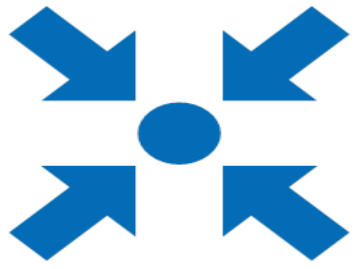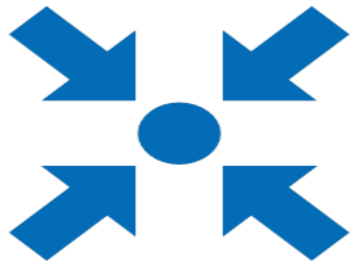**Inter Sectoral Meeting – 6 May 2016**

AGENDA

- VASyr

- Info-gap analysis

- Multi-sectoral cash coordination

- Winterization summary

- AOB

AGENDA

- **VASyr**

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VASyR 2016

Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees

27April 2016

Context

- **23 April 2016:** 1,055,984 Syrian refugees ⬇ 11.7 %
- 23 April 2015: 1,196,560 Syrian refugees (11,319 pending registration) ⬆ 22%
- 22 April 2014: 981,820 ⬆ 206%
- 23 April 2013: 320,501 ⬆ 2,867%
- 23 April 2012: 10,804

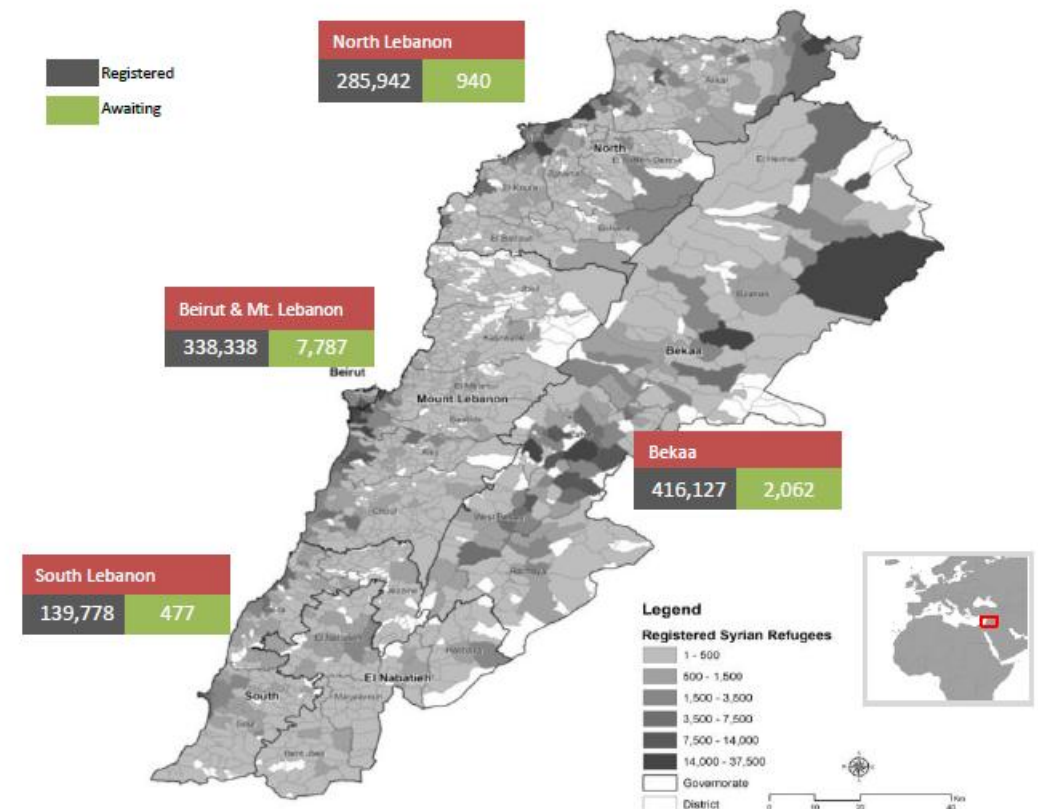X 102

➢ **Highest refugees / host population ratio**

- \> 1/5 of population in Lebanon are SR
- 26 refugees /100 Lebanese in country
- High pressure in services, shelter…

➢ **GoL policy:**

➢ Registration restriction
- No-camp policy
- Entrance restrictions
- Residential permits requirements
- Pledge not to work

➢ **TARGETING**

Registered
Awaiting

North Lebanon
285,942 | 940

Beirut & Mt. Lebanon
338,338 | 7,787

Bekaa
416,127 | 2,062

South Lebanon
139,778 | 477

Legend
Registered Syrian Refugees
1 - 500
500 - 1,500
1,500 - 3,500
3,500 - 7,500
7,500 - 14,000
14,000 - 37,500
Governorate
District

Vulnerability situation of SR

2015 VASyR

- 23% households had 1 or less working member for every 5 dependent non workers

- Livelihoods: loans or credits (80 % vs 50% 2014); Food vouchers (75% - 55 % 2014); Non-agricultural (42% - 48% in 2014)

- Households experiencing lack of food or money to buy it: 89% - 22% more than 2014

- HH engaged in crisis or emergency coping strategies 52% - 32% more than 2014

- Progressive depletion of savings and assets: Spending savings (35% -14%); sale of goods (28% -12%); productive assets (8% - 2%)

- 70% HH below the Lebanese Extreme poverty line (US$ 3.84/person/day) (49% in 2014)

- 69% HH below MEB (43 % in 2014)

- 17% food expenditure share>65% (11% in 2014)

- 17% poor and borderline FCS (13 % in 2014)

- 23% of moderate and severe food insecurity

General

Provide an updated multi-sectorial overview of the vulnerability situation of Syrian refugees in Lebanon.

Specifics

- Monitor the food security and general vulnerability situation of the Syrian refugees in Lebanon one year after the last assessment.

- Estimate degree and types of vulnerability at Caza level.

- Support in updating the vulnerability profile of Syrian Refugees population, to support targeting of population in need.

- Get beneficiaries feedback on their current vulnerability situation and the impact of the targeting exercise.

Population

1. UNHCR registered **Syrian refugees**

Included and excluded for assistance.

Sampling frame

1. A- Caza level – 26 districts

+ additional 2 districts in Beirut

+ additional 2 districts in Akkar

Sample

➢ 1. **Syrian refugees registered** = 4,950 HH

- Representative sample size per Caza = 165 HH, based on parameters:

Prevalence: 50%   Precision: 10%   Design effect: 1.5   Non-valid: 5%

- 165 HH / Caza
- 30 clusters (=locations=villages, towns, neighborhoods) / Caza
- 6 HH / cluster

Questionnaire

- HH level: VASyR - Targeting questionnaire
- FGD
- Height for Weight data collection by UNICEF

Data collection

➢ **WHEN**

- 23th May – 3th June

➢ **HOW**

- Mobile devices – ODK

➢ **WHO**

Targeting partners (UNHCR) , LCC

Unicef partners
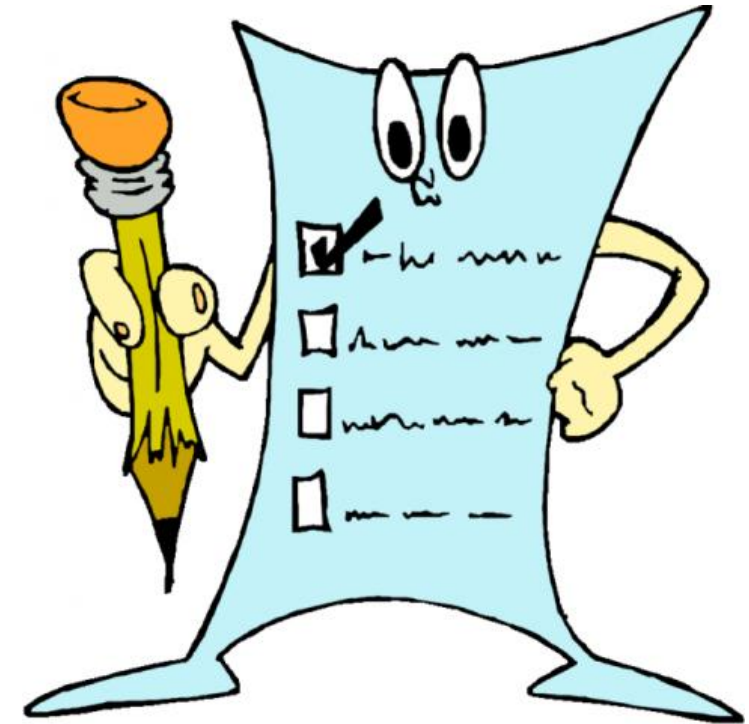
Teams for CAZA sampling

- ❑ 165 HH / district
- ❑ 1 team (2 persons) cover 1 cluster / day = 6 HH visits /day
- ❑ 1 Caza = 30 clusters / 10 days data collection = 3 clusters / day
- ❑ 3 teams = 6 enumerators / Caza
- ❑ 1 supervisor / Caza
- ❑ 30 Caza = 85 teams = 170 enumerators + 30 supervisors
- ❑ 1 nutrition enumerator per team (collect anthropometrics measurements)
- ❑ National coordinator
- ❑ ODK data supervisor
- ❑ Database manager

Analysis & reporting

Analysis

- Analysis of direct and derived indicators at Caza/Governerate and national level.
- Similar indicators to VASyR 13 , 14 and 15 to ensure comparability
- Estimation of vulnerability categories according to cash and food vulnerability criteria.
- Additional analysis discussed and agreed within the assessment working group.

Reporting

- Results will be shared on fact sheets format.

Training of enumerators

❑   3 rounds of trainings

  conducting in parallel by the 3 UN agencies at the same time in 4 regions

 (North, Bekaa, Beirut & Mont Lebanon)

❑ One week before the start of the data collection

❑ 4 training in different areas (North, Bekaa, South, Mount Lebanon

❑ HH visits enumerators

❑ 3 days of training + field test

❑ Trainers : WFP, UNHCR & UNICEF TEAM

❑ **Anthropometrics measurements training**

•   Conducted by IOCC

•   Enumerators from different NGOs (worked with Nutrition measurements before)

•   3 days of training

Challenges
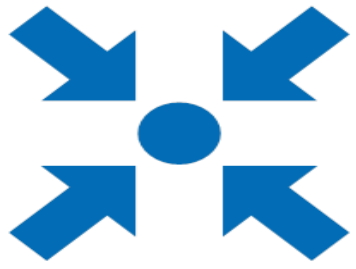
- Security situation
- Access
- Timeline
- Ramadan
- Coordination

Steps forward

- Steps forward
- Questionnaire:

  - ODK testing
  - Server

- Nutrition indicators data collection

Timeline

Activities	25-Mar	1-Apr	8-Apr			29-Apr	2-May	13-May		23-May	3-Jun	
	April			April				May				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Draft concept note	x											
Presentation of the exercise to stakeholders	TBD											
Methodology agreement among partners	On going											
Budget	On going											
Questionnaires design & discussions	x											
Questionnaires finalized		x										
ODK questionnaire			x									
Questionnaires field test (paper and electronic)			x									
Households selection					x	x						
FLAs with partners	TBD											
Logistics preparation	TBD											
Staff recruitment					x							
Training preperation						x						
Training							x	x				
Data collection										x	x	
Data cleaning and preparation												x
Analysis	TBD											
Reporting	TBD											
Report editing	TBD											
Report shared	TBD											
Presentation of results	TBD											

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AGENDA

- VASyr

- Info-gap analysis

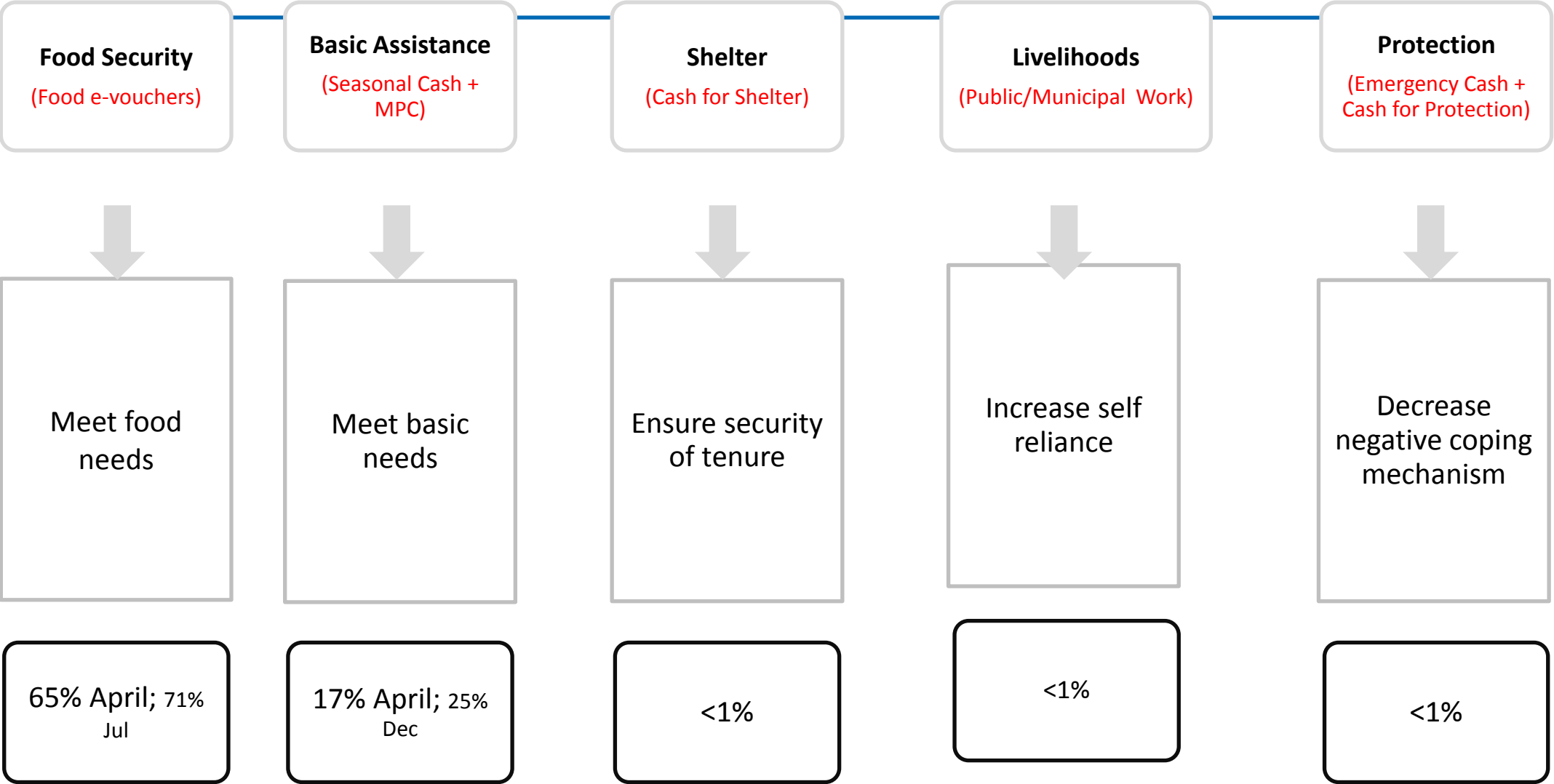- **Multi-sectoral cash coordination**

- Winterization summary

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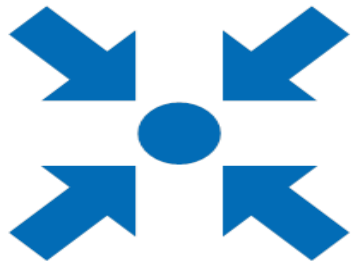
CASH BASED INTERVENTIONS

PROGRAMME DISCUSSION

MAY 2016

CASH ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Purpose and Scale: Cash-Based Assistance

Food Security (Food e-vouchers)	**Basic Assistance** (Seasonal Cash + MPC)	**Shelter** (Cash for Shelter)	**Livelihoods** (Public/Municipal Work)	**Protection** (Emergency Cash + Cash for Protection)
Meet food needs	Meet basic needs	Ensure security of tenure	Increase self reliance	Decrease negative coping mechanism
65% April; 71% Jul	17% April; 25% Dec	<1%	<1%	<1%

CASH ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Overview: Cash-Based Assistance

Food Security (Food e-vouchers)	**Basic Assistance** (Seasonal Cash + MPC)	**Shelter** (Cash for Shelter)	**Livelihoods** (Public/Municipal Work)	**Protection** (Emergency Cash + Cash for Protection)
$27/Capita/E-card	$175, $147, or $100 /family ATM	$80 – 100 In Hand, or ATM	$20/day In Hand	Up to $200 In Hand or ATM
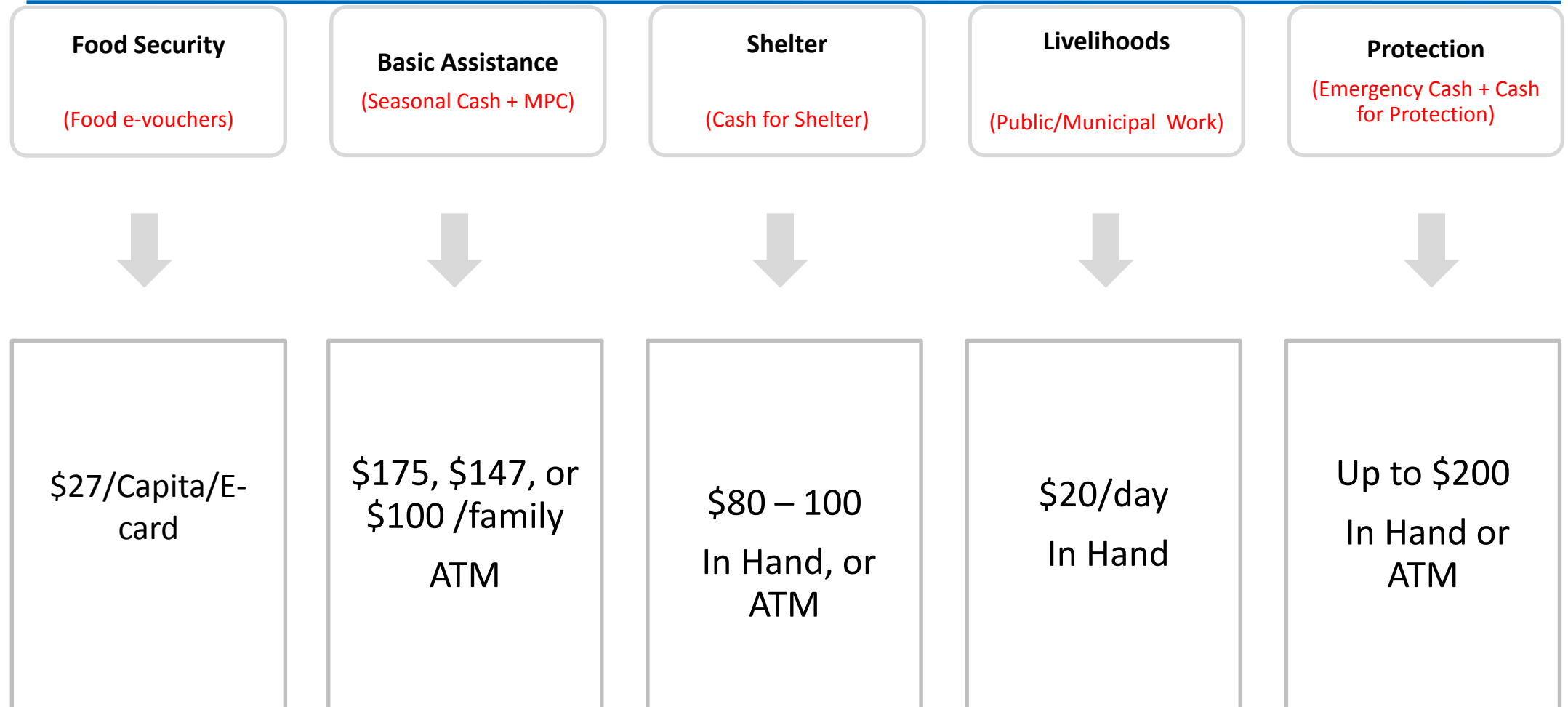
Were all cash based assistance included?

CASH ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Case Study: Seasonal Cash / Winter

8%
received Cash
for Winter only

63%
received Cash for Winter
& 1 other Cash based
Assistance

7%
received Cash for Winter
& 3 other Cash based
Assistance

21%
received Cash for Winter
& 2 other Cash based
Assistance

150,000
Families Received Cash for Winter

1,500 Families
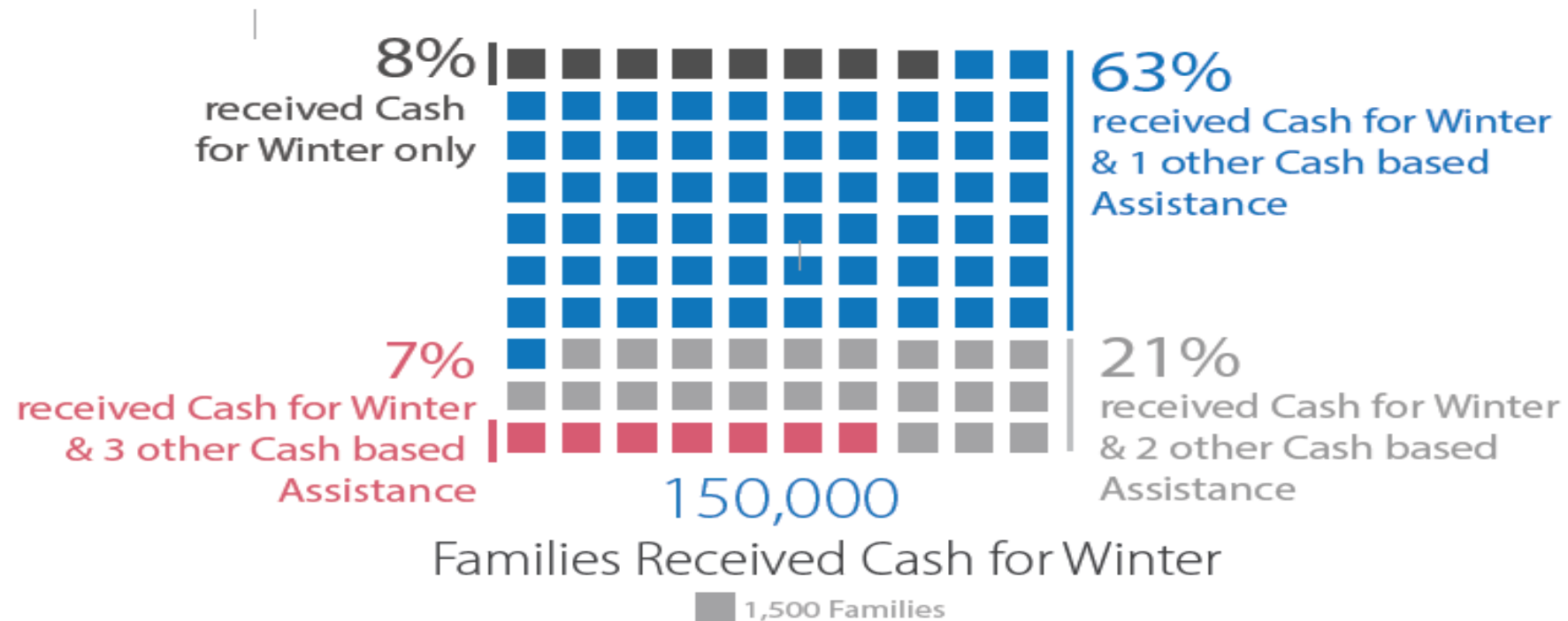
Cash based assistance types:
WFP e-vouchers
$ 40 / Child top up
$175 Multi-purpose Cash Assistance

CASH ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS
Case Study: Seasonal Cash / Winter

Notes:

❑ Scale of cash based interventions per beneficiaries: (1) food e-vouchers, (2)cash for winter, (3)multi-purpose cash, and (4) $40/child top up

❑ Cash for winter serves as a top up for the regular multi-purpose cash grant to help families cope with increased seasonal expenditures

❑ Multi-purpose cash assistance and food assistance help families cope with economic vulnerability and vulnerability to food insecurity → cover parts of their SMEB needs

❑ $40/Child top up meant helping vulnerable families with children below 15, living in informal settlements, keep their children warm

CASH ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS
Case Study: Seasonal Cash / Winter

Observations

Scale: some families were reached with cash for the first time

❏ 7% - 10,500 HHs: severely vulnerable receiving the 4 types of cash assistance – subject to critical drop after winter season

❏ 21% - 31,500 HHs: severely and highly vulnerable families receiving cash for winter, food assistance, and multipurpose cash assistance

❏ 63% - 94,500 HHs: food eligible households – receiving food assistance and cash for winter assistance

❏ 8% - 12,000 HHs of the cash for winter beneficiaries did not receive any other cash based assistance

CASH ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS
Case Study: Seasonal Cash / Winter

Analysis:

❏ Complementarity: when families are receiving 2 or more cash based assistance types: MPC and food assistance / MPC, food assistance, and cash for winter

❏ The longer the support to households the better the outcome is; more support should come through regular MPC programmes

❏ At least 35,000 HHs out of the 150,000 are severely vulnerable receiving more than 3 types of assistance - strong convergence for better results

Complementarity vs. duplication: when and where?

CASH ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS (3)

The SMEB: an Intersector Package

Components	Value	Comments	
1 Food	$ 159	Based on WFP vouchers. Quantities to cover 2100KCAL/day	$150 Food assistance ($30 X 5)
2 NFI	$ 33	Quantities harmonized by the NFI WG. Minimum NFI required	
3 Other NFI	$ 42	Clothes + coms cost	
4 Shelter	$ 81	Avg rent in ITS	$175 to cover parts of NFI, shelter, water, transportation, and debt repayment needs
5 WASH	$ 20	Monthly cost of water per HH in normal situation, 15 L/pers/day according to sphere standard.	
6 Services	$ 27	Transportation	$110 to be generated to cover difference from food, services and debt repayment
7 Personal Exp	$ 72	Debt repayment	
Total SMEB	$ 435		

Initial assistance package was recommended to be $250

TO DISCUSS

❑ **Were all cash based assistance included?**

❑ **Complementarity vs. duplication: when and where?**

❑ **Cash assistance and expenditure baskets: the need and the coverage**

❑ **Relevance of cash and assistance packages for other sectors**

Thank You!