⁷ (August 2023).



90 per cent of **wastewater in Lebanon** remains untreated, directly flowing into the country's primary rivers and the Mediterranean Sea.⁸





2

**United Nations
Development System
support to national
development priorities
through the Cooperation
Framework**



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

A. Cooperation Framework priorities, outcomes and outputs

People



962.4m
Funds required

456.9m
Funds available

418.4m
Funds spent

Contributing donors

Australia; Austria; Canada; Croatia; Denmark; European Union; Finland; France; Germany; Ireland; Italy; Japan; Luxembourg; Monaco; Netherlands; Norway; Republic of Korea; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; United States of America; Central Emergency Response Fund; Core funding; Education Cannot Wait Fund; Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance; European Union Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis; Lebanon Financing Facility; private donors; United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security.

United Nations agencies involved

FAO, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UN Women, UNICEF, UNRWA,⁹ UNDP, UNESCO,¹⁰ UNHCR, UN-Habitat, UNOPS, UNODC, UNFPA, WFP, WHO.



Syrian refugee children in an informal settlement in the Bekaa region. ©Jinane Saleh/UNHCR Lebanon 2023.

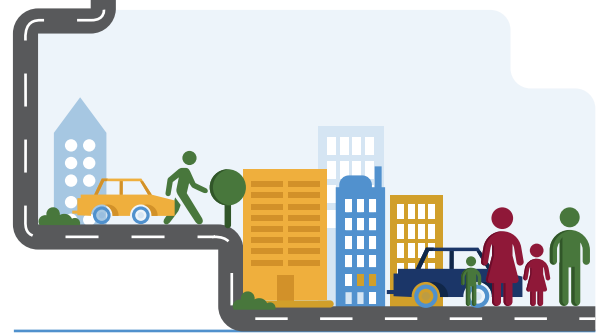


Key results of United Nations work under People

412,000 Lebanese, 49 per cent of whom were women, reached with **cash assistance** provided through national programmes.



201,452 people benefited from increased access to adequate **housing and urban services**.



1,562,203 people benefited from **United-Nations-supported health services**.

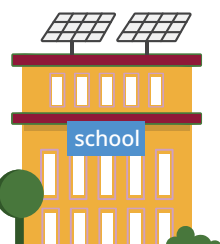
All **32** governmental hospitals' capacities increased through support for costs of:

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

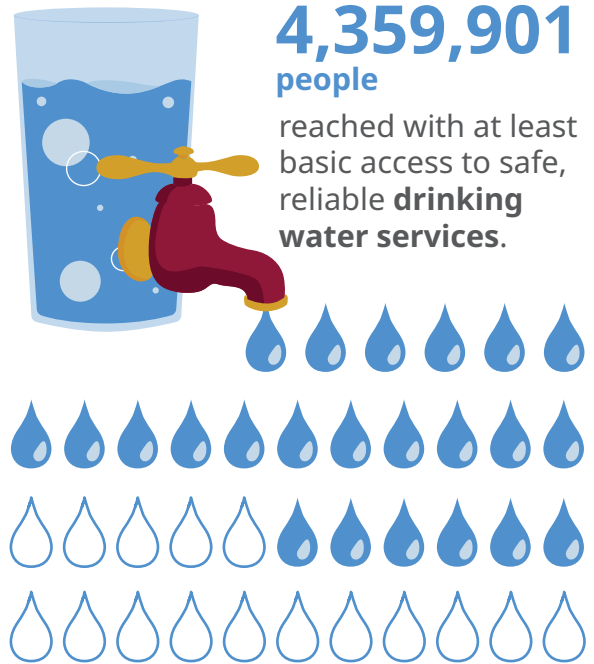


Teaching conditions and access to education improved in

26 public schools as a result of renovated and solarized facilities.



4,359,901 people reached with at least basic access to safe, reliable **drinking water services**.



Over **400,000** girls and boys



enrolled in **public formal education** whose education-related costs are subsidized.



1. Enhanced inclusive, equitable, comprehensive and sustainable social protection systems and programmes

1.1 Social assistance and insurance schemes strengthened

In 2023, the social assistance system in Lebanon expanded to cover more people. By the end of the year, 75,000 families were enrolled in the National Poverty Targeting Programme, and 95,000 families were enrolled in the Emergency Social Safety Net, a

programme which provides unconditional monthly cash assistance to extremely poor families to help cover the cost of food and other basic needs. As a result, food insecurity in Lebanon decreased slightly: in October 2023, 15 per cent of the population was classified in the “crisis” category of food insecurity¹¹ (IPC 3) or above, compared with 21 per cent in May.



No rest in old age, still farming at 91: Chawki Boustani's story

In Lebanon, agricultural workers are not covered by the National Social Security Fund. As a result, they have no access to social protection.

Under the PROSPECTS multi-agency partnership, the ILO and its local partner, the Centre for Social Sciences Research and Action, have been organizing discussions throughout the country to understand the everyday implications of this lack of protection.

Chawki Boustani is 91. He took up farming after retirement, after working as a radiology technician in a Beirut hospital for 45 years.

When Chawki retired, he started cultivating his farmland. He sells his produce at a weekly farmers' market in Beirut.

“I built this garden for my older years”, Chawki says. “Thankfully, the garden gave me more than I deserved. At one point, it was producing 15 tons of fruit per year – mangoes, avocados, kiwis, lemons, and oranges. But the commissions and trade expenses I had to pay meant that it was never profitable.”

Then Chawki had an idea.

“I began to plant trees that were not common in Lebanon”, he says. “I planted avocados, cherimoyas and kiwis. Those sorts of fruit sell for a higher price in Lebanon. I reasoned that if I was going to be working anyway, I might as well make a decent profit.”

Chawki suffers from a chronic heart condition and hypertension. As a result, he has to take regular medications, which he has to pay for himself.

“I take five pills in the morning and four in the evening”, he says. “Some are for blood pressure, the rest are for my heart and my cholesterol. They cost a lot, but I need them to survive. Since my country doesn't insure me, I need to insure myself. Farmers don't have rights.”

Chawki used to be part of the National Social Security Fund through his former occupation; he received a meagre one-off end-of-service indemnity when he retired. He eventually lost access to his bank savings and healthcare coverage as a result of the financial and economic crisis.

“Agriculture is basically my only source of income”, Chawki explains. “If I couldn't farm any more, I would be in real financial trouble. But I will keep working and earning my livelihood with dignity and freedom.” The ILO continues to advocate for better conditions for people like Chawki to ensure they are covered by social protection and can live in dignity in the later stages of their life. With the support of the United Nations, the Parliament of Lebanon passed a law in 2023 to reshape the country's social security system. This is a step in the right direction.



Farmer Chawki Boustani, 91, working in his fields in Deir al Qamar, Lebanon. ©ILO/Elisa Oddone, 2023.



With its partners, the United Nations sought to promote social justice in policymaking (such as taxation and budget analysis of the health, education and social protection sectors). It succeeded in securing an unprecedented amount of funding for social assistance. As a result, the Ministry of Social Affairs of Lebanon was able to implement various new social assistance measures, including an inclusive social protection strategy, a national disability allowance and the design of a national child grant. The national disability allowance scheme, which was launched in April 2023, is the first such scheme to operate in Lebanon. It provides people with disabilities with basic income support and helps them to meet the additional costs associated with their disability. In Lebanon, people with disabilities are far more likely than the rest of the population to be living in poverty. They continue to face discrimination and exclusion from opportunities to continue their education, work, and earn a decent income. The scheme's impact is therefore expected to be significant. To date, almost 25,000 people with disabilities (30 per cent female; 58 per cent Syrian refugees, 39 per cent Lebanese, and 3 per cent other) have received cash transfers under the scheme.

In Lebanon, private sector workers traditionally receive a one-time end-of-service indemnity instead of a regular pension. In 2023, following extensive technical support provided by the United Nations to various parties, the Parliament of Lebanon passed a law replacing the indemnity with a pension scheme. The law provides a minimum guarantee to everyone whose pension contributions are not sufficient to provide them with an adequate pension, in line with International Labour Organization (ILO) convention 102 on minimum standards for social security, and integrates needed reforms to the governance of the National Social Security Fund. It

also extends pension coverage to previously excluded categories of workers, such as self-employed people and domestic and agricultural workers.

1.2 Local and national capacities and frameworks of institutions strengthened

The United Nations provided technical support for the revision of Lebanon's national social protection strategy. The revised strategy was adopted by the Council of Ministers in November 2023. It has five main pillars: social assistance, social insurance, social welfare, financial access to health and education, and economic and labour activation. The strategy is focused on the Lebanese population as well as migrant workers and their families legally residing in Lebanon. It also addresses cross-cutting thematic issues such as gender, disability, and refugee response.

The national disability allowance scheme is another example of a social assistance scheme which benefited from United Nations technical support. The scheme builds on previously existing national systems; the capacity of the institutions which administer it has thus been enhanced. A similar increase in institutional capacity came about in connection with the National Poverty Targeting Programme. With United Nations support, including staff training, the Ministry of Social Affairs increased its capacity to take issues such as gender and social inclusion into account in administering the programme. United Nations advisers also provided the Ministry with recommendations on how to improve the programme's standard operating procedures to increase social and gender inclusiveness.

2. Strengthened provision of and equitable access to quality services, including basic services

2.1 Barriers of all nature to access quality basic services mitigated

In 2023, the United Nations provided support in various areas to improve access to quality services in Lebanon.

The economic crisis in Lebanon has deprived the public education system of resources, crippling its ability to function. With United Nations support, the system has been able to keep running. Over 12,000 teachers and school staff – 75 per cent of them women – received financial incentives allowing them to keep working in spite of a lack of resources. United Nations support also contributed more directly to removing barriers

to access. More than 18,400 people with disabilities were brought into the education system as a result of disability inclusion measures supported by the United Nations. Support to cover enrolment costs, school materials, and transportation fees also facilitated access to education for a further 213,000 children.

With United Nations support, financial barriers to health care were removed for more than 1,500,000 people in Lebanon. The United Nations provided support to cover the cost of health services and vaccination, and funding to remove physical barriers which made it difficult for people with disabilities to gain access to health care. It also provided health care services directly in some cases.



2.2 Quality of basic services improved

Tangible improvements can be seen in service quality, particularly for vulnerable populations, as a result of United Nations support.

In the education sector, classroom conditions were improved thanks to renovation work carried out with United Nations support, and schools were made more environmentally sustainable by the installation of solar energy generation equipment. The United Nations also provided technical support resulting in improvements to the education ministry's governance and data management.

In health, United Nations support contributed to the expansion of service provision to the most vulnerable sectors of society. The United Nations provided financial resources to cover the cost of medication, staff wages, and patients' hospital bills. As a result, 502 primary health care providers and 13 public hospitals were able to keep essential health care services running.

The United Nations also provided support on a strategic level. In 2023, with the help of this support, the health ministry drew up a national health strategy for 2023-2030, developed a cancer strategy, expanded an immunization programme, and developed a primary health care road map. The Government of Lebanon also held discussions with parliamentary commissions on health-care financing options, such as taxes on harmful activities.

3. Enhanced protection for the most vulnerable

3.1 Lebanon's legal and policy framework strengthened

In 2023, the labour ministry introduced measures to improve the employment conditions of home-based care workers in alignment with the national labour law and inspired by ILO convention 189.

In December 2020, Lebanon passed a law criminalizing sexual harassment for the first time. Since then, the United Nations has been focusing on improving its implementation. The new law provides for prison sentences of up to four years and fines of up to 50 times the national minimum wage. In 2023, the Government of Lebanon implemented various measures to ensure compliance with the law. It drew up guidelines on the



Access Kitchen paves the way towards inclusive employment

Women in Lebanon continue to face discrimination and underrepresentation in political and economic life. These challenges are even more pronounced for women with disabilities. Sylvana Lakkis is a disabilities rights activist and President of the Lebanese Union for People with Physical Disabilities. Sylvana has made it her mission to promote greater inclusivity in Lebanese society. In 2022, with support from UN Women and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and with funding from the Government of Austria, her organization opened "Access Kitchen", a purpose-built community kitchen accessible to people with all kinds of disabilities.

In 2023, as a result of assistance provided by the Government of Japan and the Government of Australia, Access Kitchen continued to serve as a vibrant hub of camaraderie and shared aspirations to overcome challenges. The kitchen employed 79 women and women caring for family members with disabilities. Access Kitchen also served over 27,000 meals to more than 2,100 people affected by the economic and financial crisis in Lebanon.

The women who work at Access Kitchen also learn about women's rights, disability rights, and labour law in Lebanon. "I now know my entitlements as a woman with a disability", says Aya Ezzo, a woman with a visual impairment who is responsible for preparing food in the kitchen. "I am more confident, and I can express myself without feeling ashamed of my disability."

"At Access Kitchen", Sylvana says, "women can share their individual experiences of overcoming challenges and discovering solutions. This allows them pass on valuable lessons to others. Access Kitchen is a shining example of what inclusive employment can deliver. Its work directly alleviates hunger and poverty and contributes to social progress in Lebanon."



Access Kitchen, a first-of-its-kind women-led community kitchen in Lebanon supported by UN Women, creating sustainable employment opportunities for women with disabilities. ©UN Women Lebanon/Nour Abdul Reda, 2023.



workplace implications of the new law, and it developed an online course for private sector employees. With United Nations support, it also compiled a list of countrywide initiatives to ensure the law was being properly implemented.

3.2 Participation of most vulnerable in protection issues strengthened

It is important for affected communities to play a role in shaping and delivering programmes aimed at protecting them. When it designs protection programmes,

the United Nations systematically engages affected communities at all stages of the process.

In 2023, the United Nations sought the input of more than 73,000 women, men, boys and girls, all from diverse backgrounds, in assessing, designing, implementing and monitoring its programmes and activities. It carried out structured consultations with refugees to inform its interventions. It used volunteers in various fields, from mental health to education to the law, to raise community awareness, refer people for support, and implement community-led solutions. It supported community groups, including groups of women, men, youths and older people,



Away from crises: Creating safe and inspiring spaces for children and families in Lebanon

Tripoli is the second-largest city in Lebanon. Shalfeh is one of its poorest neighbourhoods. Children and young people make up about 54 per cent of Shalfeh's population, yet only around 27 per cent of children aged 12 to 17 attend school.¹²

Funding from the Government of Japan, made available through the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, was used to renovate a multipurpose community centre, the Markazouna Community Centre, in Shalfeh. The centre provides a safe and accessible space for all community members, including children and young people, to learn, play and socialize.

"I love coming to Markazouna to learn and improve my grades", says Lynn, a seven-year-old girl from Remmane, Tripoli, who has been going to Markazouna for almost two months to study, play and relax with her friends.

Lynn is one of 359 students who participate in classes and activities at Markazouna, ranging from mathematics to science and arts, crafts and languages. "My favourite subjects are French and mathematics", Lynn says. "I especially love my teachers, Oula and Iman." She hopes that the activities she takes part in at the centre will help her to realize her dream of becoming a mathematics teacher.

The renovation of the Markazouna Community Centre was spearheaded by UN-Habitat, UN Women and UNICEF, in collaboration with the municipality of Tripoli and local partners. The aim of the project was to improve the resilience and security of communities near Shalfeh by addressing basic community needs and enhancing the delivery of protection services.

Lynn's mother Jaziba can clearly see the results of the project. "I have noticed a lot of changes since Lynn joined Markazouna", she says. "Before, she never enjoyed studying. But since she started attending the centre, she has been working hard, and her grades have improved significantly. Spaces like Markazouna are very important. Strikes in public schools and the COVID-19 lockdowns had a real impact on the academic progress of our children."

As a result of the renovation, the centre is now powered entirely by solar energy. It is fully accessible to people with disabilities, and it has been painted and kitted out with new furniture to make the space more welcoming and comfortable.



Children colouring at the Markazouna Community Centre. ©UN-Habitat Lebanon, 2023.



in implementing activities. It conducted satisfaction surveys to improve community centre activities. In addition to these examples, 10,726 women and girls were protected in safe spaces under the United Nations' prevention and response to gender-based violence programme.

3.3 Access to protection services increased

In 2023, almost 3,000 children benefited from United-Nations-supported case management and specialized

protection services. Nearly 22,000 children and adults received mental health and psychosocial support services, including community-based and focused non-specialized psychosocial support. Over 1,000 people were trained on the Qudwa ("role model" in Arabic) programme in 2023, going on to work with communities to address issues such as child marriage, child labour, and violence, and reaching over 70,000 people. Another achievement was the establishment of a Qudwa network of more than 130 religious leaders, who went on to take part in various national consultations.



Breaking chains, building lives – Aya's story

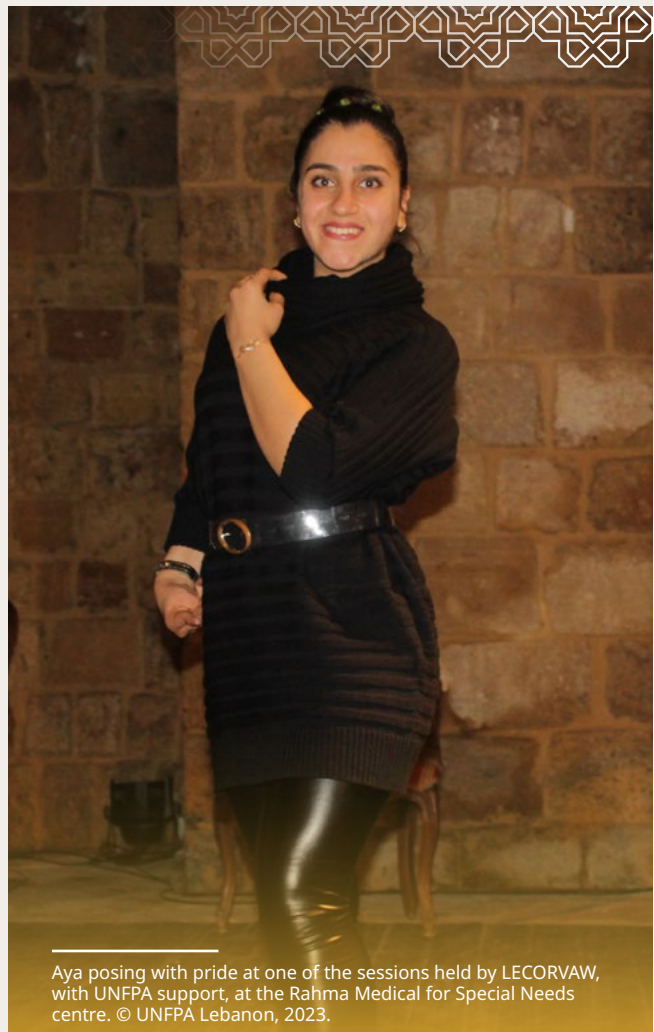
The Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Woman, or LECORVAW, is a non-governmental organization working with UNFPA support to combat gender-based violence. Aya is an 18-year-old Lebanese woman living with hemiplegia, a condition caused by brain damage or spinal cord injury that leads to paralysis on one side of the body. Aya is determined to prove that with dedication and resilience, anything is possible. As a person with a disability, Aya faced significant barriers in finding employment opportunities. Despite her qualifications and determination, employers often overlooked her potential due to misconceptions about her capabilities. She was also at heightened risk of exploitation and gender-based violence.

Aya attended one of LECORVAW's awareness-raising sessions on gender-based violence at the Rahma for Special Needs centre and enrolled in a LECORVAW skills-building class.

Aya also attended a UNFPA-funded project at Rahma Medical Centre. There, she discovered her passion for soap-making. Her condition meant that she was initially unable to participate fully in the sessions. But with enthusiasm and determination, she succeeded in learning how to create beautiful fragrant soaps.

Aya has started her own business selling handmade soaps. Starting her own business not only provided her with a source of income but also gave her a sense of empowerment. Her business served as a crucial means of safeguarding herself against potential gender-based violence. By establishing her own business and becoming financially independent, Aya gained a sense of autonomy and control over life that significantly reduced her exposure to such threats.

At the end of the session, Aya asked to be included in LECORVAW's skills-building activities. She wants her success to inspire others to overcome their obstacles like she overcame hers: she has been sharing her knowledge and experience to empower those around her, especially her coursemates in the Rahma Centre.



Aya posing with pride at one of the sessions held by LECORVAW, with UNFPA support, at the Rahma Medical for Special Needs centre. © UNFPA Lebanon, 2023.



How the love and support of Sara's family helped her overcome barriers of intellectual disability

Hala and Mounir are a couple from Bireh, a small town in northern Lebanon. They have six children, the youngest of whom is Sara, who was born with an intellectual disability.

Sara is now nineteen years old and lives with her mother, father, and two brothers in Tripoli. She is a bright and cheerful girl who loves to draw, go to the beach, and play with her ball. Sara has learned to express her feelings and communicate more effectively through drawing. Sara's disability affects her speech.

Launched in April 2023, the National Disability Allowance programme provides direct income support to persons with disabilities across Lebanon. The program was launched by the Ministry of Social Affairs, in partnership with the European Union, UNICEF and the ILO.

When Sara was born, Hala and Mounir were determined to give her the best possible life. They moved from Bireh to Tripoli, a larger city with more available resources and services for persons with disabilities. They also enrolled Sara in a specialized disability education school and other programmes. Determined to provide her with the best possible support and ensure she never felt left behind, Hala and Mounir diligently educated themselves and their other children about Sara's disability.

When the economic crisis started in Lebanon in 2019, Hala and Mounir started to struggle financially. With the depreciation of the local currency, Mounir's pension lost 90 per cent of its value. As a result, Hala and Mounir were forced to reduce spending on Sara's education and prioritize essentials such as food, medicine, utilities, and other basic necessities just to make ends meet.

Hala and Mounir have refused to give up on Sara's future. They visited the closest Rights and Access Centre, run by the Ministry of Social Affairs, to enroll Sara in the National Disability Allowance programme, which provides cash assistance to persons with disabilities born between 1995 and 2005. The cash assistance helped Sara to continue her education at a specialized disability education centre by covering the fees. She has also bought new glasses and drawing and colouring supplies.

Hala and Mounir are grateful for the cash assistance that Sara receives under the National Disability Allowance programme. They remain determined to give Sara the best possible chance to thrive, and the disability allowance is helping Sara to continue her education.



Sara's disability © UNICEF/Fouad Choufany, 2023.

Preventing sexual exploitation and abuse network

In 2023, together with its partners, the United Nations continued to implement its commitment to preventing sexual exploitation and abuse, mainly through a dedicated network comprising the United Nations, INGOS, NGOs and representatives of the Government and donors.

- ⚙️ Membership of the network on preventing sexual exploitation and abuse increased from around 80 entities in 2022 to 105 in 2023.
- ⚙️ With United Nations support, one webinar was held in 2023 on disclosure by children, as well as two training sessions on a risk-assessment tool.
- ⚙️ United Nations Under-Secretary-General

Mr. Christian Saunders, Special Coordinator on Improving the United Nations' Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, visited Lebanon in June 2023. During his visit, Mr. Saunders formulated recommendations on inter-agency coordination, safe and accessible reporting mechanisms, survivor-centred assistance, and accountability.

- ⚙️ New tools and resources:
 - New educational materials produced on preventing sexual exploitation and abuse.
 - Revised sexual exploitation and abuse risk assessment.



Prosperity



89.2m
Funds required

77.8m
Funds available

49.7m
Funds spent

Contributing donors

Australia; Canada; China; Denmark; European Union; Germany; Ireland; Italy; Japan; Lebanon; Malta; city of Zurich; Netherlands; Norway; Qatar; Republic of Korea; Sweden; Switzerland; United Kingdom; United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security; United States of America; World Bank; core funding; European Union Trust Fund; private sector.

United Nations agencies involved

FAO, ILO, IOM, UNRWA, UN Women, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO,¹³ UN-Habitat, UNIDO, WFP.



Farmers sit in their garden in northern Lebanon. Their community is receiving support through ILO PROSPECTS-established steering committees of agricultural experts promoting social solidarity projects through joint-income-generating activities in the area. ©ILO/Elisa Oddone, 2023.

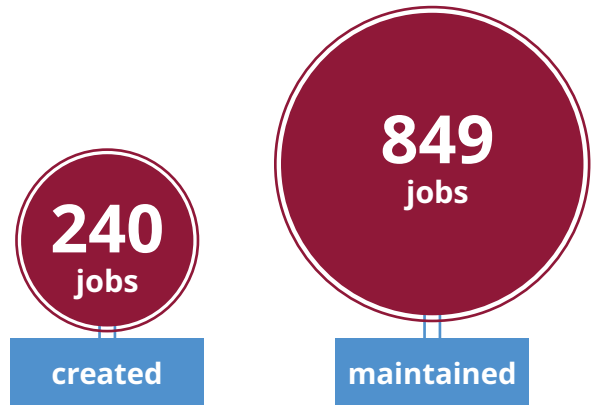
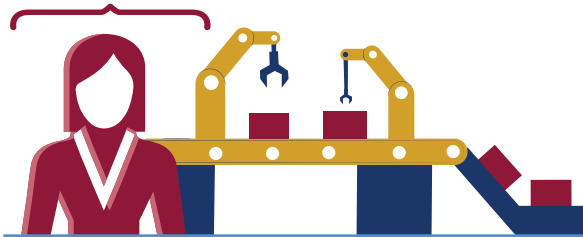


Key results of United Nations work under Prosperity

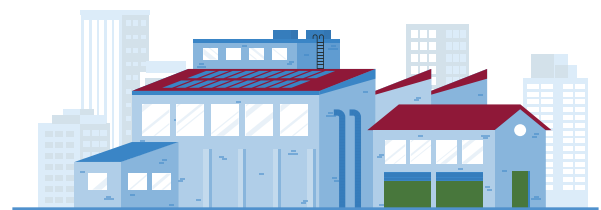
Production capacities, gender-inclusiveness, business practices and access to markets improved for

1,301 micro, small and medium-sized businesses (MSMEs) and cooperatives,

1/3 of which are women-led.



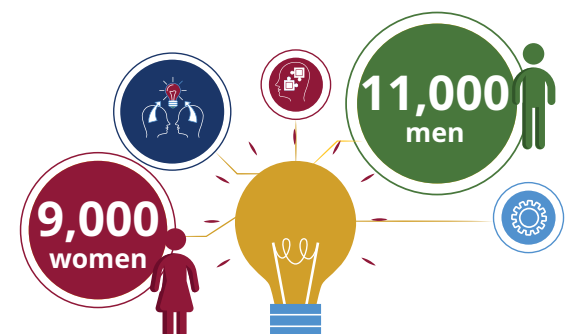
In supported MSMEs and cooperatives.



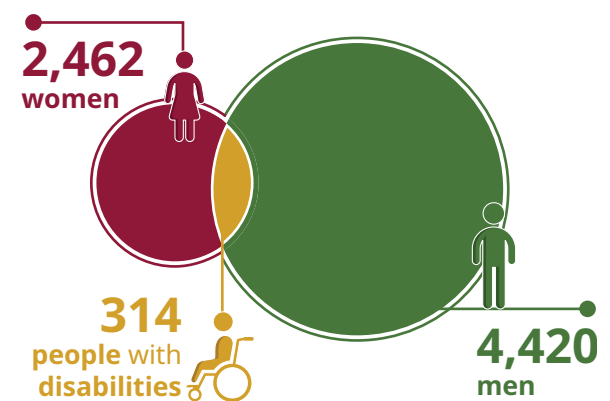
Over **3,500** farmers with increased production capacity and access to markets.



Over **20,000** people with improved skills to access the labour market.



6,882 people receiving cash for short-term work.



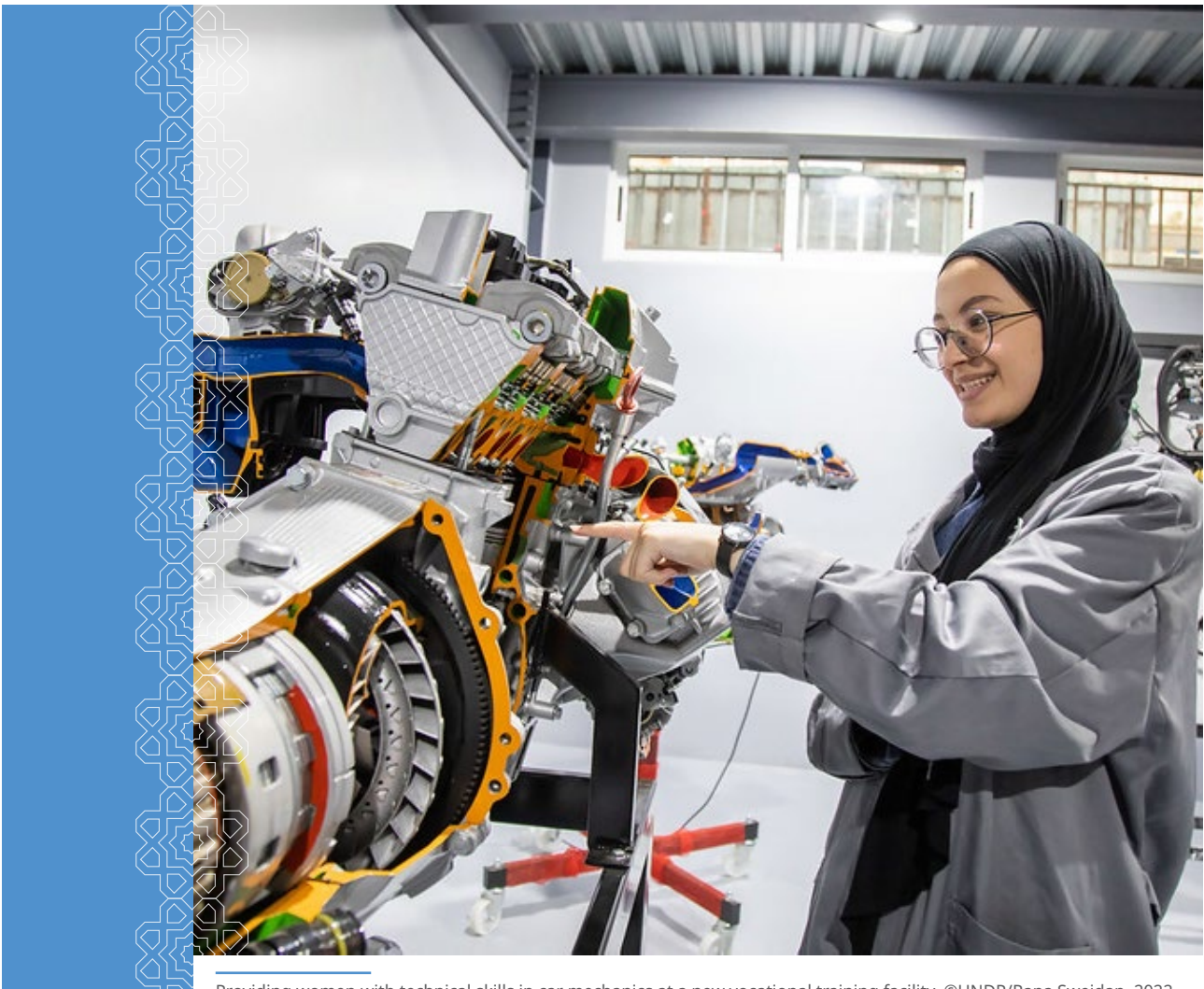


1. Enhanced competitiveness and business environment of MSMEs and high potential productive sectors' values chains

1.1 MSMEs and farmers have improved capacities

In 2023, the United Nations continued to support the development of sustainable and inclusive agrifood value chains to enhance food security, income generation and the competitiveness of farmers, cooperatives and MSMEs. With United Nations support, over 7,000 farmers, cooperatives and MSMEs were able to increase their production capacities as a result of United Nations-supported training courses, coaching, technical assistance, and incentive grants for the adoption of sustainable, innovative and efficient practices. With United Nations support, measures were also taken to improve the marketing and financial capacities of cooperatives and MSMEs. Women-led MSMEs and cooperatives were also given training on the Women's Empowerment Principles. Over 70 SMEs received support to improve their

market access, including training on trademark registration in foreign markets, quality certification, and digital marketing. As a result, their total sales and exports increased. This initiative is a successful example of partnership between the private and public sectors. The United Nations also promoted job creation by supporting 17 new and existing social and solidarity economy entities¹⁴ in a six-month incubation programme, where they were provided with financial, technical and community support. Around 180 SMEs also received United Nations support in the form of grants, creating at least 67 new employment opportunities and helping to maintain 90 existing jobs. Through these various support programmes, the United Nations aimed to develop capacities and improve performance, as well as promoting the economic participation of smallholders and other vulnerable groups, especially women and young people, in the agrifood sector.



Providing women with technical skills in car mechanics at a new vocational training facility. ©UNDP/Rana Sweidan, 2022.

1.2 Legal policy frameworks enhanced

In 2023, the United Nations made significant strides in enhancing legal policy frameworks to support productive sectors in Lebanon, fostering equitable and gender-inclusive economic growth. In the realm of food and agriculture, United Nations support contributed to improving the capabilities of the Ministry of Agriculture, resulting in the registration of over 40,000 farmers in a system for facilitating access to social protection, the first such registration exercise of its kind. The United Nations also supported monitoring on how shocks affect food security, and helped to set up a management information system for the General Directorate of Cooperatives. It published 29 reports on the implementation of the International Labour

Convention, and carried out a policy review focusing on the economic inclusion of refugees. As a result of its work to build trust between central government and municipalities, the United Nations also published a series of 10 booklets for unions of municipalities¹⁵ as a guide to local socioeconomic development. Evidence was produced to allow United Nations agencies and actors to advocate for greater gender responsiveness in the agricultural sector. This evidence, a gender-analytical review of legislative and policy frameworks that directly or indirectly impact women's empowerment and wellbeing in the agriculture and agrifood sectors, will be used to inform advocacy efforts aimed at tackling gender inequality in these sectors, which employ many women in Lebanon. This involved extensive consultations with diverse stakeholders with the aim of facilitating gender-responsive reforms.

2. Strengthened diversified income opportunities to promote social and economic inclusion

2.1 Labour force entrants have enhanced access to decent employment and entrepreneurship opportunities

In 2023, the United Nations supported decent employment opportunities for young people, women and other vulnerable groups. Almost 7,000 people

received cash for short-term work. More than half of this work was to support infrastructure rehabilitation, including building social development centres and farm infrastructure, maintaining roads, conserving mountain trails, and reconstructing public buildings destroyed in the Beirut port explosion. About 20,000 people – about 9,000 of them women – also received skills-building training to help them gain access to the labour market.

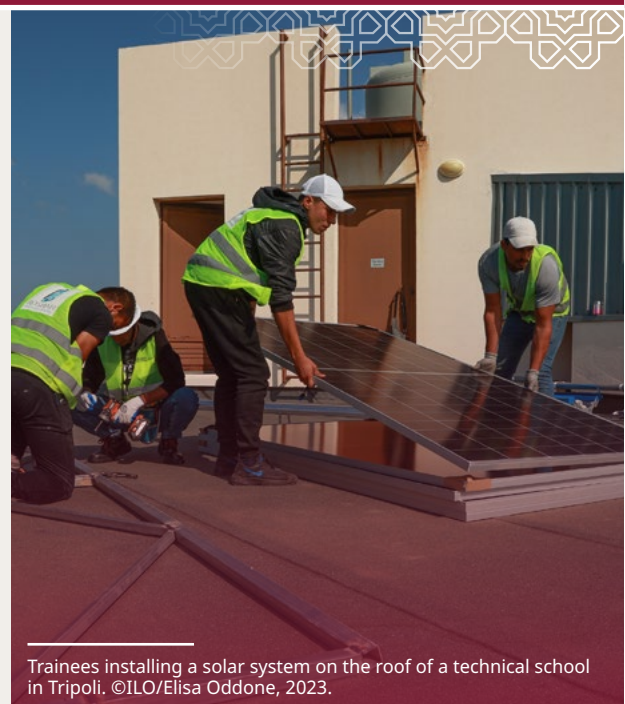


Brighter hopes: solar energy systems keep technical schools running in Lebanon

A chronic shortage of publicly supplied energy and the restrictively high costs of privately sourced electricity generators have sent demand for solar power in Lebanon soaring in recent years, both for domestic and for commercial use.

A switch to solar power is crucial to the education sector. It is especially important for technical and vocational education and training institutes, where electricity is essential for conducting practical classes.

The Ministry of Education and Higher Education has called for support to be channelled to the mechanical skills training sector in Lebanon as a priority. In line with this, the ILO and its partners have provided six technical and vocational education facilities in Lebanon with solar energy systems. They also provided students with training on how to install and maintain the panels.



Trainees installing a solar system on the roof of a technical school in Tripoli. ©ILO/Elisa Oddone, 2023.



With United Nations support, the Government developed and adopted a new crisis-responsive and recovery-centred national strategic framework for technical and vocational education for 2022-27. United Nations assistance also supported the availability of labour market information on skills needs. The results were varied and far-reaching: the Association of Lebanese Industries began to use online skills needs assessments; a number of school advisory boards were established; 10 competency-based curricula and six competency standards were developed, including for occupations in the green economy; mobile apps were developed to promote workers' rights; and 49 teachers received a certification in business awareness.

2.2 Capacities of municipalities, national institutions, local cooperatives and local business associations improved

In 2023, United Nations support helped national institutions to improve their provision of services and increase their capacity to support economic activity. In line with the Government's digitalization agenda, the United Nations gave support to the Ministry of Economy and Trade to simplify and streamline the services provided by the Consumer Protection Directorate, helping it to optimize 19 processes. One example is the consumer complaints process. In future, consumers will



Women-led businesses in Lebanon paving the way toward a more equal and inclusive economy

Under the Productive Sector Development Programme, UN Women and the Lebanese League for Women in Business provided support to 25 micro and small businesses in the agrifood sector to implement the Women's Empowerment Principles, principles which guide businesses on empowering women in the workplace, the marketplace and the community. These businesses have since recruited 33 new women employees, of whom eleven (34 per cent) are women with disabilities.

Salma Khawla learned about farming from her father when she was young. Today, she is CEO of Boustan Salma, an organic farm in Koura, 80 km north of Beirut. Boustan Salma is a working farm. But it also educates children about day-to-day farming life, including ploughing, harvesting, caring for livestock, and making pasta and other food.

Salma believes that implementing the Women's Empowerment Principles in her business has contributed to its success. "Including women spurs creativity and problem-solving, and increases innovation", she says. "Being a part of the Women's Empowerment Principles has reinforced a workplace culture that promotes gender equality, contributing to overall business performance, sustainability, and long-term success."

The Productive Sector Development Programme is a three-year programme implemented by UN Women, FAO, UNIDO, UNDP, UNICEF, and the ILO and funded by the Government of Canada through the Lebanon Recovery Fund. It focuses on gender-responsive job creation and economic opportunities in the agriculture and agrifood sectors, prioritizing women and female youth in disadvantaged areas.



Diyaa Youssef, one of 726 women who took part in training on business, leadership, personal development, coaching and mentoring organized by UN Women. © UN Women/Nour Abdul Reda, 2023.



be able to lodge complaints through an online portal; those complaints will then be handled by an algorithm which gives priority to urgent matters such as food safety. Processes for issuing services and permits to businesses have also been automated.

The United Nations also shared expertise and tools to benefit agriculture. With this support, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Lebanese Agricultural Research

Institute were able to survey 257 banana sites across 49 villages, and vaccinate nearly 900,000 animals. This action benefited more than 12,000 farmers, of whom more than 1,000 were women. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Lebanese Armed Forces also received support to conduct a satellite-assisted crop-mapping exercise to provide data and analysis for agricultural interventions, surveying almost 1,500 sites and interviewing more than 1,500 farmers across Lebanon.



Zyara – Cultural and creative industries at the heart of Lebanon

“Zyara” is a documentary series focusing on human stories. With more than 84 episodes over 7 seasons, the series has received more than 45 international awards. The series is the brainchild of Denise Jabbour and Muriel Aboulrouss.

Before 2019, the cultural and creative industries were one of the most dynamic sectors of the economy of Lebanon. In 2019 it was estimated that they accounted for 4.75 per cent of the country's GDP and employed 4.5 per cent of its official labour force.¹⁶ This figure rises to 20 per cent if the informal workforce is taken into account.

The multifaced crisis facing Lebanon in the past four years has created huge difficulties for the cultural and creative industries. In the absence of opportunities and social protection, artists and cultural professionals have found themselves in difficult circumstances.

Denise and Muriel were not immune to the crisis. “At the beginning of 2023, we had made the decision not to produce a new season”, says Denise. “Then the BERYT project came to our rescue.”

The BERYT project supports proposals aimed at promoting and reviving culture and the arts. The project is led by UN-Habitat Lebanon. It receives funding from the Lebanon Financing Facility, administered by the World Bank. UNESCO is responsible for implementing the programme in connection with the cultural and creative industries.

BERYT provides emergency grant assistance to artists and cultural practitioners in difficulty. Under the initial call for proposals, 93 grants were awarded; in 2024, there will be a second call, extending aid to vulnerable practitioners. This signals ongoing support for Beirut's cultural revival.

The BERYT project has given the Zyara team renewed dedication to continue their creative journey and embark on a new season. “The Lebanese community is a rich source of heartfelt narratives”, says Denise. “We're confident that life will support us in overcoming any challenge, and we're dedicated to safeguarding our nation and upholding our cultural identity.”



Women learning and working with support from the BERYT Cultural and Creative Industries project, funded by the Lebanon Financing Facility, a multi-donor trust fund administered by the World Bank. ©UNESCO/Nusaned, 2023.



Peace and Governance



1379.0m
Funds required

452.5m
Funds available

345.2m
Funds spent

Contributing donors

Australia; Austria; Belgium; Canada; Denmark; EU; Finland; France; Germany; Italy; Luxembourg; Netherlands; Norway; Republic of Korea; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; United Kingdom; United States of America; Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund; European Union Trust Fund; Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie; private sector; United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security.

United Nations entities involved

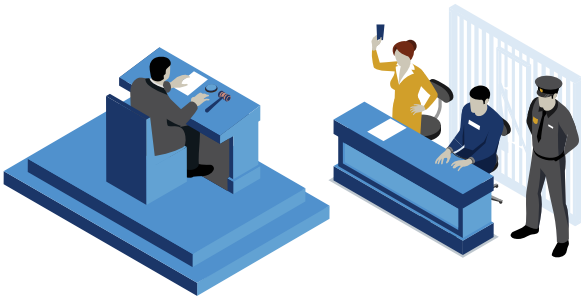
ILO, IOM, UNRWA, UN Women, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO,¹⁷ OHCHR, UNHCR, UNIFIL, UN-Habitat, UNOPS, UNODC, UNFPA.



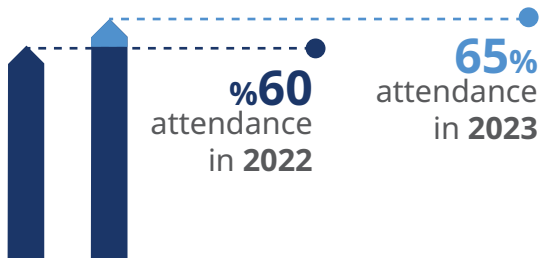
Stavrola, a female municipal police officer from Mina, successfully completing basic police training at the ISF Academy in Ramoun. ©UNDP/Rana Sweidan, 2023.



Key results of United Nations work under Peace and Governance



%5 rise in the number of prisoners attending hearings.

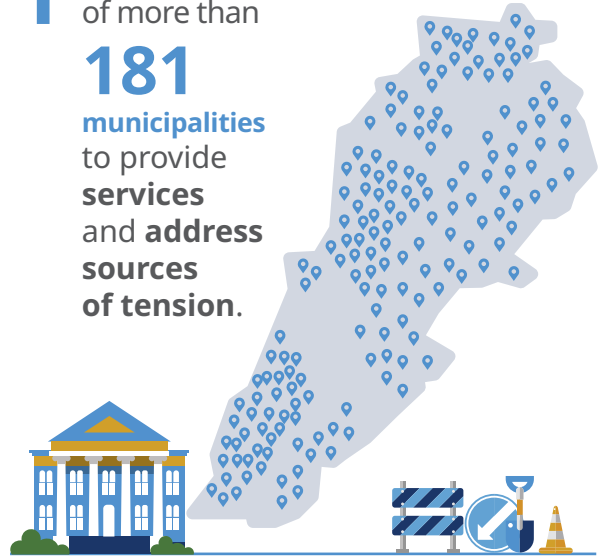


Drafting of a National Action Plan for Human Rights.



Increase in capacity of more than

181 municipalities to provide services and address sources of tension.



%38.89

of federations of municipalities across the country that held women-led dialogues on the past.

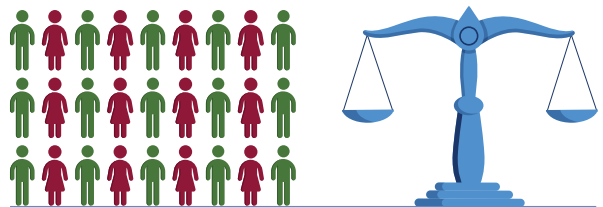


2 corruption risk assessments conducted.



Over

92,500 people with better access to justice.

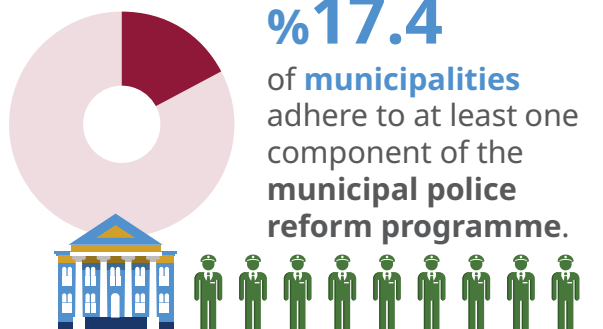


2,557 government officials and law enforcement personnel trained on law and human rights-based approaches.



%17.4

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





1. Strengthened inclusive social contract grounded in human rights to enhance good governance, effective and accountable institutions, and women's participation

1.1 Accountability, transparency and effectiveness of state institutions improved

In 2023, the United Nations carried out an analysis of the civil registration and vital statistics system in Lebanon with a view to increasing its efficiency and effectiveness. The analysis identified various opportunities to work together with stakeholders to improve how the system monitors population trends, such as population size and structure and age-specific mortality rates at local, regional and national level. Improvements to the system could potentially support women's empowerment and gender equality.

Timely, high-quality data is crucial to development and humanitarian work. Nevertheless, government

statistics offices are subject to the same staffing and resources problems as other public bodies. Data collection also poses a challenge. One government survey initiative, the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, has had to be suspended because of access issues in various parts of the country. The resulting lack of reliable statistics is an obstacle to monitoring the longer-term results of the Cooperation Framework and Government objectives and reforms.

1.2 Corruption reduced

United Nations support has been used to increase the capacity of the Government of Lebanon in the areas of anti-corruption, including assets recovery and international cooperation. The Government has opened two offices, with 45 staff and investigators between them, working on international



Safeguarding heritage in times of crises

The situation in the south of Lebanon is putting human life at risk. It is also perilous to the region's cultural heritage.

A tailor-made training course on protecting cultural heritage was delivered at the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Tyre between July and September 2023. The course, which was delivered by the Lebanese NGO Biladi and endorsed by Cultural Emergency Response, consisted of 12 days of training, including field visits to museums and sites that had been reconstructed after being damaged in war.

This initiative is a result of long-term cooperation between UNESCO and UNIFIL, the United Nations peacekeeping mission in southern Lebanon. The Lebanese Armed Forces, the Lebanese Civil Defence and the Red Cross were also involved. This was the first time that these bodies had collaborated with archaeologists and the local community to better understand how to work together to protect heritage during emergencies.

One month after they completed the course, the participants were unexpectedly asked to put the knowledge and skills they learned on the course into practice when they were called upon to evacuate a number of objects to the National Museum in Beirut. "Being trained with army officers helped us to evacuate the objects successfully, using best practices in heritage preservation", says Ali Badawi, head of the archaeological sites in southern Lebanon.

"This training helped me to understand and take pride in my heritage", says Mariam Balhas, a Red Cross first-aider in Tyre. "I now know that I can play a role in preserving it, a consideration that never crossed my mind before."





cooperation and mutual legal assistance. Three electronic case-tracking systems have also been developed. Using one of them, the United Nations has produced the first statistical report on mutual legal assistance and extradition in Lebanon. The report provides an overview of the number and nature of requests and trends in mutual legal assistance between 2019 and 2023.

1.3 Inclusive, efficient, and transparent participatory decision-making improved

In 2023, the United Nations contributed to more efficient and transparent participatory decision-making in Lebanon, with an emphasis on the inclusion of women and marginalized groups. The United Nations encouraged Lebanon to adopt temporary special measures to enhance women's political participation in accordance with the country's international commitments. A proposal for a gender quota law drawn up by a local civil society

organization was signed by 10 Members of Parliament before moving on to the parliamentary committee stage of the approval procedure.

With United Nations support, over 850 women from over 25 districts gained knowledge of how to run campaigns and build constituencies at community level. The United Nations supported measures promoting women's representation within political parties with the aim of fostering positive competition and addressing the barriers preventing women from reaching leadership positions. It also supported an informal women's caucus, comprising six of the eight women MPs, which met several times to discuss legislative and policy reforms for gender equality. The United Nations also supported the creation of spaces to facilitate interaction between national institutions and civil society organizations, women's rights organizations, and grassroots women's organizations, with a view to ensuring that future policies are more inclusive and responsive to gender-specific concerns.

2. Strengthened security, stability, justice, and peace

2.1 Social intra- and inter-community cohesion enhanced

Throughout 2023, Lebanon remained in the grip of a protracted economic and political crisis. Inequalities in access to essentials such as food, water, electricity, and health care exacerbated social tensions.

The United Nations took steps aimed at alleviating this tension. It provided support to more than 181 municipalities to increase their capacity in the areas of renewable energy, public infrastructure, waste management and wastewater treatment. It also provided 2,000 individuals in 11 municipalities – mainly young people and women – with cash for short-term work, a much-needed boost to their livelihoods.

Increasing the financial capacity of vulnerable households is also key imperative to reducing social tensions. With this in mind, the United Nations provided monthly multipurpose cash assistance to 266,600 vulnerable Syrian refugee families and 2,964 vulnerable families of other nationalities.

During 2023, the United Nations worked to expand the role of women in peacebuilding. A total of 416 women from across Lebanon engaged in peacebuilding, reconciliation and mediation activities. Another 26 women leaders of diverse identities, ages, and backgrounds received training

on co-facilitating dialogue sessions in their communities on Lebanon's violent past, establishing women-led dialogue groups, and improving attitudes towards tolerance and peacebuilding. Finally, 17 senior women peacebuilders came together to establish a national women's peacebuilding network, sharing practices to enhance women's leadership in peacebuilding, conflict prevention and mediation.



Janine and Noura at self-defence training at Markazouna, a UN Women-supported community centre in Tripoli, Lebanon. ©UN Women Lebanon/Nour Abdul Reda. 2023.



2.2 Lebanese Armed Forces and law enforcement institutions strengthened

Since the second quarter of 2023, the United Nations has been working to support security institutions in Lebanon amid the political and economic crisis facing the country and the surrounding region. Over 2,500 officials from the Lebanese Armed Forces, General Security, Internal Security Forces, Civil Defence, and Lebanese Customs increased their capacities and knowledge on a wide range of topics, including border management, human rights in times of crisis, sexual harassment law, and organized cross-border crime and corruption. As a result of United Nations support, using funds from the United States, active-duty personnel in the Lebanese Armed Forces and the Internal Security Forces have received payments to protect their livelihoods. United Nations support contributed to strengthening border management and building a protective environment by upgrading training facilities, increasing operational capacity and enhancing

the Government of Lebanon's ability to secure the country's borders.

In October 2023, hostilities between Hezbollah and Israel broke out on the Blue Line. The Lebanese Armed Forces were deployed to the area, attracting international and domestic attention. Against this backdrop, the United Nations will continue to mobilize international assistance to the Lebanese Armed Forces and the Internal Security Force.

2.3 Independence, accountability, accessibility and effectiveness of justice and human rights institutions and mechanisms strengthened

United Nations support contributed to increasing the capacity of the National Human Rights Commission of Lebanon. As a result, the Commission has been able to monitor human rights conditions in several detention facilities.



"We had no idea"- Preventing and reducing statelessness in Lebanon

When baby Marita was born in Lebanon, her parents were unaware that there was a one-year deadline for registering their daughter's birth. Marita's father was a day labourer in Beirut; he could not afford to lose a day's work to complete the paperwork with the authorities in Baalbeck.

"I was so scared", says Marita's mother. "I didn't know what to do. It haunted me to think my daughter wouldn't have an ID card – that she wouldn't be able to attend school or see a doctor."

The Ministry of Social Affairs referred the case to UNHCR's partner, Frontiers Rights. Frontiers Rights took on the case and, with UNHCR's support, provided free legal aid and represented the family in court. The case ultimately succeeded. Today, Marita is six years old. She is registered as a Lebanese citizen, and is no longer stateless.

Marita is one of the 1,500 stateless people of Lebanese origin who, with UNHCR support, have been able to remedy their lack of nationality or gain access to documentation. She is one of around 7,000 girls and boys who have been helped in this way.

"Everybody told me the legal process would be very complicated", says Marita's mother. "I was so frightened by the financial implications, which were all the more worrying in the midst of this financial crisis. Then Frontiers came along. They truly accompanied me every step of the way. They comforted me, they explained all the details to me. The entire family was happy when Marita was finally registered. Saying 'thank you' doesn't even begin to express our gratitude."



UNHCR, 2023.



United Nations support also contributed to making the justice system more accessible and effective. The capacities of four prisons were increased, thus improving conditions for detainees. With United Nations support, crucial refurbishment works were carried out on electricity, water and sewage systems. To enhance the efficiency of justice service delivery, the United Nations supported the development of management and evaluation tools, equipped the main court complex in Beirut with a solar energy system, and contributed to the refurbishment of police vehicles used to transport detainees to their

hearings. To combat high levels of pre-trial detention, fair-trial procedures were strengthened. New court-management processes were introduced to expediate legal proceedings.

The United Nations also supported an expansion in access to legal aid for various vulnerable groups. It contributed to a new pilot national legal aid strategy, helping more than 92,000 people – including 1,500 stateless individuals – to gain access to legal support.

Quick-impact projects

Quick-impact projects are small-scale, rapidly implementable projects, carried out with local participation. UNIFIL uses these projects to help to mitigate the impact of its presence on the civilian population, and to contribute to its mandate under the Peace and Security chapter. Quick-impact projects respond to urgent needs expressed by local interlocutors, in accordance with the Government of Lebanon's national policy and the strategic intent of UNIFIL. The projects support various initiatives, such as improving access to basic services for local population, and increasing women's participation in peace and stability initiatives.

The key results of the quick-impact projects undertaken in 2023 include the following:

- ❁ In 22 municipalities, basic services to the local population were improved by upgraded infrastructure. Municipal buildings were fitted with solar panels, street lighting and roads were upgraded, and a community garden was built.
- ❁ More than 37,000 people received access to basic drinking water services.
- ❁ Four social development centres were upgraded, facilitating the provision of basic services to approximately 6,350 vulnerable beneficiaries each month.



A Chinese peacekeeper carefully carries out dangerous demining work in Rmeish, southern Lebanon.
©UNIFIL/Pasqual Gorriz, 2023.



Planet



152.24m
Funds required

97.4m
Funds available

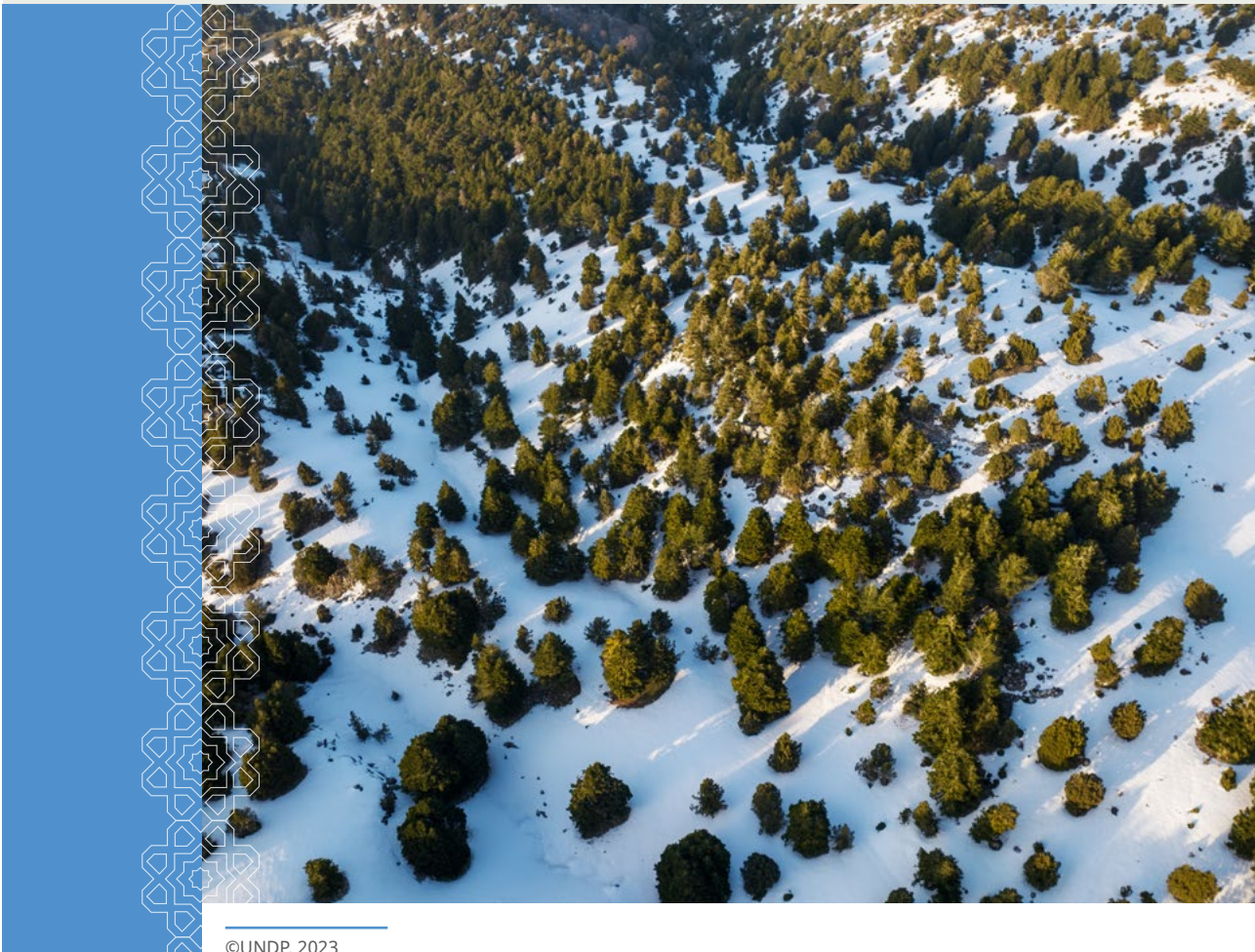
71.9m
Funds spent

Contributing donors

Canada; European Union; France; Germany; Italy; Japan; Kuwait; Lebanon; Norway; Republic of Korea; Sweden; Switzerland; United States of America; World Bank; Adaptation Fund; core funding; European Union Trust Fund; Global Environment Facility; Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

United Nations agencies involved

FAO, ILO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNEP, UN-Habitat, UNIDO, UNOPS,¹⁸ WFP.

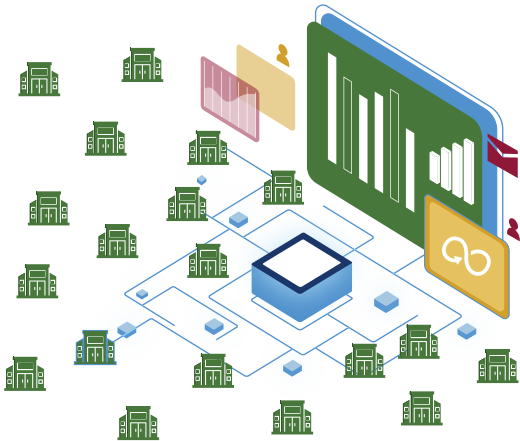


©UNDP, 2023



Key results of United Nations work under Planet

19 businesses provided with **improved technology** for sustainable production.



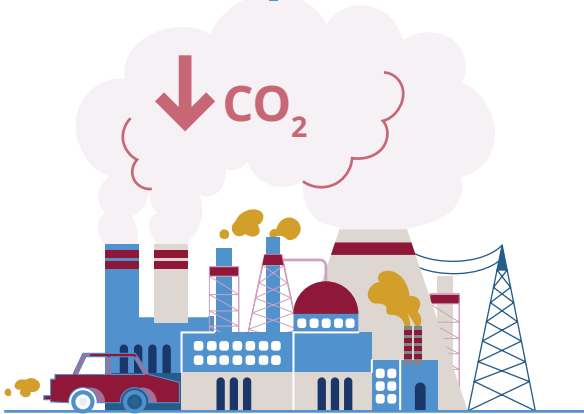
10.452 MW in solar energy capacity installed.

enough to power as many as **300** schools

saving around **\$4 million** in fuel costs per year

and at least **\$100 million** over the solar panels' lifespan

Greenhouse gas emissions reduced by **12,337** tCO₂ eq.



230,841 people benefited directly from initiatives to **protect nature** and promote the **sustainable use of resources**.



2,203 hectares of degraded forest restored.



20% more than the surface area of **Beirut**

12,230 hectares of agricultural land with greater climate resilience and resistance to drought and water stress.





1. Strengthened stabilization and green recovery to reduce vulnerabilities and environmental risks

1.1 Pollution reduced and natural resource efficiency maintained

The United Nations has worked closely with the Ministry of Energy and Water and the four regional water establishments to bring the public water supply and wastewater services in Lebanon towards a financially viable and sustainable state, in line with the country's Water Sector Recovery Plan. As a result, the Bekaa water establishment of the treated over 6 million m³ of wastewater on average during 2023 and disposed of approximately 12,000 tons of sludge during the operation and maintenance of the Zahle wastewater treatment plant. The United Nations is leading task forces to develop policy and strategy in areas such as wastewater treatment and staffing. Studies on snow melt and water quality management have provided evidence to use for advocacy and action on climate change and the management of water resources.

The wastewater treatment task force has focused on the transition of responsibilities for wastewater treatment plants from the Council for Reconstruction and Development to the regional water establishments. Through the task force, the United Nations is sharing expertise to support the development of the policies and strategies the regional water establishments need to build up their management capacity.

1.2 Climate change mitigation and adaptation

With the support of various donors, the United Nations reduced carbon dioxide emissions by over 12,000 tons through various climate mitigation measures, including the implementation of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures in various facilities such as industries, hospitals, municipalities, water pumping facilities, and schools.



Combating water scarcity with unconventional water sources

Eddie Abou Hanna lives in Zahle, the largest city of the Beqaa Governorate in Lebanon.

Over the past decade, climate change has made water scarcity in Zahle more and more acute. It is now disrupting the daily routines of residents, particularly for larger families.

"Water shortages are making it hard for families to manage their day-to-day activities", says Eddie. "I am worried for my nieces and nephews. When I was a child, there was plenty of water. Nowadays, there is far less. Farmers even need to take turns to irrigate their land."

To help families like Eddie's deal with water scarcity, UN-Habitat, together with partners including the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and the United Nations Children's Fund in Lebanon (UNICEF), has been promoting the use of unconventional water sources and supporting sustainable water management.

With funding from the Adaptation Fund, UN-Habitat has been helping to make households and farmers more resilient to water scarcity by promoting the incorporation of climate change considerations into urban planning at both district and municipal levels. Through capacity-building activities and practical interventions, it has also been promoting the reuse of treated wastewater from the Zahle wastewater treatment plant for irrigation. It has provided 10 educational institutions with equipment for collecting and reusing rainwater, and promoted the use of permaculture techniques to increase the resilience of agricultural practices.

"Water scarcity has been a reminder for me to live responsibly on Earth for the sake of the children who surround me, my nieces and nephews", says Eddie. "I want them to be able to stay in Zahle and enjoy its rich resources."



Eddie Abou Hanna, project beneficiary, in her back yard in Zahle. ©UNESCWA, 2023.



1.3 Land, marine, and coastal ecosystems

Natural resources were also protected and upgraded as a result of United Nations action. These included reforestation activities in the high mountains of northern Lebanon, the promotion of ecotourism activities protecting natural areas, and the provision

of support to small rural agrifood and tourism cooperatives and environmentally friendly local initiatives that safeguard sustainable livelihoods. Approximately 12,000 hectares of agricultural land was improved by upgrading irrigation canals in 15 villages across the country, and irrigation water sources were augmented with the construction of two small reservoirs.



Whey – converting a dairy by-product into nutritious and affordable food

Whey is the watery part of milk which is left over when cheese is made. It accounts for around 90 per cent of the milk's volume and contains about 55 per cent of its nutrients.

In Lebanon, the dairy industry produces more than 200,000 tons of whey each year. Only a small fraction of it is put to further use. Far more is wasted. When it is discharged into nature, whey causes severe environmental problems. Treating it in wastewater plants brings additional costs for companies.

Under the European Union-funded SwitchMed programme, UNIDO has been working closely with industrial partners to develop innovative, nutritious whey-based food and beverage products customized to the needs of Lebanese dairy companies, particularly SMEs. The project has resulted in the development of three new whey-based products: whey-based fruit juices, whey-based ayran, and whey-based spreadable cheese. The project began with two companies participating. Since then, six more companies from Lebanon and the region have signed up to the project, keen to take advantage of the benefits of using whey in their products.

One of the companies involved in the project is Skaff Dairy Farm. "We are a small dairy company", its manager says, "so it was difficult for us to invest in the advanced technology needed to dry and concentrate whey. The technical support we received under the UNIDO project led us to develop an innovative approach in formulating our whey-based spreadable cheese. We were delighted with the results. Our spreadable cheese is not only tasty: it is also healthier than other products, many of which are made using non-dairy ingredients such as vegetable oils. We look forward to developing this project further and diversifying our product lines."



Young employees sitting on empty barrels during their break. Photographer: ©UNIDO/Chloe Khoury, 2023.



Prioritizing gender equality

There are significant structural gender inequalities in Lebanon. In 2023, the country ranked 132nd out of 146 countries in the Global Gender Gap Index, ranking particularly poorly in labour force participation (127th place) and political empowerment (144th place).¹⁹

In 2023, The United Nations is committed to implementing gender-responsive programmes with its main partners, including the NCLW and other ministries, and monitoring their impact, mainly through the [Gender Equality Marker](#). In 2023, 29 per cent of overall funding made available by the United Nations had gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) as a principal objective. The strategic priority whose funding of GEWE was proportionally highest was "People": 37 per cent of funding under this strategic priority had GEWE as a principal objective. For "Peace and Governance", the figure was 20 per cent for "Prosperity", it was 18 per cent. The strategic priority where GEWE was a principal objective for the lowest percentage of funding was "Planet", a trend reflected globally.

The United Nations prioritizes gender across a wide range of projects that have GEWE as a principal objective based on its strong commitment to tackling gender inequality. This has been pursued through programming in many areas, including the economic empowerment of women, working to end violence against women and girls, increasing women's political participation and advancing the women's peace and security agenda.

The United Nations worked to promote the representation of women in decision-making bodies in Lebanon. To this end, it supported legal reform by contributing to a draft law to establish a gender quota on local councils. The law was signed by 10 Members of Parliament, and has progressed to the parliamentary committee stage of the approval procedure.

Through UN Women, the United Nations also helped to provide more than 850 women from various parts of the country with training on how to run political campaigns and build community-level constituencies. The United Nations also supported the creation of an informal women's caucus, as well as the provision of spaces to facilitate direct engagement between civil society organizations, women's rights organizations and national institutions to ensure that women's priorities are taken into account in future policies and actions.

In 2023, the United Nations contributed to enhancing legal frameworks to foster gender-inclusive economic

growth. It also supported decent employment opportunities for young people, women and other vulnerable groups. As a result, more than 1,500 female farmers gained expertise on production methods and access to markets; more than 3,500 women improved their skills to help them gain access to the labour market; and 430 female-led MSMEs and cooperatives received training on production methods, gender-inclusiveness, business practices and access to markets.

The United Nations is also making significant efforts to address violence against women and girls. It provides life-saving response services for women at risk of gender-based violence. It is also working to change harmful cultural practices and social attitudes that contribute to violence against women. An example of its work is a joint project to provide safe spaces. In these spaces, over 52,000 women and girls have received information and specialized services aimed at combating gender-based violence. In 2023, the United Nations provided a further 5,700 at-risk women with cash assistance, increasing their autonomy and thus reducing their exposure to gender-based violence. It also helped around 9,200 women who had experienced gender-based violence to gain access to justice.

In 2019, Lebanon adopted a national action plan aimed at implementing United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security. Four years later, approximately 50 per cent of its provisions have been implemented. With the support of UN Women, for example, the Lebanese Armed Forces have implemented important changes, including the drafting of a gender mainstreaming strategy aimed at boosting the recruitment and retention of women.

The national action plan calls for more participation by women in conflict prevention and peacebuilding. United Nations support has contributed to achieving this goal. In 2023, more than 300 women have been actively leading dialogues and mediation at national and local levels to promote reconciliation after events in the country's violent past. With the support of the United Nations, around 2,200 women have received training enabling them to promote social stability and fight hate speech.

United Nations agencies have also been supporting the development of a new cross-sectoral national strategy for women (2022-2030), as well as a three-year national action plan.



B. Support for partnerships

The United Nations Country Team in Lebanon has drawn up a Disability Inclusion Action Plan for 2023–2025 – a cross-sectoral plan aimed at ensuring that the needs of people with disabilities are fully taken into consideration in the work of the United Nations. The plan was formulated on the basis of close cooperation between civil society organizations, organizations representing people with disabilities, and the Government.

In parallel, a national strategy for persons with disabilities has been drawn up with the support of the United Nations and under the leadership of the Ministry of Social Affairs. The strategy, which is accompanied by a three-year action plan, provides an overall framework for ensuring that disability is taken into account across all policy sectors. It was developed with participation from various stakeholders, and has been validated by organizations representing people with disabilities.

The United Nations has also facilitated coordination between Lebanon's appointed National Convenor for food systems transformation and key international partners to amplify the transformative potential of food systems as an accelerator of progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In May 2023, the National Convenor for Lebanon, in cooperation with national stakeholders and international partners,

published a comprehensive national pathway document for food systems transformation. At the Food Systems Summit held in Rome in July 2023 and the SDG Summit held in New York in September 2023, the pathway document was presented as one of the Government's commitments to ending hunger (SDG 2) and advancing the broader SDG agenda. The national pathway puts forward strategies aimed at achieving social, economic, environmental, and food security outcomes within the process of food systems transformation.

Lebanon has a pioneering approach to food systems transformation: the National Convenor is a Member of Parliament, so measures have often been initiated in the legislative branch. Following widespread national consultations, the National Convenor introduced a draft law to Parliament on the right to food. Subsequent efforts to adopt the law and the implementation of the remaining elements of the pathways document will require further collaboration and engagement from all stakeholders.

Under the 2023-2025 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, the United Nations launched an initiative aimed at engaging with the Lebanese diaspora to strengthen its position as a key development partner. The United Nations also worked on improving cooperation between the international community and the private sector.



Farmers receiving support from FAO under the Productive Sectors Development Programme – ©FAO Lebanon/Ralph Azar, 2023.



C. Financial overview

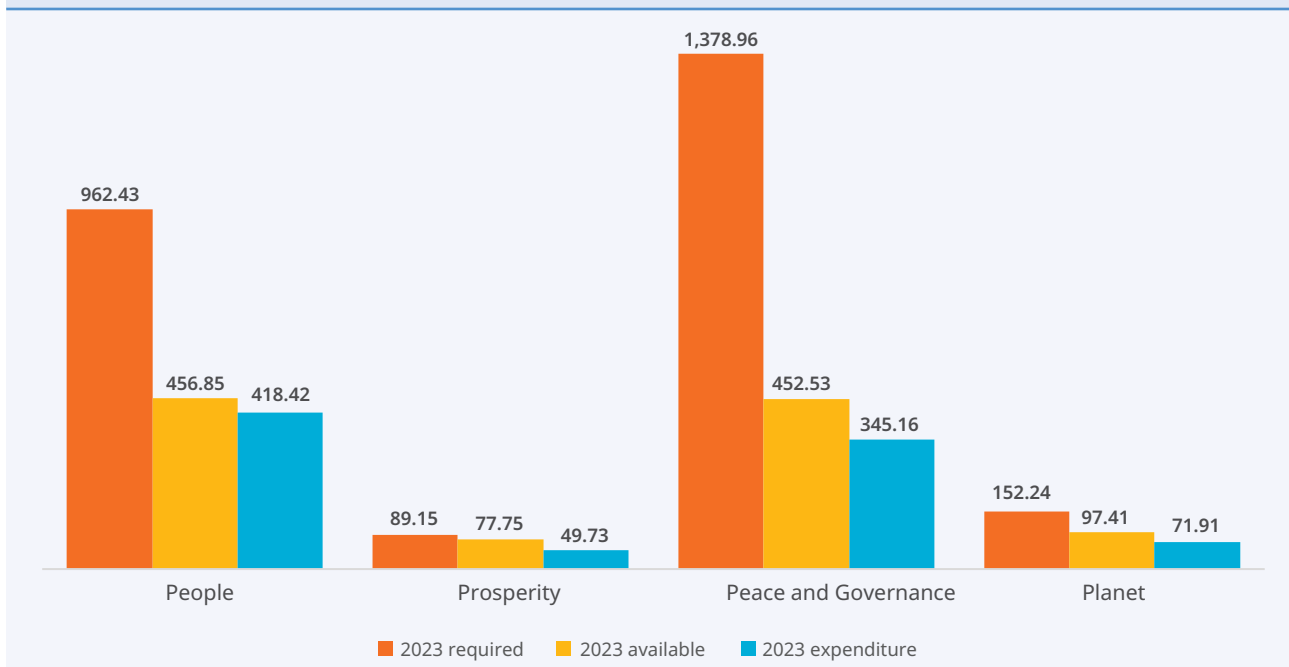
In 2023, the United Nations mobilized \$1,084.54 million for activities under the Cooperation Framework. This figure fell short of the \$2,582.78 million required that year. During the reporting period, the expenditure rate under the Cooperation Framework was 82 per cent. A total of \$885.21 million was disbursed under the four strategic priorities. This section looks in more depth at the use of these resources across these priorities in 2023.²⁰

Figure 1 shows required, available and disbursed resources for each of the four strategic priorities of the Cooperation Framework in 2023. The strategic priority

with the lowest gap between required and available resources was “Prosperity”, with a 13 per cent gap, followed by “Planet” with a 36 per cent gap, “People” with a 53 per cent gap, and “Peace and Governance” with a 67 per cent gap. Overall, 10 per cent of projects in 2023 had more resources available than required.

The strategic priority with the highest disbursement rate was “People”, for which 92 per cent of available funds was disbursed. The expenditure rate for “Peace and Governance” was 76 per cent. For “Planet”, the figure was 74 per cent. For “Prosperity”, it was 64 per cent.

Figure 1. Total required, available, expended resources by strategic priority in 2023, in millions of dollars



Completed restoration of the Sursock Museum. ©UNESCO, 2023.



Figure 2. Total required, available, expended resources by output in 2023, in millions of dollars

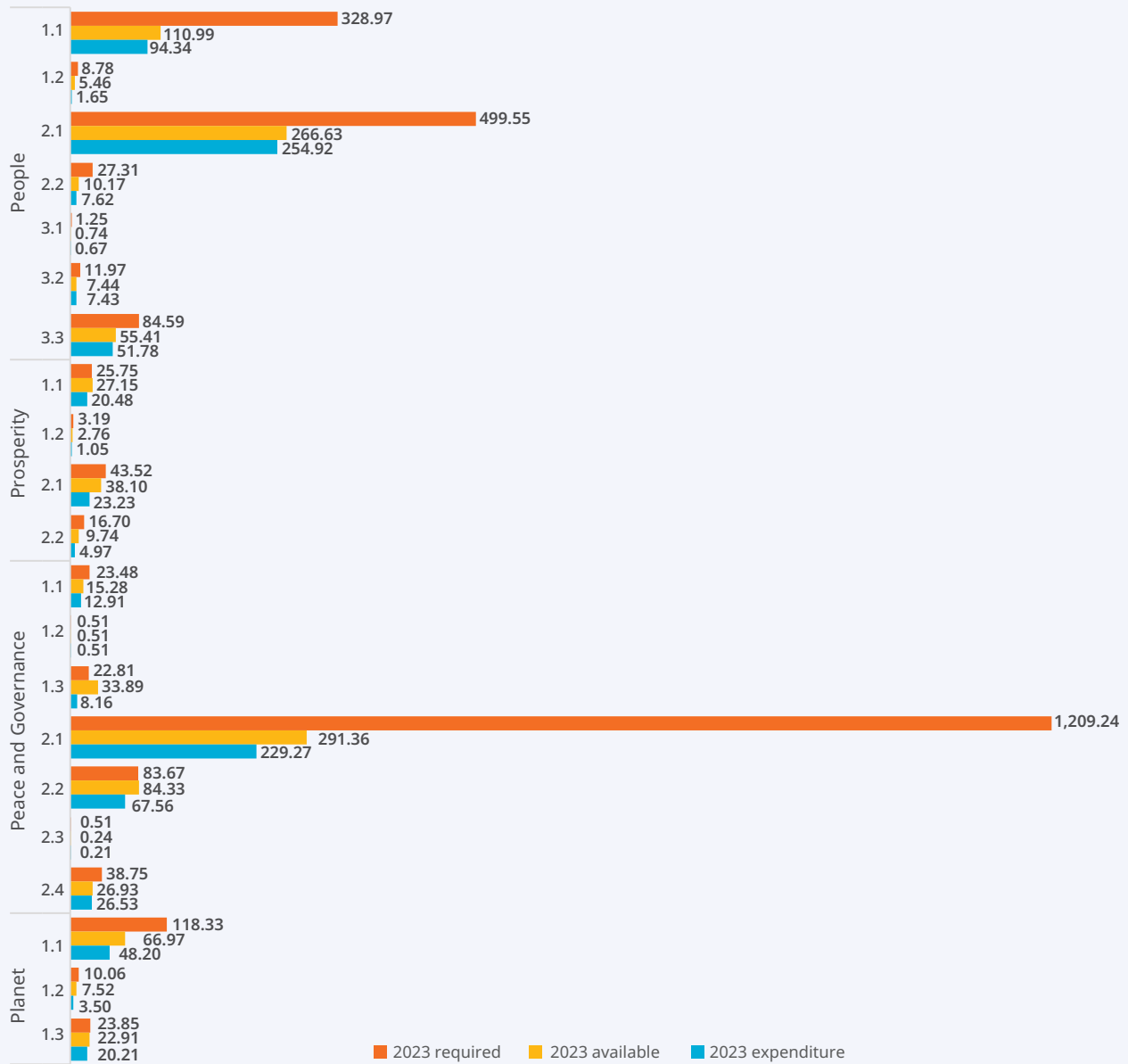


Figure 2 shows required, available and disbursed resources for each Cooperation Framework output in 2023. Three outputs alone account for 79 per cent of the total amount of resources required, 62 per cent of the amount available, and 65 per cent of the amount disbursed under the Cooperation Framework in 2023. These outputs are Peace and Governance 2.1, which promotes social stability using cash assistance; People 2.1, which concerns access to basic services; and People 1.1, which deals with access to social protection.

The outputs with the lowest levels of required, available and disbursed resources are People 3.1, concerning legal and policy frameworks for protection; Peace and Governance 1.2, which deals with anti-corruption; and Peace and Governance 2.3, which concerns a culture of peace.

The outputs which have received least funding as a proportion of their required resources are also the ones which have received most funding in cash terms: Peace and Governance 2.1, for which the funding gap is 76 per cent, and People 1.1, for which it is 66 per cent. Both of these outputs involve the provision of cash assistance.

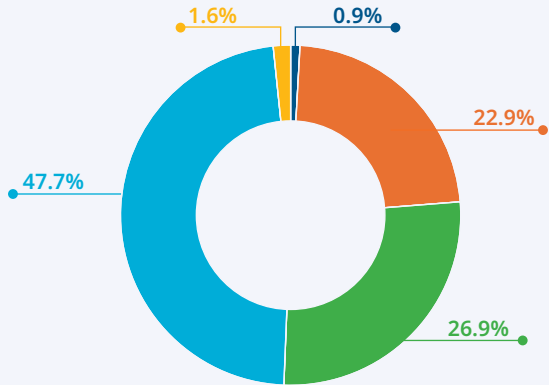
The outputs with the largest funding surplus are Peace and Governance 1.3 on participatory decision-making, which has a surplus of 49 per cent, followed by Prosperity 1.1 on MSMEs and farmers capacity, which has a surplus of 5 per cent.

Two outputs have a disbursement rate of 100 per cent: Peace and Governance 1.2, which concerns anti-corruption, and People 3.2, which concerns the participation of the most vulnerable in protection.

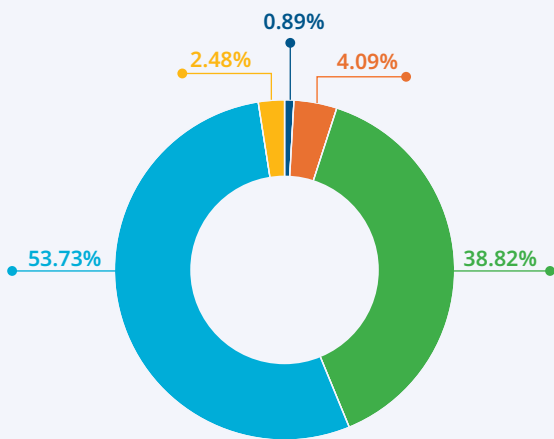


Figure 3. Funding supporting gender, human rights, and sustaining peace

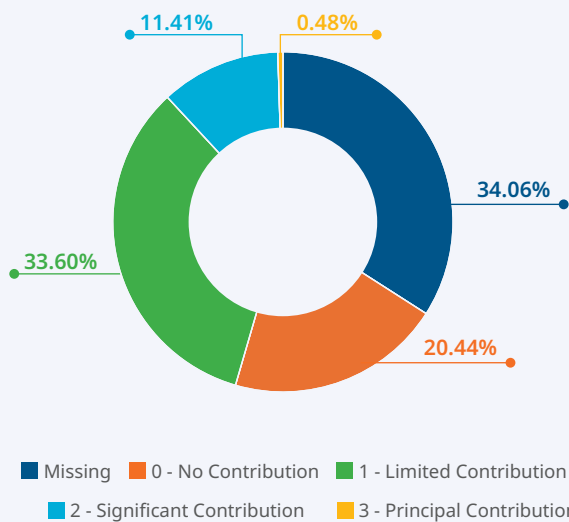
Gender marker



Human rights marker



Sustaining peace marker



■ Missing
 ■ 0 - No Contribution
 ■ 1 - Limited Contribution
■ 2 - Significant Contribution
 ■ 3 - Principal Contribution

Note: Based on guidance on applying the gender equality, human rights and sustaining peace markers.

Figure 3 shows which strategic priority – gender, human rights and sustaining peace – United Nations funding contributes to. For example, 2.5 per cent of resources contributes primarily to human rights. This means that 2.5 per cent of United Nations resources was channelled to projects aimed principally at promoting human rights.

The figure shows the degree of the contribution made by United Nations funding to a given objective. For example, 26.9 per cent of available resources contributed to gender equality in a limited way. This means that the actions supported with the funding are specifically intended to support the disadvantaged gender, or that there is some intent to include an aspect of gender analysis, but that gender equality is not the chief goal of the funding.

Sustaining peace is the objective which receives the smallest amount of resources. Only 45.5 per cent of United Nations resources makes a limited, significant or principal contribution to the objective.



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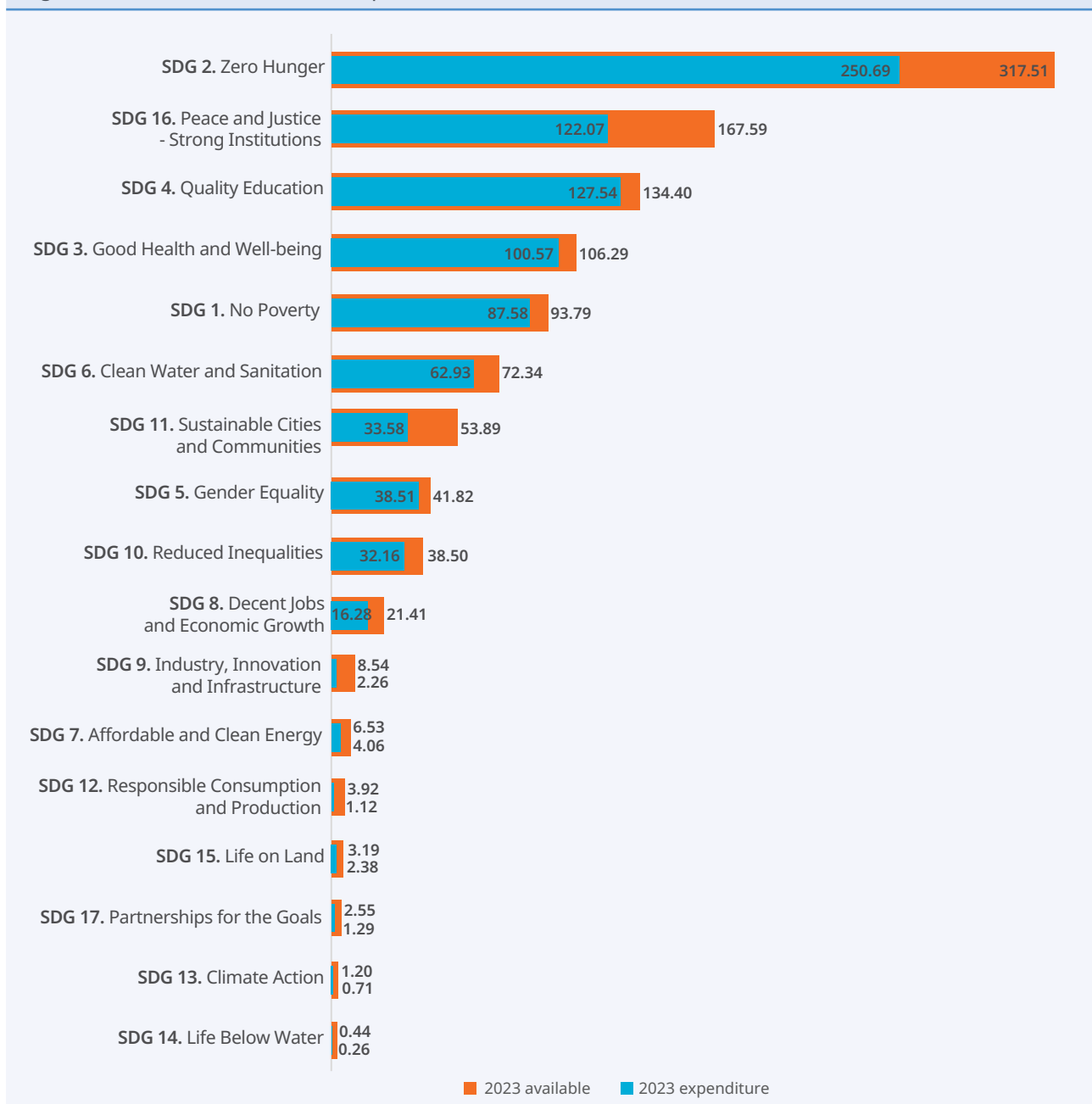
Figure 4 shows the amount of resources made available in support of each SDG, and the amount actually disbursed. Of all available resources, 57.69 per cent was allocated to just three SDGs. The SDG which received the most allocated funding (\$317.5 million) was SDG 2: Zero hunger. This constitutes approximately 29.57 per cent of the total available funding for all SDGs under the 2023 Cooperation framework. The other two highest-funded SDGs were SDG 16: Peace and justice – strong institutions (to which \$167.58 million was allocated, around 15.61

per cent of the total), and SDG 4: Quality education (\$134.4 million, 12.51 per cent).

The least funded SDGs were SDG 14: Life below water (to which \$0.44 million was allocated, around 0.04 per cent of the total) and SDG 13: Climate action (\$1.20 million, 0.11 per cent).

The SDGs with the highest disbursement rates were SDG 4: Quality education (94.90 per cent), SDG 3: Good health and well-being (94.62 per cent), and SDG 1: No poverty (93.39 per cent).

Figure 4. Breakdown of available and expended resources for each SDG, in millions of dollars



Note: When there are multiple SDGs per project, the available resources are divided equally based on the number of SDG targets within each project.



Figure 5. 2023 available resources for joint programmes, in millions of dollars

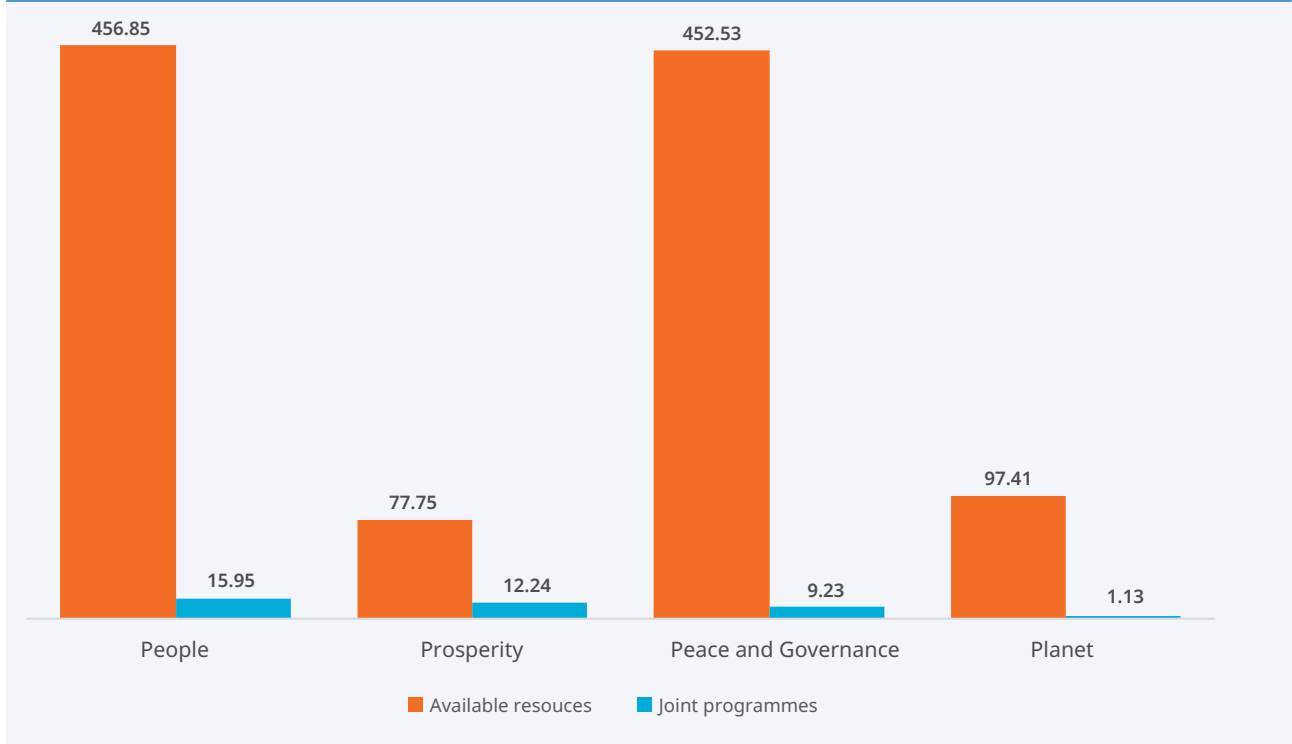


Figure 5 shows the total amount of resources allocated to each strategic priority, and the amount allocated to joint programmes. In 2023, the United Nations Country Team set a target of 15 per cent of funding available under the Cooperation Framework to be allocated to joint programmes. The actual figure was around 3.55 per cent.

The strategic priority for which most funding was allocated to joint programmes was “Prosperity”. Around 16 per cent the total amount made available for that strategic priority was allocated to joint programmes. For “People” it was 3 per cent, “Peace and Governance” with 2 per cent each. For “Planet”, it was 1 per cent.



Jihye Ko, a volunteer UNHCR, supporting the community-based protection team in delivering critical services to refugees and Lebanese. ©UNDP/Rana Sweidan, 2023.



Figure 6. Amount of available and expended resources for each United Nations organization in 2023, in millions of dollars

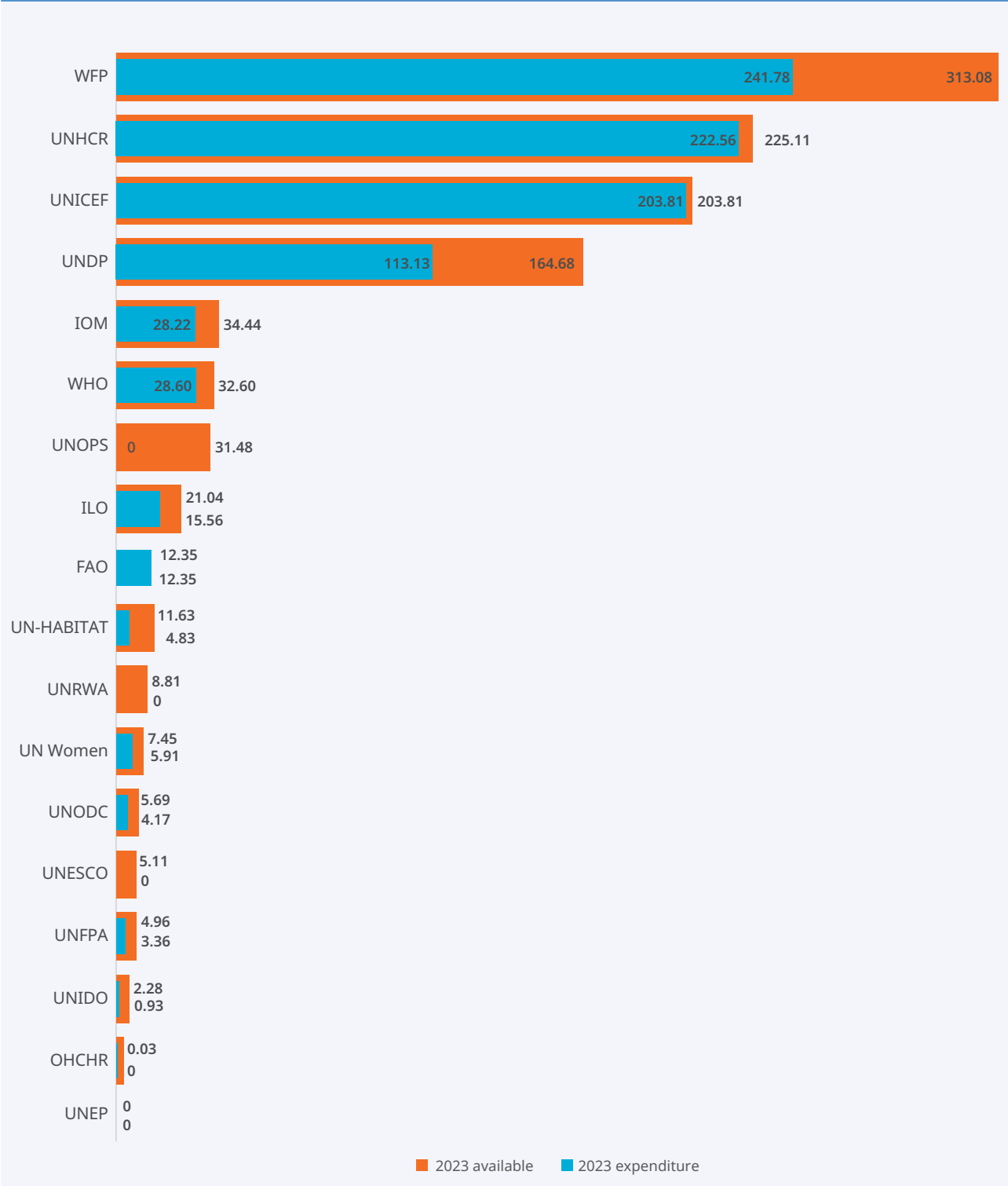


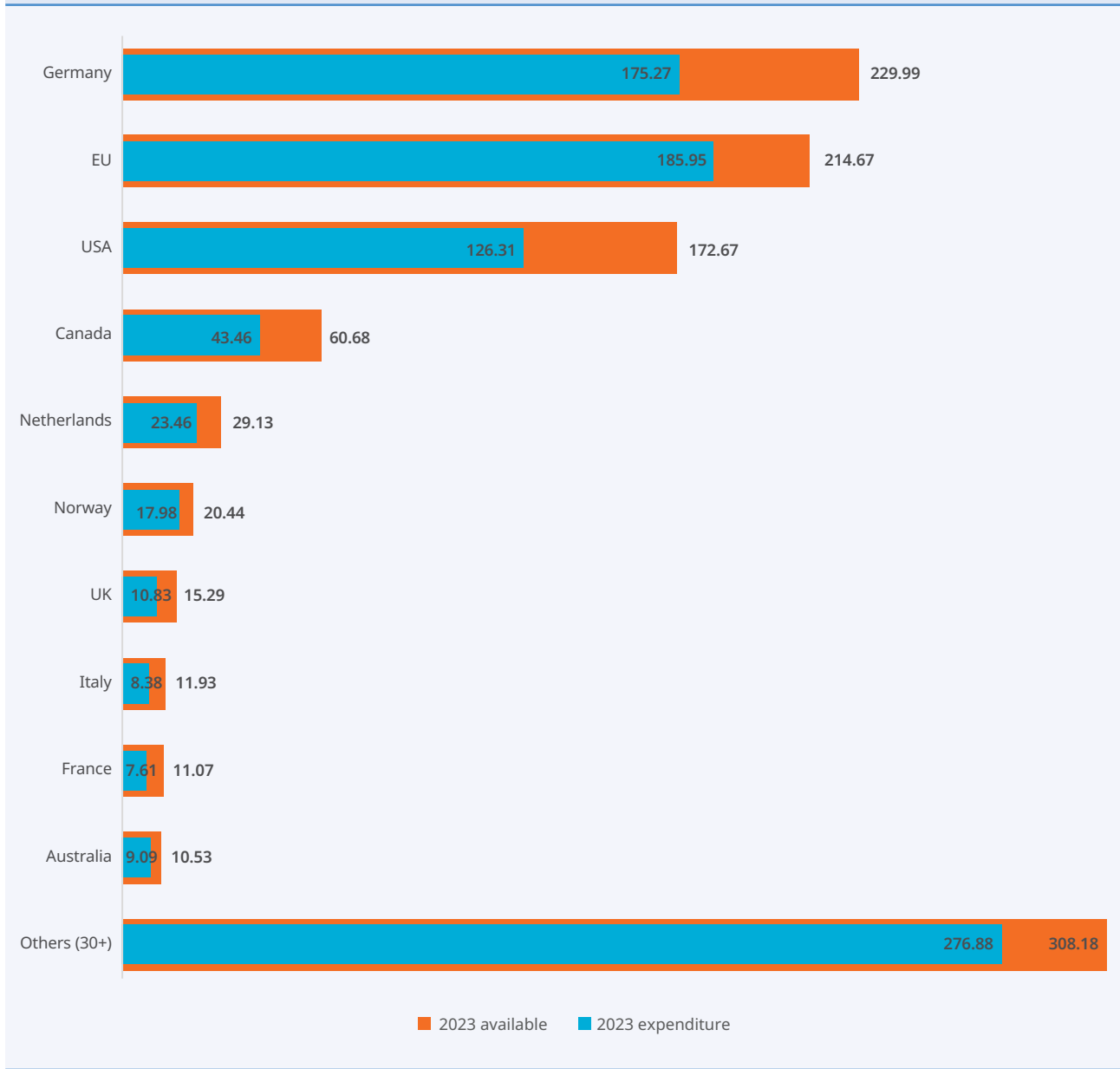
Figure 6 shows how much funding was made available to, and disbursed by, each United Nations organization in 2023. Five of the eighteen organizations account for about 86.78 per cent of the total amount made available.

The United Nations organization to which most funding was made available was WFP. Around 28.87 per cent of

the total available resources in 2023 were allocated to WFP. A further 20.76 per cent was allocated to UNHCR, and 18.79 per cent to UNICEF. The disbursement rate of funding made available to FAO, and UNICEF was 100 per cent. For UNHCR, it was 98.87 per cent. For WHO, it was 87.7 per cent. For the International Organization for Migration (IOM), it was 81.94 per cent.



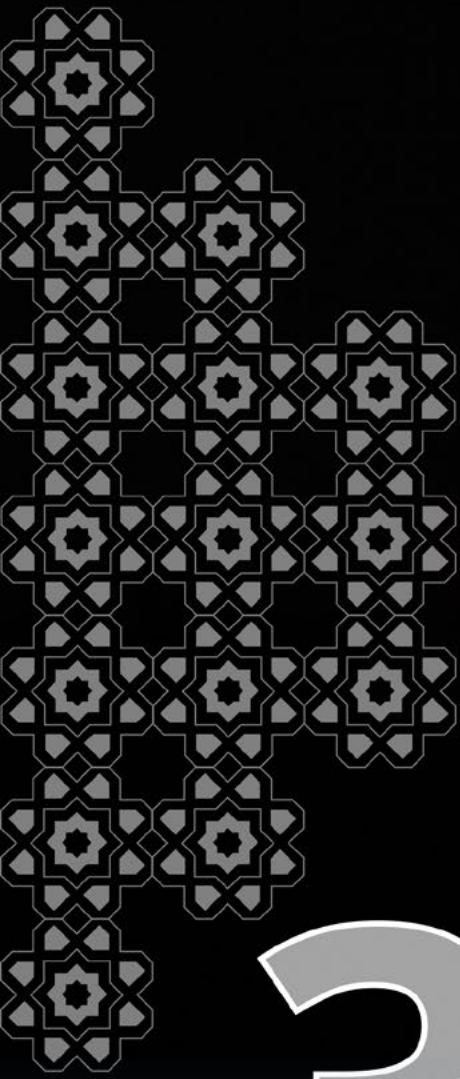
Figure 7. Resources available by contributing partners, in millions of dollars



Amira Sowaidan, a Palestine refugee from Lebanon residing in the Beddawi refugee camp, plays with her classmates in the school playground. Amira has muscle dystrophy, and is determined to continue her education. © UNRWA / Maysoun Mustafa, 2023.

Figure 7 illustrates the resources made available and disbursed by each contributing partner to the Cooperation Framework in 2023. The largest single contributor is Germany, which accounted for 21.2 per cent of total available resources in 2023, followed by the European Union with 19.8 per cent, the United States of America with 15.9 per cent, Canada with 5.6 per cent, and the Netherlands with 2.7 per cent.





3

Way
forward





3. Way forward

The Cooperation Framework is structured around four strategic priorities: People, Prosperity, Peace and Governance, and Planet. It contains mid-term objectives in the form of outcomes for each of these priorities.

The war in Gaza has had a direct impact on the situation in Lebanon, and added considerable challenges to the development work of the United Nations. Although all the priorities of the Cooperation Framework remain relevant for 2024, the consequences of ongoing events remain unclear. The United Nations will need to give particular focus to humanitarian support in 2024.

The United Nations has continued to provide support to the Government of Lebanon to ensure that public institutions can continue to function, albeit at a reduced level, across all sectors. Thanks to this support, the continuity of some basic services for the most vulnerable has been ensured. Nevertheless, most public institutions in Lebanon are close to collapse. As a result, they have little ability to focus on longer-term solutions, such as reforms and development planning.

As a result of the uncertainty facing Lebanon, the United Nations has agreed to extend the Cooperation Framework to 2026. This will allow the situation in Lebanon to be assessed with greater clarity, and will make it possible for the new Cooperation Framework to be designed according to the plans and vision of the Government of Lebanon.

In 2024, the United Nations will build on the lessons learned from 2023. It will continue to draw up an annual joint work plan which takes into account the results of its work in previous years. This will be a critical tool to increase coordination and collaboration, and thus efficiency, especially as the United Nations expects to face a further reduction in the resources available to it. Government participation and coordination will be a priority for the United Nations. The implementation of reforms, including those under an IMF agreement, and national programmes will be necessary for achieving the outcomes of the Cooperation Framework.

Continuing the commitment of the United Nations to transparency and accountability, the joint workplan will be published on the UN INFO reporting system. Data will be made publicly available through the [United Nations Lebanon website](#) and a global public dashboard, the [UNSDG data portal](#), as in 2023.

Under the overall leadership of the Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator, the United Nations will continue to seek further clarity on the links

between the Cooperation Framework and the new Lebanon Response Plan to emphasize the purpose and overall objective of the framework. It will also examine how to best coordinate its support to the Government to ensure minimum functioning and Government responsibility while ensuring medium- and long-term impact and avoiding dependency.

The United Nations continues to see the Cooperation Framework as a critical tool for greater coordination between all key partners towards achieving the SDGs, especially during difficult times. Oversight will continue to be provided through the Joint Steering Committee chaired by the Prime Minister and the United Nations Resident Coordinator.

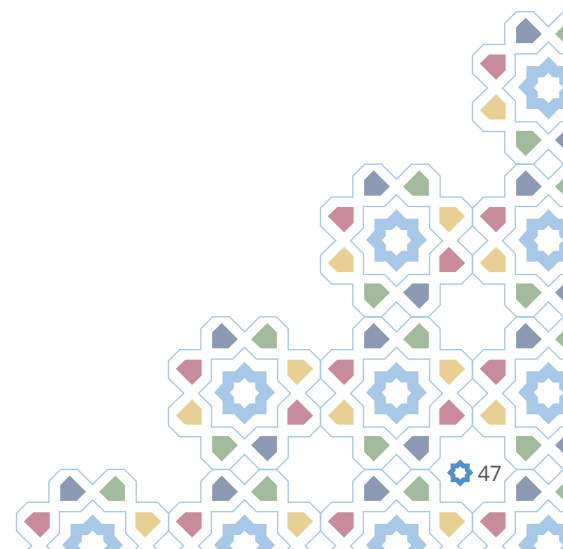


A skilled artisan in the south of Lebanon working on pieces for the restoration of the Sursok Palace in Beirut. ©UNESCO, 2023.



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Acronyms and abbreviations

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	gross domestic product
ILO	International Labour Organization
INGO	international non-governmental organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPC	integrated food security phase classification
LECORVAW	Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women
MP	Member of Parliament
MSMEs	micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises
MW	megawatts
NGO	non-governmental organization
NNGO	national non-governmental organization
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEA	sexual exploitation and abuse
SMEs	small and medium-sized enterprises
tCO₂ eq	tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
USD	United States dollar
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization



Endnotes

- 1 IPC, 2023.
- 2 WFP, 2023.
- 3 [Lebanon: DIEM – Data in Emergencies Monitoring brief, round 6 \(fao.org\)](#).
- 4 https://www.ilo.org/global/docs/WCMS_912950/lang--en/index.htm.
- 5 IOM Mobility Snapshot - Round 17; data from 28 December 2023.
- 6 Approximate values in USD based on prevailing exchange rate at the time.
- 7 The value according to the Independent Municipal Fund, as per decree number 11937, published in Official Gazette number 35 of 24 August 2023.
- 8 Amid Lebanon's Perfect Storm of Crises, Water Demands Attention, Middle East Institute. <https://www.mei.edu/publications/amid-lebanons-perfect-storm-crises-water-demands-attention>.
- 9 No expenditure data available.
- 10 Ibid.
- 11 "The IPC Acute Food Insecurity (IPC AFI) classification provides strategically relevant information to decision makers that focuses on short-term objectives to prevent, mitigate or decrease severe food insecurity that threatens lives or livelihoods. ... IPC 3 (crisis) means that households either have food consumption gaps that are reflected by high or above-usual acute malnutrition OR are marginally able to meet minimum food needs but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or through crisis-coping strategies" (IPCinfo.org).
- 12 <https://un-habitat.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=38ae429c3a9f4f3fa7622bcc2ed714e>.
- 13 No expenditure data available.
- 14 The SSE encompasses enterprises, organizations and other entities that are engaged in economic, social, and environmental activities to serve the collective or general interest, which are based on the principles of voluntary cooperation and mutual aid, democratic and participatory governance, autonomy and independence, and the primacy of people and social purpose over capital in the distribution and use of surpluses and profits as well as assets. Source: https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/cooperatives/sse/WCMS_849066/lang--en/index.htm.
- 15 <https://unicbeirut.org/UN-Habitat-Lebanon-Ministry-social-affairs-launch-roadmap>.
- 16 Ministry of Finance.
- 17 No expenditure data available.
- 18 No expenditure data available.
- 19 https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2023.pdf.
- 20 The figures in this section represent the financial overview of 2023 based on data retrieved from UN INFO (13 June 2024)



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