



# 2022 2nd QUARTER SECTOR DASHBOARD

## Basic Assistance

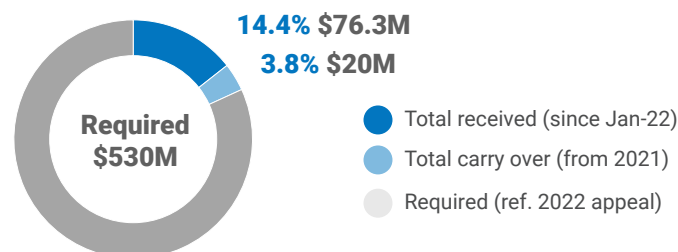


Inter-Agency  
Coordination  
Lebanon

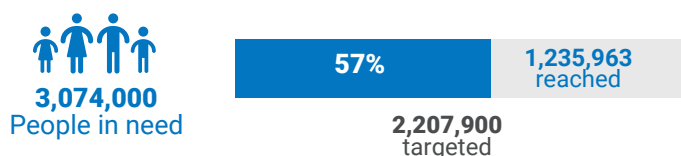
2022 Q2 dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Basic Assistance Sector in Lebanon is working to: 1) Strengthen the ability of vulnerable households and individuals, including female-headed HHs, persons with disabilities and children, to meet their basic survival needs; 2) Strengthen the ability of populations affected by seasonal hazards and emergencies to secure additional basic survival needs; 3) Effective and efficient service delivery through strengthened linkages with national social safety net programmes and social protection systems

### 2022 Sector Funding Status\*

As of 30 June



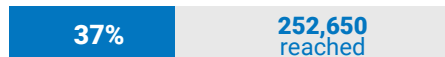
### 2022 population reached



### 2022 population figures by cohort



**682,500**  
Lebanese  
individuals  
targeted



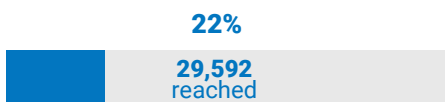
**1,365,000**  
Displaced Syrian  
individuals targeted



**29,000**  
Palestinian Refugees  
from Syria  
individuals targeted



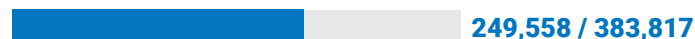
**131,400**  
Palestine Refugees  
in Lebanon  
individuals targeted



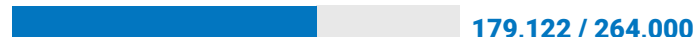
### Progress against targets

#### Key Achievements

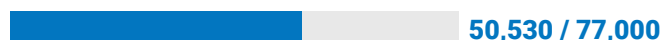
# of households reached with regular cash assistance (includes MPCA and child focused assistance) for basic needs



# of Syrian households reached with multi purpose cash assistance for basic needs



# of Lebanese households reached with multi purpose cash assistance for basic needs



# of Palestinian refugees from Syria (households) reached with multi purpose cash assistance for basic needs



# of households reached with seasonal cash assistance throughout the 2021/2022 Winter season (Syr, Leb, Pal)



# of children reached with Child Focused cash assistance



# of households reached with in-kind assistance (mattresses, blankets, winter clothing, heaters, jerry cans and other essential non-food items)

**22,181**

Total USD amount disbursed as regular and seasonal cash assistance in Q2 (Syr, Leb, Pal)

**\$61,851,311**

#### Outcomes

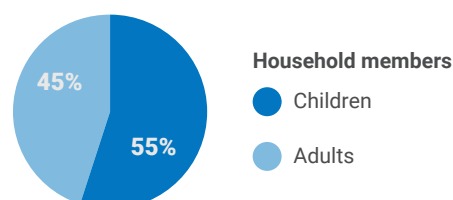
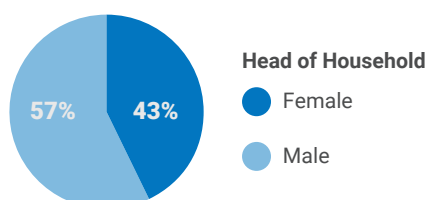
	LCRP 2017/2021 Baseline				2022 Current				2022 Target			
	SYR	LEB	PRS	PRL	SYR	LEB	PRS	PRL	SYR	LEB	PRS	PRL
<b>OUTCOME 1:</b> % of assisted households report being able to meet their basic survival needs.	53%	10%	89%	-	27% <sup>1</sup>	0%	0%	0%	75%	75%	75%	75%
% of assisted Hhs that report relying on crisis or emergency asset depleting coping strategies.	90%	-	89%	-	91%	-	-	-	75%	75%	75%	75%
<b>OUTCOME 2:</b> % of assisted households affected by seasonal shocks report being able to meet their basic survival needs.	90%	-	-	-	16% <sup>2</sup>	20% <sup>3</sup>	-	-	100%	100%	100%	100%
% of assisted HHs that report relying on crisis or emergency asset depleting coping strategies.	-	-	-	-	77%	62%	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup>UNHCR Baseline Survey December 2021

<sup>2</sup>UNHCR Winter Post Distribution and Outcome Monitoring Survey for Winter cash to Syrian Refugees

<sup>3</sup>UNHCR Post Distribution and Outcome Monitoring Survey for Winter Cash Assistance to Lebanese

### Age/Gender Breakdown of MPCA (SYR) Beneficiaries

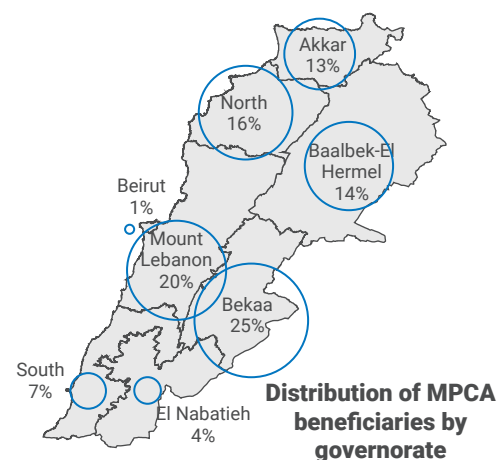
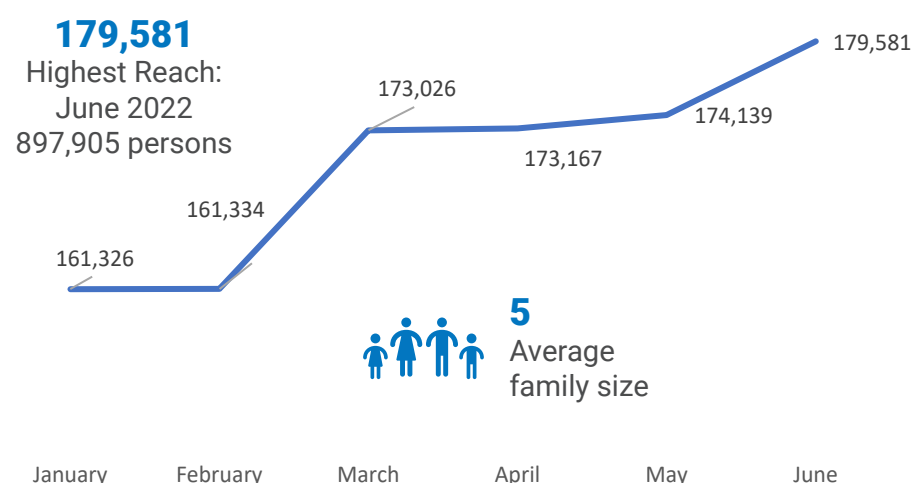


\* discrepancies in targets achieved versus funding received are due to differences in transfer values for MPCA used in the budget (needs-based) and actual amounts being disbursed. Achievements towards targets are based on number of households reached with regular assistance, not taking in to consideration the coverage of the transfer values.



### Analysis

#### Syrian Households Receiving Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) in 2022



### Multi-sectoral situation update:

In the second quarter of 2022, families across Lebanon continued to face depleting purchasing power, affecting vulnerable peoples' ability to meet their basic needs. Results from the June 2022 Basic Needs Outcome Monitoring (BNOM) for Syrian refugees indicate that only one-third of the households have acceptable food consumption (with around 21% in the poor food consumption category). In parallel, almost all households are using some form of livelihoods coping strategies (around 98% of the households) with 75% of the households using the severe forms of coping strategies (crisis and emergencies). By June 2022, the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) had increased by 186 per cent since the same time in 2021. Based on WFP Lebanon Market Monitoring, in June 2022, the food SMEB sat at 843,000LBP per person (a 36 per cent increase compared to the cost of the basket back in March 2022), while the non-food basket reached 3,212,000LBP per family of five and LBP 2.7 million after the removal of the average household income (Based on VASyR 2021 average household income). The price of combustible fuel continued to increase, while a rapid increase was noted in gasoline, despite the fact that in Q2-2022, gasoline remained the only commodity for which the Central Bank provides USD through Sayrafa for its import. During Q2, the informal exchange rate averaged 27,988 LBP to the USD. However, the informal rate witnessed several periods of high volatility, reaching up to nearly USD/LBP 38,000 at one point on May 27, 2022, before dropping back to around the USD/LBP 28,000 – USD/29,000 level for the rest of the Q2, following the Central Bank continued intervention through circular 161. According to a Central Administration of Statistics (CAS) 2022 survey, Lebanon reported an all-time high unemployment rate of 29.6 percent. A World Economic Forum report published in 2022 shows that women's economic participation stands at almost 20 percent, placing Lebanon a concerning 132nd in the world ranking.

## 1. Key achievements of the sector at the output level

In Q2 of 2022, 238,857 households had a strengthened ability to meet their basic needs through the receipt of regular Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA)<sup>1</sup>, constituting 62% of the Sector Target of 383,817 households. This is a 9-percentage point increase in coverage since Q1 mainly thanks to the scale up of assistance to Lebanese families under the National Poverty Targeting Program (NPTP). Per population cohort, 179,122 Syrian households (68 per cent of the target), 8,917 Palestinian refugee families from Syria (95 per cent of the target), 234 Palestine refugee families in Lebanon (1 per cent of the target) and 50,530 Lebanese families (40 per cent of target) were assisted with MPCA. An Evidence Report of Save the Children's MPCA program, published in May 2022, showed that MPCA contributed to a reduction in negative coping mechanisms while not having any non-intended negative effects on households or communities<sup>2</sup>.

A total of 126,547 children benefited from monthly cash grants through child-focused assistance programs, 90% of the sector target of 141,800. This included 69,435 Syrian children, 1,169 Palestinian refugee children from Syria, 10,746 Palestine refugee children in Lebanon and 45,197 Lebanese children. Results from the mid-year impact assessment of UNICEF's Haddi program (a child focused social assistance intervention) have shown that the program was successful in improving the wellbeing of families and their children. This included results showing increased household expenditure among Haddi beneficiaries, less reliance on debts and higher food consumption scores.

Redemption rates for MPCA provided through the LOUISE platform<sup>3</sup> remained high, standing at over 99% in May 2022. Total cash disbursed in Q2 through regular assistance (MPCA and child focused social assistance) amounted to \$49,507,327. The majority of MPCA assistance to Syrians is disbursed to beneficiaries in Lebanese Pounds (LBP), while child focused assistance and MPCA to Lebanese is being provided in US Dollars (USD). The dollar value of assistance disbursed in LBP is calculated using agency specific exchange rates with their financial service providers.

The bulk of seasonal cash is disbursed during Q1 of each year; however, finalization of winter programs may spill in to the second quarter. In Q2, 1,068 households were better able to meet additional seasonal needs through the receipt of seasonal cash grants. This support amounted to

<sup>1</sup>Agencies that provided MPCA in Q2, 2022: ACF; Caritas; DPNA; Lebanese Red Cross; Oxfam; Nusaned; Save the Children; UNHCR; UNICEF; UNRWA; WFP

<sup>2</sup><https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/child-wellbeing-assistance-lebanon-q1-evidence-report>

<sup>3</sup>The Lebanon One Unified Inter Organization System for e-Cards, through which UNHCR and WFP provide MPCA/



This support amounted to \$144,491 Winter assistance in 2022, to date, amounted to \$19,078,718, supporting 312,336 families.

Additionally, 1,350 households that faced seasonal and/or emergency shocks were able to cover their additional needs with in-kind assistance, including mattresses, blankets, winter clothing, heaters, jerry cans and other essential non-food items.

An Inter-Agency Gender in Humanitarian Training was provided to Basic Assistance Sector partners in May 2022. 15 participants (6 men, 9 women) from local and international NGOs, MOSA and United Nations participated in the Gender in Humanitarian Action training organised by the LCRP Interagency Coordination Unit and Gender Working Group. The training focused on how to integrate gender in Basic Assistance interventions, including how to conduct a gender analysis, scenario-based gender planning and implementation and M&E. Additionally, Sector's gender and SGBV focal points were identified.

## 2. KEY CHALLENGES OF THE SECTOR

- The Sector and sector partners continue to face challenges linked to rising prices of key commodities and services in the country. This has a direct impact on the ability of partners to maintain transfer values at levels that ensure a meaningful value based on the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB). In Q3, the Sector will publish an advocacy note in this regard, to lay out the challenges and impacts, as well as proposed recommendation to the Government, donors, and partners.
- Partners under the Sector continue to face challenges in providing transfer values equal to the Sector recommendation (based on the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket). The two main barriers that prevent partners from increasing transfer values to meet the rising prices in the country are funding restrictions and concerns around social stability. Social stability concerns are linked to the low public wages for Lebanese and tensions that may rise due to increasing assistance to the displaced population.
- The Sector continues to work under a hybrid system where some partners (mainly NGOs) have shifted to provide assistance in USD, while others continue to disburse in Lebanese Pounds. This has created a large discrepancy in the value of assistance provided by different agencies. In an effort to harmonize, at least within currencies, The sector, through work done with the Core Group, has defined a standard methodology and threshold in order to guide partners when reviewing transfer values. This methodology will be included in the Sector's MPCA guidance note, set to be published during Q3.
- Partner reports of potential exploitation of cash beneficiaries have increased over the recent period. While evidence remains anecdotal, partners have flagged that persons and families that receive cash-based assistance may be at an increased risk of price hikes of certain services, including rent. This links to more overall risk identified for cash assistance under the response, including in tensions and potential perception bias of aid. After discussions with other relevant sectors, partners have been advised to systematically gather data on this risk through monitoring activities, to better understand the magnitude at the household level. Data and information gathered in this regard will be factored in to the Inter-Sector communications strategy, currently under development.

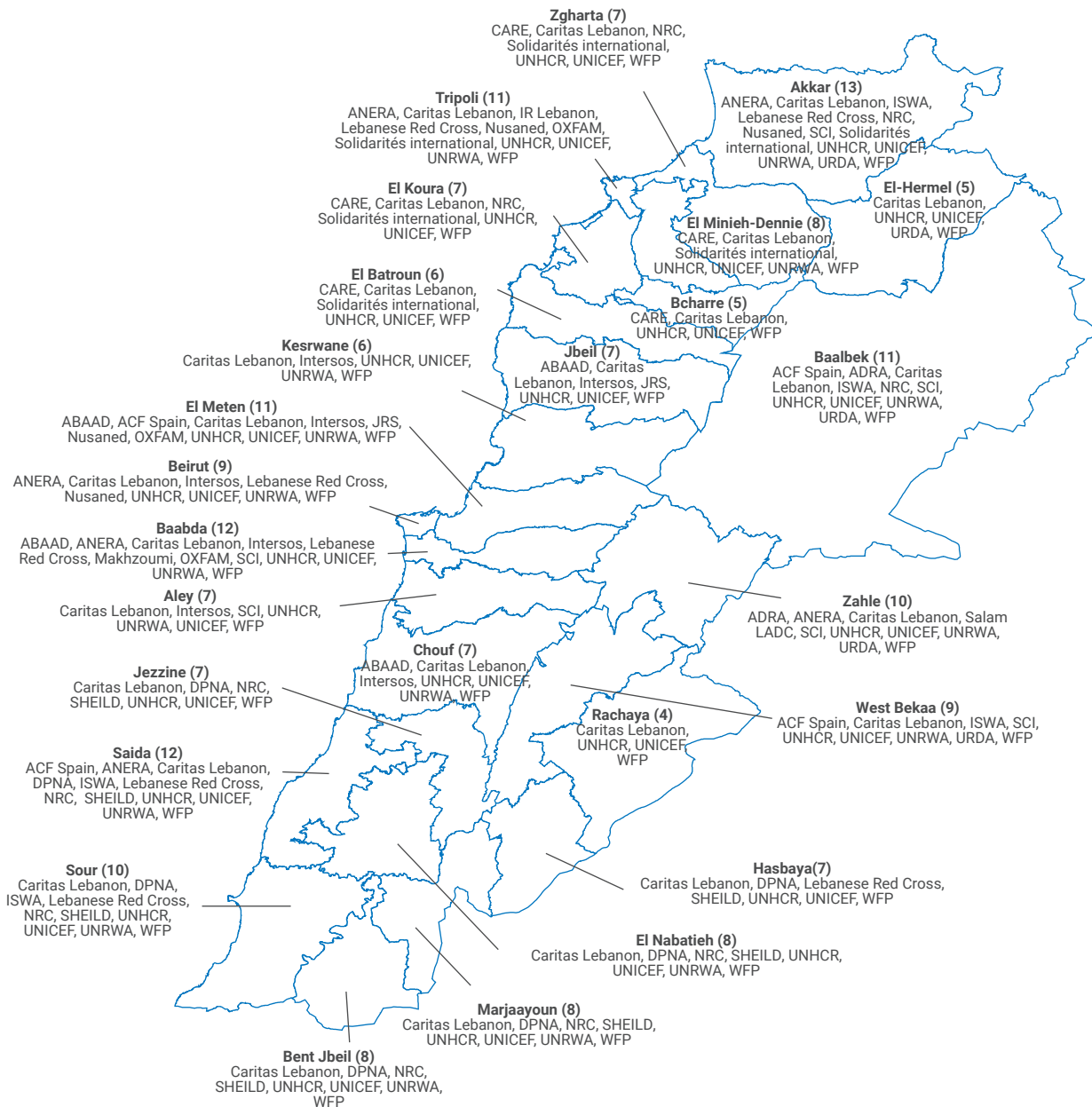
## 3. KEY PRIORITIES FOR THE FOLLOWING QUARTER

- With the data collection completed for the Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) 2022, the Sector will begin working on the annual review of the SMEB. This includes reviewing in detail the components of the basket as well as the methodology by which the prices are defined and collected.
- During Q3, preparedness for the up-coming winter season will commence. For the Sector, this primarily involves reviewing and revising the components of the Winter Expenditure Basket which is then used to define transfer values for seasonal cash assistance. Later in the quarter, the sector will launch a mapping exercise for both seasonal cash and in-kind assistance to better coordinate the winter response.
- As mentioned above, a number of sector partners have shifted to provide cash assistance in USD. The Sector will look towards the recently completed Evaluation (commissioned by the Resident Coordinator's Office through the Strategic Taskforce on Cash) to highlight areas that may be relevant to partners currently considering to shift currencies, but also to identify any remaining gaps that need to be addressed before a full shift to USD is warranted.
- Through work done with regional coordinators, the Sector is in the process of developing a guidance note for partners on the distribution of Core Relief Items. This will include details on types of items to be distributed, events and scenarios where in-kind assistance is warranted, as well as details on reporting.
- The Sector will work towards developing guidance for targeting Lebanese households outside government-led programs in an effort to harmonize approaches across partners.



## 4. Organizations per district

ABAAAD, ACF Spain, ADRA, ANERA, CARE, Caritas Lebanon, DPNA, Intersos, IR Lebanon, ISWA, JRS, Lebanese Red Cross, Makhzoumi, NRC, Nusaned, OXFAM, Salam LADC, SCI, SHEILD, Solidarités international, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, URDA, WFP



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.