



# IMPACT EVALUATION OF THE 'HADDI' PROGRAMME: AN INTEGRATED CHILD GRANT IN LEBANON

## ENDLINE REPORT

UNICEF INNOCENTI – GLOBAL OFFICE  
OF RESEARCH AND FORESIGHT



## RESEARCH TEAM

Frank Otchere, Joseph Kujo Darko, Nyasha Tirivayi (UNICEF Innocenti – Global Office of Research and Foresight) and Jamil El Khoury (UNICEF Lebanon Country Office).

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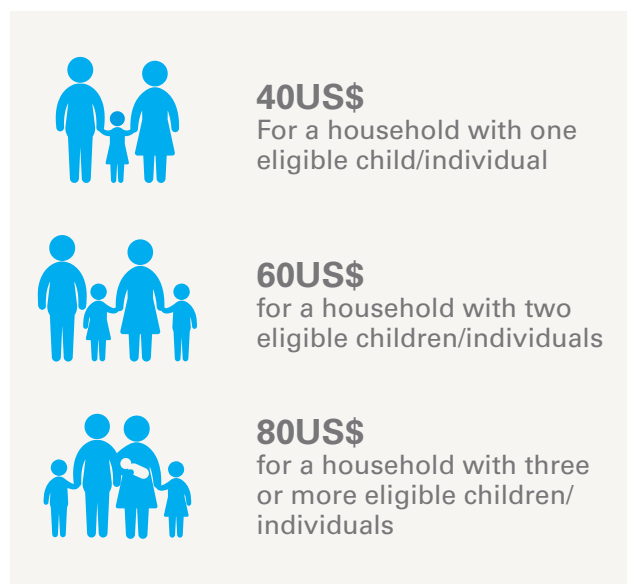
# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## BACKGROUND

Lebanon has experienced serious national, economic and social challenges in the last few years. Political instability and macroeconomic challenges have been compounded by the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, an explosion at the port of Beirut in August 2020, spiraling hyperinflation, and declining employment opportunities. The situation has negatively affected many households, especially the most vulnerable, including women and children.

In response, UNICEF Lebanon, in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), launched the Haddi<sup>1</sup> programme to provide a monthly unconditional child grant as additional support to the most vulnerable households with women and children already benefitting from other services implemented by UNICEF through various partners.

Haddi was providing a monthly cash amount of



The objectives of the grant are to limit cuts in spending on children, reduce reliance on negative-coping strategies, and improve child wellbeing. This document is the endline report of an impact evaluation of Haddi.

## STUDY DESIGN, DATA AND ANALYTIC APPROACH

The impact evaluation uses a quasi-experimental design given that the treatment (T) group (hereafter, Haddi) comprised of households that have at least one household member receiving services from implementing partners with funding from UNICEF. The comparison (C) group (hereafter, non-Haddi) was selected from a database comprising of households benefiting from similar services by the same implementing partners in the same communities, but with funding from sources other than UNICEF.

The management information systems of these programmes served as the sampling frame for selecting households to participate in the study. Three rounds of multi-topic quantitative data were collected from a sample of households from both Haddi and non-Haddi households.



Treatment



Control

1. Haddi means "next to me"



**The first round of data** (baseline) were collected in July 2021, prior to the first disbursement of the cash top up.

**The second round of data** (midline) were collected in February of 2022.

**The third round of data** (endline) were collected in December of 2022. Computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) was for each round of data collection.

From a baseline sample of 1,705 households (900 Haddi and 805 non-Haddi), 1,458 (827 Haddi and 631 non-Haddi) were successfully interviewed in all three rounds, and this panel of households were used for the estimation of impacts.

A doubly robust difference-in-difference (DRDID) approach was used for the impact estimation to address issues related to lack of baseline balance for the panel sample and selective attrition. Impact estimate using standard difference-in-difference and matching are used for robustness checks.

## SUMMARY RESULTS

Results from the impact estimations at the endline show that Haddi was successful at achieving the primary objectives of improving food security and reducing the reliance on negative coping strategies. Food security improved in terms of the per capita expenditure on food (by about LBP 10,000 per person), food consumption score (impact of 6 units), dietary diversity (impact of 0.49 units), and share of households with food consumption from four or more food groups (impact of 1.6 percentage points).

The impact on the coping score index was 11.8 units, about 35 per cent of the baseline levels of negative coping.

Expenditure on clothing was also significant at the 1 per cent level of significance, and expenditure on education was significant at the 10 per cent level. Although Haddi did not have an impact on health seeking for children when sick, the level of health seeking was high among both Haddi and non-Haddi households (about 95 per cent at endline), and health services for pregnant and lactating women was part of the complementary services provided to households in both treatment arms. It was also worthy of note that Haddi did not disincentivize work among the beneficiary households.

A comparison of the midline and endline impacts shows that the impacts on expenditure were stronger at midline than at the endline. For example, the impact on food expenditure was about LBP 22,000 at midline compared to LBP 10,000 at endline.

This finding was consistent with the fact that about half of the Haddi caseload stopped receiving transfers in October 2022 due to budget constraints that hindered the continuation of the programme for the entire caseload.

## CONCLUSION

The findings from this study show that cash transfer remains one of the effective tools to maintain food security and reduce reliance on negative coping strategies even in the context of severe economic crisis. It also highlights the importance of providing economic support to vulnerable families raising children given the heightened vulnerability of families and impact of Lebanon multiple crises.



# 1. INTRODUCTION

Lebanon has been experiencing deteriorating economic conditions after years of mounting public debt and a high fiscal deficit finally led to a sovereign debt default in March 2020. Compounded by the effects of COVID-19 and political unrest, real gross domestic product (GDP) declined by 21 per cent in 2020.

In 2021, the inflation rate was still over 150 per cent, unemployment rate was nearly 40 per cent and an estimated 50 per cent of the population were living in poverty in 2021 (World Bank, 2021).

In July 2021, in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), UNICEF Lebanon launched an unconditional child grant known as “Haddi”, meaning “next to me”. In an effort to support some of the most vulnerable women and children to cope with the deteriorating situation.



The cash grant targeted existing beneficiaries of priority services provided by UNICEF’s partners across the country. The range of services provided are related to health for Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW), nutrition for Infant and Young Children Feeding (IYCF) practices, early childhood development, education to support children and youth, non-formal education services for out of school children, and training on technical and life skills for adolescents and youth.

In addition, safe spaces for adolescents and women, case management, and psycho-social support are also covered.

The cash grant aims to support households to better cope with the socioeconomic shocks, limit cuts in spending on children, and stem the rise in the use of negative-coping strategies.

All household members who were either children (below 18 years of age) or women (15 to 49 years of age) benefiting from one of the services supported by UNICEF are eligible for the Haddi grant.

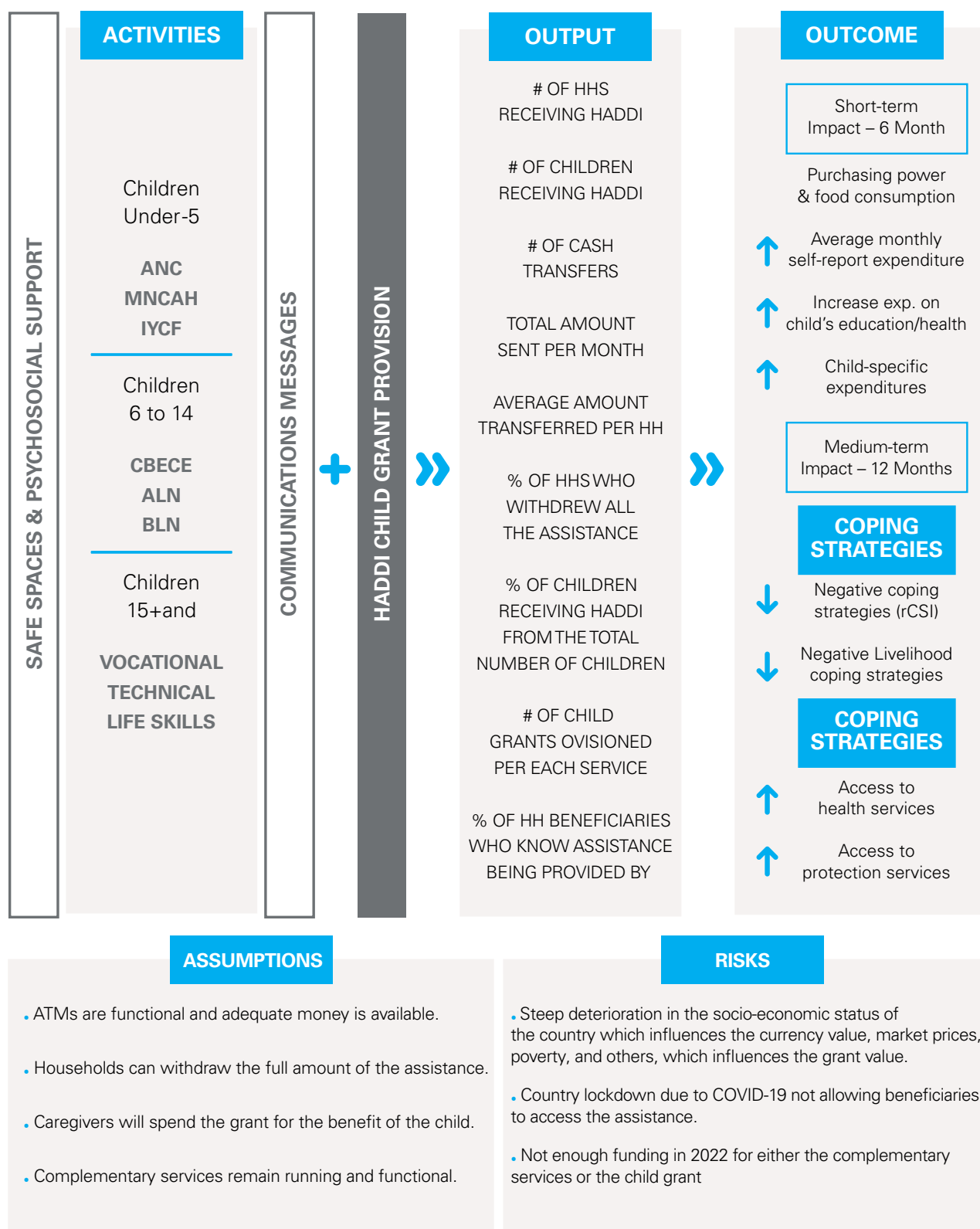
The grant was delivered directly to households by a money transfer agency over the counter. Haddi was the first large scale cash transfer programme to delivery in U.S. dollars to protect transfer values given inflation and the devaluation of the LBP. A household received an amount of USD 40 or USD 60 if they had 1 or 2 identified children/individuals, respectively. Households with 3 or more identified members received a fixed amount of USD 80.

**HADDI COVERED AROUND 130,000 BOYS, GIRLS, AND WOMEN, OF ALL NATIONALITIES.**

The short-term goal was to increase monthly expenditure, especially on children’s health and education, while the medium to long term goal was to reduce the reliance on negative coping strategies. The child grant, together with the existing services, thus provide an integrated cash-plus programme with the potential to deliver widespread impacts on the livelihoods of the beneficiaries (see Figure 1).







**Figure 1:** Theory of change for the Haddi integrated programme

This report describes the design and findings from an impact evaluation designed to estimate the impacts of Haddi in order to inform policy and programme design in similar contexts.

The next section presents the methodology while section 3 presents the impacts, and section 4 provides some conclusions.

# 2. METHODOLOGY

## 2.1 STUDY DESIGN

The evaluation used a quasi-experimental design with three rounds of data collection from the same households. The treatment (T) group (hereafter, Haddi) comprise of households already receiving services from implementing partners with funding from UNICEF. The comparison (C) group (hereafter, non-Haddi) comprise of households benefiting from similar services by the same implementing partners in the same communities but with funding from sources other than UNICEF, and they did not receive the Haddi cash grant.

Given that the Haddi intervention was aimed to urgently address the needs of the beneficiaries, there was little scope for a new targeting due to realities of cost and time constraints. The approach of leveraging on existing beneficiaries and databases of vulnerable children and individuals was considered the most suitable and cost-effective solution to avoid any ethical concerns in delaying or withholding assistance. In addition, targeting households already receiving services ensures an integrated cash plus approach to maximize the potential and scale of impacts. (see for example Tirivayi et. al, 2021).

The partners have been working in the targeted communities for decades and are familiar with the most vulnerable households and children who were already receiving services.



**The first round of data** (baseline) were collected in July 2021, prior to the first disbursement of the Haddi cash top up.

**The second round of data** (midline) were collected in February of 2022 – after six months of implementation.

**The third round of data** (endline) were collected in December of 2022 – after about 18 months of implementation. Computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) was used for each round of data collection.



## 2.2 SAMPLE SIZE, SAMPLING FRAME AND SAMPLE ALLOCATION

The study was powered to detect a 10 unit increase in the food consumption score (FCS) with a power of 80 per cent and a 5 per cent margin of error. This required a sample size of about 800 households from both the Haddi and non-Haddi groups.

Accounting for baseline non-response, attrition between baseline and subsequent waves, and lack of common support in the event of using a matching approach, a total sample of 1,300 households was targeted from the Haddi and non-Haddi groups.

**For the treatment group**, the sample was allocated in proportion to the number of households in the MIS at the governorate level.

**For the comparison group**, the sample was allocated in batches based on the list of eligible households provided by the partners.

Table 1 provides the distribution of the total number of households in each governorate and the sample allocation for both the Haddi and non-Haddi groups.

**Table 1:** Population and baseline sample distribution

GOVERNORATE	HADDI		NON-HADDI	
	POPULATION	SAMPLE	POPULATION	SAMPLE
Akkar	6,376	144	1,661	389
Baalbeck-El Hermel	9,743	211	650	152
Beirut	5,081	121	25	6
Bekaa	11,519	189	495	116
El Nabatieh	2,740	84	26	6
Mount Lebanon	11,925	221	822	193
North	10,013	216	1,768	414
South	7,390	113	104	24
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>64,787</b>	<b>1,299</b>	<b>5,551</b>	<b>1,300</b>

## 2.3 SURVEY INSTRUMENT AND SURVEY ORGANIZATION

A multi topic quantitative survey instrument was developed to collect the data from both the Haddi and non-Haddi groups. The survey instrument was based on Haddi's objectives and measures key outcomes that are expected to be affected by the programme. The instrument was developed using standardized and globally known surveys such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster survey

(MICS) and the Labour Force and Household Living Conditions Survey (LFHLCS).

All these instruments have been used in Arabic and have been pre-tested in several surveys conducted in Lebanon. On average it took about thirty minutes to administer the questionnaire.

The main topics covered in the household survey questionnaire include:



Household  
Characteristics



Health and  
Specific Needs



Social  
Transfers



Household  
Expenditure in  
The Past 30 Days



Household  
Expenditure in  
The Past Year



Household Income  
and Debt



Household Food  
Consumption and  
Coping Strategies



Access  
to Services

Data were collected by InfoPro with technical support from the UNICEF Innocenti – Global Office of Research and Foresight. Enumerators were selected based on their language skills, computer literacy and prior experience conducting similar surveys. Each enumerator was fluent in Arabic

from different regions in Lebanon. All enumerators participating were trained on the survey instrument, practice on CATI, ethical principles, and a pilot test. Ethical clearance for the survey was sought from the Health Medical Lab (HML) through MENARO.

## 2.4 SURVEY OUTPUT AND ANALYTIC SAMPLE

Table 2 provides a summary of the survey output for each round of data collection.

**At baseline**, a total of 1,705 households were successfully interviewed, comprising of 900 Haddi and 805 non-Haddi households. These represent response rates of 69 per cent and 62 per cent respectively for the Haddi and non-Haddi groups.

**At midline**, 852 Haddi and 689 non-Haddi households were successfully interviewed, and at endline, 869 Haddi and 676 non-Haddi households were successfully interviewed. These numbers show that between baseline and endline, there was overall attrition of 4 per cent for the Haddi group and about 16 per cent for the non-Haddi group.

Looking at households that were interviewed in all three waves (the panel households), there were 827 Haddi and 631 non-Haddi. This sample of panel households served as the effective sample for the analysis within the framework of intent-to-treat (ITT). Further, some households designated as Haddi indicated that they never received the Haddi payment while some households identified as non-Haddi

indicated that they received the Haddi payment. Excluding these non-adherent households, the sample reduces to 742 Haddi and 529 non-Haddi households for analysis when considering average treatment effect on the treated (ATET).

The main results presented in the report were based on the ATET framework, while results based on the ITT are provided in the Annex.

It is worthy of note that the results are very similar, but the ATET is preferred to show the impacts based on Haddi households actually receiving the cash, and non-Haddi households not receiving the cash.



Treatment



Control

**Table 2:** Sample size by survey round and the implied effective sample sizes

SURVEY ROUND	TREATMENT ARM		TOTAL
	HADDI	NON-HADDI	
Baseline	900	805	<b>1,705</b>
Midline	852	689	<b>1,541</b>
Endline	869	676	<b>1,545</b>
In all three waves (Intent to treat)	827	631	<b>1,458</b>
In all three waves and adhered to treatment (Actual treat meant status)	742	529	<b>1,271</b>

## 2.5 ANALYTIC APPROACH

A balance test on the baseline characteristics of both the ITT and ATET samples showed that there is lack of balance between the two groups on a number of variables including baseline per capita expenditure and food security. In addition, attrition analysis showed that there was selective attrition for both the Haddi and non-Haddi groups, with Syrian households and households headed by females more likely to have dropped out of the sample from baseline.

Due to the lack of balance and the selective attrition, the preferred estimation approach was the use of the doubly-robust difference-in-differences (DRDID) proposed by Sant'Anna and Zhao (2020).

The DRDID combines a matching and outcome regressions to produce doubly robust estimators,

which unlike other alternative difference-in-differences estimators, is consistent if either a propensity score or outcome regression working models are correctly specified.

## 2.6 LIMITATIONS

There are some limitations to note regarding the study. The use of telephone interviews potentially affected the response rate and bias in the characteristics of respondents.

The lower effective sample size for the non-Haddi group reduces the power of the study, and the selective attrition partially limits the generalizability of the study findings to the entire Haddi target group.

# 3. IMPACTS OF HADDI

## 3.1 IMPACTS ON PRIMARY OUTCOMES

As outlined in the theory of change, the primary objectives of the Haddi were to increase household liquidity, improve food security and reduce the reliance on negative coping strategies in response to household economic stress. Accordingly, Table 3 examines the impacts on indicators related to these outcomes.

- **Column 1** presents the impacts between the baseline and endline.
- **Column 2** presents the impacts between the baseline and midline.
- **Column 3** presents the difference in the impacts to endline and midline.
- **Columns 4** through 7 present the means at baseline and endline.

Nominal expenditures for midline and endline are deflated with the consumer price index (see Annex B) in Lebanon for various consumption subcategories in order to make them comparable to the baseline values for the Haddi and non-Haddi groups, given the devaluation in the national currency between the different data collection rounds.

**At the endline**, the estimates showed an impact of LBP 17,350 per person per month on food consumption, an impact of LBP 31,550 on non-food expenditure, and an impact of LBP 43,000 per person per month on the total expenditure. With an average household size of 7, the impact was about LBP 300,000 per household per month

– which was equal to US\$ 20 per month using a conversion rate LBP 15,000 for US\$ 1.

While this was lower than the transfer of US\$ 40 for a household with one eligible member, this was a normal observation in other studies given that not all the transfer goes to immediate consumption.



There was a positive impact of 6.4 on food consumption score, and the coping score significantly decreased by 12.19 units. In terms of child involvement in the coping strategies (such as sending children to work, or sending children to go and beg), there was an overall reduction of 21 percentage points on the proportion of households where children's needs or rights were sacrificed as part of the households' coping strategies.

For the expenditures, the endline impacts were lower in magnitude compared to the impacts estimated for the midline. However, for the coping strategies and the involvement of children, the endline impacts showed improvements over the midline impacts, suggesting longer term exposure to the cash grants.



**Table 3:** Impacts on primary indicators

DEPENDENT VARIABLE	IMPACT BL-EL(1)	IMPACT BL-ML(2)	IMPACT DIFF ML TO EL (3)=(1)-(2)	HADDI BL(4)	NON-HADDI BL(5)	HADDI EL(6)	NON-HADDI EL(7)
Monthly food expenditure per capita	17.35*** (5.09)	21.17* (12.04)	-3.77 (14.09)	239.35	267.08	174.48	170.89
Monthly non-food expenditure per capita	31.55*** (8.22)	76.64*** (25.46)	-45.09 (29.24)	245.68	273.14	367.97	352.52
Monthly total expenditure per capita	43.02*** (12.83)	97.80*** (25.74)	-54.84* (31.24)	485.03	540.22	540.59	525.56
Food consumption score (1-112)	6.42*** (2.31)	3.32 (2.57)	3.10 (3.72)	27.78	32.01	39.55	37.93
Consumption from four or more food groups	0.75 (0.83)	-0.75 (1.16)	1.50 (1.20)	88.81	90.93	99.87	99.24
Household with acceptable food consumption score	12.65 (7.89)	6.66 (7.84)	5.99 (11.05)	23.32	31.95	50.27	47.26
Coping score index (0-126)	-12.19** (5.01)	-4.37** (2.06)	-7.82* (4.22)	31.04	28.07	28.01	37.05
Any child related coping	-20.74** (8.91)	9.83 (9.44)	-30.52*** (10.53)	49.58	49.79	51.13	70.76
<b>N</b>	<b>2,374</b>	<b>2,366</b>	<b>2,352</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>472</b>

**Notes:** t statistic in parentheses. \* 10% significance \*\* 5% significance; \*\*\* 1% significance; Expenditures are reported in 1000 Lebanese pounds such that the impact of 17.35 is equivalent to 17,350 LBP per person per month.

## 3.2 IMPACTS ON EXPENDITURE

Table 4 presents the detailed impacts on the expenditures by category. The results show that the expenditure on clothing is one of the main categories of non-food expenditure.

Expenditure on education is also significantly higher (at the 10 per cent level of significance), but the expenditure on communication was significantly lower at the 5 per cent level of significance.



**Table 4:** Impacts of expenditure categories

DEPENDENT VARIABLE	IMPACT BL-EL(1)	IMPACT BL-ML(2)	IMPACT DIFF ML TO EL (3)=(1)-(2)	HADDI BL(4)	NON-HADDI BL(5)	HADDI EL(6)	NON-HADDI EL(7)
Monthly food expenditure per capita	17.35*** (5.09)	21.17* (12.04)	-3.77 (14.09)	239.35	267.08	174.48	170.89
Monthly non-food expenditure per capita	31.55*** (8.22)	76.64*** (25.46)	-45.09 (29.24)	245.68	273.14	367.97	352.52
Alcohol and tobacco	5.59* (3.10)	4.61* (2.67)	0.93 (3.23)	11.62	17.14	11.01	9.60
Health	6.45 (16.43)	20.40** (10.32)	-14.52 (20.02)	65.14	78.93	99.06	88.55
Education	7.77* (4.10)	9.54 (11.23)	-1.67 (10.18)	23.07	28.87	28.97	27.28
Housing and utilities	16.20 (9.96)	34.92* (18.76)	-18.77 (17.69)	133.06	144.14	173.42	166.18
Transport	1.69 (1.16)	5.93** (2.86)	-4.26* (2.35)	5.61	10.45	22.90	28.36
Clothing	11.16*** (3.26)	19.86*** (5.13)	-8.72* (5.01)	8.86	18.95	12.46	8.32
Communication	-2.19** (0.85)	1.45 (2.61)	-3.64 (2.71)	9.80	12.59	13.25	17.22
Entertainment	0.19 (0.45)	-0.09 (0.59)	0.28 (0.40)	0.81	0.68	0.51	0.12
Miscellaneous expenditure	1.09 (1.71)	7.53 (5.16)	-6.56 (4.49)	2.12	2.12	6.38	6.90
Monthly total expenditure per capita	43.02*** (12.83)	97.80*** (25.74)	-54.84* (31.24)	485.03	540.22	540.59	525.56
<b>N</b>	<b>2,508</b>	<b>2,542</b>	<b>2,508</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>505</b>

**Notes:** t statistic in parentheses. \* 10% significance \*\* 5% significance; \*\*\* 1% significance; Expenditures are reported in 1000 Lebanese pounds such that the impact of 17.35 is equivalent to 17,350 LBP per person per month.

### 3.3 IMPACTS ON FOOD CONSUMPTION AND FOOD SECURITY

Given the overall impact on food expenditure, Table 5 presents the impacts on various dimensions of food security. The headline indicator was the food consumption score (FCS) which combines the frequency of consumption from the various food groups with the importance weight of the food group. For example, fish and meat have a higher importance weight than cereals so a household that consumes fish or meat will have a higher FCS than a household that consumes cereals, all other food groups remaining constant. Annex C shows the food groups and weights for calculating the food consumption score.

The FCS can range from 1-112 with higher scores indicating better food consumption overall. The results indicate a positive impact on the FCS. Households with FCS below 28 were classified as having poor food consumption score, and the analysis show that Haddi significantly reduced the share of the households with poor FCS by about 10 percentage points. Finally, Haddi had a positive impact on dietary diversity- a simple count of the different food groups (out of 10) that households consume from.

**Table 5:** Impacts of food security and meals

DEPENDENT VARIABLE	IMPACT BL-EL(1)	IMPACT BL-ML(2)	IMPACT DIFF ML TO EL (3)=(1)-(2)	HADDI BL(4)	NON-HADDI BL(5)	HADDI EL(6)	NON-HADDI EL(7)
Food consumption score (1-112)	6.42*** (2.31)	3.32 (2.57)	3.10 (3.72)	27.78	32.01	39.55	37.93
Poor food consumption score	-9.92*** (2.86)	-3.69 (4.48)	-6.23 (4.44)	34.50	26.47	5.26	8.88
Household with acceptable food consumption score	12.65 (7.89)	6.66 (7.84)	5.99 (11.05)	23.32	31.95	50.27	47.26
Dietary diversity (out of 10 groups)	0.46*** (0.14)	0.25 (0.28)	0.21 (0.38)	6.74	7.04	8.06	7.85
Consumption from four or more food groups	0.75 (0.83)	-0.75 (1.16)	1.50 (1.20)	88.81	90.93	99.87	99.24
Number of meals eaten by adults yesterday	-0.03 (0.22)	0.01 (0.44)	-0.04 (0.29)	1.55	1.52	1.49	1.46
Number of meals eaten by children yesterday	-0.10 (0.22)	0.08 (0.54)	-0.15 (0.42)	1.42	1.39	1.27	1.33
<b>N</b>	<b>2,452</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>2,040</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>529</b>

Notes: t statistic in parentheses. \* 10% significance \*\* 5% significance; \*\*\* 1% significance.

Table 6 shows the food groups and shows that Haddi had positive impacts on the consumption of legumes and nuts, fruits, and oils and fats.

However, there are no impacts on the consumption of vegetables, meat, fish and eggs, and dairy products, sugar, and condiments.

**Table 6:** Impacts of food groups

DEPENDENT VARIABLE	IMPACT BL-EL(1)	IMPACT BL-ML(2)	IMPACT DIFF ML TO EL (3)=(1)-(2)	HADDI BL(4)	NON-HADDI BL(5)	HADDI EL(6)	NON-HADDI EL
Tubers	0.67* (0.37)	0.67* (0.37)	0.00	99.33	100.00	100.00	100.00
Cereals	2.20* (1.34)	1.41 (1.38)	0.79 (0.60)	95.82	97.73	100.00	99.62
Legumes and nuts	21.00** (8.29)	15.79 (16.16)	5.21 (9.84)	50.81	61.81	86.25	77.32
Vegetables	-2.68 (3.06)	-1.11 (4.08)	-1.57 (2.74)	91.78	92.63	93.80	97.16
Fruits	7.52** (3.69)	-4.02 (4.81)	11.53** (5.87)	28.98	29.11	45.15	35.35
Meat, fish and eggs	7.58 (5.04)	7.28 (5.68)	0.30 (3.38)	31.94	37.24	44.47	41.78
Dairy products	0.34 (6.38)	-0.26 (6.63)	0.59 (6.92)	40.30	38.00	47.84	45.37
Sugar	2.47 (4.40)	4.94 (16.63)	-2.48 (16.35)	73.95	77.32	90.03	90.74
Oils and fats	7.97** (3.52)	3.28 (4.89)	4.68 (3.54)	74.36	82.23	99.06	98.68
Condiments	-1.50 (4.46)	-3.54 (4.89)	2.05 (2.07)	86.93	87.52	99.46	99.43
<b>N</b>	<b>2,542</b>	<b>2,542</b>	<b>2,542</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>529</b>

Notes: t statistic in parentheses. \* 10% significance \*\* 5% significance; \*\*\* 1% significance.

### 3.4 IMPACTS ON CONSUMPTION-BASED COPING

To cope with food insecurity, households often use a variety of coping mechanisms. Table 7 shows the impacts on the coping strategies. The coping score index combines the frequency of various coping strategies, weighted by the severity of the coping strategies. For example, households may reduce frequency of meals, reduce portion sizes of meals, go whole day without food, or cut down on expenditure on health (see Table 8). The more severe coping strategies (especially if it involves

children) have a long-term effect on the development of children. Higher values indicate more severe coping strategies.

The results presented in Table 7 show that Haddi was successful at reducing the severity of coping measures adopted in response to economic hardship. The overall coping index reduced by 12 units. Moreover, the share of households where child-related coping strategies were used declined by about 21 percentage points.

**Table 7:** Impacts of coping strategies

DEPENDENT VARIABLE	IMPACT BL-EL(1)	IMPACT BL-ML(2)	IMPACT DIFF ML TO EL (3)=(1)-(2)	HADDI BL(4)	NON-HADDI BL(5)	HADDI EL(6)	NON-HADDI EL(7)
	(2.76)	(3.13)	(0.74)				
Coping score index (0-126)	-12.19** (5.01)	-4.37** (2.06)	-7.82* (4.22)	31.04	28.07	28.01	37.05
Reduced coping score index	-7.54** (3.02)	-1.87 (1.38)	-5.67*** (2.04)	19.35	18.49	19.61	25.99
Low severity of coping	0.94 (2.99)	-3.48 (4.89)	4.41* (2.55)	2.43	2.65	7.28	6.24
High severity of coping	-7.80 (10.14)	2.12 (9.49)	-9.92*** (3.69)	77.36	75.80	74.26	83.18
Any child related coping	-20.74** (8.91)	9.83 (9.44)	-30.52*** (10.53)	49.58	49.79	51.13	70.76
Children related coping (0-4)	-0.22 (0.17)	0.11 (0.14)	-0.32* (0.18)	0.84	0.76	0.85	0.97
<b>N</b>	<b>2,374</b>	<b>2,366</b>	<b>2,352</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>472</b>

**Notes:** t statistic in parentheses. \* 10% significance \*\* 5% significance; \*\*\* 1% significance.

Table 8 shows the impacts on the use of coping strategies in the last 7 days prior to the survey, while Table 9 shows the impacts on the coping strategies adopted in the past 30 days. The 7-day reference period covers coping strategies in response to short-term household financial constraint, while the 30-day reference period coping strategies were more in response to chronic household financial vulnerability. The

results show that on the seven-day reference period, Haddi households were significantly less likely to reduce the number of meals, or to reduce the portion sizes of meals. On the thirty-day reference period, Haddi households were significantly less likely to change place or type of residence to reduce rent, or to send children under 18 years out to work (Table 9).

**Table 8:** Impacts of coping strategies in last 7 days

DEPENDENT	IMPACT	IMPACT	IMPACT DIFF	HADDI	NON-HADDI	HADDI	NON-HADDI
VARIABLE	BL-EL(1)	BL-ML(2)	ML TO EL (3)=(1)-(2)	BL(4)	BL(5)	EL(6)	EL
Relied on less expensive/ less preferred food	-0.62 (3.31)	2.33** (1.14)	-2.95 (3.08)	93.67	96.98	88.41	93.01
Borrowed food and/or relied on help from friends/relatives	7.50 (9.45)	6.02* (3.59)	1.48 (10.77)	42.05	38.45	40.84	29.87
Reduced the number of meals eaten per day	-14.77*** (3.61)	-14.40*** (4.23)	-0.37 (6.43)	81.27	72.92	71.16	78.45
Reduced portion size of meals	-14.12** (6.87)	-16.16*** (4.53)	2.03 (7.73)	75.84	63.38	5782	59.74
Went an entire day without eating	-4.33 (2.93)	-1.45 (4.63)	-2.88 (2.31)	23.99	19.47	6.60	9.26
Restricted consumption of adults in order for young children to eat	10.42 (11.12)	4.84 (6.46)	5.57 (11.75)	53.91	4707	68.87	54.44
Sent household members to eat elsewhere	6.56 (5.65)	5.72 (3.75)	0.84 (7.56)	25.00	22.50	19.54	14.18
Restrict consumption of female household members	-1.13 (5.08)	-2.82 (3.77)	1.69 (2.93)	21.46	16.10	0.67	0.19
<b>N</b>	<b>2,540</b>	<b>2,540</b>	<b>2,542</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>529</b>

Notes: t statistic in parentheses. \* 10% significance \*\* 5% significance; \*\*\* 1% significance.

**Table 9:** Impacts of coping strategies in last 30 days

DEPENDENT	IMPACT	IMPACT	IMPACT DIFF	HADDI	NON-HADDI	HADDI	NON-HADDI
VARIABLE	BL-EL(1)	BL-ML(2)	ML TO EL (3)=(1)-(2)	BL(4)	BL(5)	EL(6)	EL(7)
Reduced expenses on health treatment	-3.58 (5.22)	4.94 (4.74)	-8.57 (5.98)	66.51	72.87	69.54	78.45
Sold household assets	-4.88 (9.28)	1.09 (8.22)	-5.93 (4.74)	35.81	34.35	31.40	34.22
Reduced expenses on education	-19.33 (12.39)	12.34 (8.53)	-31.66*** (11.07)	32.40	38.07	36.66	60.30
Sent household members to eat elsewhere	6.60 (4.35)	8.39 (7.83)	-1.76 (9.45)	23.41	21.44	20.75	15.31
Stopped children's education	-2.80 (7.87)	4.60 (3.64)	-7.32 (6.77)	29.15	24.29	18.73	1701
Changed place or type of residence to reduce rent	-7.41** (2.98)	0.11 (6.88)	-7.47 (4.76)	11.32	6.35	3.10	6.05
Sent children under 18 to work	-15.85*** (2.67)	-5.34 (5.33)	-10.45*** (2.93)	29.77	20.57	7.14	13.04
Sold productive assets	-1.34 (1.77)	1.52 (4.02)	-2.86 (3.25)	2.95	4.60	1.08	4.35
Adult members accepted sub-optimal or illegal work	-0.56 (2.22)	-1.99 (2.67)	1.43 (1.50)	14.88	10.50	3.37	1.70
Sent children under 18 to beg	-0.97 (1.15)	-1.22 (1.95)	0.22 (2.39)	3.26	1.09	1.21	0.38
<b>N</b>	<b>2,373</b>	<b>2,373</b>	<b>2,542</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>529</b>

Notes: t statistic in parentheses. \* 10% significance \*\* 5% significance; \*\*\* 1% significance.

### 3.5 IMPACTS ON LABOUR SUPPLY

One of the persisting myths about cash transfer is that giving people money will make them lazy, and they will cut back on labour supply.

This informed the data collection on adult engagement in paid work, and the number of houses worked. Table 10 summarizes the impacts

on labour supply in the past 7 days and the past 30 days preceding the survey. The results show that Haddi had no impacts on the labour supply, both in terms of participation (extensive margin), and the hours worked for those that worked (intensive margin).

**Table 10:** Impacts of labour force participation

DEPENDENT VARIABLE	IMPACT BL-EL(1)	IMPACT BL-ML(2)	IMPACT DIFF ML TO EL (3)=(1)-(2)	HADDI BL(4)	NON-HADDI BL(5)	HADDI EL(6)	NON-HADDI EL
Any adult engaged in paid work	-7.90 (6.69)	-10.93* (5.79)	3.04 (7.59)	58.27	53.31	5755	6181
Any adult engaged in unpaid care for children, sick and elderly	-1.21 (12.37)	14.54* (7.42)	-15.79 (18.86)	25.00	18.71	39.22	34.59
Any household member work for wage in the past 7 days	-0.24 (6.43)	-3.22 (6.94)	2.99 (8.14)	60.78	58.98	66.04	65.60
Number of hours worked for wage in the past 7 days	-3.45 (2.37)	1.99 (2.22)	-5.52*** (1.42)	28.82	33.70	28.11	35.07
Any household member work for wage in the past 30 days	3.35 (7.34)	1.90 (6.85)	1.45 (7.99)	66.85	69.94	7722	78.07
Number of days worked in the past 30 days	-1.44 (1.41)	0.52 (1.19)	-2.05** (0.88)	15.73	16.51	14.96	1708
<b>N</b>	<b>1,741</b>	<b>1,453</b>	<b>1,684</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>413</b>

**Notes:** t statistic in parentheses. \* 10% significance \*\* 5% significance; \*\*\* 1% significance.

### 3.6 IMPACTS ON CHILD RELATED OUTCOMES: SCHOOLING, HEALTH SEEKING, AND CONSUMPTION-BASED COPING

Three key outcomes directly related to children: involvement of children in household coping mechanism to limited resources, schooling, health seeking when sick (Table 11). The results show that involvement of children in the coping strategies of households significantly reduced. Haddi households were less likely to send children to beg or to work.

The intervention did not have any impact on children's participation in school – this could be explained by the reality that some children were

engaged in skills training or the costs to access education.

In addition, there were no impacts on care seeking for children when they were sick – and this can be explained by the reality that care seeking was above 90 per cent from the baseline for both Haddi and non-Haddi groups, and there is limited room for improvement (ceiling effect).



**Table 11:** Impacts of child related outcomes

DEPENDENT VARIABLE	IMPACT BL-EL(1)	IMPACT BL-ML(2)	IMPACT DIFF ML TO EL (3)=(1)-(2)	HADDI BL(4)	NON-HADDI BL(5)	HADDI EL(6)	NON-HADDI EL
Any child related coping	-20.74** (8.91)	9.83 (9.44)	-30.52*** (10.53)	49.58	49.79	51.13	70.76
Share of children 17-3 enrolled in school	-3.26 (4.17)	-4.25** (1.76)	0.92 (4.04)	41.38	50.65	63.97	73.87
Sought care for sick child	0.86 (3.06)	2.49 (6.09)	-1.54 (5.31)	89.43	92.13	95.70	94.31
<b>N</b>	<b>1,516</b>	<b>1,377</b>	<b>1,761</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>369</b>

**Notes:** t statistic in parentheses. \* 10% significance \*\* 5% significance; \*\*\* 1% significance.



## 4. CONCLUSION

In response to deteriorating socio-economic conditions in Lebanon, UNICEF Lebanon, in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), initiated a cash top up programme – the Haddi programme – to support the most vulnerable households with women and children already benefiting from other services provided by UNICEF. Haddi's goal was to reach over 100,000 women and children with the objective of limiting cuts in spending on children, promoting food security, and reducing the reliance on negative coping strategies to ensure that long term development goals are not unduly compromised.

Using three rounds of data collected as part of an impact evaluation of the Haddi intervention, the results presented in this report shows that Haddi was largely successful in achieving the primary

objectives of increased liquidity (higher purchasing power), food security, and reduced reliance on negative coping strategies, especially those that involve children such as sending children to beg or to work. Moreover, the findings of the study show that Haddi households did not cut back on labour supply.

These findings add to the existing literature on the utility of cash transfers to help households manage shocks, including shocks as widespread and deep as those in Lebanon. Also, the findings show the continuing importance in providing targeted economic support to vulnerable families affected by Lebanon's multiple crisis to protect children from the most devastating consequences.



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# ANNEX A:

## IMPACT TABLES BASED ON INTENT-TO-TREAT SAMPLE

**Table A1:** Impacts on primary indicators

DEPENDENT VARIABLE	IMPACT BL-EL(1)	IMPACT BL-ML(2)	IMPACT DIFF ML TO EL (3)=(1)-(2)	HADDI BL(4)	NON-HADDI BL(5)	HADDI EL(6)	NON-HADDI EL
Monthly food expenditure per capita	11.06** (5.58)	23.15** (10.51)	-12.05 (13.47)	236.26	262.74	165.74	169.09
Monthly non-food expenditure per capita	21.82** (9.50)	64.63** (25.77)	-42.81 (28.49)	248.73	268.89	362.62	348.35
Monthly total expenditure per capita	29.01** (14.40)	87.78*** (22.99)	-58.80** (28.86)	484.99	531.63	527.64	519.26
Food consumption score (1-112)	5.17** (2.33)	2.81 (2.37)	2.36 (3.14)	27.99	31.50	38.87	37.61
Consumption from four or more food groups	1.14 (0.78)	-0.14 (1.16)	1.29 (1.03)	89.12	90.81	99.88	99.37
Household with acceptable food consumption score	8.31 (8.35)	3.60 (7.13)	4.71 (9.57)	23.70	29.95	48.13	46.59
Coping score index (0-126)	-12.06** (5.32)	-5.10*** (1.26)	-6.95 (4.93)	30.80	28.70	27.48	36.79
Any child related coping	-20.58* (10.84)	6.18 (8.86)	-26.74** (12.27)	50.00	50.87	49.11	69.93
<b>N</b>	<b>2,728</b>	<b>2,722</b>	<b>2,706</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>572</b>

**Notes:** t statistics in parentheses. \* 10% significance \*\* 5% significance; \*\*\* 1% significance.



**Table A2:** Impacts of expenditure categories

DEPENDENT VARIABLE	IMPACT BL-EL(1)	IMPACT BL-ML(2)	IMPACT DIFF ML TO EL (3)=(1)-(2)	HADDI BL(4)	NON-HADDI BL(5)	HADDI EL(6)	NON-HADDI EL
Monthly food expenditure per capita	11.06** (5.58)	23.15** (10.51)	-12.05 (13.47)	236.26	262.74	165.74	169.09
Monthly non-food expenditure per capita	21.82** (9.50)	64.63** (25.77)	-42.81 (28.49)	248.73	268.89	362.62	348.35
Alcohol and tobacco	4.50 (3.37)	3.98 (2.51)	0.48 (3.05)	11.53	15.87	10.65	9.29
Health	6.95 (13.35)	18.46* (10.35)	-12.00 (17.92)	65.59	74.90	97.69	86.30
Education	6.81 (4.31)	8.60 (10.33)	-1.73 (9.35)	22.96	27.86	29.64	27.08
Housing and utilities	12.04 (10.28)	26.16 (19.45)	-14.23 (21.11)	133.16	143.93	171.35	166.06
Transport	0.78 (0.96)	4.87* (2.73)	-4.13* (2.40)	6.44	9.34	22.51	27.00
Clothing	9.94*** (3.65)	18.45*** (4.66)	-8.52* (4.87)	9.55	18.95	11.39	8.66
Communication	-2.95*** (0.82)	1.13 (2.76)	-4.07 (3.21)	9.97	12.18	13.14	17.23
Entertainment	0.34 (0.39)	0.24 (0.51)	0.09 (0.37)	0.74	0.75	0.50	0.14
Miscellaneous expenditure	0.36 (1.52)	7.93 (4.95)	-7.64 (4.87)	2.00	2.03	5.75	6.60
Monthly total expenditure per capita	29.01** (14.40)	87.78*** (22.99)	-58.80** (28.86)	484.99	531.63	527.64	519.26
<b>N</b>	<b>2,875</b>	<b>2,916</b>	<b>2,875</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>604</b>

**Notes:** t statistics in parentheses. \* 10% significance \*\* 5% significance; \*\*\* 1% significance.

**Table A3:** Impacts of food groups

DEPENDENT VARIABLE	IMPACT BL-EL(1)	IMPACT BL-ML(2)	IMPACT DIFF ML TO EL (3)=(1)-(2)	HADDI BL(4)	NON-HADDI BL(5)	HADDI EL(6)	NON-HADDI EL
Tubers	0.60* (0.34)	0.60* (0.34)	0.00	99.40	100.00	100.00	100.00
Cereals	1.95 (1.29)	1.49 (1.24)	0.46 (0.43)	96.13	97.94	99.88	99.68
Legumes and nuts	18.98** (8.44)	14.24 (15.94)	4.75 (9.62)	51.39	61.49	85.49	77.02
Vegetables	-2.85 (2.55)	-0.97 (3.67)	-1.88 (2.42)	91.78	92.71	93.83	97.46
Fruits	6.76* (3.64)	-4.03 (4.87)	10.79** (5.39)	28.78	27.10	46.19	36.13
Meat, fish and eggs	8.09** (3.92)	8.03 (5.30)	0.06 (2.92)	31.92	37.08	44.14	42.00
Dairy products	-1.27 (5.40)	-2.46 (6.88)	1.19 (6.42)	41.35	37.24	48.00	45.48
Sugar	2.02 (4.33)	4.66 (17.10)	-2.66 (16.57)	74.21	76.23	91.05	90.97
Oils and fats	7.45** (3.12)	2.29 (4.35)	5.16 (3.37)	75.18	82.09	99.15	98.57
Condiments	0.39 (4.60)	-1.40 (4.91)	1.79 (1.91)	86.32	87.80	99.52	99.52
<b>N</b>	<b>2,915</b>	<b>2,915</b>	<b>2,916</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>631</b>

**Notes:** t statistics in parentheses. \* 10% significance \*\* 5% significance; \*\*\* 1% significance.

**Table A4:** Impacts of food security and meals

DEPENDENT VARIABLE	IMPACT BL-EL(1)	IMPACT BL-ML(2)	IMPACT DIFF ML TO EL (3)=(1)-(2)	HADDI BL(4)	NON-HADDI BL(5)	HADDI EL(6)	NON-HADDI EL
Reduced expenses on health treatment	-6.14 (6.44)	2.74 (4.84)	-8.91 (6.35)	68.47	71.90	70.62	78.92
Sold household assets	-5.01 (9.28)	0.25 (7.83)	-5.22 (4.25)	35.69	35.49	30.71	35.02
Reduced expenses on education	-22.60* (13.67)	7.14 (7.97)	-29.76** (12.13)	33.33	37.15	35.79	60.06
Sent household members to eat elsewhere	3.66 (4.11)	7.66 (6.84)	-3.97 (8.11)	23.06	21.81	19.95	16.64
Stopped children's education	-2.23 (7.20)	3.66 (3.73)	-5.78 (5.48)	28.61	26.06	19.11	18.86
Changed place or type of residence to reduce rent	-8.04*** (2.51)	-2.95 (7.34)	-5.05 (5.49)	11.25	6.65	3.02	6.34
Sent children under 18 to work	-11.56*** (4.33)	0.55 (6.91)	-12.01*** (3.19)	28.61	24.95	6.89	15.53
Sold productive assets	-1.89 (1.74)	-0.03 (4.18)	-1.84 (3.54)	2.92	4.25	1.09	4.28
Adult members accepted sub-optimal or illegal work	-2.20 (1.58)	-4.62** (1.94)	2.40 (1.53)	14.31	9.80	3.14	1.74
Sent children under 18 to beg	-1.17 (1.32)	-1.13 (1.86)	-0.04 (1.93)	2.92	1.29	1.09	0.79
<b>N</b>	<b>2,719</b>	<b>2,719</b>	<b>2,916</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>631</b>

Notes: t statistics in parentheses. \* 10% significance \*\* 5% significance; \*\*\* 1% significance.

**Table A5:** Impacts of coping strategies

DEPENDENT VARIABLE	IMPACT BL-EL(1)	IMPACT BL-ML(2)	IMPACT DIFF ML TO EL (3)=(1)-(2)	HADDI BL(4)	NON-HADDI BL(5)	HADDI EL(6)	NON-HADDI EL
Lacked money to buy basic necessities	-0.99 (2.50)	-1.36 (2.74)	0.37 (0.77)	87.06	85.74	0.00	0.00
Coping score index (126-0)	-12.06** (5.32)	-5.10*** (1.26)	-6.95 (4.93)	30.80	28.70	2748	36.79
Reduced coping score index	-7.48** (3.08)	-2.25*** (0.83)	-5.23** (2.40)	19.13	18.72	19.40	25.90
Low severity of coping	1.18 (2.69)	-2.76 (4.57)	3.94 (2.54)	2.30	2.54	6.89	6.02
High severity of coping	-8.01 (8.69)	0.41 (7.62)	-8.42** (3.90)	76.78	76.23	74.00	82.88
Any child related coping	-20.58* (10.84)	6.18 (8.86)	-26.74** (12.27)	50.00	50.87	49.11	69.93
Children related coping (4-0)	-0.24 (0.18)	0.09 (0.13)	-0.32 (0.20)	0.83	0.80	0.82	1.01
<b>N</b>	<b>2,728</b>	<b>2,722</b>	<b>2,706</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>572</b>

Notes: t statistics in parentheses. \* 10% significance \*\* 5% significance; \*\*\* 1% significance.



**Table A6:** Impacts of coping strategies in last 7 days

DEPENDENT VARIABLE	IMPACT BL-EL(1)	IMPACT BL-ML(2)	IMPACT DIFF ML TO EL (3)=(1)-(2)	HADDI BL(4)	NON-HADDI BL(5)	HADDI EL(6)	NON-HADDI EL
Relied on less expensive/less preferred food	-1.01 (2.93)	1.29 (1.17)	-2.30 (3.06)	93.95	96.51	89.48	93.19
Borrowed food and/or relied on help from friends/relatives	6.13 (7.94)	5.60 (3.41)	0.53 (9.32)	41.77	38.89	39.90	30.59
Reduced the number of meals eaten per day	-13.33*** (3.65)	-14.27*** (4.09)	0.94 (6.03)	81.86	73.97	71.58	78.29
Reduced portion size of meals	-12.89* (7.63)	-18.18*** (4.05)	5.30 (8.73)	76.97	64.86	57.92	58.80
Went an entire day without eating	-4.05 (2.57)	-2.53 (4.37)	-1.52 (2.78)	23.49	19.65	6.17	8.87
Restricted consumption of adults in order for young children to eat	8.58 (9.84)	4.20 (6.52)	4.38 (12.17)	52.30	48.65	67.35	55.15
Sent household members to eat elsewhere	4.53 (5.09)	5.34* (3.06)	-0.81 (6.55)	24.85	23.45	19.23	15.37
Restrict consumption of female household members	0.13 (5.36)	-3.29 (4.15)	3.42 (3.42)	20.22	17.78	0.60	0.32
<b>N</b>	<b>2,914</b>	<b>2,914</b>	<b>2,916</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>631</b>

Notes: t statistics in parentheses. \* 10% significance \*\* 5% significance; \*\*\* 1% significance.

**Table A7:** Impacts of coping strategies in last 30 days

DEPENDENT VARIABLE	IMPACT BL-EL(1)	IMPACT BL-ML(2)	IMPACT DIFF ML TO EL (3)=(1)-(2)	HADDI BL(4)	NON-HADDI BL(5)	HADDI EL(6)	NON-HADDI EL(7)
Food consumption score (1-112)	6.42*** (2.31)	3.32 (2.57)	3.10 (3.72)	27.78	32.01	39.55	37.93
Poor food consumption score	-9.92*** (2.86)	-3.69 (4.48)	-6.23 (4.44)	34.50	26.47	5.26	8.88
Household with acceptable food consumption score	12.65 (7.89)	6.66 (7.84)	5.99 (11.05)	23.32	31.95	50.27	47.26
Dietary diversity (out of 10 groups)	0.46*** (0.14)	0.25 (0.28)	0.21 (0.38)	6.74	7.04	8.06	7.85
Consumption from four or more food groups	0.75 (0.83)	-0.75 (1.16)	1.50 (1.20)	88.81	90.93	99.87	99.24
Number of meals eaten by adults yesterday	-0.03 (0.22)	0.01 (0.44)	-0.04 (0.29)	1.55	1.52	1.49	1.46
Number of meals eaten by children yesterday	-0.10 (0.22)	0.08 (0.54)	-0.15 (0.42)	1.42	1.39	1.27	1.33
<b>N</b>	<b>2,452</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>2,040</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>529</b>

Notes: t statistics in parentheses. \* 10% significance \*\* 5% significance; \*\*\* 1% significance.

**Table A8:** Impacts of labour force participation

DEPENDENT VARIABLE	IMPACT BL-EL(1)	IMPACT BL-ML(2)	IMPACT DIFF ML TO EL (3)=(1)-(2)	HADDI BL(4)	NON-HADDI BL(5)	HADDI EL(6)	NON-HADDI EL
Any adult engaged in paid work	-7.03 (6.37)	-11.36** (5.64)	4.35 (7.22)	58.81	53.88	58.89	61.97
Any adult engaged in unpaid care for children, sick and elderly	4.14 (12.56)	18.50*** (7.00)	-14.39 (17.72)	24.85	18.54	43.65	33.76
Any household member work for wage in the past 7 days	0.05 (6.34)	-4.93 (6.71)	4.99 (8.21)	61.19	60.06	66.87	66.56
Number of hours worked for wage in the past 7 days	-3.28 (2.06)	0.12 (3.09)	-3.46 (2.29)	29.49	32.38	28.47	33.86
Any household member work for wage in the past 30 days	3.54 (7.08)	0.24 (6.72)	3.30 (8.34)	67.59	71.16	77.87	78.92
Number of days worked in the past 30 days	-1.52 (1.26)	-0.11 (1.16)	-1.47* (0.89)	15.76	15.97	15.02	16.89
<b>N</b>	<b>2,028</b>	<b>1,701</b>	<b>1,957</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>498</b>

Notes: t statistics in parentheses. \* 10% significance \*\* 5% significance; \*\*\* 1% significance.

**Table A9:** Impacts of child related outcomes

DEPENDENT VARIABLE	IMPACT BL-EL(1)	IMPACT BL-ML(2)	IMPACT DIFF ML TO EL (3)=(1)-(2)	HADDI BL(4)	NON-HADDI BL(5)	HADDI EL(6)	NON-HADDI EL
Any child related coping	-20.58* (10.84)	6.18 (8.86)	-26.74** (12.27)	50.00	50.87	49.11	69.93
Share of children 3-17 enrolled in school	-2.88 (2.90)	-3.86** (1.78)	0.93 (2.80)	41.50	48.96	64.85	72.49
Sought care for sick child	0.14 (3.31)	1.54 (5.46)	-1.15 (4.19)	89.36	91.98	95.17	95.07
<b>N</b>	<b>1,705</b>	<b>1,587</b>	<b>2,016</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>446</b>

Notes: t statistics in parentheses. \* 10% significance \*\* 5% significance; \*\*\* 1% significance.



# ANNEX B:









## CPI FOR EXPENDITURE GROUPS – BASELINE AND ENDLINE

EXPENDITURE DIVISIONS	CPI INDEX FOR THE MONTH		
	JUL - 21	FEB - 22	DEC - 22
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	1645.47	3476.73	8022.89
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	1547.31	2877.92	6747.20
Clothing and footwear	2522.75	3898.04	10154.00
Housing water, electricity, gas and other fuels	168.39	265.55	399.81
Actual rent	155.11	158.63	166.99
Old rent	193.54	196.15	199.62
New rent	132.53	136.42	147.10
Owner occupied	129.76	133.46	145.20
Water, electricity, gas and other fuels	231.91	664.64	1618.29
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	2001.24	3341.10	7021.52
Health	310.77	594.22	1563.47
Transportation	666.75	2169.99	4603.55
Communication	194.03	199.29	817.78
Recreation, amusement, and culture	640.51	1135.94	2486.73
Education	137.61	186.22	537.82
Restaurant and hotels	2281.13	4750.17	10683.67
Miscellaneous goods and services	888.05	2046.05	4167.70
Consumer price index	514.89	961.15	2045.46



# ANNEX C:

## FOOD GROUPS AND WEIGHTS FOR THE COMPUTATION OF THE FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE

FOOD GROUP		WEIGHT	FOOD GROUP		WEIGHT
	Main Staples	2		Meat/Fish	4
	Pulses	3		Milk	4
	Vegetables	1		Sugar	0.5
	Fruits	1		Oil	0.5

Source: World Food Programme









United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)  
Lebanon Country Office  
[www.unicef.org/lebanon](http://www.unicef.org/lebanon)