



**Inter-Agency
Coordination**
Lebanon

BASIC ASSISTANCE WORKING GROUP

15 MAY 2020

AGENDA

- 1) Sector Updates:
 - a) Regular Assistance
 - b) LOUISE Operational Update
- 2) Socio Economic Situation:
 - a) Economic Indicators (BA)
 - b) Food Security and Markets Overview (FSS)
 - c) Households Economy Analysis (HEA) – Presentation by SCI
 - d) Key takeaways from CAMEALEON rapid phone survey on the impact of COVID-19 on MPC recipients
- 3) Integrated Child Wellbeing Programme – Presentation by UNICEF
- 4) Business Continuity Plan – BA Sector

1) a. Sector Updates:

Regular Assistance

Sector Updates: Regular Assistance

Reported activities in April 2020 (AI, RAIS)

66,668 vulnerable households received monthly cash transfers / multi-purpose cash:

57,618 SYR HHs (ICRC, RI, UNHCR, WFP, LRC, IOM)

8,450 PRS HHs (UNRWA)

600 Leb HHs (LRC)

3,571 SYR HHs – Integrated Child Wellbeing Programme: \$80 / Child (UNICEF)

USD \$11,405,750 injected in the local economy (official rate)

1) b. Sector Updates:

LOUISE – Operational Update



LOUISE Programmatic Updates & Mitigation Measures, May 2020

Mitigation Measures to Safeguard LOUISE Operations

Further Staggering of Upload Schedules for May 2020

- Over 14 days for MCAP/MPC beneficiaries in the Bekaa and North,
- Over seven days in all other areas
- Beneficiary SMS notifications have been staggered accordingly

ATM Monitoring, Coordination of Information and Material at ATMs, and Beneficiary Communication (similar to last month)

- No significant issues with ATM overcrowding in May Upload reported to date.

Alignment of UNICEF integrated child well-being program uploads with MCAP/MPC uploads

- Harmonization of payments to avoid common beneficiaries traveling twice to collect entitlements.

Daily Coordination with BLF:

- Exceptional replenishment of ATMs on Easter holiday weekend (April 16 to April 19)
- BLF have installed metallic doors at select ATMs, yet ATMs remained accessible until 7 pm.
- Additional ATM installed in Ghazze, Bekaa
- Further plans on additional ATMs under assessment

Negotiation of a preferential exchange rate with BLF

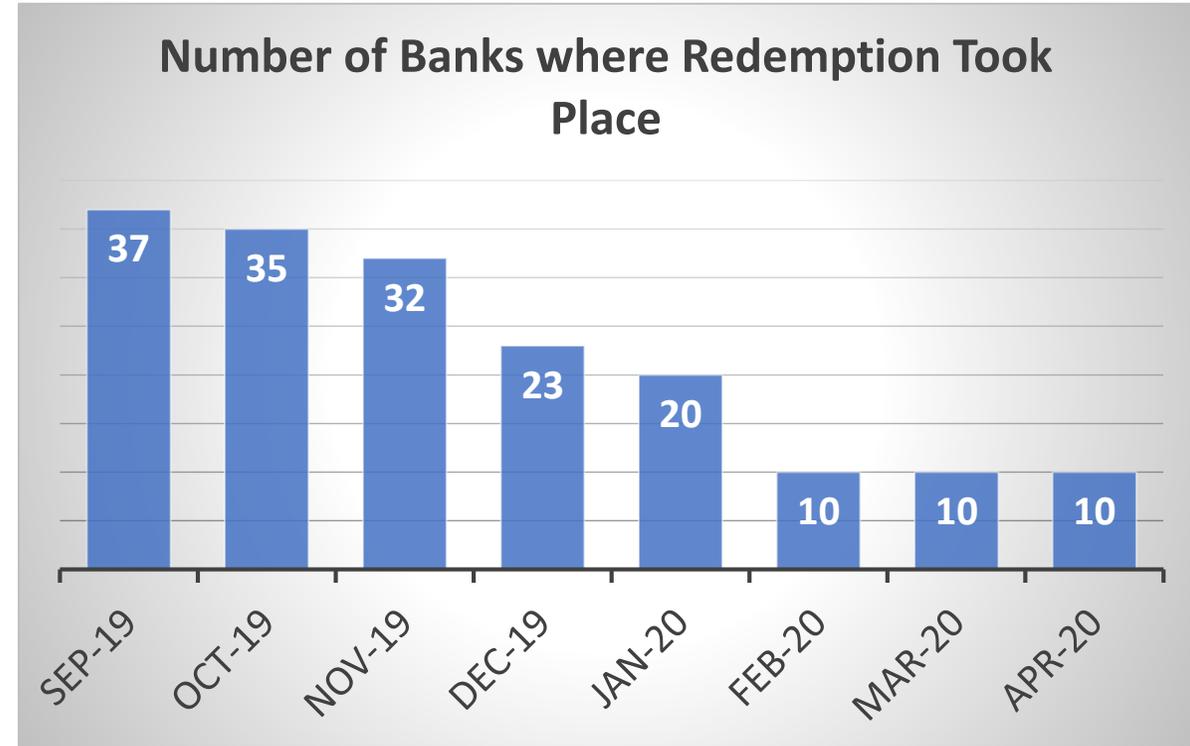
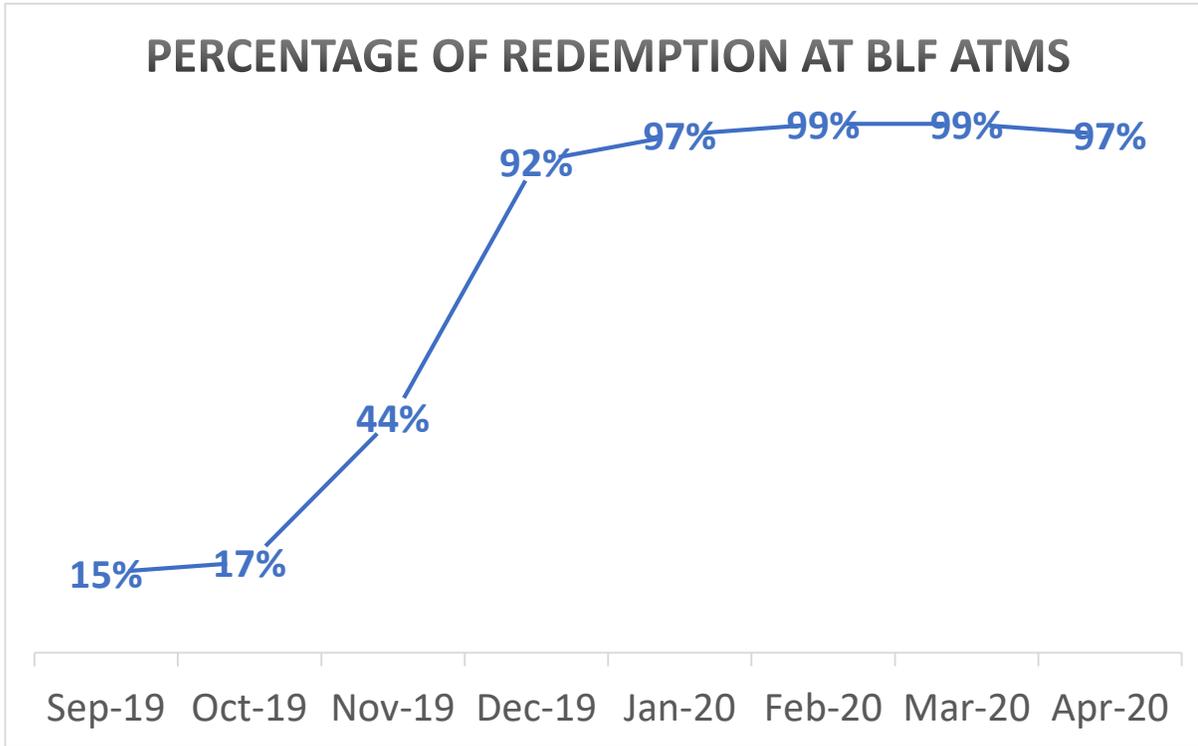
- 3000LL to the 1\$ starting in May 2020

Mitigation Measures to Safeguard LOUISE Operations

Resumption of Card Distribution Activities starting in April 2020

- Distribution staggered over multiple days to invite only a small number of recipients per day
- Recipients called to confirm their capacity to reach the distribution location, and were invited to attend at a specific time.
- Only one person per family was invited at a time, in order to have a limited number of recipients at the same time and reduce number of staff present.
- Localized distributions in districts or at village level were carried out in some areas, in addition to door to door distributions in some cases
- Coordination with local authorities while adjusting to local restrictions and limiting the need for recipients to travel long distances.
- Usual recommended measures in terms of hygiene and social distancing adopted.

Concentration of Redemption at BLF ATMs As of April 2020



Redemption rates for the month of April have exceeded 98%, similar to redemption rates of previous months

LOUISE Programmatic Updates

1. Increase in the Food Component Transfer Value: April, 2020

Starting in April 2020, the SMEB food component transfer value of LOUISE programs was increased to LBP50,000, from a former transfer value of 40,500LBP to adjust for food inflation.

2. Increase in the MCAP/MPC Transfer Value: May, 2020

Starting in May 2020, the transfer value for the multi-purpose cash component (MCAP/MPC) was also increased to 320,000 LBP from a former transfer value of 262,500 LBP to adjust for the loss in purchasing power

3. UNICEF Integrated Child Well-Being Program:

Transfer value maintained at 80 USD but increased in LBP in line with preferential exchange rate changes:

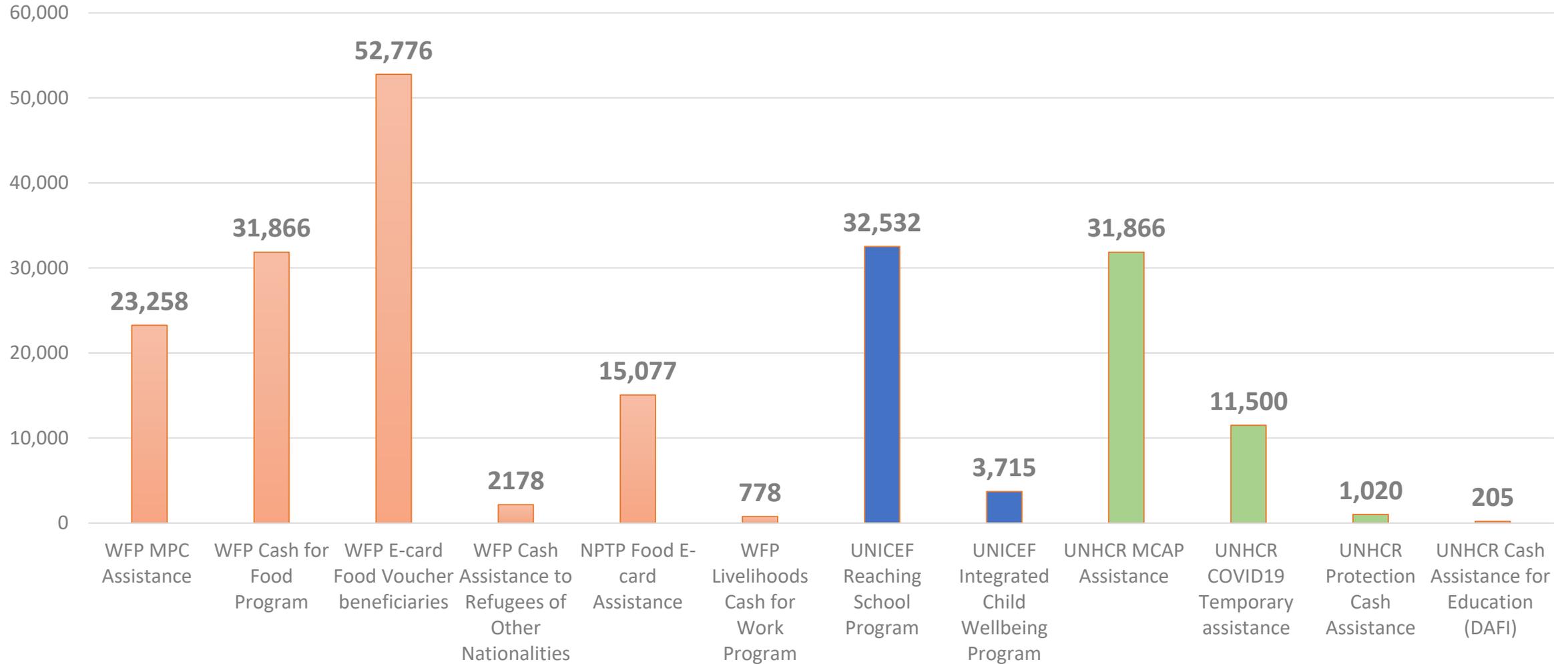
160,000 LBP per Household in April 2020

240,000 LBP per household in May 2020

LOUISE agencies will continue to monitor inflationary trends and will assess the relevance and feasibility to adjust the aforementioned transfer values, in coordination and consultation with BAWG.

Roll-out of UNHCR Temporary Cash Assistance for COVID-19: As of May 2020, 11,500 families who do not receive any regular monthly form of cash or food assistance, started receiving temporary unrestricted cash assistance from UNHCR to support them to cope with the economic strains caused by the COVID-19 outbreak. This assistance will be provided for May, June and July and eligible families will receive three monthly uploads of 320,000 LBP.

Number of Households Supported By LOUISE May 2020



2) Ongoing Situation:

a. Economic Indicators (BA)

Current situation: what to look at?

Socio-Economic Situation

Markets: fluctuation of informal exchange rate, increase in consumer goods prices.

Humanitarian assistance : operational delays in transfers and upload / withdrawal of assistance, interrupted operations (card issuance, distributions).

Consequences on households: increase in vulnerability of households, catalyzed by diluted purchasing power, limited access to assistance and to markets, resulting in further unmet needs.

COVID 19 Situation

→ Greater impact on markets due to reduced economic activities.

→ Diluted impact of assistance provided and increased needs

→ Huge surge in negative coping mechanisms: change of expenditure patterns, increased debt, loss of livelihoods

Basic Assistance Sector Response Approach:

- Assistance remain critical and should continue (BCP);
 - Interagency guidance;
 - Additional interventions proposed: emergency cash assistance + multi-sector support packages
- Use of existing LCRP 2020 BA planning figures;
- Sequencing with other types of interventions;

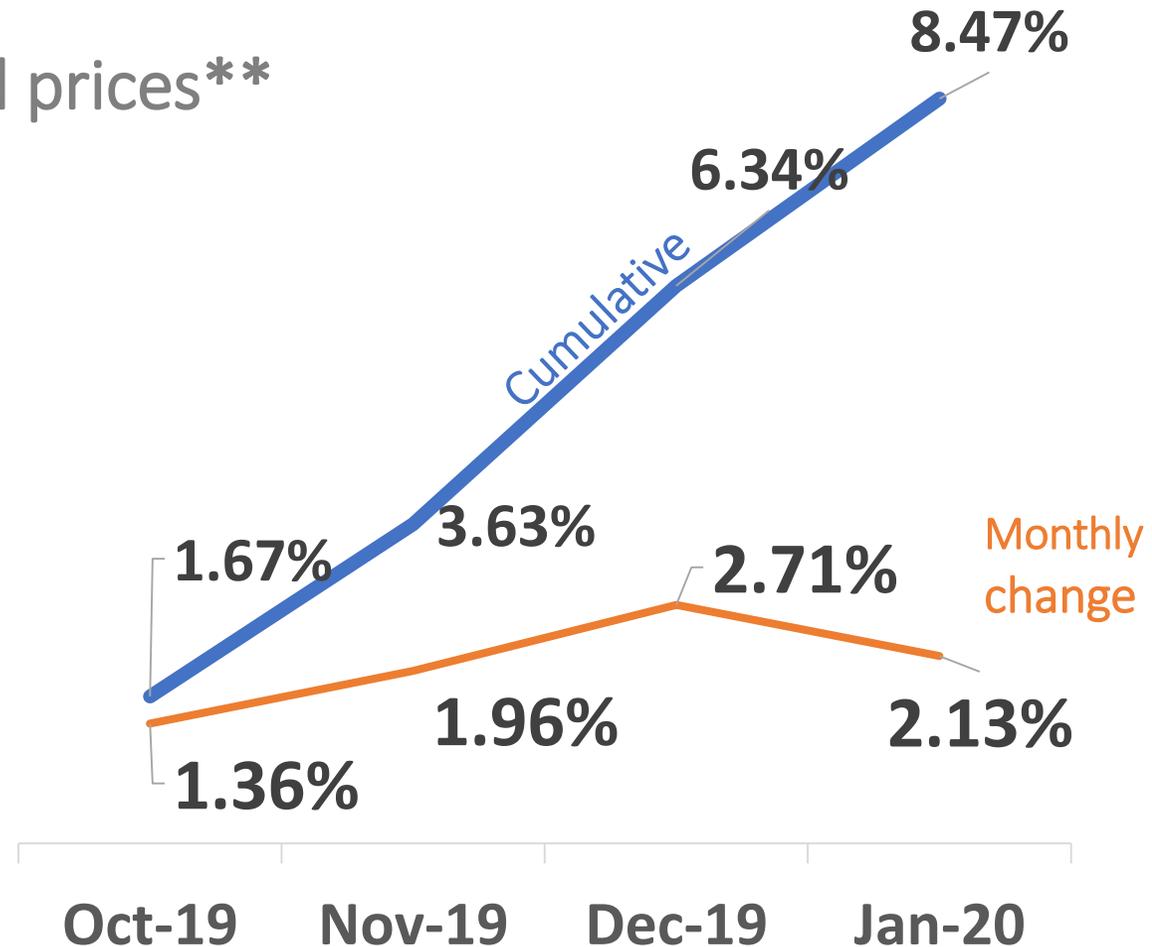
Proxy for Expenditure Patterns: Consumer Price Index

+8.47% Sept 2019 – Jan 2020 ^{*} (no official data as of Jan)

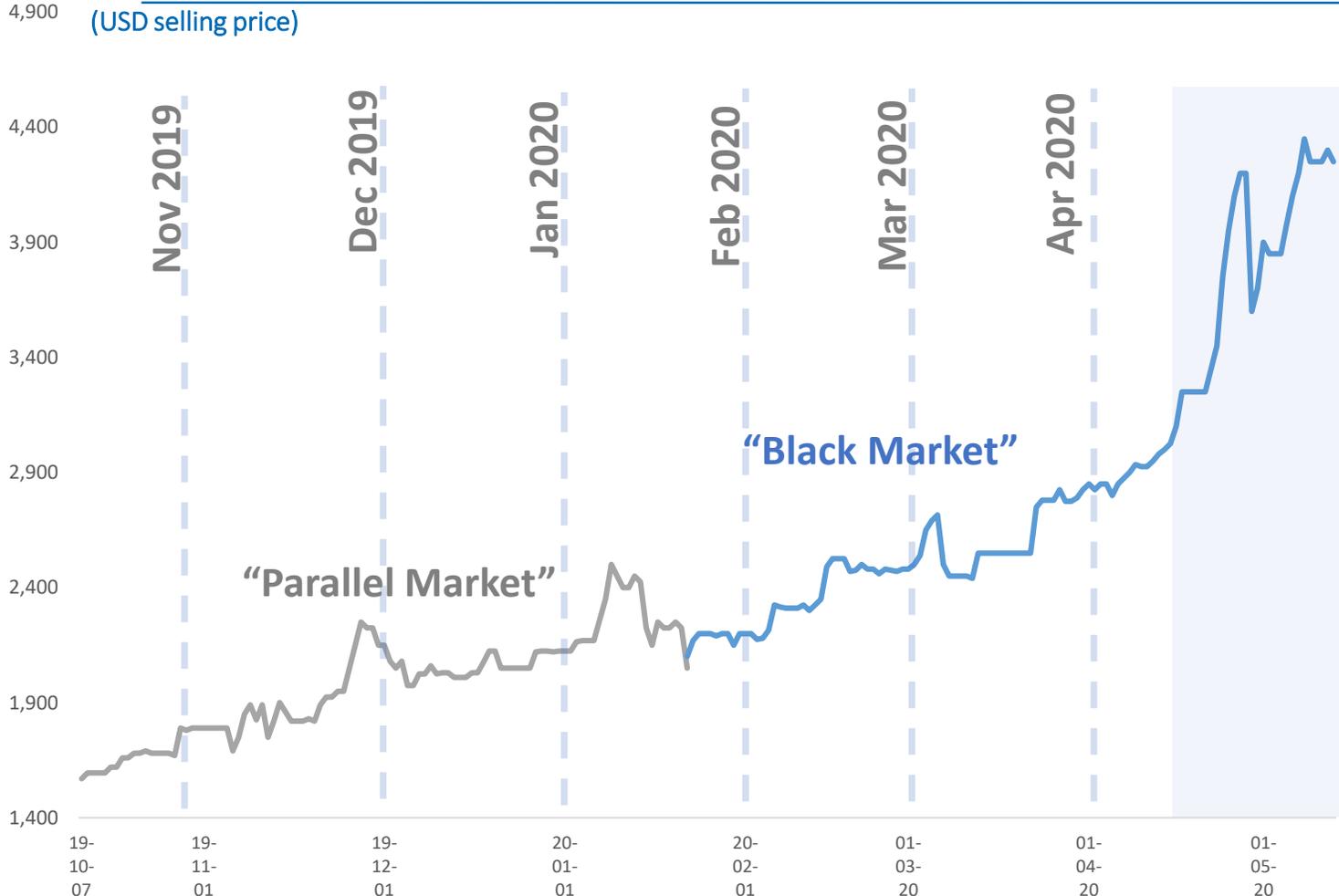
CPI changes mainly driven by changes in food prices**

*base month for this analysis, +0.31; +10.04% compared to Jan 2019

**pushed by the fluctuation of the informal exchange rate



Proxy for Purchasing Power: Informal Exchange Rate



Market dynamics (as of 15 April – 14 May 2020):

- 15 – 20 April: LBP vs USD sell price went up by LBP 250 in 5 days; BDL issued circular 551 (money transfer companies to pay incoming USD transfer in LBP at 2,600);
- 20 – 25 April: BDL decision 13221, “lirafication” of the financial sector, banks to pay USD deposits in LBP; further increase in USD sell price;
- 25 – 30 April: market volatility, LBP rate hit 4,200
- 30 April – 5 May: banks started paying USD deposits in LBP (“Lebanese dollar” set at 3,000)
- 5 May – 14 May: 5 parallel markets, and LBP hit 4,300)

Source:

Al Akhbar news paper (7 – 31 Oct) [Link](https://lirarate.com/); Lira rate <https://lirarate.com/>

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Proxy for Purchasing Power: Informal Exchange Rate Page 16

Highest volatility of the informal exchange rate market witnessed this month, and negative prospects for the mid and long term;

→ 5 parallel exchange rate market values:

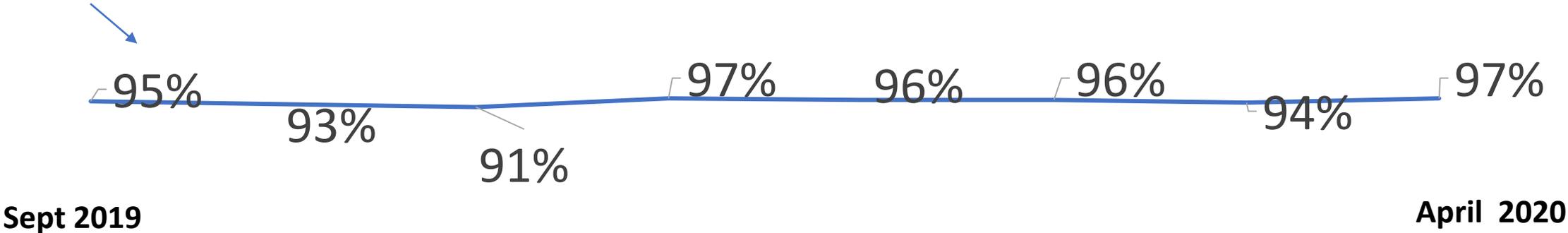
- Official Rate: 1515 LBP
- Official Lebanese Dollar rate: **3,000 LBP** (BDL Circular 151); applied by all banks as of this week
- Official Exchange House Rate: **3,200 LBP** (BDL Circular 551); ad-hoc application / implementation
- Official Money Transfer Rate: **3,200 LBP** (BDL Circular 551); implemented as of 27 April
- Black Market Rate: **4,100 LBP – 4,300 LBP** this week;

Note: (3) and (4) are linked to the online platform being established

Proxy for Access to Markets: Redemption Rates

Figures are based on the 55,000 Syrian refugee households assisted by UNHCR and WFP through LOUISE.

Baseline



2) Ongoing Situation:

b. Food Security and Markets Overview (FSS)

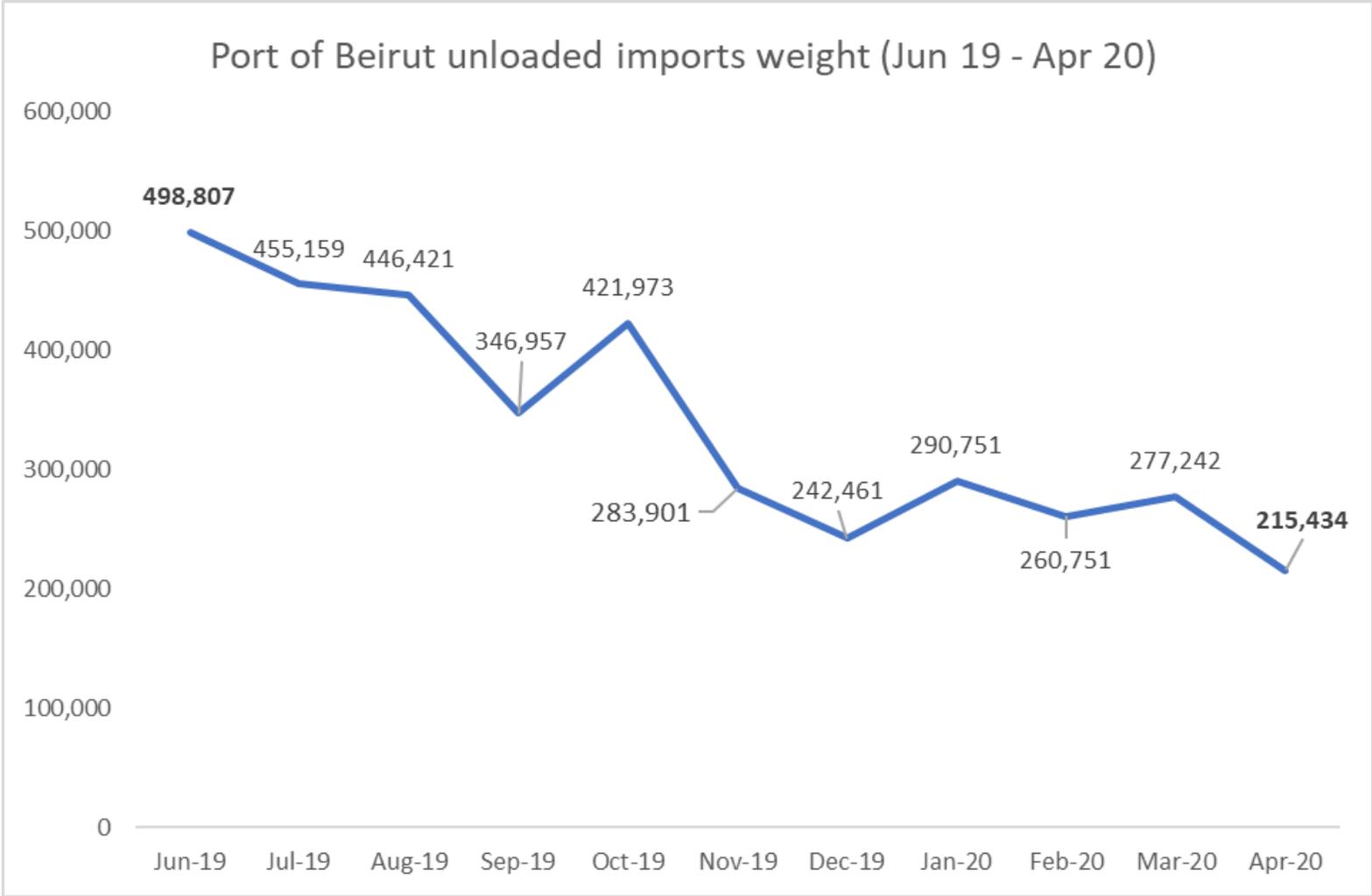
WFP VAM & Supply Chain Unit Lebanon

Economic Situation Analysis

Monitoring results for BAWG meeting (Oct 2019 to Apr 2020)

15th May 2020

Port of Beirut Good Movement from June 2019 till April 2020

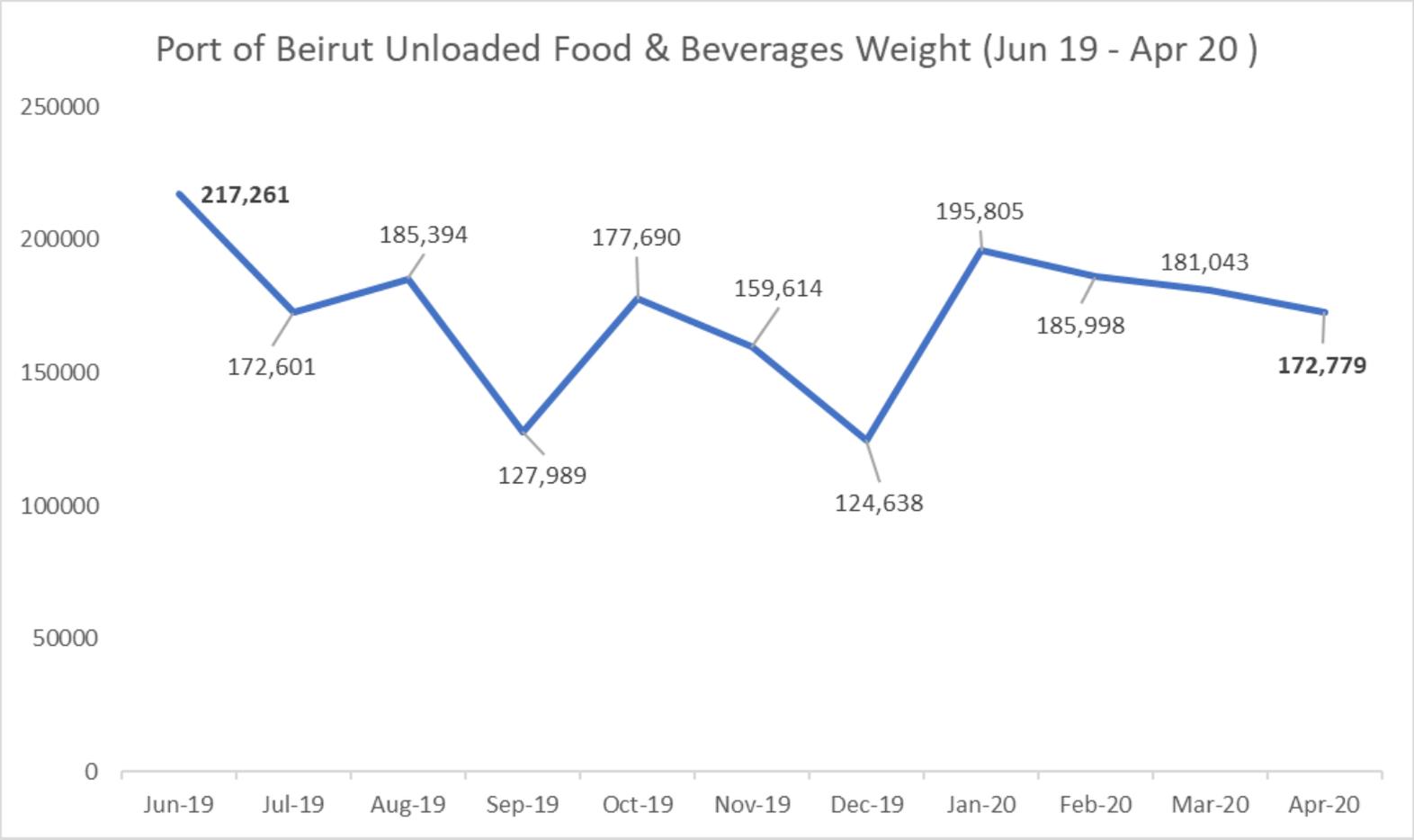


- A decrease of 56.8% in the unloaded imports weight is registered between June 2019 and April 2020.
- Unloaded import weight started decreasing steadily from June 2019 and onward. An increase is noted between September 2019 and October 2019 (21.6%), mainly driven by an increase in cereals and ceramic product imports.
- A decrease of 32.7% is registered from October to November 2019
- The month on month changes from November onward are: (-14.6%) in December 2019, 19.9% in January 2019, (-10.3%) in February, 6.3% in March, and (-22.3%) in April

Source: Port of Beirut data, 2019/2020 as of May 12, 2020



Port of Beirut Food & Beverages Imports Movement from June 2019 till April 2020

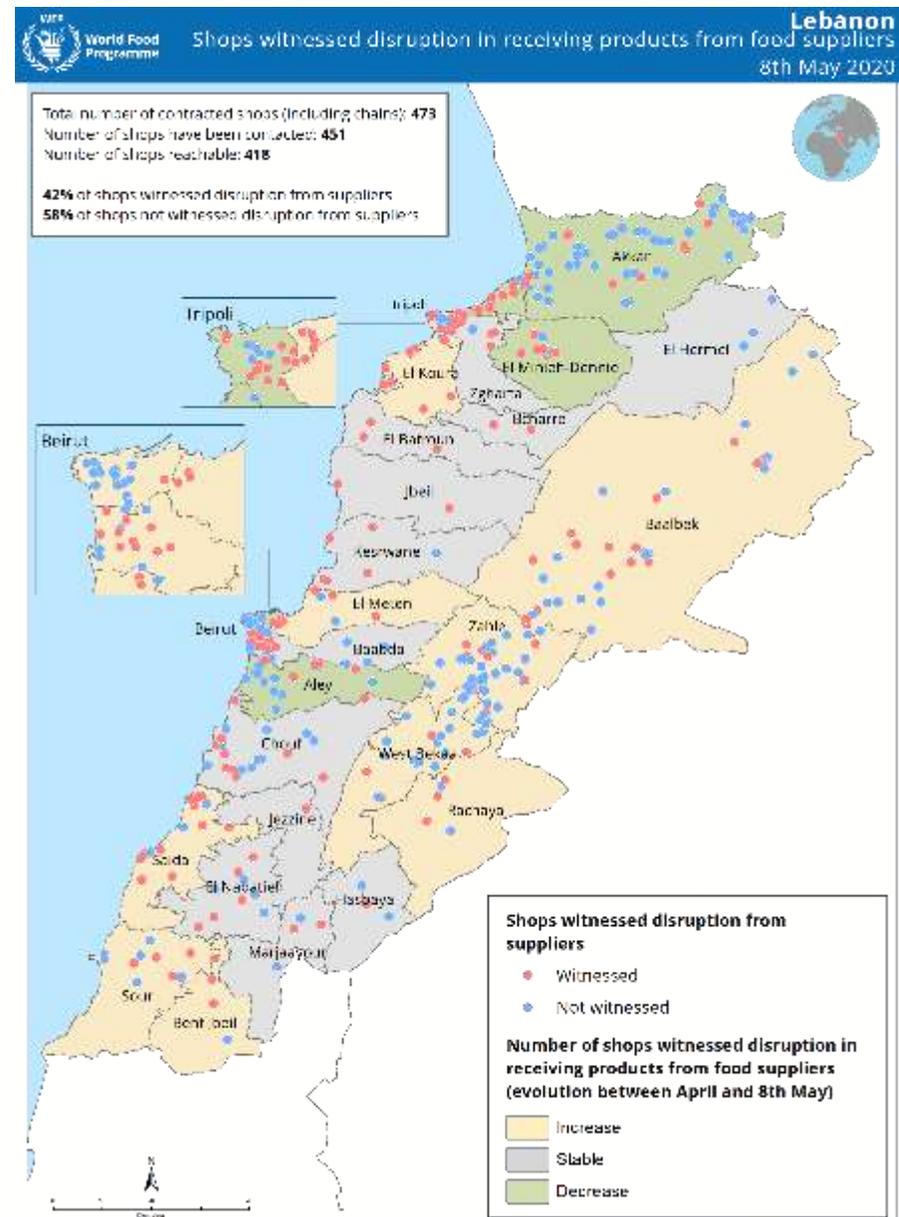


- A decrease of 20.5% in the unloaded imports weight of Food & Beverages is registered between June 2019 and April 2020.
- An increase is noted between September and October 2019 (38.8%), mainly driven by an increase in cereals imports and animal fodder
- A second increase is noted between December 2019 and January 2020 (57.1%), mainly driven by an increase in cereal imports, animal and vegetable fats and oils, and live animals.
- A decrease of 10.2% is registered from October to November 2019 and of 21.9% between November and December 2019
- The month on month changes from January onward are: (-5%) in February 2019, (-2.7%) in March, (-4.6%) in April

Source: Port of Beirut data, 2019/2020 as of May 12, 2020



Shops with disruption in receiving products from food suppliers (as of 8th May 2020)



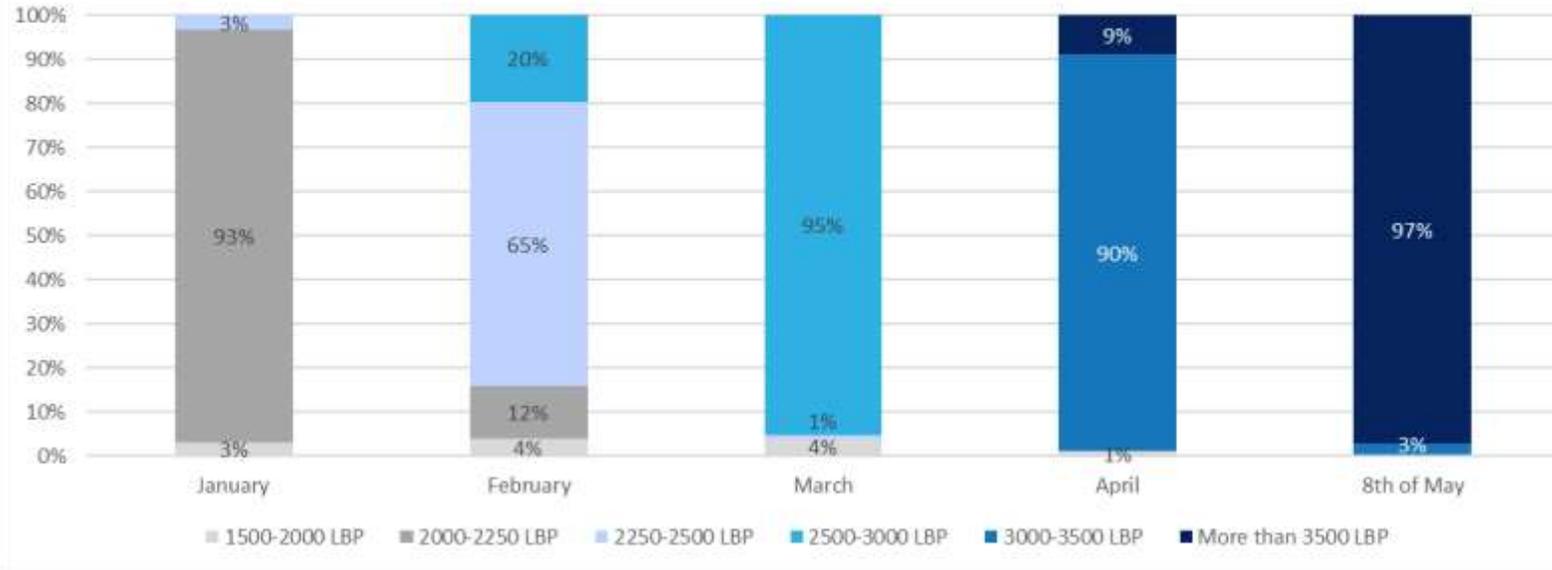
42% of shops witnessed disruptions from suppliers **compared to 38% for March.**

58% of shops did not witness disruptions from suppliers

Source: Weekly Shop Phone Survey – as of 8th May

Monthly exchange rate development based on contracted retailers' feedback (national level) - 2020

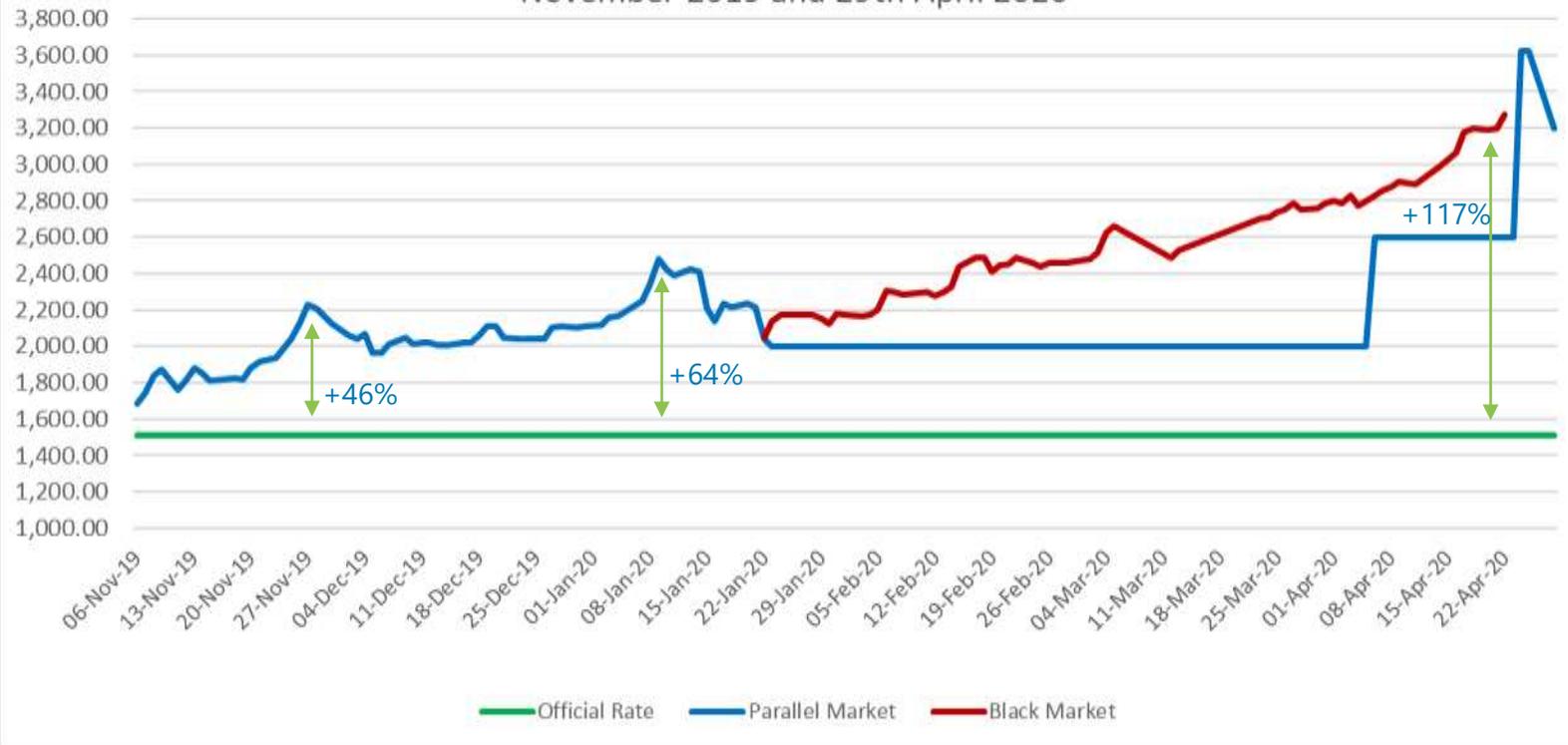
Exchange rate suppliers are charging WFP contracted shops
Jan - 8th May 2020



- While the official exchange rate remains fixed at 1508 LBP for 1 USD, a parallel market started emerging from September 2019 onward.
- The unofficial exchange rate has since increased to over 3500 LBP per 1 USD.
- **97%** of WFP-contracted shops reported restocking their supplies using an exchange rate **above 3500 LBP** for their supply purchases compared to **9% in 23 April 2020**.

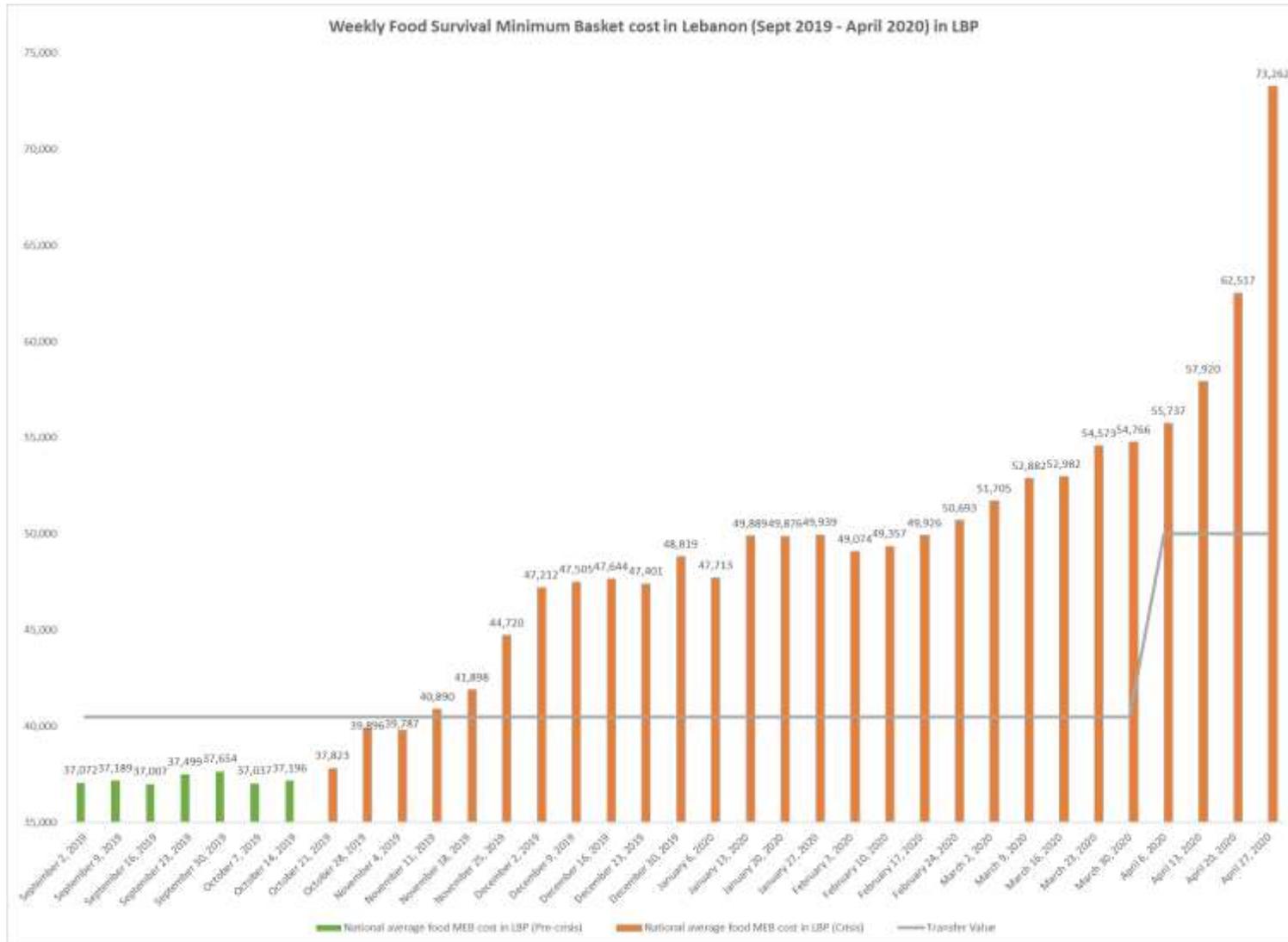
Daily (official and unofficial) exchange rate development between November 2019 and end of April 2020

Official and Unofficial USD/LBP Exchange Rate Development between 6th November 2019 and 29th April 2020



- On January 22nd, syndicate of exchanges set a maximum buy value of 2000 LBP. Black market emerges with a higher rate.
- Black market rate steadily increased from its emergence, reaching the 2700 LBP barrier on March 5th.
- On March 5th, Central Bank issued a circular forbidding exchange houses of trading at a higher value than 2000 LBP. Small drop in rate, however minimal implementation of the circular by exchange houses, which continued trading at higher rates.
- With the announcement of the mobilization on March 16th, rate resumed its increase, reaching the 2800 LBP by the end of March, 85% above the official exchange rate of 1507.5 LBP

Change of weekly & monthly food SMEB price in LPB (national average)

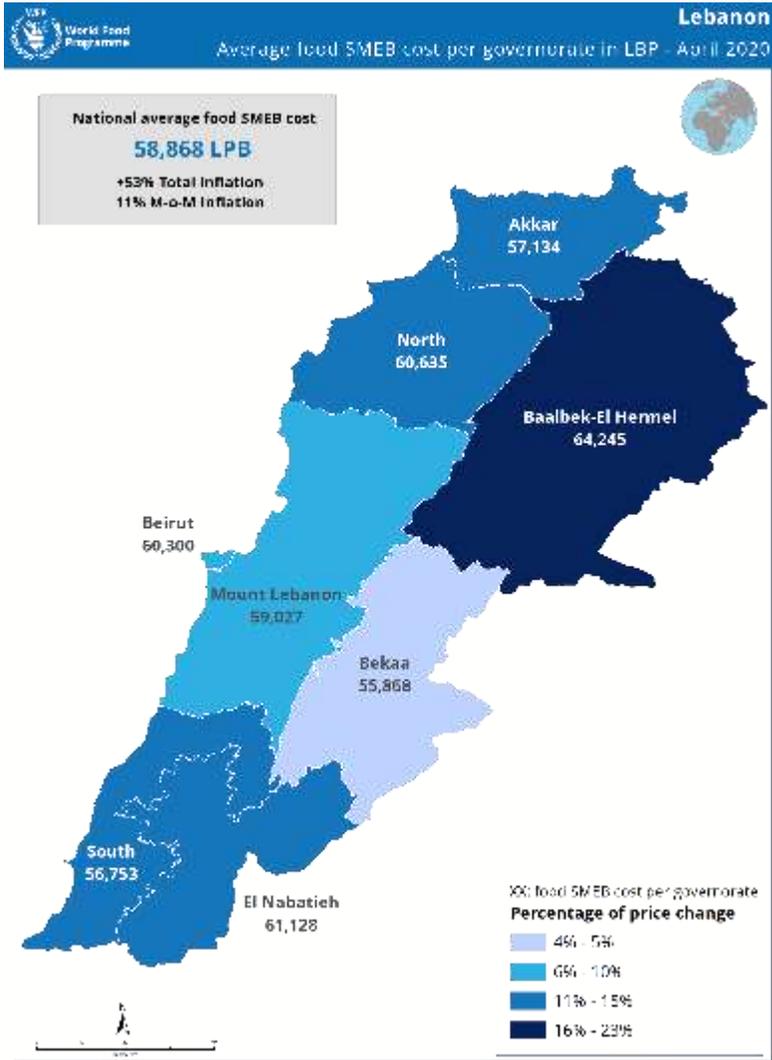
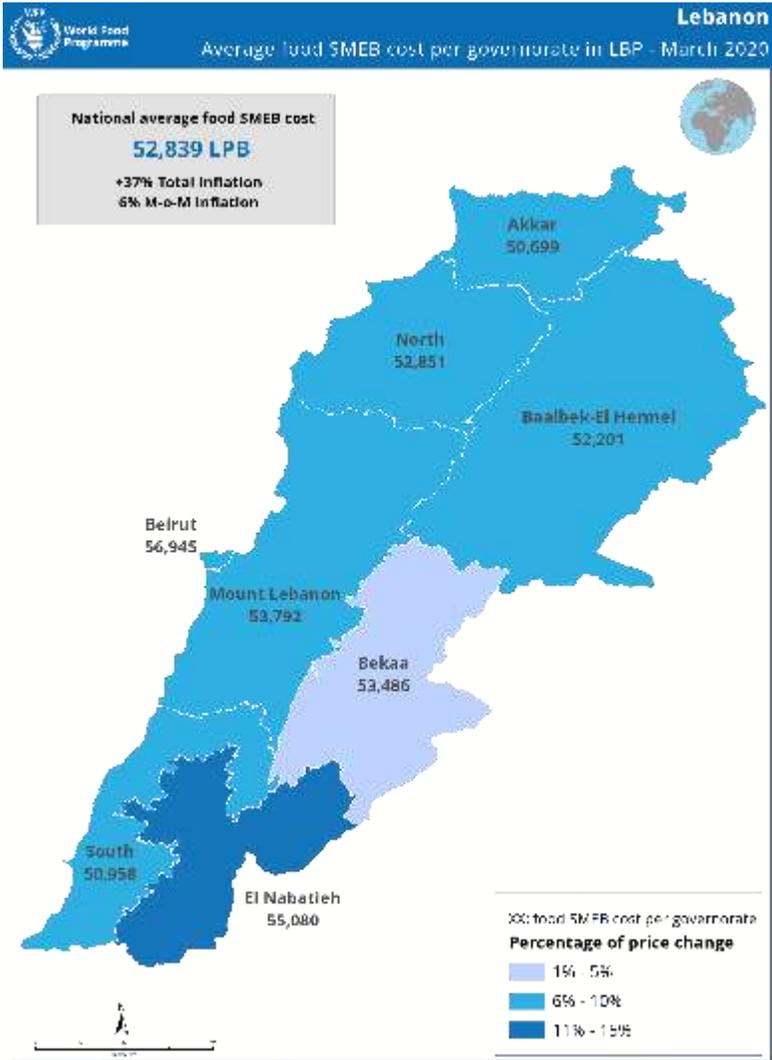
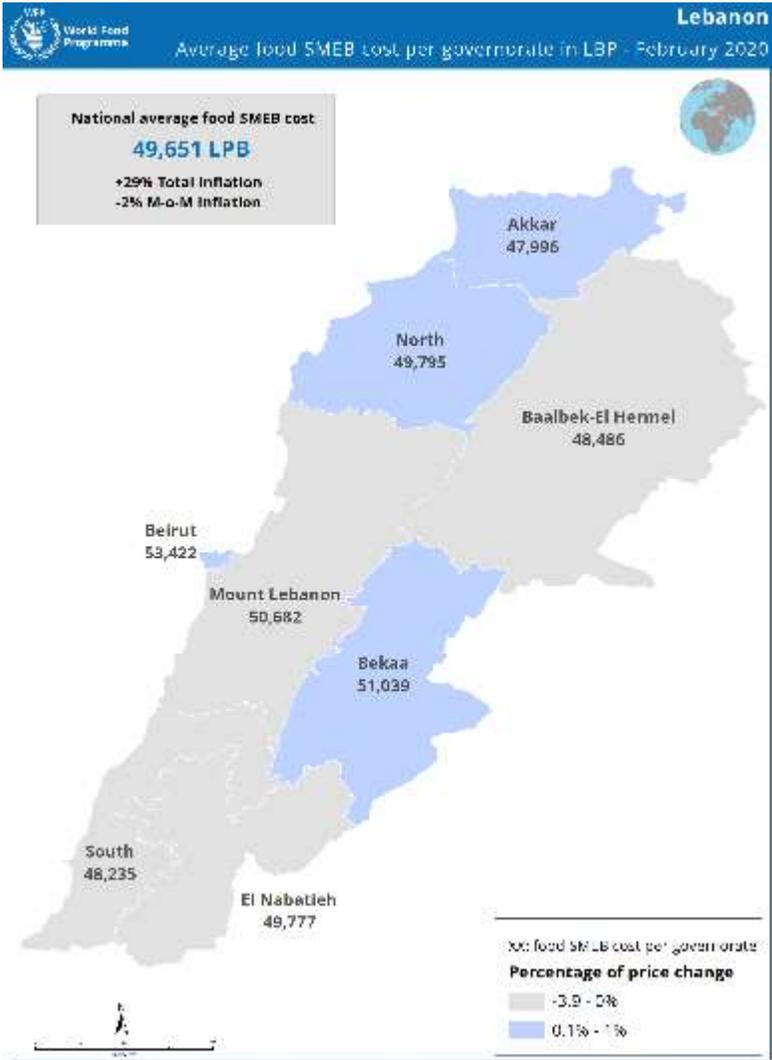


- In April 2020, the national food basket price was approx. 58,868 LBP. The highest food basket price was found in Baalbeck-El Hermel (64,245 LBP), and the lowest in the Bekaa (55,868 LBP).
- Approx. 97% percent weekly food price (SMEB basket) increase between the week of the 14 October 2019 and the week of 27 April 2020.



Source: WFP price data, 2019 & 2020, as of 12 May 2020, subject to changes

Monthly average change of SMEB food basket price in % per Governorate – February 2020 to April 2020



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Source: WFP price data, 2019 & 2020, as of 12 May 2020, subject to changes

A woman wearing a blue WFP cap and a blue long-sleeved shirt with the WFP logo and ".org" is working in a market stall. She is surrounded by various fresh produce, including large baskets of red tomatoes, bunches of yellow bananas, and green beans. The background shows other people and market stalls under a large canopy.

**Thanks!
Questions?**

WFP Lebanon

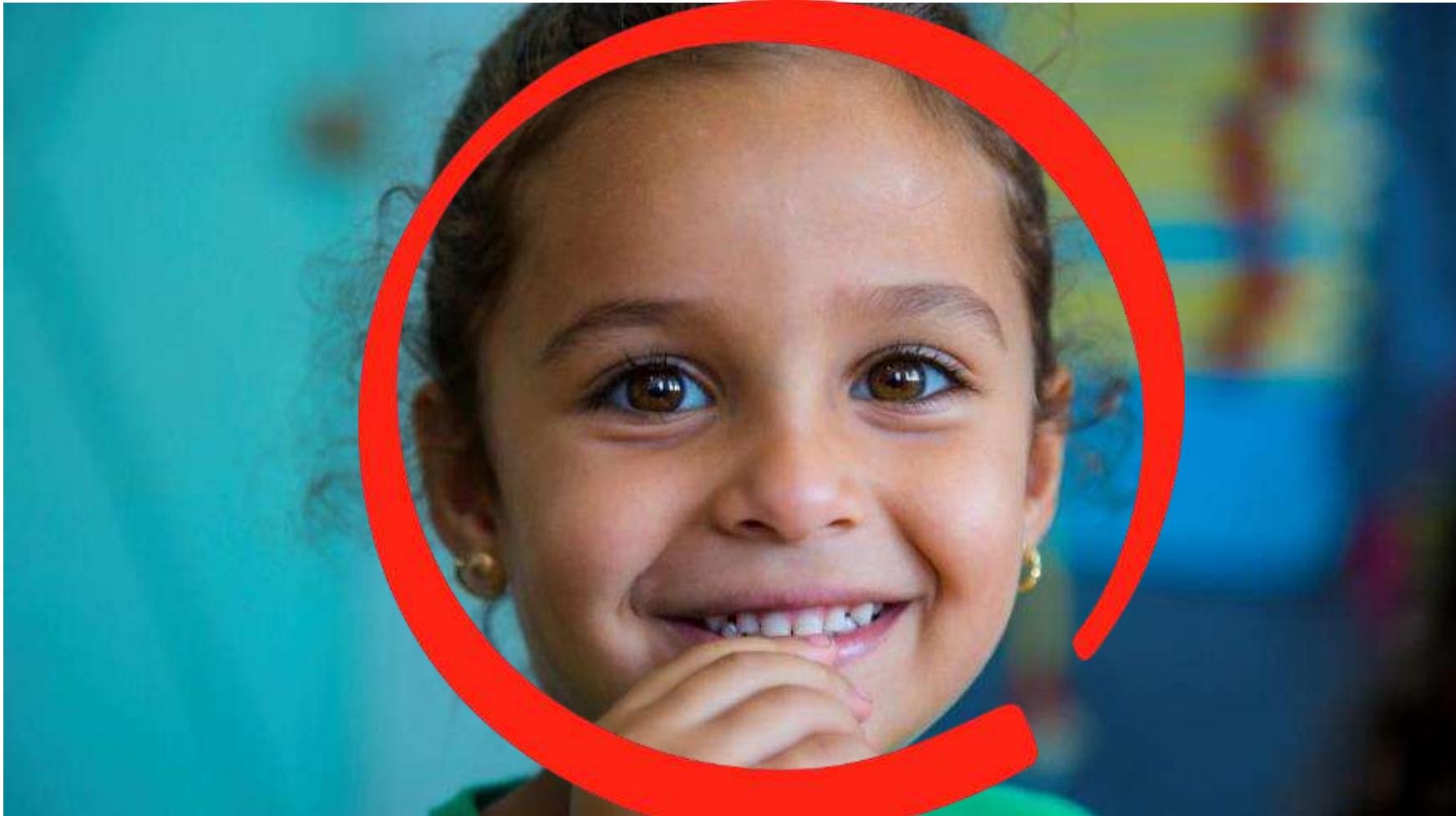
VAM Unit & Retail Unit

2) Ongoing Situation:

c. Households Economy Analysis (HEA) Presentation by SCI

Household Economy Analysis

Findings from Beirut - February 2020



CONTENTS

1. Short introduction to Household Economy Analysis
2. Findings from the Beirut HEA data collection

A few basics on Household Economy Analysis

What is Household Economy Analysis?

An analytical framework that:

Systematically organizes critical information about **household economies**

Facilitates an evidence-based, **dynamic analysis** of how changes will affect these households



What is Household Economy Analysis?



A **common approach** at SCI and used for over 20 years by a wide range of agencies

Save the Children

ICRC

FAO

Government of Kenya

FSD

WFP

Rainforest Alliance

Brooke

FEWS NET

World Vision

UNHCR

USAID

ACF

DfID

OXFAM

Concern Worldwide

Government of Ethiopia

What is Household Economy Analysis?

The HEA Framework can be broken down into six steps:

BASELINE

1. Livelihood Zoning
2. Wealth Breakdown
3. Quantification of Food, Cash & Expenditure

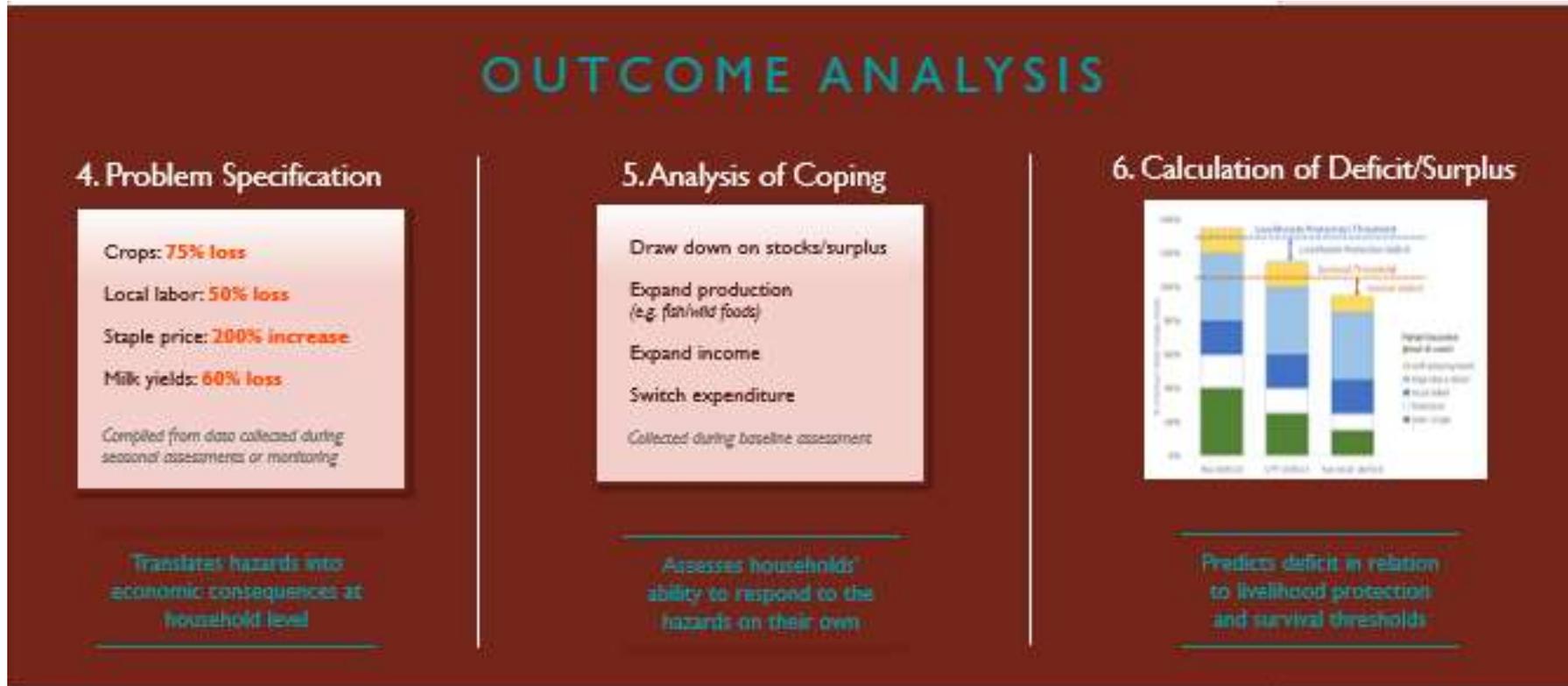
OUTCOME ANALYSIS

4. Problem Specification
5. Analysis of Coping
6. Deficit Analysis

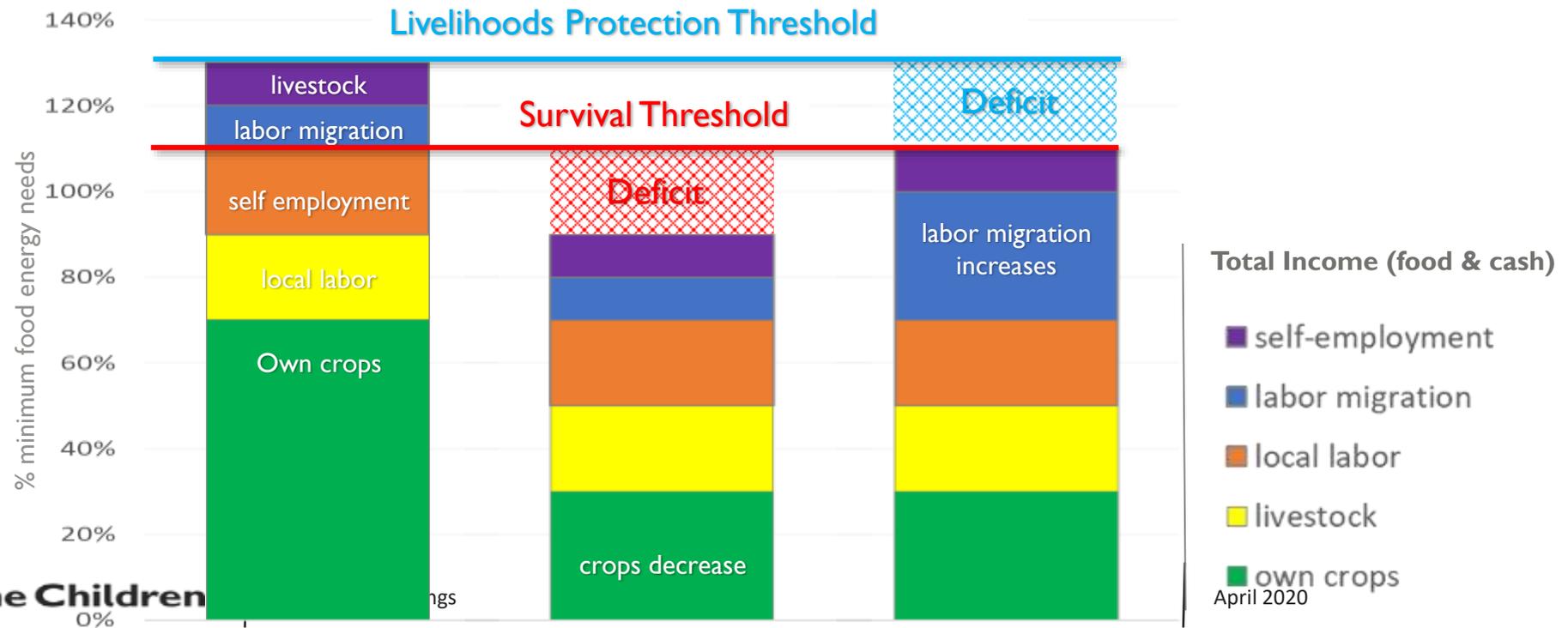
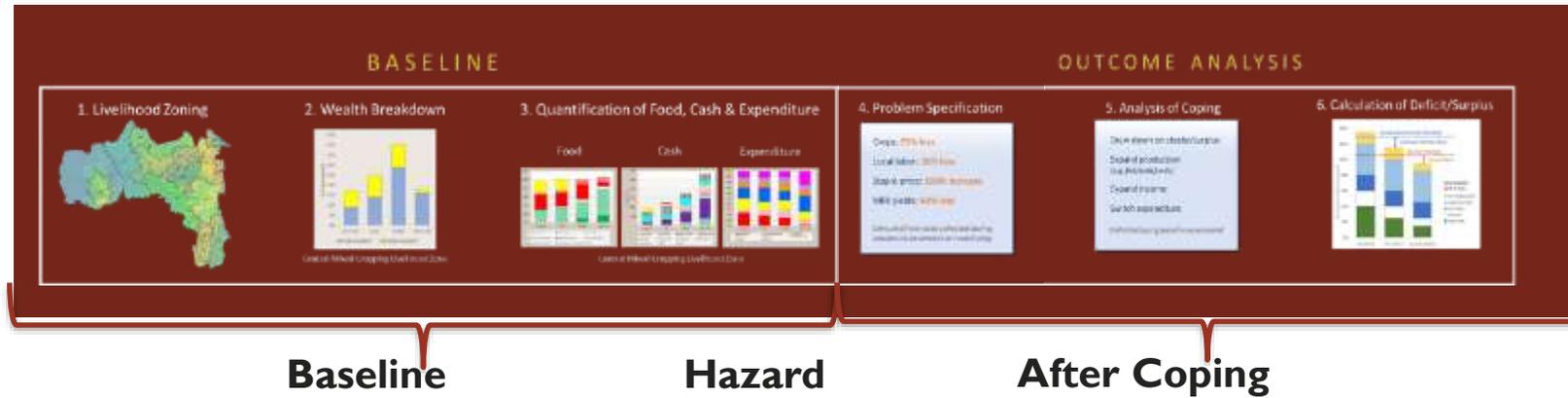
What is Household Economy Analysis?



What is Household Economy Analysis?



What is Household Economy Analysis?



What is Household Economy Analysis?



Findings and Outcome Analysis of HEA Beirut

Livelihood Zoning

Lebanese and Palestinian neighborhoods

Poorer neighbourhoods:

High concentrations of very poor and poor households and almost no better off households; more refugees in these neighbourhoods

Mar Elias
Chatila
Sabra – Douak
Karm el Zeitoun

Mixed neighbourhoods:

Households in all wealth groups. The income levels in each wealth group do not differ much compared to the poorer neighbourhoods above, but the percentage of households in each wealth group differs (fewer very poor and more better off in the mixed neighbourhoods)

Bourj Hammoud
Sin el Fil
Tarik al Jedide
Mazraa / Msaitbeh
Boucheryeh
Choueifat al Sahara
Khalde
Haret Naameh



Wealth Breakdown- **Mixed Areas**

Wealth group	% of HHs	Income level range	HH size	Income types	Other
Very poor	15-25%	\$500-900 per month	5	Casual work, low-level employment	0-1 motorcycle; rent/share/own apartment 50-70m2
Poor	30-40%	\$900-1200 per month	5	Casual work, low-level employment	0-1 motorcycle, 0-1 car; rent/own apartment 60-100m2
Middle	20-35%	\$1200-2500 per month	5	Formal employment, businesses	1 car, 0-1 motorcycle; rent/own apartment 70-120m2
Better off	10-20%	>\$2500 per month	4?	Businesses, senior formal employment	1+ car own/rent apartment 100-150+m2

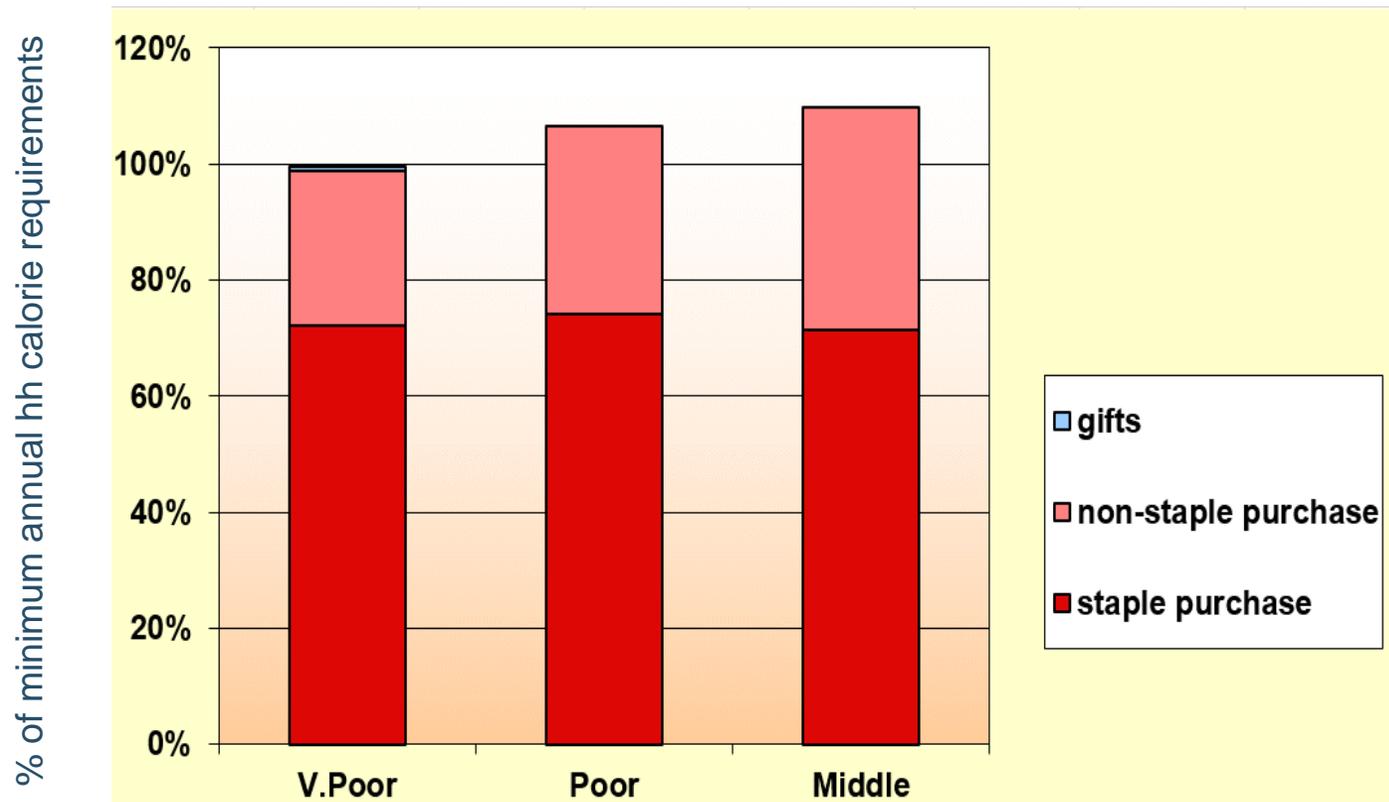
Wealth Breakdown- **Poorer Areas**

Wealth group	% of HHs	Income level range	HH size	Income types	Other
Very poor	25-35%	\$500-900 per month	5	Casual work, low-level employment	0-1 motorcycle; rent/share/own apartment 50-70m ²
Poor	30-45%	\$900-1200 per month	5	Casual work, low-level employment	0-1 motorcycle, 0-1 car; rent/own apartment 60-100m ²
Middle	20-35%	\$1200-2500 per month	5	Formal employment, businesses	1 car, 0-1 motorcycle; rent/own apartment 70-120m ²
Better off	0-10%	>\$2500 per month	4?	Businesses, senior formal employment	1+ car own/rent apartment 100-150+m ²

Sources of Food

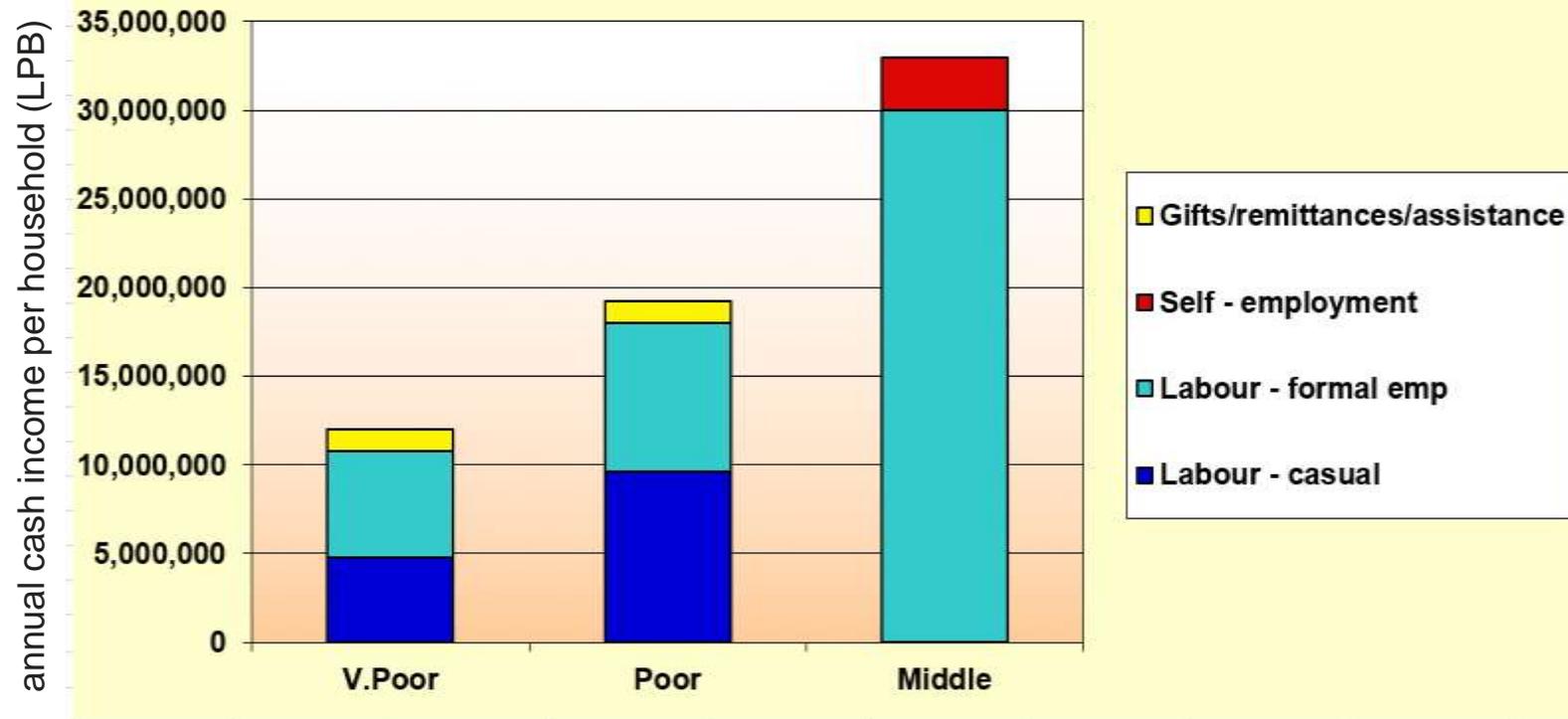
Reference Year

Sources of food (2018-19)



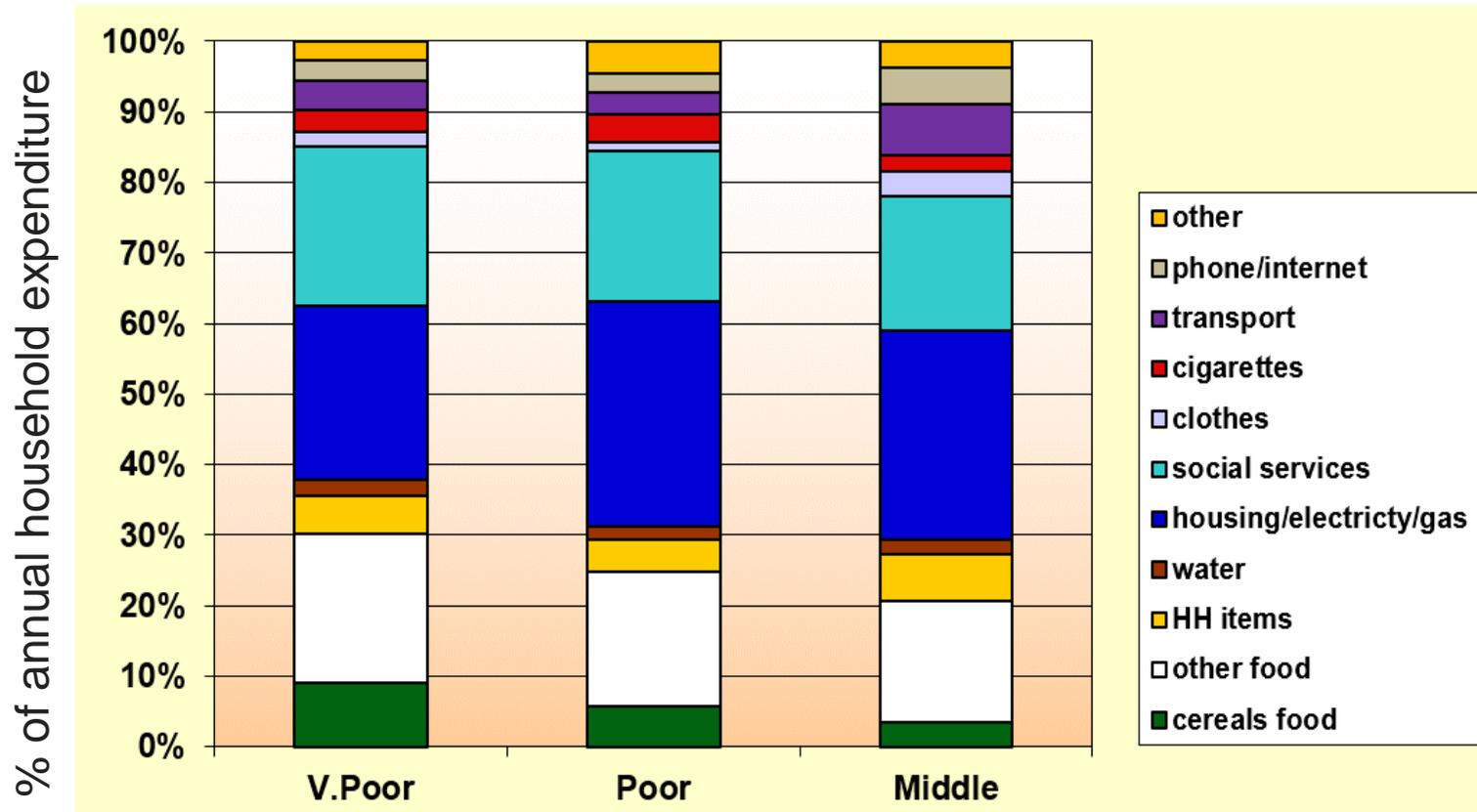
Sources of Income

Sources of cash income (2018-19)

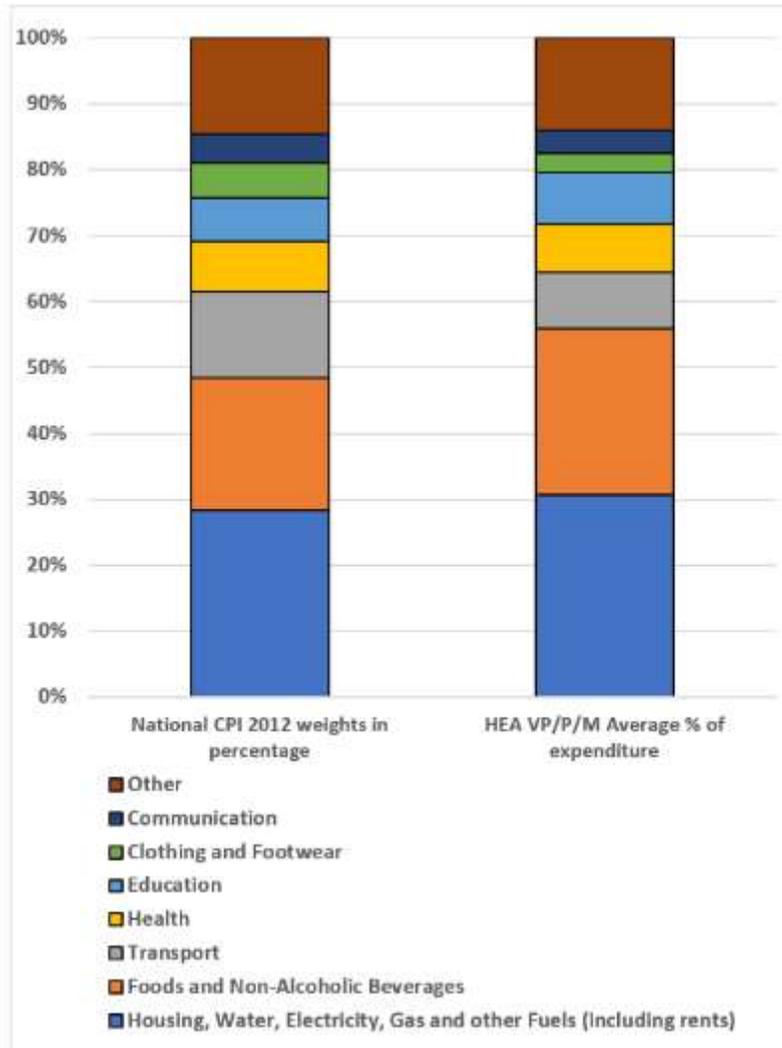


Expenditure Patterns (2018-2019)

Expenditure patterns (2018-19)



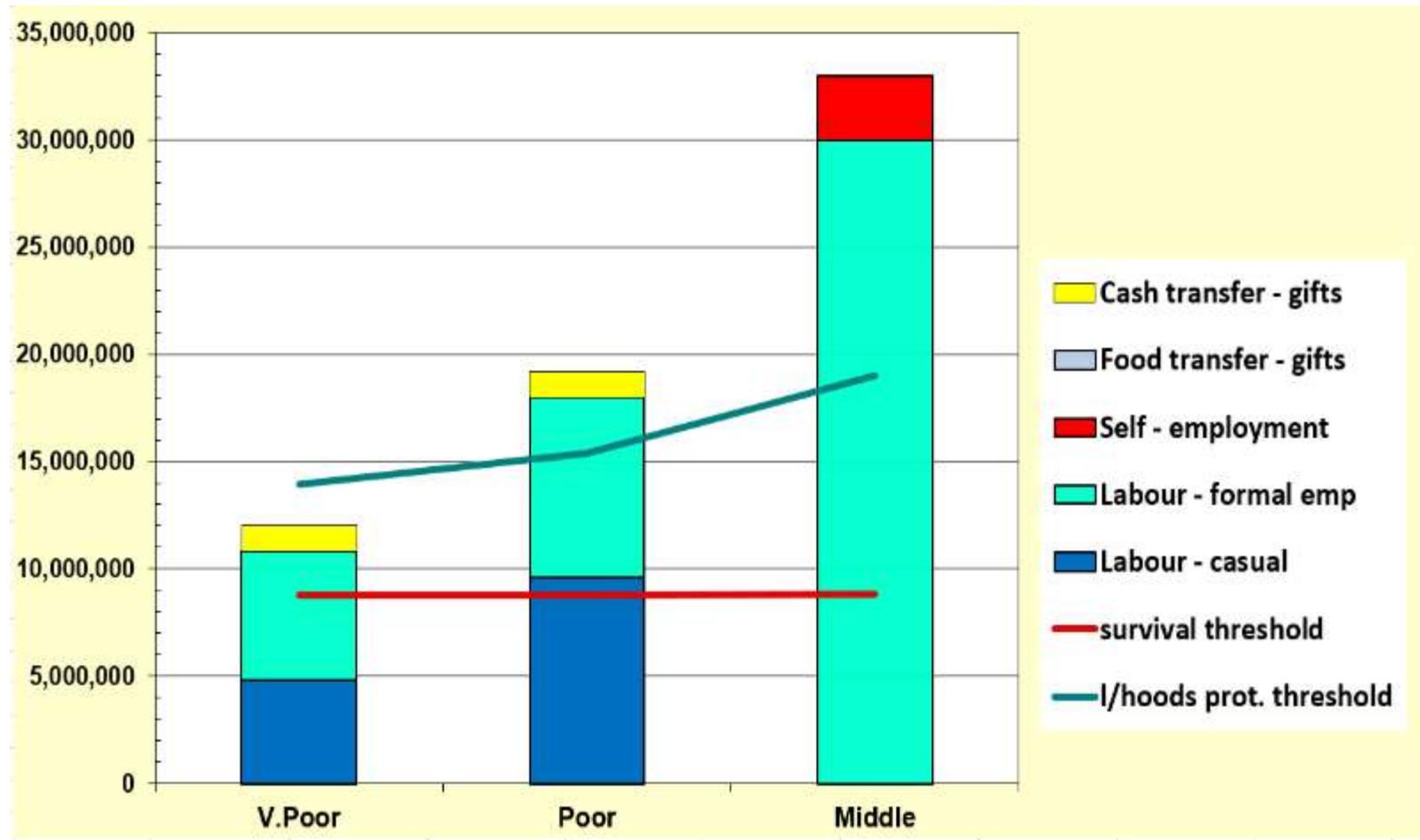
HEA Expenditure Patterns vs CPI Expenditure Categories



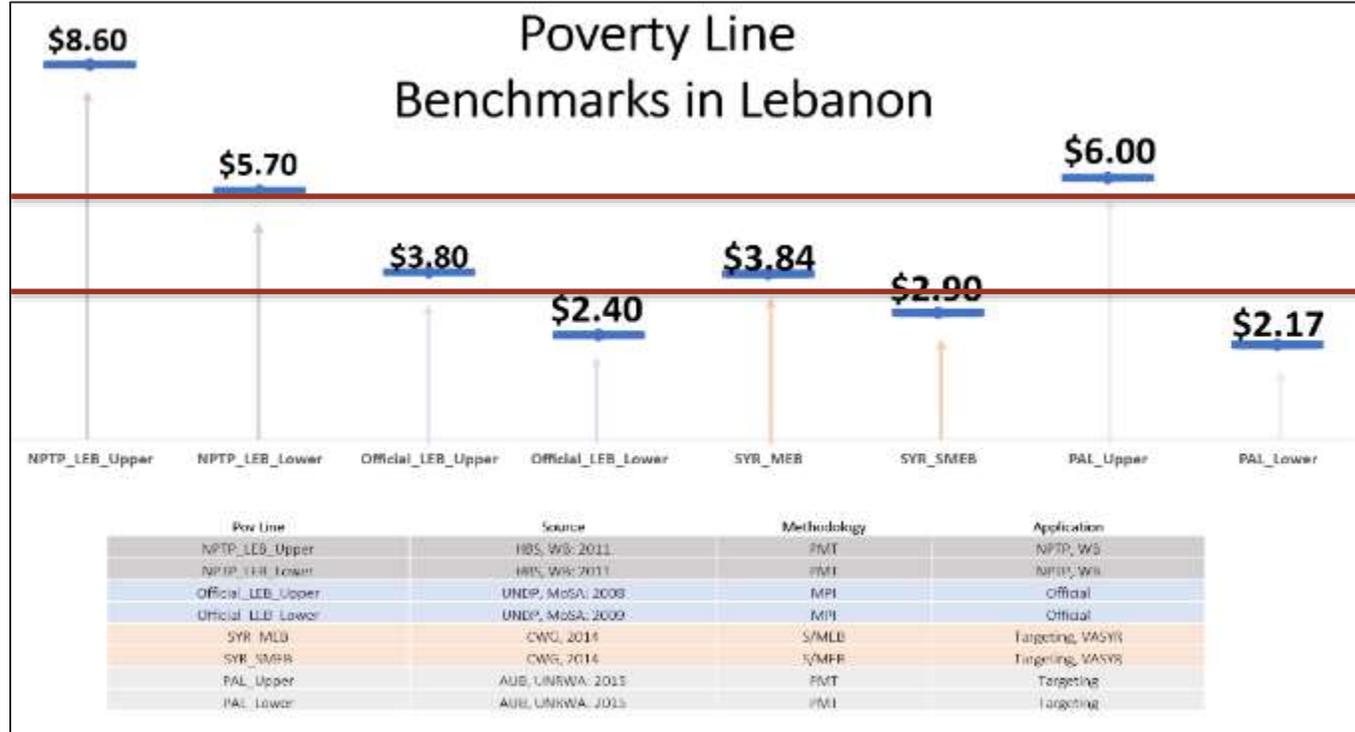
HEA expenditure patterns (2018-19) compared to national CPI expenditure categories (2012)

Thresholds

Thresholds in relation to income levels 2018-19



Official Poverty Lines- USD PPPD



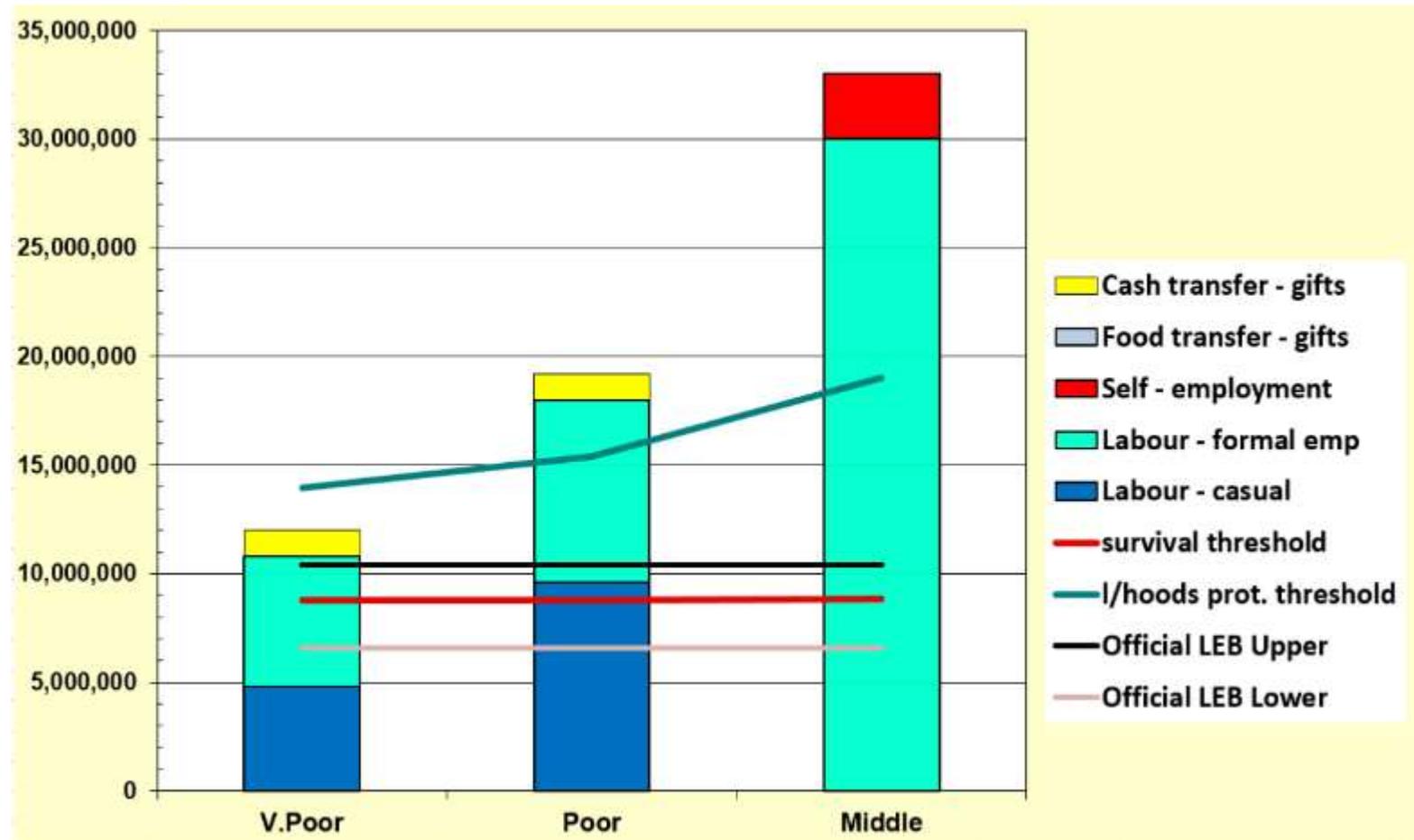
HEA thresholds USD pppd 2018-19	Very poor	Poor	Middle
Survival	\$3.21	\$3.21	\$3.21
Livelihood Protection	\$5.12	\$5.63	\$6.94

Comparing HEA LPT and CWG MEB

USD / month / HH=5	CWG MEB 2014	HEA LPT (Poor) 2018-19
Expenditure category		
Food	184	192
Water	48	19
Health	10	122
Shelter	193	267
NFI	57	50
Education	30	105
Transportation	27	25
Communication	23	19
Electricity	0	41
Total USD/mo/HH	572	841

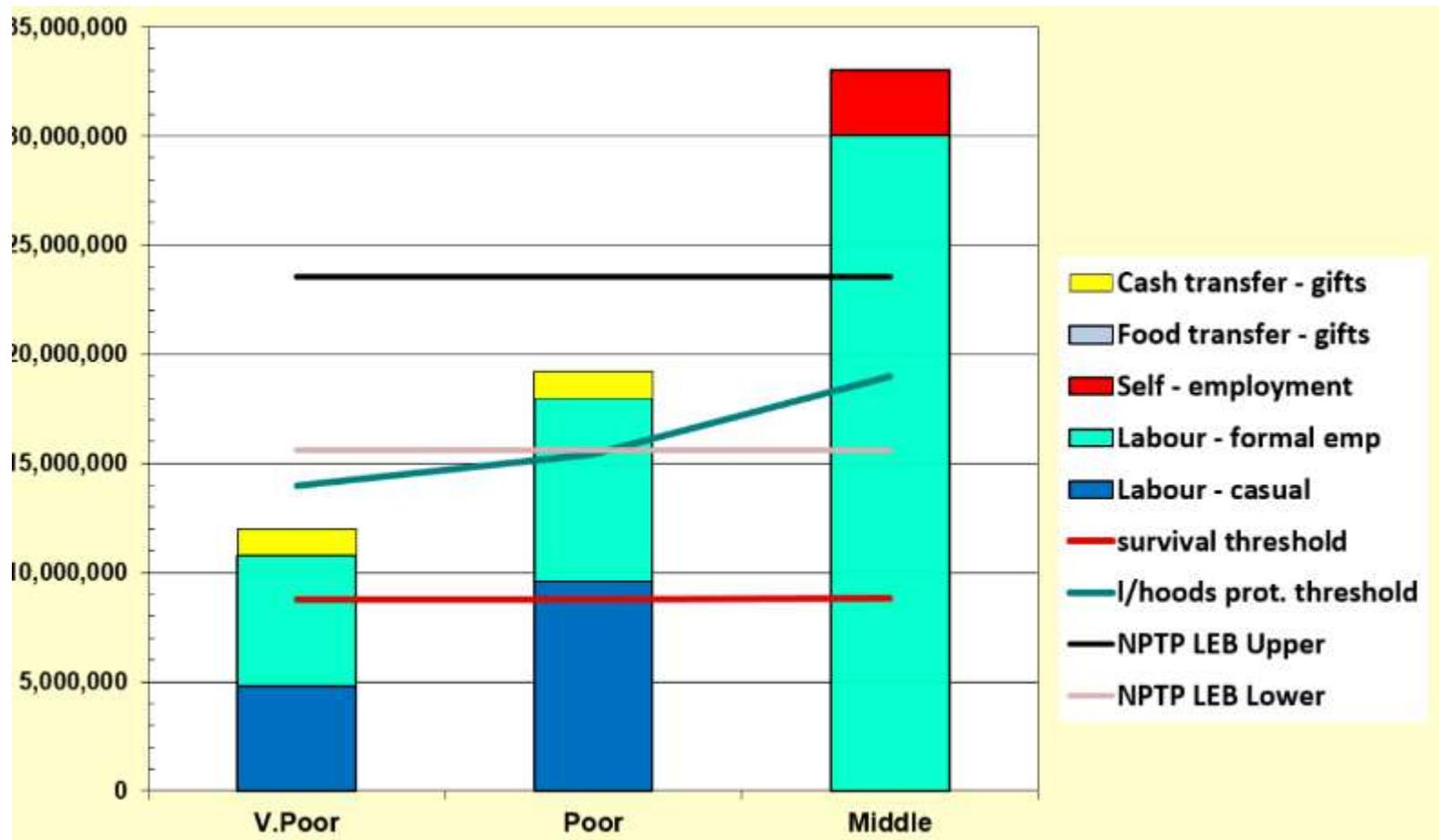
Thresholds in relation to income levels

This graph shows total income against the HEA thresholds and the Official LEB Upper and Lower Poverty Lines



Thresholds in relation to income levels

This graph shows total income against the HEA thresholds and the 2011 NPTP Upper and Lower Poverty Lines



Modelling Scenarios

These are the scenarios modelled for 2020

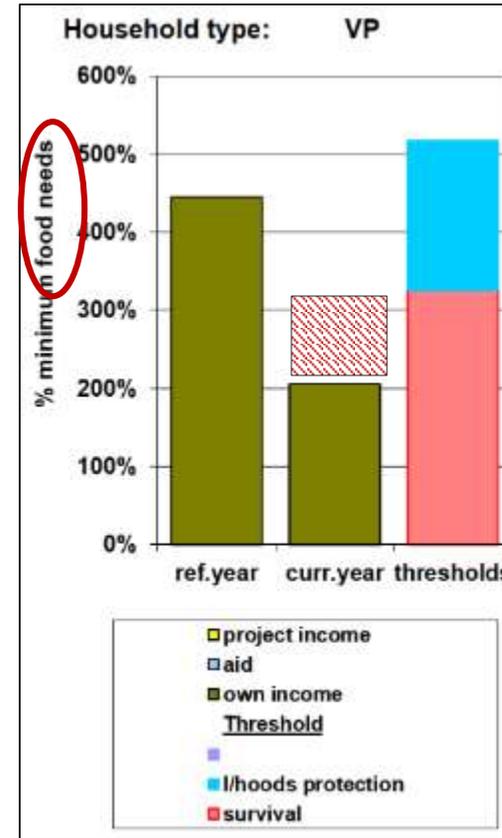
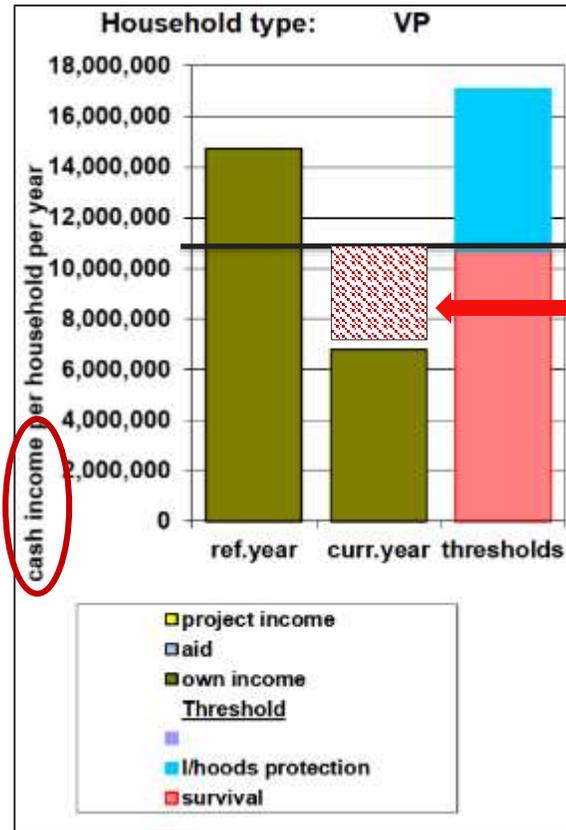
Scenario	Pre-COVID worst case for 2020	During COVID lockdown
Price increases	22% ↑	22% ↑
Formal employment incomes	50% ↓	90% ↓
Informal employment incomes	60% ↓	90% ↓
Self-employment (Middle HHs)	unchanged	90% ↓

22% inflation is unofficial projection from World Bank for 2020; current rates projected for 2020 are fluctuating, potentially 25-30% from different sources

These scenarios can be refined and other scenarios can be modelled as needed

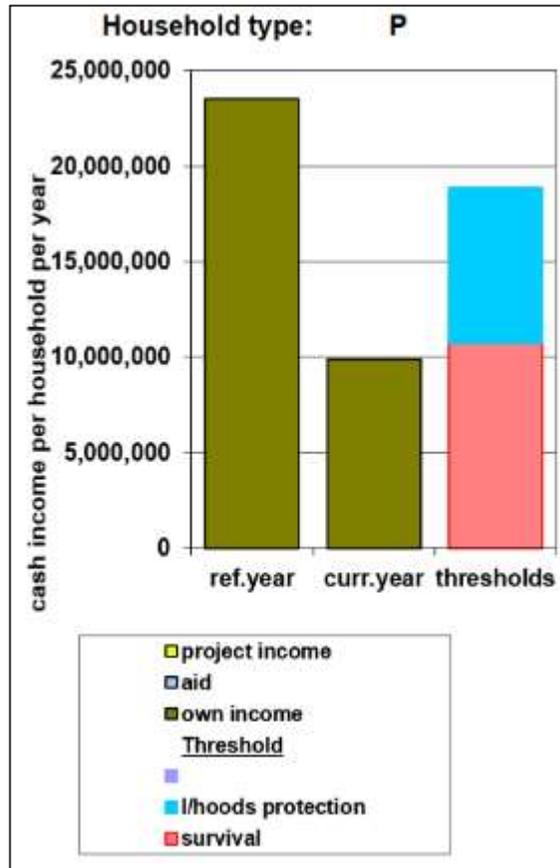
Pre-COVID projected Worst Case

Very Poor households

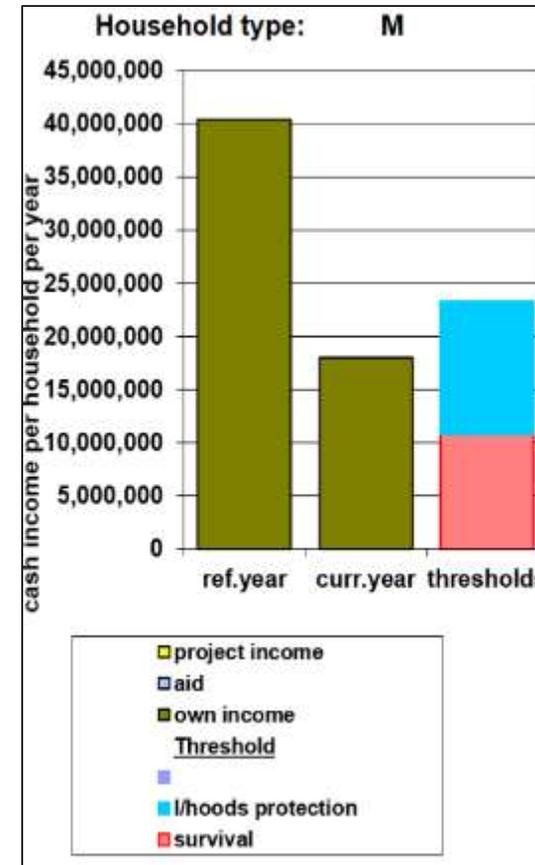


Pre-COVID Worst Case

Poor and Middle households



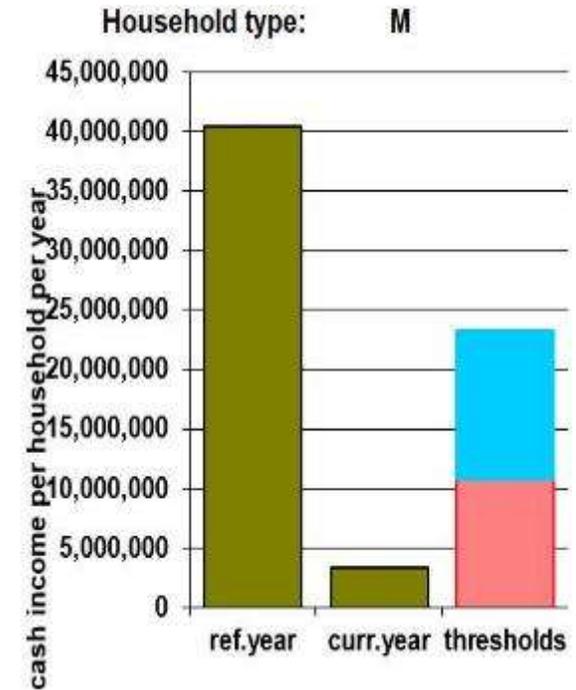
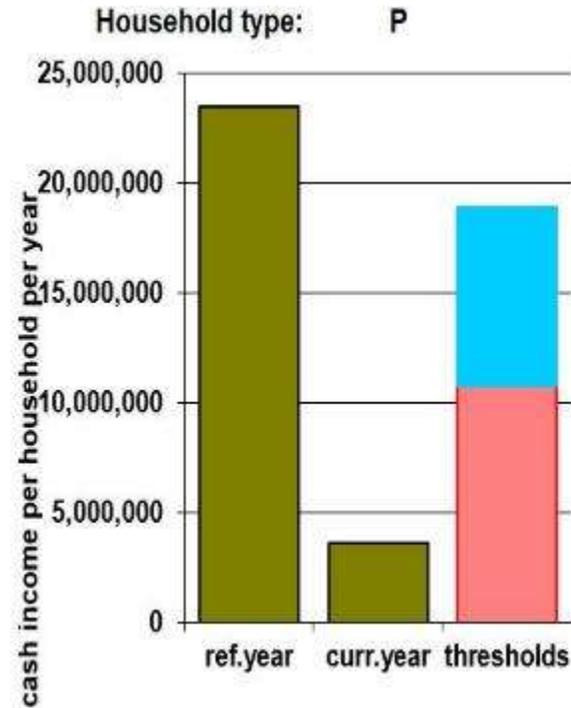
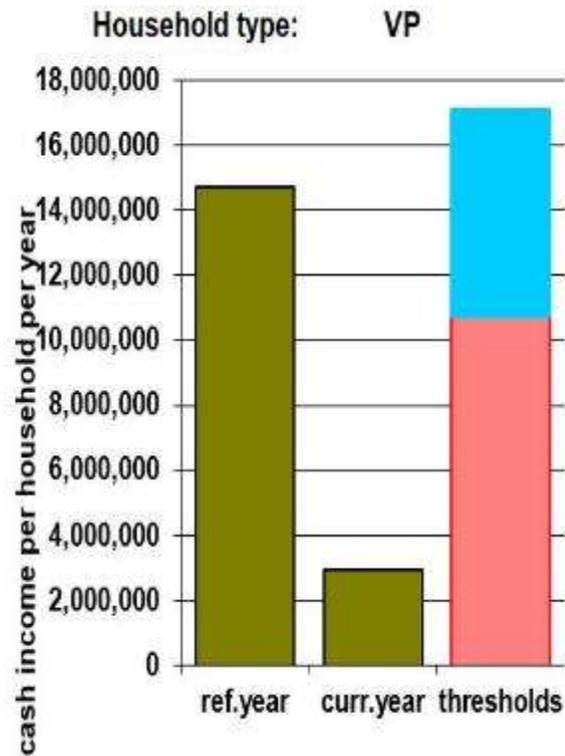
Poor survival
deficit: 72,688
LBP/month



Middle LP
deficit:
438,130
LBP/month

COVID-19 Scenario

Worst case 2020 projection + COVID lockdown impact



Questions?

Amelia Charles

Livelihood and Social Protection Technical Advisor
Amelia.Charles@savethechildren.org

2) Ongoing Situation:

d. Key takeaways from CAMEALEON rapid phone survey on the impact of COVID-19 on MPC recipients.



CASH • MONITORING EVALUATION ACCOUNTABILITY & LEARNING
• ORGANIZATIONAL NETWORK •

Rapid Field Monitoring Survey on the Impact of Covid-19 on WFP's Multi-Purpose Cash Beneficiaries

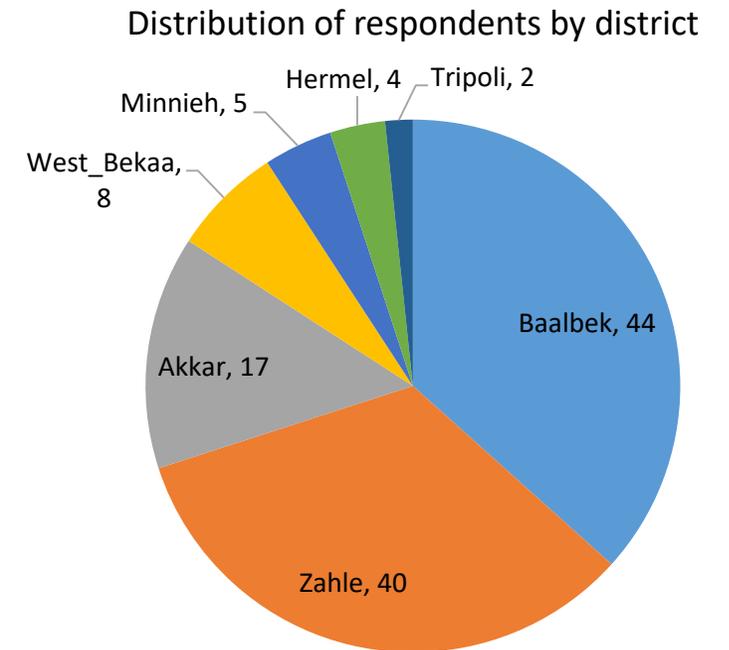


Basic Assistance Working Group Meeting
May 2020

The Cash Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, Learning Organizational Network (CAMEALEON) is an NGO-led network of partners conducting independent research and analysis of the World Food Programme multi-purpose cash programme for Syrian refugees in Lebanon.

Field Monitoring Survey Methodology:

- Purpose is to gather insights on the impact of COVID-19 on multi-purpose cash (MPC) recipients and their ability to access and spend their assistance
- 120 surveys that took place on 17-24 April
- Follows the first round of data collection that took place 5-30 March
- Respondents live in the Bekaa and Northern Lebanon and all receive MPC from WFP
- Conducted in two rounds with 80% of the same households



Findings - Ability to redeem MPC assistance in April

- All survey respondents who attempted to withdraw assistance were able to except for one.
- The average self-reported waiting time at the ATM was half an hour.
- Families took between 2 & 3 days to withdraw the MPC. Respondents on average made 2 attempts to withdraw their assistance
- Longer staggering period of transfers meant that 53% took out new debt and 48% were not able to pay financial obligations on time
- 85% withdrew the assistance themselves and spent on average LBP 14,700 to reach the ATM
- 15% asked a third party to withdraw their assistance and paid the them on average LBP 9,000

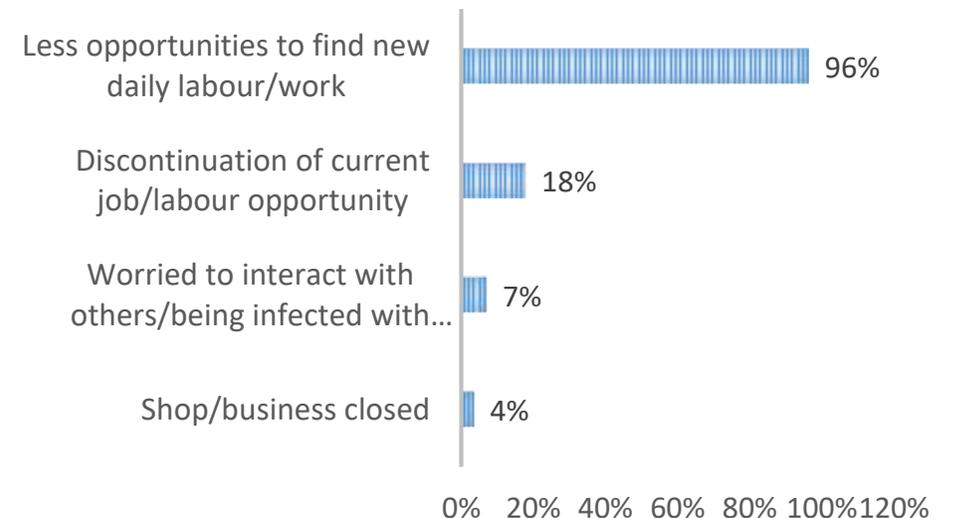
Findings – Safety at the ATM

- 94% of respondents said they felt safe withdrawing assistance from ATMs
 - Reasons for not feeling safe: fear of contracting COVID-19, being robbed, tensions with authorities
- 79% also felt safe travelling to and from the ATM.
 - Reasons for not feeling safe: fear of check points, contracting COVID-19, and being robbed.
- 98% reported keeping 1.5 metres distance in line at the ATM, 93% used gloves/barrier while using the ATM, and 42% used soap or sanitiser directly after withdrawing
 - Not cleaning one's hands was due to keeping gloves on until reaching home (56%), the absence of hand sanitiser or water (19%) or someone else withdrew the money (for example UN/implementing partner staff) (11%).
- 64% of respondents reported there being assistance available at the ATM by UN or bank personnel.

Findings – Spending, income and access to markets

- 96% were able to shop for food and basic goods
- 93% used the MPC to purchase COVID-19 items
 - 28% used shop credit, 9% used pharmacy credit, and 1% borrowed from a friend or relative.
- 38% reported not having a way to generate income **since before** the protests and economic crisis began and 32% lost their ability to generate income **since** they started.
 - Of the 28% of respondents that did have a way to earn an income, 94% said that COVID-19 had negatively impacted their ability to earn an income
- Top concerns reported:
 - 58% rise in food prices
 - 42% the lack of work/livelihood disruption
 - 41% that their children would get sick
 - 20% said they were worried about getting sick

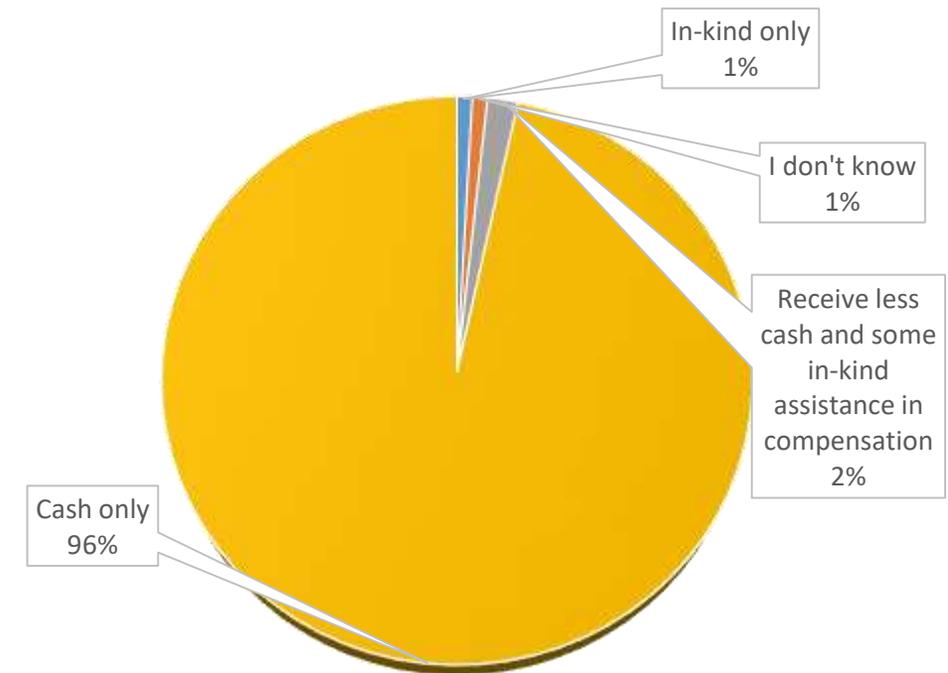
HOW DID COVID-19 IMPACT YOUR HOUSEHOLD'S ABILITY TO EARN AN INCOME?



Findings – Recipient Preferences and Feedback

- 96% preferred cash only assistance and 2% preferred a hybrid cash and in-kind option
- 72% prefer to receive assistance in monthly instalments rather than 2 months at once
- Recommendations from bnfs:
 - More access to ATMs, especially in Baalbak, Mekseh, and Labwe
 - Faster refilling of ATMs
 - Separate ATMs for MPC recipients
 - Go back to receiving MPC at the start of the month

Under the current circumstances, what modality of assistance would you prefer?



Thank You!

Questions?

3) Integrated Child Wellbeing Programme:

Presentation by UNICEF

UNICEF Social Assistance: The new Integrated Child Well-Being Programme – ICWP

BAWG 15 March 2020



unite for
children

unicef 

I. Objective and Approach ICWP:

Programme objective:

- ✓ Improve the well-being of children facing multiple deprivations (multidimensional poverty), notably high-risk, poor, out-of-learning children
- ✓ Reduce household poverty
- ✓ Build and preserve human and cognitive capital of children and future employability of youth.

Programme approach:

Belief that households rather face multidimensional poverty: so emphasis on a holistic approach to social assistance, integrating a range of services available, of which cash transfers, through a well-functioning referral network in a specific territory.

II. Main features / underlying concepts of the ICWP:

Social Assistance:

- Bring social protection concepts, experience and evidence to the Lebanon protracted crisis and in a pragmatic and operational way.
- Work in a systemic manner (system approach), not cash as a standalone but organically integrating social transfers to service provision, child well being and human capital building and preservation.

Integration:

- Taken separately, sector-specific programmes can be limited in their effectiveness, as not tackling important underlying factors (access to services, opportunity costs, protection).
- Therefore “real integration” among sectors and actors is critical to tackle fragmentation of the assistance and improve efficiency in addressing multidimensional poverty and deprivations.

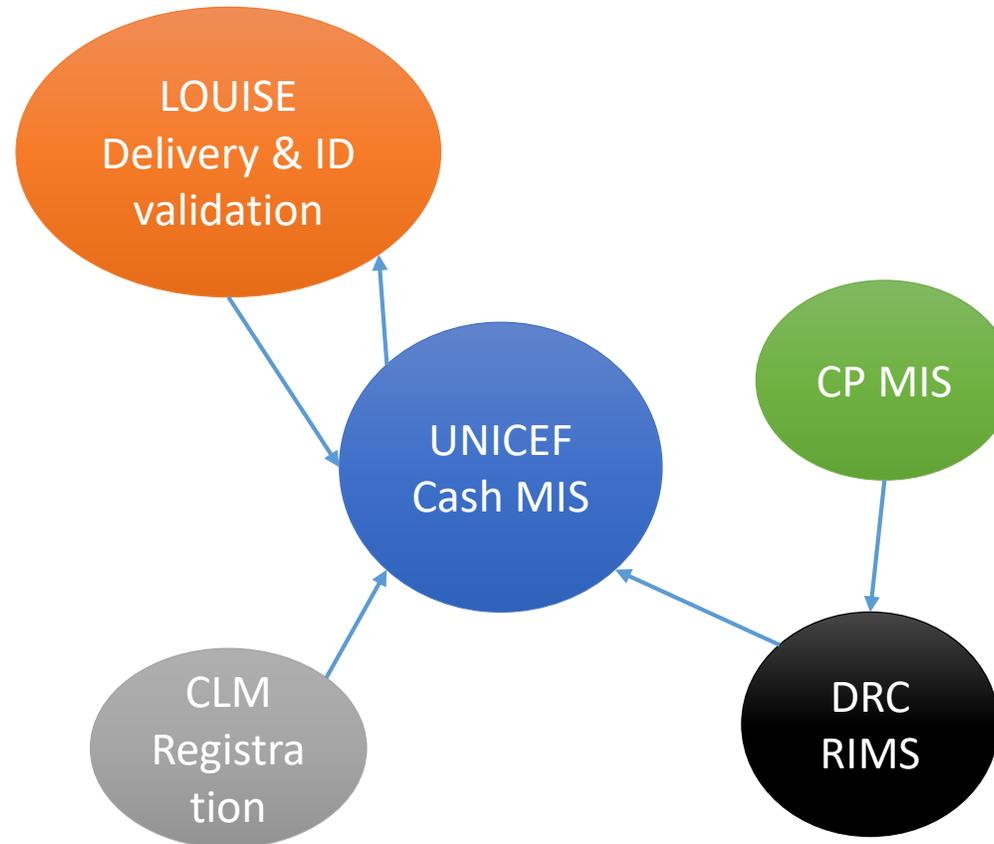
II. Main features / underlying concepts of the ICWP:

System-based approach: leveraging and fostering inter-operability of existing systems

- SA and integration to be effective on the ground require a relatively granular follow-up to ensure children are receiving appropriate services and assistance in a timely manner while being still scalable.
- Leveraging existing systems when linked together constitutes an integrated system, fostering integration of activities and providing an answer to the issue of scalability and efficiency.
 - UNICEF CLM: SA registration / NFE enrollment, attendance, and learning outcomes
 - UNICEF Cash MIS: central system and programme cycle modules
 - LOUISE: card issuance / distribution (WFP/ HCR), payment (BLF), identity verification / duplication (HCR ProGres)
 - DRC RIMS: Referrals accountability and monitoring
 - Option of CP MIS linked to RIMS
- Leveraging existing resources: no additional staff required.

II. Main features / underlying concepts of the ICWP:

Systems in network:



II. Main features / underlying concepts of the ICWP:

Accountability:

- Important parameter to ensure integration is to foster accountability in the referrals among all actors (beneficiaries, service providers, donors). Improve effectiveness, accuracy and timeliness of the referrals.
- RIMS as a vector of accountability

Link to national Systems:

- Selected SDCs to host ICWP and therefore become part of the programme (at varying levels of 'depth').
- Way forward to scale-up and build on the experience and lessons-learned for system delivery strengthening (feeding directly into new SSN programme design, as well as Lebanon Social Protection system reform)

III. Main components of the ICWBP:

1. Basic Literacy and Numeracy (A/BLN): *Entry-point for the social assistance*
2. Child protection
3. Social assistance
4. Outreach and Referrals between services
5. Community engagement
6. Scale-up to Youth services (Y-BLN, T-VET)

IV. ICWP Social Assistance design parameters

Eligibility criteria: Geographical and Categorical targeting:

- Geographical: Programmatic convergence in the most vulnerable cadasters (OoSC and MSVI) as part of the integration.
- Categorical: NFE services as entry point for the social assistance: children out of learning and out of school.
- All nationalities eligible

Benefit level, payment frequency and duration of exposure:

- Monthly payments of 80 USD / child for a duration of 12 months.

Scale:

- 3,750 households aiming at approx. 6,000 HH mid year.

Monitoring and outcome assessment framework:

- Build on Min Ila and its Impact Evaluation conducted in 2016/17
- Definition of an outcome assessment framework with qual and quant data collection (pre and post)

For more information, please contact

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4) Business Continuity Plan

BA Sector

Basic Assistance Sector BCP

The Basic Assistance sector core group is working a document that includes all pending files, tracks changes in programmes due to the ongoing situation, as well as respective actions points.

→ Main themes covered;

- Regular and Temporary cash assistance programmes: transfer value, exchange rate, expansion and adjustment
- VASYR 2020 and the retargeting exercise;
- Conflict Sensitivity Mitigation / Protection Mainstreaming
- M&E tools;
- Alternative Working Modalities for home visits & Distributions