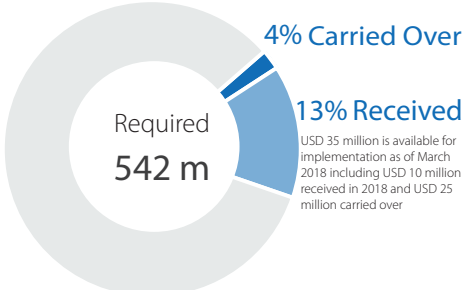




The Jan - August dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Basic Assistance Sector in Lebanon is working to: **OUTCOME 1)** Strengthen the ability of vulnerable HHs, including female-headed, to meet their basic survival needs; **OUTCOME 2)** Ensure that In-kind assistance in support of populations affected by seasonal hazards and emergencies is provided; **OUTCOME 3)** Develop National Social Safety Net Strategy

2018 Q2 Funding Status

Funding received Jan to June 2018

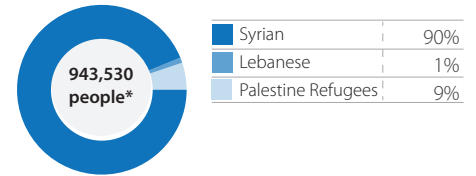


Programmes are funded by a combination of flexible/unearmarked funds and funds specifically earmarked to the sector

Targeted Population groups



Population reached by cohort



Progress against targets

Key Achievements

	reached / target
# of households receiving regular cash transfers - every month (Syr, Leb, Pal)*	93,384 / 238,700
Total USD amount distributed as regular cash transfers (Syr, Leb, Pal)	\$ 97m / \$ 307 m
# of Syrian households receiving multi-sector/ purpose cash transfers (every month)	62,522 / 193,000
# of Lebanese households receiving multi-sector/ purpose cash transfers (every month)	789 / 35,500
# of Palestinian households receiving multi-sector/ purpose cash transfers (every month)	9,674 / 10,200
# of Syrian households receiving child focused cash transfers (every month)	20,399 / 26,500
# of households receiving seasonal cash grants or vouchers**	2,071 / 238,200
Total amount of seasonal cash distributed in USD**	\$ 651 k / \$ 175 m
Total USD amount injected into economy in forms of cash assistance so far in 2018 (seasonal + regular)	\$ 97.7 m / \$ 482 m

* includes UNICEF child focused cash transfers ** achievements of winter 2017-2018 have been reported on the end year 2017 BA dashboard

Outcomes

OUTCOME 1: % population that is severely vulnerable¹

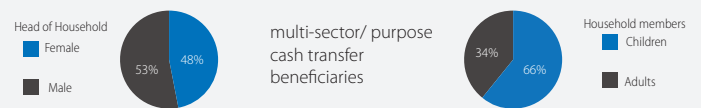
% of assisted severely economically vulnerable households report being able to meet their basic survival needs²

OUTCOME 2: % of assisted households affected by seasonal shocks who are able to meet their additional basic survival needs³

OUTCOME 3: National Social Safety Net Strategy endorsed

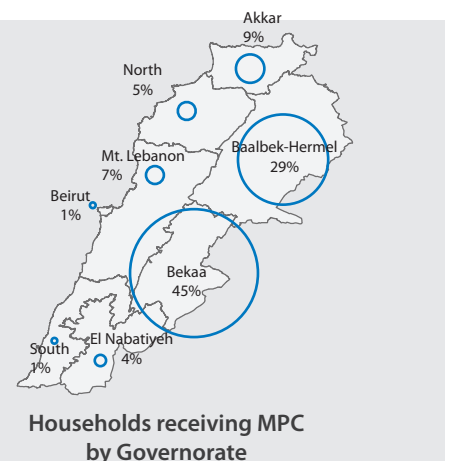
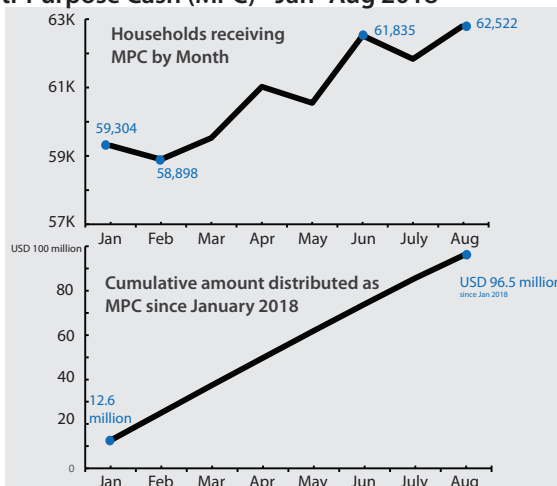
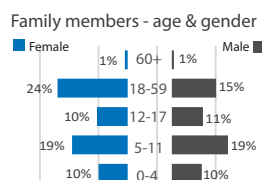
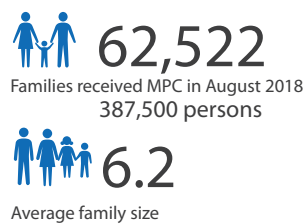
	LCRP 2017/2020 Baseline				Aug 2018 Current				2020 Target			
	SYR	LEB	PRS	PRL	SYR	LEB	PRS	PRL	SYR	LEB	PRS	PRL
OUTCOME 1	53%	10%	89%	65%	51%	-	-	-	50%	10%	89%	65%
OUTCOME 2	90%	-	90%	-	71%	-	-	-	90%	-	90%	-
OUTCOME 3	90%	-	-	-	92%	-	-	-	100%	100%	100%	100%
Strategy endorsed	No				No				Yes			

Age/Gender Breakdown of Cash Beneficiaries



Analysis

Syrian Households Receiving Multi-Purpose Cash (MPC) - Jan- Aug 2018



1: Displaced Syrians (Baseline: VASyR 2016; Current: VASyR 2018) ; PRS/PRL (UNRWA Vulnerability Assessment 2015); Lebanese (NPTP, extreme Poverty Line)
 2: Displaced Syrians (Baseline: 2016/17 UNHCR Cash OM; Current: March 2018 UNHCR Cash Outcome Monitoring); PRS (UNRWA Cash OM)
 3: Displaced Syrians (Baseline: 2016/17 UNHCR Winter Cash OM; Current: 2017/18 UNHCR Winter Cash PDM); PRS (UNRWA Cash OM)



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

93,384 economically vulnerable households received regular monthly cash assistance grants to improve their access to basic goods and services essential needed for their survival, of which:

- 62,522 severely vulnerable Syrians – targeted with \$175 MPC packages;
- 9,674 are poor Palestinian – targeted with \$100 MPC packages;
- 789 are vulnerable Lebanese – targeted with \$175 MPC packages;
- 20,399 vulnerable Syrian refugee households with school aged children received additional child focused cash transfers¹;

\$97,697,509 was the overall cumulative amount of cash based interventions injected by Basic Assistance partners into the local economy to support access of vulnerable families to markets across the country on regular and seasonal basis²



Facts and Figures

114 \$/capita/month	Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)
87 \$/capita/month	Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB)
68%	Syrian refugee households living on less than MEB (VaSYR 2018)
51%	Syrian refugee households living on less than SMEB (VaSYR 2018)
6.2	Average size of families receiving cash (RAIS)
4.3	Average size of families registered with UNHCR
4.9	Average household size (VaSYR 2018)



KEY CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS LCRP IMPACT(S)

The preliminary findings of the Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR) 2018 released during this reporting period indicated a decrease in the percentage of households living below the minimum and survival expenditure baskets.

68 percent of the Syrian refugee population currently live under \$571/household/month, including 51 percent who live in more extreme conditions, i.e. under the survival minimum expenditure basket \$435/household/month. For the first time since 2013, the percentage of households living in vulnerable conditions has decreased, compared to a linear trend observed in previous years.

While the reasons behind this decrease in economic vulnerability are still being studied, different factors can be attributed to this achievement, including assistance being provided under different sectors targeting the most vulnerable.

Economic vulnerability is determined by a household's expenditure. The expenditure baskets serve as thresholds to identify the proportion of the population in poverty. The improvement reported could be partly attributed to the assistance received in the past year and the increased number of households receiving monthly multi-purpose cash in 2017 (40% increase – from 40,000 to more than 62,000 households).

Another reason could be attributed to the increase of households with working members. It should be noted that if the level of assistance reduces, poverty might increase – this has been shown in some districts where the level of assistance has decreased (ex: Beirut).

Between May and August 2018, 93,384 of the most vulnerable households (38% of the year target³) were reached with different types of regular cash based interventions (multi-purpose cash assistance and child focused grants). 82,921⁽⁴⁾ of these households are Syrians, 9,674 are Palestinians (PRS), and 789 are vulnerable Lebanese.

Overall, ten agencies⁵ are currently implementing regular multipurpose cash assistance programmes had reached more than 61,800 severely vulnerable Syrian refugee households by the end of August 2018. Assisted households are living below a survival level of \$435/family of 5/month, and are targeted with monthly \$175 cash assistance grants.

In addition to multi-purpose cash assistance, child focused assistance programmes⁶ constitute another important stream of regular assistance. During this reporting period, 19,221 Syrian refugee households were reached in May only, as the scholastic year ended and cash was not distributed between June and August.

There has been an important increase in funding with USD 70 million currently available for implementation, an increase of 40 million from the first reporting period of the year. This figure accounts for what sector partners have reported receiving in 2018 (USD 45 Million) combined with the total multi-year funding carried over from 2017 (USD 25 million).



CHALLENGES

The coverage of assistance is still considered limited compared to the needs, despite providing continuous access to cash to some of the most vulnerable people since the start of the year. Less than half of the eligible households are receiving assistance which contributes to a complex process of trying to understand how to best identify and target them.

The results of the recalibrated targeting formula were finalized in August 2018. The 2018 version of the desk formula has an enhanced perdition capacity and therefore leads to more accurate identification of the most vulnerable households that are selected based on

1 \$13.5 per month for children aged 5-11; \$20 top-up for children aged 12-15 – during this reporting period, these households received the last payment for the scholastic year 2017/2018 in May, no assistance recorded between June and August.

2 Regular and seasonal assistance distributed between January and August 2018.

3 Maintained from Q1 / the previous reporting period: January - May

4 82,921 Syr HHS reached with regular cash assistance: 62,522 reached with \$175 MPC + 20,399 reached with cash focused assistance (unique values – no duplication).

5 ACF, ACTED, CLMC, HDA, ICRC, LRC, RI, Solidar Suisse, UNHCR, WFP

6 Mainly implemented by UNICEF.

their rank.

Moreover, this year's version has an enhanced capacity of identifying households with overlapping economic and protection related vulnerabilities. This has been mainly due to the technical enhancement of the model and the addition of new parameters on specific needs. It came also as a result of better quality data feeding into the model.

Since existing resources do not allow more than 62,522 families to be targeted, the list of eligible and prioritized families for assistance will have to be revisited every year. In certain cases, a number of identified severely vulnerable cases will have to be discontinued so others with lower ranks can be included.

In a relation to the above, the awaited redress mechanism will have to be rolled out and tested. It is worth noting that not all agencies with ongoing cash programmes have the resources to include cases that might be identified by the redress mechanism. Currently, resources for nearly 2000 households can be allocated which will put additional operational pressure on implementing agencies.



KEY PRIORITIES AND GAPS FORESEEN (for next 4 months)

Over the next four months, sector partners will have to complete the implementation of the changes in the targeting eligibility lists, by redistributing their coverage to select the most vulnerable and include in assistance.

Furthermore, agencies will have to closely monitor discontinued households reactions as well as follow on those who have specific needs not receiving cash.

Being more protection friendly, the 2018 version of the desk formula is able to identify households that have economic and protection related vulnerabilities. This will increase the efficiency of targeting as well as facilitate alignment and complementarity of cash assistance programmes (multi-purpose and protection cash). Further discussions on how to streamline complementarity of assistance will be made with respective sectors.

Furthermore, the sector would like to invest more in profiling and capitalize on the findings of the recently concluded research on targeting. Profiling is a cornerstone for social protection approaches, an area to be further unpacked in 2019.

On the other hand, some gaps arise at the end of this reporting period. US \$115.2 million is required as part of the 2018 – 2019 winter assistance package to provide critical support to nearly 187,000 Syrian refugee households living below minimum and survival expenditure levels.

Basic needs of Syrian refugee households during winter season are not currently covered. Without the needed funds, 187,000 households are at risk of losing critical support to address their additional seasonal expenditures for five months, such as fuel, cold-weather insulation and winter clothing, to mitigate the impact of the harsh winter. If winter funding requirements are only partially met, partners have to sacrifice the blanket coverage of the poor and resort to more strict targeting and prioritization. In addition, the VASyR 2018 findings highlight a deterioration in the shelter conditions of the vulnerable households where the estimated number of households living in sub-standard conditions has increased.

Furthermore, assistance to vulnerable Lebanese (regular and seasonal) has also been very limited during this reporting period and therefore critical to highlight.



CASE STUDY

Fadwa⁷, a mother of five, and one of the 62,522 households assisted by the sector partners, currently live in a makeshift shelter in the corner of a car park in Beirut, takes care of her family's needs. Fadwa is assisted by the World Food Programme (WFP) with multi-purpose cash. Four out of five children go to schools, which adds an extra burden on the living expenses her family has.

"There's always a bill for something," Fadwa explains, **"but now I can pay them"** – in reference to her increased ability to spend as a result of receiving assistance. Despite being a modest amount, the \$175 provided, on the top of food assistance Fadwa gets is barely enough to cover the basics.

Samar⁸, another Syrian refugee housewife taking care of a severely vulnerable household is a mother of three children all below five, lives in a one room apartment in Sabra, in the suburbs of Beirut. Samar's husband lives away from the family in the chouf area and works as a Janitor in exchange of rent. Samar's daily challenge is how to take care of her three young children.

Samar is currently receiving \$175 on a monthly basis from Relief International (\$175), since the beginning of the year. Before that period, Samar struggled to keep up with the limited resources she had, along with the growing debt, accumulating from a month to another.

"I used to work at home, peeling garlic brought to me by my neighbors: 12 kilograms for 5,000 LBP (slightly over \$3 USD). It took me a whole day and my hands would get burned, but I didn't mind, I wanted to survive."

She used to borrow to secure the basic commodities for her children. Thanks to the assistance she is receiving, she was now capable to repay part of the old debts and cover rent in another apartment with electricity and water.

Both Fadwa and Samar are amongst thousands of refugee mothers looking after their families with almost no resources. Being on the cash assistance programme has improved their living conditions in Lebanon while they endure the wait to go back home. Direct cash assistance has always been argued to be the most effective and preferred modality for assistance by implementing agencies and most importantly by refugee households receiving it.

A typical households currently benefitting from the multi-purpose cash assistance programme is a household surviving with multifaceted vulnerabilities. In addition to being vulnerable by the status as a refugee from the protection angle, the life of a refugee household is challenged by limited economic and livelihoods means to meet the daily life requirements such as food, rent, clothing for children, as well as medications.

Food, rent, medical bill and debt repayment are amongst the top three reported expenditures according to various distribution monitoring and vulnerability assessment reports.

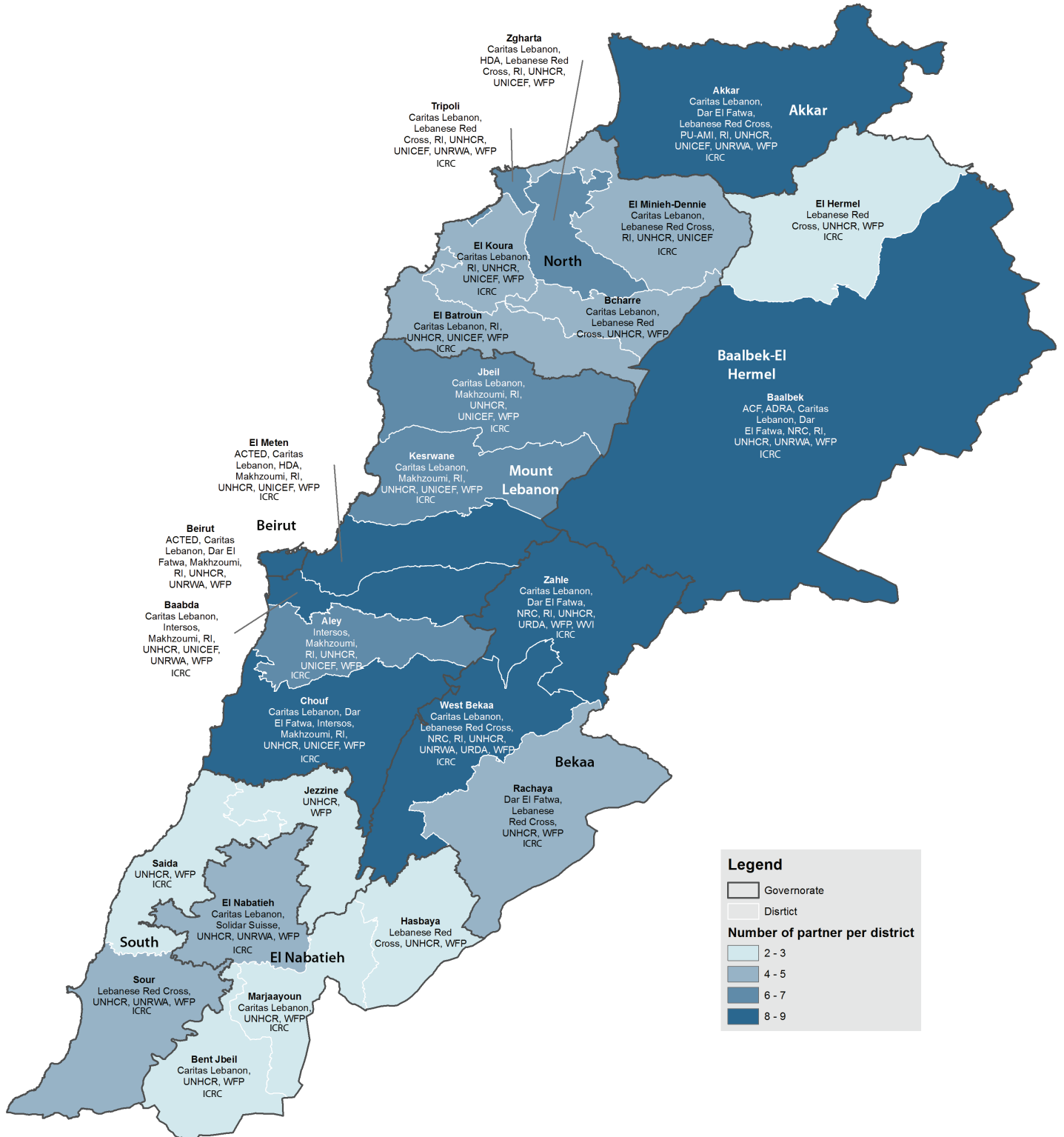
Samar and her son Yazan explain to RI's M&E Officer Alena how the cash assistance has helped him stop working and start attending psycho-social support sessions with an aid organization in their community; Relief International / Lebanon, 2018





Organizations per district

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 21 organizations: MoSA, ACF, ACTED, ADRA, Caritas Lebanon, Dar El Fatwa, HDA, ICRC, Intersos, Lebanese Red Cross, Makhzoumi, NRC, PU-AMI, RI, Solidar Suisse, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, URDA, WFP, WVI



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.