



UNITED NATIONS
LEBANON



2020 UN LEBANON ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT



Photo Credit: UNDP Lebanon Rana Sweidan

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<https://lebanon.un.org/en/125712-annex-2020-un-lebanon-strategic-framework-progress-against-targets>

I. FOREWORD

One year on from the onset of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and the civil protest, Lebanon is still navigating both the public health challenges and the economic impact of the pandemic. The availability of vaccines and the roll out of the national vaccination plan provide some limited optimism for a return to some form of “normalcy”.

However, the long-run effects of the health, education, food, economic, political and social crisis are exceptionally severe and we already witness a breakdown in most of the basic services with health sector saturation, **Poverty** rates - estimated at more than 55% for 2020 and 25% extremely poor, 20% contraction of the economy in 2020 and 10% more expected in 2021. Increased **inflation and the freefall of the Lebanese currency against the USD** are further eroding by 80% people's purchasing power, seriously aggravating social **inequalities and increasing vulnerabilities**. **Unemployment**, particularly among youth and women, is steeply rising amid a sharp decrease in financial support to Small & Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and industrialists. **Food insecurity and chronic malnutrition** are increasingly of concern, with 55% of households reporting food shortages and around 30% of children in Lebanon are at risk of chronic malnutrition due to lack of access to food or to an appropriately diversified diet. Lebanon is facing an unprecedented exodus of skilled **human capital** (1000 doctors and 800 nurses already left) and increased cases of school dropouts and students' move from private to less equipped public schools. Around 500,000 children are also now completely deprived of **education** due to closure of schools related to COVID-19 and the lack of internet access in remote areas. **Governance** issues are of particular concern sparking daily popular protests, and the internal **security** situation remains unpredictable with increased reported cases of violence and crimes amid political polarization. **Environment**-related goals seem to be forgotten at a time when Lebanon is facing an acute environmental degradation and the world is edging closer to the point of no return. **Gender Equality**, has recently suffered from the repercussions of Lebanon's economic crisis and the COVID19 pandemic as women were found to be the hardest hit by lay-offs and income reduction with less access to cash transfers and social assistance due to legal and social barriers. The horrendous Beirut port explosions had devastating effects on the city's social,

economic, and health infrastructure. Around 160 schools, 6 hospitals and more than 20 clinics were damaged, while 170,000 residents were affected by the partial or complete destruction of their houses. Widespread structural damage was reported at the port and its surrounding commercial and residential neighborhoods, affecting a considerable number of UN staff residencies and causing the death of few of their dependents.

All these interdependent political, security and socio-economic challenges, the COVID-19 crisis and the multi-faceted hardships facing Lebanon compound broader challenges of tensions, poverty and stability, and undermine previous development gains.

On the very night of the 4th of August Beirut port explosions, the UN sprung into immediate action. An emergency operation (EOC) cell was quickly activated, and expert relief response teams were deployed in less than 24 hours from the explosions. An UN-coordinated Flash Appeal (FA) was launched only ten days after the explosions, to respond to the most urgent protection and humanitarian needs of 300,000 people affected by the explosions.

The pandemic and the port explosion impact have in fact highlighted further the limitations of the current Lebanese economic and social model, and revealed the vulnerabilities deriving from weak governance, insufficient economic diversification and lack of social protection systems in the country.

To accelerate the recovery and avoid a lost decade, UN work started right after the Port explosions to develop, with the EU and the WB, a new recovery framework that creates a new way of working, with an Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) nexus approach and in collaboration with the Government, the Donors community, the WB, CSOs and private sector in an inclusive way. The framework also looks to support a further equitable distribution of the growth dividend, address the aspirations of youth, and assimilate additional women into the labor and political forces, provide social protection and expedite the implementation of reforms with the specific design and sequencing to support the country's stabilization and recovery. An independent Oversight Body of CSOs is being established, giving civil society a powerful voice and a substantial oversight and accountability role in Lebanon's recovery, which reinforces local ownership while taking into account humanitarian principles and conflict sensitivity, to 'do no harm' and 'leave no one behind'.

The 3RF is the result of an **inclusive and participatory process** that brought together - from the very beginning of the planning process through the implementation - the priorities of the people first, government and line ministries, civil society, the private sector, the academia as well as the broad development and diplomatic community.

On the COVID 19 front, the UN supported the country's health system to address the COVID-19 pandemic. The 2020 UN annual report provides a detailed outline of the results that the UN achieved throughout the year with partners' support to protect the lives of people

in Lebanon who are most acutely at risk due to the COVID-19 pandemic in the country and its immediate socio-economic impact.

The UN worked with partners to expand hospital capacities through the procurement of beds and equipment in intensive care units (ICUs). The UN has also supported the setup of community isolation sites for those exposed or with mild symptoms or asymptomatic who cannot self-isolate or quarantine at home. As part of the emergency response to help Lebanon face the pandemic, the UN worked in close collaboration with the World Bank and the Ministry of Public Health to ensure a rapid supply of required medical goods, services and equipment which were under considerable pressure due to high global demand.

An important aspect of the COVID-19 response was also addressed through raising public awareness to be able to cope with the COVID19 pandemic and ensure a fact-based understanding of the pandemic through various national and local communication campaigns. In 2021, the UN in collaboration with the World Bank and partners will continue support to the national health system for COVID-19 to ensure an inclusive, safe, and adequate national vaccination plan.

In 2020, and with support from the UN partners under the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan, vulnerable Syrians and Lebanese were supported with immediate assistance and service provision through national systems including access to safe water, food assistance, education, healthcare and legal aid and life-saving sexual and gender-based violence services. However, the continuous rise in vulnerabilities is leaving major gaps in vulnerable populations' access to basic survival needs and services and making it increasingly difficult to mitigate tensions within communities.

The multiple crises have heightened social instability with tensions increasing as people are competing for the scarce resources for their basic survival with underlying frustrations growing with the protracted nature of the Syria crisis. Tensions continue to be primarily driven by competition in access to jobs and services, catalyzed by the deteriorating socio-economic situation and political differences, and aggravated by COVID-19 prevention measures. Evictions and threats of evictions have been a major and rising concern in 2020 relative to the previous year, particularly for those living in urban areas. Inter-communal relations between displaced persons from Syria and Lebanese communities are deteriorating and positive inter-communal relations are at the lowest point since the beginning of the tensions monitoring in 2017, particularly in vulnerable localities. From 2017 to 2020, the percentage of negative relationships doubled from 21% to 43%.

The results of UN support laid out in this report would not have been possible without the strong, timely and generous support of donor partners and their continued solidarity



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with Lebanon and its people. In 2020, donors were invaluable partners in the UN response beyond the traditional financial support including through joint assessments of the impact of the multiple crises on Lebanon, joint planning of the different response plans targeting those in need, joint monitoring of humanitarian and development indicators to ensure preparedness and readiness for rapid response, and joint advocacy for key reforms and urgent measures to reduce gaps in the response, and enhance quality and accountability to affected populations.

Now it is the time to prime the process of recovery with agility and preparedness toward a sustainable development in Lebanon that leaves no one behind.

As such, the backbone of 3RF is about the actions to be taken collectively, collaboratively and concurrently. It's "an embrace of opportunity" — mindful of the country's fragility.

It will require from the government courage and political willingness to go ahead with the reforms and for UN to work together with all the partners to define a new era of solidarity, sustainability and inclusion for the people of Lebanon.

It is the only path to better days and to support Lebanon to recover and build back better.

Najat Rochdi

*Deputy Special Coordinator for Lebanon
Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator*

II. INTRODUCTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY TEAM



UNITED
NATIONS
LEBANON



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



International
Labour
Organization



IOM
UN MIGRATION



OCHA



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

UNDSS



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



UN HABITAT



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency



United Nations
Information Centre

unicef



UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION



UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



UNOPS



unrwa
الأونروا



UNTSO



UN
VOLUNTEERS



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality
and the Empowerment of Women



World Health
Organization



THE WORLD BANK



UNIFIL



UNSCOL



UNITED NATIONS
ESCWA
الأمم المتحدة
ESCWA

Shared Prosperity Dignified Life



Non-resident



UNEP

To learn more about the evolution of the UN presence in Lebanon, check out [this video](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VOfk9DpZOdQ).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VOfk9DpZOdQ>



III.

INTRODUCTION TO PARTNERS

MEHE - MoA - MoD - MoE - MoET - MoEW - MoI - MoIM - MoJ - MoL - MoPH - MoPW - MoSA - OMSAR - Parliament - IDAL - GSO - ISF - LAF - Municipalities - NSSF - Port of Beirut - NCLW- CAS- Municipalities and unions of municipalities, subnational service providers

ABAAD - ACF - ACTED - AFDC - ALMAKASSED - AL Midan - Akkar Network for Development - Akkarouna - Alef - Al-Mithaq - AMEL - ANERA - Arcenciel - AVSI - Basmeh and Zeitooneh - Blue Mission - CARE - Caritas - CCCL - Center for Studies on Ageing - CISP - CLDH - Concern Worldwide - CRC - CRD - Dorcas - DPNA - DRC - For the Art - Global Communities - GVC - Handicap International - Heartland Alliance - HelpAge International - Himaya - HKCC - Humedica - ICMPD - ICRC - IMC - INTERNEWS - InterSOS - IOCC - IRC - IRW - KAFA - LAW - LARI - Leb Relief - LECORVAW - LSIDCM - LebPAC - LECORVAW - LeMSIC - LPADE - LMAC - LoM - LOST - LRC - LRI - LSOG - MAGENTA - MACCom - Makhzoumi Foundation - Marsa Sexual Health Center - MEDAIR - Médecins du Monde - Medical Teams International - Mennonite Central Committee - Middle East Revive and Thrive Lebanon - Mouvement Social - MPIAB - MS - MSF - Nabaa - NABAD - NCA - NEXTCARE - NRC - Nusaned - OWS - OXFAM - PARD - PCPM - Plan International - Project Hope - PUI - RedOakLB - RELIEF Centre - RDFL - RET - Relief International - RMF - RTP - Safadi Foundation - Save the Children - SAWA - Secours Islamique - SCI - SHIELD - SOS CV - SI - Taawon - Tabitha - Tahadi - TACCom - TDH - UK-Med - URDA - UTOPIA - WCH - WeWorld - World Vision - YMCA

AUB - University of Balamand - USJ - NDU- Bar Association - Lebanese Order of Physicians - Lebanese Order of Nurses - Order of Physicians - Workers' and employers' organizations, Lebanese Order of Midwives, Lebanese Society for Obstetrics and Gynecology, Lebanese Syndicate for Social Workers, - Order of Engineers and Architects - Beirut & Tripoli.

WB - IMF



BELGIUM*



CANADA*



CYPRUS*



DENMARK*



GERMANY*



ICELAND*



IRELAND*



ITALY*



QATAR*



SLOVAKIA*



SWEDEN*



SWITZERLAND*



AUSTRALIA



AUSTRIA



CERF



CHINA



CROATIA



CZECH REPUBLIC



EUROPEAN UNION



FINLAND



FRANCE



GOVERNMENT OF LEBANON



JAPAN



KUWAIT



LIECHTENSTEIN



LUXEMBOURG



MONACO



NETHERLANDS



NORWAY



POLAND



REPUBLIC OF KOREA



SAUDI ARABIA



SPAIN



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



UNITED KINGDOM



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



PRIVATE DONORS



OTHERS

*DONORS WHO DONATED TO LEBANON-BASED POOLED FUNDS

IV. KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN LEBANON

POLITICAL

Against a backdrop of continuing countrywide demonstrations that had prompted the previous government to resign in October 2019, Mr. Hassan Diab was designated Prime Minister in December 2019. In February 2020, his 20-member cabinet, in which women's representation reached 30 percent, received Parliament's vote of confidence.

On the 4th of August 2020, massive explosions occurred at the Port of Beirut, which authorities attributed to around 2,750 tons of ammonium nitrate that were improperly stockpiled and ignited after a fire in an adjacent storage facility. The explosions killed over 200 people and injured over 6,500, causing significant displacement, widespread destruction, and damage to property and infrastructure. Public outrage led to renewed protests, resulting in violent clashes between demonstrators and security forces that injured hundreds amid allegations of excessive use of force. On the 10th of August, Prime Minister Diab announced the resignation of his government, which ushered in a new period of political instability, institutional paralysis, and a governance vacuum. Lebanon's investigation into the explosions has yet to produce results and achieve justice for the victims.

Amidst accelerating economic decline, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic and the Beirut Port explosions, Mr. Mustapha Adib was designated as the next Prime Minister on the 31st of August; however, he returned his mandate several weeks later due to disagreements between the political blocs about the configuration of his cabinet. On October 22nd, almost exactly 1 year after his resignation in the face of the popular protests, former Prime Minister Saad Hariri was designated Prime Minister for a fourth term. Despite numerous consultations between Mr. Hariri and President Michel Aoun, no agreement was reached on a new cabinet by the end of 2020. Meanwhile, the government's caretaker mode has severely hampered both a comprehensive response to the multifaceted crises the country is facing and progress on needed reforms that are in line with the aspirations of the population.

In the aftermath of the Beirut Port explosions, France and the UN co-convened two international conferences. The first was held on August 9th "to support Beirut and the Lebanese people." The second was held on December 2nd,

where participants urged Lebanese leaders to accelerate the formation of "a credible government, effective and able to work in the general interest of the country."

PEACE AND SECURITY

Continued tensions between Lebanon and Israel, notably along the Blue Line, marked 2020. Several incidents involving the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) and the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) required the intervention of United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), including positioning between the two forces and engagement with the parties to de-escalate the situation. Tensions increased particularly on July 27th and August 25th, when breaches of the cessation of hostilities were reported across the Blue Line. These breaches included exchange of fire between the parties and shelling. Throughout 2020, Israeli overflights were reported almost daily, violating UNSCR 1701 (2006) and Lebanese sovereignty. Overflights cause distress to the civilian Lebanese population and highlight the continued risks to stability particularly amidst lack of progress towards a permanent ceasefire.

A Framework Agreement between Lebanon and Israel was announced on October 1st to launch discussions between the two countries on the delineation of their maritime boundary. Subsequently, four rounds of talks were held, mediated by the United States and hosted by the UN Special Coordinator for Lebanon at United Nations premises in Naqurah. The socio-economic and financial deterioration in Lebanon hampered previous endeavors to extend territorial control along the border and curb illicit smuggling. Despite efforts by the LAF to secure Lebanon's border with the Syrian Arab Republic (SAR), there were reports of continued criminal activities and illicit smuggling of critical goods—such as flour, medicine, and fuel subsidized by the Central Bank (BdL). Momentum for the future elaboration of a national integrated maritime strategy with international support was a welcome development during 2020, which would be aimed at extending the authority of the State at sea.

Counterterrorism operations by the LAF and the Internal Security Forces (ISF) were instrumental in dismantling several terrorist cells affiliated with the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), in particular in the north-east of the country.

ECONOMIC

Lebanon is facing the most devastating socio-economic crisis in its recent history.

The economic and financial crisis, accelerating since end of 2019, has been compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic and the Beirut Port explosions. In March 2020, the Government of Lebanon defaulted on its foreign-denominated debt, marking the first sovereign default for the country. The economy continues to suffer from a critical foreign currency shortage. As a result, the Lebanese pound has severely depreciated, losing more than 80 percent of its value by January 2021. Inflation has

been in the triple digits, reaching 133 percent (year-over-year) in November 2020, with food prices increasing by a staggering 423 percent. The banking system is severely impaired; informal capital controls have been in place since October 2019, with foreign currency withdrawals and transfers currently halted.

Real GDP is estimated to have contracted by 19 percent in 2020, following a contraction of close to 7 percent in 2019. An acute human tragedy is unfolding, with poverty expected to affect more than one-half of the population and unemployment expected to exceed 40 percent by the end of 2021. The now resigned government had issued a financial recovery plan in response to the current economic situation; however, it is faced with major pushbacks and has not been properly implemented. Government negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), on the basis of a macro-economic stabilization program and a much critical liquidity injection, have been halted given the delay in government formation.

HUMANITARIAN

The situation in Lebanon continues to be precarious, with extensive humanitarian needs. Socio-economic and political drivers are affecting the stability of the country. The large-scale presence of refugees and vulnerable host communities are stretching local resources and capacity as well as heightening inter-communal tensions. The combination of the current debt crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic, the Beirut Port explosions and the lack of political action have contributed to a looming humanitarian crisis in Lebanon.

The Beirut Port explosions occurred as Lebanon had been in the midst of a multi-faceted and multi-layered crisis since October 2019. While the Government of Lebanon bore the primary responsibility of responding to the Beirut Port explosions, the impact and consequences of the incident were beyond the capacity of the government.

The economic, financial, and other crises continue to negatively impact the population. According to the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for West Asia, the poverty rate in Lebanon rose dramatically from 28 percent in 2019 to 55 percent in 2020.¹ Furthermore, the average cost of the food Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) registered an increase of 183 percent nationally between October 2019 and December 2020.² Key risks exist, with the potential of leading to a market collapse and further eroding the population's purchasing power. Businesses have closed, and incomes have



The UN and partners canvassing affected areas in Beirut after Beirut Blast. For this lady, hope remains essential to survive. September 2020, Quarantina/UNFPA

seriously shrunk due to recurrent lockdown measures to curb the spread of COVID-19. As much as two-thirds of Lebanese households had a reduction in income since the onset of the pandemic.

Since 2011, Lebanon has hosted the largest per capita number of refugees worldwide, including an estimated 1.5 million Syrian refugees³ and 27,000 Palestine refugees from Syria, in addition to an estimated 180,000 Palestine refugees already in living in the country.⁴ The 2020 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees finds mounting levels of poverty among Syrian refugees. Approximately 89 percent of Syrian refugee families in Lebanon are now living below the extreme poverty line, an increase from 55 percent in mid-2019, with the majority of them residing in dense urban settings in poor conditions. The rising competition over resources for survival has been fueling tensions between Lebanese and Syrian individuals and communities during the past years. Additionally, the majority of Palestine refugees in the country live below the poverty line, with their situation made worse by the deepening economic crisis and the restrictive measures triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, the impact of the pandemic and the economic crisis and the Beirut Port explosions increased the vulnerability of migrants in Lebanon due to the particular susceptibilities of this group under the kafala (sponsorship) system and which increased needs for structural reform and humanitarian assistance.

Food insecurity is also on the rise in Lebanon. Half of the Syrian refugee population is now food insecure⁵, an increase of 20 percent from 2019, while 33 percent of refugees of other nationalities and 20 percent of Lebanese are food insecure.⁶

1. United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia. (2020). *Poverty in Lebanon: Solidarity is vital to address the impact of multiple overlapping shocks*. <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/3895004?ln=en>

2. World Food Program. (2021, January). *VAM update on food price and market trends (December 2020)*. <https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/lebanon-vam-update-food-price-and-market-trends-december-2020>

3. As of November 2020, the Government of Lebanon (GoL) estimates that the country hosts 1.5 million Syrians who have fled the conflict in Syria, including 879,598 registered as refugees with UNHCR - https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria/location/71#_ga=2.40303274.989084136.1603809143-1953895612.1581579111

4. This is based on Lebanese-Palestinian Dialogue Committee (LPDC) data. UNRWA uses the figure of 257,000 Palestine refugees in Lebanon, based on an estimate of those eligible to UNRWA services currently in Lebanon which includes registered refugees and registered people like families of refugee women who are not themselves refugees i.e do not meet UNRWA refugee definition.

5. VASyR 2020.pdf (reliefweb.int)

6. WFP-0000124175.pdf (reliefweb.int)

V. RESULTS OF THE UN WORKING TOGETHER

UN STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

PEACE AND SECURITY

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



FUNDS RECEIVED
US\$15.4 MILLION



DONORS

Australia, Canada, Germany, Government of Lebanon, Italy, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Others, Private Donors



UN

UNDP, UNIFIL, UNESCO, UNODC, UNHCR, UN Women, UNSCOL

During 2020, territorial integrity and security did not improve partly because of the ongoing economic and financial crisis, which forestalled an increase in efforts and delayed the implementation of the Integrated Border Management strategy. As a result, previous endeavors to extend territorial control along the border and curb illicit smuggling were hindered. The COVID-19 pandemic and the Beirut Port explosions also postponed and redirected some of the planned activities by the international community for 2020. The Lebanese Armed Forces continued, however, to advance on its model regiment project that aims at the extension of state authority to the UNIFIL area of operation, as LAF will be taking over greater responsibility along the Blue Line and developed a plan for a partial transfer of UNIFIL Maritime Task Force responsibilities to the Lebanese navy.

With regards to internal security and law and order, there are a total of 115 municipalities that provide policing services in line with regulatory frameworks and code of conduct. Municipal police corps across the country have increasingly propelled the role of front-line responders, whether in the response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the

HELENE: LEBANON'S ONLY FEMALE HEAD OF MUNICIPAL POLICE RAISES HER VOICE



UNDP/UNHCR, 2020

In 2018, the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, with the support of the UN in Lebanon, launched a reform program that would transform the municipal police's work towards communities into a people-centered service based on safeguarding human rights. As a result of UN efforts, 200 municipalities adhere to at least one component of the nationally streamlined municipal police reform.

At the core of the reform programs agenda was the promotion of the recruitment of female agents. Among our main partners is the municipality of Anfeh, whose municipal police unit is headed by Helene.

"I joined Anfeh's municipal police in 2015. It wasn't an easy start for me. I wasn't seen as an equal by my colleagues, nor by people on the street and this made me even more determined to continue. I worked hard enough until I proved myself to get appointed as head of the busy morning municipal police shift with six agents reporting to me."

"...after five years with the municipal police, people now judge me based solely on my performance in the role—and that's exactly the way it should be!"

growing social unrest, or the increase in security-related incidents. The capacity of the General Security (GS) agency, LAF, and the ISF were also enhanced.

On the prevention, mitigation, and management of conflicts at the local level, there are an increasing number of localities — currently totaling 192 — that were able to maintain peace and security through improved service provisions and peace-building efforts. A total of 95 mechanisms and structures comprising of Lebanese

and refugee communities are also in place to dispute resolutions, prevent local conflict, and promote social stability—notably for youth and women. Inter- and intra-communal relations remained largely unchanged in 2020, trending more neutral than negative.

UNDER PEACE AND SECURITY, AS A RESULT OF UN EFFORTS IN 2020:



Territorial integrity and external security in accordance with human rights principles

- Preparatory steps for the establishment and refurbishment of a LAF model regiment headquarters in Sribbin were finalized
- Partial transfer plan draft was developed by LAF navy to take over greater responsibility in Lebanese territorial waters
- 10 officers from LAF and UNIFIL contributed to increased knowledge about the role of the military in safeguarding historical sites
- Lebanon ratified the 1999 Second Protocol to the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict
- Capacities of 50 workers from law enforcement criminal and justice agencies increased to examine the transnational movement of foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs)



Internal Security and Law in accordance with human rights principles

- 200 municipalities adhered to at least one component of the nationally streamlined municipal police reform
- Human rights guidelines for policing in times of crisis were developed and disseminated
- LAF capabilities were increased — including the navy's capacities on topics such as COMSAT MEDVAC, MAPs and GPS reading, IED/OED, first aid, and self-defense
- Capacities of 19 GSO centers increased, with the percentage of refugees being able to approach and renew legal residency rising from 30% in 2017 to 80% in 2020
- The Lebanon Mine Action Center's (LMAC) operational efficiency, clearance prioritization, and availability of IMSMA data improved
- Capacities of 128 specialized law enforcement and criminal justice officials strengthened on terrorism prevention
- Operational capacities of 38 state security officers increased in crime scene management, safe control of vehicles, management of checkpoints.



Promoting Peace and Preventing, Mitigating and Managing conflict

- Three women's mediation networks were established in south Lebanon and in the Ain el Hilweh refugee camp

DOMESTIC STABILITY AND EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Men engaging in childcare and housework.
November 2020, Saida, Marwan Tahtah/UN Women



FUNDS RECEIVED
US\$29.2 MILLION



DONORS

Canada, Denmark, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Government of Lebanon, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Qatar, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Others, Private Donors



UN

IOM, UN Habitat, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNODC, UNRWA, UN Women, UNSCOL, OHCHR

In 2020, in the context of a deteriorating socio-economic situation in Lebanon, the United Nations supported the country's reform agenda, particularly in the area of anti-corruption, accountability and transparency. For example, the National Anti-Corruption Strategy which the UN supported through a nationally-owned and inclusive consultative process was approved by the Cabinet in May 2020, and provides a framework for prioritizing and scaling up concrete measurable actions against corruption. The implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy – specifically as relating to access to information, and the application of corruption risk management methodologies – was further prioritized in the framework of the 3RF which the UN, the EU and the World Bank supported in the

aftermath of the Beirut port explosions. The UN also further focused on evidence-based policy based on data, through its partnership with the Central Administration of Statistics, as well as for specific elements of the policy agenda (e.g. urban policies, prison case management, etc.).

The protection of human rights, rule of law and access to justice remained a priority for the UN in 2020, with an expanded focus on the provision of legal aid services, including counseling, assistance and representation on a broad range of issues. This agenda has been further prioritized in the context of the response to the Beirut blast explosion, with a clear focus of the 3RF on issues related to access to justice, and the strengthening of the National Human Rights Commission, including the Committee for the Prevention of Torture.

The implementation of the National Action Plan for the SC Resolution 1325 was initiated, with the support of the UN, and the development of a dedicated joint programme. While this is an important step, the Covid-19 lockdown contributed to an increase in different forms of gender-based violence, in particular, as experienced by women and girls. Prolonged periods of isolation, income insecurity and restricted access to medical and social services have created the opportunity for ongoing violence against women and girls to continue and new forms to occur. Efforts by national and international stakeholders, including the UN, focused on supporting survivors and people at risk to access protection, services and justice.

UNDER THE DOMESTIC STABILITY AND EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE PILLAR, AS A RESULT OF UN EFFORTS IN 2020:



Performance of institutions, participation and accountability

- Discussions with civil society were held in Parliament on passed anti-corruption legislation:
 - National anti-corruption commission
 - The whistleblower protection
 - Asset and interest declaration
 - Fighting illicit enrichment
 - Access to information
- International Support Group for Lebanon convened 10 times
- Talks between Lebanon and Israel, hosted by the UN, were held to delineate maritime boundaries
- The National Anti-Corruption Strategy was updated and approved by the Council of Ministers
- Capacities and knowledge of 140 representatives from public institutions, municipalities, civil society, academia and private sector were improved on neighborhood profiling, urban policies and reform strategies
- Increased capacities of the Prison Directorate, the prison department, and the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities on quality data and monitoring of prison data for accurate case management
- More than 1,362 youth were trained on gender social norms, sports and social sectors, and life skills

SERVING THE COMMUNITY FOR PEACE



UN Women, 2020

The UN in Lebanon, in partnership with the Centre for Professional Mediation at the University of Saint Joseph, established three local women's mediation networks in south Lebanon and in the Palestine refugee camp of Ain El Hilweh.

Fadia is a community mediator in Tyre. She talks about her experience:

"When war controls our destinies and steals our dreams, we face unsurmountable challenges, the first of which that our children do not live the same experience. Those of us who lived through displacement, coexistence with death, and apprehension can only hope that these anxieties end when our country enters the threshold to peace. I have lived through all these experiences in addition to the absence of a father, his arrest, imprisonment, denial of freedom, and an assassination attempt. My father was a human rights lawyer who never took up arms. He only carried the concerns of people and he believed in justice and sided with the poor. My subconscious has become so much a part of my personality and learning how to reconcile within myself all these lived experiences with war and injustice."

"My conviction and belief in serving my community has increased tremendously through the mediation work. They motivate me to continue to build on my experiences, my awareness and knowledge so I can contribute my conflict management skills to creating a more peaceful community."



Protection of human rights, rule of law and access to justice

- 2,432 prisoners benefitted from basic health services (10,000 personal protective equipment (PPE) and 4,871 health kits)
- 75 prisoners and 325 children — girls and boys — benefitted from basic services and rehabilitation services
- Awareness of 13 non-government organizations (NGOs) and 16,908 people was raised on gender-based violence
- More than 64,000 people benefitted from legal aid services, including counselling, assistance, and representation on issues that included (among others)

civil registration, labor law, legal stay, housing land, and property

- Capacities of 23 NGOs and INGOs increased on preventing sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA)



Legal status of women and girls, gender-based violence and gender equality

- LAF, ISF, and GS include gender equality and women's rights in their military academy curricula and training programs
- National legislation on sexual harassment in the workplace was passed in Parliament in December 2020
- Amendments to domestic violence law #293 passed by the Parliament in December 2020
- Capacities of 132 staff from 9 local organizations and 24 Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) social development centers increased to provide quality services on gender-based violence remote case management, remote psychosocial support (PSS), and psychological first aid (PFA)



Bushra is a municipal police officer committed to serving her community. Together with the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, the UN supported the recruitment of more women municipal police officers. July 2020/UNDP Lebanon

POVERTY, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND IMMEDIATE NEEDS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



FUNDS RECEIVED:
USD 1,227,159,126



DONORS:

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Catalonia, CERF, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, European Union, France, Germany, Government of Lebanon, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Others, Private Donors



UN:

FAO, ILO, IOM, UN WOMEN, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNRWA, WFP, WHO



Through cash-based transfers, the UN supported families in Lebanon with unrestricted, multi-purpose cash, providing them with the means to get by. Ziad Rizkallah/WFP

In the context of a dire socio-economic situation with increased extreme poverty, to the most vulnerable (Lebanese, Syrians and Palestinians) benefitted from cash assistance and basic support through the National Poverty Targeting Program (NPT), multipurpose cash assistance, seasonal and sectoral assistance, and other humanitarian social assistance schemes. Humanitarian and social assistance was expanded to more vulnerable populations in 2020, including through the introduction of new assistance schemes, and the transfer value of cash assistance (in Lebanese pounds) was also increased to mitigate for inflation.

The UN has created numerous decent short and long-term employment opportunities nationwide. It has also allowed access to services for those that are at greatest risk that live in the 251 most vulnerable cadastres despite the different crises in country and the restrictions of movement due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The targets set for the added value

SOLVING NEIGHBORHOOD ISSUES AT THE NEIGHBORHOOD LEVEL



UN HABITAT/UNICEF, 2020

In Lebanon, there has been a long-standing scarcity of multisectoral data, and what is available is rarely used. The UN in Lebanon have jointly undertaken 28 profiles of disadvantaged neighborhoods across Lebanon and published them on an interactive, user-friendly **online portal** (<https://lebanonportal.unhabitat.org>).

To ensure this rich data is used by local authorities, civil society groups and NGOs, the UN held nine interactive workshops in 2020, benefitting 90 participants.

Antoine Abou Younes, municipal board member of the Zahle, Maalaqah and Taanayel Municipality (Beqaa Governorate), was one of such participants.

"We now have a roadmap if anyone wants to help the neighborhood... The study is complete and comprehensive, revealing the neighborhood's problems and its pros and cons, and it can be applied to carry out projects that meet the needs of the neighbourhood and not do them in a way that goes unnoticed, where only some people benefit."

(per GDP and per capita) for the agriculture sector and the manufacturing sector — including the percentage share of small and medium-scale enterprises in total industry value added — cannot be evaluated for lack of data.

The UN's objectives continue towards strengthening the capacities of national systems and improving equitable access to and delivery of quality social services and protection. Service delivery continued, despite the evolving current context, and the capacities of health systems were enhanced — including access to primary, secondary, and tertiary health care and ensuring sufficient staffing, training, equipment, and medication. In addition, access to both formal and non-formal education were ensured through the provision of quality education and remote learning modalities. At the community level, vulnerable host communities and refugee families benefitted from access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (hereafter, WASH) services and shelter improvement. Vulnerabilities of women, children, and youth at risk were addressed through case management support, psycho-social and caregivers support programs—including prevention activities such as awareness raising and information sessions. In addition, sector programs were linked to national plans, including for example the social protection system with the advancement of the National Social Protection Strategy and the National Strategy for Older Persons along with Ministry of Social Affairs. In a context of a dire socio-economic situation with increased extreme poverty, to the most vulnerable (Lebanese, Syrians and Palestinians) benefitted from cash assistance and basic support through the National Poverty Targeting Program (NPTP), multipurpose cash assistance, seasonal and sectoral assistance, and other humanitarian social assistance schemes. A large number of these initiatives are supported under the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP).

Although the cumulative impact of UN interventions on environmental governance has resulted in slight improvements over the past few years, the deterioration in the economic, financial, and security situation over the past

year has left the sector weak. In some respect, Lebanon continues to meet its obligations within international environmental conventions, but there were delays in completing the updates and passing legislation within this field because of the overwhelming current situation. These delays included the update of the NDC targets, the SDG reporting and action plan, and the implementation of related actions on the ground in terms of solid waste management and other programs.

UNDER POVERTY, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND IMMEDIATE NEEDS PILLAR, AS A RESULT OF UN EFFORTS IN 2020:



Productive sectors, inclusive growth and local development

- 159 small-scale and vulnerable Lebanese farmers received matching grants to invest in the reclamation of unproductive lands and/or to increase irrigation water storage capacity
- More than 15,900 Lebanese and Syrian workers benefitted from short-term decent job opportunities, generating 353,318 workdays
- 239 small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and 88 cooperatives increased their capacities and productivity
- 150 women opened, continued, and expanded their businesses
- 4,993 workers and vulnerable women and girls in Lebanon enhanced their skills, including in industry and decision-making
- Ministry of Agriculture rehabilitated seven nurseries and forest centers, established Yammoune and Ehden reserves' management plans, and increase capacities for fire management
- Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analyzing Resilience (CLEAR) to define if food security is affected by climate risks was conducted
- 50,316 people benefitted from food for assets to meet food gaps



Social services, social protection and basic assistance

- Capacity at 778 primary healthcare (PHC) network centers increased, partly through IT equipment and chronic, acute, and mental **health** medications
- Ministry of Public Health's capacities increased through the provision of 43 staff, 81 midwives, and 103 care providers
- 71,399 subsidized primary healthcare consultations were provided
- 60,193 refugees were able to access secondary and tertiary hospital care
- 216,524 people were registered in the chronic medications program and 542,086 people benefited from acute medications prescriptions
- More than 1,200,000 vulnerable people had better access to safe **water**
- More than 226,000 displaced Syrians living in Informal Settlements and approximately 14,000 people living in Palestinian camps were provided with continuous water and wastewater services.
- Around 93,396 people (38,038 Lebanese and 55,358 displaced Syrians) living in the municipalities with the highest number of refugees benefited from water network extensions and pumping stations' equipment
- 496,066 children were enrolled in formal **education**: 230,584 Lebanese, 196,238 displaced Syrian, 37,590 Palestine refugees in Lebanon (PRL), and 4,654 Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS)
- Five public schools were rehabilitated and renovated
- 27,292 children accessed non-formal education, including children with disabilities
- 1,550 teachers were trained
- 5,916 Lebanese and 3,106 non-Lebanese persons were enrolled in formal TVET
- 2,138 refugee children accessed Basic Literacy and Numeracy Classes (BLN); 280 refugee youth accessed Youth Basic Literacy and Numeracy Classes (YBLN) and 204 refugee youth received DAFI University scholarships
- 28,474 boys and girls and 7,977 caregivers benefitted from community based **psychosocial** support
- 78,253 women, girls, men, and boys received support in safe spaces — including awareness and information sessions, access to dignity kits, case management with referral to specialized services, and psychosocial support activities
- National Strategy for Older Persons was developed, finalized, and endorsed by the Ministry of Social Affairs

- 876 households benefitted from the rehabilitation and repair of their substandard **shelters**, and 28,850 households benefitted from the distribution of shelter kits in preparation for the winter season or in response to emergency events
- 14 multisectoral neighborhood profiles (generated within an area-based approach) of disadvantaged areas across Lebanon were published as part of an online portal
- 61,709 PRL and 27,398 PRS had access to social **protection**
- 24,937 cases of persons with specific needs with non-cash support, tailored to the needs of each individual case.
- 93,672 displaced Syrian households benefitted from multi-purpose, monthly **cash**, to cover their survival needs
- 92,153 displaced Syrian households and 2,489 non-Syrian or Palestinian refugees households and 8,390 Palestinian refugees from Syria households were assisted with a monthly food e-card
- 158,590 refugee households received winter cash assistance during the period from November to December 2020.
- 84,374 children reached through school snacks, school kitchen, and alternative take-home rations, and 35,920 households received food parcels
- 15,109 refugee households benefitted from core relief items (CRI) distribution, and 2,191 households benefitted from clothes distribution.
- Situation analysis, sector mapping, definition, priorities, principles and the content of the National Social Protection Strategy were finalized
- Two one-off cash grants to address the economic crisis, with the first reaching 45,000 Lebanese children through NPTP and the second reaching more than 75,000 Lebanese and non-Lebanese children
- 15,143 vulnerable Lebanese households benefited from **food assistance** through the NPTP



Environmental governance

- Approximately 17 municipalities with a combined 310,000 people benefited from improved solid waste management (SWM) by (among others) providing 11,715 bins and 3 trucks as well as developing business plans for 2 sorting facilities
- Lebanon's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) were revised and the Barcelona, Kigali Amendment to Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention followed

BEIRUT PORT EXPLOSIONS RESPONSE (FLASH APPEAL)

International humanitarian assistance was immediately offered following the Beirut Port explosions, including assistance through the UN-coordinated Lebanon Flash Appeal 2020 that was launched on August 14th. The Flash Appeal, seeking at first US\$354.9 million, aimed at covering the main needs of 300,000 people within the sectoral areas of protection, education, food security, health, shelter, and WASH. In November, the Flash Appeal was revised, with a decrease in the financial request to US\$196.6 million. Even though the Lebanon Flash Appeal ended on December 31, 2020, the implementation of some of its activities has continued into the first months of 2021.

MAIN DONORS

Austria, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Croatia, Denmark, EU, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Norway, Poland, Qatar, KSA, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, USA



PEOPLE TARGETED
300,000 PEOPLE



FUNDING

REQUIRED
US\$196.6 MILLION

RECEIVED INSIDE
FLASH APPEAL⁷
US\$158.7 MILLION

LEBANON FLASH APPEAL 2020: THE SECTORAL RESPONSE⁸

PROTECTION



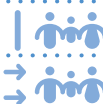
FLASH APPEAL SECTOR'S OBJECTIVES:

Strategic Objective 1:

Ensure protection mainstreaming and community participation

Strategic Objective 2:

Provide appropriate and efficient protection services



PEOPLE IN NEED 152,000



PEOPLE TARGETED 152,000



FUNDING

REQUIRED
US\$23.9 MILLION

RECEIVED INSIDE
FLASH APPEAL
US\$3.3 MILLION

Main Achievements

Critical protection interventions rolled-out from the first days of the emergency included outreach and awareness raising, psychosocial support, legal aid, cash assistance and specialized services for people with specific needs. GBV interventions included distribution of dignity kits and provision of psychological first aid, then support through twelve safe spaces. Child protection partners worked through an area based approach to identify and timely respond to the needs of children.

Progress⁹ as of December 31st

- **19,960** people reached by protection and GBV outreach and risk mitigation activities



UN officer following up on Omar, 14 years old 3 month after Beirut explosions at Karantina public garden. October 2020, Fouad Choufani/UNICEF Lebanon

- **9,280** people benefitting from information sessions, awareness sessions, and individual consultations on how to access services (excluding legal services)
- **6,644** people reached through GBV services:
- **1,576** people benefitting from counselling, legal assistance, and legal representation
- **8,041** people engaged in community-based child protection activities
- **2,018** people with specific needs supported with protection cash or emergency cash
- **3,725** people provided with specialized mental health psychosocial support and focused non-specialized psychosocial support
- **2,219** people with specific needs, including disabilities, receiving individual counselling, case management, and specialized support

7. Please note funding information is updated as of January 21, 2021 and based on information and data recorded in the OCHA-managed Financial Tracking Service (FTS): <https://fts.unocha.org/appeals/1009/summary>. This figure includes \$5.8 million funding for multi-sectoral activities and \$27.2 million unspecified funding, in addition to funding received per sector as indicated in the below sections.

8. N.B: All information and data are from the Flash Appeal, unless otherwise stated. Also, information and data provided are as per the Flash Appeal extension and revision processes that took place in November 2020.

9. Please note progress under all projects of the Flash Appeal has been tracked through sector-specific indicators in ActivityInfo, a dedicated database and monitoring platform. Also, most of the indicators (26 out of 37) tracking the number of people reached were disaggregated by gender and age.

EDUCATION

FLASH APPEAL SECTOR'S OBJECTIVES



Strategic Objective 1:

Support the rehabilitation of affected Educational Institutions (EIs)

Strategic Objective 2:

Increase access to quality formal and non-formal learning opportunities for affected children

Strategic Objective 3:

Psychosocial support to teachers and students



PEOPLE IN NEED 58,000



PEOPLE TARGETED 24,800

FUNDING



REQUIRED
US\$18.5 MILLION

RECEIVED INSIDE
FLASH APPEAL
US\$14.6 MILLION

Main Achievements

The Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) took the lead in ensuring that a quick and adequate response was done to rehabilitate affected schools. Accordingly, the UN worked with partners to coordinate rehabilitation funding and response efforts with the aim of increasing the capacity for accommodating children and youth from the Beirut Port -explosions affected communities to attend basic and post-basic education schools in safe learning spaces. Education partners also complemented the efforts of Child Protection partners with psychosocial support and social and emotional learning to affected students and learners.

Progress as of December 31st

- **48** rehabilitated EIs rehabilitated
- **3** EIs supported through replacement of damaged equipment
- **12** teachers receiving PSS
- **874** students receiving PSS

FOOD SECURITY

FLASH APPEAL SECTOR'S OBJECTIVES



Strategic Objective 1:

Enhance food security through immediate lifesaving food and nutrition security assistance

Strategic Objective 2:

Enhance food security through livelihoods assistance and support to light port-infrastructure rehabilitation



PEOPLE IN NEED 1.0 MILLION



PEOPLE TARGETED 98,000

FUNDING



REQUIRED
US\$52.6 MILLION

RECEIVED INSIDE
FLASH APPEAL
US\$51 MILLION

Progress as of December 31st

- **41,309** beneficiaries receiving in-kind food parcels
- **17,182** beneficiaries receiving hot meals/ready to eat meals
- **16,807** beneficiaries receiving food vouchers
- **91,552** beneficiaries receiving multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA)
- **30,848** mothers/caregivers receiving at least one counselling session by a lactation specialist
- **111** small and medium-sized enterprises supported with rehabilitation or financial assistance

Main Achievements

The devastating explosions in the Port of Beirut greatly damaged infrastructure, residences and livelihoods, exacerbated the already grim economic outlook and put further strain on the ability of people in Lebanon to meet their food needs. In the initial days after the explosions the sector distributed 12,500 metric tons of wheat flour to millers and 12 mobile storage units (MSUs) were set up at the port to temporarily augment storage capacity with for humanitarian goods and cargo. With people left with little income, food security partners distributed hot meals, in kind food parcels and multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) for households' most urgent basic needs, increasing their purchasing power to cover their food and other necessities. Early recovery activities included support to over 100 small and medium-sized enterprises with direct financial assistance or with rehabilitation.



UN wheat shipment arrives into Beirut Port two weeks after the blast that shook the city. Edmond Khoury/WFP Lebanon

FOOD PARCELS AND CASH-BASED TRANSFERS HELP THOSE AFFECTED BY THE EXPLOSIONS TO MEET FOOD AND NON-FOOD BASIC NEEDS



With physical distancing measures in place, Fatima receives unrestricted multi-purpose cash to support her family in the aftermath of the Beirut Port explosions. Photo: WFP/Ziad Rizkallah, 2020.

The Beirut Port explosions took a heavy toll on Fatima and her family, who were already suffering from the socio-economic crisis and the dual impact of the COVID-19 and lockdown measures.

Their house was so badly damaged in the explosions that Fatima and her family could barely afford to repair it. "My eldest son was also forced to evacuate his house, and had to go stay with his brother," Fatima tells us. "On top of that, he was forced to shut his business down due to the compounded crises," she adds.

Over 6 months later, the food security response on the ground continues, as many people like Fatima still struggle to make ends meet. Assistance helps addressing both food and non-food basic needs of the most economically vulnerable and affected by the explosions. Through cash-based transfers, nearly 92,000 vulnerable people like Fatima's family were assisted with unrestricted multi-purpose cash under the UN-coordinated Flash Appeal. Those assisted were provided with means to get by.

"This support is helping me buy gas [to cook], medicine, detergent and other necessities for the family," Fatima says.

Fatima and her family were also one of the 5,000 affected families to whom food parcels were distributed in the immediate aftermath of the explosions. Each food parcel was enough to feed five people for one month, with basic food items such as rice, pasta, oil, sugar, salt, and tomato paste.

HEALTH

FLASH APPEAL SECTOR'S OBJECTIVES

Strategic Objective 1:

Support the reconstruction of the Central Drug Warehouse, and rehabilitation of damaged health facilities to enable and maintain functionality and service delivery



Strategic Objective 2:

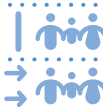
Enhance access to quality essential and critical-health services, including for emergency response by procuring lifesaving trauma kits and essential medications

Strategic Objective 3:

Strengthen infection prevention and control measures to prevent a sharp increase in COVID-19 cases

Strategic Objective 4:

Assess impact of environmental hazards on public health



PEOPLE IN NEED 1.0 MILLION



PEOPLE TARGETED 300,000



FUNDING

REQUIRED
US\$33.4 MILLION

RECEIVED INSIDE
FLASH APPEAL
US\$15.6 MILLION

Main Achievements

Despite heavy structural damage to 6 hospitals and 20 primary health care facilities within the radius of the explosions, health partners acted rapidly to restore services and increase access to life-saving and life-sustaining

care, particularly for vulnerable populations such as women and girls, people with disability and people in need of mental health and psychosocial support. Based on rapid assessments of damaged health facilities, 13 hospitals were immediately supported with trauma and surgical supplies to treat injured people while twenty mobile medical units were launched to assist damaged communities and provide in-home care to vulnerable patients unable to travel to health facilities, including older people. Health partners also supported 31 primary health care centers and dispensaries to safely resume services by providing not only medicines, supplies and personal protective equipment (PPE), but also more than 30 health care workers, including doctors, nurses, midwives and mental health specialists. Finally, after the devastating loss of the Ministry of Public Health's central warehouse depot, 1.75 million doses of vaccines were safely relocated while health partners provided critical PPE to 29 hospitals to make up for supplies lost in the explosions.

Progress as of December 31st

- **29** affected hospitals supported with restoration of services, including in-patient care, essential medical staff and supplies, and PPE
- **13,848** out-patient consultations provided
- **497** physical rehabilitation sessions supported by outreach teams or PHCCs
- **31** affected PHCCs supported by health workers (doctors, nurses, midwives) to provide essential health services
- **3,651** mental health consultations and PSS interventions
- **2,133** ante-natal care visits

WIDE RANGE OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES SUPPORTED THOSE LIVING IN AREAS AFFECTED BY THE EXPLOSIONS



Respecting COVID 19 preventive measures, beneficiaries received health services at home including medicines.
Photo credits: Caritas, 2020

The Beirut Port explosions had vastly affected the neighborhood where Nadine, 39 years old, and her family live. In Nadine's apartment, the doors were broken, and the windows were shattered. Her dad and one of her children suffered from wounds inflicted by the broken glass that flew around the house when the explosions happened.

"Although the wounds that my loved ones sustained were not life threatening, my mental health and that of my family was significantly affected. Until this day my children feel unsafe. They keep recalling the moment of the explosions. In the weeks following the explosions, all they were talking about was their wish for us to leave the country," explained Nadine. A health organization working in response to the Beirut Port explosions was able to provide wound care for Nadine's father and her child and mental health support to the whole family.

Nadine's 71-year-old father, who recently had an open-heart surgery, was particularly affected. His ability to move was hindered after the tragic event that hit Beirut. "We are grateful for the health organization's medical team who provided him with home-based physiotherapy and were able to provide us with the medication he needed to support his recovery."

Nadine's story is one of many stories of beneficiaries who received home-based healthcare services from Health Sector partners that provided support for vulnerable communities living in the affected areas and having challenges in accessing needed healthcare services.

SHELTER

FLASH APPEAL SECTOR'S OBJECTIVES

Strategic Objective 1:

Respond to the immediate sheltering needs of the most vulnerable households

Strategic Objective 2:

Contribute to longer-term repair or rehabilitation of damaged buildings

Strategic Objective 3:

Support multi-sectoral approaches to rehabilitate affected areas



PEOPLE IN NEED 219,000

PEOPLE TARGETED 118,000

FUNDING

REQUIRED
US\$65.4 MILLION

RECEIVED INSIDE
FLASH APPEAL
US\$46.7 MILLION



Main Achievements

After the immediate distribution of weatherproofing kits in August and September, the Shelter Sector started with repair, stabilization and re-construction activities. As of the end of the Flash Appeal, some 10,095 families had received shelter assistance in the form of cash payments whilst 4,797 residential units benefitted from either repair or rehabilitation works. Ad-hoc provision of emergency weatherproofing materials, however, continued through the winter period. The Shelter Sector specifically chose to prioritize female-headed households as a priority for its coordinated response.

Progress as of December 31st

- **24,295** non-displaced people assisted in maintaining safe and livable residential units
- **9,473** households provided with cash for shelter
- **622** households provided with cash for rent
- **3,267** residential and non-residential units benefitting from minor repairs
- **1,530** residential units benefitting from rehabilitation

BEIRUT PORT EXPLOSIONS — APARTMENT RESTORATION



The shelter intervention did not just save the family from being homeless, it also restored their mental wellbeing and dignity. Hala received shelter rehabilitation for her house in the aftermath of Beirut Port Explosions. Photo: Nusaned, 2020.

Hala, 37-year-old, lives together with her five siblings and parents in the neighborhood of Mar Mikhael, a dense residential area to the east of the Port of Beirut. The building where they live was only 400 meters away from the epicenter of the explosions and was so badly hit that it was left hollowing, like an empty frame. They were lucky enough not to be at home at the time of the explosions. They, however, found themselves homeless and in desperate need of restoring their home, alongside hope for the future.

The apartment, where they lived, was restored, keeping the needs, lifestyle, and cultural background of the household in mind. To make this restoration possible, they were heavily involved in the recovery and reconstruction process.

Getting back her childhood home also restored the family's feelings of belonging and their sense of pride. "Walking into our repaired home mended our broken hearts, helped us rebuild our shattered dreams, and kept us going and moving forward under the ill-fated circumstances."

By the end of December 2020, at least 11,000 households benefitted from support with either minor repairs to light damage or rehabilitation work for moderate damage.

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

FLASH APPEAL SECTOR'S OBJECTIVES

Strategic Objective 1:

Support Beirut and Mount Lebanon Water Establishment (BMLWE) in rehabilitation of WASH infrastructure and maintenance of service



Strategic Objective 2:

Provide safe and accessible emergency water and sanitation services

Strategic Objective 3:

Promote and support good hygiene practices



PEOPLE IN NEED 300,000



PEOPLE TARGETED 30,000



FUNDING

**REQUIRED
US\$2.8 MILLION**

**RECEIVED INSIDE
FLASH APPEAL
US\$925,000**

Main Achievements

Critical assessments of areas closest to the Port of Beirut were prioritized in the aftermath of the explosions. Partners then focused on assessing buildings that

were deemed less critical in terms of support, or those that were farther away from the explosions' epicenter. Through the Flash Appeal revision, activities were re-prioritized as follows: (i) hospital support: support was completed and needs were covered; (ii) infrastructure level: the assessment for the water public network was completed and urgent leakages were repaired; (iii) building level: pump repairs and tank replacements were done; (iv) household level: all cash-for-wash rehabilitation (approximately US\$4 million) were moved under the Shelter Sector. Directly-affected buildings were all connected again to the water networks, and damaged water tanks and water pumps were replaced to ensure access to water at both building and household levels.

Progress as of December 31st

- **23,780** people benefitting from re-established water supply connections
- **4,383** tanks distributed
- **347** pumps installed
- **15,892** hygiene kits distributed
- **790** baby kits distributed



FLASH APPEAL SECTOR'S OBJECTIVES

Strategic Objective 1:

Common logistics services and coordination

Strategic Objective 2:

Civil military coordination on humanitarian response



PEOPLE IN NEED Not Applicable



PEOPLE TARGETED Not Applicable



FUNDING

REQUIRED
US\$1.25 MILLION

**RECEIVED INSIDE
FLASH APPEAL**
US\$225,000

Main Achievements

With the Port of Beirut mostly inoperable in the immediate aftermath of the explosions and for about a month afterwards, temporary logistics equipment and a total of 12 mobile storage units were set up for humanitarian goods, including food and non-food item storage. Based on gaps and needs analysis during the early stage of the response where no needs for provision of common services were identified, the Logistics Sector, through a dedicated Logistics Sector Coordinator deployed to Beirut, facilitated coordination between partners and national counterparts and information sharing to minimize duplication of efforts within the humanitarian community. The Logistics Sector conducted several assessments, including warehouse storage capacity, and collected and disseminated infrastructural data and key logistics information such as Customs procedures.



The UN announced the beginning of the Emergency Cash Grant distribution for the first 47,000 recipients, aiming to reach up to 80,000 children and vulnerable individuals affected by the Beirut Port explosions, as soon as possible. The cash grant is being transferred via OMT branches across Beirut. November 2020, Fouad Choufani/UNICEF Lebanon

10. Please note the Logistics Sector was de-activated on November 12, 2020 and was not included in the extension and revision of the Flash Appeal in November and December 2020.

COVID-19 LEBANON EMERGENCY APPEAL (LEA)

The COVID-19 Lebanon Emergency Appeal (LEA) was launched by the UN and humanitarian partners on May 7, 2020, which was extended by the end of December 2020. The LEA aimed to highlight critical areas of humanitarian intervention to protect the lives of people in Lebanon who are most acutely at risk due to the COVID-19 pandemic in the country and its immediate socio-economic impact. This brought together activities planned for in the WHO-led COVID-19 Country Preparedness Response Plan (CPRP) for Lebanon (Priorities 1 and 2), the 2020 LCRP (Priority 3), as well as new relief activities aiming to mitigate the combined impact of the economic crisis and COVID-19 (Priority 4).¹¹ These activities included containment measures on population groups not previously receiving humanitarian assistance.

PRIORITIES 1 AND 2

Supporting the preparedness and response capacity of the Lebanese health system in coping with the COVID-19 emergency; and, Strengthening the engagement of and communication with communities, supporting good hygiene practices and ensuring COVID-19 specific support services



FUNDING

APPEALED
US\$110.2 MILLION

RECEIVED
US\$75.2 MILLION



DONORS:

AFD, Australia, Canada, CERF, Czech, Denmark, DFID, EU, France, Germany, Humanitarian Thematic Fund, Italy, Japan, KFW, Korea, Kuwait, Norway, SIDA, Small Charities Challenge Fund, Solidarity Fund, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America,

Under the Priorities 1 and 2 of LEA, the national health system was strengthened to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. **The hospital bed capacity** expanded, and the national **contact tracing and surveillance capacity** increased through human resource support. Guidelines on COVID-19 and pregnancy were developed and disseminated to 400 health facilities at the priority and secondary care levels, and more than 1,500 health service providers trained on the guidelines.

As a result of UN and NGOs support, a total of 20 **community isolation sites** were set up for those exposed or with mild symptoms or asymptomatic who cannot self-isolate or quarantine at home. The isolation sites were equipped with health-related human resources, WASH facilities and services, personal protective equipment (PPE), COVID-19 waste management, minimal equipment and minor rehabilitation, among others. Additionally, capacities at 56 **longer-term specialized facilities** — including as prisons, elderly homes, and mental health institutions — also increased with greater human resources (including the deployment of 464 nurses), screening kits, training for staff, and measures for infection prevention and control (IPC) and distribution of PPE.

Laboratories testing capacity significantly improved in 12 governmental hospitals across Lebanon. Furthermore, as part of infection prevention and control, PPE was procured and distributed to health staff at hospitals, primary healthcare centers, dispensaries, isolation centers, elderly institutions, nurseries, and municipalities, as well as other frontline workers. A monitoring module for distribution and utilization of PPE at primary healthcare level was incorporated in the

RAWAN, ONE OF THE MANY HEALTHCARE WORKERS HELPING FIGHT COVID-19



The Healthcare workers in hospitals, PHCs and dispensaries were trained on IPC during COVID 19 pandemic and equipped with PPEs. Photo: WHO, 2020.

"I have been trained on implementation of Infection, Prevention and Control (IPC) measures during the COVID19 pandemic, this has helped me acquire the knowledge and skills to prevent and control the spread of the infections. This knowledge empowered me and allowed me to deliver safe and competent practices in the COVID 19 department in Rafic Hariri University Hospital (RHUH)," explained Rawan Chehadeh — a Lebanese nurse working at RHUH.

Despite the challenges faced in the COVID 19 department, Rawan added "I am working in a challenging environment, but I feel safe due mainly to the availability of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) at RHUH." Unlike other countries, the hospitals in Lebanon did not have any severe shortages in PPE because of the continuous support provided by the UN and other organizations.

Rawan is one of the 282 nurses working in 115 hospitals and 100 PHCs across Lebanon who attended the Training of Trainers (ToT) on IPC that was supported by the UN and implemented by Syndicate of Nurses in collaboration with Ministry of Public Health. When in-person training was not possible, the UN and the Syndicate of Nurses co-developed an electronic version of IPC training materials and disseminated it to healthcare workers in more than 200 PHCs and 1,290 dispensaries.

11. The LEA section of the report includes only Priorities 1, 2 and 4, as Priority 3 (LCRP) is covered in the UNSF section.

health information management system. Furthermore, through the provision of PPE and information, education and communication (IEC) materials, the five border crossing points and the Beirut-Rafic Hariri International Airport were better able to cope with the COVID-19 pandemic.

The UN, in partnership with national and local stakeholders, raised **public awareness**, cultivated community mobilization and engagement, and promoted the uptake of healthy behavior and practices. Six national information and

community engagement campaigns, awareness sessions, trainings to municipalities, and other initiatives were held to ensure a common and fact-based understanding of COVID-19 symptoms, transmission modes, and precautionary measures. These initiatives were to ensure all communities were provided with evidence-based guidance on prevention, mitigation and management of mild cases and referrals for severe cases of COVID-19. The initiatives also helped to counter misinformation, fake news, scapegoating and stigmatization. Further information can be found in the Communications section.

COVID-19 RESPONSE IN LEBANON MONITORING INDICATORS CUMULATIVE DATA FOR 2020



As part of the COVID-19 strategic preparedness and response plan (SPRP) in Lebanon, the Lebanese Government, the Ministry of Public Health and other ministries, UN agencies and local NGOs are joining efforts to respond to this pandemic and mitigate its impact on communities.

The SPRP includes **8 pillars** of work with specific short-term and long-term actions to help identify gaps and effectively respond to COVID-19.

- Country-level coordination, planning, and monitoring
- Risk communication and community engagement
- Surveillance, rapid response teams, and case investigation
- Points of entry
- National laboratories
- Infection prevention and control
- Case management
- Operations support and logistics

The following highlights specific priority indicators under different pillars and the progress achieved collectively by partners, including the private sector, to reach the needed targets in Lebanon:

RISK COMMUNICATION AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT



16 Thematic awareness raising campaigns



856 vulnerable youth



produced



2 480 221 gowns and cloth masks

POINTS OF ENTRY



25

Number of health-care staff deployed to border crossing points

SURVEILLANCE, RAPID RESPONSE TEAMS, AND CASE INVESTIGATION



1 892 210 Total PCR tests

184 094 Total positive cases +

by age group:

Positive cases among health-care workers out of total positive cases

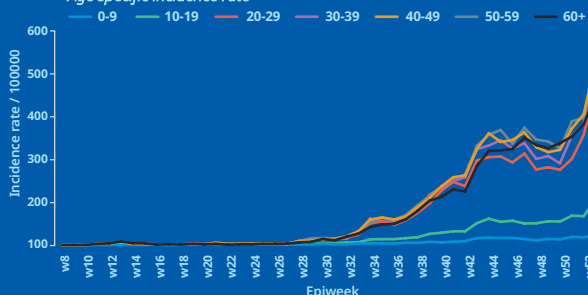
0.21%

by gender:

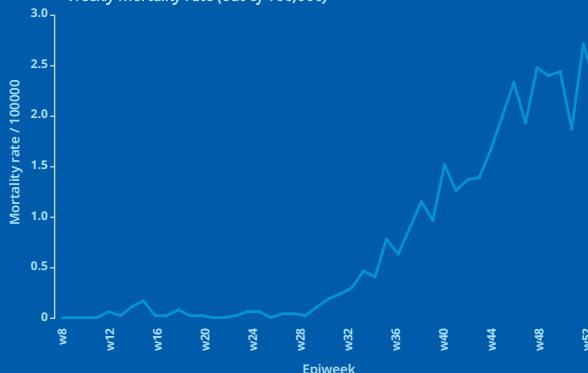
Males **54.4%**

Females **45.6%**

Age specific incidence rate



Weekly mortality rate (out of 100,000)



NATIONAL LABORATORIES

	Status	Target
Average Tests per day (2020)	10 284	10 000
Laboratories EQA/ Validation to perform RT-PCR testing	28	70
Influenza and COVID-like illnesses surveillance sites	17	30
Public laboratories supported with equipment	11	12

CASE MANAGEMENT

(status on December 31)



VENTILATORS



ISOLATION CENTERS



- Community isolation centers

9 active



385 bed capacity
67 beds occupied



47 nurses deployed

- Specialized facilities:

6 active



119 nurses deployed

INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT



more than
32 853 754

PPE items* for the protection of healthcare workers at Hospitals and PHCs

*Items refer to units of masks, gowns, goggles, coveralls, and pairs of shoe covers and gloves.

CRITICAL WASH SUPPLIES AND SERVICES



9 927 IPC and disinfection kits

distributed to



49 635 vulnerable people



183 907

vulnerable people continuously reached with critical WASH supplies

Source: WHO

PRIORITY 4

Expand support to vulnerable population groups not included in the LCRP, in need of humanitarian assistance due to the combined socio-economic impact of the economic and banking crisis and COVID-19.



FUNDING

APPEALED
US\$60.6 MILLION

RECEIVED
US\$15.6 MILLION



DONORS

CERF, EU, Education Cannot Wait, Foundation to Promote Open Society, France, Germany, LHF, Monaco, Netherland, Switzerland, United States of America

Economic and social vulnerabilities have significantly increased since mid-2019, and the COVID-19 outbreak substantially exacerbated the already severe effects of the economic and financial crisis in Lebanon. Priority 4 of LEA aimed to address the immediate needs of the vulnerable populations through providing social and cash assistance, with priority to poor and vulnerable Palestine refugees, Lebanese households (previously not receiving relief assistance), and migrant workers. The cash assistance envisaged in LEA intended to bridge the gap until the

eventual scale-up of social protection measures foreseen by the government.

As an emergency response for those most affected by COVID-19 and the economic crisis across Lebanon, almost 160,000 Lebanese received life-saving food assistance in the form of a monthly family food parcel. To increase its outreach and identify vulnerable population in need of food assistance, a self-referral tool was developed, enabling the UN and its partners to further verify their vulnerability and include them into the in-kind assistance program. Additionally, Palestine refugees were supported through the provision of cash assistance to mitigate further deterioration of their conditions, as well as distance learning support for Palestine children. Furthermore, the vulnerable migrants stranded in Lebanon and lost their jobs were supported with cash assistance. Following the Beirut Port explosions, the needs and vulnerability assessment for migrant workers in Beirut was launched, pending the preliminary findings of that assessment. The UN led coordination work to identify gaps in services and guide efforts on information sharing to ensure that migrant workers are integrated in the humanitarian responses.

THE LIFE OF MIMI, A MIGRANT WORKER IN LEBANON



With physical distancing measures in place, Mimi received cash for rent and relief support through AMEL center in the aftermath of the Beirut blast and the COVID-19 pandemic. Photo: AMEL/Oliver Breeni, 2020

Since her arrival to Lebanon eight years ago, Mimi has been faced with indecent working and living conditions, including recruiter misinformation, salary theft, limited communication with family, and before exploitation manifested in long working hours with no days off. When Mimi complained, she was physically beaten and decided to break her contract, leaving work without her personal belongings including her passport, which was confiscated by her employers since she arrived in Lebanon.

She started to work as a freelancer to cover the cost of accommodation, food and basic life necessities without knowing the implications of her irregular status. She then met a man and got married. Her husband is a Sudanese refugee seeking asylum. They had a baby, not knowing that children of migrant workers can't be registered and will face challenges in many ways. Due to the pandemic, both Mimi and her husband lost their employment and are now sheltered with their baby at a friend's house, where five other people live. "Since I came to Lebanon, I have been faced with all types of violence. I ran away from abuse thinking my life will get better, got married to someone I love, but now I am undocumented with unregistered children and an unknown future."

Mimi and her family were supported with food and non-food items including COVID-19 preventive material, as well as cash to rent a new apartment that ensures privacy.

The story of Mimi is one of many migrant workers who come to Lebanon dreaming of a better future, and end up being in a vulnerable situation, with irregular legal status, and a lack of basic life necessities. "I am grateful for all the support, including health, psychological, financial, food and non-food items. Now, I am able to see the light of my humanity and dignity again," said Mimi.

RESULTS AS OF DECEMBER 31ST

- 160,000 of the poorest Lebanese received a distribution of food parcels.
- 80,000 children in vulnerable households—a including those with disabilities, the elderly, and households with many children — received a one-off cash assistance to respond to the economic crisis exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Almost 500 children with disabilities were reached through regular social assistance to combat the economic and COVID-19 situation.
- 91,688 Palestine households — all of service-eligible registered persons, including both PRL and PRS — received cash assistance to mitigate further deterioration of their conditions.
- 27,398 PRS and 27,822 PRL who are enrolled UNRWA Social Safety Net (SSN) Program benefitted from a top-up cash assistance.
- 37,590 Palestine refugee students who were enrolled in UNRWA schools in Lebanon Field during school the 2020-2021 year but were not about to go to school because of the situation were supported through distance learning activities.
- 700 vulnerable migrant workers who lost their jobs but were not able to go back to their home country were supported with cash assistance.
- 392 migrant workers were supported to return to their countries of origin.

VI. RESULTS OF THE UN OPERATING TOGETHER

The United Nations in Lebanon re-committed in 2020 to “delivering as one” through a more unified methodology that reflects cost avoidance and enhancements to quality. The UN outlines these priorities in the Business Operations Strategy (BOS) for the period 2020 to 2022. The Lebanon BOS identifies new services that could be done collaboratively for quality enhancements and cost effectiveness. The total costs are expected to decrease from nearly US\$16.1 million to an estimated US\$10.9 million by the end of 2022, a cost reduction of more than US\$5 million.

In the BOS, the main areas of reported cost avoidance include travel services, building maintenance services, and long-term agreements (LTAs) — including those for fuel, Internet, very-small-aperture terminal (V-SAT) services, travel, hotels and conferencing, security, and cleaning. In addition to cost avoidance, an increase in quality of services is expected to be achieved by a more unified approach to delivery in areas such as human resources, finance, and procurement.

The UN has been able to deliver on certain priorities in 2020, even as Lebanon’s context drastically changed given the

COVID-19 pandemic and the Beirut Port explosions. Those priorities resulted in: a central database for long-term agreements (LTAs); a common Operations Management Team platform to act as a document library; a joint recruitment and onboarding process and booklet for staff; Terms of Reference for harmonized customs clearance and overland transportation services; harmonized special measures of human resources; expanded staff welfare services, including shared contracts for stress counselors following the Beirut Port explosions; a joint Business Continuity Plan (BCP) and return to office strategy given COVID-19 movement restrictions; a common premises among agencies in Beirut, East Lebanon (Zahle), and the North (Qobayat and Tripoli); a pilot recruitment of drivers under one UN umbrella; and a carpooling project.

2020 has been a challenging year in terms of “delivering as one.” Restrictions implemented in response to the COVID-19 pandemic affected the use of travel services, thus decreasing recurrent costs and the significant cost avoidance that were projected. Moreover, following the Beirut Port explosions, priorities of UN agencies shifted to programmatic implementation of immediate humanitarian relief services, leading to delays in operational planning.

As a result of UN efforts to work better together, the following outcomes were achieved in 2020, (Infographics).

- A central LTA database was set up with over 300 LTAs across approximately 67 categories.
- Three locations in Lebanon used a common premise hosting several UN entities.
- A pilot project for carpooling of different UN agencies was launched in 2020.
- A common fuel contingency stock was established for Beirut.
- Warehousing services were shared with four UN agencies.

VII. RESULTS OF THE UN COMMUNICATING TOGETHER

Apart from communicating on the 75th anniversary of the UN as part of a year-long #TakeAStep call to action campaign, the UN in Lebanon during 2020 shifted to crisis communications amid the unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic that prompted a response to raise awareness and combat misinformation.

UN75

2020 marked the 75th anniversary of the UN, resulting in a communications engagement through virtual dialogues and social media. As a result of those virtual dialogues, the voices and aspirations of more than 1,300 young participants were amplified and documented. This engagement resulted in an increased response rate to the global UN75 survey, with a total of 7,600 respondents and whereby Lebanon ranked first in the Arab region. The outcomes of those dialogues also fed into the UN

Secretary General's report to the 75th session of the General Assembly and were recapitulated in a short video.

As a result of social media engagement, the UN reached 28,000 engagements on a UN timeline documenting key milestones of the UN presence in Lebanon since its inception in 1945. The UN also reached 2 million people through social media messages, inciting the people of Lebanon to take part in the global conversation and provide actionable recommendations on how to “shape our future together.” The UN ended the year on a positive note by reaching 616,000 engagements from the radio and social media with Tomorrow is Better TV (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NhqNJdGoYkc>) clip and song.

BEIRUT PORT EXPLOSIONS

Communications in 2020 tapped on the multifaceted challenges Lebanon faced, including the unparalleled financial and economic crisis and the devastating Beirut Port explosions. The UN launched campaigns highlighting the UN's immediate response to the explosions. The UN also shared aspirational and hopeful messages partly thorough videos on social media platforms that addressed “building back better,” reaching more than 700,000 viewers on social media platforms.

COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The UN — in partnership with the Ministries of Public Health, Information, Education and Labour and other partners — reached up to an average of 3 million people per month with awareness-raising messages and videos through TV stations across the country, influencers', and social media platforms. Those messages focused on various topics to help build people's resilience and promote COVID-19 preventive measures among the population including material in languages of migrant workers.

The UN also focused its efforts on combating fake news and misinformation around COVID-19. The UN worked closely with the Ministry of Information on awareness-raising campaigns and devised a webpage and mobile app to identify trending rumors and fake news. Simultaneously, the UN in Lebanon reached 214,000 people, with around 70 visuals in English and Arabic that aimed at rectifying trending rumors.

The UN ended the year on a positive note by reaching 616,000 engagements from the radio and social media with Tomorrow is Better TV (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NhqNJdGoYkc>) clip and song.

**VIII.
PARTNERSHIPS**

In 2020, the UN continued working closely with partners in response to deteriorating humanitarian and development indicators in Lebanon. The work was in line with national priorities identified by the government within the framework of the Syria crisis, the COVID 19 pandemic, and the responses to the Beirut Port explosions.

Throughout the different frameworks and responses, the UN continued to maintain strong engagement and collaboration with stakeholders to ensure transparency, accountability, and inclusion. UN stakeholders during 2020 included government entities, civil society organizations, NGOs, INGOs, professional associations,

private sector organizations, think tanks, youth groups, and donors.

Collaboration with humanitarian partners continued and evolved to address the dynamic country context and respond to Syria crisis challenges in a holistic, comprehensive, and integrated manner to ensure the protection of the most vulnerable. Existing partnerships were also rapidly leveraged and expanded to address the rising humanitarian needs beyond the Syria crisis to address the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Beirut Port explosions.

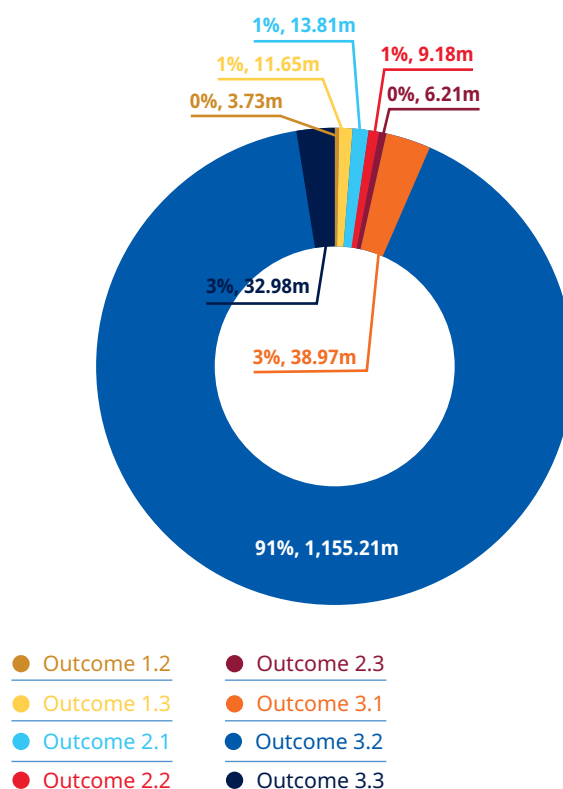
In the aftermath of the Beirut Port explosions and based on the tripartite agreement on Post-Crisis Assessments and Recovery Planning, the UN, World Bank, and the European Union partnered to launch a Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDNA) to estimate the impact on the population, physical assets, infrastructure, and service delivery. The assessment established the basis for the joint UN-WB-EU and a comprehensive response, including the recovery, reconstruction, and reform framework (3RF). The 3RF targets a people-centered recovery and reconstruction over a period of 18 months towards a path for sustainable development. The 3RF promotes an unprecedented way of working for Lebanon, involving a wide range of partners in the planning and conceptualization phase — including the UN, International Financing Institutions, civil society, INGOs, NGOs, donors, and the government. It is designed as a collaborative, participatory process. The implementation will rely on inclusive institutional arrangements that bring together the government, international partners, civil society, and the private sector.

IX. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Since the start of the Syrian crisis in 2011, the international community has continued to demonstrate a high-level of support for Lebanon. 2020 has been a particularly difficult year for Lebanon. The multiple crises and shocks exacerbated the already deteriorating humanitarian and development indicators, leading to rising vulnerabilities and poverty levels of the Lebanese, refugee, and migrant worker populations. Since 2017, donors reported an annual average of US\$1.54 billion in grant support to Lebanon, with the European Union, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America consistently among the top donors.

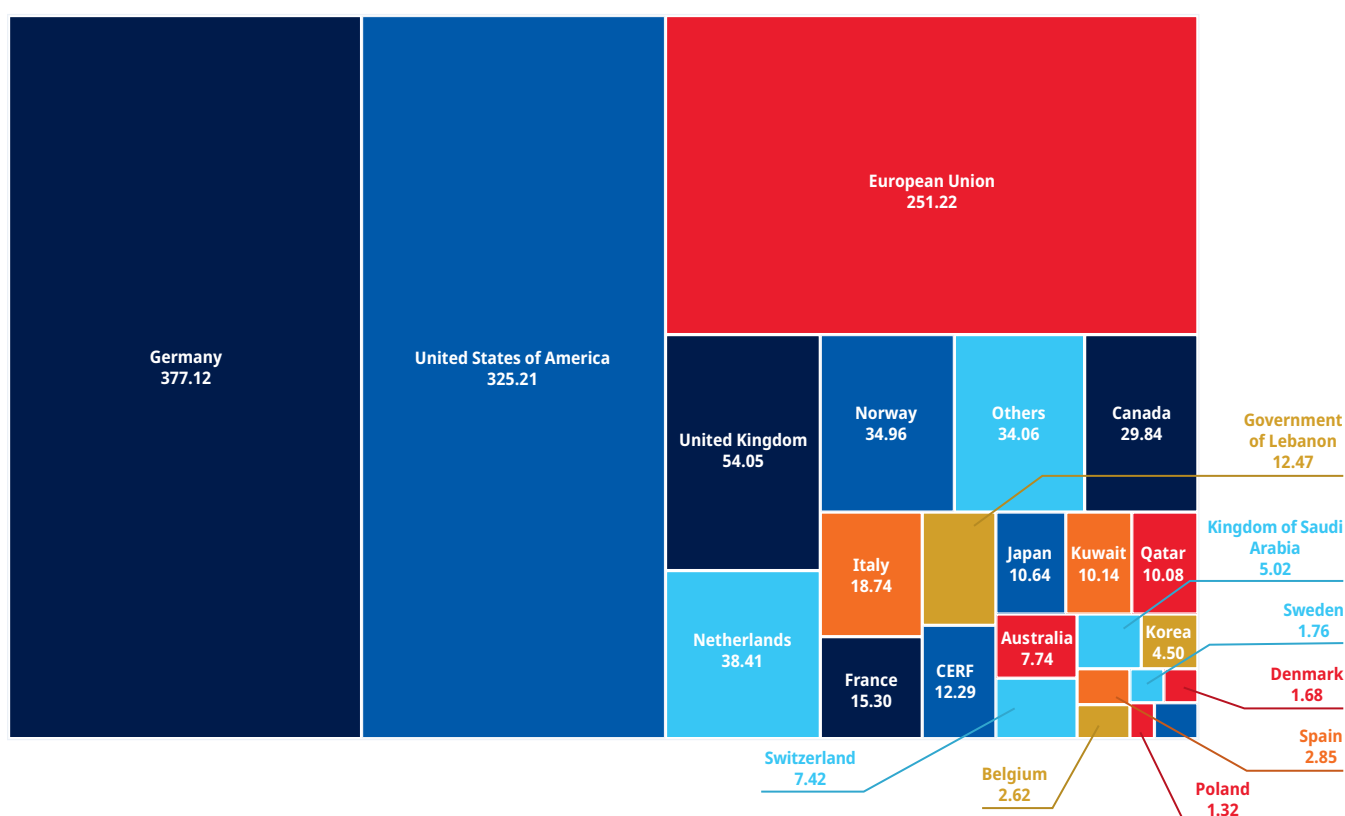
International support during 2020 and the continued solidarity of the international community with Lebanon has helped both its people and refugees during these difficult times. Vulnerabilities, however, are continuously

Funding Received in USD in 2020 under UNSF



on the rise. Therefore, it is important to keep Lebanon high on the agenda and to ensure continued and even stronger support in maintaining a more robust humanitarian, development, and peace nexus approach going forward.

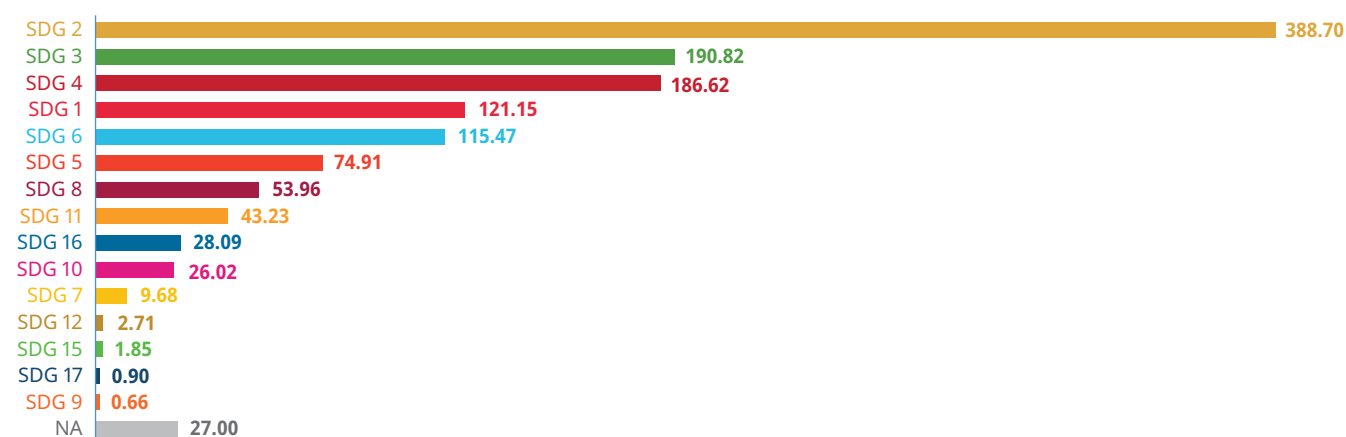
Contributions by donor under the UNSF in 2020 (in million USD)



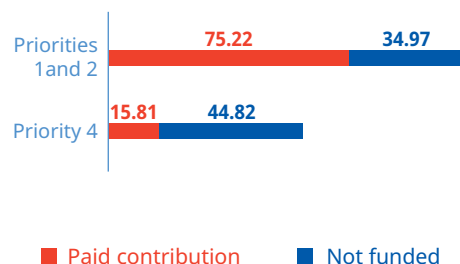
Funding received in 2020 per UN agency under UNSF (in million USD)



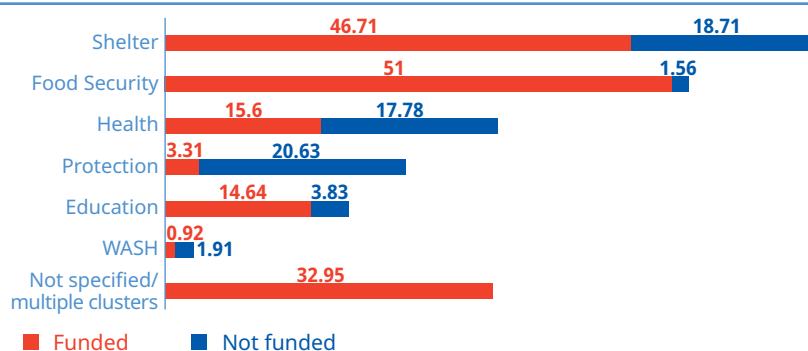
Funding received in 2020 per SDG under UNSF (in million USD)



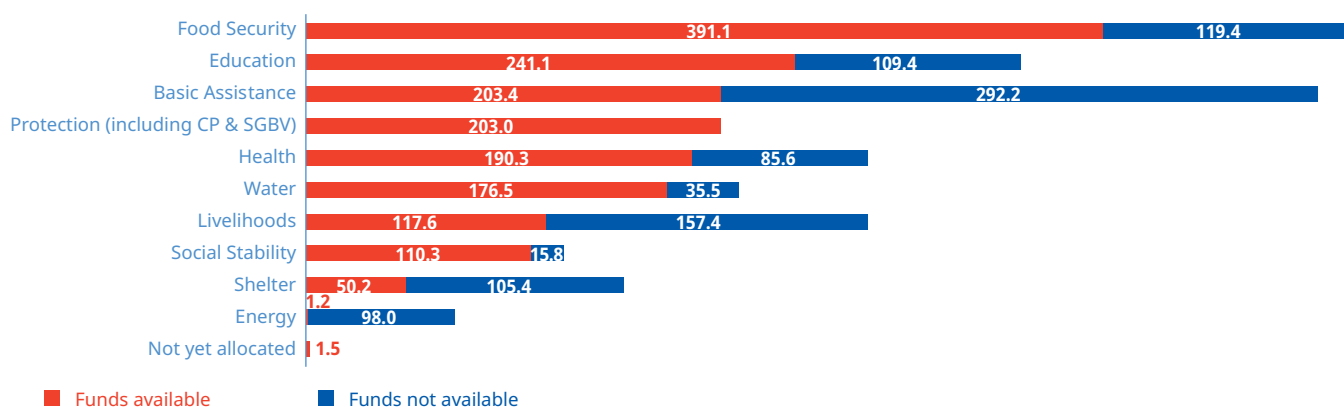
Funding by Priority in 2020 under Lebanon Emergency Appeal COVID-19 (in million USD)



Funding progress by sector in 2020 under Flash Appeal (in million USD)



Contributions to the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan in 2020 in million USD



X. WAY FORWARD FOR 2021

For the UN, 2020 was a year of adapting to the evolving local context, with the rise of vulnerabilities deteriorated further by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Beirut Port explosions, and the unfolding economic and financial crisis. The UN will continue adapting to the local context in 2021 to ensure an agile, appropriate and comprehensive assistance.

One of the main priorities for the UN in 2021 is the implementation of the 3RF, the continuation of emergency and immediate support to most vulnerable including Lebanese, refugees, and migrant workers. This include key focus areas like education, food security and the continuation of assistance to the national health system for COVID-19 that will ensure equal access to quality services as well as an inclusive, safe, and adequate national vaccination plan.

To ensure a timely and quality support, the UN is undergoing a prioritization process that includes humanitarian, development, and peace priorities to finalize its UN Strategic Framework joint workplan for 2021-2022. The identified priorities will focus on:

- **Governance:** This will include efforts on anti-corruption legislation/strategies and their implementation, preparations for the critical elections in 2022, increasing the civic space, the national statistical system to produce data for decision making, enabling environment for decent work and labor protection, local authorities systems strengthening and capacity building, and the overall implementation of the much-needed reform agenda.
- **Basic services:** With a recent, sharp decrease in the well-being of all people living in Lebanon, efforts will be prioritized to increase access for all to basic services — including education, health, water, sanitation, housing and others.
- **Social protection:** This will be enhanced through strengthening the national system and directly providing cash grants as well as expanded protection for all vulnerable populations, with priority given to those with urgent, immense, and increasing needs.
- **Economy:** The UN will be prioritizing support to productive sectors, value chains, foster job creation and employability, and for micro, small, and medium enterprises.

- **Environment:** This will be aimed specifically on concerns for waste management and facilities, the protection of environment, and the environment's role in climate security.
- **Peace and security:** This will focus on internal conflict and tensions, border management, women and youth's role in peace and security, and preventing violent extremism.
- **Human rights and justice:** This will include the National Human Rights Commission, legal aid, judicial independence, accountability for violence against women, and the prison system.

Within these priorities, the UN will continue to advocate for the much-needed reforms and provide technical assistance to relevant actors, including the Government of Lebanon. Throughout its work, the UN will be applying a rights-based approach to ensure no one is left behind, especially concerning gender equality and human rights.

Through the implementation of the Business Operations Strategy 2.0, the UN will also continue focus on becoming more efficient with higher quality services to better deliver on the UN's work. Assistance to victims and survivors and reporting on incidents of sexual exploitation and abuse will also continue, with greater coordination amongst local partners.

2021 will also be the year when the UN in Lebanon will start its preparation for a new country framework to start in 2023 — the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, or Cooperation Framework. The Cooperation Framework is a tool for greater coordination, transparency, and joint planning of the UN in Lebanon. The framework will clearly outline what the role of the UN will be in supporting the country and will be essential in implementing the humanitarian, development, and peace nexus. In 2021, the UN will develop the Common Country Analysis (CCA), an independent, impartial, and collective assessment and analysis that will provide the groundwork for the UN to identify its priorities for the country for 2023 and beyond.

Going forward, the UN will strive with national and international stakeholders to ensure principles of inclusivity, transparency, accountability in the UN response. A people centered recovery and sustainable development in Lebanon can only be achieved with strong partnerships and cooperation that invests available resources, knowledge and expertise to overcome the challenges facing Lebanon today in a holistic, comprehensive and integrated approach. In 2021, the UN will continue to work towards accelerating the engagement and collective action of government, civil society, international financing institutions and donor partners to drive transformational and systemic change toward sustainable development.



XI.

ANNEX 1:

ACRONYMS

3RF	Reform, recovery and reconstruction framework
ACF	Action Against Hunger
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
AFDC	Association for Forests, Development and Conservation
ANERA	American Near East Refugee Aid
AUB	American University of Beirut
AVSI	Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale
BCP	Business Continuity Plan
BdL	Central Bank of Lebanon
BOS	Business Operations Strategy
CAS	Central Administration of Statistics
CCA	Common Country Analysis
CCCL	Children Cancer Center of Lebanon
CISP	Comitato Internazionale Per Lo Sviluppo Dei Popoli
CLDH	Centre Libanais des Droits Humains
CRC	Canadian Red Cross
CRD	Connecting Research to Development
CRI	Core Relief Items
DPNA	Development for People and Nature Association
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
EIs	Educational Institutions
ESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture of the United Nations
FTFs	Foreign terrorist fighters
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GPS	Global Positioning System
GS	General Security
GSO	General Security Office
GVC	Gruppo di Volontariato Civile
HI	Handicap International/Humanity & Inclusion

HKCC	Howard Karagheusian Association
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
IDAL	Investment Development Authority of Lebanon
IDF	Israel Defense Forces
IEC	Information, education and communication
IED/OED	Improvised explosive device/Explosive ordinance disposal
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMC	International Medial Corps
IMF	International Monetary Funds
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organization
IOCC	International Orthodox Christian Charities
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPC	Infection, Prevention and Control
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IRW	Islamic Relief Worldwide
ISF	Internal Security Forces
ISIL	Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant
LAF	Lebanese Armed Forces
LARI	Lebanese Agricultural Research Institute
LAW	Legal Action Worldwide
LCRP	Lebanon Crisis Response Plan
LebPAC	Lebanese Parliamentarians against Corruption
LECORVAW	Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Woman
LeMSIC	Lebanese Medical Students' International Committee
LFPAD	Lebanon Family Planning Association for Development and Family Empowerment
LGBTIQ	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, and questioning
LHIF	Lebanon Humanitarian INGO Forum
LMAC	Lebanon Mine Action Center's
LoM	Lebanese Order of Midwives
LOST	Lebanese Organization of Studies and Training
LRC	Lebanese Red Cross
LRI	Lebanon Reforestation Initiative
LSESD/ MERATH	Lebanese Society for Educational and Social Development/ Middle East Revive and Thrive
LSIDCM	Lebanese Society of Infectious Diseases and Clinical Microbiology
LSOG	Lebanese Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology
LTAs	Long-term agreements
MACCom	Ministerial Anti Corruption Committee
MDM	Médecins du Monde
MEHE	Ministry of Education and Higher Education
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoD	Ministry of Defense
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoET	Ministry of Economy and Trade

MoEW	Ministry of Energy and Water	SMEB	Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket
MoI	Ministry of Industry	SOS CV	SOS Children's Villages Lebanon
MoIM	Ministry of Interior and Municipalities	SSN	Social Safety Net
MoJ	Ministry of Justice	SWM	Solid Waste Management
MoL	Ministry of Labor		
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health	TACCom	Technical Anti Corruption Committee
MoPW	Ministry of Public Works	TDH	Terre des Hommes Italia
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs	ToT	Training of Trainers
MPIAB	Makassed Philanthropic Islamic Association of Beirut		
MS	Mouvement Social	UK EMT	United Kingdom Emergency Medical Team
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières	UN	United Nations
		UN HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
NCLW	National Commission for Lebanese Women	UNDSS	United Nations Department for Safety and Security
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
NDU	Notre Dame University	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
NPTP	National Poverty Targeting Program	UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council		
NSSF	National Social Security Fund	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
		UNIC	United Nations Information Centres
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
OCHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
OMSAR	Office of the Minister of State for Administration Reform	UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
OSH	Occupational safety and health	UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
OWS	Orphan Welfare Society	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
		UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
PARD	Popular Aid for Relief and Development	UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
PCPM	Polish Center for International Aid	UNSCOL	Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon
PFA	Psychological first aid	UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
PHC	Primary healthcare	UNV	United Nations Volunteers
PHCCs	Public health care centres	URDA	Union of Relief and Development Associations
PPE	Personal protective equipment	USJ	Université Saint Joseph
PRL	Palestine refugees in Lebanon		
PRS	Palestine refugees from Syria	V-SAT	Very-small-aperture terminal
PSS	Psychosocial support		
PU-AMI	Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
PUI	Première Urgence Internationale	WB	World Bank
		WBL	Work Based Learning
RCCE	Risk Communication and Community Engagement	WCH	War Child Holland
RDFL	Lebanese Democratic Women's Gathering	WFP	World Food Programme
RDNA	Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment	WHO	World Health Organization
RHUH	Rafic Hariri University Hospital	WVI	World Vision International
RMF	René Mouawad Foundation		
RTP	Right to Play	YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association
SCI	Save the Children International		
SI	Solidarités International		



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