Inter-Agency Coordination Lebanon

BASIC ASSISTANCE WORKING GROUP

20 MAR 2020

AGENDA

1) Sector Updates: Regular and Winter Assistance Summary
2) Presentation on the LOUISE Platform
3) Preliminary Findings of the Phone Survey “MEED”
4) Ongoing Situation:
    a) Socio Economic: Updates from BA
    b) FSS Sector;
    c) COVID-19 and Implications on BA programmes and field operations

1) Sector Updates:

Regular and Winter Assistance Summary

Sector Updates: Targeting Assistance (Regular)

Reported activities in February 2020 (AI, RAIS)

66,023 vulnerable households received monthly cash transfers / multi-purpose cash:

57,936 SYR HHs (ICRC, RI, UNHCR, WFP, OXFAM, LRC, IOM)

8,087 PRS HHs (UNRWA) – Jan

618 Leb HHs (LRC)

3,048 SYR HHs – Integrated Child Wellbeing Programme: $80 / Child (UNICEF)

USD $11,577,090 injected in the local economy (official rate)

Sector Updates: Targeting Assistance (Seasonal)

288,957 vulnerable hhs received winter support during the 2019/20 interagency campaign

1,253,522 individuals

(2019 Year end Basic Assistance Dashboard)
(multiple types of interventions including: CBI, CRIs, Emergency Support)

256,374 SYR HHs (multiple types of interventions including: CBI, CRIs, Emergency Support)

8,939 PRS HHs (CBI mainly)

23,644 Leb HHs (multiple types of interventions including: CBI, CRIs, Emergency Support)

USD $91.4 injected in the local economy (official rate)

2) LOUISE Platform:

Operational Update

LOUISE
LEBANON ONE UNIFIED INTER-ORGANISATIONAL SYSTEM FOR E-CARDS

LOUISE
Update and Mitigation Measures in Current Financial Crisis

What is LOUISE?

What is LOUISE?

The **Lebanon One Unified Inter-Organizational System for e-Cards (LOUISE) is an operational model that** was launched in December 2016 by three United Nations agencies in Lebanon, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP) and the former Cash Consortium (LCC) .

The LOUISE model supports the design, delivery and monitoring of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) through a joint delivery mechanism, the common card.

LOUISE Objectives

1. To increase efficiency of CVA assistance by reducing duplication of the activities of agencies running CVA, building on the relative strengths of different agencies;

2. To increase accountability and quality through the provision of streamlined assistance to beneficiaries, and through the generation of updated and reliable data on coverage and assistance provided to agencies designing and managing CVA;

3. To maximise the gains of LOUISE by opening up the use of the LOUISE platform to any organisation providing CVA in Lebanon.

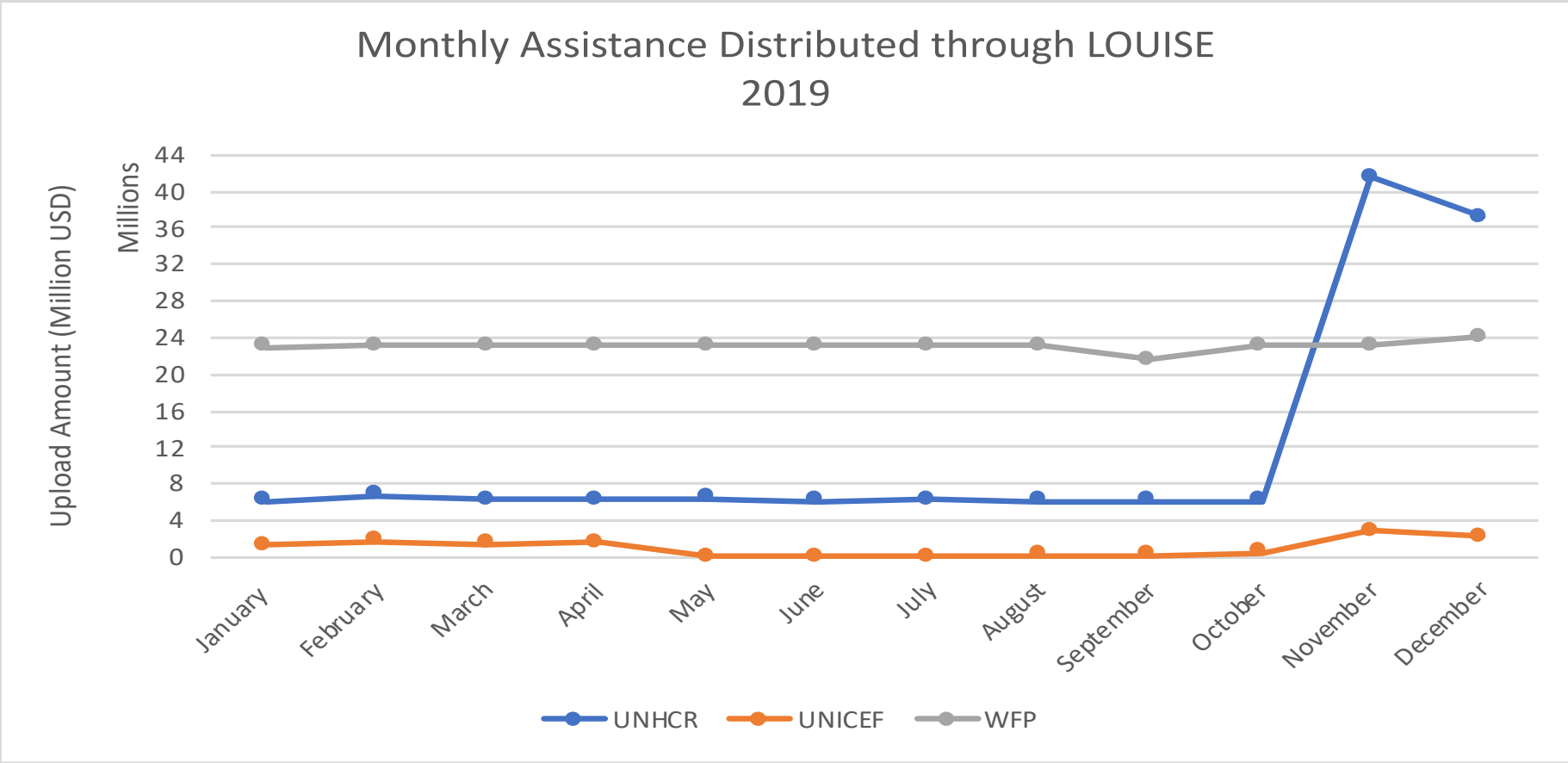
How Does it Work?

- Streamlining communication channels to ensure consistency, efficiency and to reduce duplication.
- Joint tender launched in 2016, LOUISE agencies have identified one Financial Service Provider (FSP) - Banque Libano-Française (BLF)- to provide single common card, currently serving over 290,000 households.
- WFP acts as a Card Administrator responsible for coordinating the card management of the common card.
- Each agency manages its own payment instructions to the FSP.
- UNHCR and WFP, the two Distributing Agencies (DA) are responsible for distributing all the common cards for the registered/recorded refugee households on behalf of LOUISE agencies. Distributions to Lebanese populations can also be arranged

The LOUISE Governance Structure

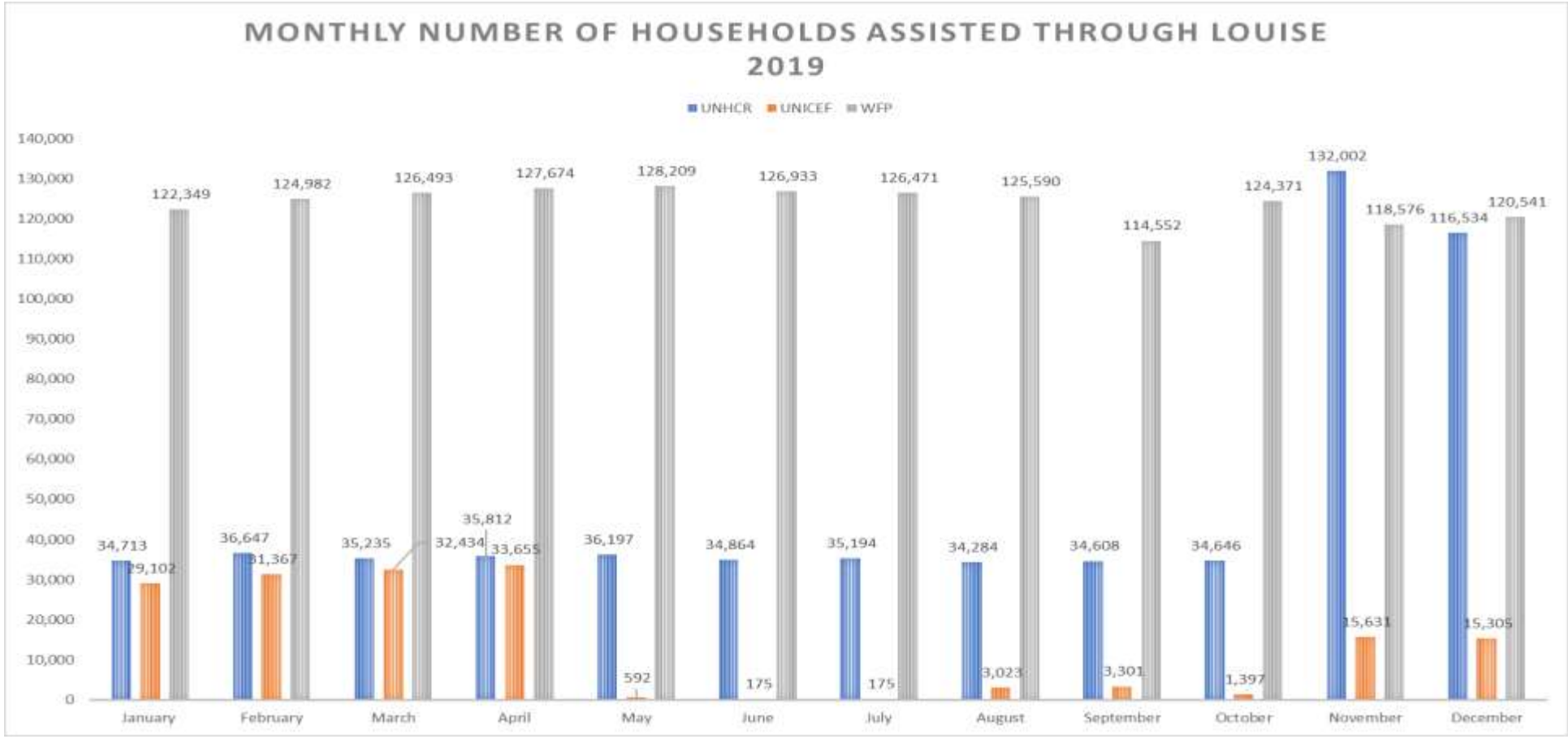
CVA distributed through LOUISE (2019)

In 2019, LOUISE members distributed more than 411 million USD of CVA assistance via the LOUISE platform.



CVA distributed through LOUISE (2019)

In 2019, CVA assistance benefited more than 120,000 households monthly.



Programmatic Updates

- **Hiring of a LOUISE Project Manager, October 2019**

  LOUISE agencies jointly funded and hired a Project Manager (PM) in October 2019.

- **Finalization of an Internal Knowledge Management Report**

  In 2019, LOUISE agencies commissioned a learning review to build on the LOUISE experience and to conduct a stock-taking exercise.

- **Launching of an expression of interest (tender for new Financial Service Provider (FSP))**

  Launching an Expression of Interest as part of a joint Financial Service Providers (FSP) tendering process to provide Cash Based Transfer (CBT) services. This is the second joint tender launched following the 2016 tender awarded to BLF.

How to become a Participating Agency to LOUISE

Any organization aiming to join LOUISE as a Participating Agency (PA) should be registered in Lebanon. The application process is detailed below:

STEP 1 – Letter of Intent

The organisation should send a letter of intent to one of the three email addresses below:
WFP: Charbel HABIB charbel.habib@wfp.org
UNHCR: Milos Terzan terzan@unhcr.org
UNICEF: Maxime Bazin mbazin@unicef.org

The letter needs to provide a general overview of the organization and describe its planned cash programme. A copy of the registration certificate should be annexed to the letter. The letter of intent is then reviewed by the LOUISE governing body.

STEP 2 – Accession agreement

If the application is accepted, the interested organisation will be asked to sign two copies of the accession agreement to formally join LOUISE. The copies of the accession agreement are then returned to the LOUISE administrator for signoff.

STEP 3 – Participation agreement

The LOUISE administrator will then share a participation agreement under the terms of the Master Banking Agreement (MBA) to be signed between the organization and the FSP. The organization would need to open a bank account at the FSP (currently BLF) to be able to transfer funds to its beneficiaries.

STEP 4: Secure communication channel

Finally, the LOUISE administrator will provide the organization with access to a secure channel to share and receive requests with the administrator, if the organization does not have the technical means to do so. The organization will also be invited to participate in the LOUISE Steering Committee as an observer.

For any further questions, please contact:
WFP: Charbel HABIB charbel.habib@wfp.org
UNHCR: Milos Terzan terzan@unhcr.org
UNICEF: Maxime Bazin mbazin@unicef.org
LOUISE Project Manager: Dima Krayem krayem@unhcr.org

LOUISE Contingency Planning in Current Financial Crisis

What are the Most Immediate Risks?

I. Pressure on the currency peg due to severe shortages in/parallel exchange market(s) with a devalued exchange rate. This has given rise to inflationary pressures, loss of purchasing power and erosion of living standards for LOUISE beneficiaries.

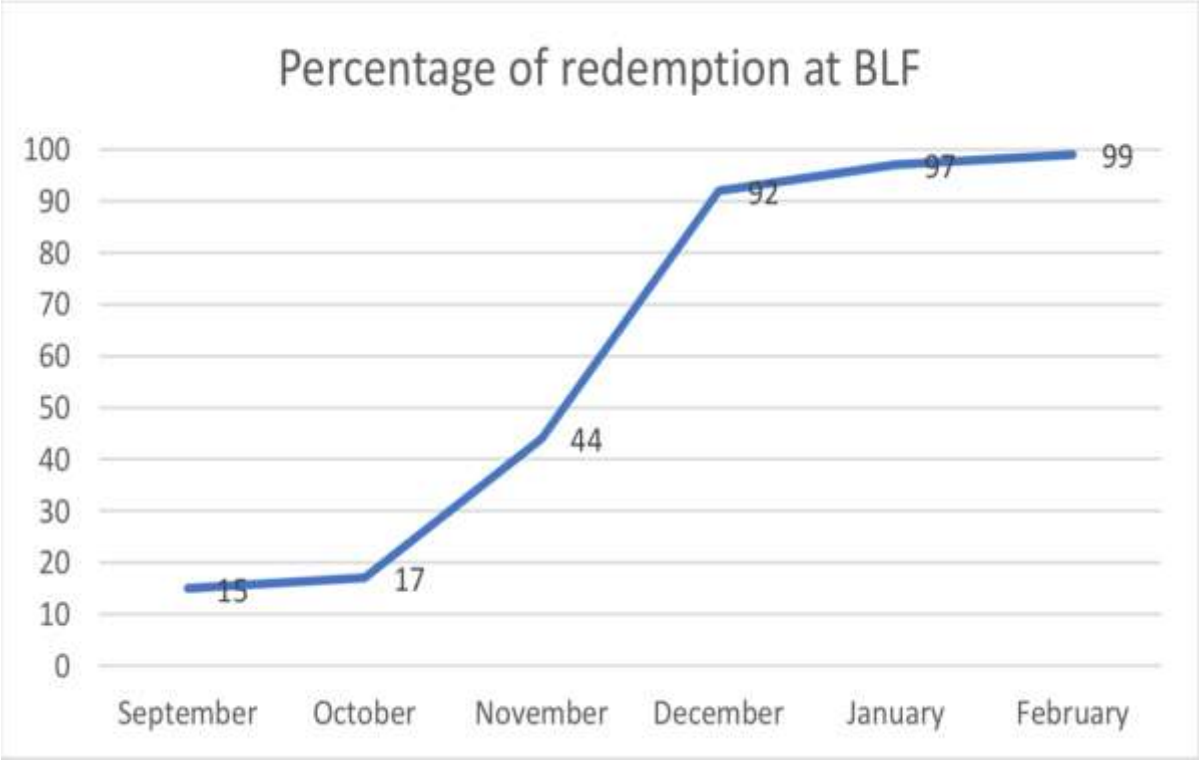
- The latest WFP Vulnerability and Assessment Mapping (VAM) update notes a significant increase in average food SMEB prices between October and January 2020 of +28.5%, reaching LBP 50,551 LBP in January.

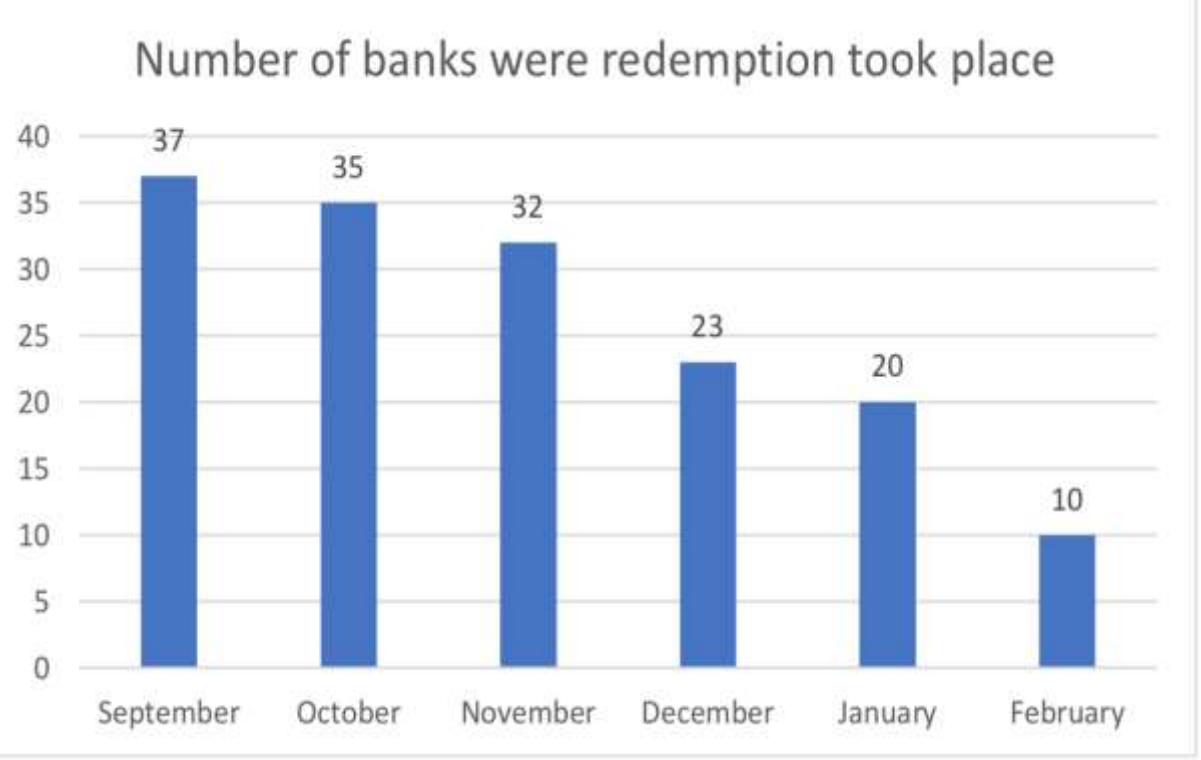
II. Concerns over cash liquidity in the market and cash withdrawal restrictions

- ATMs are being replenished, but information on replenishment by banks, beyond the LOUISE-contracted BLF, is limited. Access to cash is further hindered as *a* result of many banks' decision to limit ATM services to their own customers.

III. Concerns over COVID-19 outbreak, and the need to limit overcrowding at ATMs and distribution sites going forward.

LOUISE Contingency Planning in Current Financial Crisis





However, Beneficiaries continued to be able to withdraw assistance with redemption rates exceeding 95%, including the roll out of the relatively large UNHCR winterization program .

Mitigation Measures to Safeguard LOUISE Operations

1	Monitoring the replenishment of cash at BLF ATMs, monitoring ATM restrictions Communicating with LOUISE beneficiaries on the alternative BLF ATM locations
2	Temporarily restricted ATM withdrawals and POS transactions of the common card to LBP as a mitigation measure to tensions
3	Since November 2019, staggering upload schedules (further staggering planned for April in Akkar and the Bekaa due to COVID-19 outbreak).
4	Installation of five new BLF ATMs have been installed in the Bekaa governorate Additional ATMs in the Bekaa and North regions are under assessment
5	Assessing the feasibility of changing transfer modalities by allowing beneficiaries to use the common card at the level of all merchants ('open-loop' option).
6	Looking into alternative distribution schemes (Door to Door Distribution/alternative smaller scale distribution sites).

3) Preliminary Findings of the Phone Survey: "MEED"

Monitoring of the Effects of the Economic Deterioration on Refugee Households

WAVE I – March 2020

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

Supported by: WFP, Inter-Agency Coordination Lebanon

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

OBJECTIVES

- Monitoring changes at the household level over time in key areas in the context of the deteriorating economic situation in Lebanon. The focus will be on the following areas:
  - **Livelihoods**: Loss of jobs, salary cuts, job retention and new job opportunities.
  - **Economic vulnerability**: household debt
  - **Living conditions**: rental costs, mobility, eviction and eviction threats
  - **Access to health services**: demand and access to primary healthcare and hospitalization
  - **Food and Livelihood Coping Strategies**: Rates of key negative food and non-food related coping strategies

- Inform UNHCR/WFP and LCRP partner advocacy in order to: (A) maintain or improve funding for affected refugees; an (B) advocate against the reallocation of funds away from refugee centred programming.

- For the initial wave, identify those socio-economic areas most impacted that could be further investigated through VASyR 2020 (currently planned for the end of March/April).

Summary of the methodology

- To achieve this, we will use a nationally representative **simple random sampling approach**, extracted from the UNHCR database in Lebanon.
- Two nationally representative samples will be extracted: **(1)Syrian refugees**, and **(2)Non-Syrian** refugees. Each sample is estimated at 500 (total 1,000) refugee households.
- Data collected through the call center via **Phone survey**
- Accounting for non-response rate, sampled: 1,000 Syrian; 1,000 non-Syrian

RESULT:

- High non-response rate (49% Syrians, 58% non-Syrian)
- 513 Syrian cases and 417 Non-Syrian surveys completed

DEMOGRAPHICS

DEMOGRAPHICS

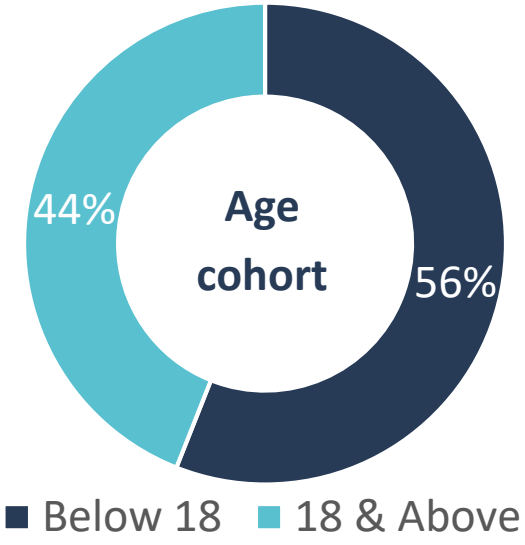
HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

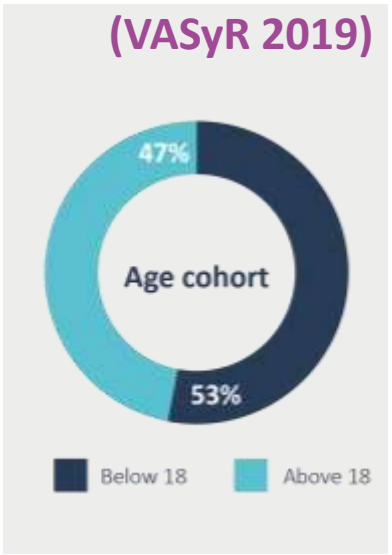
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE:

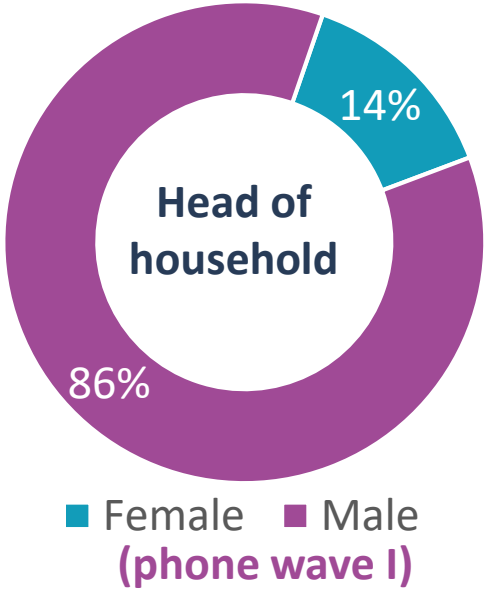
(4.7 in UNHCR DB)

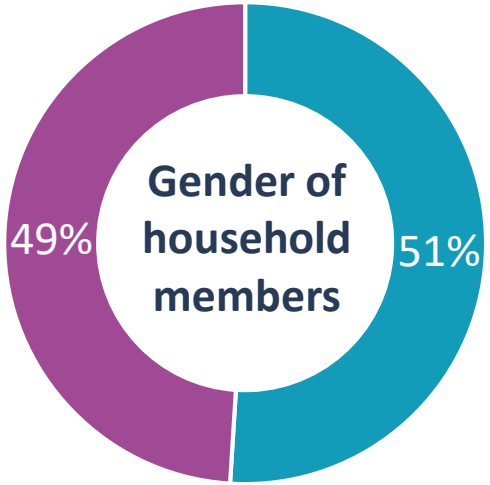
6

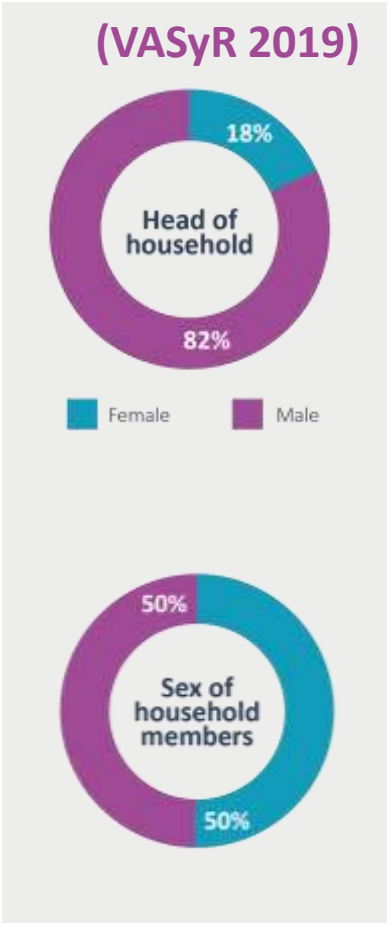
(VASyR 2019: 5)



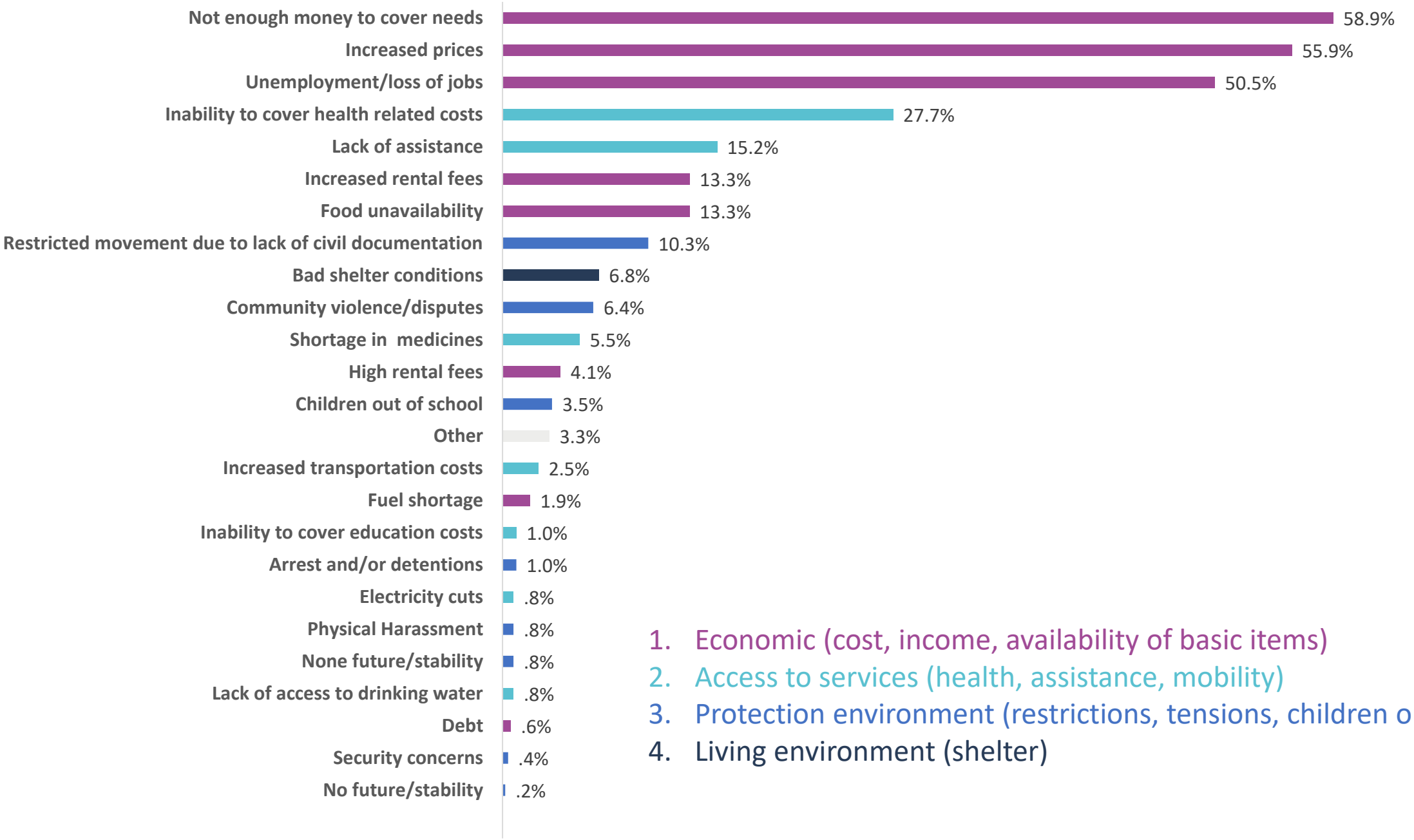








MAIN PROBLEMS FACED REPORTED BY FAMILIES



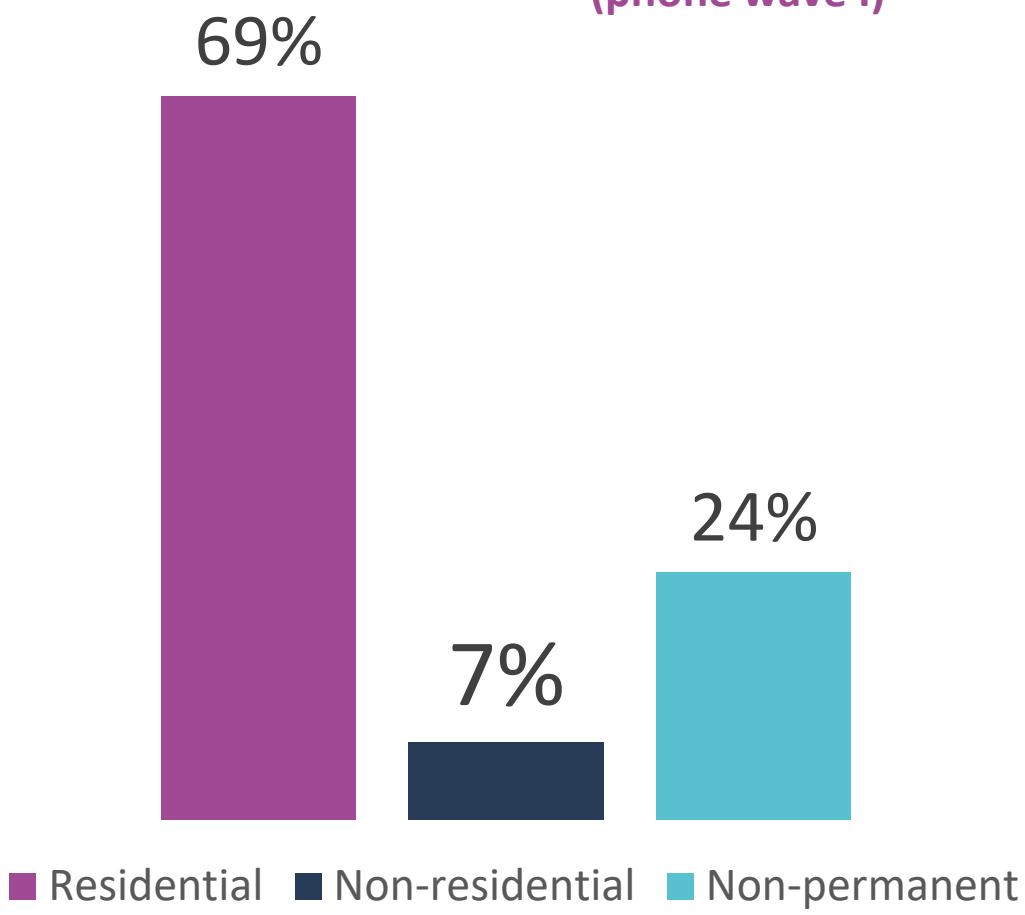
1. Economic (cost, income, availability of basic items)
2. Access to services (health, assistance, mobility)
3. Protection environment (restrictions, tensions, children out of school)
4. Living environment (shelter)

SHELTER

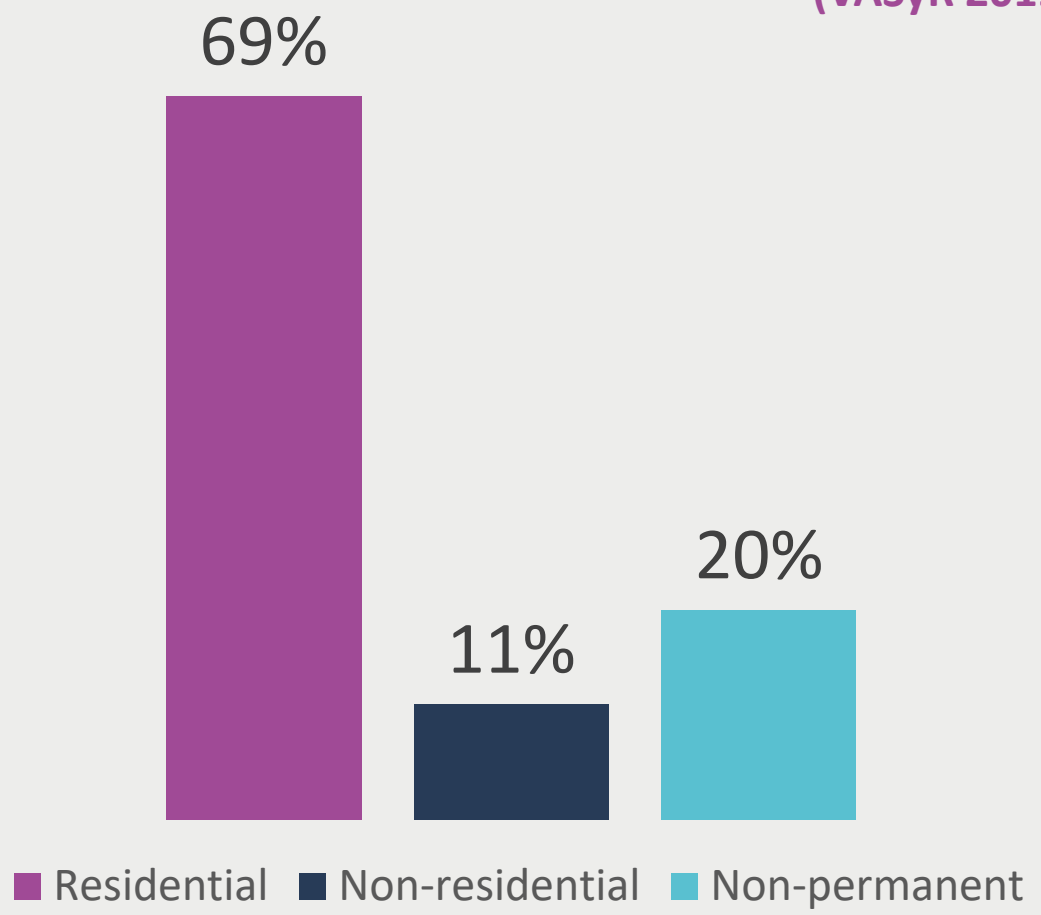
SHELTER

SHELTER CATEGORIES

(phone wave I)



(VASyR 2019)



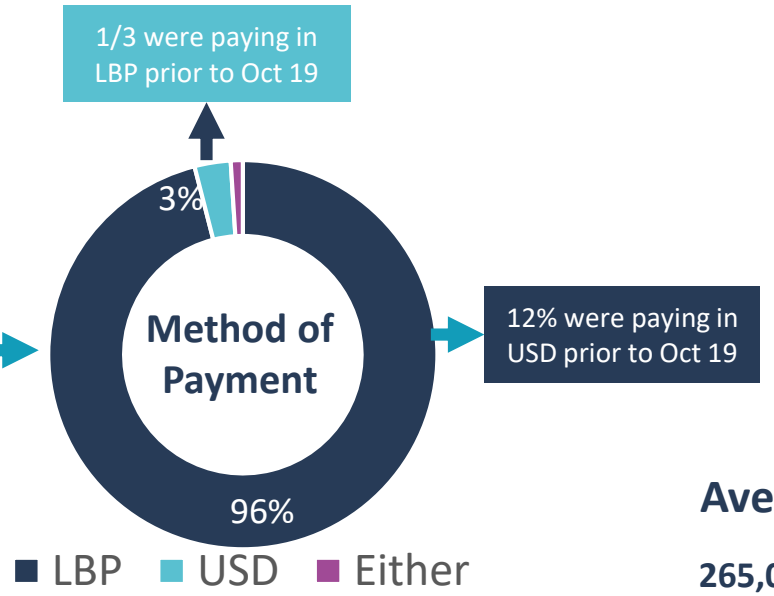
SHELTER

RENT

Households Renting Accommodation

90%

(VASyR 2019: 81%)



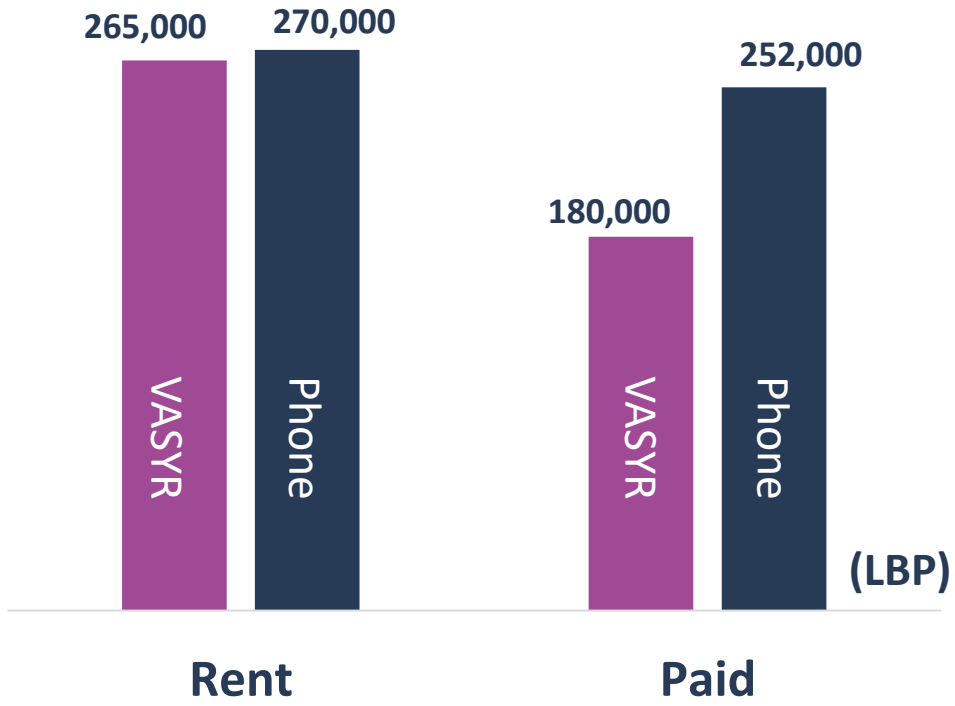
For those paying in LBP or either

- **Average rent: 270, 000 LBP/month**
- **Average paid: 252, 000 LBP/month**

For those paying in USD (12 cases)

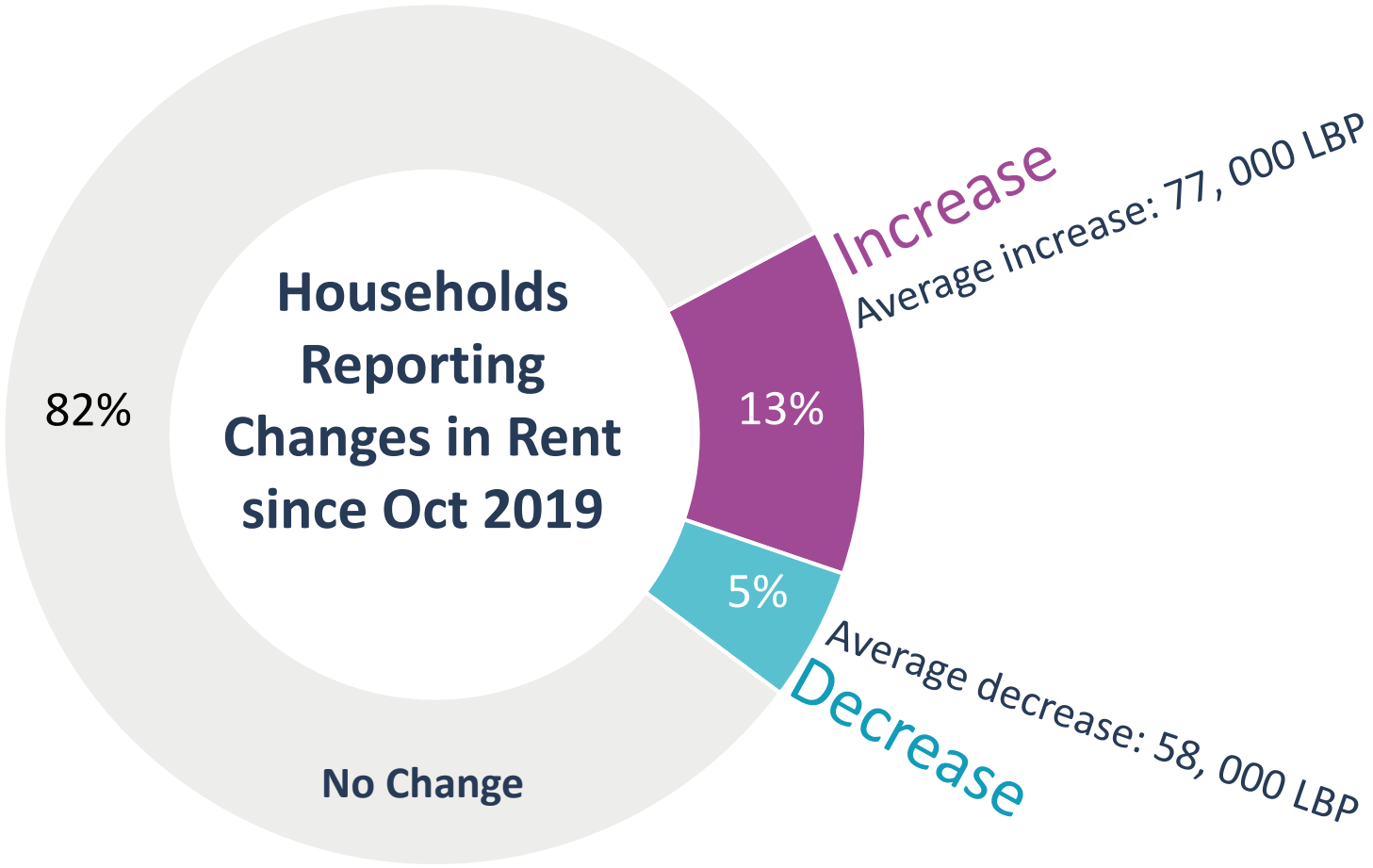
- **Average rent: 245 USD/month**
- **Average paid: 243 USD/month**

Average rent vs Amount Paid (per month)



SHELTER

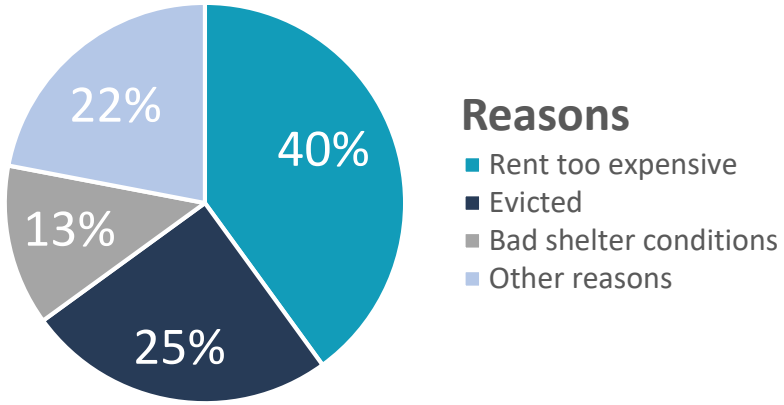
CHANGES IN RENT



SHELTER MOBILITY

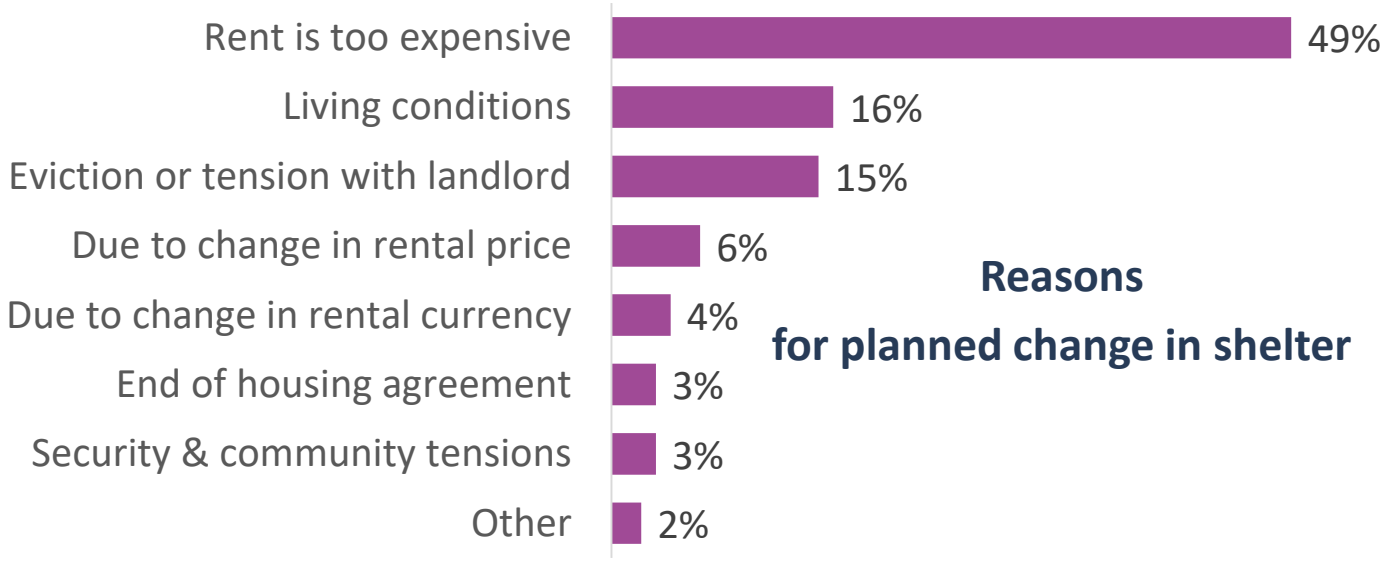
Changed Shelter since Oct 2019

13%



Planning to change shelter next three months

18%



Planning to move to third country

13%

Those households have reported a significantly higher debt (955,000 LBP more than those not planning to move)

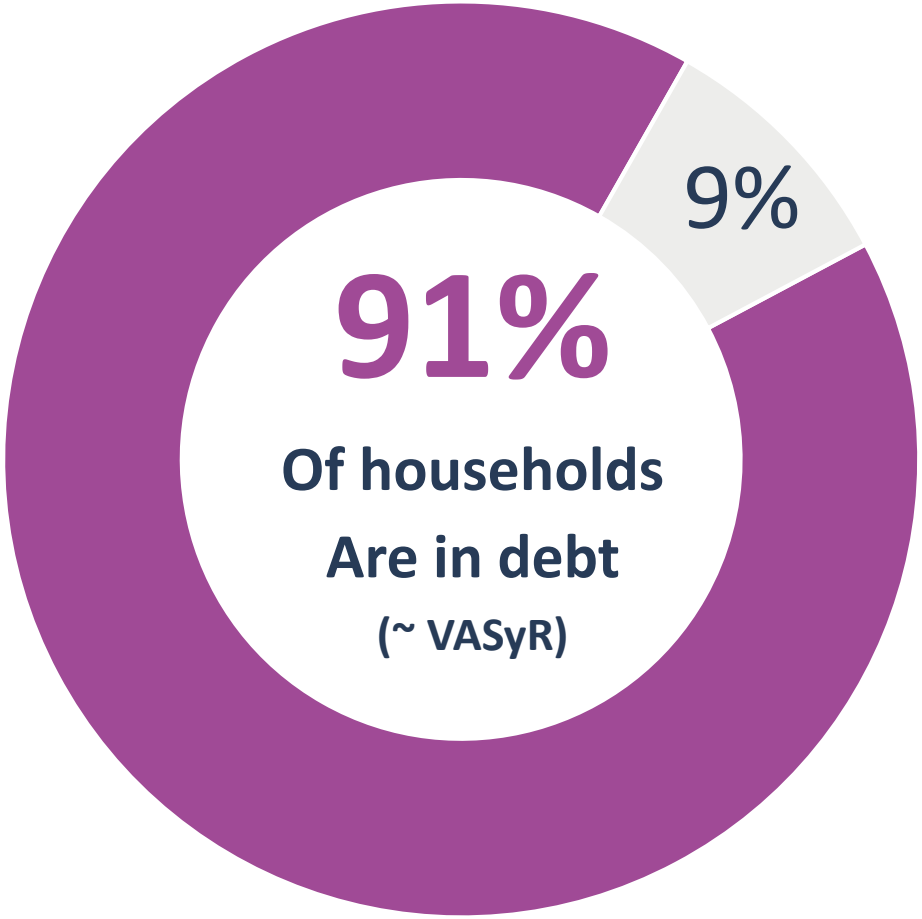
Planning to return to Syria

2%

LIVELIHOODS & DEBT

LIVELIHOODS & DEBT

DEBT



Increase in debt

12%

1, 860, 669

1,672,500

(VASyR 2019) (phone wave I)

Newly incurred debt

Past three months

83%

1, 066, 610 LBP average

LIVELIHOODS & DEBT

WORK

44%

OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVE NO WORKING MEMBERS (ABOVE 15)

11%

REPORTED ENGAGING CHILDREN IN INCOME GENERATING ACTIVTIES SINCE OCT 2019

(VASyR 2019)

41%
of households had no members working in the past 7 days

1.2

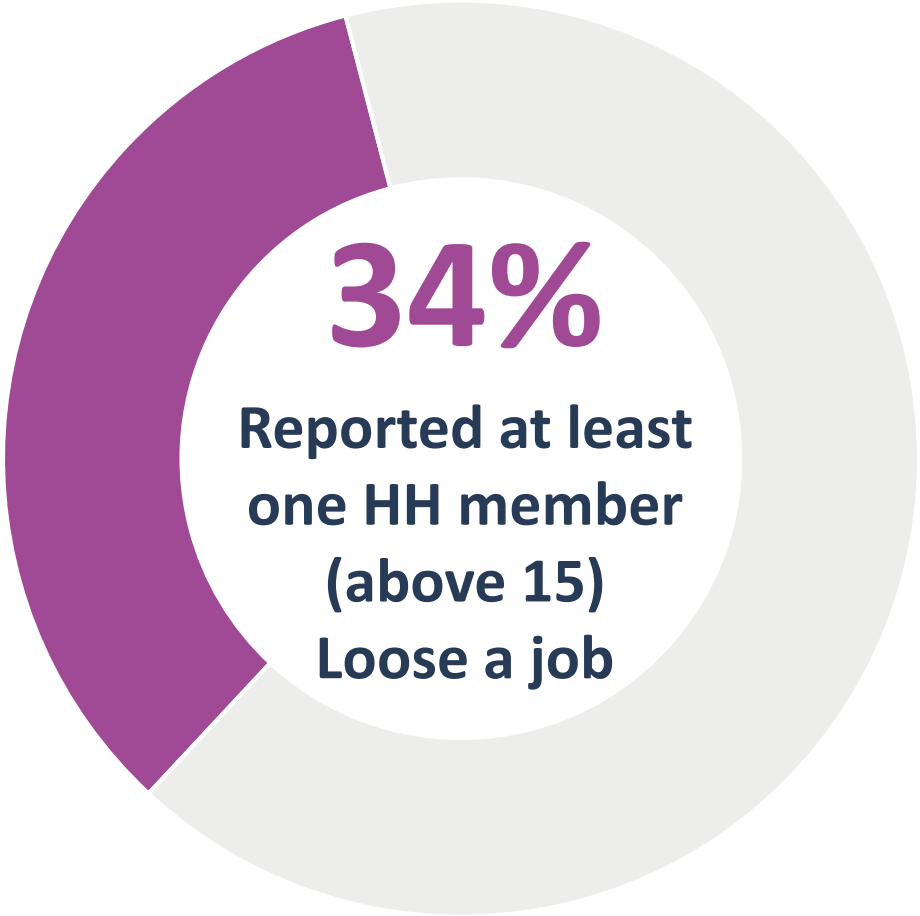
MEMBERS WORKING ON AVERAGE AMONG HH WITH WORKING MEMBERS

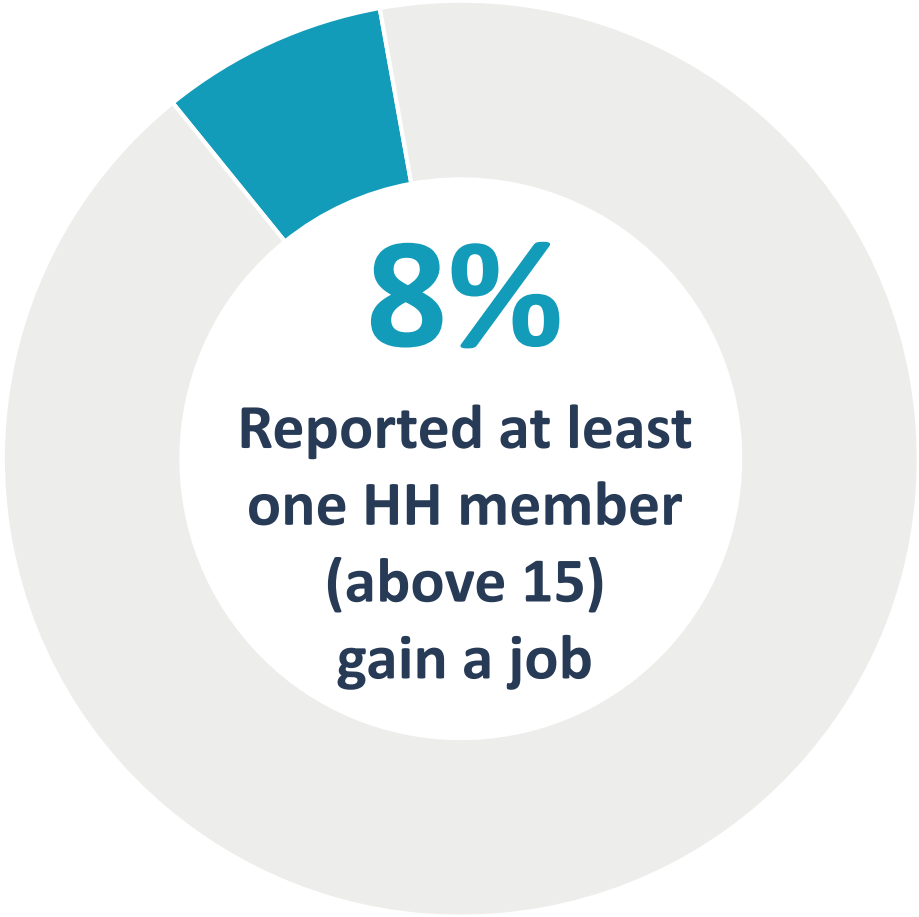
3

Persons above 15 On Average per household

LIVELIHOODS & DEBT

LOSS/GAIN OF JOBS SINCE OCT 2019





COPING STRATEGIES

FOOD & LIVELIHOODS

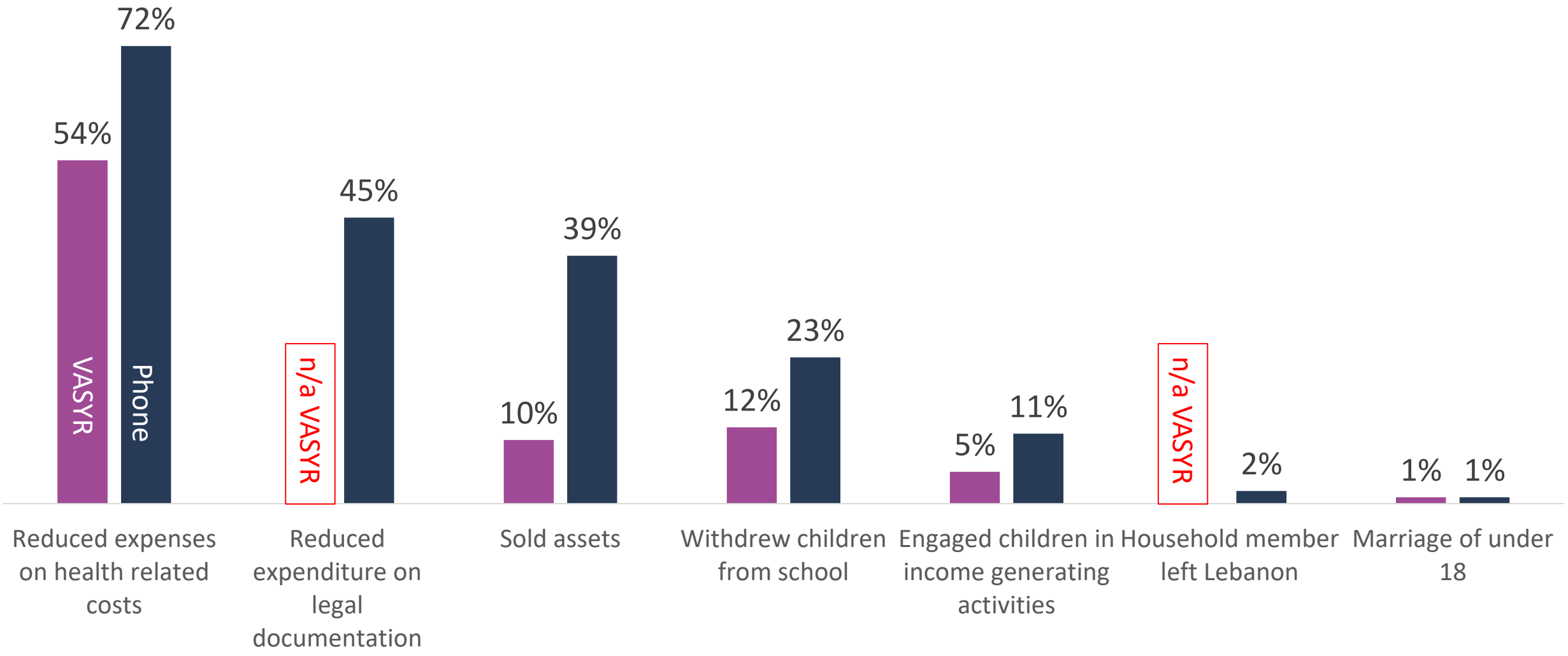
COPING STRATEGIES

FOOD

COPING STRATEGIES

LIVELIHOOD

- **23% withdrew a child from school since Oct 2019**
- **11% engaged children in income generating activities since Oct 2019**

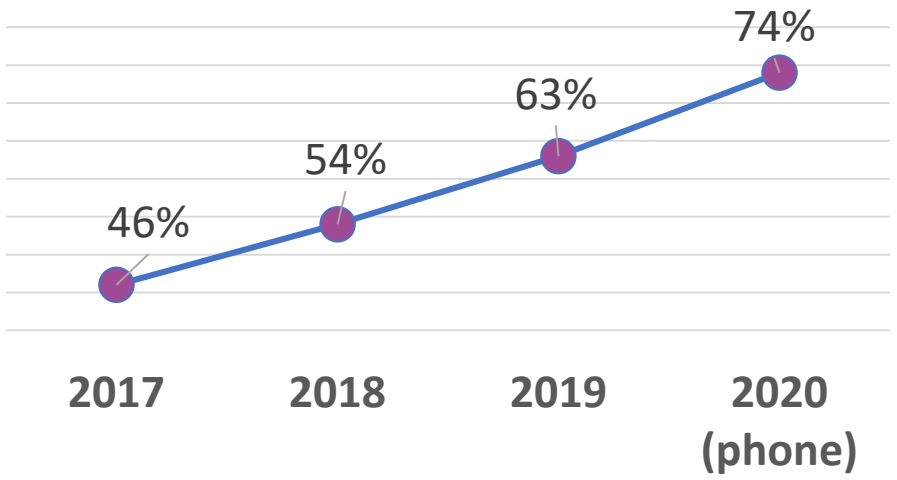


HEALTH

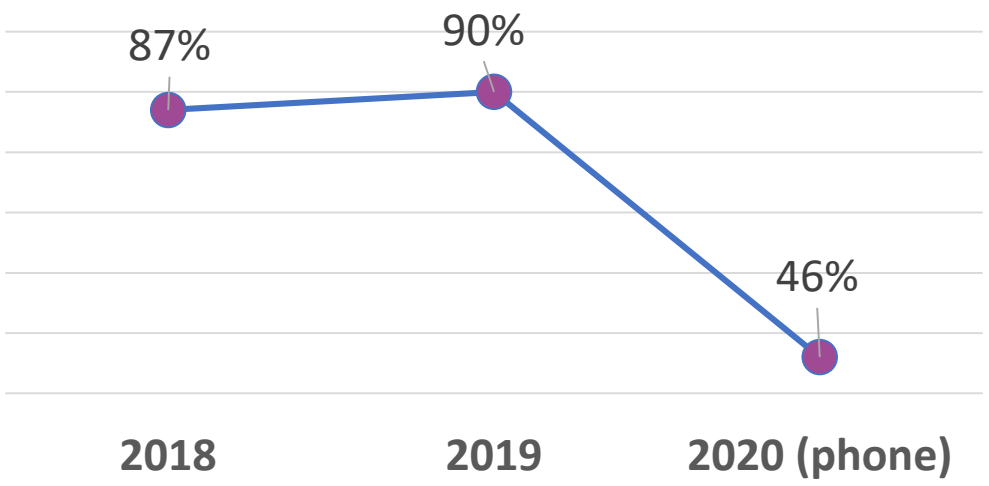
HEALTH

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

% HH Requiring Primary health care

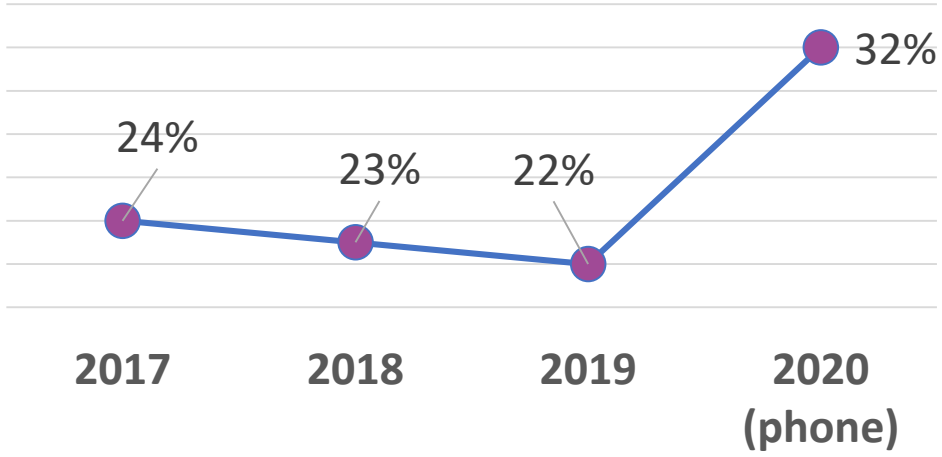


% Able to Access (from those requiring)

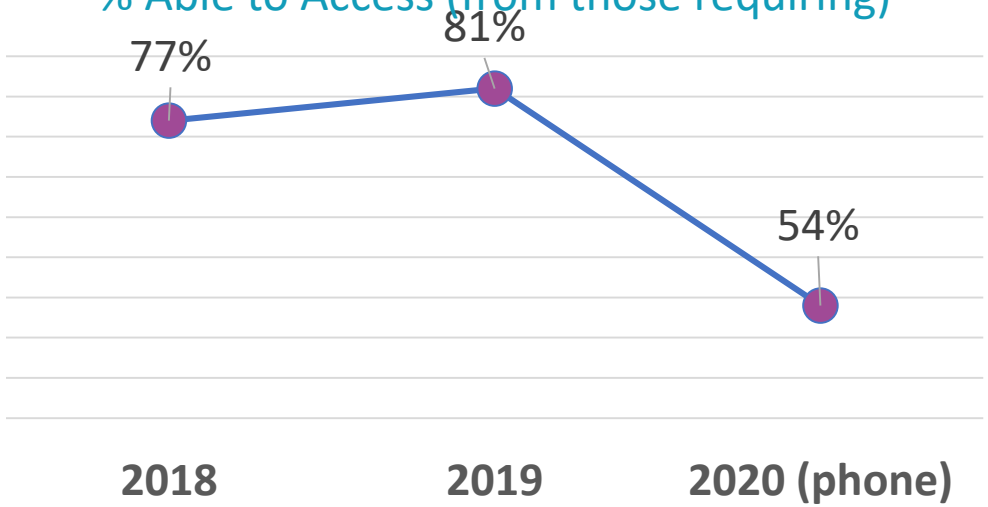


SECONDARY HEALTH CARE

% HH Requiring Secondary health care

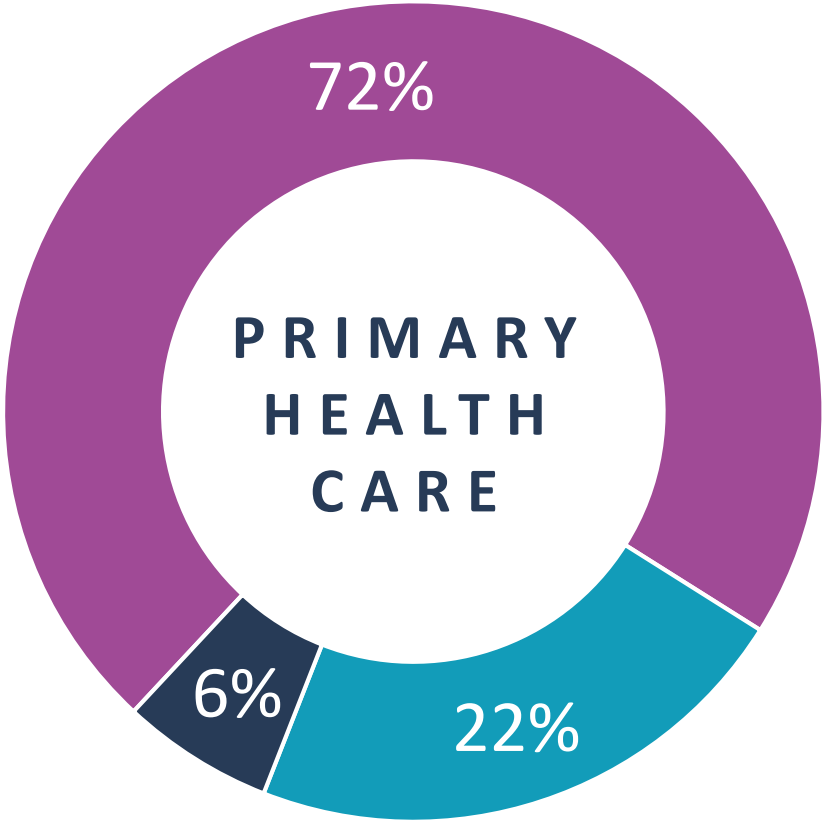


% Able to Access (from those requiring)

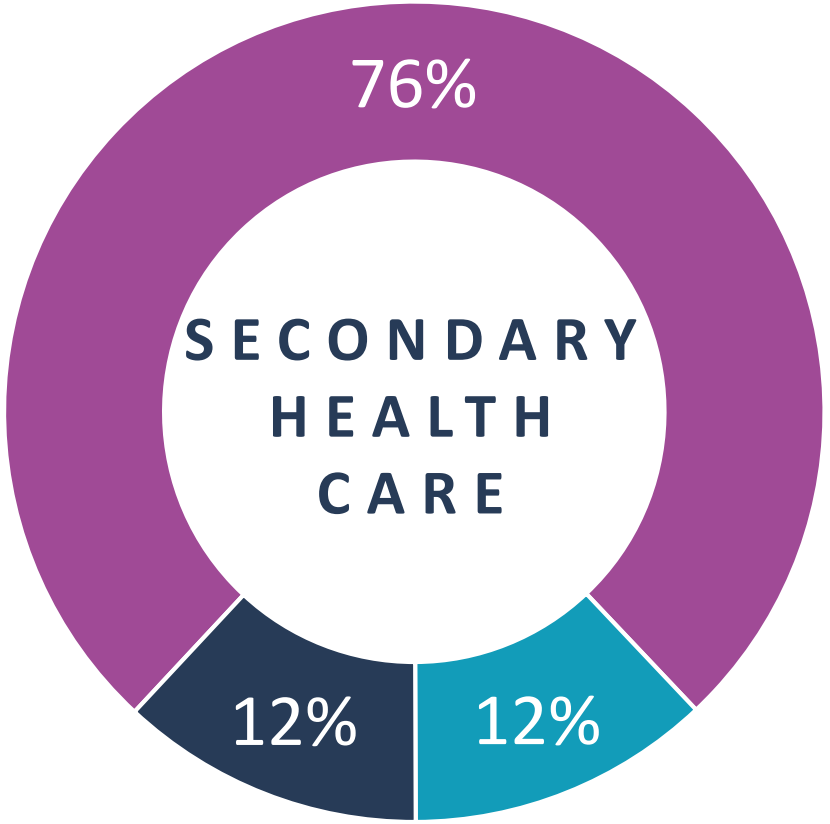


HEALTH

REASONS FOR NO ACCESS



■ Cost of drugs/treatment/test ■ Doctor fees ■ Other



■ Cost of treatment ■ Could not secure deposit ■ Other

4) Ongoing Socio-economic Situation:

a. Proxy market based indicators – Basic Assistance Sector

Current situation: what to look at?

Economic situation with severe social implications:
limited banking operations, limited private/public sector functionality, shortage in liquidity, market distortions.

- **Consequences on markets:** fluctuation of informal exchange rate, increase is consumer goods prices.

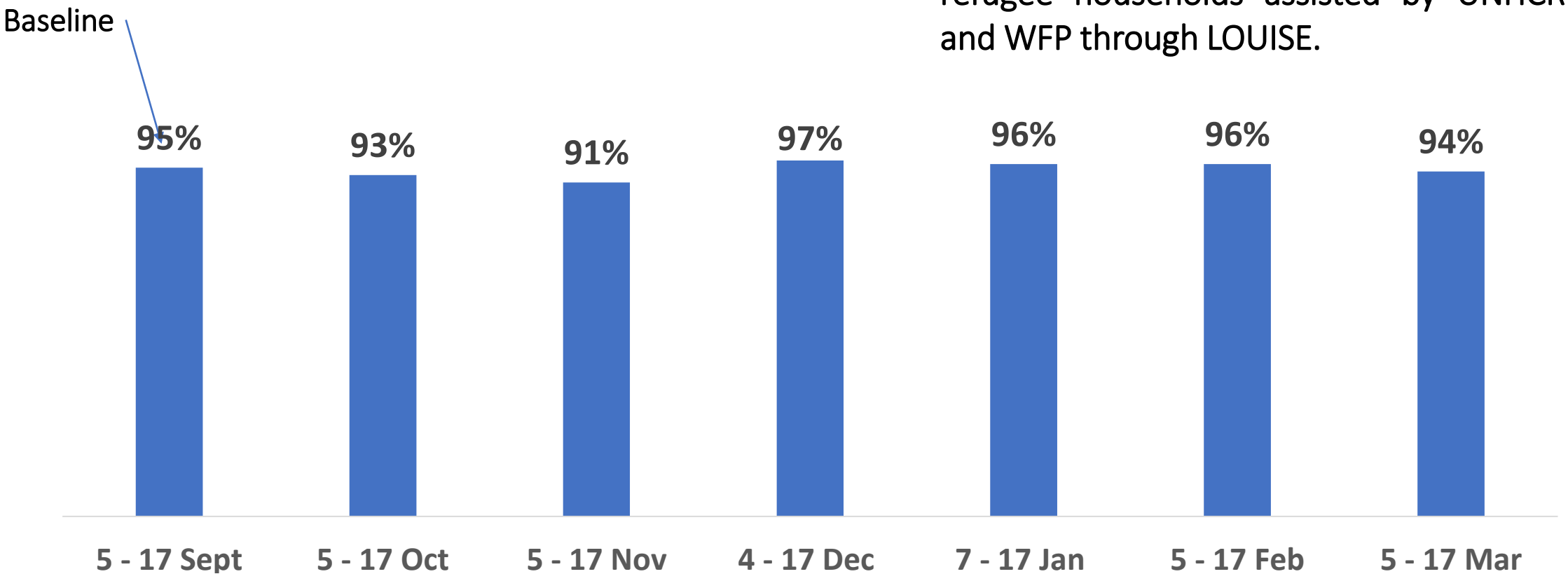
- **Consequences on humanitarian assistance / actors**: operational delays in transfers and upload / withdrawal of assistance, interrupted operations (card issuance, distributions).

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

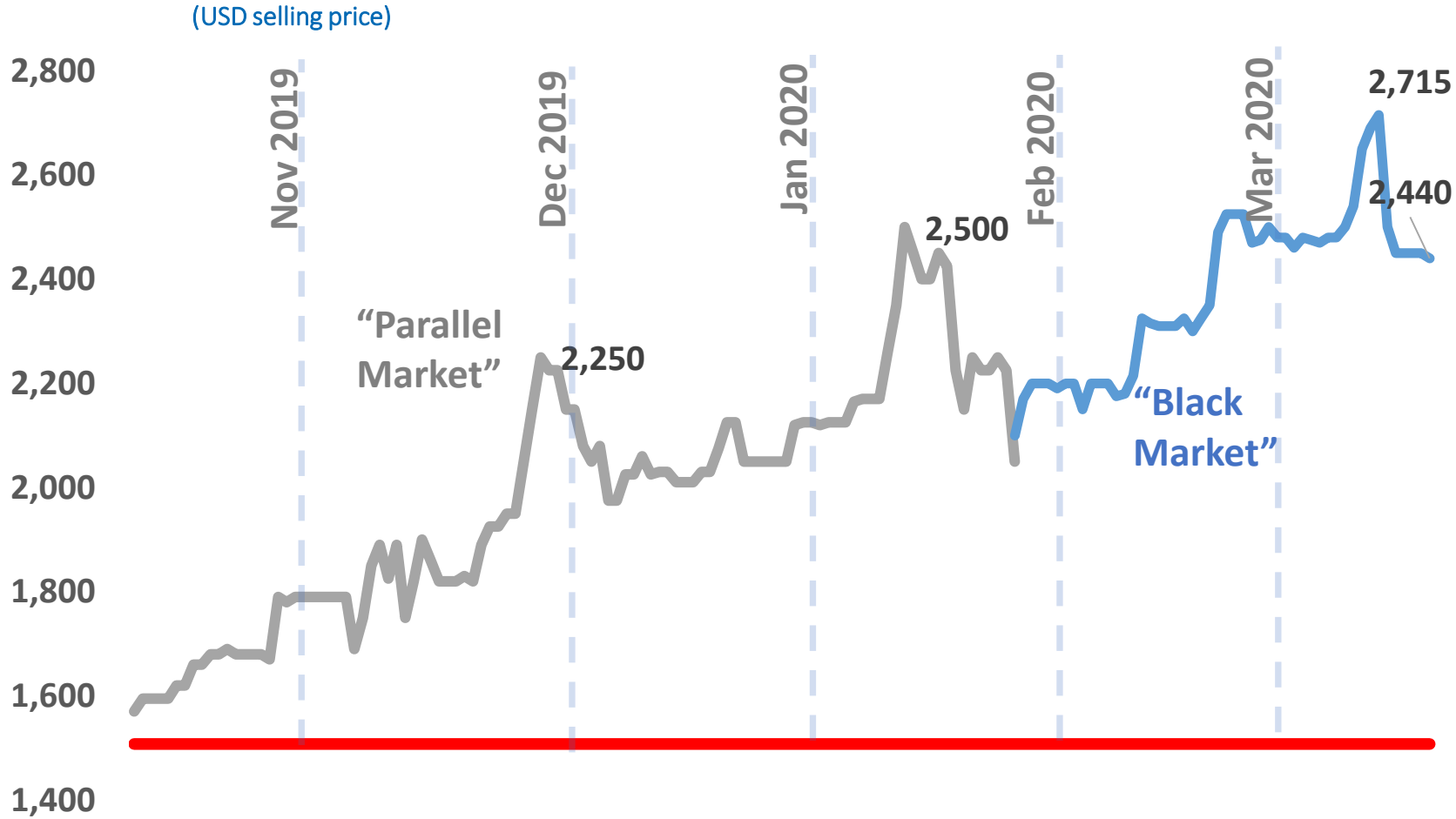
➔ **Basic Assistance sector is tracking CPI, Ex rate, and assistance redemption rates as proxies**

Proxy for Access to Markets: Redemption Rates

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



Proxy for Purchasing Power: Informal Exchange Rate



Market dynamics (as of 12 March):

- Price fluctuation is a function of political instability, banks / BDL decisions, failed attempts to control "black market" rates, and individual outlooks;
- Spikes due to default;
- Mainly affecting food prices and therefore driving inflation up;
- Affecting the purchasing power of people;
- Lack of reliable data as of 15 March (COVID-19)

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

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Proxy for Expenditure Patterns: Consumer Price Index

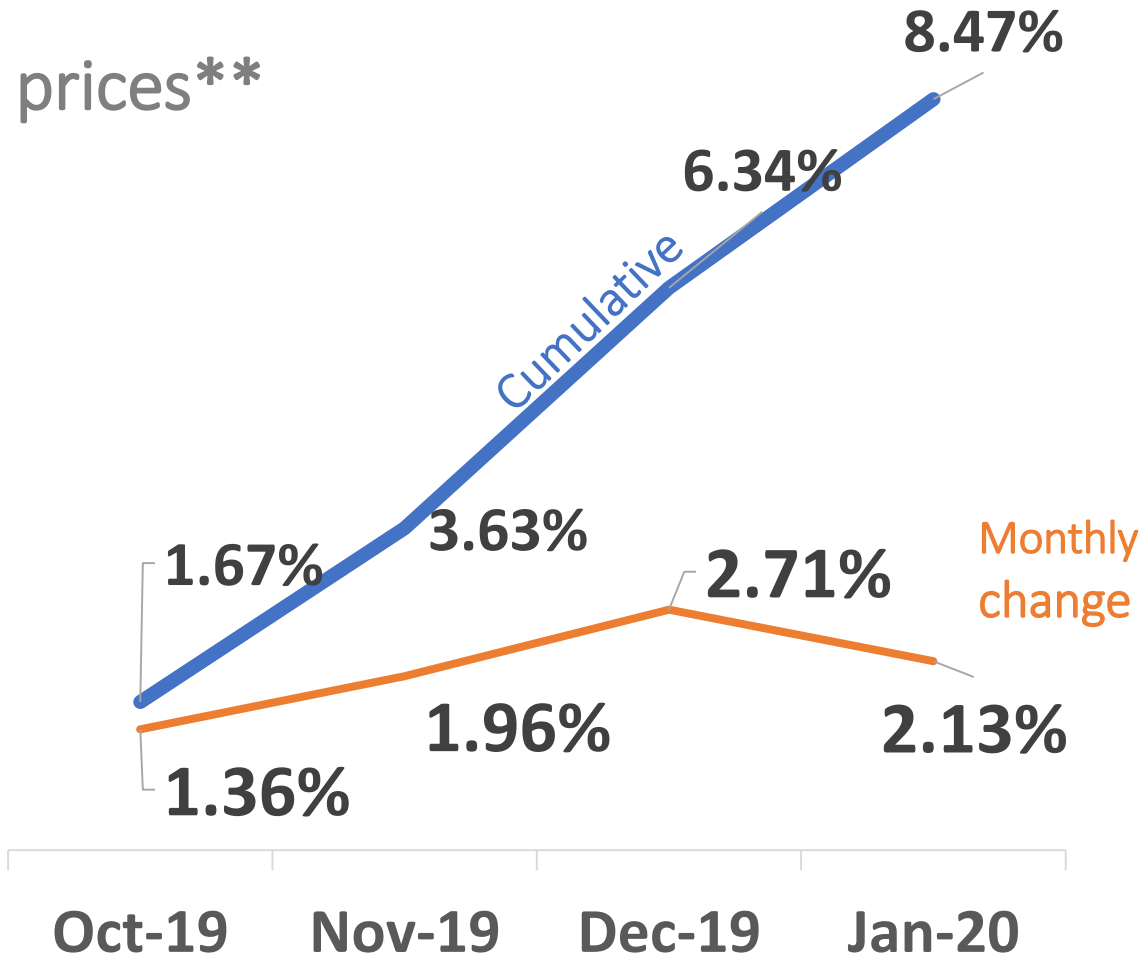
+8.47% as of Sept 2019*

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

Source: CAS
http://www.cas.gov.lb/index.php/latest-news-en/83-inflation



4) Ongoing Situation

b. Food Security and Price Monitoring

WFP
World Food Programme

WFP VAM & Supply Chain Unit Lebanon

Economic Situation Analysis

Monitoring results for FSSWG meeting (Oct 2019 to Feb 2020)
Purchasing Pattern Assessment

March 2020

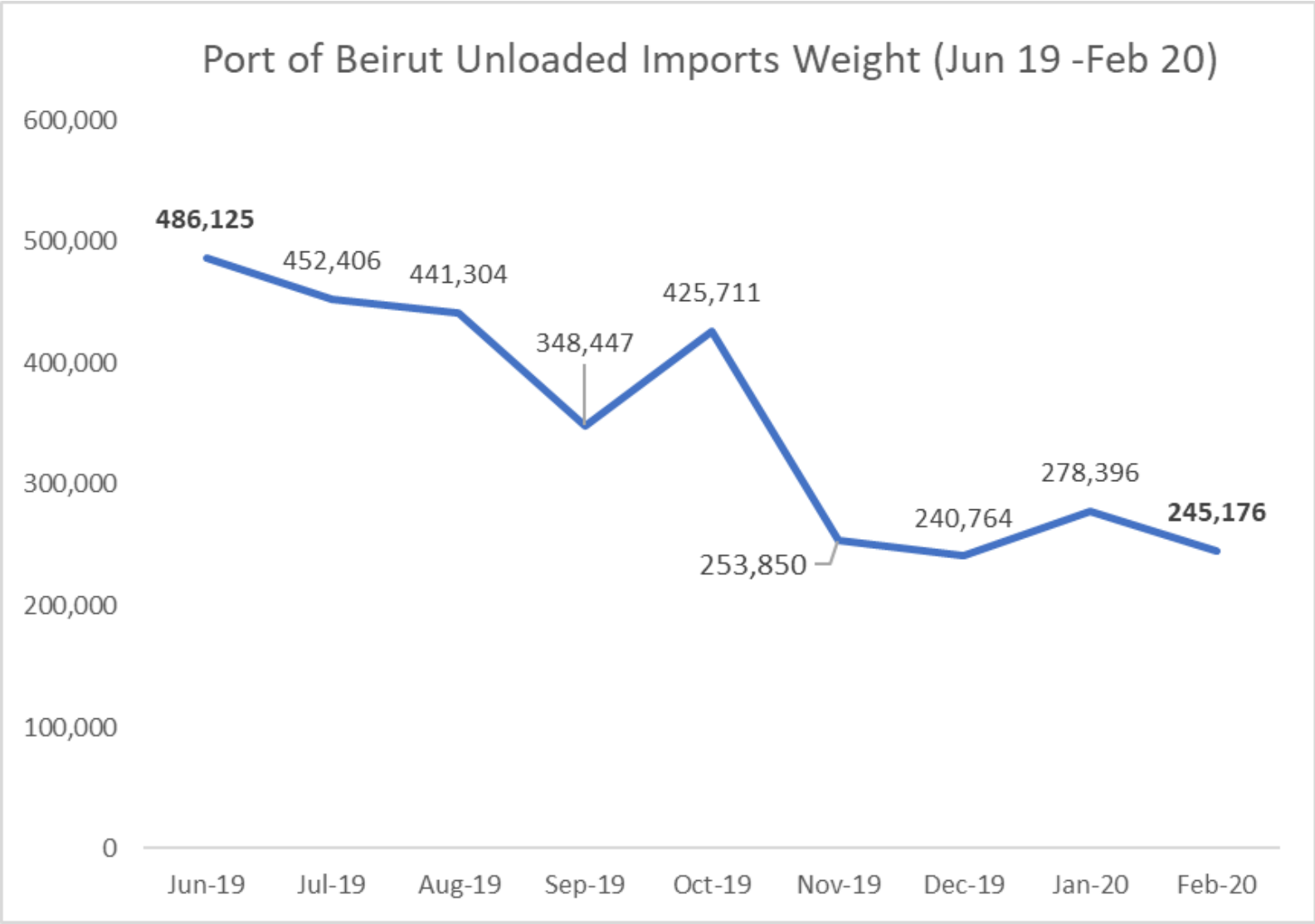
SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

Summary

- Supply Situation
- Availability of food supplies
- Access to shops
- Purchasing Patterns
- Exchange rate
- Price development
- Conclusion

Supply Situation

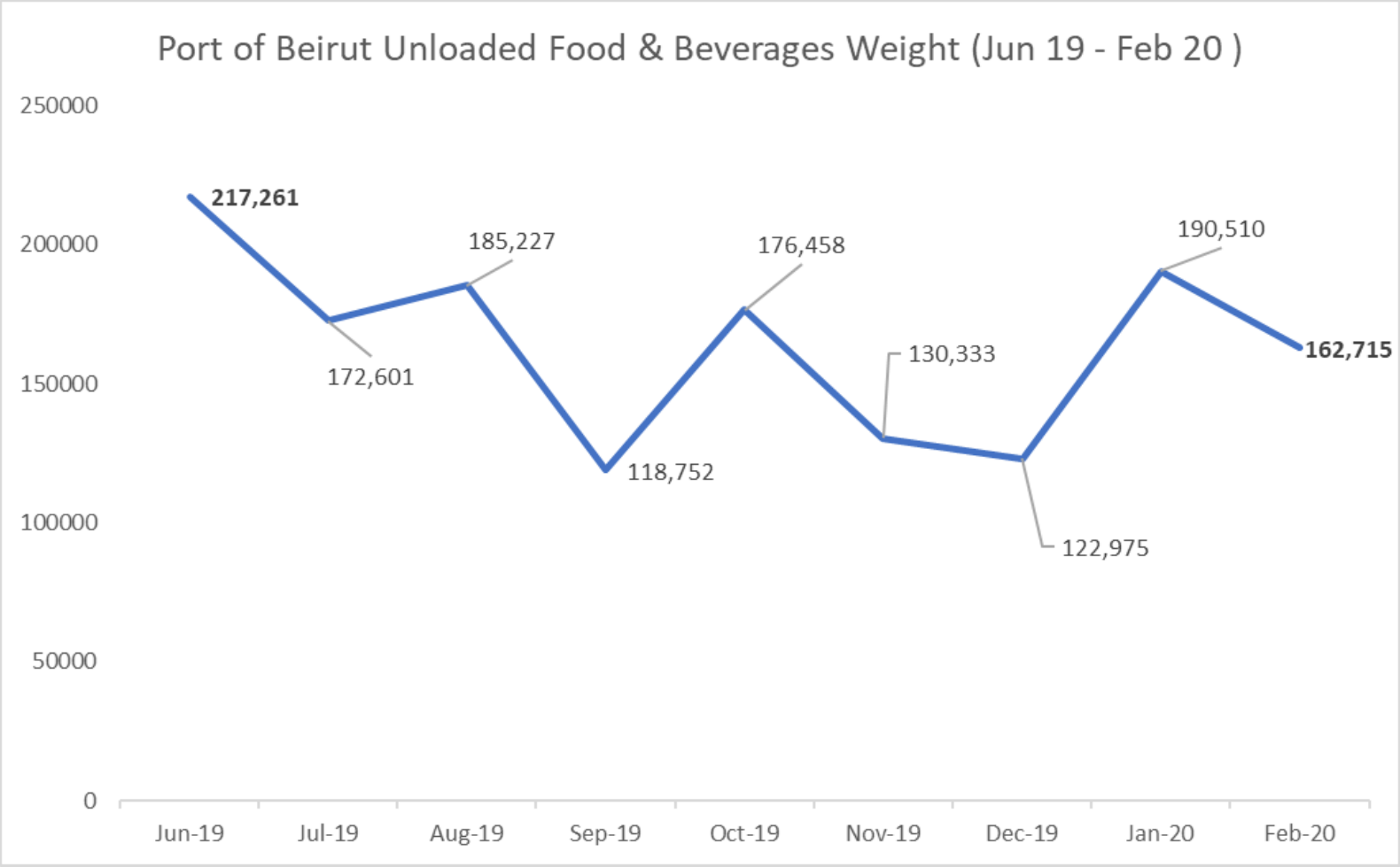
Port of Beirut Good Movement from September 2019 until February 2020



- A decrease of 49.6% in the unloaded imports weight is registered between June 2019 and February 2020.
- Unloaded import weight started decreasing steadily from June 2019 and onward. An increase is noted between September 2019 and October 2019 (22.2%), mainly driven by an increase in cereals and ceramic product imports.
- A decrease of 40.4% is registered from October to November 2019
- The month on month changes from November onward are: (-5.2%) in December 2019, 15.6% in January 2020, and (-11.9%) in February 2020.

Source: Port of Beirut data, 2019/2020

Port of Beirut Food & Beverages Imports Movement from September 2019 until February 2020

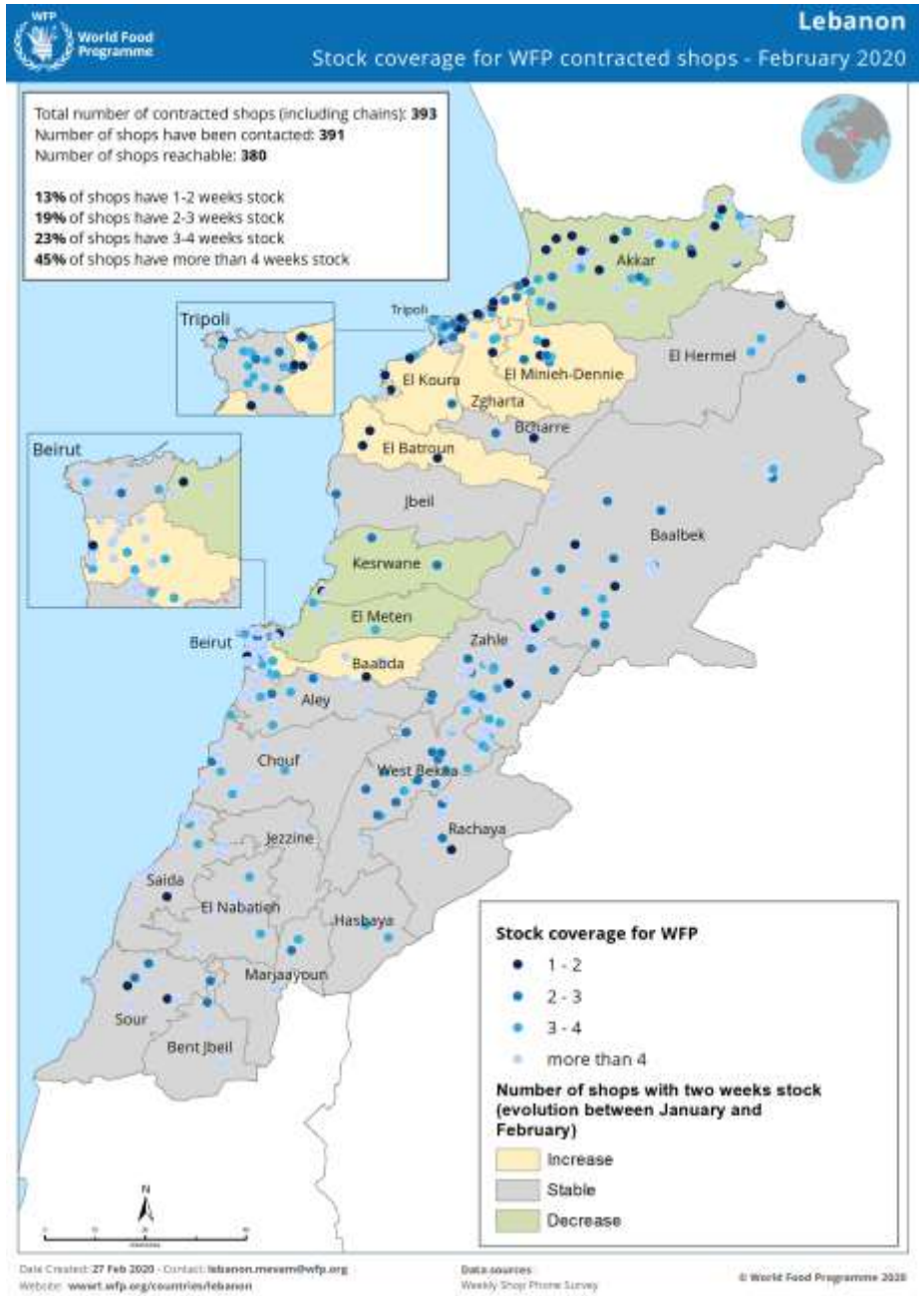


- A decrease of 25.1% in the unloaded imports weight of Food & Beverages is registered between June 2019 and February 2020.
- An increase is noted between September 2019 and October 2019 (48.6%), mainly driven by an increase in cereals imports and animal fodder.
- A second increase is noted between December 2019 and January 2020 (54.9%), mainly driven by an increase in cereal imports, animal and vegetable fats and oils, and live animals.
- A decrease of 26.1% is registered from October to November 2019.
- The month on month changes from November onward are: (-5.6%) in December 2019, 54.9% in January 2020, and (-14.6%) in February 2020.

Source: Port of Beirut data, 2019/2020

Monitoring results for FSSWG meeting (October 2019 to February 2020)

Stock coverage of WFP contracted shops (as of 29th February 2020)



13% of shops have 1-2 weeks stock

19% of shops have 2-3 weeks stock

23% of shops have 3-4 weeks stock

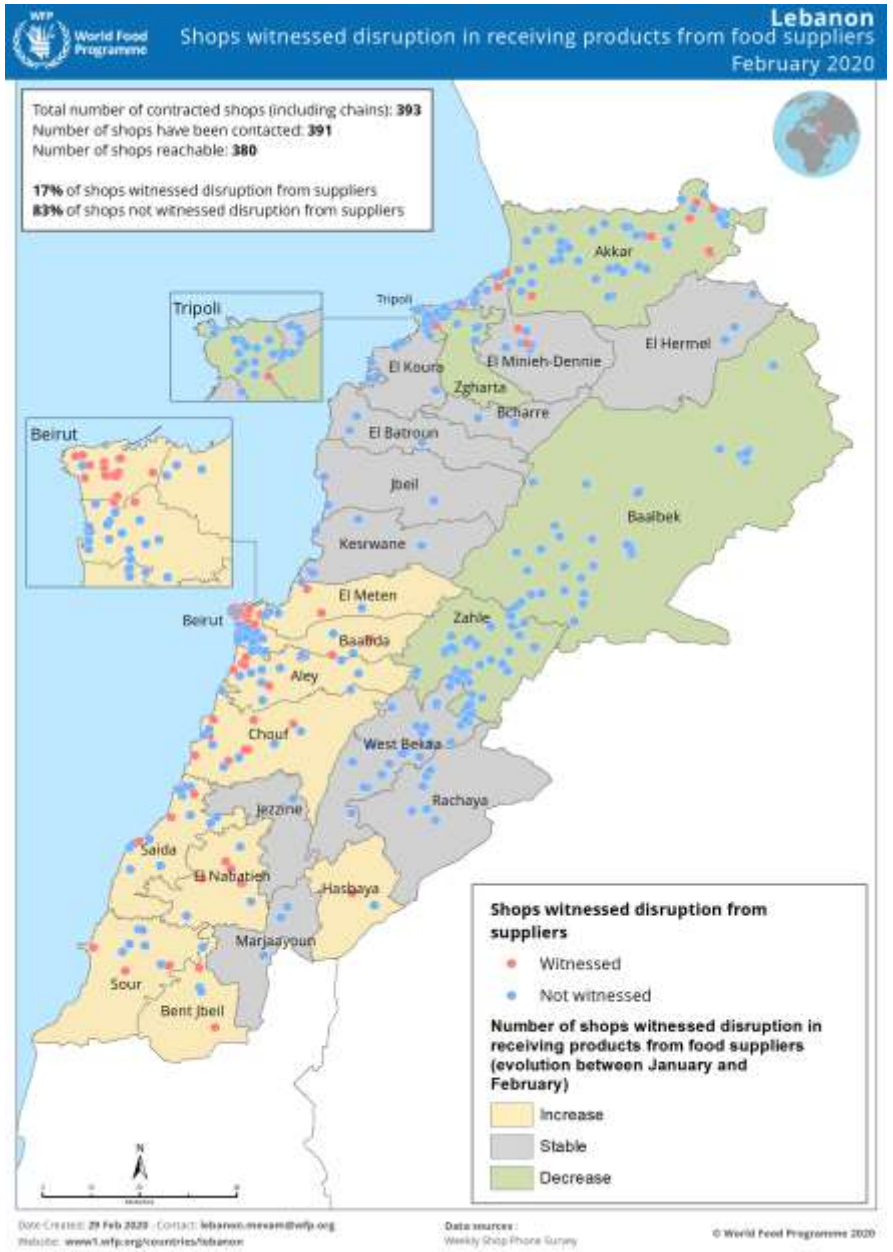
45% of shops have more than 4 weeks stock

→ 87% of WFP contracted shops say they have more than 2 weeks of stock

- Total number of shops (including chains): 393
- Number of shops have been contacted: 391
- Number of shops reachable: 380

Source: Weekly Shop Phone Survey – as of 29th February

Shops with disruption in receiving products from food suppliers (as of 29th February 2020)

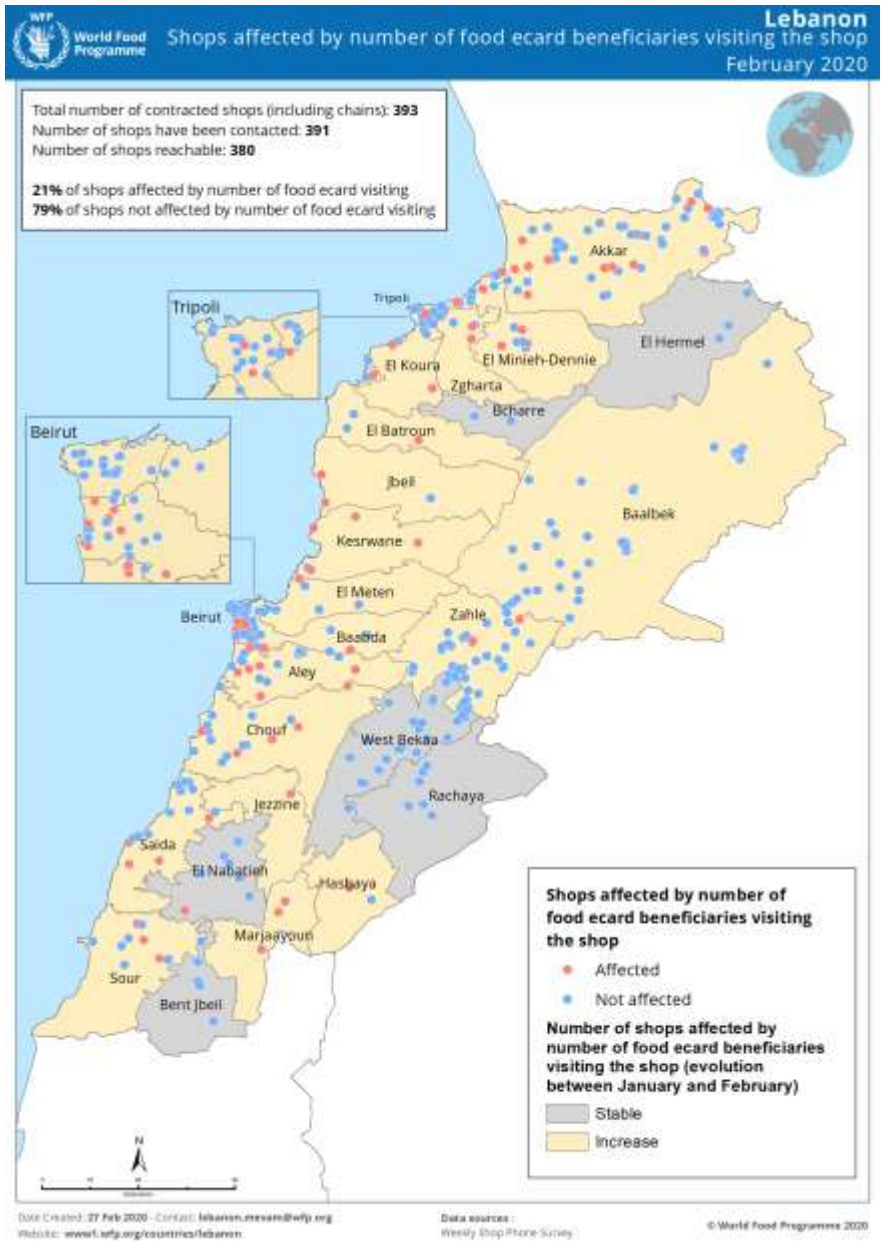


17% of shops witnessed disruptions from suppliers **compared to 10% of the previous month.**

83% of shops did not witness disruptions from suppliers

Source: Weekly Shop Phone Survey – as of 29th February

Shops affected by the number of food ecard beneficiaries visiting the shop (as of 29th February 2020)



21% of shops affected by a change in the number of food ecard beneficiaries visiting the shop **compared to 2% for the previous month.**

79% of shops not affected by a change in the number of food ecard beneficiaries visiting the shop

(e.g. overcrowding or bulk purchases)

Source: Weekly Shop Phone Survey – as of 29th February

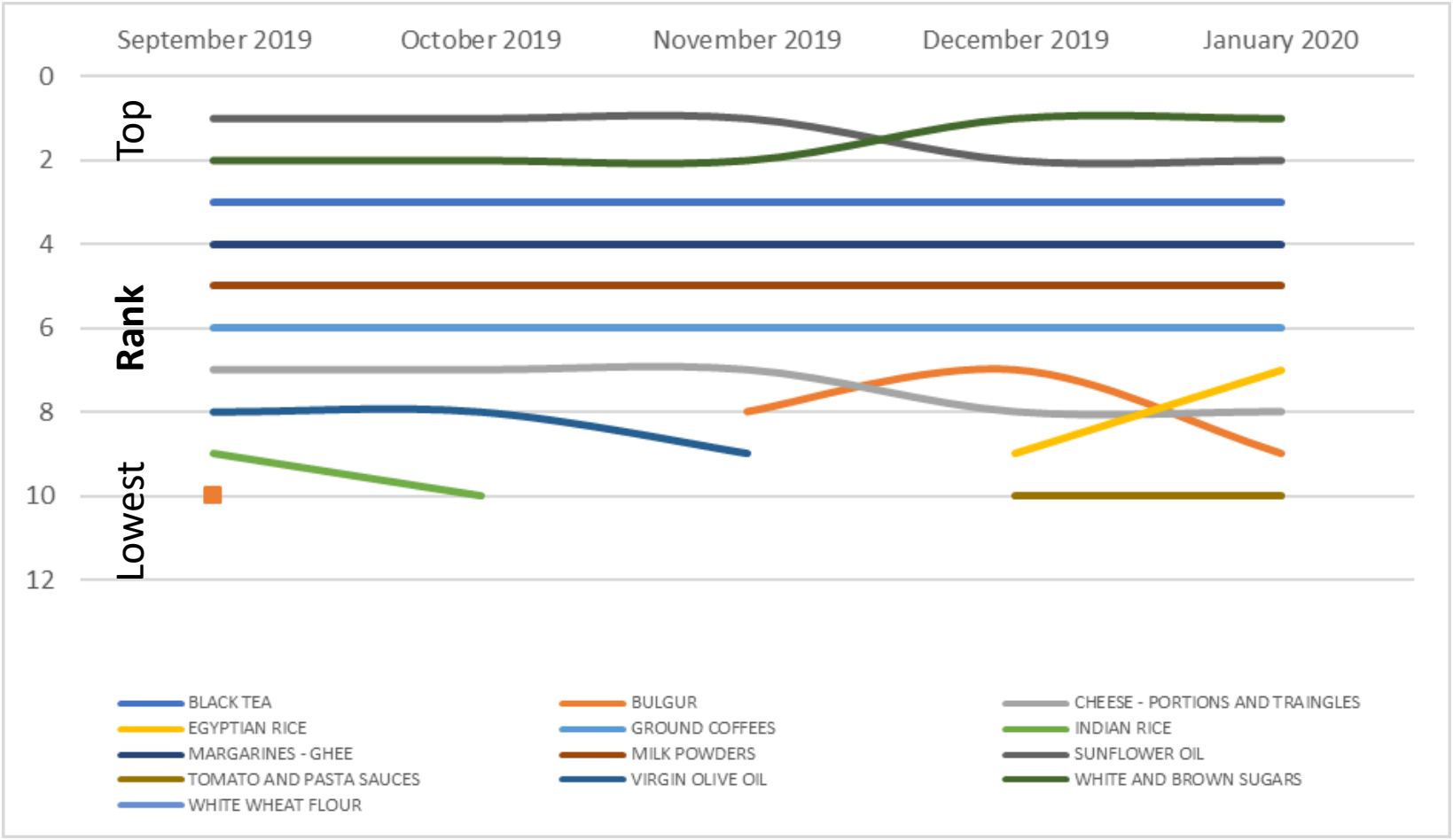
Purchasing Patterns Analysis based on WFP retail information

Purchasing Patterns Analysis based on WFP retail information

Research question: How have purchasing patterns for Syrian and Lebanese evolved since the beginning of the public unrest?

- Two groups of customers: Syrian and NPTP.
- Analysis:
  - Top 10 food groups in Sale Value ($) and attributed a rank for each month.
  - Changes of top food 10 food groups ranking mapped out for each customer group.
- Period of time: September 2019 to January 2020.

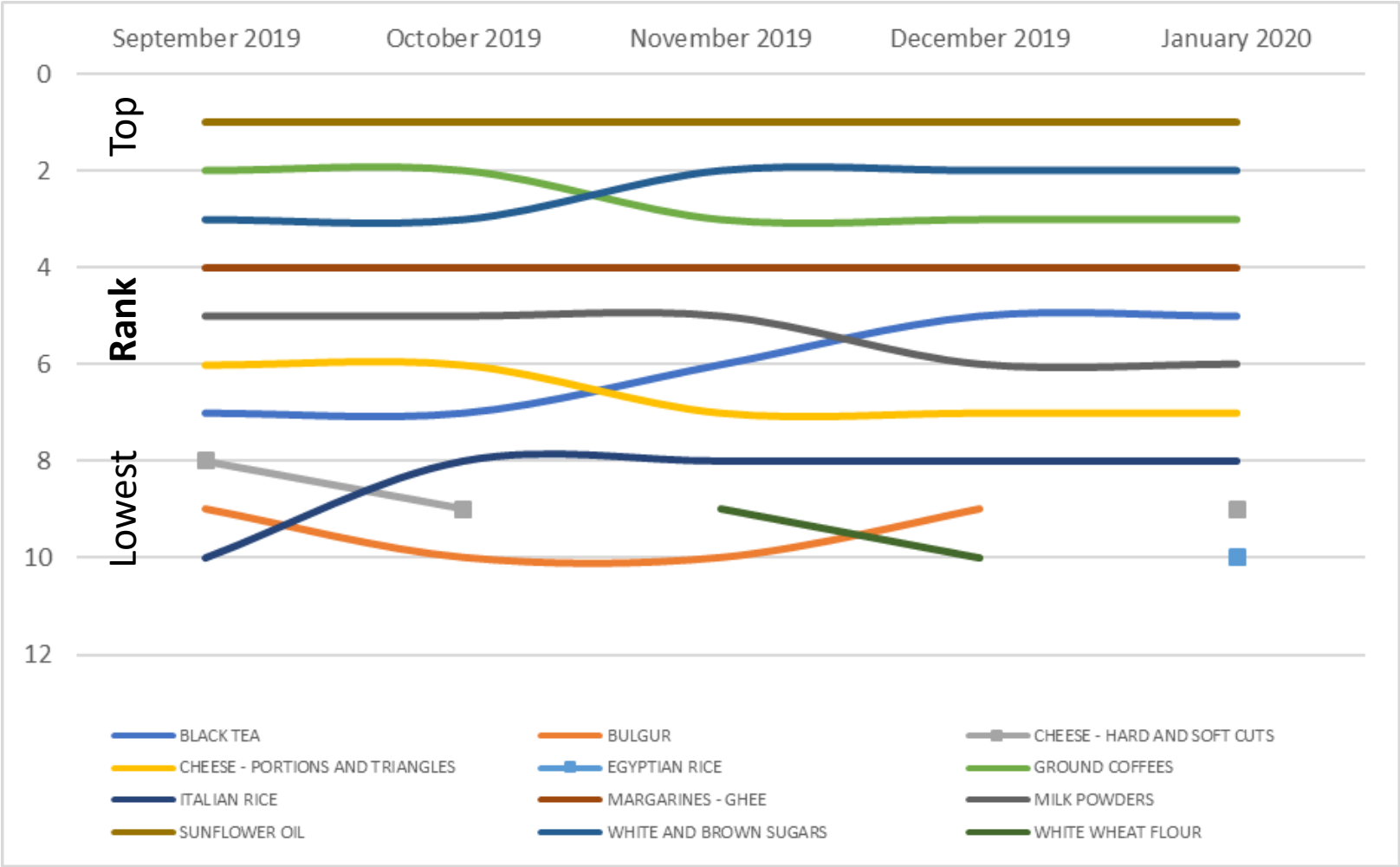
Top 10 Food Group Purchased and their Rankings for Syrian Beneficiaries (by Sale Value)



- White & Brown sugar was the top ranked food group in January 2020, after rising from the second place in December 2019.
- Sunflower Oil became the second ranked food group item from December 2019 and onward, after being the top ranked food group at the onset of the crisis.
- Black tea, Margarines, Milk Powders, and Ground Coffees remained ranked 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th respectively throughout the crisis.
- Egyptian Rice rose from the 13th place in September to the 7th place by January 2020.
- Virgin Oil dropped from the 8th place to the 14th place by January 2020. Similarly, Indian rice dropped from the 9th place to the 15th places over the same period.
- Bulgur was ranked 10th in September 2019. By January 2020, it was ranked 9th.
- Tomato and Pasta sauces rose from the 12th place in September 2019 to the 10th place in January 2020

Source: WFP retail data, 2019/2020

Top 10 Food Group Purchased and their Rankings for NPTP Beneficiaries (by Sale Value)



- Sunflower Oil remained the top ranked food group from September 2019 to January 2020.
- White & Brown Sugar rose from the 3rd place in September 2019 to the 2nd place by January 2020. Ground Coffee on the other hand, dropped from the 2nd place to the 3rd place over the same period.
- Margarines remained the 4th ranked food group throughout the period. Milk powder dropped from the 5th place to the 6th place, while Black tea rose from the 7th place to the 5th place during the same period.
- Cheese (Portions & Triangles) dropped from the 6th to the 7th rank, while Cheese (Hard & Soft Cuts) fluctuated between the 8th and the 12th rank, before ending ranked 9th in January 2020.
- Italian Rice rose from the 10th to the 8th place over the evaluated period of time. Egyptian Rice rose from the 18th place in September 2019 to the 10th place in January 2020.

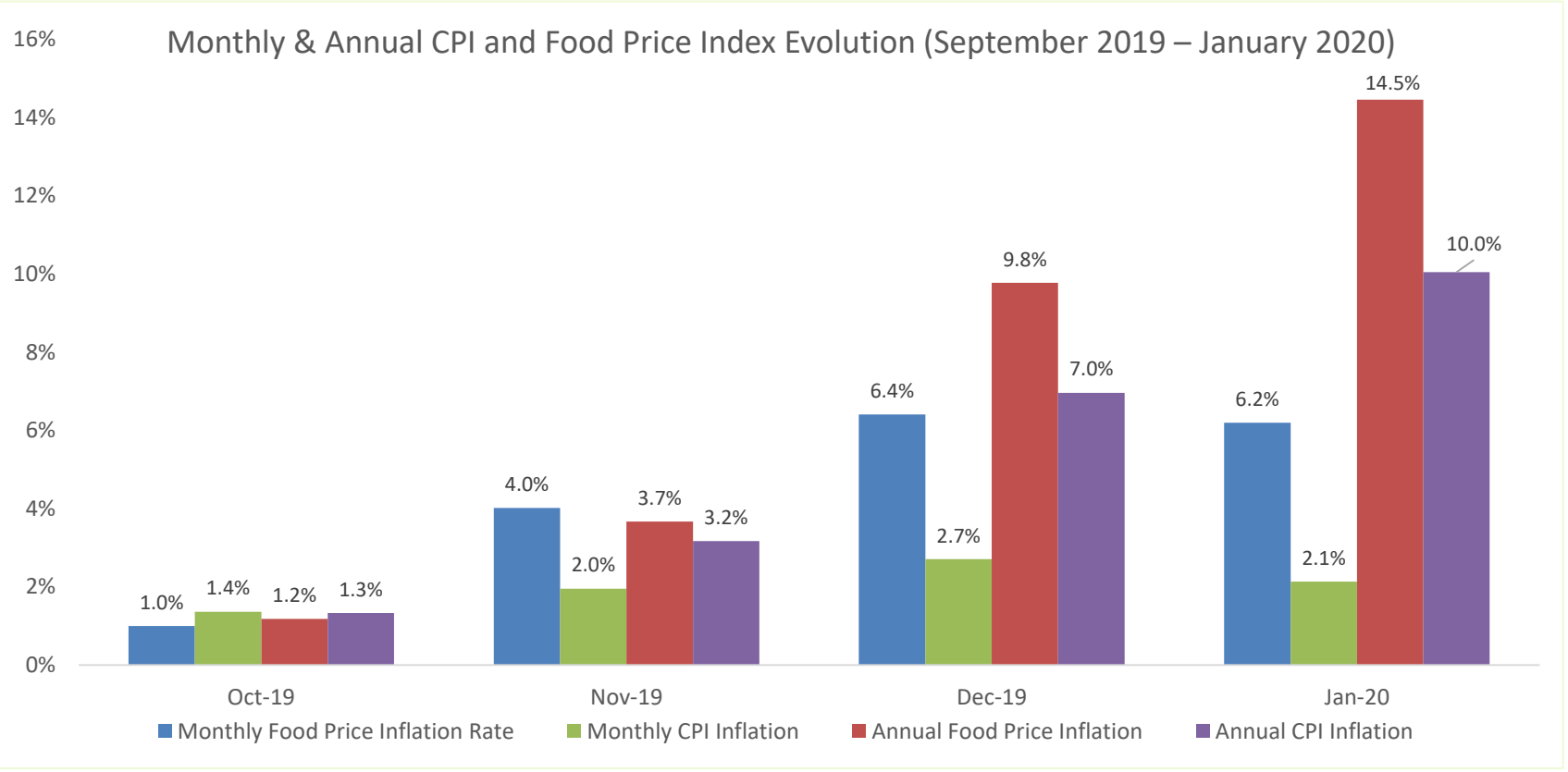
Source: WFP retail data, 2019/2020

Key Take Away

- Egyptian rice saw the highest increase in ranking in term of sales value for both Syrian and NPTP beneficiaries.
  - For Syrian beneficiaries, it rose from the 13th place in term of sale value in September 2019 to the 7th place in January 2020.
  - For NPTP beneficiaries, it rose from the 18th place to the 10th place over the same period. Similarly, Italian Rice ranking in term of sales value increased over the same period, rising from the 19th places to the 11th place for Syrian beneficiaries between September 2019 and January 2020, while it rose from the 10th place to the 8th place for NPTP beneficiaries.
- While Sunflower Oil was the top ranked food group in term of sales value for both Syrian and NPTP beneficiaries in September 2019, it became the 2nd ranked food group for Syrians, while remaining the 1st for NPTP.
- White & Brown Sugar sales value increased for both target groups, becoming the top ranked food group for Syrian beneficiaries (against 2nd ranked in September 2019) and the 2nd ranked food group for NPTP beneficiaries in January 2020 (against 3rd ranked in September 2019).

Exchange Rates and Price Developments

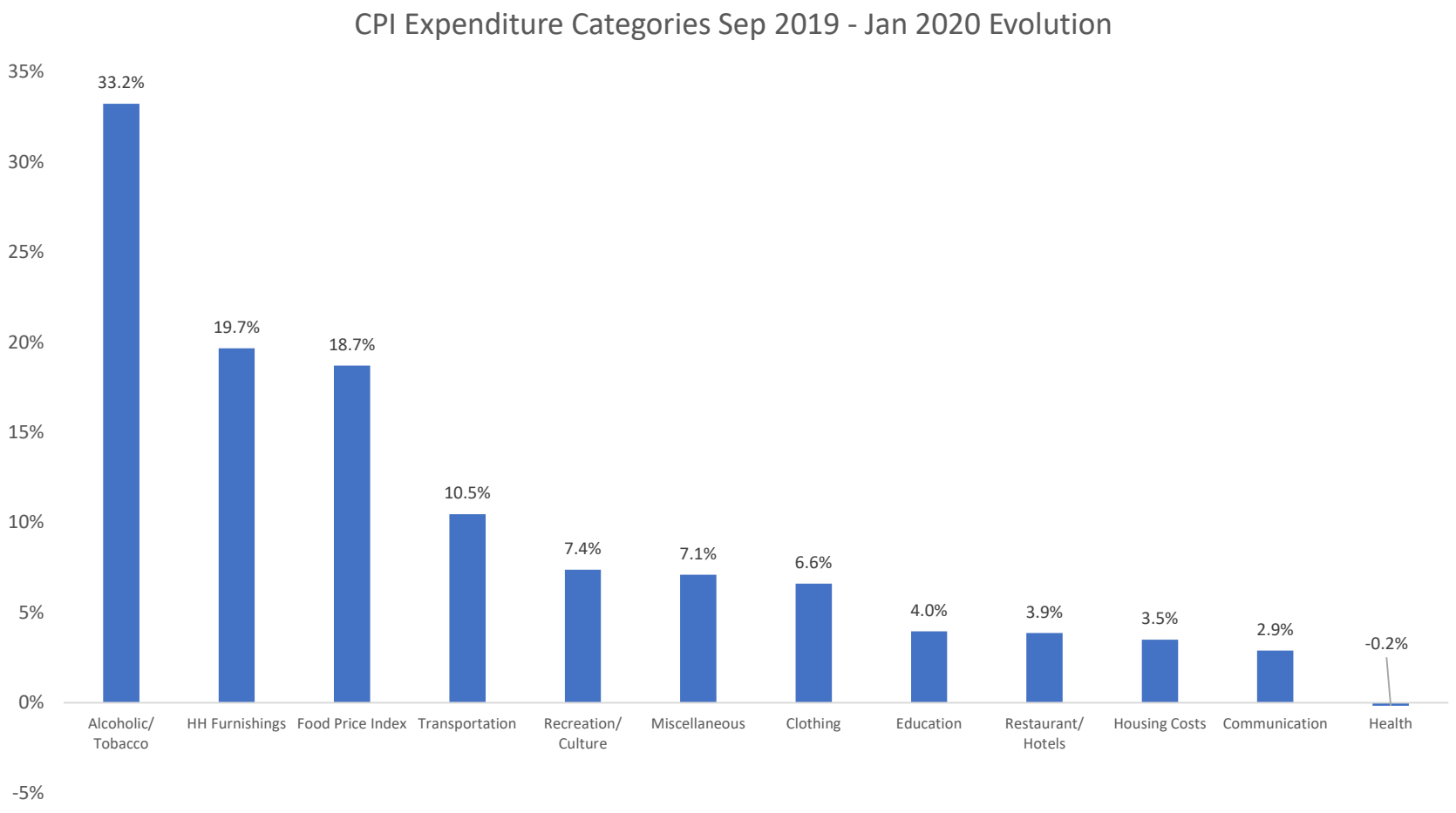
Monthly & Annual Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Food Price Index Development (September 2019 – January 2020)



- The Consumer Price Index (CPI) witnessed an inflation of 8.4% between September 2019 and January 2020.
- The Food Price Index registered an inflation of 18.7% for the same period.
- The CPI month-on-month changes are: 1.4% in October, 2% in November, 2.7 in December, and 2.1% in January 2020.
- The food price index month-month changes are: 1% in October, 4% in November, 6.4% in December, and 6.2% in January 2020
- By January 2020, the annual change in the food price index was 14.5% (between Jan 2019 & Jan 2020). For the CPI, it was 10%.

Source: Central Administration for Statistics (CAS)

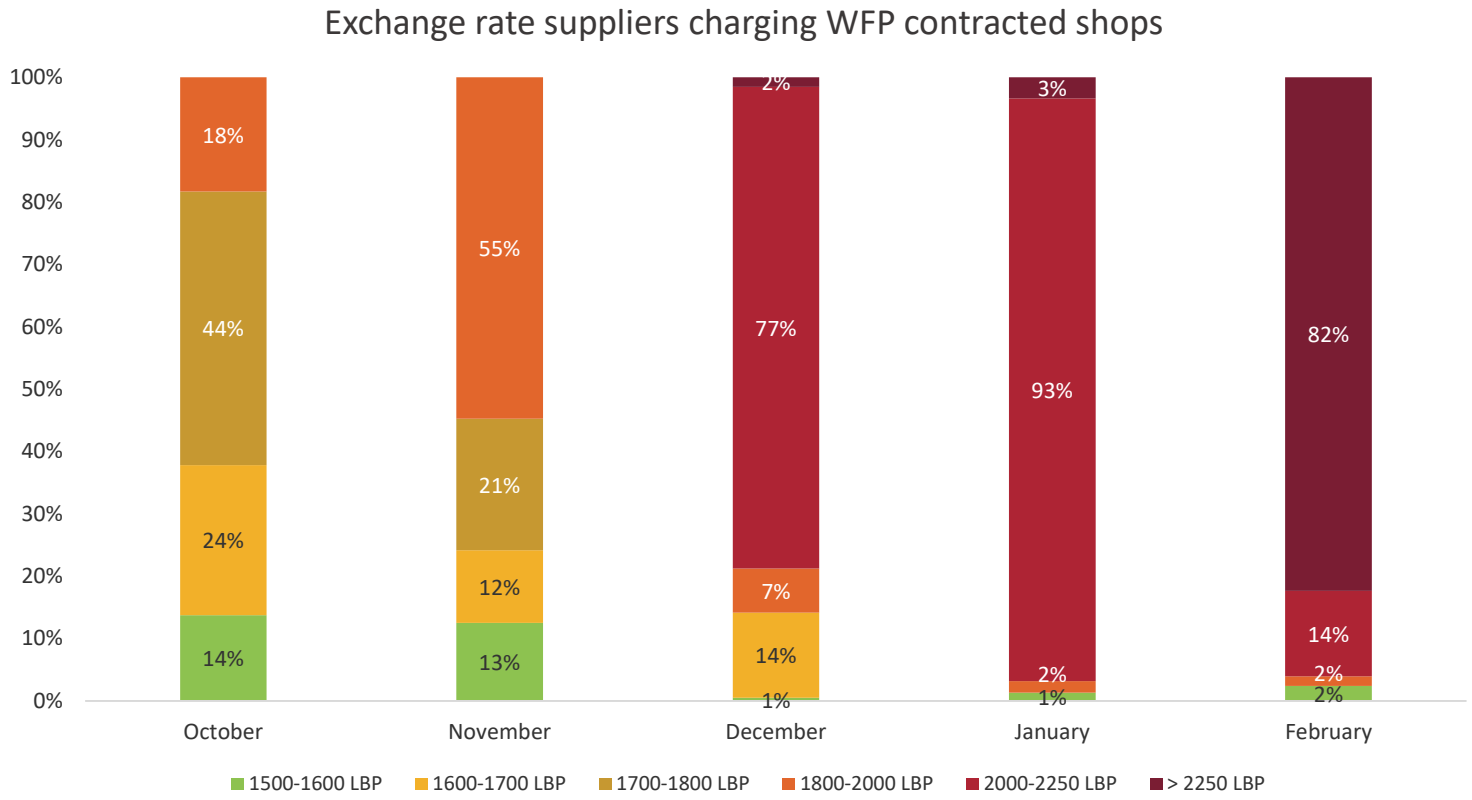
CPI Expenditure Categories Evolution (September 2019 – January 2020)



- The CPI is divided into 12 expenditure categories, with different weights for each.
- Housing costs (which includes rent, water, electricity and gaz) holds the highest weight (28.4%), followed by food & non alcoholic beverages (20.6%), followed by transportation (13.1%) and health (7.7%).
- Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco category witnessed the highest inflation rate between September 2019 and January 2020 (33.2%), followed by Household furnishing (19.7%), and food and non alcoholic beverages (18.7%).
- Transportation increased by 10.5% between September 2019 and January 2020, while Housing Costs increased by 3.5% for the same period.
- Health was the only category to witness a decrease during the same period (-0.2%)

Source: Central Administration for Statistics (CAS)

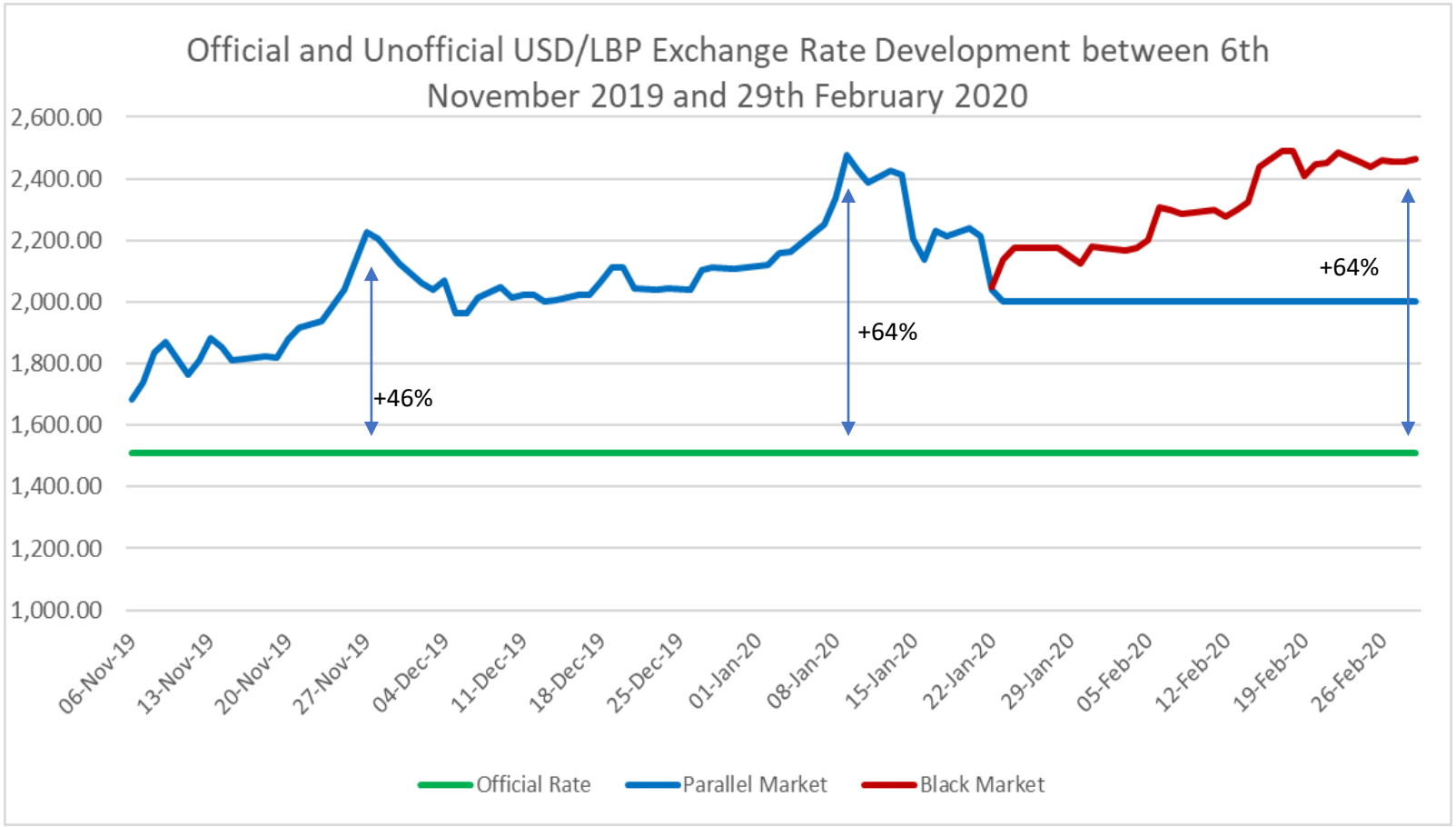
Weekly exchange rate development based on contracted retailers' feedback (national level)



- In December 77% of the suppliers charged WFP contracted shops between 2000-2250 LBP and 2% of the suppliers charged WFP contracted shops above 2250 LBP.
- In January 2020, 93% of the suppliers charged WFP contracted shops between 2000-2250 LBP and 3% of the suppliers charged WFP contracted shops above 2250 LBP.
- In February 2020, **82%** of the suppliers charged WFP contracted shops above 2250 LBP. Only 14% of the suppliers charged WFP contracted shops between 2000-2250 LBP.

Source: WFP retail data, 2019/2020

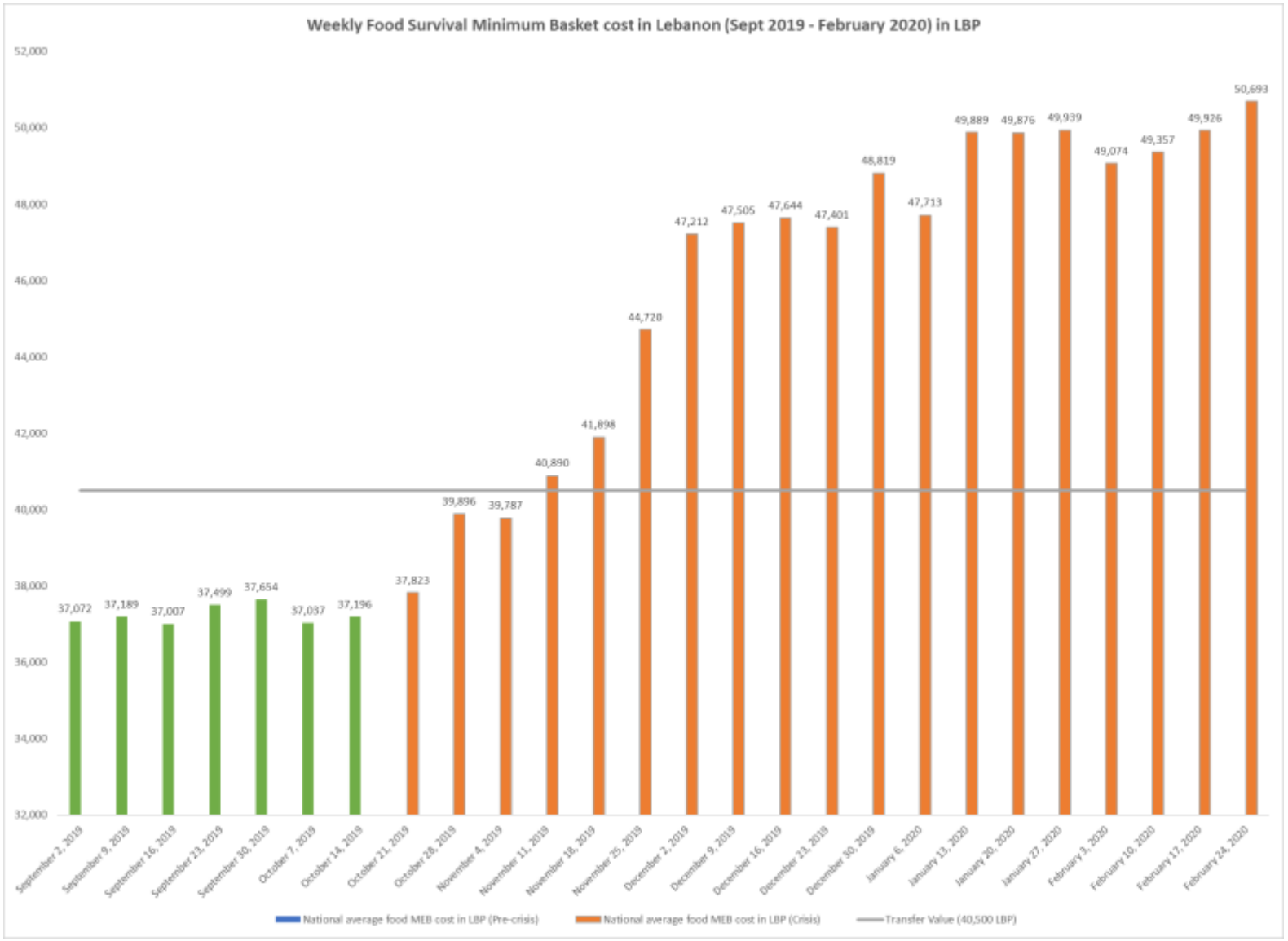
Daily (official and unofficial) exchange rate development between November 2019 and February 2020



- Increased volatility in markets led to first parallel market rate spike on November 27th at 2200 LBP.
- Stabilization of rate between 2000 LBP & 2100 LBP for most of December.
- Increased volatility and uncertainties at the political level, pushed rates to the 2500 LBP barrier on January 8th.
- On January 22nd, syndicate of exchanges set a maximum buy value of 2000 LBP. Black market emerges with a higher rate.
- Black market rate has been increasing steadily since its emergence. Rate hovering around the 2500 LBP barrier from mid-February onward.

Source: http://lebaneselira.org

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

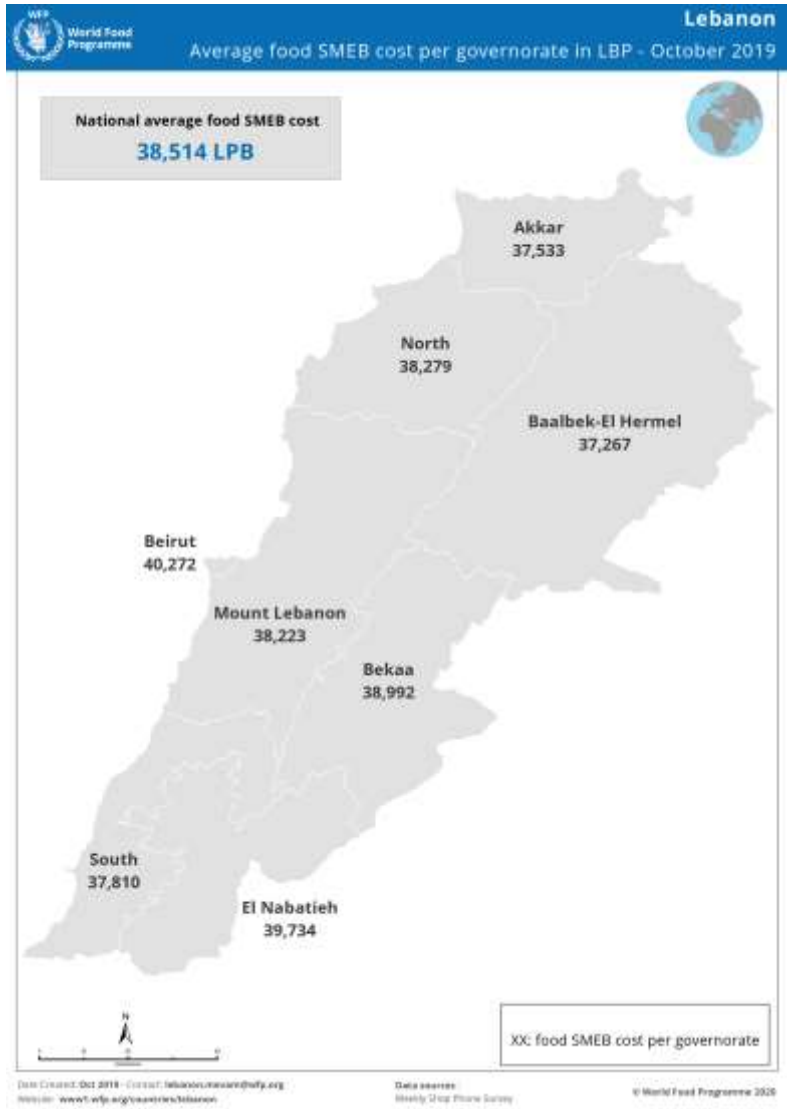


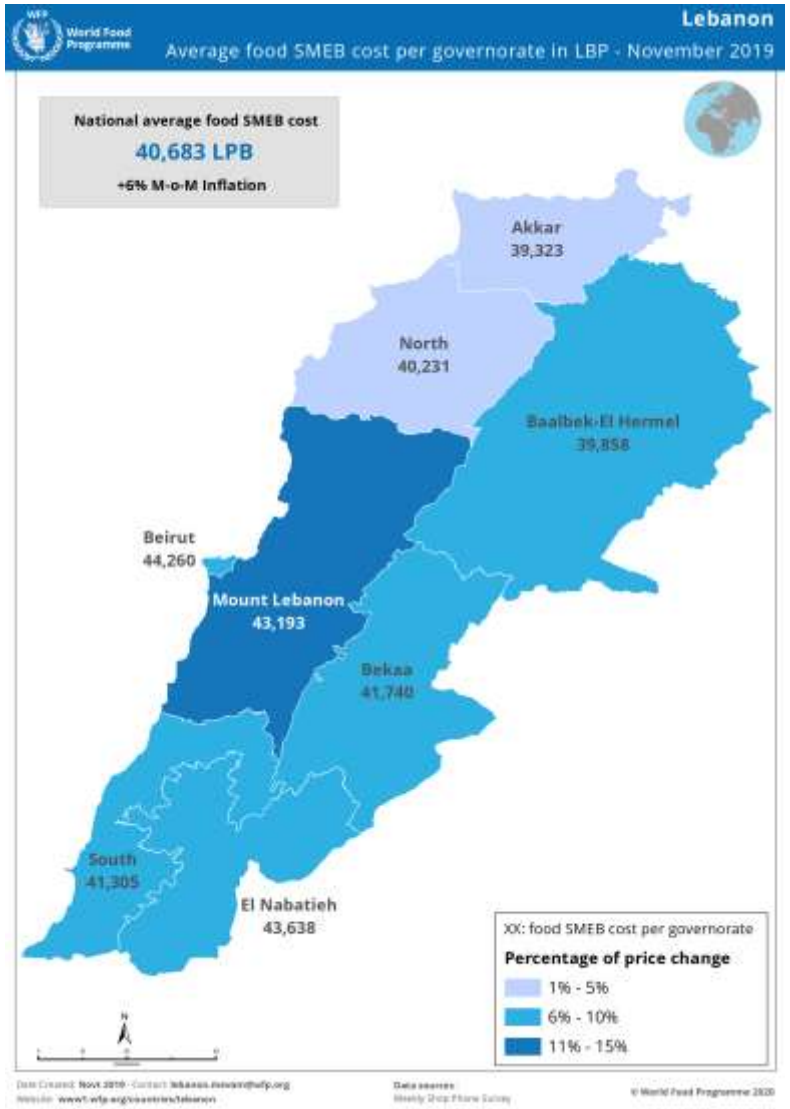
- In February 2020, the national food basket price was approx. 49,651 LBP. The highest food basket prices were found in Beirut (53,422 LBP), and the lowest in Akkar (47,996 LBP).
- Approx. 36 percent weekly food price (SMEB basket) increase between the week of the 14th of October 2019 and the week of 24th of February 2020.

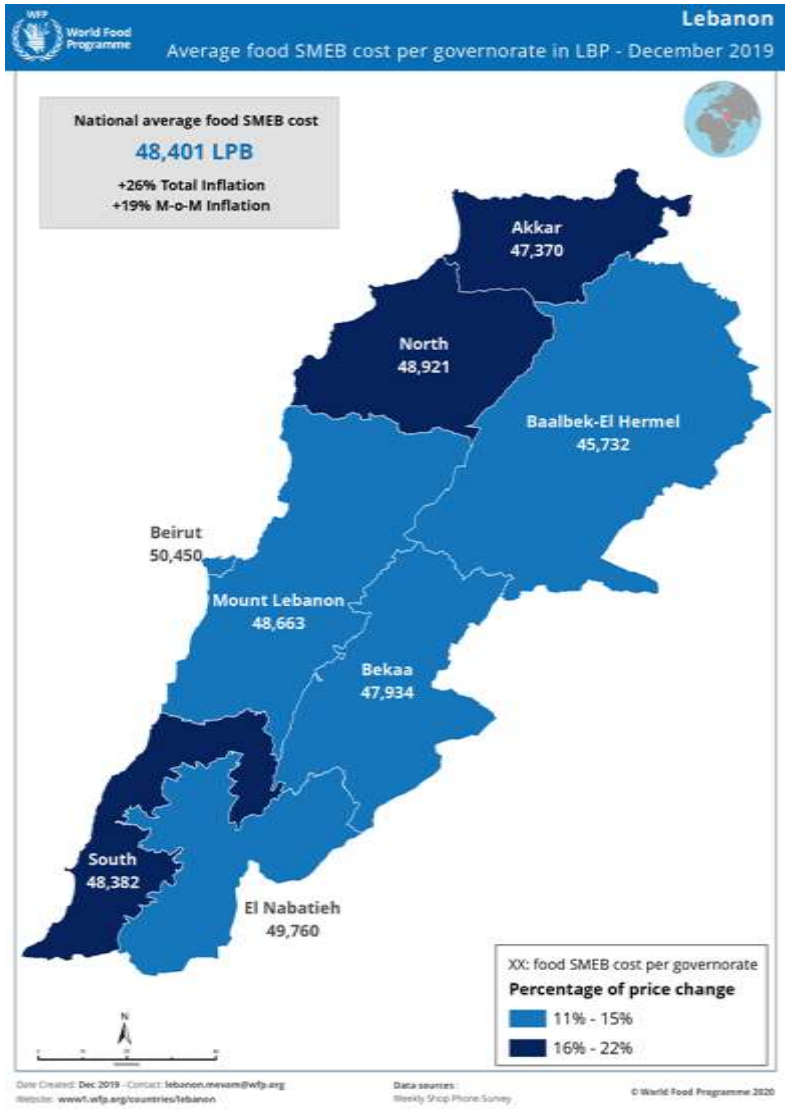
Source: WFP price data, 2019 & 2020, as of 29 Feb 2020, subject to changes

World Food Programme

Monthly average change of SMEB food basket price in % per Governorate – October to November 2019

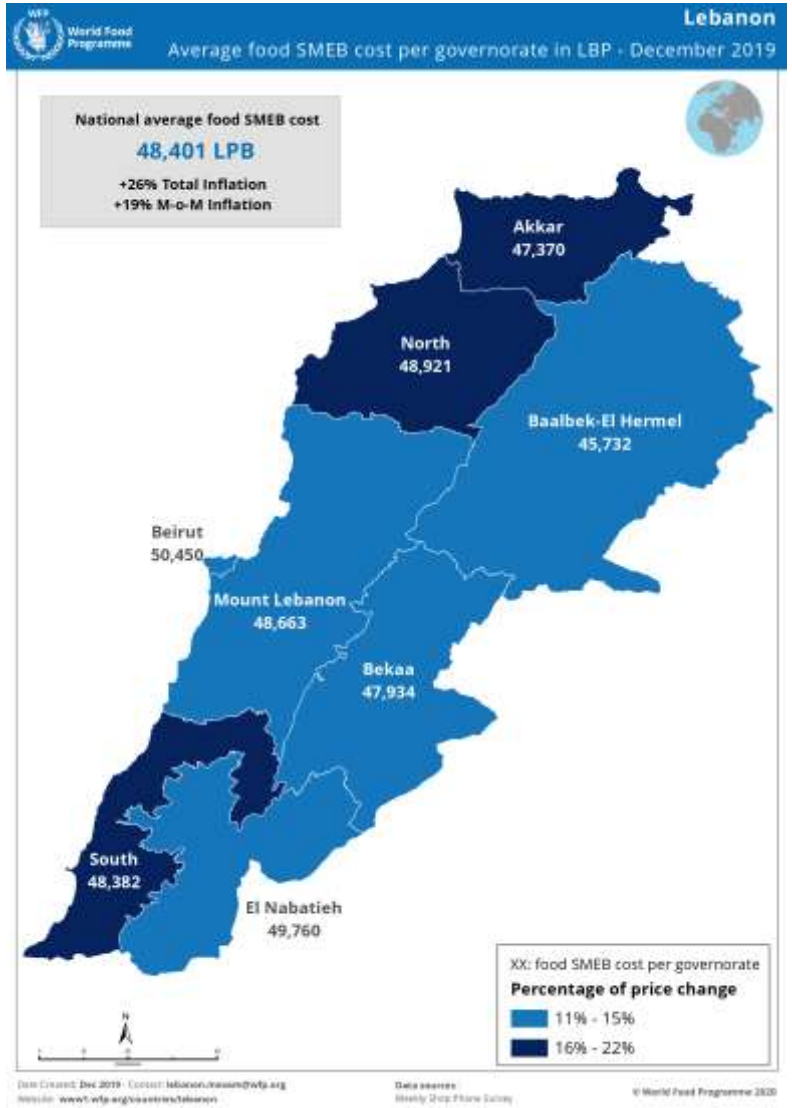


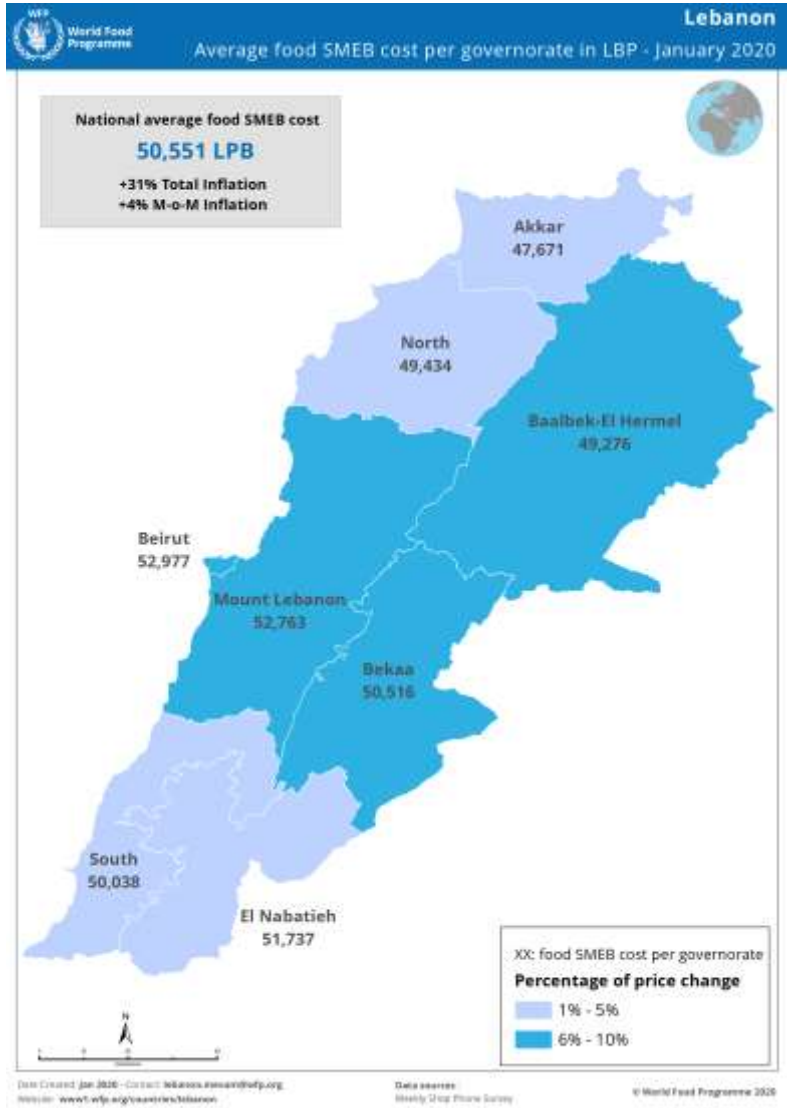


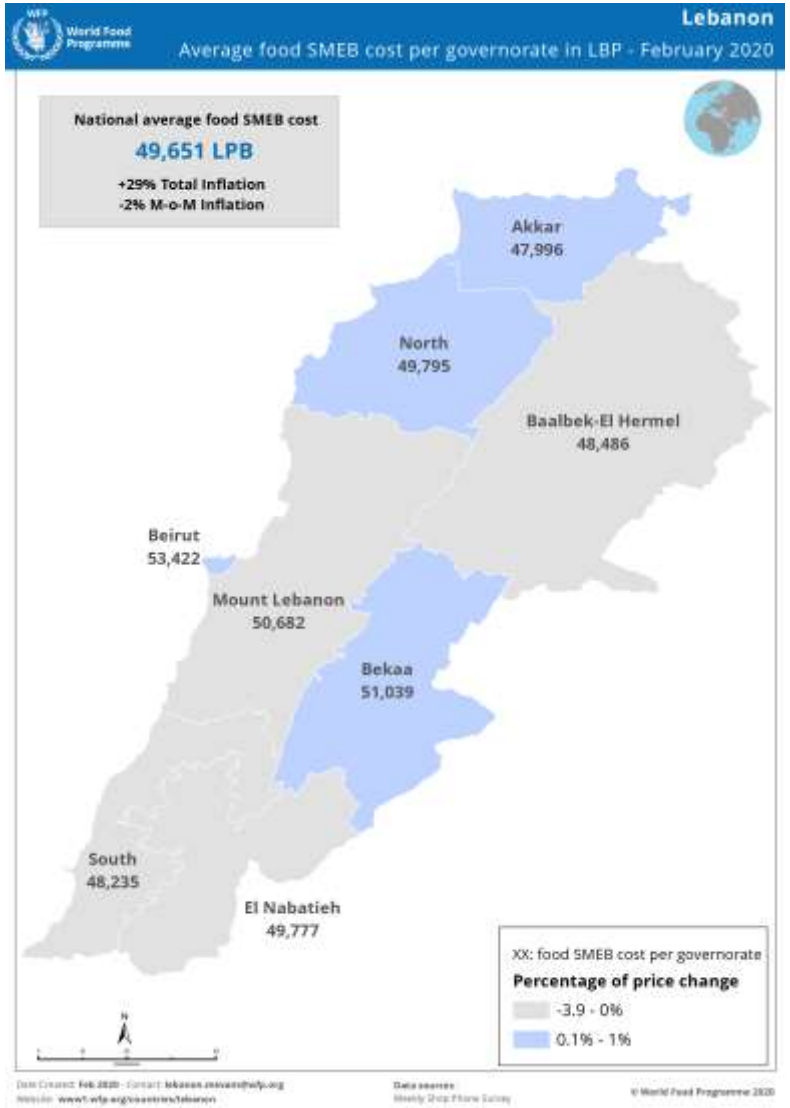


Source: WFP price data, 2019 & 2020, as of 29 Feb 2020, subject to changes

Monthly average change of SMEB food basket price in % per Governorate – December 2019 to February 2020







Source: WFP price data, 2019 & 2020, as of 29 Feb 2020, subject to changes

Thanks!
Questions?

WFP Lebanon

VAM Unit & Retail Unit

4) Ongoing Situation

C. COVID 19 and Implication on BA Programmes

Corona Virus Disease

CoViD19

UPDATES
FEB 11- MAR 18

COVID19

In Numbers (19 March 2020)

	Globally	Regionally	In Lebanon
Cases	207,855	20,743	146
Countries	166	19	
Death	8,648	1,123	4
CFR	3.4%		
Recovery			3 (10 clinical recovery)
Call center			2,320
Referral			192

COVID19

Lebanon

WHO has defined 04 transmission phases for COVID-19:

1. Countries with no cases;
2. Countries with 01 or more cases, imported or locally detected (sporadic cases);
3. **Countries experiencing cases clustered in time, geographical location and/or common exposure (clusters of cases);**
4. Countries experiencing larger outbreaks of local transmission (community transmission).

At this stage, testing is done in RHUH and in 04 other universal labs (AUBMC, Saint Georges, LAU & Hotel Dieux Hospitals). Confirmed cases whether mild or severe are received / hospitalized free of charge in RHUH exclusively.

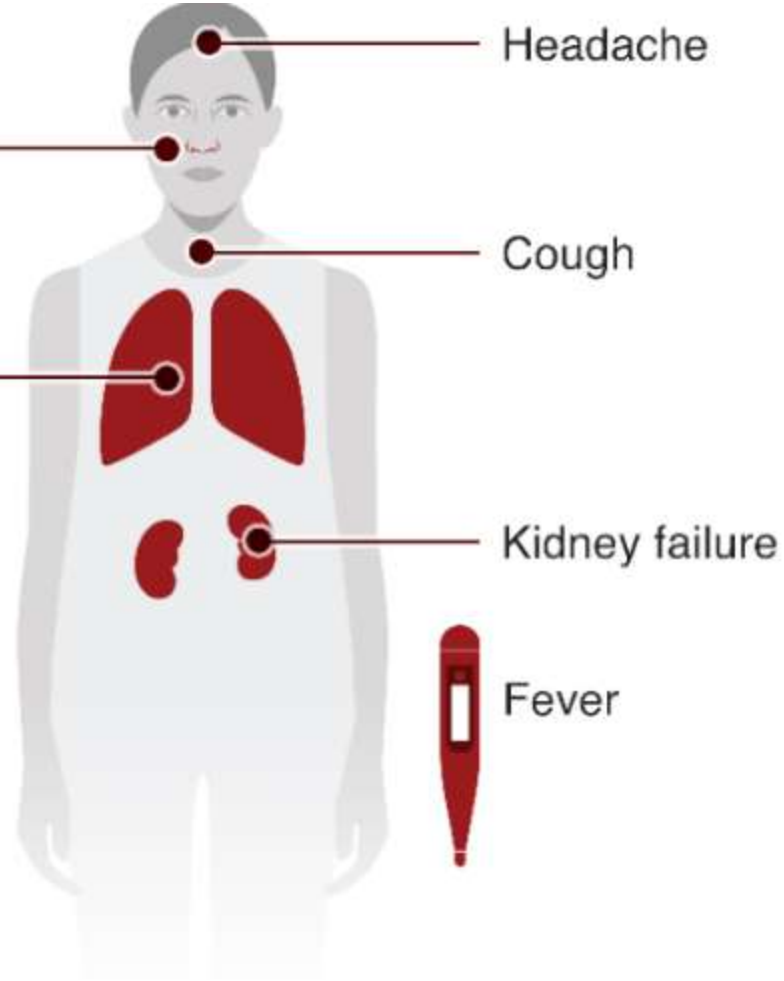
COVID19

Transmission

- Incubation period: 01 - 12.5 days; Median 5-6 days;
- Modes of transmission: droplets sprayed by affected individuals, contact with patient respiratory secretions, contaminated surfaces and equipment;
- Transmission from animals and human-to-human;
- Currently no available treatment or vaccination, supportive measures only.

COVID19

Symptoms



Virus seems to start
with a **fever**,
followed by a **dry cough**
and then, after a week,
leads to **shortness of breath**
and some patients
needing hospital treatment

COVID19

Prevention

Frequent hand hygiene, especially after direct contact with ill people or their environment

Avoid close contact with people suffering from acute respiratory infections.

Practice respiratory etiquette.

Avoiding unprotected contact with farm or wild animals.

COVID19

Action Points – IA Level

- Training of trainers (ToT) for **Health Actors**;
- COVID19 Trainings to **Non-Health NGOs** at central and field levels;
- **Service mapping** on COVID19 for Health Actors;
- SOPs have been developed on home isolation in **overcrowded** areas;
- **Dropbox** folder is made available including: IEC Materials, WHO Lebanon Daily Briefs, Plans & Guidelines, Governmental Decrees and Service Mappings.
- **Business continuity plan** for the LCRP has been drafted and is being circulated for comment. Inter-Agency at the national and field level are ensuring that who is doing what and where is updated, supporting partners to adapt to different working modalities and identifying gaps in critical programming.

COVID-19 Situation & BA Programming

What do we need to know?

1. What are the risks related to COVID19 on programming, including updating who is doing, what and where to identify which services have stopped?
2. What are the mitigation measures being put in place to ensure ongoing access to critical activities?
3. What are the gaps, including any procurement needed that is not being covered?

Trends: what do we know so far

- Assistance: Banks to operate from back office;
- Access: Decreased commercial activities in local markets; municipal restrictions; specific restrictions on refugee movement;
- Response: suspension of field activities; distributions;
- Increased needs reported – loss of livelihoods
- **More? Add here please**: BA_COVID19_TrackingSheet

Contingency

- In reference to BCP, cash and food assistance remain critical activities;
- Interagency guidance on distributions;
- WHO guidance on operations;
- **What else do we need?**