



Patriotic Vision - PVA
ANNUAL
REPORT
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Global Annual Report 2022

WE WORK AND ADVOCATE TOWARDS A WORLD ZERO UNJUST, ZERO CARBON, ZERO POVERTY

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Where we are

Patriotic Vision (PVA) works/present in many countries and territories. Through representation offices, United Nations delegates or individual representatives.

(The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever of PVA concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory or sea area, or concerning the delimitation of frontiers)

North America

- United States

Africa

- Republic of the Congo

Europe and Central Asia

- Switzerland
- Austria
- Germany

Arab States

- Lebanon headquarters

United Nations Delegates

- United Nations Office at Geneva
- United Nations Office at Vienna
- United Nations Headquarters New York



Patriotic Vision - PVA

Introduction

Patriotic Vision PVA is an international organization with special consultative status at the United Nations Economic and Social Council in New York since 2018. Accredited at the United Nations Office at Geneva since 2016 and the United Nations Office at Vienna since 2018. Established in 2013 and registered and licensed in 2015. Committed to, guided, and based on the United Nations Conventions.

PVA primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well-being of human being. Cooperate and coordinate international action for the worldwide protection of human rights and the resolution of human right violation problems. Strives to ensure that everyone can exercise the right to life and to live in freedom and safety, and to be equal in dignity and rights, and can claim their rights regardless of sex, race, language, religion, social standing, etc.

PVA works to overcome poverty and injustice, protect the environment and tackle climate change, to improve the lives of people affected by poverty, emergencies, natural disasters or wars, etc. Committed to leave no one behind.

PVA first Strategy Our Promise 2030 aims to support the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and multiply youth impact, through the development of long-term partnerships and high quality, sustainable climate.

PVA works/present in many countries and territories. Everything that PVA does is encapsulated in the Sustainable Development Goals. The goals take us to a future that leaves no one behind, that protects the planet and that disrupts the cycle of conflict because inclusive development has taken root.

Given the PVA's special status within the United Nations in New York, Geneva and Vienna, our delegations works is to ensure that governments respect, protect and fulfill their obligations and commitments to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

PVA carries out its work in collaboration with many partners, including governments, regional, international and non-governmental organizations. It is committed to the principle of participation, believing that people who benefit from the Patriotic Vision PVA activities should be consulted over decisions which affect their lives.

Open Letter

Message from the President

The world descended into multiple crises in 2022, that are hitting the poor and vulnerable, worsening inequality and the struggle to keep up with the rising cost of living. The climate emergency rang alarm bells across the world, as COVID-19 continued to diminish economies, plunging millions more into poverty. In the global fight to alleviate poverty and raise living standards, 2022 is likely to be one of the worst years in decades. High inflation, wars, crises, large macroeconomic imbalances, shortages of energy and food with ecosystems out of balance have caused the sharpest global economic downturn in 80 years. This crisis has also shown us the value of multilateralism and the importance of practical and effective solutions.



COVID-19 has made our world more connected than ever before. We can no longer close our eyes to the global crises that are a threat to our future on the planet we all live in. We have to act now to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), these goals take us to a future that leaves no one behind, that protects the people and the planet.

PVA is responding to these challenges with speed, clarity, scale, and impact. We've committed to ensure human rights, advocacy, climate actions, policy advice, to support people in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, ensure delivery of nutrition, health and winterization assistance, education and child protection, shelter provision and housing reconstruction, entrepreneurship and SMEs, NFIs, multipurpose cash grants, strengthen efforts to prevent and respond to gender-based violence, and to support the delivery of critical assistance to communities in rural areas.

The past 12 months have tested PVA's ability to respond in an era buffeted by rapid change. The achievements outlined in this report are a reflection of the strong commitment of the entire PVA family. I invite you to explore what I saw in 2022—a PVA working hard to deliver on the promises that we made, promises we made nearly 10 years since PVA was founded in 2013—a PVA that is now more agile, efficient, innovative and able to help build a world more resilient, more sustainable and more equitable.

This PVA Annual Report provides a snapshot of the results we achieved together with countries and communities over the last 12 months. The results speak for themselves. PVA reached out to more than 17,650 direct and 70,600 indirect beneficiaries in 2022. Behind each of these results are the stories of people that we work with and support every day.

At the time of writing, the crisis affecting our world are deep-seated, but I am confident we can make a difference. To meet these challenges, we must draw on the innovation and dedication of our staff, the strength of our partnerships, and the resolve of the global community. PVA remains committed to help overcome these challenges and work toward a more resilient and sustainable future.

Working with and listening to communities, and supporting local responders are key elements of the PVA's work. When I look at what we, together, have achieved, I am motivated and hopeful—and grateful to all our partners, donors, United Nations, Governments, communities and the PVA personnel across the world that have made all this possible.

Looking ahead, we remain committed to delivering on PVA's first strategy Our Promise 2030 to support the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and multiply youth impact, through the development of long-term partnerships and high quality, sustainable climate. I hope this snapshot of PVA's work in 2022 encourages you to join us in that journey.

I take the opportunity to express my gratitude to donors and to our partners, both national and international, for their continuous support and confidence in PVA. I count on our mutual commitment to further strengthen PVA in 2023, so that we may continue to make a difference for the people we serve with societies that can flourish and thrive.

I am pleased to share with you the 2022 Annual Report for Patriotic Vision PVA. As in previous years, PVA played a critical role in bringing essential life-saving assistance to families and communities in times of dire need.

Mr. Kassem Saleh Safa
Patriotic Vision PVA
President

PVA at a glance

2022 Highlights

We are unique among world organizations and unique among those working to ensure human rights for everyone, everywhere. We have the capacity to influence decision makers and the diversity of partners to turn the most innovative challenges facing vulnerable people and those who care for them. Our history has given us a profound understanding of development and how important young people are to progress. All that we do helps people realize their full potential.

PVA

was established in **2013** and obtained special consultative status at the United Nations ECOSOC in **2018**.

www.pva.ngo



As at 31 December 2022, the Organization has worked / presented in **10 countries**.

6 country/regional teams

strengthening our work by collaborating with governments, NGOs and CSOs.



Committed to, guided, and based on the United Nations Conventions with **3 delegations** to the main offices of the **United Nations**.

5 representative

to cooperate and coordinate international action for worldwide protection of human rights at **UN Human Rights Council**.



Our Promise **2030** aims to support the **17 SDGs**, multiply youth impact, and high quality sustainable climate.



PVA have **benefited directly 17,650** individuals in 2022



70,600 beneficiaries were **indirectly targeted** this year.



17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals sector achievements in 2022



25 PVA projects and programs implemented during 2022.



6 countries where **PVA** was present and **Projects implemented** in 2022

43 % 57 %



PVA employs **42 courageous V/Staff** with **50% gender equality** as at 31 December 2022.



In addition to its Headquarters in **Lebanon**, PVA has representatives in **New York, Geneva** and **Vienna**.

Disclaimer

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We track the number of people need help and use data and statistics to inform and optimize our work and the work of our partners to better **protect, assist and provide solutions**. So, when for example a major crisis erupts, we can predict how many people need help, what kind of help they need and how many staff we must deploy.

These figures are released every year in our **annual reports**.

We are funded almost entirely by **voluntary contributions**.

Sustainable Development Goals Highlights

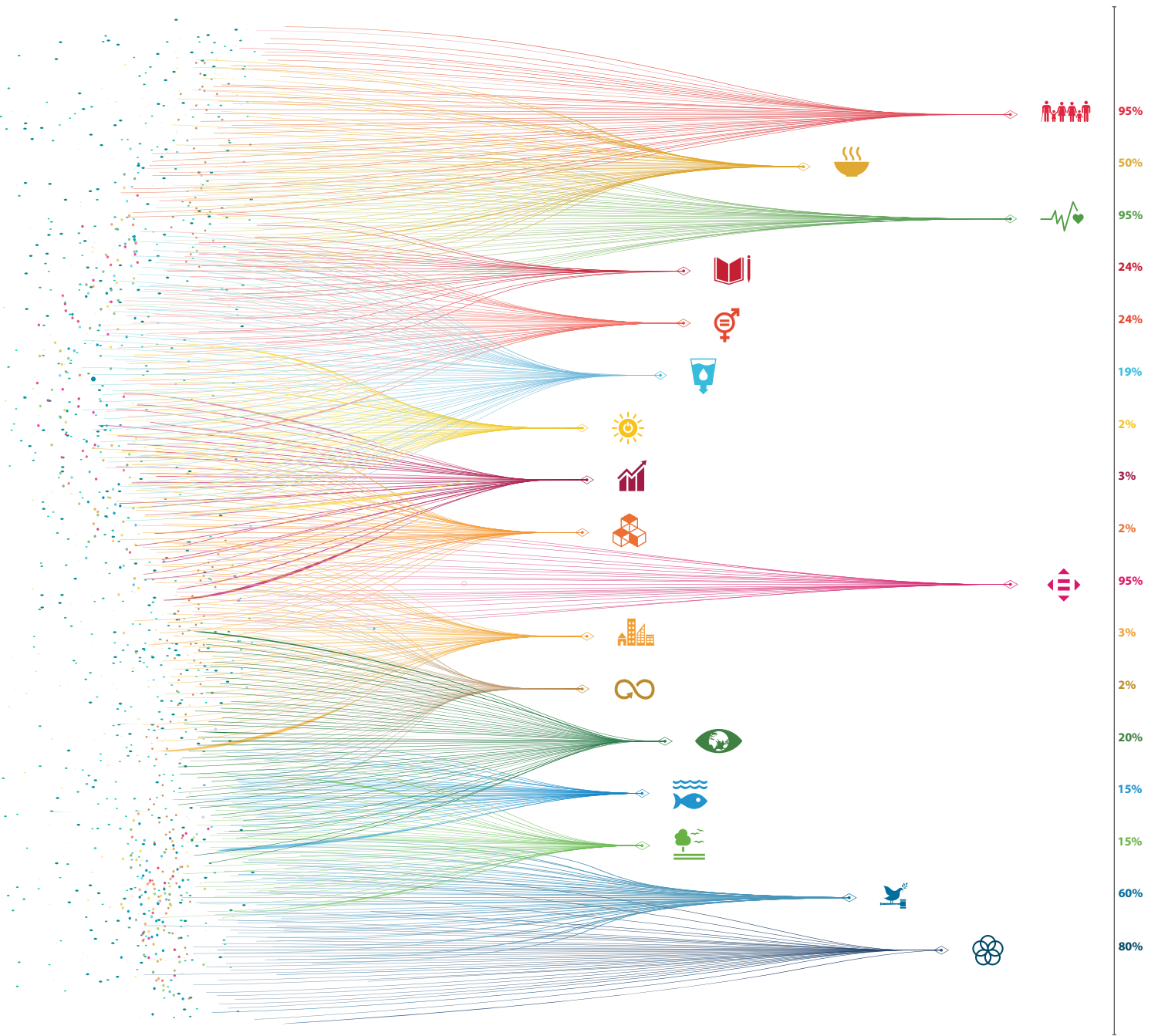
PVA has an important contribution to make to the achievement of SDGs - Deepening our commitment to a world that leaves no one behind



Our Global Accountability

PVA contributions to the SDGs - Selected sector achievements

The contributions to the SDGs in this report were only possible due to the generous support of and strategic collaboration with many different donors and supporters of PVA Members and their partners around the world. In 2022, we continue to be committed towards achieving these goals and celebrate the progress that has been made while adapting and adjusting our projects and programs. For the year 2022:



Food security and Nutrition

Context

With eight years remaining to end hunger, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition (SDG Targets 2.1 and 2.2), the world is moving in the wrong direction. There are indeed efforts to make progress towards SDG 2, yet they are proving insufficient in the face of a more challenging and uncertain context.

The intensification of the major drivers behind recent food insecurity and malnutrition trends (i.e. conflict, climate extremes and economic shocks) combined with the high cost of nutritious foods and growing inequalities will continue to challenge food security and nutrition. Furthermore, the war in Ukraine, is disrupting supply chains and further affecting global grain, fertilizer and energy prices, leading to shortages and fueling even higher food price inflation. On top of this, the growing frequency and intensity of extreme climate events are proving to be a major disrupter of supply chains, especially in low-income countries (LICs).

The scale of the current global hunger and malnutrition crisis is enormous, with an expected 345.2 million people projected to be food insecure. More than 900,000 people worldwide are fighting to survive in famine-like conditions. This is ten times more than five years ago, an alarmingly rapid increase. As many as 828 million people are unsure of where their next meal is coming from. We have a choice: act now to save lives and invest in solutions that secure food security, stability and peace for all, or see people around the world facing rising hunger. The global community must not fail on its promise to end hunger and malnutrition by 2030.



Key objectives

Food security is defined as existing when “Everyone, everywhere, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life”.

PVA is currently implementing various projects that aim to enhance the food security and nutritional status of targeted households through the provision of a timely and well-coordinated in-kind food assistance, and cash assistance “Cash based interventions (CBIs)”. The food and cash assistance helps the most vulnerable and conflict-affected households to meet their basic and immediate needs and avoid utilizing negative/distress coping strategies. In supporting communities to recover, PVA has been implementing various activities in 2022 to strengthen the capacity of individuals, households and markets to build productive economic opportunities for people who need it the most.

The Sustainable Development Goal to “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture” (SDG2) aims is to ensure that everyone everywhere has enough good-quality food to lead a healthy life. Achieving this Goal will require better access to food and the widespread promotion of sustainable agriculture. This entails improving the productivity and incomes of small-scale farmers by promoting equal access to land, technology and markets, sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices. It also requires increased investments through international cooperation to bolster the productive capacity of agriculture in developing countries.




Top Results


Key outcomes


During 2022, PVA has reached 1,420 individuals with various food security and nutrition such as in-kind food assistance, cash and voucher assistance, agriculture support, and youth empowerment.


PVA responded to the needs of nearly 750 vulnerable people both from host communities and migrant/refugee with special focus on female headed households, widowed women, and households with more than 4 children, by providing in-kind food assistance, and 670 vulnerable people have benefited through Cash based interventions (CBIs) to cover other basic food needs. This was done in 6 phases; each phase was distributed after a period of 2 months than the previous one. Each food parcel was enough to feed each household for 2 months. Each food parcel has been prepared with a focus on the nutritional aspect, as each parcel differs in some food items from the previous one.

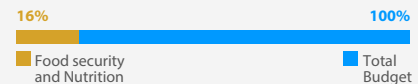
The nutrition sector emergency response plan addressed unmet /emerging nutrition vulnerabilities and needs among vulnerable households of both host communities, Migrant and refugee population through protect, promote and support the uptake of recommended maternal, infant and young child feeding, pregnant/lactating women and care takers of children aged below 2 years, and by insuring essential nutrition items for vulnerable pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of five.


 **1,420** people received food parcels and got enough nutrition.

 **670** people benefited from CBIs from total reached.

 **3** projects and programs (2022).

 From 2022 total budget, we spent on Strategic Objective 1:



 We contributed to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):



Health and COVID-19

Context

In 2022, the COVID-19 pandemic was still active with the development of new variants and new waves of transmission putting a further strain on health systems. An upsurge in conflict and insecurity further impacted on access to primary healthcare facilities and their ability to operate effectively. The world started to move from fighting COVID-19 to living with it. The pandemic highlighted the dire consequences of weak health systems and the importance of investing in these systems.

Globally, approximately 1 billion children – nearly half of the world's children – live in countries that are at an 'extremely high risk' from the impacts of climate change. Its relentless progression fueled natural disasters, water scarcity, food insecurity and disease outbreaks, threatening children's health, well-being and security – especially those from the poorest, most disadvantaged communities. COVID-19 has upended progress on every measure of child health, growth and development.



Key objectives

PVA's health projects and programs aims to ensure that everyone everywhere have access to quality healthcare. PVA is committed to improving the health of people in the areas in which it works, contributing to the WHO global Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan for COVID-19, and other health plans. PVA measures its success by whether people are protected from infection and disease, and have access to essential health services.

PVA is working toward being more strategic, empowering, and holistic with its projects and programs. PVA recognizes that single sector interventions are resource inefficient. These interventions, implemented in a parallel with other initiatives, become duplicative and isolated. Health projects are implemented in conjunction with other sector projects in water, education, food security, etc.

Providing Primary Health Care (PHC) by ensure access to life-saving and life-sustaining health services for those most vulnerable and in need in the context of worsening socio-economic conditions, ensuring child and maternal health, supply of additional medicines and unavailable medicines in the country for acute, chronic, reproductive, mental and catastrophic health conditions, supporting health facilities in rural areas to ensure continued access to emergency and critical care with an emphasis on both host communities and migrant/refugee patients, and persons with disability.

PVA will continue to support the public healthcare system and other front-line entities assisting at-risk population, and we work with partners and donors to expand our support and ensure its funding.



Top Results

Key outcomes

In 2022, PVA's health programs and projects benefited more than 8,105 people. The speed and accuracy of diagnosis and treatment have consequently improved, providing better quality and more effective treatments.

PVA has continued to support the COVID-19 response. While we have provided support across a wide range of interventions, such as infection prevention and control, treatment, health worker support, most infrastructure construction and rehabilitation of health facilities, the focus has remained on health systems strengthening. Furthermore, PVA provided medicines "shipping and free distribution of unavailable medicines" to vulnerable people, and 355 people have benefited through Cash based interventions (CBIs) to cover medical treatment and health services.

In addition, PVA continue supporting health facilities in rural areas with infrastructure construction and rehabilitation.

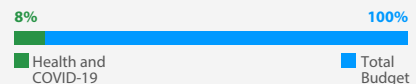
In parallel, PVA also supported the United Nations campaigns in particular responding to misinformation and awareness raising of COVID-19 to strengthen their knowledge and skills on the prevention measures, self-isolation and protection of sick people.

8,105 beneficiaries reached through health projects this year.

355 people benefited from CBIs from total reached.

6 projects and programs (2022).

From 2022 total budget, we spent Strategic Objective 2:



We contributed to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):



Education and Child Protection



Context

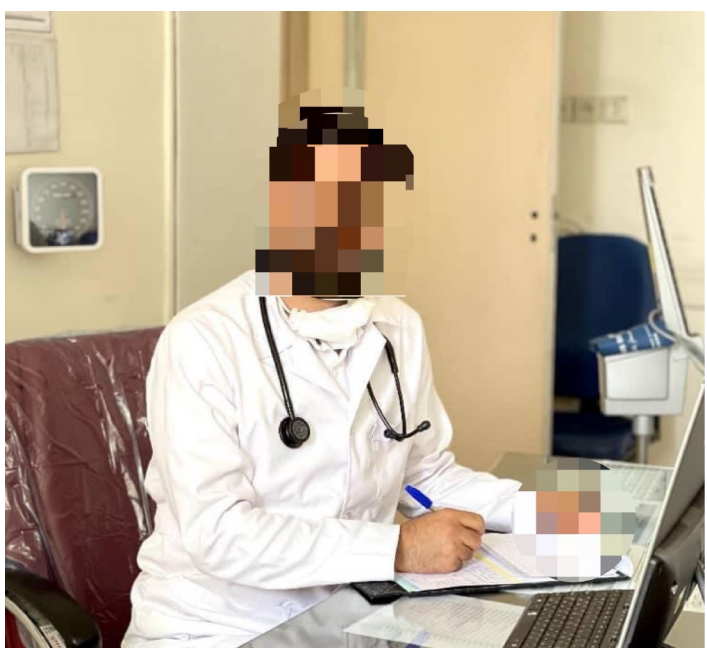
Around the world, over 600 million children and adolescents are deprived of education and learning for various reasons. Poverty remains one of the most obstinate barriers. Children living through economic fragility, political instability, conflict or natural disaster are more likely to be cut off from schooling – as are those with disabilities, or from ethnic minorities. This learning crisis – the rift between the levels of learning children receive and those they, their communities and entire economies need – hit a global scale even before the COVID-19 pandemic brought education systems to a halt. However, COVID-19 has wreaked havoc on the lives of young children, students, and youth. The disruption of societies and economies caused by the pandemic has aggravated the already existing global education crisis and impacting education in unprecedented ways. The Sustainable Development Goals are interdependent and achieving SDG4 – ensuring inclusive and equitable education for all by 2030 – will have transformative effects on other goals.



The global state of child protection regressed further in many countries during 2022. The COVID-19 pandemic continued to be a major challenge, depriving children of education, impacting on their health, increasing their exposure to violence and pushing millions more towards poverty. In addition, Violence. Child labour. Abuse. Child marriage. Exploitation. Modern slavery. Millions of children worldwide experience the worst kinds of rights violations. Millions more children, not yet victims, are inadequately protected against them.

Key objectives

PVA advocates high-quality, child-friendly basic education for all, in line with the ambition of the Global Education 2030 Agenda. To meet the vision brought forth by the Education 2030 Framework of Action and SDG4, PVA addressed three distinct goals: (1) Equitable access to learning opportunities; (2) Improved learning and skills for all; and (3) Improved learning and protection for children. In 2022, PVA used a combination of modalities which range from school-based support, and direct beneficiary level support through cash, and ensuring their wellbeing and accessibility.



PVA seeks to prevent and respond to violence, exploitation and abuse of children everywhere. PVA uses the term 'child protection' to refer to prevention and response to violence, exploitation and abuse of children in all contexts. PVA will also focus on specific outreach activities that will be tailored to the different needs of the target groups, including establishing/strengthening community-based child protection and GBV networks and focal points. Women and girls, in all their diversity, will be engaged as active partners to prevent, mitigate, and respond to GBV.



Top Results

Key outcomes

PVA's work on education focuses primarily on SDG 4 (Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all). PVA impacts on SDG 4 in 2022 come from our education and child protection projects, improving education directly and indirectly for over 3,840 school-aged children and youth in universities and other education institutions. Key activities that were undertaken in the reporting period included distribution of scholarships, procurement of stationery packages and other school / university fees, Cash based interventions (CBIs), provision of schools supplies and basic learning materials, and provision of hygiene kits/cleaning materials and hygiene promotion activities.

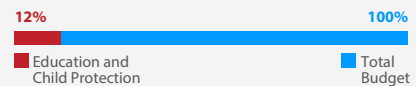
PVA supported children, young people and members of their communities, through child protection policy. Child protection policy were integrated in all PVA projects and programs. Girls and boys participating in protection projects reported that they felt safer and a greater sense of belonging. In addition, PVA strengthened its systems approach by working locally with formal and non-formal players to improve the quality and effectiveness of protection services for children and youth at risk or affected by violence. Providing community-owned processes with technical support and organizational capacity development proved particularly effective.

3,840 reached through education and child protection projects.

90 people benefited from CBIs from total reached.

4 projects and programs (2022).

From 2022 total budget, we spent Strategic Objective 3:



We contributed to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):



Shelter provision and Housing reconstruction

Context

Shelter is a vital survival mechanism in times of crisis or displacement. It is also key to restoring personal security, self-sufficiency and dignity. More than 6.6 million refugees and people in refuge-like situations live in camps, among them 4.6 million in planned/managed camps and about 2 million in self-settled camps. While camps can be practical, particularly during emergencies, encampment results in a range of problems, including aid dependency and isolation. Only if housing cannot be quickly obtained locally should emergency shelter material be brought in emergencies.

Housing is essential to the well-being and development of most societies. It is a complex asset, with links to livelihoods, health, education, security and social and family stability. Everyone has a right to adequate housing. Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that: "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control."



Key objectives

At PVA, a core part of our protection mission is to guarantee access to adequate shelter in humanitarian emergencies. We provide tents, distribute plastic sheeting and develop emergency strategies, tools and guidelines and rushing in emergency aid to those who need it most. On cold nights or hot days, our help can be the difference between life and death. PVA and the wider humanitarian community are not in favour of creating camps because we think other arrangements offer a more normal life for people forced to flee. When there is no alternative, we design camps carefully to keep people safe and give them shelter. A properly laid-out camp protects the environment and helps prevent fires. We also try to offer services to the host community.

Housing reconstruction should be a more prominent element in post-conflict and post-disaster programming than is currently the case. There is no agency devoted to housing reconstruction, and very few of the major NGOs working in relief would claim to specialise here. Therefore, PVA lunched its housing reconstruction project in 2022, within the project, adequate housing must provide more than four walls and a roof. A number of conditions must be met before particular forms of shelter can be considered to constitute "adequate housing." These elements are just as fundamental as the basic supply and availability of housing. For housing to be adequate, it must, at a minimum, meet the following criteria: security of tenure; availability of facilities and infrastructure; habitability; and accessibility.



Top Results


Key outcomes


Refugees and others of concern to PVA have the right to adequate shelter - to protection from the elements, to a space in which they can live and store belongings, and to privacy, comfort and emotional security. PVA Shelter project generally involve a mix of sheltering solutions such as kits, plastic sheeting and tents. Shelter is likely to be one of the most important determinates of general living conditions and is often one of the significant items of non-recurring expenditure.


In 2022, PVA responded to the needs of nearly 32 refugees with special focus on offer services to the host community for social stability.


Poverty is a social issue that continuously challenges the governments to find its solution. Anti-poverty programs such as house reconstruction should not only run by the governments, but they are also under the responsibility of both CSOs as well as NGOs. The project has brought direct effect - rehabilitated poor families' houses, and indirect effect - improving the neighborhood's awareness to help each other.

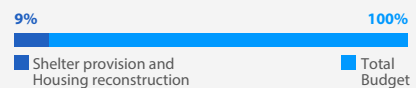
Therefore, in response to the unfolding economic and financial crisis that has been further exacerbated by the dual economic impact of COVID-19, PVA improved housing for over 26 low-income population, who have limited resources to rebuild their damaged houses.


 **58** beneficiaries from shelter provision & housing reconstruction.

 - people benefited from CBIs from total reached.

 **2** projects and programs (2022).

 From 2022 total budget, we spent Strategic Objective 4:



 We contributed to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):



Entrepreneurship and SMEs

Context

The current global youth population is the largest in history. Approximately 1.12 billion people are between the ages of 15 and 24, making up 16% of the global population, but representing half of the world's unemployed. Just under half of these youth live on less than two dollars a day, as estimated by the UN. The majority of young people in the developing world face little prospect of obtaining a job in the formal sector; for many, self-employment is the only option. As such, helping young people to earn a living through entrepreneurship can make a crucial contribution to poverty reduction.

One possible way to address youth unemployment is to support young people in creating their own businesses. They have the interest and potential to become self-employed. Youth are more likely to have a preference for self-employment than adults: 45% of youth prefer self-employment to employment, whereas 37% of adults prefer self employment. Youth are also more likely to believe that self employment is feasible: 41% of youth think that they could be self employed within the next 5 years compared to 30% of adults who think that it is feasible.

The outbreak of COVID-19 challenged SMEs development by disrupting business operations, supply chains and customer relations. Competitive, adaptive and innovation-driven businesses help young people realize their entrepreneurial dreams and contribute to community development. Furthermore, future innovation and economic growth requires the nurturing of leaders with entrepreneurial skills and attitudes. Thus youth entrepreneurship and building SMEs business resilience is a key tool to develop the human capital necessary for the future, unleash the economic potential of youth, and promote sustainable growth.



Key objectives

The persistently high rates of unemployment faced by young people continue to be of major concern around the world. In this context, supporting young people in their entrepreneurial endeavors is one possible way to tackle youth unemployment and to contribute to socio-economic development. Various constraints exist for young entrepreneurs on the road to starting and sustaining their business. And these constraints might be exacerbated in the cases of vulnerable youth. Some of the common barriers that they might face include lack of relevant entrepreneurial education and skills acquisition, lack of prior entrepreneurial or work experience, limited access to information or to financial resources, reduced or inexistent access to markets and networks.

Consequently, young entrepreneurs need robust support programs designed to accompany them on their entrepreneurial path. Such support programs from Patriotic Vision PVA will help strengthening the economic, territorial and social cohesion through facilitating inclusive, sustainable and integrated local socio-economic growth and improving the standards of living of the citizens. PVA Well-conceived entrepreneurship and SMEs support programs develop confidence, technical and life skills, with tools and modern high-performance machinery and equipment kits, financial grants, and networks that can be transformative for young people. Successful youth entrepreneurship and SMEs support programs incentivize creativity and collaboration, are practice oriented, and include coaching and mentoring.

Multiple initiatives exist to promote young entrepreneurs and SMEs, from the delivery of training to youth who want to start their own business, to the provision of venture capital funds to help promote these businesses.



Top Results

Key outcomes

Investing in the limitless potential of young people created an agile, entrepreneurial, and resilient workforce that is essential to securing the future of vulnerable communities. An engaged youth cohort is a powerful force for change, and by facilitating the growth of viable, innovative and scalable initiatives.

In 2022, PVA created 3 opportunities for impact-oriented youth-led businesses, employment generation and contributed towards green growth and resilient societies. The project benefited 15 people - 3 young entrepreneurship and SMEs who have the potential to develop enterprises that generate decent employment opportunities, contribute towards diversification of economies, and have positive impact on sustainable development of their countries.

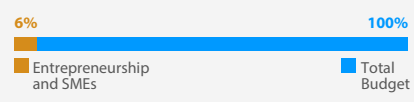
We have seen the creativity of young people in developing solutions that address developmental challenges and at the same time, create decent employment and economic opportunities. Enabling them to do so is a key to supporting their countries in developing resilient communities and economies. Through addressing both structural barriers and incubating youth-led enterprises, project aims for long-term sustainable impact to support young aspiring entrepreneurs to contribute towards resilient societies.

15 people benefited from entrepreneurship and SMEs projects.

- people benefited from CBIs from total reached.

3 projects and programs (2022).

From 2022 total budget, we spent Strategic Objective 5:



We contributed to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

1 NO POVERTY
 4 QUALITY EDUCATION
 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Winterization assistance and NFIs

Context

Winterization assistance and non-food items (NFIs) occupy a broad subset of emergency relief goods, including any essential goods to protect the beneficiaries from the climate and maintain their health, privacy and dignity. Non-food items are closely connected to all sectors; food, shelter, water and hygiene, health and even the education sector can be supported by winterization assistance and NFIs.

Access to adequate and appropriate winterization assistance and non-food items (NFIs) is crucial to beneficiaries' well-being, dignity, and health. Poverty, winter conditions, climate change and other emergencies caused great suffering to many vulnerable families, especially those in refugee camps and rural areas - sometimes with roads impassable, intermittent communications, electricity, fuel shortages, and lack of money resulting in many people being unable to heat their homes or themselves or access to emergency relief goods to survive.

Issues that frequently arise during distribution include lack of familiarity with distribution procedures, faulty items or poor-quality goods and false claims in order to receive more quantity. Packages shall therefore contain standardised and comparable items so that cannot be perceived to be unequal. Beneficiaries should be invited to volunteer to support in the distribution.

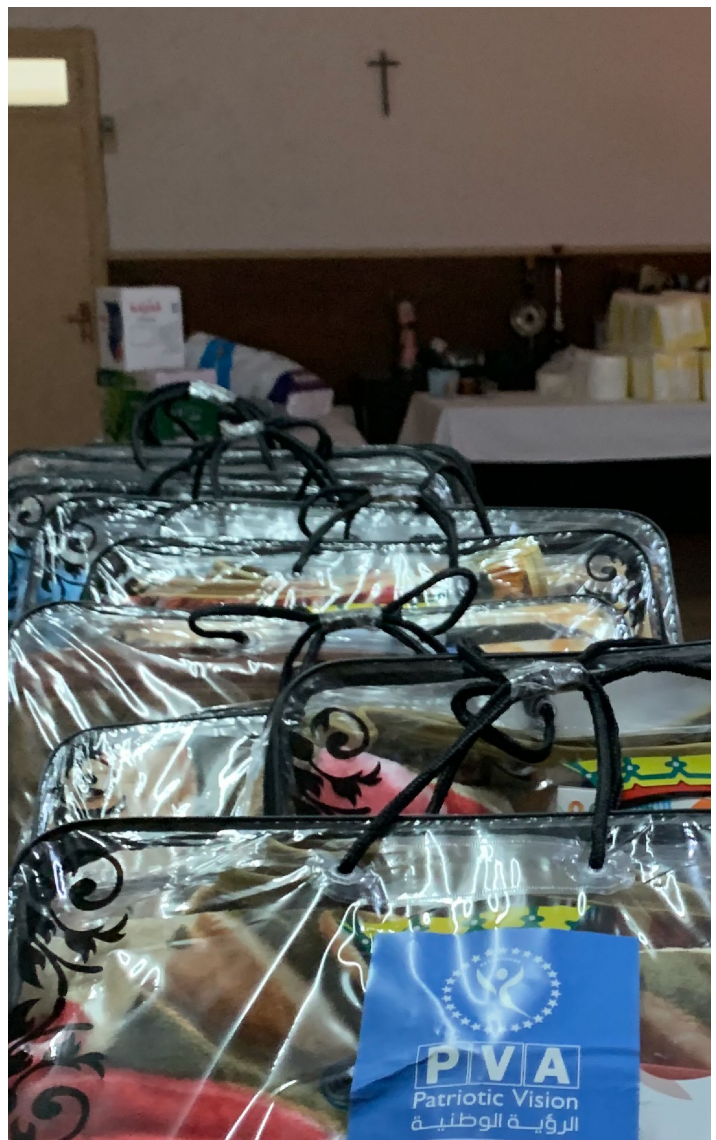
Key objectives

PVA project targets to support families and other affected population in need with winterization assistance and non-food items (NFIs), prioritizing most vulnerable groups and the people in hard to reach.

It is impossible to make an exhaustive list of winterization assistance and NFIs as their nature depends on context, the seasons, type of needs, affected population culture, and other factors. The exigences of beneficiaries largely vary depending on a variety of factors, including their level of distress, their gender and age, the location and the weather conditions. The selection of NFIs should be done in consultation with the beneficiaries and the specific needs of all groups taken into account while respecting the context and culture(s).

Depending on the context and on the specific needs of the beneficiaries, modalities other than in-kind distribution can be chosen for Winterization assistance and NFIs distribution, such as Cash based interventions (CBIs) for the purchase of goods or distribution of vouchers.

In order to support the local economy, PVA obtains and purchases winterization assistance and non-food items (NFIs) in the same country.





Top Results


Key outcomes


In 2022, the winterization assistance and non-food items (NFIs) projects and programs targeted 2,890 people.


PVA urgently responded in cooperation with humanitarian workers from partners by dispatching winterization assistance and NFIs kits and items such as blankets, winter clothes and hygiene kits. In addition, other items can be added to the kits during times of extra hardship or via cash based interventions (CBIs), such as wood-burning fireplace, gas and electric heaters, gas bottles and wood for the winter; water tank during water and power emergencies; and rechargeable fans in hot weather.


PVA combine multiple different NFIs into a consolidated package or set of packages to enable easy and rapid distribution of multiple items covering a variety of beneficiary needs along predetermined lines. To facilitate the forecasting and final handover activities, (among other parts in the supply chain process) items subject to mass distribution are generally in the form of kits. Depending on the time frame, the type of emergency, or the logistical capacities on the ground kits might be built.

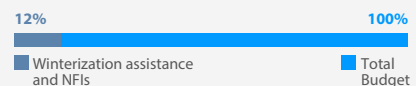
Pre-determined, clear and transparent criteria for NFIs distribution shall be identified by PVA staff/volunteers and shared with beneficiaries in order to avoid possible tensions or inequalities.


 **2,890** reached through winterization assistance and NFIs.

 **75** people benefited from CBIs from total reached.

 **4** projects and programs (2022).

 From 2022 total budget, we spent Strategic Objective 6:



 We contributed to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):



Multipurpose cash grants (MPGs)



Context

Multipurpose Cash Grants (MPGs) are unrestricted cash transfers that “place beneficiary choice and prioritisation of his/her needs at the forefront of the response”.

"Multi-purpose cash grants (MPG) or Multi-purpose cash assistance (MCA) are defined as a transfer (either regular or one-off) corresponding to the amount of money a household needs to cover, fully or partially, a set of basic and/or recovery needs. They are by definition unrestricted cash transfers. The MPG/MCA can contribute to meeting a Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) or other calculation of the amount required to cover basic needs, but can also include other one-off or recovery needs."

MPGs recognise that people affected by crisis are not passive recipients of aid who categorise their needs by sector. Any provision of direct assistance (whether cash, voucher or in-kind) is a form of income for aid recipients, who must make difficult decisions to prioritise various and changing needs over time. Assistance that is less fungible risks being sold or converted to meet other, more pressing needs. When people are not able to meet priority needs, they engage in negative coping mechanisms to increase their income or reduce their expenditures, such as taking on dangerous or illegal work or taking children out of school.

Key objectives

PVA's multipurpose cash grants (MPGs) is significant scope for increasing the use of money interventions in humanitarian responses. In appropriate contexts, this approach ensures better “value for money” by lowering transaction costs; it allows beneficiaries a wider and more dignified choice of assistance, based on their preferences; and it empowers vulnerable groups.

Furthermore, MPGs support local markets and can enhance communities' economic recovery, preparedness and resilience; and in certain cases complement existing social protection systems. MPGs approach recognises that people affected by crisis do not cease to be economic actors who are constantly interacting with local markets for goods and services. As such, MPGs encourage to better understand and support of the local economy and market in a holistic way.

MPGs can be used regardless of context – urban and rural, rapid and slow onset, chronic and acute crises, and even natural and complex disasters. As such, MPGs can be used alone or alongside other sector-specific interventions, even enhancing the latter's effectiveness. therefore, PVA brings together MPGs on cash-based interventions (CBIs) in all PVA projects and programs.



Top Results

Key outcomes

In 2022, MPGs are the only aid modality designed to offer people affected by crisis a maximum degree of flexibility, dignity and efficiency commensurate with their diverse needs. MPGs continues to be a preferred assistance modality that affords vulnerable people the flexibility to meet their survival basic needs.

As people use cash to meet a multitude of humanitarian needs, multipurpose cash assistance therefore requires a multi-sector and often inter-sector approach. MPGs were approach in all PVA projects and programs through Cash based interventions (CBIs) for food security and nutrition, health and COVID-19, education and child protection, shelter provision and housing reconstruction, entrepreneurship and SMEs, winterization assistance and NFIs...etc.

Throughout the year, 1250 vulnerable people were supported through MPGs to access income sources to meet basic needs and minimize reliance on negative coping strategies.

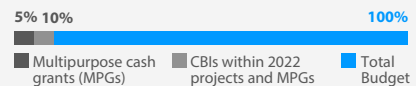
Finally, MPGs does not repeat what is better described elsewhere, such as assessment of financial services for the delivery of cash assistance. Rather it adds value by focusing on what is new to humanitarians as we increasingly experiment with this type of cash assistance.

1,250 beneficiaries reached through MPGs and CBIs in 2022.

60 people benefited from MPGs from total reached.

5 projects and programs (2022).

From 2022 total budget, we spent Strategic Objective 7:



We contributed to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):



United Nations Engagement

Context

The relation between UN and NGOs are dynamically growing and changing. There is no more dynamic area of growth and change through practice in the UN system than that involving NGOs and other aspects of civil "society." It is essential to recognize that NGOs were deeply involved before and during the creation of the UN. There were representatives of 1,200 voluntary organizations present at the founding conference of the UN in San Francisco in 1945. They played a significant role in writing the first seven words of the charter: "We the people of the United Nations..." and also in the inclusion of Article 71, providing that "the Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with NGOs." They also fought for the inclusion of individual human rights (mentioned seven times in the charter) and for educational cooperation in the pursuit of friendly relations among nations.

Over the years, NGOs have made an important contribution in relation to the UN, they have organized themselves and advocated for the UN General Assembly to pass new resolutions, treaties and units within the UN institutions (such as the Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights and the International Criminal Court).

Key objectives

Patriotic Vision PVA was granted special consultative status with the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in 2018. PVA delegations to the UN operate in many countries including (New York, Geneva, Vienna...) works aims to strengthen collaborations with the Office of the UN Economic and Social Council, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, UN Human Rights Council, UN Department of Global Communications, and various UN bodies and agencies, on influences discussions, decisions and providing information on the human rights situation in countries, in order to connect policy with practice to achieve the fulfilment of the rights of the most vulnerable people of this world. It also aims to foster research, focusing on the areas of social accountability, sustainable development goals and agenda 2030, campaigns, governance and policy formulation. When PVA developed first Strategy Our Promise 2030, aligning our measurement system with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) seemed an obvious choice; as the SDGs represent a collective, global commitment to a transformed world, it is only right that an organization like PVA also show how its work contributes to these shared goals toward this collective vision.

PVA representatives to the UN focus on areas as rights at the center of sustainable development, peace, humanitarian affairs, rights in times of crisis, gender equality, public participation, child protection, climate actions, rights at the heart of collective action, and new frontiers of human rights and sustainable economic development.








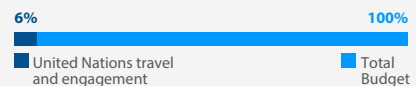
Top Results

These are some of PVA-UN engagements in 2022:

- Global consultation, ECOSOC partnership forum, 2 Feb 2022, New York.
- President of the General Assembly meeting with NGOs, 1 Mar 2022, Geneva.
- 11th UN ECOSOC youth forum, 19 - 20 Apr 2022, New York.
- HRC president meeting with NGOs, 30 Mar and 3 Jun, 2022, Geneva.
- Informal interactive dialogue of the General Assembly on commodity markets, 31 Mar 2022, New York.
- Organizational meeting for the HRC 50th session, 30 May 2022, Geneva.
- 50th regular session of the United Nations Human Rights Council, 13 Jun - 8 Jul 2022, Geneva.
- UN social forum, 3 - 4 Nov 2022, Geneva.
- The contribution of development to the enjoyment of all human rights, 8 - 9 Nov 2022, Beirut.
- Consultations of the committee with NGOs in consultative status with ECOSOC, 9 Dec 2022, New York.
- Responding to various UN global campaigns, such as take care before you share and fighting racism and such more through all our social media platforms, TV programs, etc...

-  **12** United Nations forum and conference attended this year.
-  **5** United Nations campaigns which PVA supported in 2022.
-  **3** delegations to United Nations (New York, Geneva & Vienna).

From 2022 total budget, we spent:



We contributed to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):



Collaborate with Governments, NGOs, CSOs

Context

Covid-19 showed us that governments alone cannot cope with disasters. We are convinced that governments cannot meet the needs of the people alone. NGOs have been the first to reconfigure themselves and backing medical systems following WHO response plan for COVID-19, and they are the ones that steadily deliver humanitarian assistance. In brief, it has made it clear to us that the presence of NGOs alongside the governments has an important role.

The COVID-19 global pandemic, the climate crisis, the gaps in achieving the UN 2030 agenda and the UN Sustainable Development Goals and increasing state fragility all pose massive challenges for society. Impactful partnerships, involving organizations from all sectors of society, are one necessary way of rising to these challenges. No organization or government working alone can solve the problems facing our world.

PVA believes that only by working together with people, their communities, and our supporters and partners, the lives of the world's most vulnerable people can be transformed.

In addition to official partners, working with a range of NGOs, CSOs, actors and advocacy allies from local or international level, bring knowledge and understanding of poverty and injustice as they play out in their own community and country context. Also aim to support, enhance and share learnings, skills, and capacities with partners in ways that allow communities to unleash their full potential. Advocacy allies allow to give more prominence to the issues and voice of those affected by poverty and injustice.



Key objectives

PVA is committed to acting today and investing in tomorrow with the contribution of a wide range of partners, from local-based organizations to global networks, which contribute with their expertise, experience and voice to more impact.

We work and advocate together with our partners towards a world Zero unjust, Zero carbon, Zero poverty.

PVA is committed to operational partnerships that are empowering, respectful, and focused on mutual learning and growth.

We know that partnership amplifies our impact, and that a world Zero unjust, Zero carbon, Zero poverty can best be addressed through strategic and impactful alliances with a range of actors from government, humanitarian and development NGOs, civil society, prominent advocates, national and regional alliances, celebrities, private sector, and beyond.

By pooling resources and expertise, we believe that our collective action is greater and more impactful than what we can deliver on our own and to amplify the voice of those affected and the changes needed to achieve victories over poverty.




This partnership intends to keep PVA first Strategy Our Promise 2030 aims to support the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and multiply youth impact, through the development of long-term partnerships and high quality, sustainable climate.




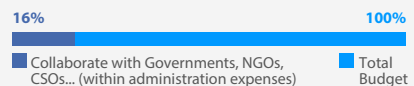
Top Results

Some of the initiatives PVA efforts contributed to included:

- Brings together NGOs, agricultural networks, CSOs, the private sector and beyond to coordinate efforts and achieve SDG2 Zero Hunger by 2030.
- Strengthening health systems and contribute for COVID-19 prevention and response in partnership with local authorities, health workers and CSOs for SDG3 "Good health and well-being".
- Empowering schools and CSOs on Child Protection Policy, ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all - SDG4.
- Ensure young entrepreneurship and SMCs have economic and financial knowledge and support, alongside sustainable management of all their resources (natural, social and economic) in collaboration with local authorities, CSOs, and beneficiaries.
- Cooperate with embassies, international NGOs and others to secure emergency shelters and house reconstruction to serve vulnerable families.
- Working together with governments and CSOs for winterization assistance.
- Collaborate with US CSOs to reach more families through PVA humanitarian projects.
- Cooperate with municipalities and NGOs to improve the quality of services and achieving the SDGs.

-  **6** country/regional teams collaborating with governments.
-  **4** INGOs and NGOs which PVA cooperated with this year.
-  **25** schools, universities, academia, private sectors, and other actors and networks which PVA cooperated with in 2022.

 From 2022 total budget, we spent:



-  We contributed to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):
-

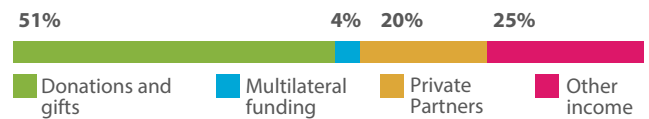
Financial and Donor Overview

Statement of comprehensive income

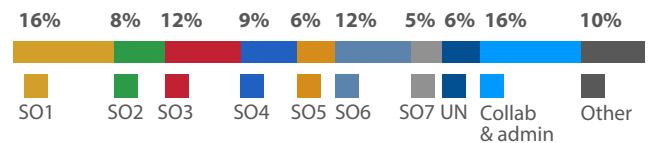
For the year ended 31 December 2022

	2021/\$	2022/\$
Revenue		
Funds available from 2021	35	
Donations and gifts		50,070
Multilateral funding		4,000
Private Partners		20,000
Other income		24,500
Total revenue		98,605
Expenses		
Projects and Programs expenditure:		
Funds to Food Security and Nutrition Projects Paid		15,550.92
Funds to Health Assistance and COVID-19 Projects Paid		7,601.42
Funds to Education and Child Protection Projects Paid		12,068.01
Funds to Shelter and Housing Projects Paid		8,875.64
Funds to Entrepreneurship and SMEs Projects Paid		5,578.99
Funds to Winterization assistance and NFIs Projects Paid		11,578.58
Funds to CBIs and MPGs - CBIs within 2022 projects	4,144.62 /	5,262.18
Funds to United Nations Travel and Engagement Projects Paid		5,910.23
Collaborate with GOV, NGOs, Accountability and Administration		16,199.55
Other expenses		9,818.91
Total expenses		98,444.44
Excess of revenue over expenses		160.56
Other comprehensive income		-
Total comprehensive income		160.56

How our work is funded in 2022:



Expenditure by key sector:



Patriotic Vision - PVA works hard to use the resources entrusted to us as efficiently and effectively as possible to deliver maximum impact to people and communities in need. This commitment is rooted in our vision and goals, particularly that of stewardship.

Patriotic Vision - PVA has adopted a common definition of 'Accountability' as the commitment of an individual or organization to account for its activities and promises made, provide information, listen and empower its diverse stakeholders to actively participate and hold to account, accept responsibility for its decisions, disclose the results in a transparent manner and uphold the highest ethical behavior in our operations. It also includes the responsibility for money or other entrusted properties to be used in the most efficient and responsible manner possible.

For the year ended 31 December 2022, there were no amounts earned or incurred by Patriotic Vision - PVA for the following categories: non-monetary donations and gifts, revenue from international political or religious adherence promotional programs, non-monetary expenditure, international political or religious adherence promotion programs expenditure and domestic programs expenditure.

Patriotic Vision PVA provides relief in emergency situations and works on long-term community development projects to assist people worldwide. Together, this work addresses the causes of poverty and helps people to move towards self-sufficiency and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

Further information can be obtained on request to the PVA by contacting: info@pva-lb.org

The future is hopeful...

It might seem hard to hope in 2023. The climate emergency escalated. Inequalities deepened as the rising cost of living continued to plunge millions more into poverty. While conflicts and climate change are preventing the world from bouncing back against hunger.

Before I can dive into this report, let us never forget that COVID-19 showed us that governments alone cannot cope with crises. We are convinced that governments cannot meet the needs of the people alone. The COVID-19 pandemic has driven inequalities even deeper and is pushing us even further behind from achieving the Sustainable Development Goal. COVID-19 has reminded us that we live on a small planet, where none of us are isolated from the problems in our global community. So, governments need to remember that the science who told us to worry about COVID-19 and how to deal with it is the same science telling us to worry about climate change with a long list of recommendations on climate actions. The COVID-19 vaccines are proof that even the most complex challenges are not insurmountable when we are willing to come together.

As countries have less than 10 years to deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals, PVA is working with governments, partners, communities and families around the world to achieve the United Nations Agenda 2030. Within PVA, our organization gives us the capacity not just to talk about United Nations 2030 Agenda but to achieve it, including through partnerships with PVA.

The crises affecting our world are deep-seated, but I am confident we can make a difference because so many of us are committed to making the right choices. COVID-19 reminded us that people—in all our complexity, our diversity, our creativity—are the real wealth of nations.

This annual report is proof positive that actions work. That alone signals a hopeful future. Human choices caused most of our crises. But human actions can resolve them. The future is also hopeful because more people with developmental commitments are willing to work fruitfully together for sustainable development.

Each new year brings new challenges, but also possibilities. Let us reflect on our achievements in 2022, and continue to work together for a world ZERO unjust, ZERO carbon, ZERO poverty. A world more resilient, more sustainable and more equitable in 2023 and beyond.

The future is hopeful...

*Mohamad Safa
PVA - Executive Director
and Main Representative
to the United Nations*



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For further information about this publication or Patriotic Vision publications, or for additional copies of this publication, please contact:

✉ **Email:** info@pva-lb.org / socialmedia@pva-lb.org

🌐 **Website:** www.pva.ngo / www.pva-lb.org

📘 **English:** www.facebook.com/PVApatrioticvision

Arabic: www.facebook.com/PVAarabic

🐦 **English:** www.twitter.com/PVAenglish

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