

Thematic Report

Informal Social Protection and Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance

The role of social network dynamics and cash support

October 2025 ■ ■

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The Lebanon Crisis Analytics Team (LCAT) provides reactive and in-depth context analysis to inform the aid community in Lebanon. The information and analysis contained in this report is therefore strictly to inform humanitarian and development actors and associated policymaking on Lebanon.

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Executive Summary



This report examines the relationship between informal social protection (ISP) networks and multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) in Lebanon. Drawing on four rounds of post-distribution monitoring (PDM) data collected between October 2024 and August 2025, the study provides longitudinal analyses of how cash assistance affects informal support mechanisms amid protracted crisis and conflict.

Lebanon's overlapping economic, political, and security shocks – compounded by the 2024 Israel-Hezbollah war – have significantly eroded traditional social safety nets. Families increasingly rely on family, friends, and neighborhood ties to meet essential needs in the absence of reliable formal support. Yet, these informal systems have come under strain, as widespread displacement and loss of income reduce households' ability to assist one another.

Within this context, Mercy Corps sought to assess how access to MPCA influences the strength and function of ISP networks across six dimensions: network size, diversity, reliability, reciprocity, resources, and dynamics. Results show that MPCA can reinforce ISP by providing liquidity that allows households to engage in community-based exchanges.

Between the first and fourth PDM rounds, the overall ISP index increased by 8.7%, alongside notable improvements in food security indicators. The findings indicate that MPCA can serve not only as a means of meeting immediate needs but also as a mechanism for strengthening social resilience and restoring trust within communities.

However, persistent gaps remain. Reciprocity, a key dimension of social solidarity, declined by 62.5%, reflecting households' limited capacity to support others during widespread hardship. Furthermore, nearly one in five households reported unsuccessful attempts to obtain help from state institutions, underscoring the fragility of Lebanon's formal social protection system.

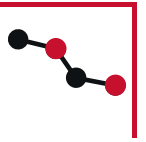


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Key Findings

- **Overall Strengthening of informal social protection (ISP) Networks:** The ISP index among surveyed households in Baalbek-Hermel increased by 8.7% between the first post-distribution monitoring round from October to November 2024 and the last from July to August 2025. The most improved dimensions were resources (+33%), reliability, and network dynamics, indicating that households became more confident in and capable of relying on their networks.
- **Deterioration in Reciprocity and Unequal Ability to Provide Support:** The reciprocity dimension fell by 62.5%, suggesting that while households continued to receive support, their capacity to help others weakened – particularly in war-affected areas like Baalbek. This decline underscores the cumulative toll of economic depletion and displacement on social solidarity.
- **Cash Assistance Positively Associated with Stronger ISP Outcomes:** Households receiving additional cash support (beyond Mercy Corps' Services and Assistance for Enabling Recovery [SAFER] assistance program) experienced an 18% improvement in ISP scores, while non-recipients saw a decline. In the last post-distribution monitoring round from July to August 2025, the ISP score of additional cash recipients was 31.8% higher compared to those who were not additional cash recipients, confirming the multiplier effect of cash within communities.
- **Local Community Support Gained Importance Over Time:** Support from local volunteer groups and community-led initiatives increased significantly, while reliance on non-governmental organizations dropped by 15%. This reflects a shift toward more localized, grassroots resilience mechanisms during the post-war recovery phase.
- **Geographic and Demographic Variations in ISP Outcomes:** ISP scores improved in all surveyed areas except Iqrit, with Maqneh showing a dramatic 46% increase – indicating localized resilience or community mobilization. Households with a person(s) with disabilities experienced a greater ISP improvement (+14%) compared to those without (+7%), suggesting targeted support may have reached particularly vulnerable groups.
- **Improved Food Security and Reduced Coping Strategies:** Households with acceptable Food Consumption Scores rose from 32% to 47%, and those resorting to severe coping strategies decreased notably. These improvements mirror the positive changes in ISP scores, showing how strengthened informal networks and multi-purpose cash assistance jointly contribute to household wellbeing.



Introduction

Informal social protection and multi-purpose cash assistance programs

Mercy Corps has been conducting research on informal social protection (ISP) in Lebanon since 2023 – as well as in other countries, such as Yemen and South Sudan¹ – exploring how communities are often first responders during and following crises, and how ISP can impact household food security, safety, psychosocial wellbeing, and access to economic opportunities.² Findings from Lebanon highlight the erosion of these vital support systems due to overlapping economic, political, and security crises affecting the country since 2019.³ The 2019 economic crisis and its aftermath have continued to undermine the socioeconomic wellbeing of Lebanese households nationwide. The impact is most evident in the steep devaluation of the national currency – which has lost 98% of its value since October 2019⁴ – and the effective devaluation of US dollars (USD) trapped in commercial banks due to unofficial capital controls. Among other contributing factors, this has triggered a severe deterioration in working and living conditions, particularly among vulnerable groups with limited access to formal social protection.⁵

The 2024 Israel-Hezbollah⁶ war worsened socioeconomic conditions, particularly in the Bekaa and southern Lebanon.⁷ Some 900,000 Lebanese were forced to flee their homes amid widescale bombing and Israeli military incursions into Lebanese territory, causing extensive damage to both housing stock and infrastructure.⁸

¹ Mercy Corps, [Informal Social Protection Networks and Resilience in Conflict-affected Contexts](#) September 21, 2022

² Ashley South et al., [Self-protection and survival in south-east Burma](#) Humanitarian Practice Network, March 25, 2010; Daniel P. Aldrich, [Building Resilience: Social Capital in Post-Disaster Recovery](#) University of Chicago Press, 2012;

Justin Corbett et al., [Survivor and community-led crisis response: Practical experience and learning](#) Humanitarian Practice Network, May 2021; Kate Berry and Sherryl Reddy, [Safety with dignity: Integrating community-based protection into humanitarian programming](#) Humanitarian Practice Network, March 1, 2010

³ Mercy Corps Lebanon, [Monitoring Informal Social Protection \(ISP\) in Lebanon – Round 2](#) August 20, 2024

⁴ US Department of Commerce, [Lebanon - Market Overview](#) June 12, 2024

⁵ International Labor Organization and United Nations Children's Fund, [Towards a Social Protection Floor for Lebanon. Policy options and costs for core life-cycle social grants](#) March 2021

⁶ The Israel-Hezbollah war began on the September 17, 2024 and ended on November 27, 2024, when the 2024 Cessation of Hostilities (CoH) agreement was signed.

⁷ Mercy Corps Lebanon, [Voices Of Vulnerability: A needs Assessment in Lebanon's Akkar, Bekaa, and Southern regions](#) April 8, 2025

⁸ International Organization for Migration, [Crisis in Lebanon](#) March 5, 2025



DEFINING INFORMAL SOCIAL PROTECTION

ISP refers broadly to the “care and support ... provided to family, community, and group members through social structures and social networks.”⁹ Unlike formal social protection (e.g., pensions, unemployment insurance, health coverage), ISP comes from networks of kinship, friendship, neighborhood groups, or community associations. In settings undergoing protracted crises where formal governance structures are weak to non-existent, people rely heavily on ISP to meet their baseline needs. Other terms may be used to refer to the same concept, including “mutual aid”, “social solidarity”, and “social safety nets”.¹⁰

Internally displaced persons often turn to adaptive coping strategies to meet their needs, including reducing meal sizes and taking on debt.¹¹ Increased strain on ISP is an indication of worsening humanitarian conditions, as households are left without a crucial source of resilience and become increasingly reliant upon external assistance.¹²

Multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) programs can complement ISP by injecting financial resources into households that are no longer able to rely solely on family or community networks. This can reduce the burden on over-extended family and community networks, allowing those networks to function more effectively for smaller, more manageable needs. In this way, cash transfers can generate a communal multiplier effect, which can be propagated through ISP channels, whereby beneficiary households share received assistance with members of their network, either directly or indirectly through in-kind support. Therefore, instead of replacing informal support, cash assistance can strengthen it by giving people the means to participate in reciprocal networks.

However, cash can also drive negative social dynamics if some families in a community do not receive assistance. Understanding local realities and ISP dynamics within a given community can offer insights into the potential success of MPCA programs. For example, a program that works in a community with strong clan ties will have different effects than in a more fragmented setting.¹³

Within this context, this study examines ISP among communities who had been receiving cash for 16 months as part of the SAFER program in the Baalbek-Hermel governorate of Lebanon. It explores the evolution of ISP levels between the first and last cash assistance receipt, including dimensions that comprise the ISP indicator. More specifically, this research aims to answer the following questions:

1. How are ISP trends shifting within the broader context of the economic crisis, humanitarian response, and war?
2. How does cash assistance relate to ISP outcomes and communal relations?
3. How can findings about ISP trends and cash assistance be leveraged to enhance the humanitarian response in Lebanon?

⁹ Rebecca Calder and Tom Tanhchareun, [Informal social protection: Social relations and cash transfers](#), Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade June 2014

¹⁰ Mercy Corps Lebanon, [Monitoring Informal Social Protection \(ISP\) for Improved Humanitarian Diagnostics in Lebanon – Round 1](#) January 22, 2024

¹¹ Mercy Corps Lebanon, [Voices of Vulnerability: A Needs Assessment in Lebanon’s Akkar, Bekaa, and Southern regions](#) April 8, 2025

¹² Jeeyon Kim et. al, [Sharing to Survive: Investigating the Role of Social Networks During Yemen’s Humanitarian Crisis](#) Resilience Evaluation, Analysis and Learning (REAL) Associate Award, January 2022;

Jeeyon Kim et. al, [The Currency of Connections: Why Do Social Connections Matter for Household Resilience in South Sudan?](#) Mercy Corps, August 2020

¹³ Kristina Tschunkert and Birte Vogel, [Humanitarian cash assistance: risks and opportunities for local peace](#) Development in Practice, November 202



Credit:ARK

Research Methodology

This report is based on four rounds of Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) surveys conducted by Services and Assistance for Enabling Recovery (SAFER) following MPCA distribution in five locations across Baalbek-Hermel governorate: Aarsal, Baalbek, Fekhe, Iaat, and Maqneh. Respondents were either the head of the household or another informed member of the household.

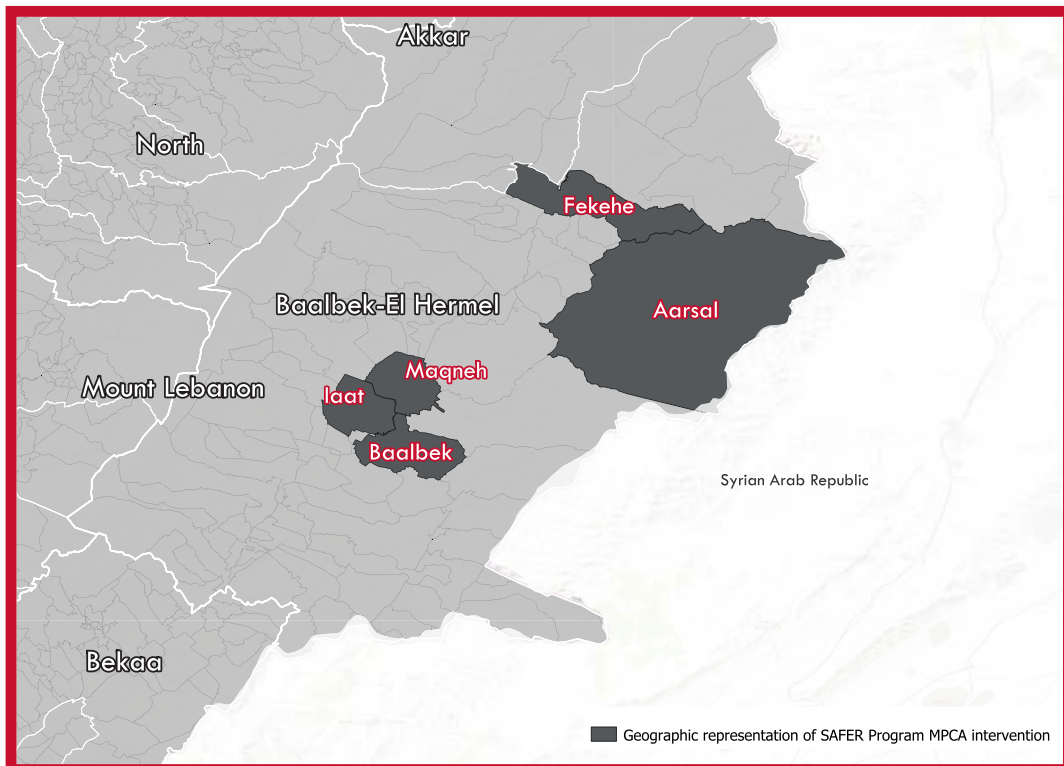


Figure 1: Locations of SAFER Program MPCA interventions



SAFER teams conducted their first PDM surveys – all surveys, across each round, were conducted by phone – with 2,196 households between October and November 2024. The first PDM coincided with the onset of the Israel-Hezbollah war. The second and third PDMs were based on statistically significant random sampling,¹⁴ surveying 336 households in January 2025 and 338 in April 2025. SAFER conducted a fourth endline PDM survey, with 1,922 households, between July and August 2025.

Area	PDM 1 October- November 2024	PDM 2 January-2025	PDM 3 April-2025	PDM 4 (Endline Survey) July-August 2025
Arsal	1048	172	137	789
Baalbek	666	76	94	618
Fekehe	237	44	39	327
Maqneh	120	7	34	115
laat	125	37	34	67
Total	2196	336	338	1922

Table 1: Number of surveyed households.

The survey questionnaire included questions on the distribution of cash assistance as well as the ISP module, Food Consumption Score (FCS) module, and the Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) module, to examine food security and vulnerability.

The ISP module comprises 11 questions that account for the six dimensions of the indicator (Table 1). The indicator is calculated by converting responses into numerical scores for each dimension; higher scores imply better outcomes for the dimension. The dimension scores are then combined (averaged or weighted) to produce one overall ISP score per household.

Qualitative insights informed the process by which the team formulated the six ISP dimensions and their corresponding survey questions, including a literature review and consultations with experts. Assuming light-touch adjustments to ensure contextual relevance, the streamlined survey module can be plugged into existing monitoring and assessment activities.

¹⁴ 95% Confidence Level, 5% Margin of error



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Dimension	Definition
Network Size	The number of people a household can rely on in times of need
Diversity	The different types of social connections within a household network
Reliability	Confidence in a household’s ability to continue to rely on ISP networks in times of need
Reciprocity	A household’s ability to provide help to its network in times of need
Resources	The different types of tangible and intangible resources that a household receives from and provides to their network
Dynamics	Changes to a household’s ability to receive and provide support in times of need

Table 2: Dimensions of ISP

Multiple rounds of data collection allowed for a temporal analysis, which enabled LCAT to examine how vulnerability indicators change over time and capture the dynamics of evolving ISP dimensions. Additionally, disaggregated analyses considered the extent to which certain household characteristics like gender and location may affect households’ access to ISP.



Credit: AFP

Overview of ISP trends

This section examines ISP scoring trends for different ISP dimensions. The overall ISP score increased by 8.7% between PDM 1 and PDM4, indicating a strengthening of ISP networks. Three ISP dimension scores contributed to this rise, though two others declined. ISP resource dimensions increased by 33%, indicating that more tangible and intangible resources were exchanged among cash recipients over time. ISP dimensions of reliability on networks in times of need and ability to provide or receive support both increased, while the size of networks also rose slightly. These results are in line with the expectation that cash assistance helps ISP networks function better.

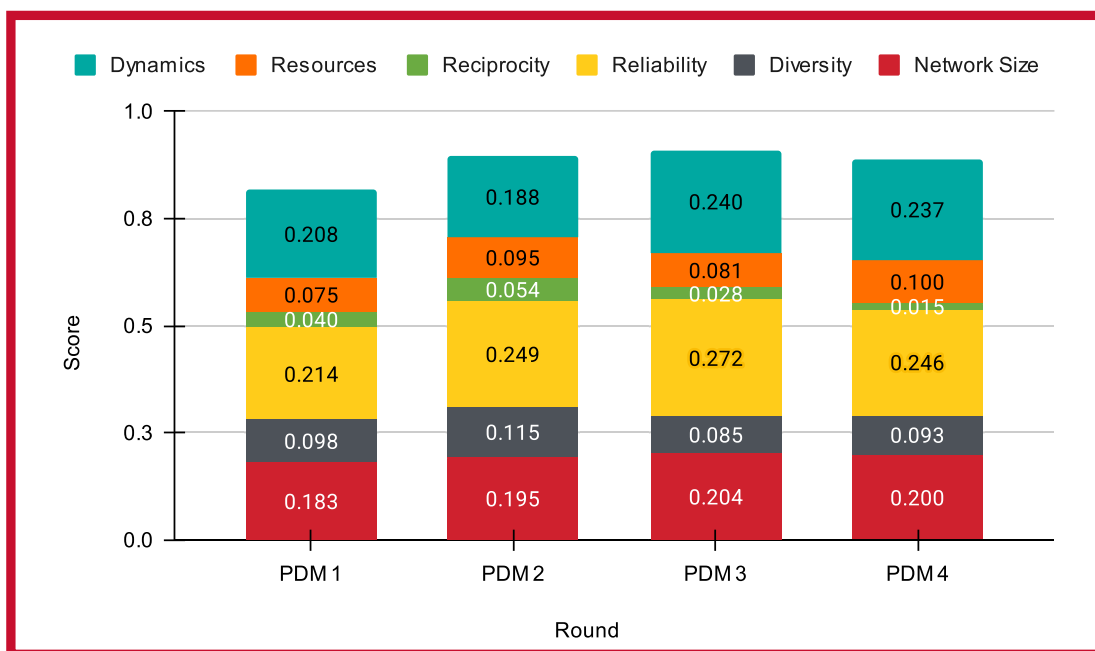


Figure 2: ISP dimensions scores across PDMs



Although it was a small contributor to ISP during all PDMs, the reciprocity dimension decreased by 62.5%, indicating a significant reduction in the ability of households to provide help to their network members in times of need. This could be attributed to wartime conditions, since a significant proportion of respondents live in the Baalbek area, which was heavily bombed during the 2024 Israel-Hezbollah war. In instances where an entire community is affected by the same crises or conditions, the community is far less likely to support one another. During conflicts and resulting displacement, people tend to hold on to available resources over concerns that they may need to draw on them in the future.¹⁵

Taking into consideration differences in ISP scores across categories – such as geographic area, presence of a person with disability, or age of the household head – can provide valuable insights into underlying social dynamics and patterns of vulnerability. Table 4 shows that various sub-groups, excluding non-recipients of additional cash support (in the form of remittances from abroad or cash support from local ISP network members), have seen improvements in their ISP scores. The ISP scores of households with a persons with disabilities (PWD) member increased at a higher rate compared to households without a PWD member.

Indicator	Category	PDM 1 ISP index	PDM 4 ISP index	% change
Area	Arsal	0.825	0.905	10%
	Baalbek	0.822	0.855	4%
	Fekehe	0.808	0.882	9%
	laat	0.930	0.949	2%
	Maqneh	0.657	0.962	46%
Disability status	Yes	0.804	0.919	14%
	No	0.823	0.882	7%
Cash support recipients (SAFER not included)	Yes	0.902	1.063	18%
	No	0.797	0.771	-3%

Table 3: ISP scores by subgroups

The ISP scores of households who received cash support in addition to SAFER MPCA improved by 18%, while the ISP scores of households that did not receive additional cash decreased. The PDM 4 ISP scores of households receiving cash was 31.8% higher than a household that did not receive cash.

¹⁵ Rebecca Calder and Tom Tanhchareun, [Informal social protection: Social relations and cash transfers](#), Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade June 2014



To further explore this relationship between additional cash support (from family and friends in Lebanon or abroad) and ISP among cash assistance recipients, LCAT disaggregated the ISP dimension based on additional cash received. The data in Table 5 shows a significant difference between additional cash recipients and non-recipients from PDM 4, when additional cash recipient households were twice as likely to reciprocate their assistance in comparison to non-recipient households. Additional financial support can give households the confidence and capacity to support members of their community. Cash, whether in the form of MPCA programs or informal support, can have a multiplier effect in local economies and also seems to have a similar effect on households reciprocating the type of assistance they receive.

Dimension	Cash support recipients	Cash support non-recipients
Network Size	0.221	0.185
Diversity	0.129	0.067
Reliability	0.264	0.233
Reciprocity	0.022	0.011
Resources	0.181	0.043
Dynamics	0.246	0.231

Table 4: ISP scores by cash support status and ISP dimension from PDM 4

Diversity

Taking a closer look at the composition of networks, LCAT observed that relatives and friends remained the leading ISP providers to households. However, there was a significant increase in the number of households receiving assistance from local communities, such as community-led projects, local initiatives, and volunteer groups. At the same time, the number of households that receive assistance from international and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) dropped by 15%. This reflects a shift from external support organized by international NGOs to more localized support rooted in volunteer groups and grassroots initiatives. These results could be linked to wartime dynamics, as during the PDM1 period, many of those surveyed had been displaced and could not reach out to their support networks within their community. PDM4 took place during a period of recovery from the war, when many local initiatives emerged to support households in returning to their homes and lives before the war.

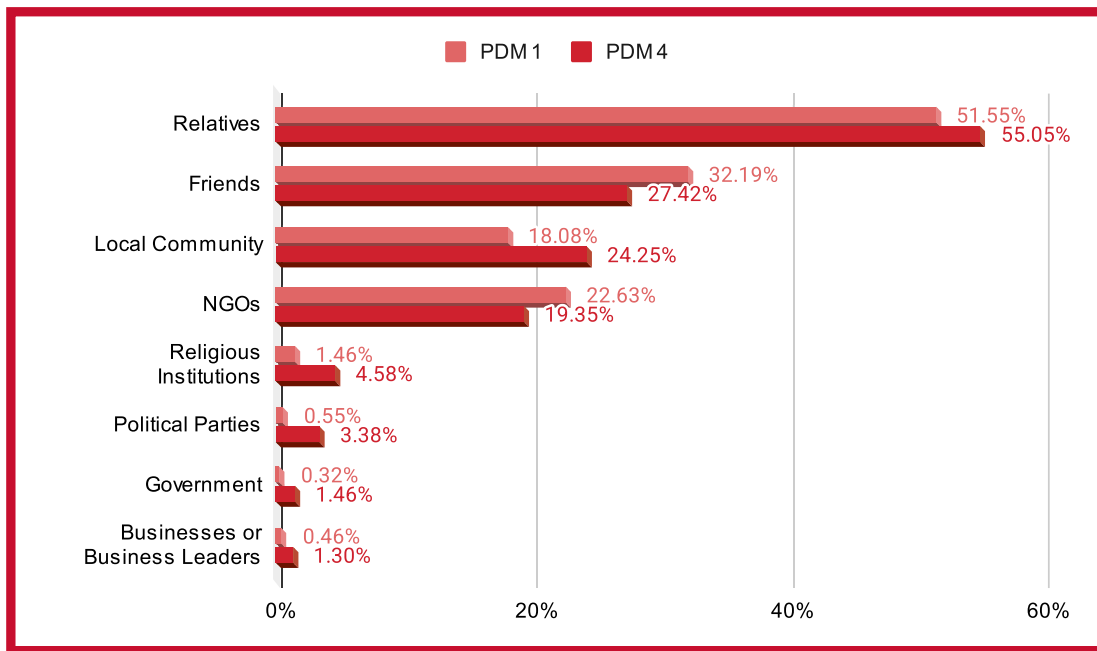


Figure 3: The most supportive ISP network entities according to surveyed households

The results of PDM 1 and PDM 4 show that by the end of the SAFER program, almost 1 out of 5 households had sought state assistance without success. Additionally, 1 out of 10 households had reached out to political parties for social support but did not receive substantial support. This highlights a critical gap in formal and political support systems available to vulnerable households. Government programs such as Emergency Response Social Safety Net Project (ESSN) have limited accessibility, while political networks are not responsive to everyone and rely on clientelist systems and networks.

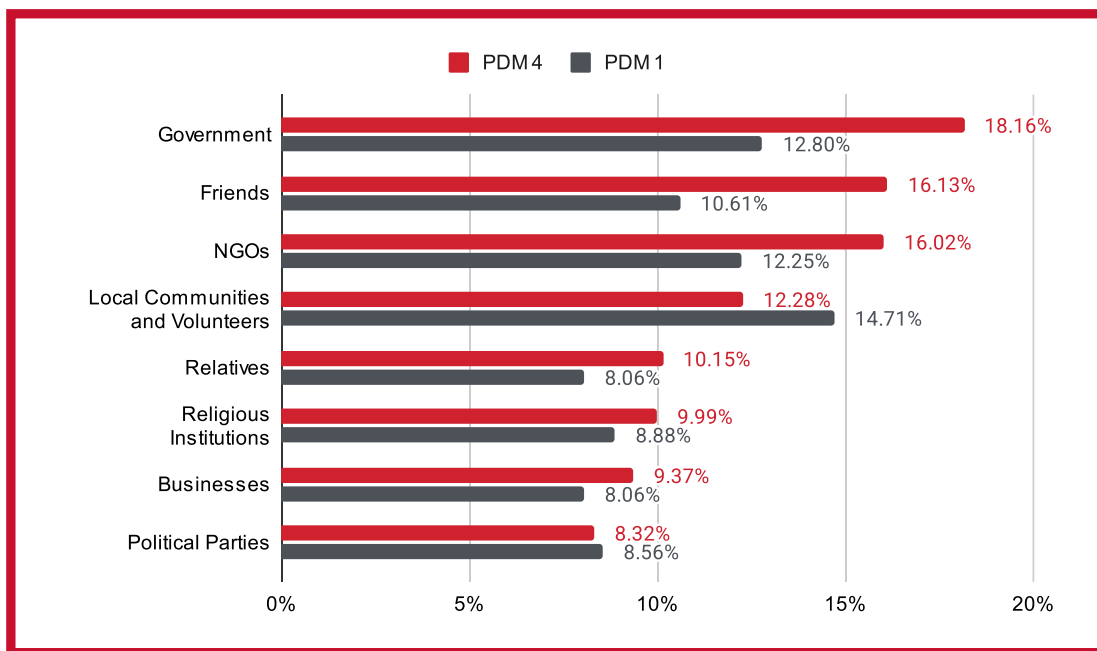
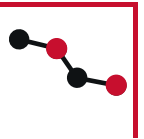


Figure 4: Support sources that surveyed households unsuccessfully turned to for support in PDM 1 and PDM 4



Resources

The “resources” dimension covers the tangible and intangible goods and services that households report exchanging through their ISP networks. Overall, households exchanged more resources in PDM4 compared to PDM1. This suggests that over time, social connectedness and support within communities strengthened, even though the provision rates (those who offered help) remained low or even declined.

In both PDM1 and PDM4, households exchanged tangible goods more frequently than non-tangibles. Households relied on their networks to receive goods and services much more than they provided to members of their networks. For example, more people received loans and cash (other than SAFER MPCA) in PDM4, which could be part of a strategy to maintain increased spending levels, knowing that cash assistance would soon be ending. At the time, LCAT observed that households had limited financial capacities to provide mutual aid, as only 1% of households were able to provide loans. This could be attributed to the effects of the 2024 Israel-Hezbollah War, which exacerbated an already difficult economic situation for households in the Baablek-Hermel area.

		PDM1		PDM4	
	Resources	Provided	Received	Provided	Received
Tangible	Cash	2%	21%	2%	41%
	Loans	1%	15%	1%	30%
	Food	5%	18%	4%	31%
	Non-food items	3%	6%	0%	8%
	Intangible	Help finding work	1%	2%	0%
	Migration Information	1%	1%	0%	0%
	Market Information	4%	5%	1%	2%
	Shared Labor	1%	1%	2%	3%
	Advice and counseling (emotional support)	21%	25%	17%	27%

Table 5: Resources provided and received, total percentage by PDM



Reliability

The reliability dimension of the ISP Index indicates the extent to which households are confident in their ability to continue receiving support from their support networks in the next 12 months.

Respondents' confidence in close contacts within Lebanon slightly improved between PDM1 and PDM4. The small rise in "very confident" and the decline in "not confident" suggest a gradual strengthening of trust and perceived reliability in local support networks. This could indicate growing mutual reliance among community members over the course of the MPCA program. Confidence in people outside Lebanon remained very low, though there was a small improvement among people who felt somewhat confident in the continued support of their networks abroad.

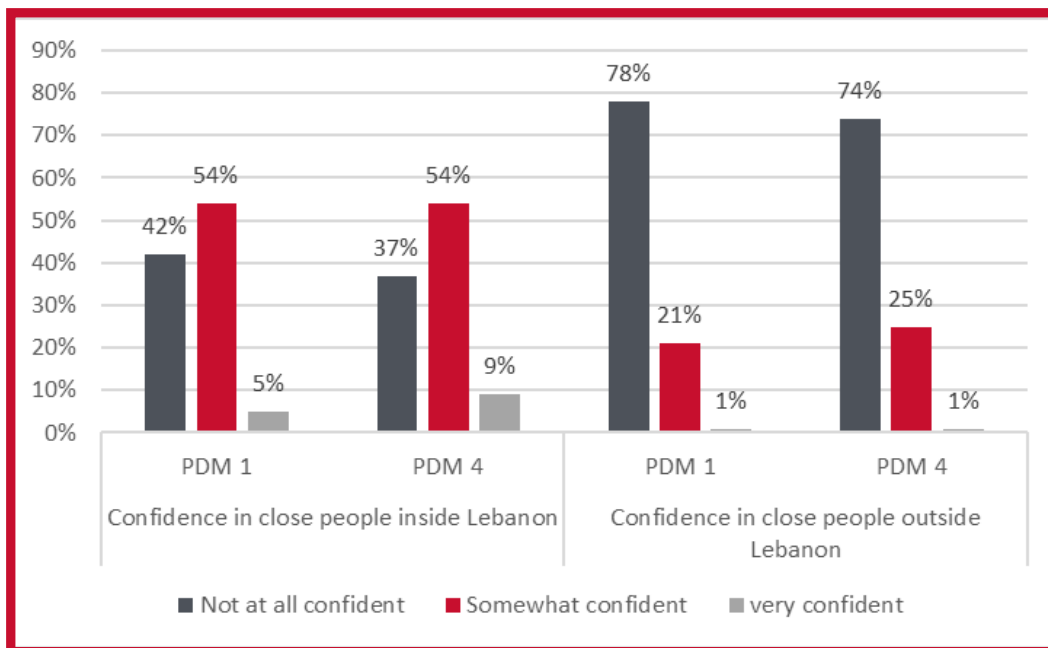


Figure 5: Confidence levels in ISP network members inside Lebanon and abroad



Network Size

The “Network Size” dimension of the ISP index measures the number of people outside the immediate household that can be turned to for help. Generally, surveyed households’ network sizes were quite small, with 37% of households reporting no networks at all, and 90% of those who reported having networks had less than three people in that network.

Overall ISP network size grew slightly, improving in all towns except Iaat. This indicates relatively stable but limited social connection, possibly reflecting the target areas’ already established but constrained social support systems. Network size changed the most in Maqneh compared to any other ISP dimension, increasing by 79%, from 0.14 to 0.25. This substantial growth implies a strong revitalization of local social networks, potentially due to increased community engagement, solidarity, or reliance among cash recipients as assistance progressed. A qualitative study into the local dynamics of Maqneh would aid in further analysis of the survey findings, considering the substantial jump in network size recorded there.

Area/Municipality/Town	PDM 1	PDM 4	% change
Arsal	0.19	0.21	11%
Baalbek	0.18	0.18	0%
Fekehe	0.17	0.20	18%
Iaat	0.20	0.15	-25%
Maqneh	0.14	0.25	79%
Average	0.18	0.20	13%

Table 6: Average network size by region in PDM 1 and PDM4



Credit: WFP

ISP and Other vulnerability indicators

Food security indicators covering the same period show an improvement with FCS and rCSI scores both performing better in PDM4 compared to PDM1. Households with acceptable FCS scores increased from 32% in PDM1 to 47% in PDM4.

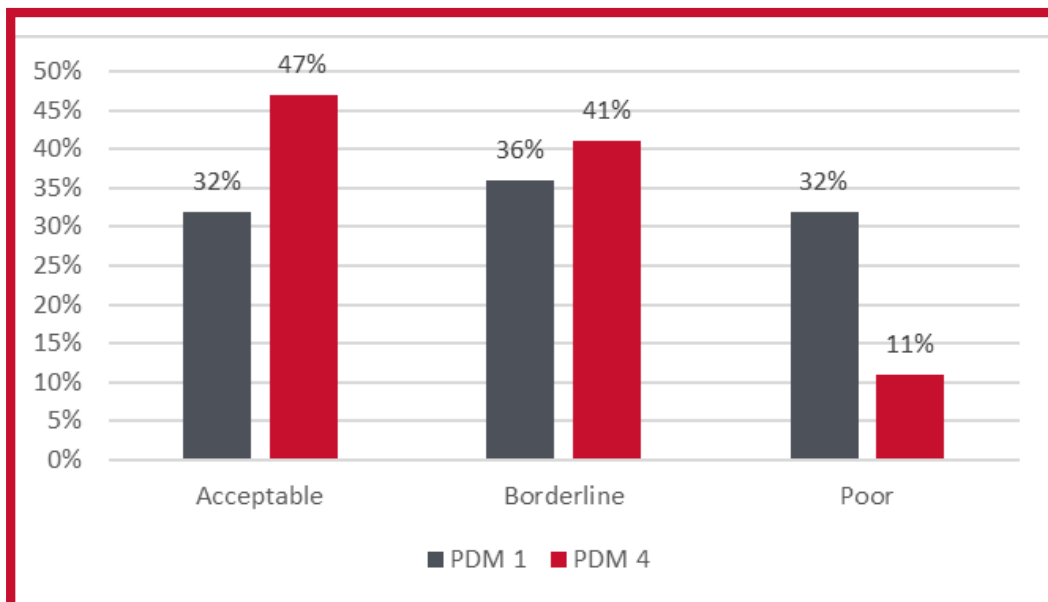


Figure 6: Food Consumption scores for PDM 1 and 4

Similarly, the share of households who reported using consumption coping strategies to access food, as measured by rCSI, decreased. This indicates a decrease in highly and severely vulnerable households, and an increase in mildly vulnerable households (58% in PDM1 to 69% in PDM4).

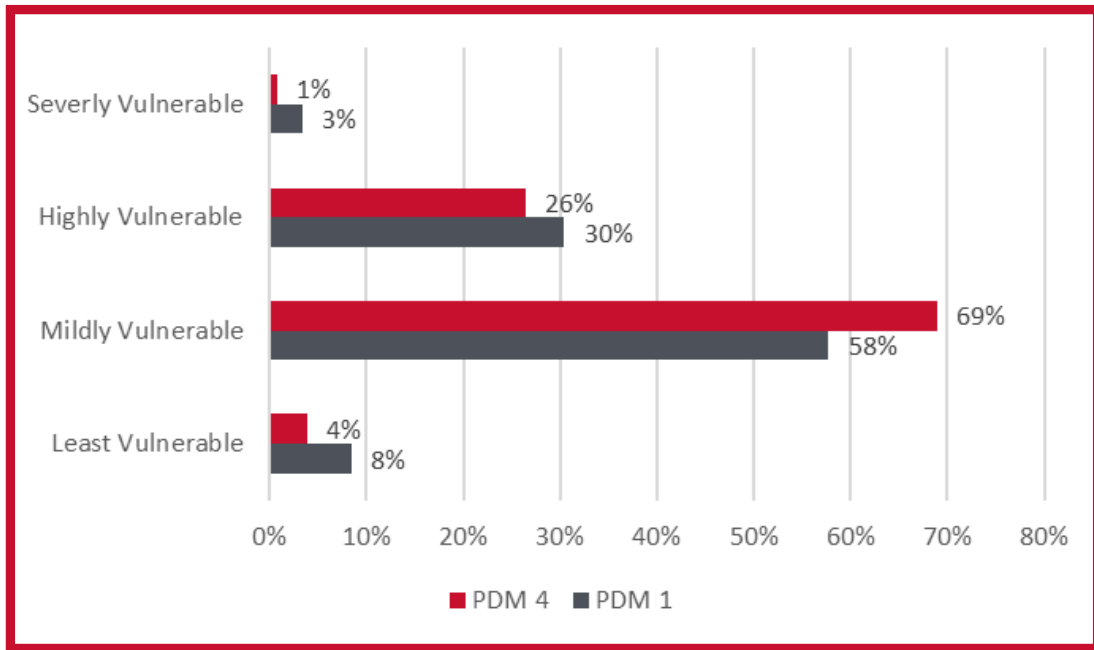


Figure 7: Reduced Coping Strategies Index scores for PDM 1 and 4

Although improvement in the food security status of households does not necessarily translate into an improvement in ISP, as shown by earlier research done in Lebanon, the results in this study demonstrate that among cash recipients, ISP movements are more in line with movements in food security indicators.



Conclusion and Recommendations

This study shows that ISP systems in Lebanon continue to play a vital, although strained, role in helping households withstand overlapping economic, political, and security crises. Findings from the Baalbek-Hermel governorate show that while ISP networks remain limited in size and capacity, cash assistance under the SAFER program contributed to their revitalization. Between PDM1 and PDM4, ISP scores rose by nearly 9%, primarily driven by improvements in reliability, resources, and network dynamics. This suggests that MPCA played a role in reinforcing social cohesion and strengthening communal solidarity. However, the decrease in reciprocity indicates that the ability of households to support others remains constrained – particularly in areas heavily impacted by conflict and displacement. The persistence of limited formal support systems and the uneven responsiveness of state and political networks underline continued dependency on informal systems.

Based on the findings of this study, the team formulated the following recommendations and key observations:

1. Integrate ISP Insights into Humanitarian and Development Programming

- Humanitarian actors should consider systematically assessing ISP dynamics before and during program implementation to tailor assistance approaches that complement rather than disrupt existing social support structures.
- ISP indicators can serve as early-warning tools for social strain, helping actors anticipate where humanitarian needs are likely to intensify.

2. Design Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance to Strengthen, Not Strain, Social Networks

- Cash programs should consider designing targeting approaches that consider the social embeddedness of households – such as network size and reciprocity capacity – to promote equitable access and prevent exclusion.
- Partnerships with local initiatives and volunteer groups can enhance the multiplier effect of cash on communities by strengthening localized mechanisms of mutual aid.

3. Prioritize Vulnerable Sub-Groups for ISP-Responsive Interventions

- People with disabilities and limited or fragmented networks would benefit from receiving tailored support to expand their ISP capacity.

4. Strengthen Coordination Between Formal and Informal Protection Systems

- Data from ISP monitoring can inform national social protection strategies, ensuring that formal systems build on the strengths of existing informal ones.

5. Invest in Longitudinal Research and Qualitative Follow-Up

- Future studies should include qualitative research in high-performing areas (e.g., Maqneh) to unpack what drives stronger ISP outcomes.
- Longitudinal monitoring beyond the SAFER program will help assess the sustainability of ISP improvements once cash assistance ends.



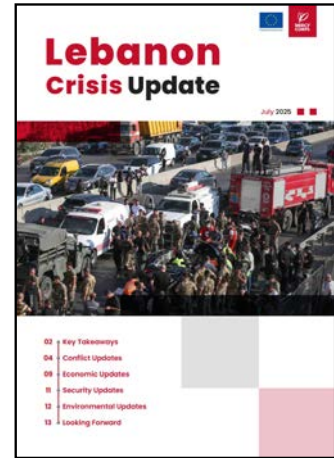
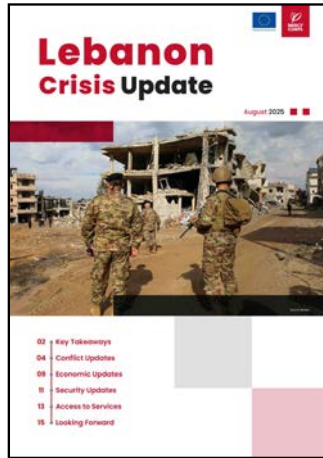
Annex 1: (Questionnaire)

Informal Social Protection Tool

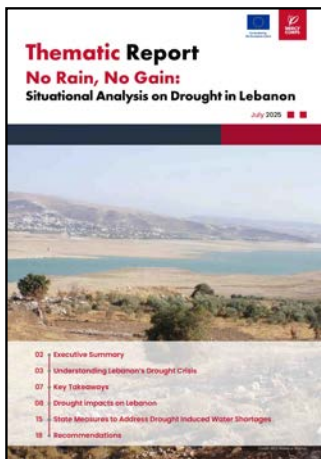
DIMENSIONS	MEASURES	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES
Network Size	The number of people the household can turn to for help	# 1 If your household had a problem and needed help, how many people beyond your immediate family could you currently turn to who would be willing to assist you?	Integer
		#2 In general, would you say that the network of people your household can turn to when you need help is:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Large 2. Average 3. Small 4. Does not exist (no network of people)
		#3 In general, in the last six months, would you say that the number of people you could turn to when you need help has:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased 2. Stayed the same 3. Decreased
Resources	The tangible and intangible resources the households receives and / or provides to members of its social connections network	#1 During the past six months, have you or a member of your household provided / received any of the following resources or services to an individual not living with you in your household:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Market information and support 2. Loans 3. Help finding work 4. Social function support (e.g. bride wealth, funeral, compensation support) 5. Food 6. Cash 7. Migration information 8. Emotional Support 9. Non-food items household commodities, in kind (e.g. clothing, bedding, cooking utensils, etc.
Reciprocity	The household's capacity to provide support to others	During the past six months, have you or a member of your household provided any of the following resources or services to an individual not living with you in your household:	Same options as above
Diversity	The different types of connections a household can rely on for support	#1 To / From whom did you provide / receive these support services/goods?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Friends and family in Lebanon 2. Friends and family living abroad 3. Religious institution 4. Political parties 5. Relatives inside Lebanon 6. Relatives outside Lebanon 7. Private businesses 8. Non-governmental organizations 9. Local volunteers 10. Employers
Reliability	The household's confidence in its ability to continue to rely on its network	How confident are you that you will be able to get support from someone if you needed help in the next 12 months?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not at all confident 2. Somewhat confident 3. Very confident
Dynamics	Changes to the household's ability to get and provide help to its social network.	# 1 In general, in the last six months, would you say that the number of people you could turn to when you need help has:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased 2. Stayed the same 3. Decreased
		#2 Overall, in the last six months, how has your ability to help those in need changed?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased 2. Stayed the same 3. Decreased



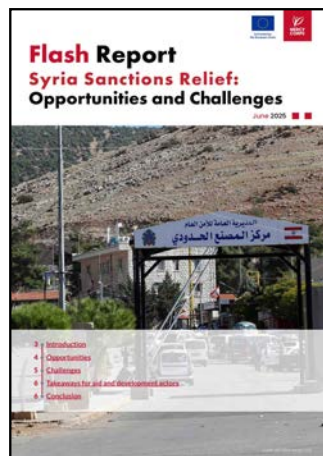
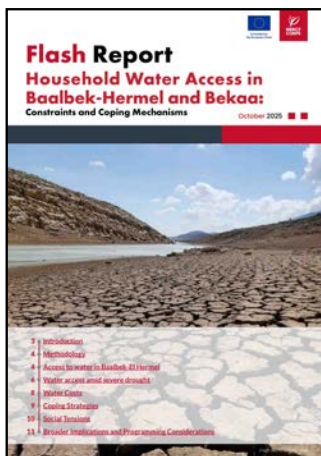
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ABOUT MERCY CORPS

Mercy Corps is a leading global organization powered by the belief that a better world is possible. In disaster, in hardship, in more than 40 countries around the world, we partner to put bold solutions into action – helping people triumph over adversity and build stronger communities from within. Now, and for the future.

