



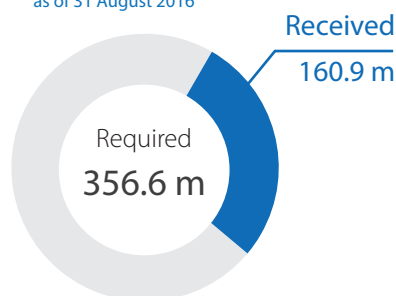
Basic Assistance Jan - Aug 2016 Dashboard



Inter-Agency
Coordination
Lebanon

The quarterly dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Basic Assistance Sector in Lebanon is working to: OUTCOME 1) Ensure that Severely economically vulnerable populations have improved access to essential goods and services of their choice in a safe, dignified, and empowered manner while decreasing socio-economic vulnerability; OUTCOME 2) Ensure that populations affected by seasonal hazards & unexpected displacements are able to maintain safe access to goods & services; OUTCOME 3) Strengthen social safety net (NPTP) structures to serve most socio-economically vulnerable households by building on existing mechanisms and to improve social stability.

2016 Funding Status as of 31 August 2016



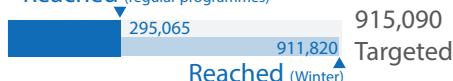
Programmes are funded by a combination of flexible/unearmarked funds and funds specifically earmarked to the sector



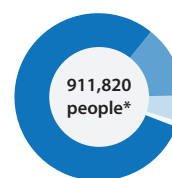
Targeted Population groups

1.5 m (People in Need)

Reached (regular programmes)



Population reached by cohort



Syrian	80%
Poor Lebanese	14%
PRS	5%
PRL	1%

* people reached through winter programmes

Progress against targets



Activities

	reached / target
# of households profiled	70,702 / 136,000
# of Syrian households receiving multi-sector/ purpose cash transfers (every month)	47,250 / 124,800
# of Palestinian households receiving multi-sector/ purpose cash transfers (every month)	10,509 / 11,200
Total USD amount distributed in multi-sector/purpose cash	\$ 64.6 m / \$ 183 m
# of households receiving seasonal cash grants or vouchers	188,999 / 210,000
Total USD amount distributed as seasonal cash grants or vouchers	\$ 62 m / \$ 120 m*
# of households assisted with core relief items	67,141 / 65,000
# of vulnerable Lebanese households receiving multi-purpose cash	1,254 / 20,000
Total USD amount distributed to vulnerable Lebanese	\$ 548 k / \$ 42 m
	0% 100%

* \$ 120 m is the target for all 2016 i.e. includes planned activities in Nov-Dec 2016

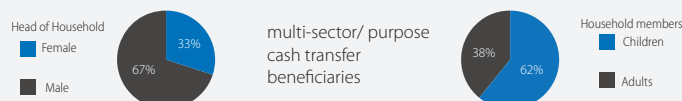


Outcomes

	reached / target
OUTCOME 1:	
% of severely economically vulnerable households received multi-sector cash transfers	36 % / 100 %
% of Syrian displaced households receiving cash assistance also receiving food assistance	90 % / 100 %
OUTCOME 2:	
% of seasonally vulnerable population assisted (winter 2015/2016)	98 % / 100 %
OUTCOME 3:	
% of socio-economically vulnerable Leb households assisted through the NPTP under LCRP	6 % / 100 %
	0% 100%



Age/Gender Breakdown of Cash Beneficiaries



Analysis

SYRIANS RECEIVING MULTI-PURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE



47,250

Families received MCAP in August 2016



6.1
Average household size



64%
Children



36%
Adults



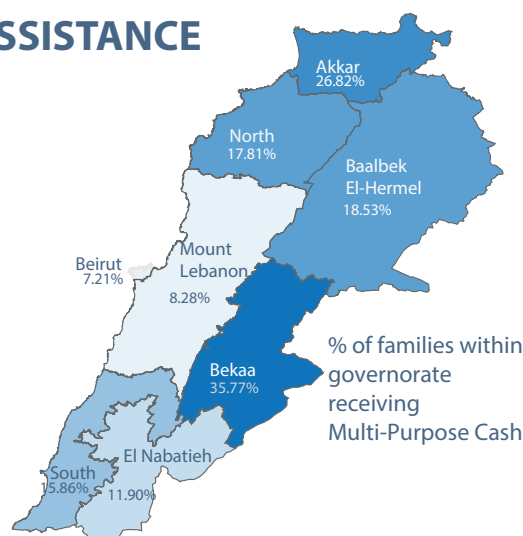
26%
Apartments



35%
Substandard buildings



39%
Informal settlements



Source: Household profiling results as of 31 August 2016

The expanded cash assistance programme is facilitating the access of the most vulnerable families to basic goods and services in safe and dignified manners. It is worth mentioning that the number of cash actors operating under the sector has been increasing (five in 2014, eleven in 2015, and fifteen in 2016), in alignment with the sector strategy to monetize assistance, where appropriate, with a view to increasing cost efficiency while providing opportunities to beneficiaries to decide about their priorities.

The Basic Assistance sector adopts cash as a main modality for assisting economically vulnerable households: 47,250 economically vulnerable Syrian households received multi-purpose cash assistance as of the end of August 2016. This represents 38% of the sector target). In addition 10,500 Palestine Refugees from Syria (93% of the target) and 1,254 extremely poor Lebanese households (6% of the target) are equally targeted.

Due to resource constraints, only severely vulnerable households are currently being targeted with cash assistance. The sector received 45% (\$160.9M) out of the total funding required (\$356.6M). Some 20% of the total registered Syrian refugee population currently receive multi-purpose cash assistance, accounting for 41% of the LCRP sector target for cash assistance. Based on available resources, 25% will be reached by the end of the year. Although cash-based interventions expanded notably in 2016, there are still more than 77,000 families already identified as severely vulnerable who do not receive assistance. With additional funding, partners would be able to scale up their intervention and reach out to more families considered living in dire poverty.

In addition to cash, some sector partners continue to distribute core relief items (CRIs) to families in need. CRIs distributions help families living in remote areas, where cash is not possible or where markets do not exist, to get the basic items they need for their households such as mattresses, blankets, and kitchen sets. To date, more than 67,000 households have been assisted.

In preparation for this year's winter, the sector has finalized the upcoming Interagency Winter Support Plan for 2016/17. The average temperatures in Lebanon drop between November and March and range between 10oC and -5oC exposing the most vulnerable of the population to cold and seasonal hardship.



Facts and Figures

114 \$/capita/month

Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)

87 \$/capita/month

Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB)

71%

Syrian refugee households living on less than MEB (VaSYR 2016)

53%

Syrian refugee households living on less than SMEB (VaSYR 2016)

19%

Syrian refugee households currently receiving cash (RAIS)

6.1

Average size of families receiving cash (RAIS)

4.2

Average size of families registered with UNHCR

The most vulnerable refugees usually live in poor quality and unprotected shelters, and lack the financial means due to decrease of casual labor during winter. As a result, they have increased needs ranging from protecting their shelters through ceiling off kits, plastic sheeting for the tents, stoves and fuel for heating, winter clothes and blankets, to additional food to cover the required caloric intake. Identification of those poor households exposed to harsh winter condition is ongoing. Around 265,000 vulnerable Syrian, Palestinian and Lebanese households will be prioritized for assistance between October 2016 and February 2017. Economic vulnerability remains the major criteria against which assistance is provided. During winter, exposures to cold and shelter vulnerabilities are additional factors to take into consideration when seasonally vulnerable households are identified. While resources in the regular multi-purpose cash programme does not allow the coverage of all families in need, the cash for winter assistance programme will have a wider coverage, thus mitigating the impact of the socio-economic vulnerabilities of families not currently covered by other forms of cash assistance. All Syrian refugee identified as economically vulnerable (70%), not receiving multi-purpose cash, will receive support during the winter: USD 147/cash. The programme aims at helping poor families cover the additional expenses referred above to keep their families and shelters warm. Additional core relief items like blankets, stoves, and clothing kits will be distributed to support families at high altitudes, exposed to cold, and who do not fit the cash for winter programme criteria.



Changes in Context - August 2016

Visits conducted in the second half of the year indicate that the overall economic vulnerability situation of the refugee households remains along the same levels as last year: 70.5 percent of the population still live under the poverty line, while 52.2 percent live under the survival minimum expenditure basket of USD435/month - as indicated by the yearly Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) conducted in June 2016.

Further deterioration in the overall economic vulnerability of the Syrian refugee households was limited, and can be related to the scale up in cash-based interventions made by the sector partners in winter and throughout regular programs as well as other sector-specific interventions; since last year, more than USD120 million have been distributed in direct assistance, which in turn have been directly injected into the local economy. This large scale cash transfer is fortifying the purchasing power of the most severe refugee households, restoring their livelihoods and stimulating local markets.

Nevertheless, the preliminary findings of VASyR 2016 indicate persistent high debt ratio: on average, families hold USD857 cumulative debt compared to USD842 in 2015. Debt is considered to be the dominant coping strategy households resort to when they get short on financial resources.

The data from the households' visits indicate that refugees borrow money mainly to meet regular food needs, pay rent, and cover basic health expenditures. Those debt categories correlate with the top expenditures a poor refugee household has to incur; equated at USD571/month for a refugee family of five (i.e. the minimum required to live in Lebanon straddling the poverty line).

During the third quarter of the year, the Basic Assistance sector has improved its targeting approach – the way through which economically vulnerable households are identified and prioritized for assistance. After more than six months of analysis of the best methodologies to identify with a higher degree of certainty those most economically vulnerable, the new targeting approach was endorsed by the Basic Assistance partners.

The households' visits model used earlier for targeting for cash, has now been replaced by a desk formula model developed in coordination with the American University of Beirut. While household visits will continue for profiling and monitoring purposes, all new inclusions for cash assistance will be based on this desk formula as of August 2016. The new formula predicts expenditure per capita based on variables based on data recorded by UNHCR; those variables are mostly demographic and relate to the households characteristics, include but not limited to: arrival date, household size, gender of the head of the household, education level, households dependency ratio, and age.

The total registered refugee population is ranked from the least to the most vulnerable using this formula whereby families identified as most in need are prioritized for assistance by the Basic Assistance partners, whether through multi-purpose or seasonal cash, and where needed, CRIs. The new tool allows the sector to identify families in need more comprehensively with less time. Based on the new targeting methodology, 70% of the total refugee population is deemed poor, and therefore in need of such assistance.

Furthermore, the Basic Assistance sector has devised and is rolling out a communications strategy that explains the new targeting approach to beneficiaries and provides key information on cash assistance programs. Appeals and referrals mechanisms are also being prepared, and will be operational by the end of the year, to ensure that a refugee households discontinued from assistance can still have the opportunity to be considered in upon the occurrence of a major change that affects the family composition (e.g. death of the breadwinning family member).

¹ As UNRWA resumed its cash assistance programme. 90% of the PRS population in Lebanon fall under the poverty line. They are targeted with \$150 cash grants using an ATM card.

² 19% of the registered refugee families receive assistance but as high as 53% estimated by VASyR 2016 actually need it.

Organizations

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 39 organizations:

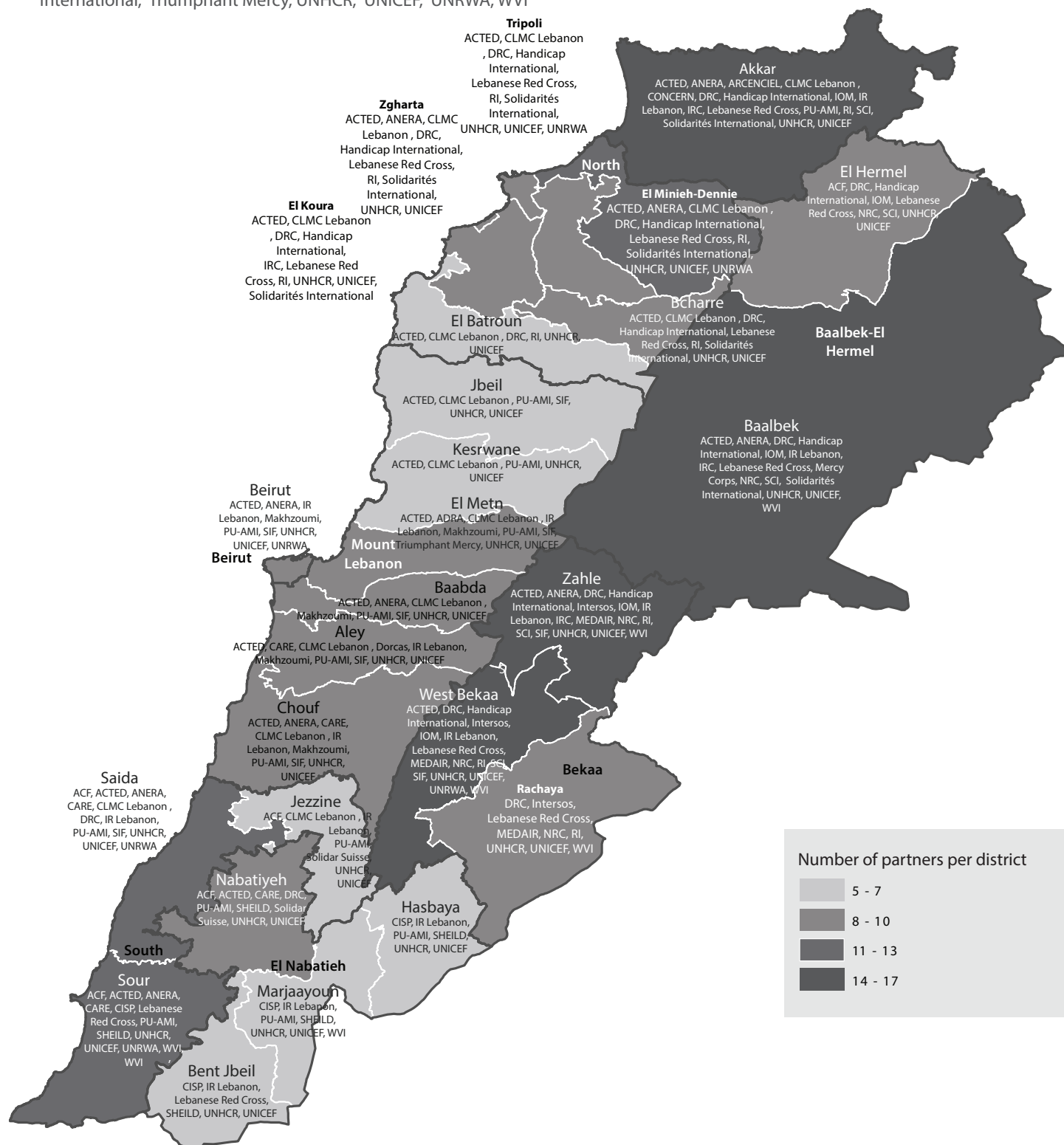
MoSA, ACF, ACTED, ADRA, ANERA, CARE, CISP, CLMC Lebanon, CONCERN, Dorcas, DRC, Handicap International, Intersos, IOM, IR Lebanon, IRC, Lebanese Red Cross, Makhzoumi, MEDAIR, Mercy Corps, NRC, PU-AMI, QRC, RI, SCI, SHEILD, SIF, Solidar Suisse, Solidarités International, Triumphant Mercy, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, WVI



Organizations per district

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Note: This map has been produced by UNHCR based on maps and material provided by the Government of Lebanon for UNHCR operational purposes. It does not constitute an official United Nations map. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.