AGENDA

1) Sector updates
   - June Assistance and coverage
   - Socio-Economic Indicators
   - Transfer Value for MPCA
   - Dollarization

2) WFP situational analysis

3) LOUISE Operational Updates

4) Winter 2021 Basket and Transfer Value

5) Presentation the SGBV Risk Mitigation Committee

6) Presentation from the Social Stability Sector

7) AOB
   1) PSEA Focal Points for BA
   2) M&E Taskforce
1) Sector Updates:
June 2021 Assistance Summary (Activity info)

169,416 vulnerable households received multi-purpose cash grants
- 160,003 SYR HHs
- 1,290 LEB HHs
- 8,123 PRS HHs* (Based on May)

UNICEF’s Integrated Child Wellbeing Program
- 5,473 HHs

Syrians
- 94,673
- 84,279
- 114,161
- 126,766
- 136,232

Lebanese
- 1,065
- 1,447
- 1,472
- 1,388
- 1,828
- 1,290

PRS
- 7,968
- 7,554
- 8,057
- 8,123
- 8,123
- 8,123

MPCA disbursed in the amount of US$ 6,256,323
Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance Coverage- June 2021

Syrians

Total Population: 300,000 HHs
6,000 Families Between MEB-SMEB
267,000 (89%) Families in extreme poverty (Below SMEB)

241,330 Families Assisted with MPCA and/or food assistance (90%).

25,770 Families living in extreme poverty and not receiving MPCA/food.

55,651 HH WFP Food Only
185,679 Families Assisted with MPCA (69% of extremely poor)
54,555 HH UNHCR MCAP + WFP CFF (29%)
65,045 HH UNHCR MCAP only (35%)
65,579 HH/331,625 Ind WFP MPC (Food +Non-Food) (35%)
500 HH MPCA (Oxfam, Caritas, SCI, LRC, ACF)

30% (81,421 families) not receiving MPCA
The LBP continues to fall following political instability in the country. The LBP/USD rate rose to 23,250 after the stepping down of the former Prime Minister Saad Hariri.

Exchange rates among partners through various FSP ranges from 15,000 to 3,900 LBP/USD.
Socio-economic Indicators

Consumer Price Index - June 2021

Monthly Change April - May 2021

Yearly Change

SMEB price monitoring

Sector Updates - Economic Indicators

- Total Basket
- Food Basket
- Non-Food Basket
- Other Non-Food Services

June 2020 - June 2021

+12%
+14%
+3%
+19%

Jun 2020: 140,261
Jul 2020: 502,598
Aug 2020: 734,010
Sept 2020: 749,683
Oct 2020: 654,573
Nov 2020: 590,346
Dec 2020: 210,290
Jan 2021: 217,713
Feb 2021: 225,511
Mar 2021: 236,257
Apr 2021: 241,437
May 2021: 277,882
June 2021: 324,555

Total Basket:
- Jun 2020: 1,543,613
- Jul 2020: 1,513,376
- Aug 2020: 1,543,416
- Sep 2020: 1,602,262
- Oct 2020: 1,697,552
- Nov 2020: 1,833,741
- Dec 2020: 2,073,093
- Jan 2021: 2,196,331
- Feb 2021: 2,450,142
- Mar 2021: 2,442,544
- Apr 2021: 2,450,142
- May 2021: 2,442,544
- Jun 2021: 2,450,142

Food Basket:
- Jun 2020: 1,376,869
- Jul 2020: 1,543,613
- Aug 2020: 1,513,376
- Sep 2020: 1,543,416
- Oct 2020: 1,602,262
- Nov 2020: 1,697,552
- Dec 2020: 1,833,741
- Jan 2021: 2,073,093
- Feb 2021: 2,196,331
- Mar 2021: 2,450,142
- Apr 2021: 2,442,544
- May 2021: 2,442,544
- Jun 2021: 2,450,142

Non-Food Basket:
- Jun 2020: 502,598
- Jul 2020: 541,546
- Aug 2020: 590,346
- Sep 2020: 648,026
- Oct 2020: 695,691
- Nov 2020: 781,834
- Dec 2020: 1,171,580
- Jan 2021: 1,341,290
- Feb 2021: 1,117,158
- Mar 2021: 1,404,895
- Apr 2021: 1,341,290
- May 2021: 1,117,158
- Jun 2021: 1,404,895

Other Non-Food Services:
- Jun 2020: 140,261
- Jul 2020: 189,898
- Aug 2020: 210,290
- Sep 2020: 217,713
- Oct 2020: 225,511
- Nov 2020: 236,257
- Dec 2020: 241,437
- Jan 2021: 277,882
- Feb 2021: 324,555
- Mar 2021: 344,036
- Apr 2021: 408,495
- May 2021: 408,495
- Jun 2021: 408,495
Transfer Value for MPCA

Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (June 2021) = 2,450,000 LBP/month

- Food SMEB = 1,341,000 LBP/month (HH size = 5)
- Non-Food SMEB = 1,109,000 LBP/month
- Estimated income ~ 262,000 / HH / Month
- MPCA transfer Value = 400,000 LBP/month
- GAP = 447,000 LBP/month

- Amount needed to cover full Non-Food SMEB = 847,000 LBP/month/household.
- Current TV set at 400,000 LBP covers only 47% of estimated needs.
- Partners with increase exchange rates at the level of the FSP are able to increase coverage of the TV.
- Discussions with MoSA/Gol are ongoing. UNHCR/WFP request to GoL to increase TV.
- Risk of unharmonized values for MPCA with some partners moving towards USD. With potential risks for dollarization, increases in TV will allow for meaningful impact while mitigation measures and monitoring of USD disbursements is initiated.
Sector updates

**Dollarization**

- Following donor-led discussion in June, a two phases approach to dollaring cash assistance as been suggested
  - Phase I: Dollarization of the NPTP; dollarization of assistance for Palestine refugees; other programmes that can be quickly dollarized that do not focus specifically on Syrians
  - Phase II: Dollarization of social assistance for Syrians (including MPCA).
- Currently dollarized programs under the Sector: “Haddi” program by UNICEF; UNRWA MPCA to PRS; LRC MPCA to Syrian and Lebanese
- Priorities moving forward:
  - Harmonization of Transfer Values across similar programmes (MPCA);
  - Clear communication plan and timeline for phase two
  - Learning from phase one and currently dollarized programmes
  - Risk monitoring and mitigation
Decreasing trend (- 18%) in food imports continue in 2021

- A decrease of 20% is noticed when comparing August 2020 - June 2021 figures against the same period the previous year.
- A decrease of 18% is registered when comparing January to June 2021 figures to the same period in 2020.
- Decrease in 2021 led by the following imports categories decrease:
  - 41% in edible vegetables
  - 26% in sugar and confectionary
  - 20% in cereals
  - 17% in live animals
- A decrease of 27% is registered when comparing June 2021 figures to June 2020 figures.
- Subject to change for the June 2021 figures as more data is released!

Source: Port of Beirut data, 2019-2021 as of July 12, 2021, subject to change.
Traders continue to be able to re-stock – however brand diversity has dropped - stock levels remain near beginning of March 2021 levels, prior to market disruption events

- Stock levels in shops stabilized near same percentages prior to March disruption events.
- Shops with more than 2 weeks of stock coverage now at 84 percent, similar to beginning of March 2021.
- By sub offices during the week of July 12:
  - Contracted shops located in the BML & South region had the highest shop coverage above 2 weeks (98 percent), followed by the Beqaa region (92 percent). Contracted shops in the north had the lowest one (67 percent).
  - Shops in the BML & South region had the highest 4 weeks stock coverage (73 percent), followed by shops in the Beqaa region (27 percent) and shops in the north (17 percent).

Source: Retail Weekly Shop Phone Survey – as of 21 July 2021
Based on the retail unit contracted shops assessment survey results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reported</th>
<th>Week of March 1, 2021</th>
<th>Week of April 5, 2021</th>
<th>Week of May 3, 2021</th>
<th>Week of May 31, 2021</th>
<th>Week of June 28, 2021</th>
<th>Week of July 12, 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scarcity in certain Products</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>39%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expecting to receive new orders within one week</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>88%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suppliers delivering full ordered quantities</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarcity in subsidized items (at rate of LBP 3,900)</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability of subsidized products</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suppliers accepting new subsidized products orders</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Receiving full ordered subsidized products quantities</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
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Sources: Retail Weekly Shop Phone Survey – as of 19 July 2021
Political instability accelerate depreciation of the Lebanese Lira in July 2021 - Rate breaches the LBP 22,000 mark mid July

- Black market rate (red line) breached the LBP 22,000 on July 15, 2021.
- Political instability leading to high daily volatility and further depreciation
- Withdrawal from non-fresh money dollar account in LBP at LBP 3,900 (circular 151) continues.
- Steps for implementation of Circular 158 taken by several banks.
- Rumours that Central Bank reviewing the platform mechanism and not accepting new sell orders currently.

Source: http://lebaneselira.org & https://lirarate.com – reported rates for black market and syndicate are the average of the buy and sell rates – Reuters - Annahar - MTV
Revised food SMEB cost in LPB (national average) further increases (14%), in parallel with the exchange rate depreciation – Since October 2019 (404%)

- Revised Food SMEB recorded a 14% increase between May and June 2021, at LBP 268,258.
- The cost of the revised food SMEB in May 2021 more than five times the cost of the basket back in October 2019 (404% increase).

Source: WFP price data, 2020, & 2021 as of 12 July 2021, subject to changes. The weights of the commodities used in the calculation of the price of the basket was further updated in the calculation of the basket cost from February 2021 onwards. Further revisions to the previously published prices might take place in the future.
Similar to food basket, revised non food items (NFI) basket register important price increases (19%), reflecting the Lira Depreciation – Since October 2019 (372%)

- The revised non-food items basket of 12 commodities is composed of the same items as the 2014 non-food basket, except hypoallergenic soap that was removed. The basket includes seven toothbrushes (changed every 3 months) and five blankets. Cooking gas quantity was further increased compared to the 2014 basket.
- Between October 2019 and May 2021, the basket has increased by more than 4.5 times (372%)
- Between May & June 2021, a 19% increase was registered.

Source: WFP retail price database, 2020 & 2021, as of 12 July 2021, subject to changes & IPT Fuel Price for Cooking Gas: https://www.iptgroup.com.lb/ipt/en/our-stations/fuel-prices - Blanket Price from UNHCR Retail Team - The weights of the commodities used in the calculation of the price of the basket was further updated in the calculation of the basket cost from February 2021. Further revisions to the previously published prices might take place in the future.
Subsidization rate raised from 90 percent at official rate (USD/LBP 1,507.5) to USD/LBP 3,900.

Additional weekly increase registered following change of subsidization policy.

Diesel shortages more severe than gasoline, with hospital, private generators, and factories facing risk of complete shutdown.

Shortage due to delays in approving payments by the Central Bank, as well as hoarding by traders.

Smuggling decreasing availability as well. It was estimated by media sources that each smuggled tank of gasoline can generate a profit of USD 18.

Gasoline price increased by 212 percent, diesel by 259 percent, and cooking gas by 189 percent since the beginning of December 2020.

Fuel shortages resume across the country, following a period of slight relaxation – Diesel shortage more severe than gasoline.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Gasoline 95 Oct</th>
<th>Diesel</th>
<th>Cooking Gas</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>December 2020</td>
<td>24,300</td>
<td>16,200</td>
<td>18,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 23 2021</td>
<td>75,900</td>
<td>58,200</td>
<td>53,700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Price increase</td>
<td>51,600</td>
<td>42,000</td>
<td>35,100</td>
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<tr>
<td>% increase</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>189</td>
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Parliament approved financial support card. Cash assistance will be provided to 500,000 families, with an amount of up to USD 126 per family per month (exact amount vary with family size). Total program cost more than USD 500 millions.

Funding source and card mechanism remain unclear. Parliament has requested that the caretaker government identify the program beneficiaries and the funding sources.

Government allowed industries to import diesel directly and some other petroleum derivatives without prior permission from the government. Imported diesel will not benefit from any subsidies.

Food Importers have around USD 200 million dollars in delayed payments with the Central Bank for previously approved imported subsidized products. Negotiations ongoing currently on payment mechanism and duration.

Increased electricity blackouts, reaching up to 21 hours in the capital alone. Full shutdown over several days beginning of the month, as fuel reserves ran out from power plants.

Medicine priced below LBP 12,000 previously are no longer subsidized. Subsidized medicine list will continue to include chronic diseases, infant milk, vaccines. However, shortages continue, as importers refuse the new price list.

Bread prices further increased and weigh decreased, following latest Lebanese Lira depreciation—large package price has increased by 200 percent since June 2020—Latest prices are:

- Large package (850 grams) set at LBP 4,250 if sold at bakeries and LBP 4,500 if sold at retail shops.
- Medium package (360 grams) set at LBP 2,750 if sold at bakeries and LBP 3,000 if sold at retail shops.

Source: Naharnet, The National, LBC News, MTV News Reuters
Thanks!

Questions?

WFP Lebanon

RAM & Retail/Supply Chain Unit
March 2021

December 2020
LOUISE Programmatic Updates & Mitigation Measures
July 2021
Mitigation Measures to Safeguard LOUISE Operations

<table>
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<tr>
<th>LOUISE Preferential Exchange Rate:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Market rate between 15,000 LBP/USD provided by LOUISE FSP (BLF in agreement with BDL) retroactively as of June 2021</td>
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<tr>
<th>Staggering of Upload Schedules for July 2021:</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Uploads commenced on the 5th of July, until the 23rd for MPC, CFF/MCAP, MCAP only and food e-card beneficiaries.</td>
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<td>• CFF/MCAP, MCAP only and MPC staggered over 13 days in Bekaa/Akkar/T5/BML and the South.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• WFP e-card food voucher loadings staggered over 4 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Loading on the 22nd and 23rd of July: WFP Livelihoods programmes FFA and FFT, UNHCR DAFI and PCAP, and UNICEF ICWBG</td>
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<td>• No uploads planned for weekends (to account for limited replenishment over weekends)</td>
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<tr>
<th>ATM Monitoring and Crowd Control, Additional ATM Installations:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Regular monitoring by UNHCR/WFP/UNICEF field teams.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• No major issues with overcrowding despite sizeable horizontal expansions currently rolled out.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Some issues with off-site ATMs with limited operating hours due to electricity cuts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Finalizing the installation of additional ATMs in El Minnieh, North and Marjeyoun, South respectively.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Total of 20 additional BLF ATMs installed across the country since December 2019.</td>
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</table>
Redemption rates for the month of June 2021 stood at 98.31%
LOUISE Programmatic Updates

1. UNHCR Horizontal Expansion Plans, July 2021:
   - Increase caseload of MCAP assistance by **51,500 additional Households in July**. All households are previously food only assisted households (WFP Food E-card).
   - Started receiving assistance as of July.

2. No planned horizontal expansions for WFP in July 2021 (awaiting transfer value increase discussions).

3. UNICEF Programs:
   I. **Integrated Child Well-being Program**: Increase in transfer value to 500,000 LBP/child, capped at 2 children in June 2021; additional children to be added in July 2021, along with discontinuation of children that have received 12 months of assistance by July 2021.
   II. Program monetizing WASH services in Arsal Informal Tented Settlements (now planned for July 2021, verification of cases ongoing)
   III. Possible relaunch of the Reaching School Program in July or August 2021.
   IV. New social assistance program “Haddi” reaching around 70,000 individuals/children of all nationalities (first payment to go through on June 28th with a transfer value of 40 USD/child. *Non-LOUISE programme*)
LOUISE Programmatic Updates  
(cont’d)

5. New Agencies Joining LOUISE in the pipeline:
   1. PU-AMI (single cash assistance to vulnerable populations, and regular MPCA ranging from 3-6 months, to one year).
   2. UNFPA (recurrent cash assistance to select GBV survivors, for a period of 5 months).
   3. 6 Italian Cooperation funded NGOs (implementing Cash for Work Projects across the country.)
   4. ACF (MPCA to vulnerable families)
   5. Relief International (ECA and Cash for Education programs)
   6. IRC (requested application to be put on hold following access to Sayrafa rate of 12,000 LBP/USD through their FSP)

Applications to join LOUISE are currently suspended until the end of 2021, to ensure business continuity of ongoing programs rolled out through LOUISE.
**WFP and UNHCR in discussions with MoSA to increase food component to 200,000 LBP/individual, and MCAP/MPC assistance to 700,000 LBP/HH as of August 2021 (if request is approved).**

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<td>WFP E-card Food Voucher Program</td>
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<td>UNHCR Protection Cash Assistance</td>
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<td>UNHCR Integrated Child Wellbeing Program (ICWBG)**</td>
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<td>UNICEF One-Off Social Grant***</td>
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** 1. Food Component Transfer Value: 100,000 LBP/individual as of November 2020.  
2. MCAP/MPC Transfer Value: remains at 400,000 LBP/HH as of July 2020  

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(WFP and UNHCR in discussions with MoSA to increase food component to 200,000 LBP/individual, and MCAP/MPC assistance to 700,000 LBP/HH as of August 2021 (if request is approved).  

---  

LOUISE Programmatic Updates  
(Transfer Values Update)
## LOUISE Programmatic Updates

**(Number of Households Targeted as of July 2021)**

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR MCAP Assistance</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>37,600</td>
<td>40,168</td>
<td>47,584</td>
<td>48,310</td>
<td>49,184</td>
<td>49,384</td>
<td>49,184</td>
<td>49,384</td>
<td>49,384</td>
<td>40,083</td>
<td>71,726</td>
<td>72,299</td>
<td>85,512</td>
<td>119,600</td>
<td>171,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP CFF Assistance</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>37,600</td>
<td>40,168</td>
<td>47,584</td>
<td>48,310</td>
<td>49,184</td>
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<td>40,083</td>
<td>71,726</td>
<td>72,299</td>
<td>85,512</td>
<td>119,600</td>
<td>171,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP MPC Assistance (includes Food transfer value)</td>
<td>23,650</td>
<td>23,650</td>
<td>23,650</td>
<td>34,920</td>
<td>44,044</td>
<td>38,213</td>
<td>38,255</td>
<td>38,255</td>
<td>38,255</td>
<td>40,239</td>
<td>48,857</td>
<td>48,857</td>
<td>44,542</td>
<td>45,782</td>
<td>45,782</td>
<td>45,782</td>
<td>45,782</td>
<td>45,782</td>
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<tr>
<td>WFP Food Card Assistance</td>
<td>54,500</td>
<td>54,500</td>
<td>54,500</td>
<td>55,820</td>
<td>55,922**</td>
<td>57,157**</td>
<td>57,317</td>
<td>57,317</td>
<td>57,317</td>
<td>57,317</td>
<td>57,317</td>
<td>57,317</td>
<td>64,892</td>
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<td>64,892</td>
<td>64,892</td>
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<tr>
<td>WFP Livelihood FFAs and FBT</td>
<td>1,642</td>
<td>4,017</td>
<td>3,780</td>
<td>3,820</td>
<td>4,158</td>
<td>2,921</td>
<td>2,851</td>
<td>5,981</td>
<td>7,269</td>
<td>7,349</td>
<td>6,684</td>
<td>7,125</td>
<td>6,159</td>
<td>6,055</td>
<td>6,119</td>
<td>4,612</td>
<td>4,612</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNHCR MCAP Assistance (ROA)</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,641</td>
<td>1,641</td>
<td>2,037</td>
<td>2,037</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF Integrated Child Wellbeing Program (ICWP)</td>
<td>3,177</td>
<td>3,727</td>
<td>3,715</td>
<td>3,807</td>
<td>4,871</td>
<td>3,865</td>
<td>3,918</td>
<td>4,270</td>
<td>4,419</td>
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<td><strong>Total expanded beneficiaries for the food e-card has remained the same to account for the former e-card beneficiaries that have been moved to CFF and MPC assistance</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Total beneficiaries for the food e-card has remained the same to account for the former e-card beneficiaries that have been moved to CFF and MPC assistance.**
LOUISE Programmatic Updates
(Number of Households Targeted as of July 2021)
3) Winter 2021 Basket and Transfer Value
Winter 2021 Basket and Transfer Value

Approach to Sector Guidelines for Winter Cash Assistance

- In previous years, Transfer values for winter cash assistance had been determined by using expenditure data collected through household visits (targeting) through the year.

  - Comparing winter vs. other months to estimate the increase in expenditure during the winter

- 2021/2022 Winter Season

  - Rights based approach to determining transfer value for winter cash assistance through the development of a “winter basket”

  - Targeting- economically vulnerable Syrian, PRS, PRL and Lebanese with cash

  - In-kind assistance on a needs-basis, ad hoc, following emergencies, region specific.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eligible population</th>
<th>Method of identification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Refugees</td>
<td>Econometric Model/ individual assessment/identification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanese</td>
<td>NPTP/ individual assessment/identification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRS</td>
<td>UNRWA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRS</td>
<td>UNRWA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Winter 2021 Basket and Transfer Value

Winter Cash Assistance- Target Population

- **Lebanese**
  - 43,000 HHs
  - NPTP/ individual assessment/identification

- **PRS**
  - 8,450 HHs
  - UNRWA

- **PRS**
  - 45,000 HHs
  - UNRWA

- **Syrian Refugees**
  - 273,000 HHs
  - Econometric Model/ individual assessment/identification

- **Eligible population**
  - 43,000 HHs
  - NPTP/ individual assessment/identification
Winter Basket

Two components: Non-Food Items + Resources for heating
- Non-Food Items list (one-off cost to the family)
- Resources for heating (monthly cost)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price/unit</th>
<th>Monthly cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mat synthetic sleeping</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2,825</td>
<td>169,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blanket, synthetic (fleece) 1.5 x 2 m, high thermal</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>41,355</td>
<td>41,355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mattress, foam, light</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>51,500</td>
<td>51,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heaters</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>51,500</td>
<td>51,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothes kit* (set of underwear, 1 trainers, 1 slipper a socks pack)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>262,355</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boots</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter jackets for men</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter jackets for women</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baby clothes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children clothing</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Transfer Value for Winter
  - Range: Min (covering heating costs) Max: (covering heating + NFI costs) per month
  - Assistance to be provided for 3 to 5 months, as a monthly transfer or one-off transfer in early Winter.
4) Presentation the SGBV Risk Mitigation Committee
GBV Risk Mitigation Initiative

Basic assistance Sector
July 23rd, 2021
GBV Risk Mitigation sub-committee

• About the initiative
• Selected sectors for 2021:
  • Health
  • Education
  • Shelter
  • WASH
  • Basic Assistance
  • Livelihoods
• Focal points
What is GBV?

• GBV: umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person’s will and is based on socially-ascribed (i.e. gender) differences between males and females. It includes acts that inflict physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering, threats of such actions, coercion and other deprivations of liberty

• **ALL** humanitarian actors, regardless of mandate or sector, have a responsibility to mitigate GBV risk in their work (Centrality of Protection and principle of Do No Harm)
What is GBV Risk Mitigation?

• GBV risk mitigation consists of a range of activities within humanitarian responses that aim to identify GBV risks and take specific actions to reduce those risks

• Through GBV risk mitigation, humanitarian actors can avoid causing or increasing the risk of GBV associated with their programming and interventions

• It ensures vulnerable populations’ safe access to and use of humanitarian services

• It allows for GBV risks in the environment and in the programming or service delivery to be identified and actively reduced

  ➢ It is about good, safe and dignified programming
What is Gender-based Violence Risk Mitigation? (3)

Prevention: taking action to stop GBV from occurring

Response: All interventions of case management, care and assistance (medical, safety, legal, psychological etc.)

Risk mitigation: Reducing the risk of exposure to GBV

All projects, All stages, All sectors

Specific activities

Specific activities

Specific activities
GBV and Basic assistance

• Contributing factors to GBV can be mitigated through assistance

• Lack of social safety net and public services for GBV survivors

• Integrating GBV risks-related criteria in the cash assistance assessments

• Cash assistance assessments can be entry points of identification of GBV cases and their referrals to GBV services providers

• Necessary conditions to the dollarization of the assistance
IASC Guidelines for integrating Gender based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action

Includes thematic area guides with sector-specific recommendations for GBV risk mitigation across the programme cycle:

https://gbvguidelines.org/en/
IASC Guidelines for integrating Gender based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action

• **Part 1**: overview of GBV and why it is a protection concern for all actors and key considerations for at-risk groups

• **Part 2**: guiding principles and approaches that are the foundation for all planning and implementation of GBV-related programming

• **Part 3**: specific guidance for the basic assistance sector to implement programming that addresses the risks of GBV
Guiding principles and approaches (1/2)

• GBV encompasses a wide range of human rights violations
• Preventing and mitigating GBV involves promoting gender equality and promoting beliefs and norms that foster respectful and non-violent gender norms
• Safety, respect, confidentiality and non-discrimination in relation to survivors and those at risk are vital considerations at all times
• GBV-related interventions should be context-specific in order to enhance outcomes and ‘do no harm’
• Participation and partnership are cornerstones of effective GBV prevention
Guiding principles and approaches (2/2)

1. Human-rights based approach
2. Survivor-centered approach
3. Community-based approach
4. Systems approach
Key GBV Considerations for Basic Assistance

Actors

1. Assessment, Analysis and Planning
2. Resources Mobilization
3. Implementation (programmes, policies, information sharing)
4. Coordination
5. M&E
Key resource: GBV Pocket Guide

- Identify available GBV and other relevant services in your area
- Provide accurate information and ask for the survivor’s consent
- Do not proactively identify or seek out GBV survivors.
- Use a survivor-centered approach

- Exists in Arabic
- Package includes: background notes and FAQs, User Guide and Pocket Guide

https://gbvguidelines.org/en/pocketguide/
Moving forward

1. Survey: existing actions, risks, challenges, support needs, suggested joint actions or entry points for GBV RM in Basic Assistance
2. Dissemination of GBV referral pathways
3. Resources
4. Review of the protection risk assessment/Post distribution Monitoring Tools
5. FP remain available for support/liaison with GBV actors
Thank you! Q&A?

Erica Talentino
SGBV TF Co-Chair
talentino@unfpa.org

Hajar Chamoun
Protection Project Coordinator, ACTED
hajar.chamoun@acted.org
5) Presentation from the Social Stability Sector
6) AOB