BASIC ASSISTANCE WORKING GROUP

19 MARCH 2021
AGENDA

1) Sector Updates:
   a) Update on dollarization discussions
   b) Assistance- February 2020
   c) Coverage of MPCA and transfer value
   d) Economic indicators

2) LOUISE Operational Updates

3) WFP RAM Situational Analysis

4) BA Research Questions

5) BA LRCP COVID19 Business Continuity Plan
1) Sector Updates:
Update on Dollarization Discussions
Under the leadership of the RC/HC a Value-For-Money, Economic, and Risk Analysis for currency of disbursement of humanitarian and development aid to Lebanon has been drafted focusing on direct cash assistance.

- Risk Analysis focused on programmatic, operational and protection risks.

- Following the urgent need to neutralize the impact of currency fluctuations and exchange rate spreads on humanitarian and development funds.

- The donor group, WB, and HC/RC have formalized their decision in a letter to the GoL and awaiting a formal agreement.

- Priority areas for next steps:
  - Community Consultations on possible dollarization
  - Further understanding potential risks/concerns linked to Transfer Value setting and adjustments in USD
1) Sector Updates:

Assistance - February 2020
**February 2021 Assistance Summary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assistance Type</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SEASONAL CASH ASSISTANCE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYR</td>
<td>51,943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEB</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89,855 vulnerable households</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>received multi-purpose cash grants</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>80,457 SYR HHs</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1,395 LEB HHs</td>
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<tr>
<td>8,003 PRS HHs</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Sector Updates**

UNICEF’s Integrated Child Wellbeing Program
6,853 Children (4,875 HHs)

UNICEF One-Off Year-End Social Grant
14,918 Children (12,333 HHs)

15,831 blankets and 3,125 mattresses distributed
1322 heaters distributed
2,077 Clothing kits distributed
8,525 Other NFIs distributed
Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance to Syrians - 2021 planned caseloads

Coverage

- Total Population: 300,000 HHs
- 273,000 Families in poverty
- 267,000 Families in extreme poverty

129,000 Families living in extreme poverty and Not receiving MPCA.

138,000 Families Assisted with MPCA (51%).
- 43,000 receiving both MPCA + cash for food (UNHCR and WFP)
- 58,000 receiving MPC/CFF (WFP)
- 36,000 HHs receiving MPCA (UNHCR MCAP without food)
- ~2,000 assisted by LRC, SCI, Oxfam, ACF

Transfer Value

- Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (Dec 2020) = 1,537,000 LBP/month
- Food SMEB = 648,000 (HH size = 5)
- Non-Food SMEB = 889,000 LBP/month
- MPCA transfer Value = 400,000 LBP/month
- Estimated income ~ 200,000 HH/month
- GAP = 290,000 LBP/month
1) Sector Updates:

Economic Indicators
Rate reaching a new high, registering at around 14,000 on 16/3/2021 with some sources reporting selling at 15,000LBP/USD.

Other rates (Official government, official syndicate) remain unchanged.

Reminder to partners to report exchange rates used by FSP for cash assistance per month through dedicated Activity Info form
Consumer Price Index

Yearly Change, December 2019 to December 2020: 146%
Monthly Change, November 2020 to December 2020: 8%

Monthly Change (Nov-Dec 2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Monthly Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Housing water, electricity, gas and other fuels</td>
<td>+4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>+3.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>+44.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing/footwear</td>
<td>+16.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>+0.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and non-Alcoholic Beverages</td>
<td>+3.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restaurant and hotels</td>
<td>+4.99%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sector Updates - Economic Indicators

SMEB monitoring

- Total Basket
- Food Basket
- Non-Food Basket
- Other Non-Food services

Jun 2020: 1,376,869
Jul 2020: 1,543,613
Aug 2020: 1,507,712
Sept 2020: 1,536,729
Oct 2020: 1,507,712
Nov 2020: 1,536,729
Dec 2020: 1,536,729

Other Non-Food services:
- Jun 2020: 734,010
- Jul 2020: 749,683
- Aug 2020: 649,974
- Sept 2020: 590,346
- Oct 2020: 210,290
- Nov 2020: 217,713
- Dec 2020: 648,026

Food Basket:
- Jun 2020: 502,598
- Jul 2020: 541,546
- Aug 2020: 590,346
- Sept 2020: 649,974
- Oct 2020: 210,290
- Nov 2020: 217,713
- Dec 2020: 648,026

Non-Food Basket:
- Jun 2020: 140,261
- Jul 2020: 189,898
- Aug 2020: 210,290
- Sept 2020: 217,713
- Oct 2020: 225,511
- Nov 2020: 225,511
- Dec 2020: 225,511

Total Basket:
- Jun 2020: 1,376,869
- Jul 2020: 1,543,613
- Aug 2020: 1,507,712
- Sept 2020: 1,536,729
- Oct 2020: 1,507,712
- Nov 2020: 1,536,729
- Dec 2020: 1,536,729
LOUISE Programmatic Updates & Mitigation Measures
March 2021
### Mitigation Measures to Safeguard LOUISE Operations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOUISE Preferential Exchange Rate:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• 6,240 LBP/USD as of February 2021</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Staggering of Upload Schedules for March 2021:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Akkar, T5, Bekaa: loading over 11 days (MCAP/CFF and MPC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• South and BML: loading over 8 days (MCAP/CFF and MPC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• WFP e-card food voucher loadings staggered over 4 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• No uploads planned for weekends (to account for limited replenishment over weekends)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ATM Monitoring:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Regular monitoring by UNHCR/WFP/UNICEF field teams.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• In the North, LRC (WFP partner) has contracted a security company for ATM monitoring and crowd control; the training of the security company is underway, and the company will be deployed to all designated ATMs as per the LOUISE ATM Monitoring and Crowd Control SOPs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Installation of New ATMs by BLF:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• ATM installed in El Tlayle (Kwechra, Akkar) in December 2020, bringing the number of installed BLF in 2020 to a total of 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ATMs in the pipeline: Al Menieh (north region) and possibly in North Bekaa and the South.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Redemption rates for the month of February 2021 stood at 96%
LOUISE Programmatic Updates

1. UNHCR Expansion Plans, March 2021
   - Increase caseload of MCAP assistance by 31,100 households. All households were previously non-assisted households, in order to reduce the gap of unassisted populations.

2. WFP Expansion Plans, March 2021:
   - Total increase of overall WFP caseloads across all programs from 820,000 to 847,000 in February 2021, and a further increase to reach 900,055 individuals in March 2021 (increase to reach 971,055 individuals in April 2021).
     - **MPC Caseload:** Expansion of MPC caseload to 48,301 households (263,000 individuals) in March, plan to reach 349,000 individuals (approximately 63,000 households) by April 2021
     - Bottom-up approach in expansion (moving e-card beneficiaries to MPC and adding unassisted populations to the e-card food voucher assistance).
       A total increase of 12,000 GRM cases (7,000 WFP cases -both CFF and MPC), and 5,000 UNHCR MPCA cases.

3. UNICEF Reaching School Program:
   - Loading a few remaining cases that were not in possession of active cards in February (100 cases).

4. Terre Des Hommes-L: MCAP assistance to approximately 200 households (completed in January 2021)

   - First CfW project in the Marjaoun, Bent Jbeil and Nabatieh areas completed in December. Second project in the Hasbaya region (forest management) - (June 2020-May 2021) - total of 133 workers, distribution of cards ongoing.

6. New Agencies Joining LOUISE in the pipeline: PUI-AMI, IRC, and UNFPA (pending letter of intent approval by LOUISE GB)
1. **Food Component Transfer Value**: 100,000 LBP/individual as of November 2020.

2. **MCAP/MPC Transfer Value**: remains at 400,000 LBP/HH since July 2020.

   WFP and UNHCR in discussions with MoSA to increase food component to 130,000 LBP/individual, and MCAP/MPC assistance to 480,000 LBP/household.

3. **UNICEF**:  
   i. **Integrated Child Well-being Program (ICWBG)**: increase in transfer value to 380,000 LBP/child in February 2021 (capped at 2 children).
# LOUISE Programmatic Updates

(Number of Households Targeted as of March 2021)

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<thead>
<tr>
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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>49,800</td>
<td>49,800</td>
<td>55,577</td>
<td>55,577</td>
<td>55,577</td>
<td>55,577</td>
<td>55,577</td>
<td>55,577</td>
<td>42,000</td>
<td>73,100</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>47,580</td>
<td>49,384</td>
<td>49,384</td>
<td>49,384</td>
<td>49,384</td>
<td>49,384</td>
<td>41,196</td>
<td>41,196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WPW MPC Assistance (includes Food transfer value)</td>
<td>23,650</td>
<td>23,650</td>
<td>23,650</td>
<td>34,910</td>
<td>34,910</td>
<td>37,457</td>
<td>38,213</td>
<td>38,255</td>
<td>38,255</td>
<td>38,255</td>
<td>38,255</td>
<td>40,239</td>
<td>48,301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP Food E-card Assistance</td>
<td>54,500</td>
<td>54,500</td>
<td>54,500</td>
<td>55,830</td>
<td>55,922**</td>
<td>57,147**</td>
<td>57,139**</td>
<td>57,317</td>
<td>57,317</td>
<td>57,317</td>
<td>57,317</td>
<td>63,492</td>
<td>64,056</td>
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<tr>
<td>WFP RON cash for Food Assistance</td>
<td>3,030</td>
<td>3,030</td>
<td>3,030</td>
<td>3,030</td>
<td>2,253</td>
<td>2,253</td>
<td>2,253</td>
<td>2,253</td>
<td>2,253</td>
<td>2,253</td>
<td>2,253</td>
<td>2,472</td>
<td>2,472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR MCAP Assistance (RON)</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>
<td>2,037</td>
<td>2,037</td>
<td>2,037</td>
<td>2,037</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>1,240</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNHCR Winterization Assistance</td>
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<td>113,986</td>
<td>44,544</td>
<td>40,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF Reaching School Program</td>
<td>31,836</td>
<td>32,348</td>
<td>32,790</td>
<td>33,018</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>17,463</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNICEF One-Off Social Grant</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>44,774</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12,227</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.**
LOUISE Programmatic Updates
(Number of Households Targeted as of March 2021)
3) WFP RAM Updates
Table of Content

➢ Food Security Situation Highlights
➢ Supply chain and WFP contracted shops situation
➢ Demand: food & non-food price developments and exchange rate fluctuations
➢ Subsidies: Latest developments
Currently at least 20 percent of Lebanese population is food insecure.

Food insecurity increased by 20% since 2019 and now every second Syrian refugees is food insecure. Women are more likely to be food insecure. The number of food insecure Syrian households will soon reach 1.3 million individuals if their access to food continues to be hindered.

Rising unemployment is one of the key reasons why Lebanese and Syrian refugees are becoming food insecure. WFP surveys found unemployment rates for both Lebanese and Syrians to be 39 percent, up from 2019.

In 2020, the share of food expenditure out of total expenditures has increased amongst all residents in Lebanon (Lebanese, Syrian refugees, refugees of other nationalities).
Supply chain and WFP contracted shops situation
➢ A decrease of 22% is noticed when comparing Aug 2020 - Feb 2021 figures against the same period the previous year.

➢ A decrease of 31% is registered when comparing Feb 2021 figures to Feb 2020 figures.

➢ A decrease of 16% is registered when comparing 2019 figures to 2020 figures.

Source: Port of Beirut data, 2019-2021 as of March 5, 2021, subject to change
Between January and October 2020, Lebanon imported 537,993 tons of wheat, based on the Lebanese Customs published data, 23% higher than the same period in 2019 (see blue line).

Based on WFP shipment data, Lebanon imported 622,443 tons of wheat in 2020 through its Beirut & Tripoli ports (see orange line).

Between August 2020 and February 2021, Lebanon imported 309,571 tons of wheat, 4% less than same period the previous year (323,913), through Beirut and Tripoli ports (Source: WFP shipment data).

In February 2021, Lebanon imported 20,550 tons of wheat, versus 33,005 tons in February 2020 (down 38%).

Source: Lebanese Customs Data (blue line) & WFP Shipment Data (Beirut & Tripoli ports) (Orange line), February 2021, subject to change.
Stock coverage evolution of WFP contracted shops (as of March 12th 2021)

85% of WFP-contracted shops reported to have more than 2 weeks of stocks.

Based on March 12th weekly shops assessment survey results:

- 72% (57% first week of Feb) of WFP contracted shops reported scarcity in certain products, such as grains, oil & fats, fresh products and sugar.
- 51% (63% first week of Feb) of shops reported scarcity in the subsidized products.
- 49% (41% first week of Feb) of WFP-contracted shops reported suppliers not delivering the full ordered quantities.
- 73% (74% first week of Feb) reported having subsidized items at the rate of LBP 3,900.
- 59% (46% first week of Feb) reported that suppliers are accepting new orders for subsidized products.
- No shops (3% first week of Feb) that received subsidized items reported receiving the full ordered quantities.

Source: Retail Weekly Shop Phone Survey – as of 12 March 2021 (numbers based on 388 reachable shops, out of a total of 437 contracted shops)
Demand: food & non-food price developments and exchange rate fluctuations
Daily (official and unofficial) exchange rate development between mid October 2019 and March 16 2021

- Black market rate heavily affected by developments on the political scene (red line). Rate has been witnessing increases lately. Rate reached the LBP 15,000 level.
- Parallel market rate inactive following central bank decision on August 6 to resume paying incoming money transfer in US dollar notes for non-financial institutes. Last recorded rate was LBP 3,800 (blue line).
- Rate for withdrawal from non-fresh money dollar account in LBP currently set at LBP 3,900 by the central bank currency exchange platform. Circular allowing such withdrawals extended till March 31st, 2021 (yellow line).
- Official exchange houses rate as set by the central bank currency exchange platform (Sayrafa) is between LBP 3,850 & LBP 3,900 (purple line).

Source: [http://lebaneselira.org](http://lebaneselira.org) & [https://lirarate.com](https://lirarate.com) – reported rates for black market and syndicate are the average of the buy and sell rates.
Weekly exchange rate based on contracted retailers’ feedback (national level)

➢ Exchange rates applied by suppliers of contracted shops continues to follow the informal market developments.

➢ In the first week of March 2021: **47%** of WFP-contracted shops were using an exchange rate higher than LBP 10,000, while the rest was charged a rate between LBP 9,500 – LBP 10,000.

➢ In the second week of March 2021, **all shops** were being charged a rate higher than LBP 10,000

Source: Retail Weekly Shop Phone Survey – as of 12 March 2021 (numbers based on 388 reachable shops, out of a total of 437 contracted shops)
Change of Monthly revised food SMEB price in LPB (national average)

- Revised Food SMEB recorded a 12% increase between January and February 2021, at LBP 156,367.
- The cost of the revised food SMEB in February 2021 is higher than August 2020, the date the basket was initially set, by 32%.

Source: WFP price data, 2020, & 2021 as of 8 March 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. Further revisions to the previously published prices might take place in the future.
Change of Weekly revised food SMEB price in 2021 (national average) versus exchange rate weekly average

➢ Revised Food SMEB weekly price recorded a 8% increase between mid February and mid March, based on preliminary data from WFP retail database.

➢ Between the weeks of March 1\textsuperscript{st} and March 8\textsuperscript{th}, the basket recorded an increase of 2%, based on preliminary data from WFP retail database.

Source: WFP price data, 2020, & 2021 as of 17 March 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. Further revisions to the previously published prices might take place in the future. March data based on only 63 percent of shops data.
Revised Non Food Items (NFI) Monthly Price Development in LBP

➢ 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 include in addition 5 toothbrushes (changed every 3 months) and 5 blankets. Cooking gas quantity was further increased compared to the 2014 basket.

➢ Between August 2020 and February 2021, an increase of 18% was registered.

➢ Between January February 2021, a 2.6% increase was registered.

Source: WFP price data, 2020 & 2021, as of 8 March 2021, subject to changes & IPT Fuel Price for Cooking Gaz: 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.
Revised Non-Food SMEB weekly price recorded a 9% increase between mid February and mid March, based on preliminary data from WFP retail database.

Between the weeks of March 1st and March 8th, the basket recorded an increase of 3%, based on preliminary data from WFP retail database.

Source: WFP price data, 2020, & 2021 as of 17 March 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. Further revisions to the previously published prices might take place in the future. March data based on only 63 percent of shops data.
Subsidies: Latest developments
Subsidies Removal Latest Updates as of Mid March 2021

➢ No official decision on the current subsidization mechanism covering combustible fuel, wheat, medicine/medical equipment, infant milk, and the basket of food/agricultural items has been taken yet.

➢ Authorities have remained vague about how the subsidies will be reduced, though meetings are ongoing.

➢ Finance Minister announced in an interview with Bloomberg that remaining reserves are around USD 16 billions, of which USD 1 to 1.5 billions can be used for subsidies, covering two to three months at the current rate.

➢ Finance Minister indicated that certain products will be removed, including certain food items from the basket of 300 food items, as well as lowering the fuel subsidy.

➢ Fuel importers official representative implied in an interview on March 18th that fuel subsidy removal/modification is most probably happening in the coming period.

➢ Parliamentary committees approved a USD 200 million advance expense to buy fuel oil for electricity generation. This would cover the needs for the next two months and delay the complete blackout that was expected to happen at the end of this month. The expense still needs to be approved by the full parliament.

➢ Bread price kept fixed for now, however weight further lowered to 870 grams (LBP 2,500) for larger package, and 385 grams for medium package (LBP 1,500). Bread price for the large package has now increased by 67 percent since June 2020, while the package weight has decreased by 13 percent.

Source: Daily Star, Bloomberg, Al Jadeed
Potential Impact of Subsidies Removal

➢ The below potential price increases assume an informal exchange rate of LBP 15,000.

➢ Additional depreciations of the LBP in the informal exchange rate market will lead to further increases in the cost of the different subsidized commodities.

➢ Bread:
  • A 870 loaf of bread costs today **LBP 2,500**. A 370 load of bread costs **LBP 1,750**.
  • Potential price increase of 1.5 to 4.25 times the current price once subsidies are removed.

➢ Combustible Fuel:
  • Potential price increase of more than 5 times the current price once subsidies are removed.

➢ Subsidized Food Basket at the cost of LBP 3,900
  • Potential price increase of up to 285 percent once subsidies are removed.

➢ Medicine/medical equipment:
  • Potential price increase of up to 326 percent once subsidies are removed.

Source: WFP Subsidies Removal Analysis – FSSWG Presentation October 2020 & August 2020 Markets Update Report – Previous analysis updated assuming the above mentioned informal exchange rate
Fuel price continued their increase.

Gasoline price has increased by 60 percent, diesel by 71 percent, and cooking gas by 51 percent, between the first week of December 2020 and the third week of March 2021.

### Latest Combustible Fuel Price Inflation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Gasoline</th>
<th>Diesel</th>
<th>Cooking Gas</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Week of December 1(^{st}), 2020</td>
<td>24,300</td>
<td>16,200</td>
<td>18,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week of March 15(^{th}), 2021</td>
<td>38,900</td>
<td>27,700</td>
<td>28,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price increase</td>
<td>14,600</td>
<td>11,500</td>
<td>9,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>% increase</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>51</td>
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WFP VAM 2020 Key Products

Markets Update:
January, February, April, May, June, August, December

mVAM Assessments:
July/August, September/October, November/December

Web Survey:
Round 1, Round 2

Review of the SMEB (Joint work)

MEB for Syrian Refugees in Lebanon Study

Beirut Port Explosion: Impact on Key Economic and Food Security Indicator

Basic Needs Outcome Monitoring:
February, July, December (soon)
Thanks!

Questions?

WFP Lebanon

RAM & Retail/Supply Chain Unit
4) BA Research Questions
Through 2019, the Inter-Agency Coordination Unit worked with Sector focal points under the LCRP to identify evidence and knowledge gaps in the current context.

100 research questions have been collected at inter-sector, cross-sector and sector levels. Research questions are varied - strategical, verification of assumptions, or impacts centered.

Priority questions are available online in the effort to coordinate and prioritize conducted research towards areas that can be most impactful.

Research institutes, academics and others can better understand what sectors identify as gaps in knowledge or research and gauge their efforts towards these topics.

http://ialebanon.unhcr.org/research/
### BA research questions

<table>
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<tr>
<th>2019 Research questions</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What is the impact of CBIs under the Sector on local economies?</td>
<td>Research conducted in 2015.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do CBIs contribute to better protection outcomes for vulnerable populations? (GBV,</td>
<td>Several research endeavors over 2019/2020— but do these remain relevant given the</td>
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<td>child labour, negative coping mechanisms, early marriage, etc.)</td>
<td>changing context?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has cash assistance provided under the Sector helped economically vulnerable households</td>
<td>Same as above</td>
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<tr>
<td>meet their basic needs, without increasing negative coping mechanisms?</td>
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## Research questions 2019

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<th>2019 Research questions</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerability profiles in Lebanon: What is the profile of refugees who would need to be maintained in a social safety net and who would be potentially eligible for graduation?</td>
<td>Is this relevant given that a “graduation” approach does not currently exist?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How effective has the targeting approach been in identifying and discriminating levels of vulnerability?</td>
<td>Focus on econometric model; covered through various validation methods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How to enhance targeting given rising vulnerabilities?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5) LCRP COVID19 Business Continuity Plan
LCRP COVID19 Business Continuity Plan

Background

- The BCP reviews on-going impact on LCRP operations and outlines risks and critical interventions.
- Regularly reviews and updates through the Inter-Sector Working group and provides a general guidance for partners throughout the COVID19 outbreak in Lebanon.

The BCP includes:
- Current impacts on the operating environment
- Identified key risks
- Preparedness and prevention measures
- On-going response
- Life saving interventions
- Critical activities
- Critical gaps and response priorities
- Support to national response plan
- Guidance on organization of meetings
- High levels of poverty, coupled with limited income opportunities due to COVID 19.

- Overcrowding at ATMs (esp. in Bekaa and Akkar) + Long travel to ATMs.

- Tensions at ATMs.

- Lack of complete coverage of basic assistance to the most vulnerable.

- Major assistance gap in coverage of vulnerable Lebanese.
- Cash Assistance
  - Card Distribution
  - Ensuring Access to- and replenishment of ATMs
  - Monitoring Prices and purchasing power

- In-kind Assistance
  - In-kind distribution for emergency and seasonal needs