



2022 3rd QUARTER SECTOR DASHBOARD

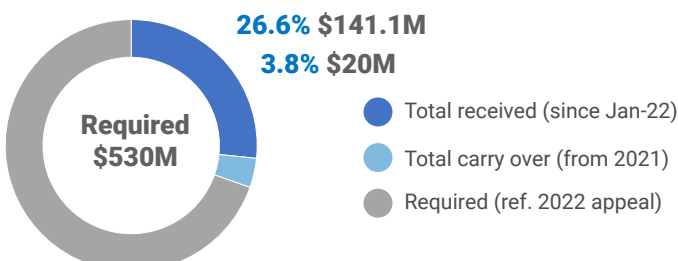
Basic Assistance



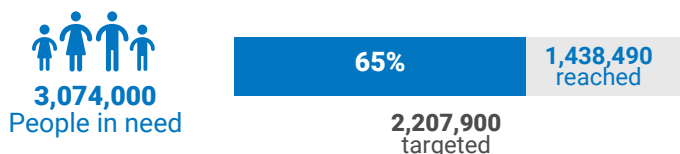
Inter-Agency
Coordination
Lebanon

2022 Q3 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

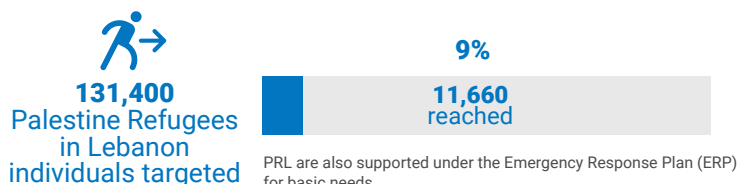
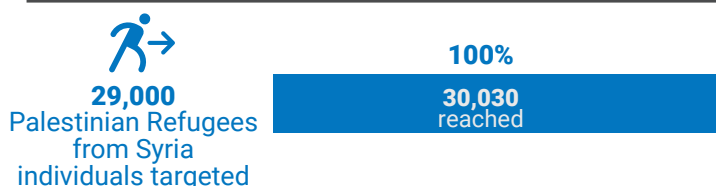
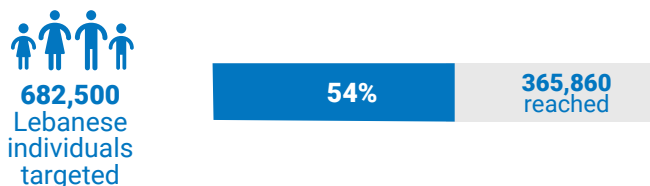
2022 Sector Funding Status* As of 30 September



2022 population reached



2022 population figures by cohort



Progress against targets

Key Achievements

of households reached with regular cash assistance (Syr, Leb, Pal)¹

266,473 / 383,817

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

192,098 / 264,000

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

64,427 / 77,000

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

9,948 / 42,817

of children reached with Child Focused cash assistance

127,422 / 141,800

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

1,131

Total USD amount disbursed as regular and seasonal cash assistance in Q3 (Syr, Leb, Pal)

\$46,281,925

Outcomes

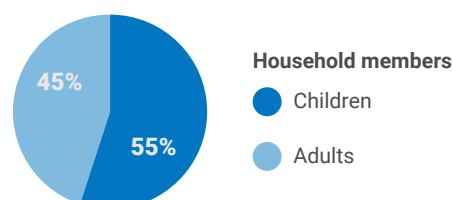
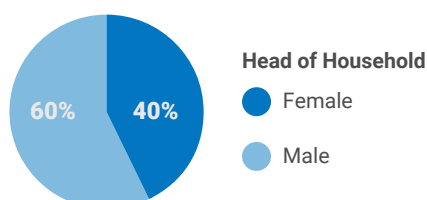
	LCRP 2017/2021 Baseline				2022 Current				2022 Target			
	SYR	LEB	PRS	PRL	SYR	LEB	PRS	PRL	SYR	LEB	PRS	PRL
OUTCOME 1: % of assisted households report being able to meet their basic survival needs.	53%	10%	89%	-	59% ¹	0%	0%	0%	75%	75%	75%	75%
% of assisted Hhs that report relying on crisis or emergency asset depleting coping strategies.	90%	-	89%	-	87%	-	-	-	75%	75%	75%	75%
OUTCOME 2: % of assisted households affected by seasonal shocks report being able to meet their basic survival needs.	90%	-	-	-	16% ²	20% ³	-	-	100%	100%	100%	100%
% of assisted HHs that report relying on crisis or emergency asset depleting coping strategies.	-	-	-	-	77%	62%	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹UNHCR MCAP 2021-2022 Mid Term PDOM results

²UNHCR Winter Post Distribution and Outcome Monitoring Survey for Winter cash to Syrian Refugees

³UNHCR Post Distribution and Outcome Monitoring Survey for Winter Cash Assistance to Lebanese

Age/Gender Breakdown of MPCA (SYR) Beneficiaries

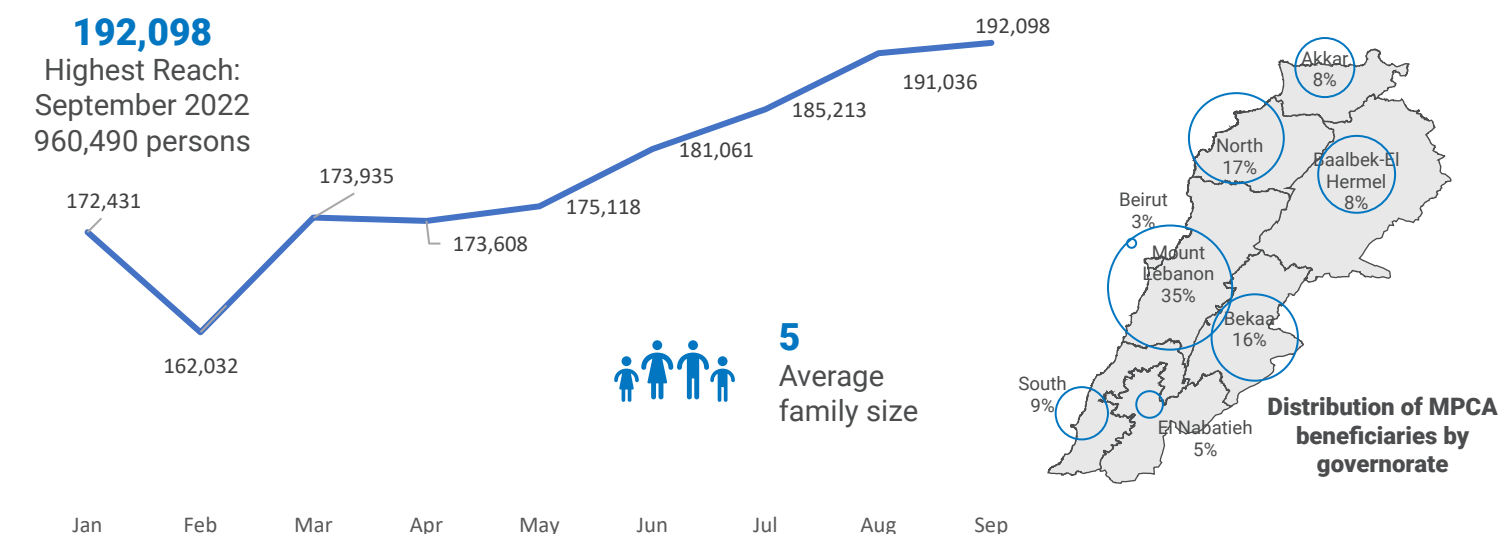


* discrepancies in targets achieved versus funding received are due to differences in transfer values for MPCA used in the budget (needs-based) and actual amounts being disbursed. Achievements towards targets are based on number of households reached with regular assistance, not taking in to consideration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



Analysis

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



Multi-sectoral situation update:

In the third quarter of 2022, families across Lebanon continued to face diminishing purchasing power, affecting vulnerable peoples' ability to meet their basic needs. The Lebanese Pound continued to fluctuate, reaching average levels of LBP 36,346 to the dollar in the month of September. The monthly Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) increased from LBP 8,156,858 per family in June to LBP 9,982,662 per family by September and is expected to continue to rise in the coming period. Since the beginning of 2022, food prices have increased by 3037 percent. Since the beginning of 2022, food prices have increased by 37% and the Lebanese pound to USD rate had reached a historical high of above 40,000LBP/USD in recent months. Families relying on bottled water for domestic use had to pay 53 to 65 times more than the prior year, and similar increases in the price of trucked water have been observed earlier (July 2022, UNICEF).

A price hike in telecommunications costs in July triggered a response across sectors, monitoring the development and reviewing mitigation measures to address the impact on contact between affected populations and response actors, including as a barrier to services and information. After a drop in beneficiary hotline call numbers in July, the numbers started to normalise in August and September as partners and beneficiaries identified alternative ways to maintain regular communication.

Protection monitoring continues to highlight that economic vulnerability is contributing to a worsening rate of legal residency among displaced people, which in turn inhibits freedom of movement and access to justice. Respondents identified difficulty accessing work opportunities and limitations on social interactions as ongoing challenges. According to the latest UNDP-ARK perception survey (July 2022), 37% of respondents reported negative inter-communal relations (compared to 36.1% in August 2021 and 21% in July 2018). This suggests that relationships remain strained, with pressure points ranging from access to services and job competition, to historical tensions between communities.

Women and girls reported an increased perception of insecurity. Female headed households often live in sub-standard shelter conditions, and gender-based violence has increased, including child marriage. Syrian women in ITS struggle with menstrual hygiene management, with an estimated price increase on some menstrual hygiene items since 2019 of 234%.

Following the identification of cholera cases in Syria, a draft National Cholera Prevention, Preparedness and Response plan was developed for Lebanon. The plan is centred around interventions under the Joint Health Sector, Joint Water/WaSH Sector and Risk Communications and Community Engagement Taskforce (RCCE), with cross-sectoral coordination across the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) and the Emergency Response Plan (ERP). Lebanon is considered a high-risk country due to the deterioration in water and sanitation standards across the country and limited access to hygiene among the most vulnerable populations.

1. Key achievements of the sector at the output level

In Q3 of 2022, 266,473 households had a strengthened ability to meet their basic needs through the receipt of regular Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA)¹, constituting 69% of the Sector Target of 383,817 households. This is a 22-percentage point increase in coverage since Q1 due to scale ups across both Lebanese and displaced Syrian cohorts. Per population group, 192,098 Syrian households (73% of the target), 9,638 Palestinian refugee families from Syria (97% of the target), 310 Palestine refugee families in Lebanon (1% of the target) and 64,427 Lebanese families (84% of target) were assisted with MPCA. Post-distribution and outcome monitoring results from UNHCR showed that assisted families still struggle to meet their basic needs, partly due to transfer values not increasing to the same extent as inflation. While most families are still having to resort to negative coping mechanisms to meet their needs, the majority expressed that MPCA did reduce their financial burdens and stress to some degree.

A total of 127,422 children benefited from monthly cash grants through child-focused assistance programs, 90 % of the sector target of 141,800. This included 72,161 Syrian children, 1,116 Palestinian refugee children from Syria, 10,420 Palestine refugee children in Lebanon and 43,725

¹Agencies that provided MPCA in Q3, 2022: ACF; Caritas; DPNA; ISWA; Lebanese Red Cross; Oxfam; Nusaned; Save the Children; UNHCR; UNICEF; UNRWA; WFP



Lebanese children.

Redemption rates for MPCA provided through the LOUISE platform² remained high, standing at over 99% in August 2022. Total cash disbursed in Q3 through regular assistance (MPCA and child focused social assistance) amounted to more than \$46M. 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 USD value of assistance disbursed in LBP is calculated using agency specific exchange rates with their financial service providers.

Additionally, 3,917 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.

In Q3, there were 2,668 referrals made to the Basic Assistance sector, half of which were accepted or acknowledged. For the majority of cases that were not accepted, the reason had to do with the eligibility criteria. Referring to the Basic Assistance sector, and for MPCA specifically, is challenging due to the targeting mechanism in place which does have room to accept referrals.

Following the completion of the 2022 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR), the sector has conducted a comprehensive review of the Survival and Minimum Expenditure Baskets (S/MEB). This included a review of each component in the basket and the respective methodology used to determine the costs in an effort to ensure that the baskets accurately reflect the current needs of the targeted population³.

2. KEY CHALLENGES OF THE SECTOR

Challenges linked to continued depreciation of the national currency and rising prices of key commodities and services in the country remain. Fuel, gas and telecommunication costs had the largest impact on the overall cost of living in the past few months. This has resulted in partners applying assistance transfer values that are less than those recommended by the Sector, at times covering only 40% of a recipient's estimated need. Increased concerns regarding social instability has had a further impact on partners' decision to scale up transfer values, beyond funding constraints, as cash assistance continues to be reported as a potential driver of inter-communal tensions. The sector has developed an advocacy note to highlight the impact of the lack of harmonisation between transfer values and costs of living is having on affected people, as well as to provide recommendations on the way forward⁴. Moreover, the sector will be releasing a detailed guidance note on MPCA within the next months to support partners to use harmonized approaches to various aspects of programming.

The Sector continues to work under a hybrid system where some partners (mainly NGOs) have shifted to provide assistance across populations in USD, while others continue to disburse in LBP. The Sector has developed guidelines for determining transfer values for both currency in an effort to align methodologies. Moreover, recommended transfer values based on the S/MEB are regularly presented and discussed within the sector core group and working group to ensure partners have all the relevant information.

The Sector continues to face challenges linked to de duplication across agencies providing assistance to Lebanese households, outside the governmentally led program, due to the lack of an extensive database for Lebanese people. To minimize the risks, the Sector will work on a detailed geographical mapping of cash actors, at the village level, in an effort to flag potential overlap and support bi-lateral crosschecking between agencies when needed. The aim is to complete this mapping by early 2023, to accurately reflect expected coverage in 2023.

The Sector is expecting overall declines in funding as we move towards 2023, with expected coverage of vulnerable people to decrease by around 20%. Most recently, UNICEF has confirmed that the Haddi child grant, which supports vulnerable Lebanese and non-Lebanese boys and girls, will be significantly scaled down starting October 2022, with coverage decreasing by around 40 per cent.

3. KEY PRIORITIES FOR THE FOLLOWING QUARTER

During the fourth quarter of 2022, the Sector will develop the 2023 Sector Strategy. Using the results from the Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees, and other available data sources for Lebanese and Palestinians (including WFP monitoring data and food security classifications), the sector will work towards developing a strategy to maintain current plans which ensures coverage of emerging needs, and ensure the transfer value is aligned with the needs of the assisted groups. The Sector will build off the mid-year review of the sector strategy to identify key elements for consideration.

Starting November, partners under the Sector will begin disbursement of winter assistance, both cash and in-kind. The Sector provides support to partners during this period by ensuring knowledge of the Sector level guidance for seasonal cash and in-kind assistance, providing referrals of eligible families when relevant, and ensuring proper and timely reporting.

The Sector will prioritise activities linked to the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). Earlier in the year, the Sector had identified and appointed a PSEA focal point to support in moving forward this agenda.

Following the 2022 review of the S/MEB and related methodology, the sector is working towards revising the methodologies used to determine transfer values for MPCA. This includes reviewing and determining a methodology for estimating the economic capacity of households- also based on the latest results of the VASyR.

In Q4, and as part of the planning for 2023, the Sector will initiate in-depth discussion with relevant partners with regards to targeting for Lebanese. This will be done in an effort to harmonize targeting and eligibility criteria for partners supporting vulnerable Lebanese outside government led programs.

²The Lebanon One Unified Inter Organization System for e-Cards, through which UNHCR and WFP provide MPCA, amongst other types of cash assistance.

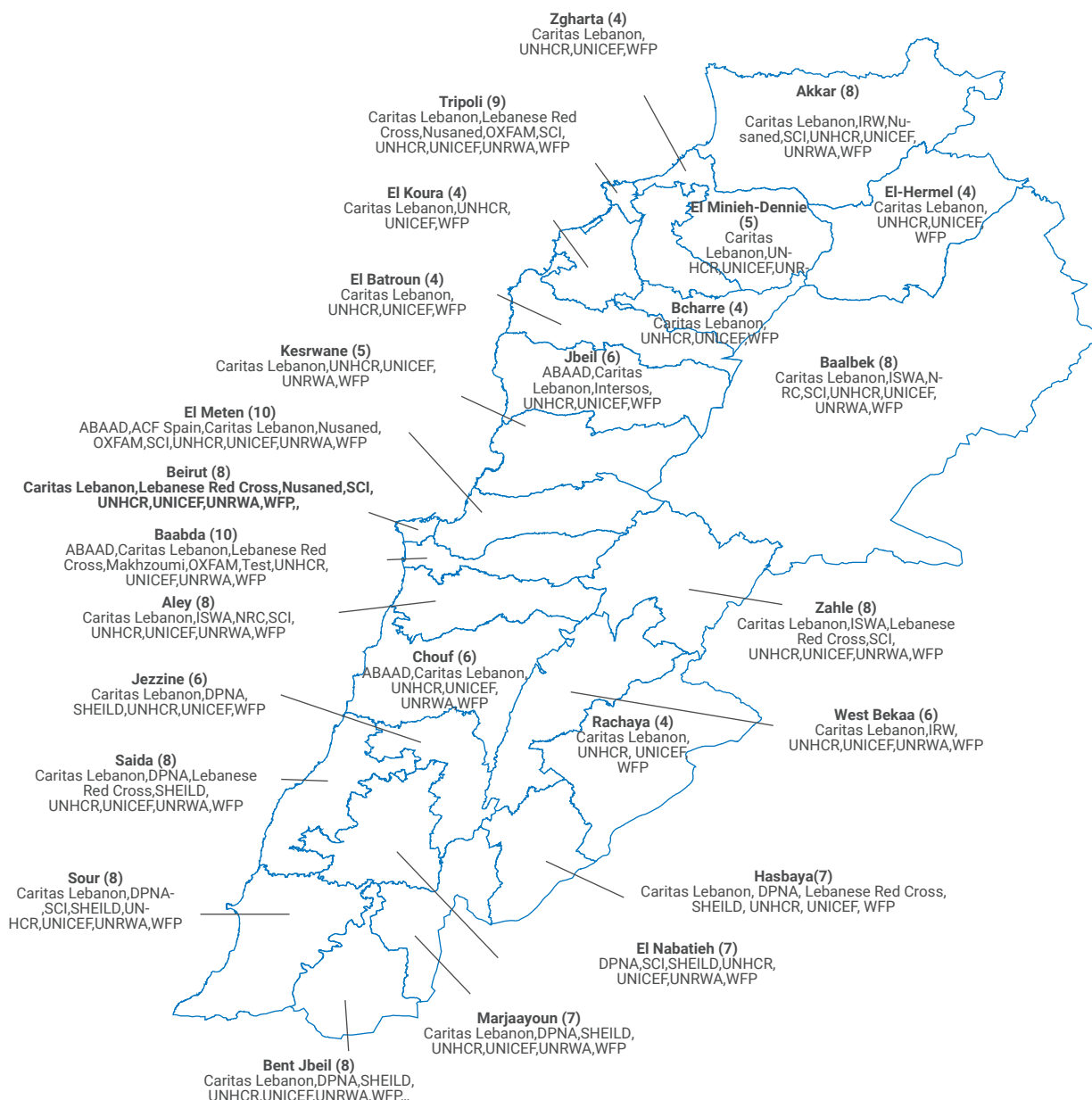
³A document summarizing the review can be found here: <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/96204>

⁴Full note "Ensuring Meaningful Cash Assistance for Vulnerable Families in Lebanon" can be found here: <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/96204>



4. Organizations per district

ABAAAD, ACF Spain, Caritas Lebanon, DPNA, Intersos, IR Lebanon, ISWA, Lebanese Red Cross, Makhzoumi, NRC, Nusaned, OXFAM, SCI, SHEILD, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, 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.