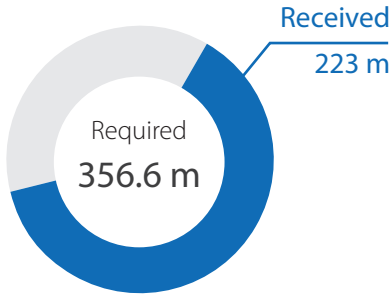




The end year dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Basic Assistance Sector in Lebanon is working to: **OUTCOME 1)** Ensure that Severely economically vulnerable populations have improved access to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

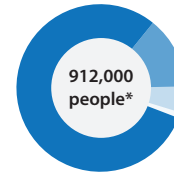


Targeted Population groups

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	79,392 / 136,000
# of Syrian households receiving multi-sector/ purpose cash transfers (every month)	53,907 / 124,800
# of Palestinian households receiving multi-sector/ purpose cash transfers (every month)	10,730 / 11,200
Total USD amount distributed in multi-sector/purpose cash	\$ 105.2 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	\$ 103.2 m / \$ 120 m*
# of households assisted with core relief items	78,360 / 65,000
# of vulnerable Lebanese households receiving multi-purpose cash	1,860 / 20,000
Total USD amount distributed to vulnerable Lebanese	\$ 2 m / \$ 42 m
0%	100%

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

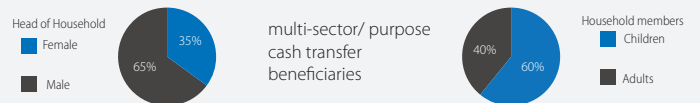


Outcomes

	reached / target
OUTCOME 1: % of severely economically vulnerable Syrian displaced households received multi-sector cash transfers	43 % / 100 %
% of Syrian displaced households receiving cash assistance also receiving food assistance	90 % / 100 %
OUTCOME 2: % of seasonally vulnerable population assisted	98 % / 100 %
OUTCOME 3: % of socio-economically vulnerable Leb households assisted through the NPTP under LCRP	9 % / 100 %
0%	100%



Age/Gender Breakdown of Cash Beneficiaries



Analysis

SYRIANS RECEIVING MULTI-PURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE (MPC)



53,907

Families received MPC in December 2016

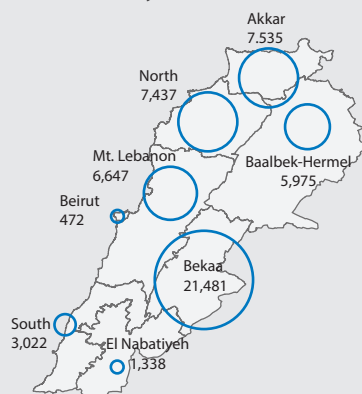


6.1
Average household size

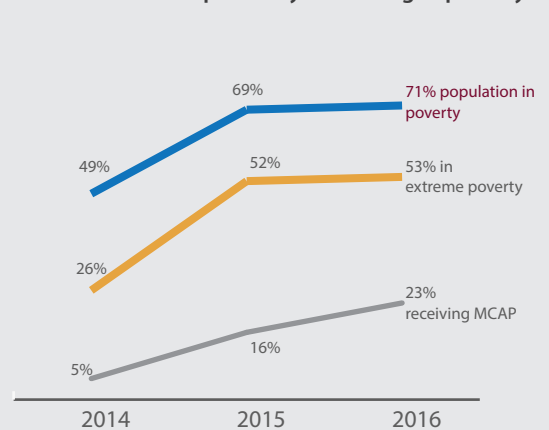


60%
Children

Households receiving MPC by Governorate



% of Displaced Syrians living in poverty



Key Achievements

156,000 households identified as severely vulnerable, i.e. living below the extreme poverty line and to be targeted with multi-purpose cash throughout 2016, of which:

- 124,800** are Syrians;
- 20,000** are Lebanese;
- 11,200** are Palestinian;

66,437 severely vulnerable households received \$175 monthly multi-purpose cash assistance grants, to improve their access to basic goods and services essential for their survival, of which:

- 53,907** are Syrians;
- 1,800** are Lebanese;
- 10,739** are Palestinian;

US\$105,200,000 were injected in the local economy in the form of multi-purpose cash assistance in support of those 66,446 extreme vulnerable families;

188,999 vulnerable households (Lebanese, Syrian, and Palestine refugees), living below the poverty line of \$3.86/capita/day were supported with winter cash assistance in order to cope with seasonal shocks and hazards and increase their ability to secure heating, shelter weatherproofing, food, and non-food needs. This support amounted to more than \$103,200,000 injected into the local economy during January, February, March, November and December of 2016;

Overall, more than **\$208,400,000** was injected by Basic Assistance partners in the local economy to support the access of vulnerable families to markets across the country on regular and seasonal basis.

Facts and Figures

114 \$/capita/month	Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)
87 \$/capita/month	Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB)
71%	Syrian refugee households living on less than MEB (VaSYR 2016)
53%	Syrian refugee households living on less than SMEB (VaSYR 2016)
23%	Syrian refugee households currently receiving cash (RAIS)
6.1	Average size of families receiving cash (RAIS)
\$208 m	Total USD injected in economy (winter+mpc) (RAIS)

Impact Against LCRP Objectives

Throughout 2016, the displaced Syrians living in poverty (below \$3.86/capita/day) remained as high as 71 percent of the total population, while those living in extreme poverty (below \$2.9/capita/day) slightly exceeded 50 percent. Deterioration in the overall economic vulnerability has been limited as indicated by the different interagency vulnerability assessment frameworks in place, compared to 2015. In addition, over 90 percent of Palestine Refugees from Syria, as well as 28 percent of the Lebanese population, are also considered poor (below \$3.86/capita/day). The Basic Assistance sector scaled up direct assistance across different vulnerable population groups on regular and seasonal basis. 60 percent of the estimated funding needed has been secured, allowing partners to expand their programmes and reach more households in need.

More than 66,400 of the most vulnerable households have received multi-purpose cash assistance (of which 53,900 are Syrians, 10,700 Palestinian, and 1,800 Lebanese) throughout the year compared to 25,000 households (mostly Syrians) in 2015. Households use the \$175 monthly grants to purchase additional food, pay rent and outstanding debts, as well as covering health expenditures. A total of \$105.2 million was injected into local markets in forms of regular cash assistance under the basic assistance sector.

During winter, and specifically during the months of January, February, March, November and December, sector partners intensify their distribution of assistance to cover the majority of vulnerable households. The seasonal scale up of assistance (in forms of cash and in kind) aims to mitigate the additional expenses households incur on needs such as heating, weatherproofing.

In 2016, more than 250,000 households were supported. Of those, 188,999 received cash support during the five winter months; the volume of cash transfers during winter has reached \$103.2 million increasing the total amount of cash injected by sector partners in 2016 to \$208.4 million - considered as the highest amount of cash transfer executed by Basic Assistance sector partners in a year (\$166 million in 2015).

Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) conducted by different cash actors confirm direct assistance represent a critical livelihoods source for the most vulnerable in light of limited income generating opportunities. The scaling up of cash assistance contributed to an ongoing support of last resort for the most vulnerable populations along with a stimulation of local markets, in particular rural areas with a high displaced concentration.

In the absence of those specific interventions, most vulnerable families targeted with assistance would have slipped deeper into poverty. In addition, they would have resorted to more severe negative coping strategies such as child labor, child marriage or survival sex.

Due to limited resources, the sector continues to adopt a targeting methodology to ensure the most vulnerable of the displaced population receives assistance; for that a robust harmonized targeting system has been put in place since 2015. Based on lessons learned from the households profiling exercise carried between 2014 and mid-2016, the different rounds of Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR), the sector has further upgraded its targeting approach and developed a predictive formula that estimates economic vulnerability levels of the registered Syrian households without the need for further households visits. It is worth noting that this new approach is harmonized with targeting for food assistance. Information collected previously through home visits serves specific programmatic interventions such as Shelter and Wash, in addition to referrals of cases in need of other types of protective assistance or services.

Furthermore, sector partners have been collectively working on a qualitative inclusion framework accompanied by an appeal and referrals mechanisms backed by a communications strategy to adequately provide information on the changes.

In an attempt to mainstream cost efficiency, a common platform for cash assistance has been put in place; beginning in October 2016, WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF and LCC started distribution of the Common Card to approximately 185,000 Syrians households in Lebanon. The e-cards can be used in any of the 480 WFP-contracted shops across the country and at any of the thousands of ATMS across Lebanon, depending on the type of assistance loaded. Humanitarian agencies are striving to provide all forms of cash assistance on this single, common card and maximize efficiency gains in the delivery of assistance to vulnerable households.

Challenges

Despite the additional resources mobilized in 2016, compared to 2015, responding to the overall needs is still limited. 43 percent (54,000 households) of the severely economically vulnerable Syrian households received multi-purpose cash assistance transfers in 2016 (out of 124,800 identified). The remaining 71,000 households receive assistance on seasonal basis only, leaving them without assistance yearlong.

In addition, the poorest of the displaced are entitled to receive the full assistance package (cash and food). Nevertheless, resources available for food assistance exceed those available for regular cash leaving around 30 percent of the households living below the survival minimum expenditure basket (\$435/family/month) with food assistance only. This means that those families are still in need for \$300/month, on average for a family of five, to meet the survival expenditure level.

On the other hand, funding allocated to support vulnerable Lebanese through National Poverty Targeting Program (NPTP) remains scarce. Currently, 1,800 households receive assistance and were only due to a 6 months grant cycle from the Lebanon Humanitarian fund; the last month of assistance is expected to be in January / February of 2017 leaving those families without any assistance.

Based on the current level of funding and in light of the absence of any clear exit strategy from direct assistance, links with income generation opportunities or graduation another challenge arises in the medium term. In case funding decreases at a certain point, vulnerable families whose livelihood depend on assistance will have their living condition deteriorating.

In terms of public institutions, entities such as the NPTP and the High Relief Council possess limited capacities. This is mainly due to funding shortages, constraining their contribution in the response. Those institutions, directly linked with the nature of assistance delivery the Basic Assistance sector performs, have to be further capacitated.

Key Priorities & Foreseen Gaps in 1st Quarter of 2017

During the first quarter of 2017, the sector is prioritizing some critical operational milestones such as the conclusion of the harmonized referrals and appeals process in the context of targeting, along with the testing and roll-out of the harmonized monitoring tools (post distribution & outcome monitoring). By the conclusions of these operational outputs, sector partners can ensure that displaced families with specific vulnerabilities, not captured by the existing targeting systems are identified in a timely and efficient manner. In addition, the outputs and outcomes of interventions, mainly cash based, are measured. In addition, the sector is currently engaging with the American University of Beirut to update the existing cash food assistance targeting formula based on the findings of VASyR 2016.

Finally, the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund grants will finish by the end of March, whereby six agencies are providing assistance to about 3,800 households (53% Syrians, 47% Lebanese). If existing cash actors are not able to absorb this caseload, there is an increasing risk that those vulnerable households will be left without any assistance.

Organizations

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 36 organizations:

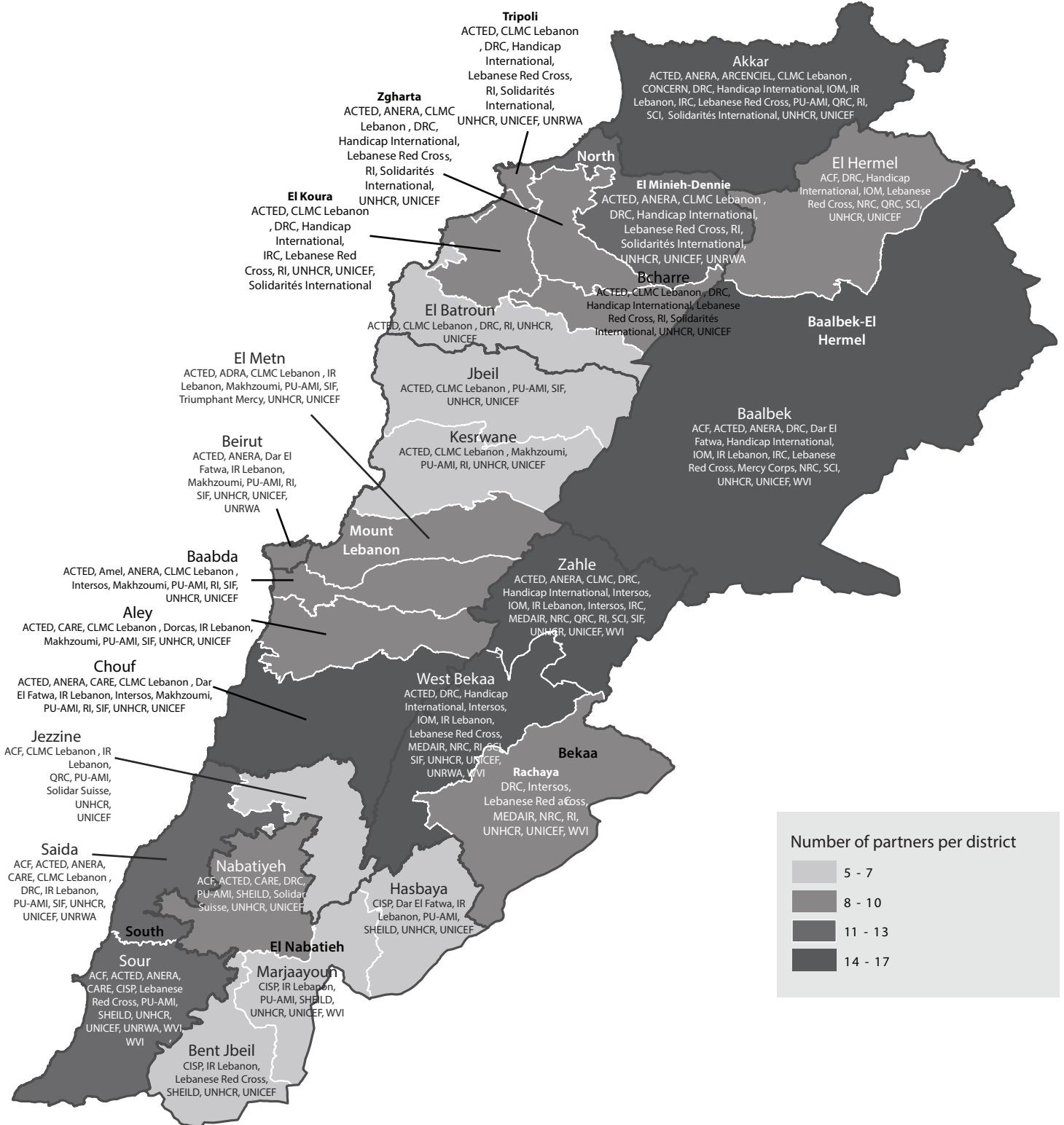
MoSA, ACF, ACTED, ADRA, ANERA, ARCECIEL, CARE, CISP, CLMC Lebanon, CONCERN, Dar El Fatwa, Dorcas, DRC, Handicap International, Intersos, IOM, IR Lebanon, IRC, Lebanese Red Cross, Makhzoumi, MEDAIR, Mercy Corps, NRC, PU-AMI, QRC, RI, SCI, SHEILD, SIF, Solidar Suisse, Solidarités International, Triumphant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



Organizations per district

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 36 organizations:

MoSA, ACF, ACTED, ADRA, ANERA, ARCIENIEL, CARE, CISP, CLMC Lebanon, CONCERN, Dar El Fatwa, 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



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.