



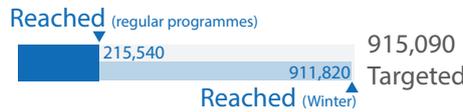
The quarterly dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Basic Assistance Sector in Lebanon is working to: **OUTCOME 1)** Ensure that Severely economically vulnerable populations have improved access to 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 12 April 2016

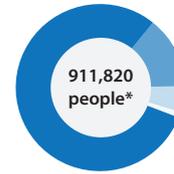


Targeted Population groups

1.5 m (People in Need)



Population reached by cohort



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

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

* people reached through winter programmes

Progress against targets



Activities

reached / target

# of households profiled	26,366 / 136,000
# of households receiving multi-sector/ purpose cash transfers	43,185 / 124,800
Total USD amount distributed in multi-sector/purpose cash	\$ 21 m / \$ 160 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	26,015 / 65,000
# of vulnerable Lebanese households receiving multi-purpose cash	72 / 20,000
Total USD amount distributed to vulnerable Lebanese	\$ 34 k / \$ 42 m

* \$ 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 %



Age/Gender Breakdown of Cash Beneficiaries



Analysis

Profile of Households Receiving Multi-Purpose Cash (MCAP)



43,185

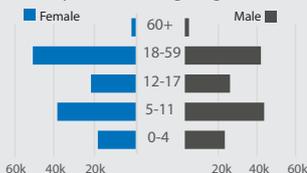
Families received MCAP in March 2016



6.5

Average family size

Family members - age & gender

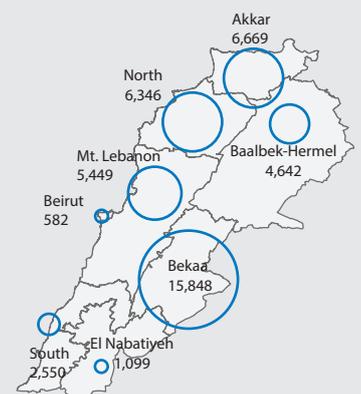


240,000 families (registered pop.)

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

Sector Progress

To better capture the deteriorating economic vulnerability of the refugees, profiling and household visits represent a major determinant for targeting assistance. The household profiling exercise started in December 2014 and by end 2015, more than 120,000 families had been visited. As this exercise is still ongoing, the Basic Assistance sector partners continue to visit refugee households to determine their eligibility for cash assistance and profiling their cross-sectoral needs. In the first quarter of 2016, an additional 26,000 families were visited. To date, more than 146,000 Syrian refugee families – almost 60 percent of the total registered – are profiled. The visited families during the first quarter represent a quarter of the year's target. 54 percent of those families live in poverty conditions – of them 26 percent are extremely vulnerable.

By end of March 2016, 76,000 households had been identified as poor based on the households visits. Out of these, 44,000 families have been included in the multi-purpose cash assistance. 15,000 families were newly included in cash assistance since the last quarter of 2015. This increase is mainly due to partners scaling up their multi-purpose cash programmes.

In recent research, refugee families indicated that they prefer receiving cash over in-kind donations because it makes it possible for them to buy goods of their choice that meet their basic needs. For example, families reported that they are spending more money on food (21% more than before receiving cash assistance), leading to a more diversified dietary intake. They also reported that the cash grant they received reduced their financial hardship and therefore improved their psychosocial wellbeing and sense of security. Fewer families were forced to resort to debt or coping mechanisms such as withdrawing their children from schools. This confirms that cash assistance is achieving its objective of increasing the purchasing power of families and restoring their dignity by allowing them to prioritize their own needs and resort less to negative alternatives for survival.

The 2015/2016 interagency winter support plan reached 250,000 poor households that were exposed to cold (79% Syrians; 16% Lebanese; 6% Palestinians). In total 183,000 households received cash for winter grants and an additional 70,000 households received core relief items such as warm blankets, stoves, and clothing kits. The assistance ensured that families remained warm during the winter months because they were able to purchase fuel for heating and winter clothing, improve their shelters, and meet additional food requirements¹.

Changes in Context - First Quarter

Refugees living in poverty are increasing. Household visits conducted in the first quarter indicate an increase in average debt per household from (\$850) at the end of 2015 to (\$990) at the end of March 2016. At the same time, the limited access to income generating opportunities is a reality for refugees. As a result, the risk of aid dependency increases.

Although the \$175 grant is a modest amount, families use it to purchase food, cover parts of their rent and debt, and spend it on health expenses. As such, multi-purpose cash serves as a safety-net for the poorest refugee families. Despite the fact that the number of households benefiting from cash assistance increased by almost 40 per cent since last year, currently, only one fifth of the households in need are being assisted. This leaves nearly 80,000 households at risk of falling deeper into acute poverty.

Nevertheless, the major highlight of the quarter is the conclusion of the 2015/2016 interagency winter support plan at a high rate of implementation. Almost 90 per cent of Syrian refugees, 95 per cent of vulnerable Lebanese, and 95 per cent of Palestine refugees' households identified as economically vulnerable and exposed to cold received cash for winter and core relief assistance – in addition to shelter support where needed. Compared to last year, the winter support plan was better funded – over 90 percent of the \$117 million required funding compared to 78 per cent of the \$95 million required in 2014/2015. Although the results of the impact assessments and post distribution monitoring being conducted to measure the effectiveness of the programme are yet to be finalized, preliminary findings indicate that recipient households managed to meet winter needs.

A typical economically vulnerable family, composed of 7 members, and living in an informal settlement in a cold area, would receive a total of \$336 per month plus a one off grant of \$40 per child throughout the winter. The same family would revert to receiving \$189 per month when the winter support cycle ends. It is essential that cash programming further expands the coverage to ensure continuity of assistance to families and avoid periodical spikes in assistance.

The Basic Assistance sector has been working with AUB 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 35 per cent of the visited refugee households are severely vulnerable, 30 per cent highly vulnerable, 19 per cent mildly vulnerable and 16 per cent least vulnerable. The new formula combines demographic and socio economic variables (collected previously through household visits) that allows a better capturing of vulnerability and poverty levels. At a later stage, home visits would be kept as a real time monitoring tool and a step in an overall referral system. The research is based on the work done for WFP as well as the wealth of data collected through the households' visits and VASyR 2015 representative sample.

¹ UNHCR Winter PDM preliminary findings

² Based on the 52% most vulnerable estimated by VASyR 2015 and total of 124,800 families prioritized by sector for identification and assistance

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

Vulnerable Lebanese are supported through the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP). Under the LCRP, 10 Basic Assistance partners expressed interest in supporting existing safety nets, through the provision of 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 May 2016, around 1,500 additional families are expected to be enrolled in a six to eight months assistance programme supported by the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund. An additional 2,000 Syrian refugee families will be enrolled from the money allocated through CBPF as well. Six partners will be implementing an envelope of US\$6 Million allocated for the Basic Assistance sector.

Organizations

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 38 organizations:

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

³ PRL and PRS

⁴ Average family size of extremely vulnerable families MPC recipients

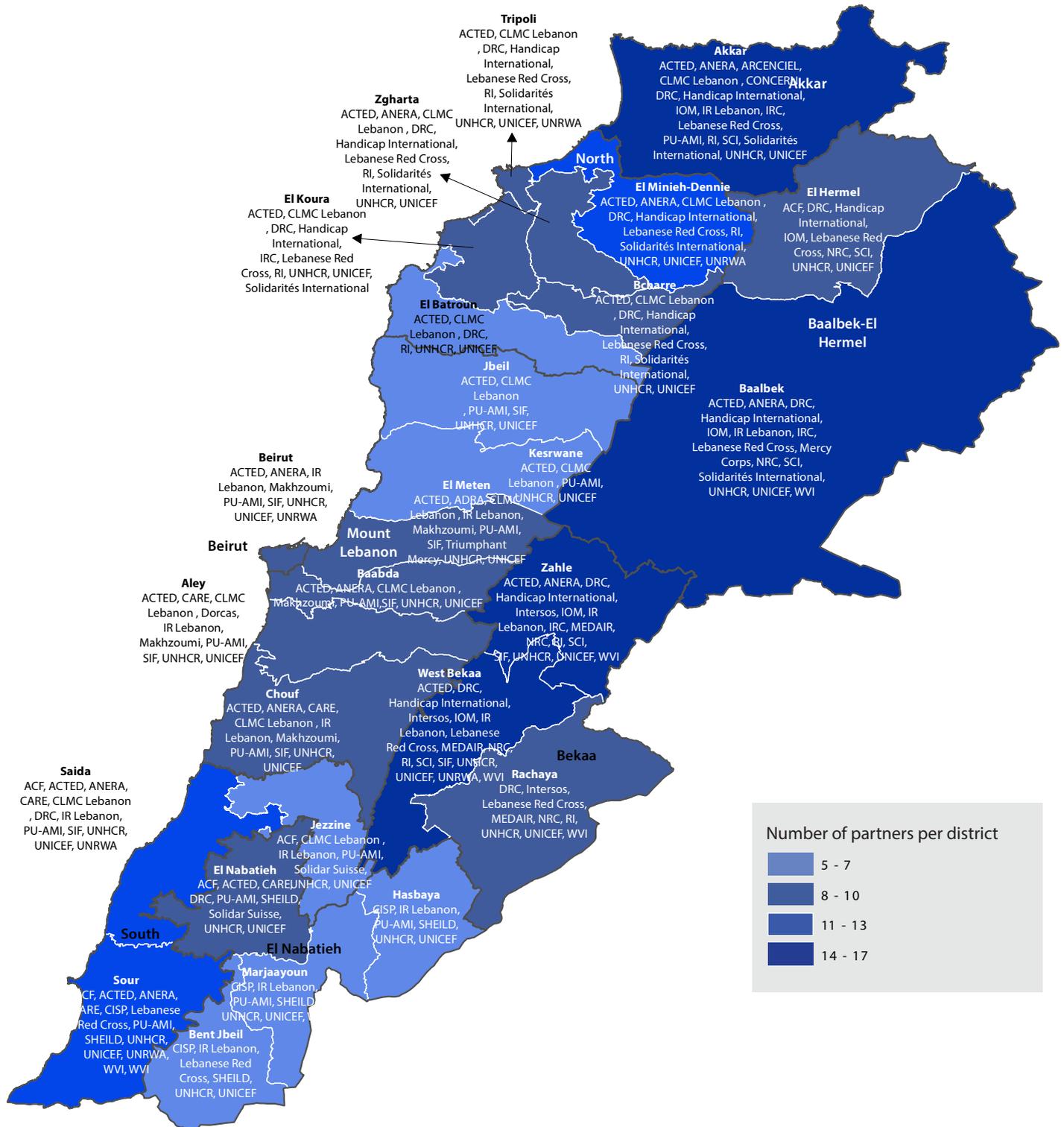
⁵ \$336 = \$147 as cash for winter assistance + \$189 as food assistance (7 X \$27)



Organizations per district

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 38 organizations:

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