



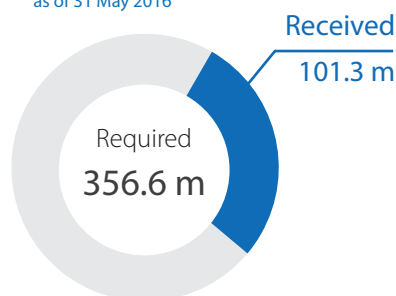
Basic Assistance Jan - May 2016 Dashboard



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 May 2016



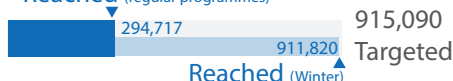
Programmes are funded by a combination of flexible/unearmarked funds and funds specifically earmarked to the sector



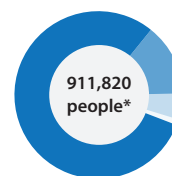
Targeted Population groups

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 | 44,890 / 136,000 |
| # of Syrian households receiving multi-sector/ purpose cash transfers (every month) | 42,527 / 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 | \$ 38.3 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 | 60,592 / 65,000 |
| # of vulnerable Lebanese households receiving multi-purpose cash | 72 / 20,000 |
| Total USD amount distributed to vulnerable Lebanese | \$ 34 k / \$ 42 m |
| | 0% 100% |

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

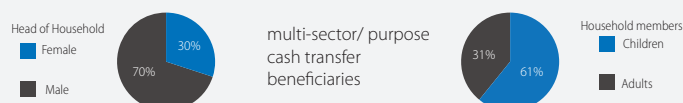


Outcomes

| | reached / target |
|---|------------------|
| OUTCOME 1: | |
| % of severely economically vulnerable households received multi-sector cash transfers | 34 % / 100 % |
| % of Syrian displaced households receiving cash assistance also receiving food assistance | 83 % / 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 | 0.4 % / 100 % |
| | 0% 100% |



Age/Gender Breakdown of Cash Beneficiaries



Analysis

SYRIANS RECEIVING MULTI-PURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE



42,527

Families received MCAP in May 2016



6.4
Average household size



62%
Children



38%
Adults



49%
Apartments



38%
Substandard buildings

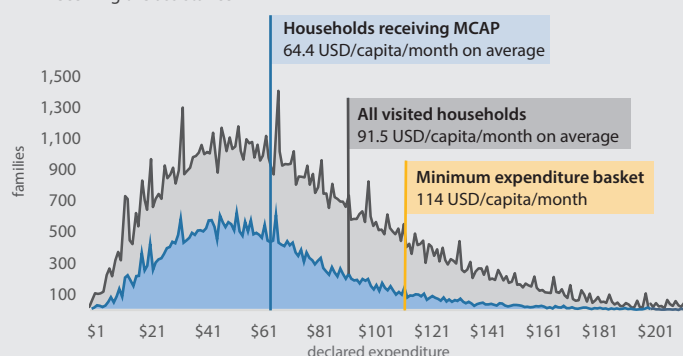


13%
Informal settlements

Source: Household profiling results as of 31 May 2016

Declared household expenditure per month

The average expenditure of households receiving cash was 22.6 USD below the survival minimal expenditure basket (87 USD/capita/month) before they started receiving the assistance



Since December 2014, Basic Assistance sector partners have been conducting household visits to capture the economic vulnerability levels of the refugee population to target assistance. By June 2016, more than 160,000 families have been visited (i.e., 66% per cent of the overall refugee population), and in the first semester of 2016 only, 45,000 households, (i.e., 33 per cent of this year's target), were profiled. Overall, 54 percent of the visited families live in poverty conditions – of them 26 percent are extremely vulnerable, unable to meet their basic needs.

42,527 Syrian refugee households currently receive multi-purpose cash assistance as of the end of May 2016, a significant increase from last year, 15,500 households. The current reached families represent nearly 50% of the 86,000 poor households eligible for assistance identified through home visits so far and 17% of the total registered population. 1,500 families were taken off assistance due after not withdrawing assistance for a period and being unreachable at the same time. Overall, 17,000 families were newly included in cash assistance since the end of 2015. This increase is mainly due to partners scaling up their multi-purpose cash programmes as more resources were available compared to 2015. In addition, around 10,500 households of Palestine Refugees from Syria started benefiting from a \$100/family/month cash assistance as of March 2016¹.

The successful implementation of the largest interagency winter support response since the beginning of the crisis reached 250,000 poor households that were exposed to cold (79% Syrians; 16% Lebanese; 6% Palestinians) – 98% of the defined target. In total more than 190,000 households received winter grants through cash or vouchers and an additional 70,000 households received warm blankets, stoves, and clothing kits. This is explained by a better funded response – over 90 percent of the \$117 million required funding compared to 78 per cent of the \$95 million required in 2014/2015. This was possible due the collective efforts of more than 35 partner agencies and generous support from donors.

Lastly, the sector continues to explore ways of supporting vulnerable Lebanese through the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP). Under the 2016 phase of the LCRP, the sector included activities to support



Facts and Figures

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 114 \$/capita/month | Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) |
| 87 \$/capita/month | Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) |
| 69% | Syrian refugee households living on less than MEB (VaSYR 2015) |
| 52% | Syrian refugee households living on less than SMEB (VaSYR 2015) |
| 17% | Syrian refugee households currently receiving cash (RAIS) |
| 6.5 | Average size of families receiving cash (RAIS) |
| 4.1 | Average size of families registered with UNHCR |

existing safety nets through the provision of \$175 multi-purpose cash assistance (MPC) to vulnerable Lebanese. Out of the 20,000 extremely vulnerable Lebanese households that the sector prioritized for 2016, only 75 were reached to date. Nevertheless, this figure is expected to increase throughout the year as more funding becomes available. As of July 2016, around 1,500 additional families are expected to be enrolled in a six to eight months assistance programme implemented by LCRP partners and funded by the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund of OCHA. It is worth mentioning that this area of intervention and its related activities was added in the 2016 phase of the LCRP.



Changes in Context - May 2016

The number of refugees living in poverty a bit less than three quarter of the total population. While vulnerabilities shift over time, the coping strategies of refugee families tend to resemble. Nearly 90 percent of the total refugee population in Lebanon is debt trapped with an average cumulative amounting nearly \$1,000 as the home visits indicates in 2016, compared to \$750 during the first half of 2015. This average cumulative debt is 5 times greater than an average monthly income generated from employment (\$177).

Data collected through home visits demonstrate that one person usually generates the income and supports the whole family regardless of its size. The average earned income is \$177/month generated from 14 days worked. Furthermore, 70 percent of those individuals who work have temporary/daily work arrangements, 18% permanent, and 9% seasonal. Adding all amounts received in assistance, a typical poor family still has a gap amounting to \$100 – more than 50% of its monthly income - to meet monthly basic needs.

While the latter provides a quick snapshot on the needs of poor refugees and the challenges they face to secure the minimum for their families, humanitarian actors work collectively to provide support in different ways and using numerous modalities. Cash assistance remains a primary modality preferred by refugees and implementing agencies. Post-distribution monitoring results still indicate that families benefiting from multi-purpose cash prioritize the purchase of additional food and paying rent as a primary use for the money received. Recently however, a growing percentage of families reported that they continue to cope with the unmet needs by resorting to debt and decreasing their daily food consumption. A possible explanation to this could relate to the fact that resources are further dwindling and income opportunities are very limited, compared to the needs that increase at higher pace.

Despite the fact that the number of households benefiting from cash assistance increased since last year, around 85,000 households face the risk of falling deeper into acute poverty since current resources does not allow covering more than 10,000 households of them. By the end of the year, nearly 25% of the total population should be reached with cash compared to 52% severely vulnerable, in need for immediate assistance.

The Basic Assistance sector has been working with the American University of Beirut on a refined targeting approach based on a desk formula that will not necessitate household visits in the identification of vulnerable families for cash assistance. Initial results from the simulation indicate that nearly 68% of the registered Syrian population in Lebanon is poor and eligible for assistance. The new formula combines demographic and socio economic variables (collected previously through household visits) that allows a better capturing of vulnerability and poverty levels. The research is based on the work done for WFP to refine targeting for food assistance, as well as the wealth of data collected through the households visits and VASyR 2015.

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 17% of the poorest registered refugee families receive assistance but as high as 52% estimated by VASyR 2015 actually need it.

Organizations

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

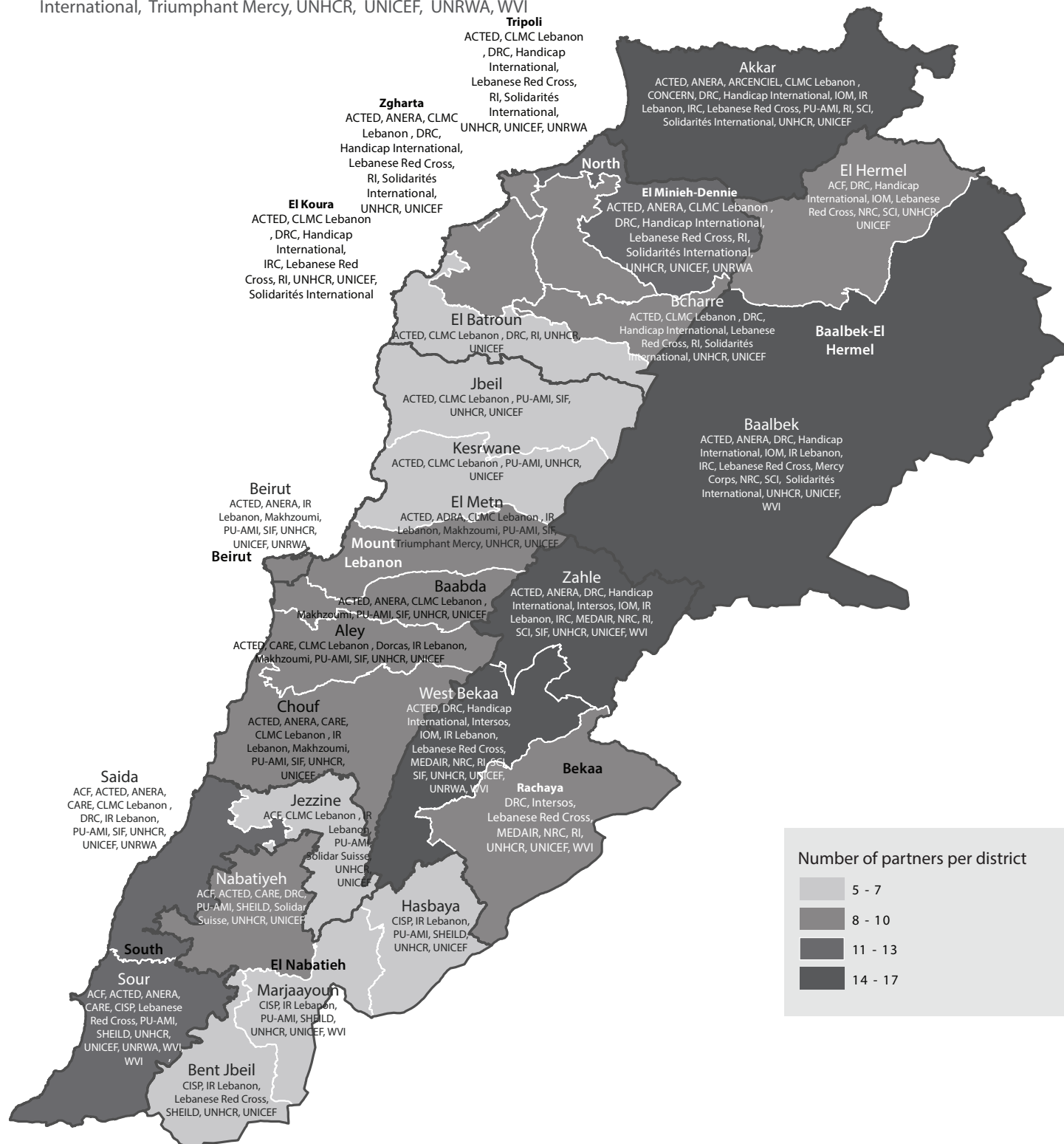
MoSA, ACF, ACTED, ADRA, ANERA, CARE, CISP, CLMC Lebanon, CONCERN, Dorcas, DRC, Handicap International, Intersos, IOM, IR Lebanon, IRC, Lebanese Red Cross, Makhzoumi, MEDAIR, Mercy Corps, NRC, PU-AMI, QRC, RI, SCI, SHEILD, SIF, Solidar Suisse, Solidarités International, Triumphant Mercy, UNHCR, UNICEF,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

Profile of Households Receiving Multi-Purpose Cash (MCAP)



43,185

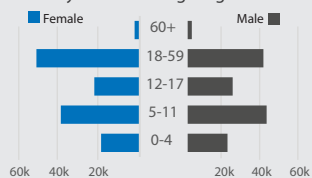
Families received MCAP in March 2016



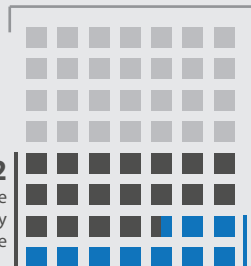
6.5

Average family size

Family members - age & gender



240,000 families (registered pop.)



1/2

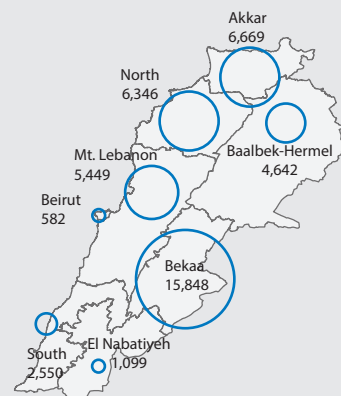
of Syrian refugees are severely economically vulnerable

1/3

of severely economically vulnerable refugees are receiving MCAP

17%

of registered Syrians receive multipurpose cash assistance (43,185 families)



Households receiving MCAP by Governorate