



**Inter-Agency
Coordination**
Lebanon



Food Security Sector Working Group Coordination Meeting

13th April , 2016

Venue: ENA Baabda

Agenda



1. Sector performance: FS sector planned vs targets –financial situation
2. Presentation on the school meal programme
3. Briefing on the M&E sub working group meeting
4. Presentation on the new WFP M&E tool
5. Updates on the targeting formula
6. Protection mainstreaming
7. AOB

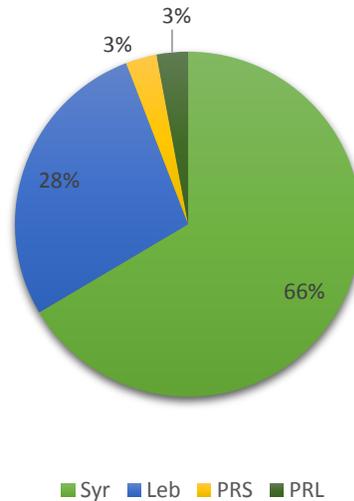


SECTOR PERFORMANCE

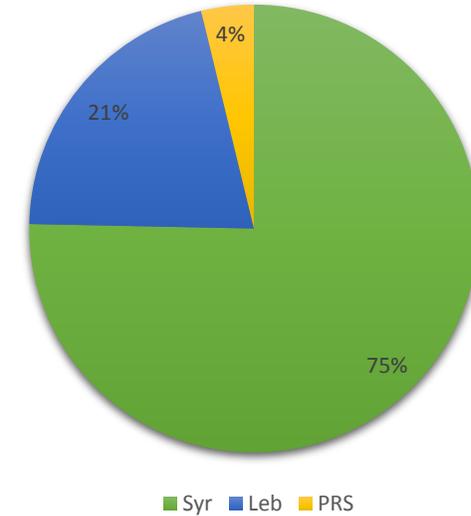
The Sector in the 2016 LCRP



People in Need
1.4 million



People Targeted
1.1 million



TOTAL
FUNDING
Required

USD 473.5 million
81% H : 19% S



30 Partners

March Achievements



669,254



Syrian

599,089

98%

2%

PRS

41,395

100%

PRL

377

100%

Vul. Lebanese

28,140

97%

3%



531 farmers received material for sustainable animal production

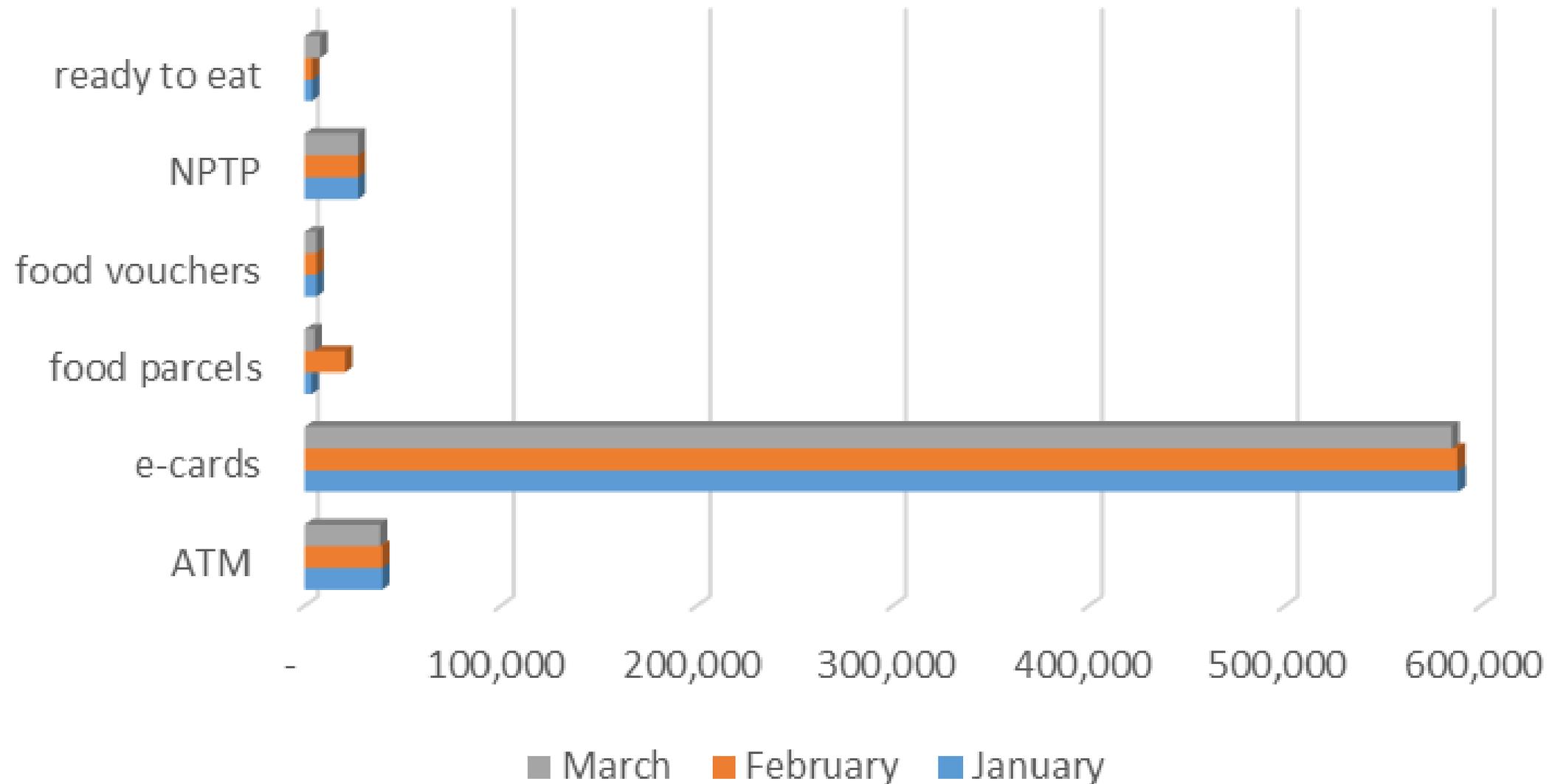
267 individuals trained on surveillance and management on plant diseases (including farmers, GoL, private sector, cooperatives)

67 micro gardens created in Akkar and the north

92 women-24 Syrians and 22 Lebanese in Akkar-27 Syrians and 19 Lebanese in Tripoli-trained on good nutritional practices / received seeds, tools, material to produce their own vegetables.



Food Assistance January to March Achievements

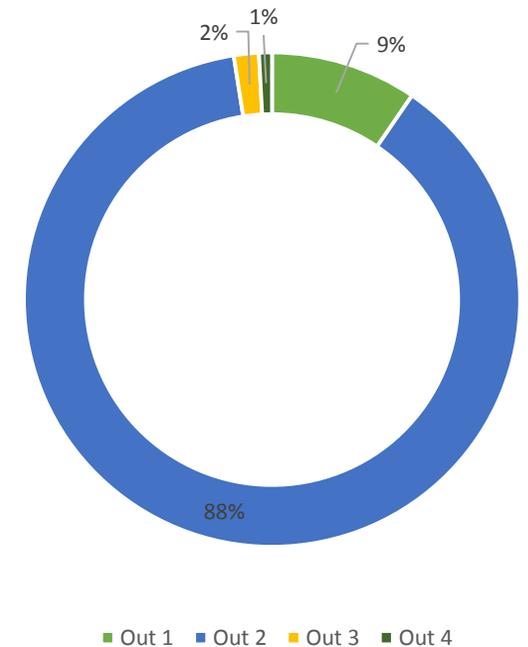


Sector Budget per outcome



Outcome	Budget	Number of Partners
1.FOOD AVAILABILITY: Promote food availability through in-kind food assistance and the development of sustainable food value chains.	45.2 m	22
2.FOOD ACCESS: Improve food accessibility through food assistance and agricultural livelihoods.	416.6 m	23
3.FOOD UTILIZATION: Improved food safety and nutrition practices through the promotion of consumption of diversified and quality food.	7.7 m	11
4. FOOD STABILIZATION: Stabilization promoted through enhanced information on food security, coordination of agriculture activities and support of national institutions.	4 m	7

Distribution of budget per Outcome





Sector Budget



SECTOR APPEALED BUDGET	USD 473.5million
PARTNERS APPEALED BUDGET	USD 313.7 million
GAP IN THE APPEALED BUDGET	USD 159.8 million
RECEIVED vs APPEALED GAP	17% of the funds appealed by sector for the 2016 LCRP have been received USD 394 million gap

Food Security Sector Budget Comparison 2015 vs 2016



Sector	Food Security
2015 Initial Appeal	447,046,343
2015 Revised Appeal	317,742,093
2016 Planned Budget	473,506,846
Increase/Decrease from initial appeal	26,460,503
% increase/decrease from 2015 initial appeal	↑ 6%
Increase/Decrease from revised appeal	155,764,753
% increase/decrease from 2015 revised appeal	↑ 49%



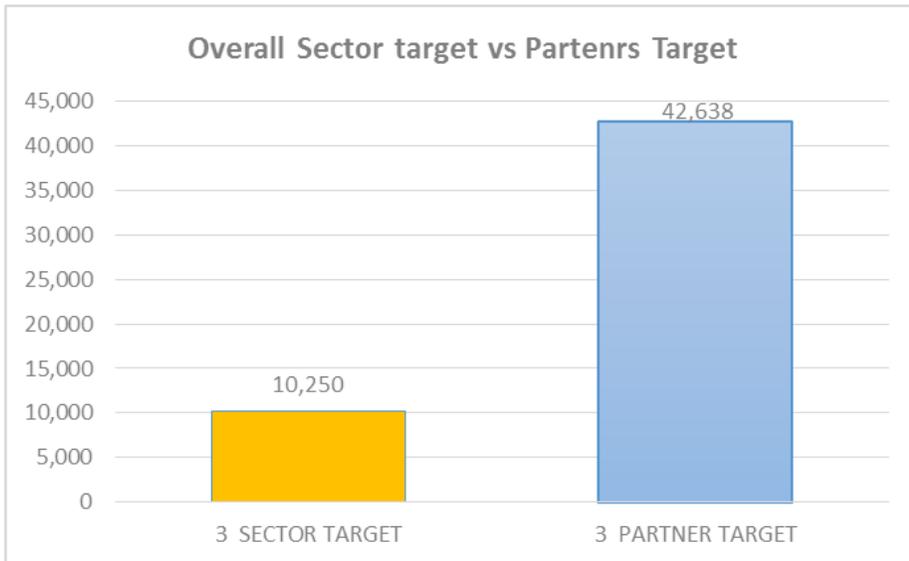
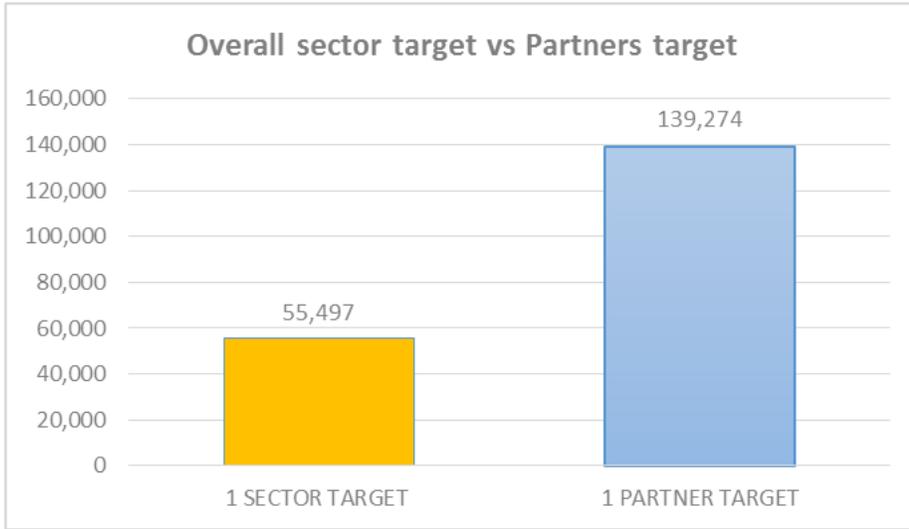
Sector vs Partners targets



OUTCOME 1 SECTOR TARGET	55,497	251%
OUTCOME 1 PARTNER TARGET	139,274	Overshoot
OUTCOME 2 SECTOR TARGET	932,456	92%
OUTCOME 2 PARTNER TARGET	318,993	GAP
OUTCOME 3 SECTOR TARGET	10,250	406%
OUTCOME 3 PARTNER TARGET	42,638	Overshoot
OUTCOME 4 SECTOR TARGET	10	520%
OUTCOME 4 PARTNER TARGET	52	Overshoot

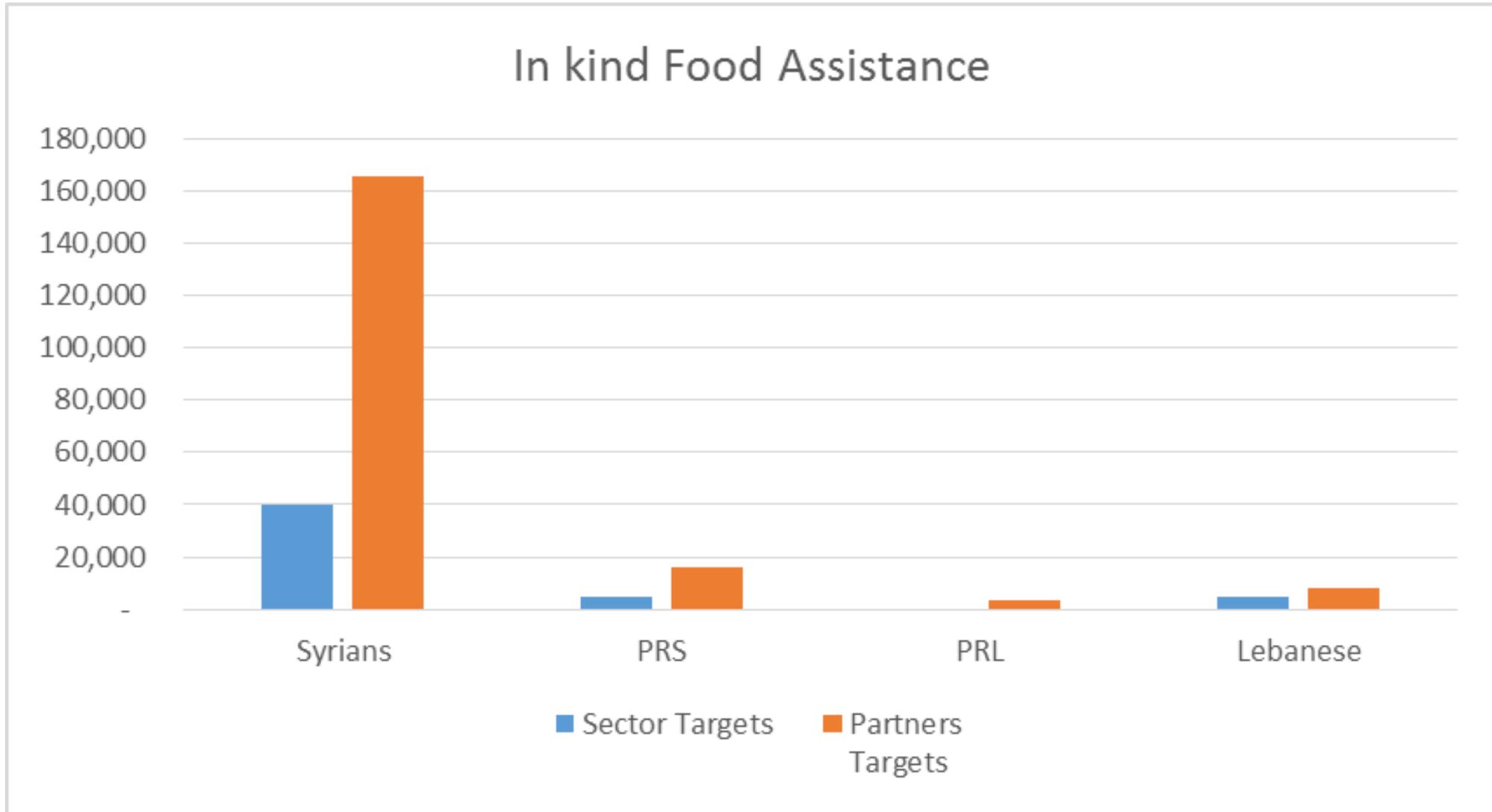


Sector vs Partners targets





Sector vs Partners targets –OUTCOME 1

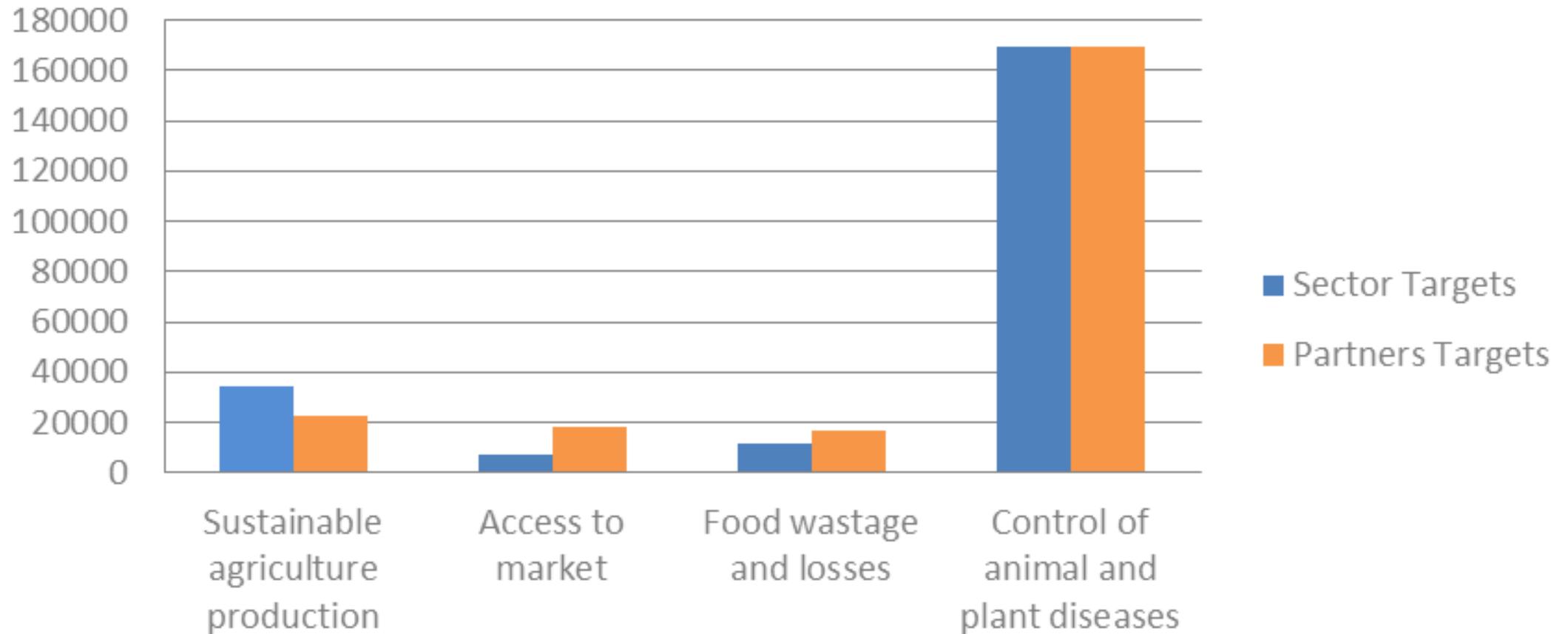




Sector vs Partners targets –OUTCOME 1

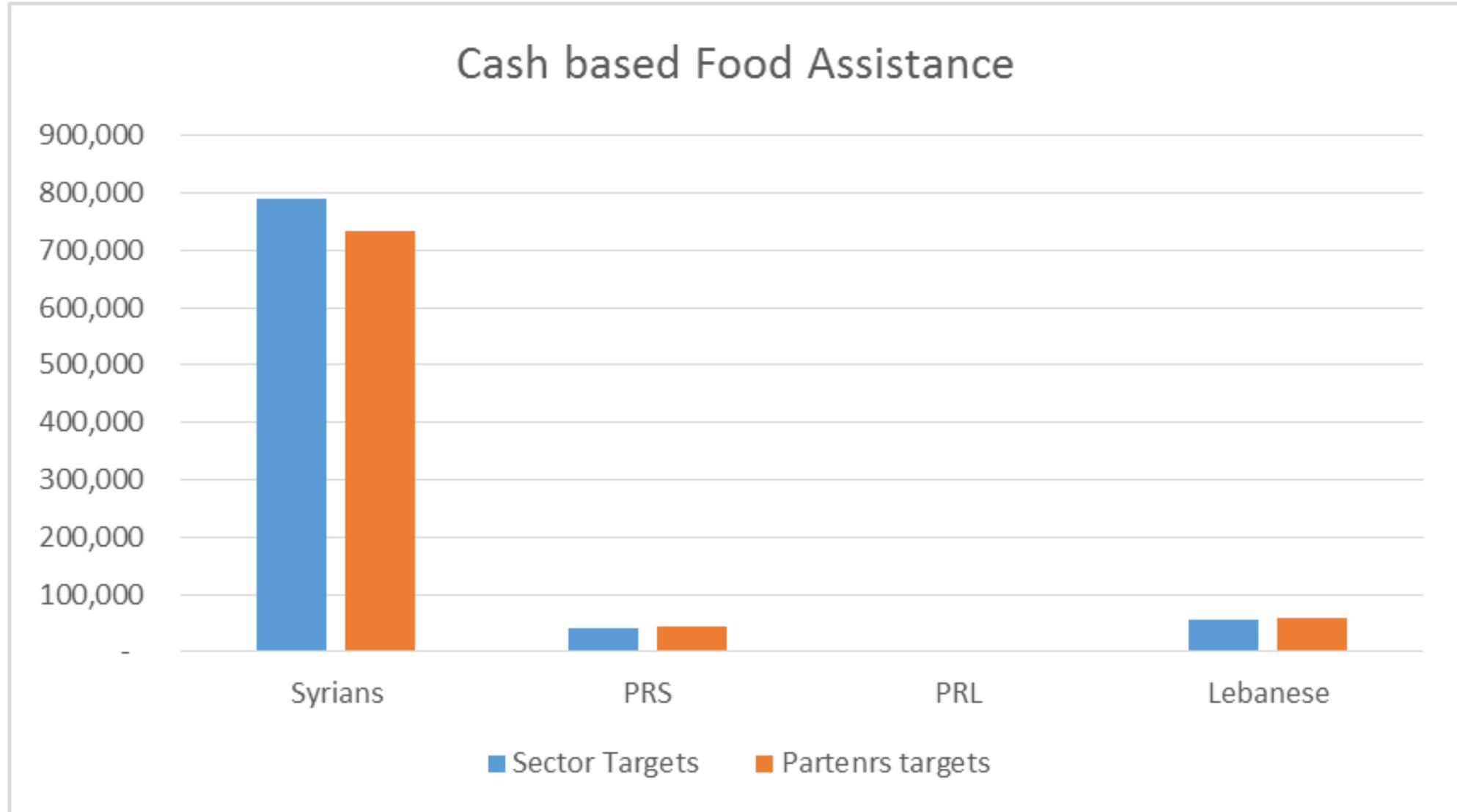


Enhance farming production





Sector vs Partners targets –OUTCOME 2

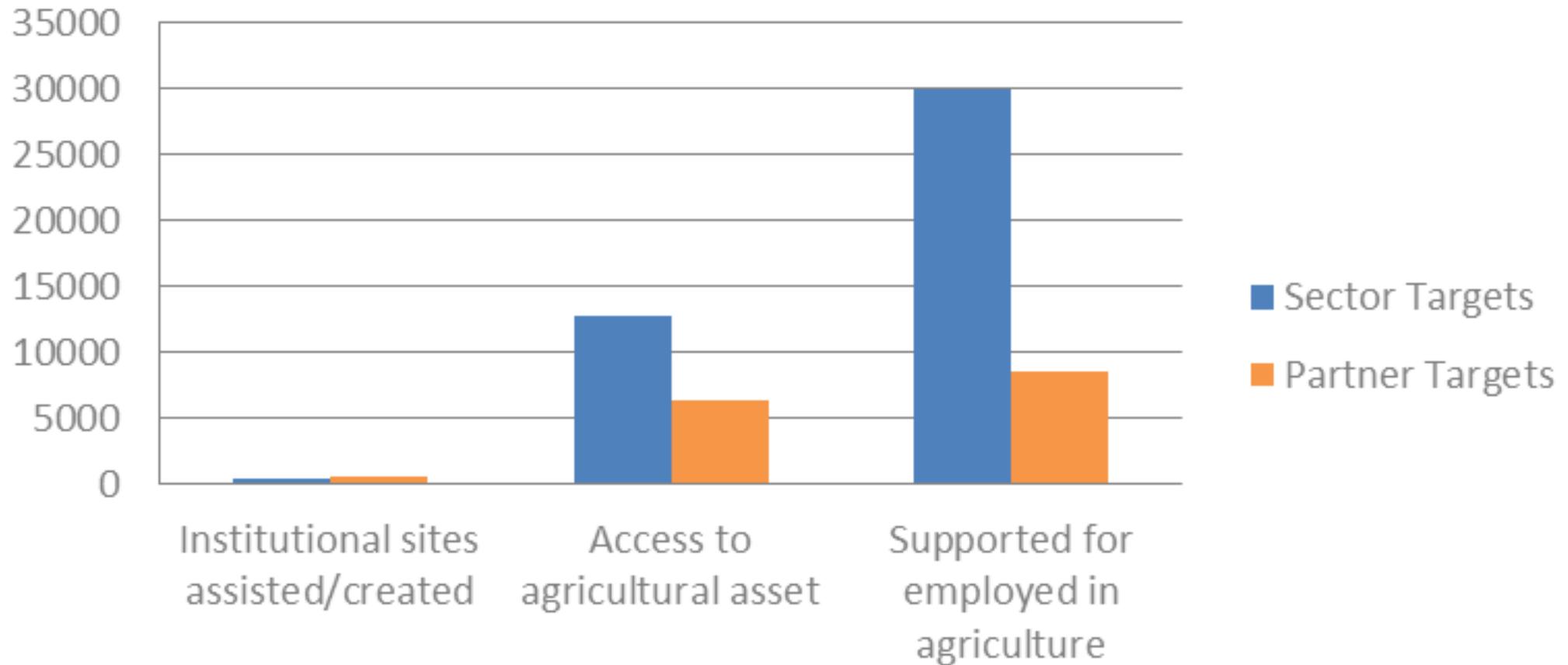




Sector vs Partners targets –OUTCOME 2



Support for agricultural livelihoods

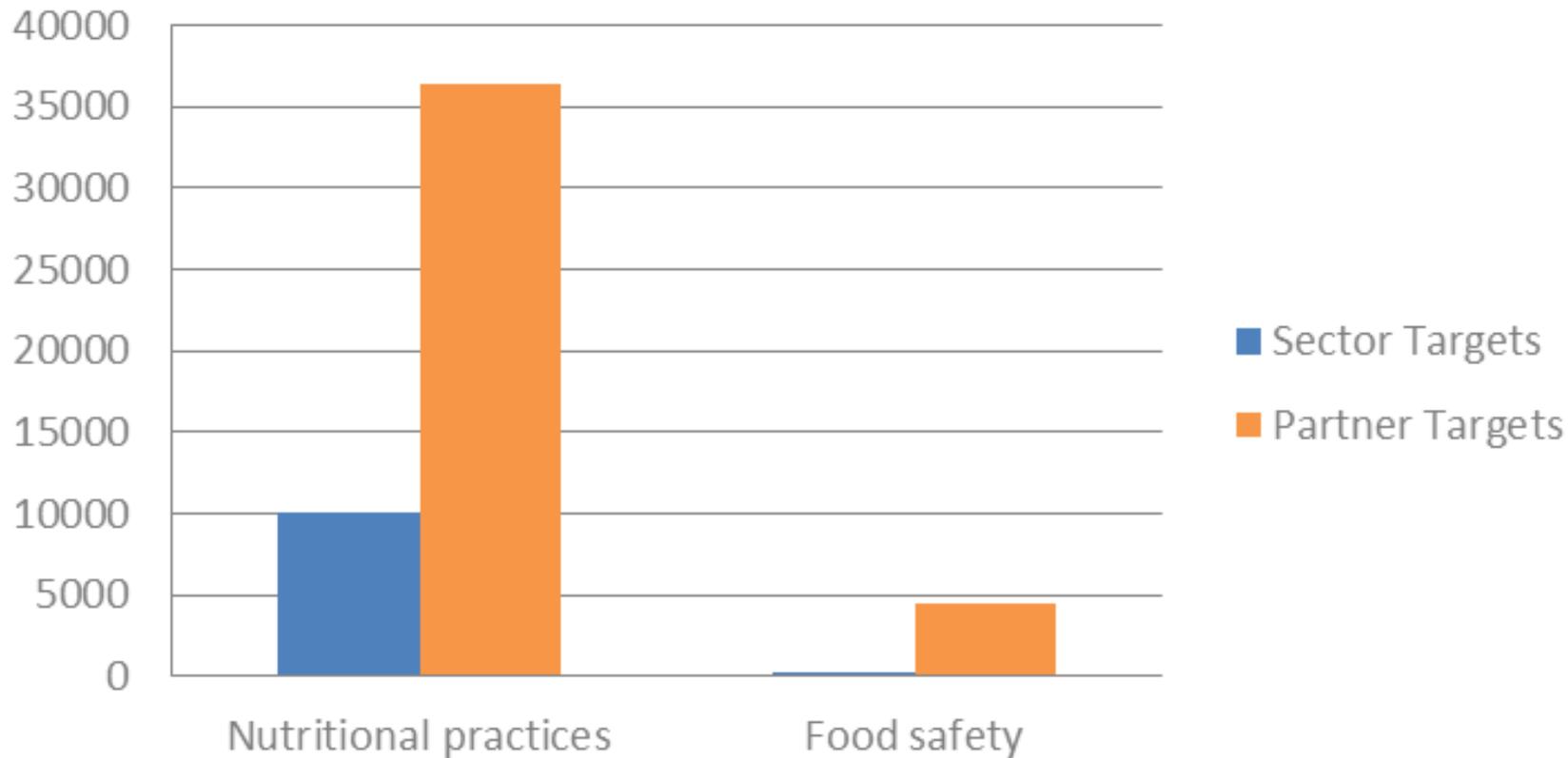




Sector vs Partners targets –OUTCOME 3



Improve nutritional practices



Sector Targets

■ DisSyr ■ PRS ■ Leb



Partner Targets

■ DisSyr ■ PRS ■ Leb

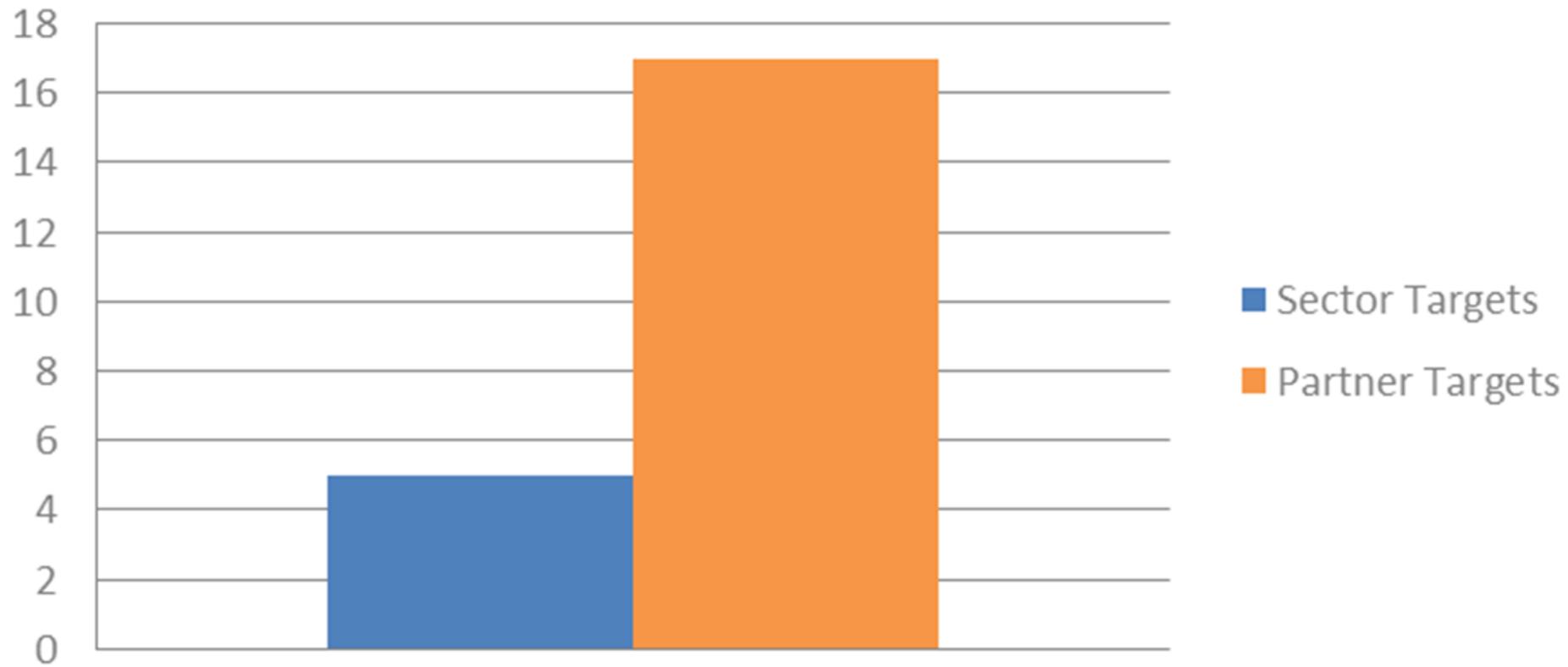




Sector vs Partners targets –OUTCOME 4



FS assessments generated & disseminated



OBSERVATIONS:



1. Outcome 1: Partners target for in-kind food assistance overshoots the sector target as they also include additional assistance such as Ramadan and Winterization
2. Outcome 1: The target set by the sector is based on actual overall farmers in needs in Lebanon (small scale farmers <5 du, who have been identified to be in need), and not necessarily to be targeted in 2016 only.
3. Outcome 2: As achievement figures are raising, it is assumed that the gap will be covered across the year and through different modalities
4. Outcome 3: The sector is currently advocating with partners to scale up activities under this outcomes to reach the LCRP targets
5. Outcome 4: The sector target (5) refers to the number of standard FS assessments (like Vasyr, PRS, FSLA, etc). Partner's targets also include smaller scale assessments



WFP SCHOOL MEALS PROGRAMME

An Overview

Why School Meals?

Few safety-nets programs provide so many multi-sector benefits in one single intervention



Emergencies



Education



Food Security



Nutrition



Health



Poverty alleviation

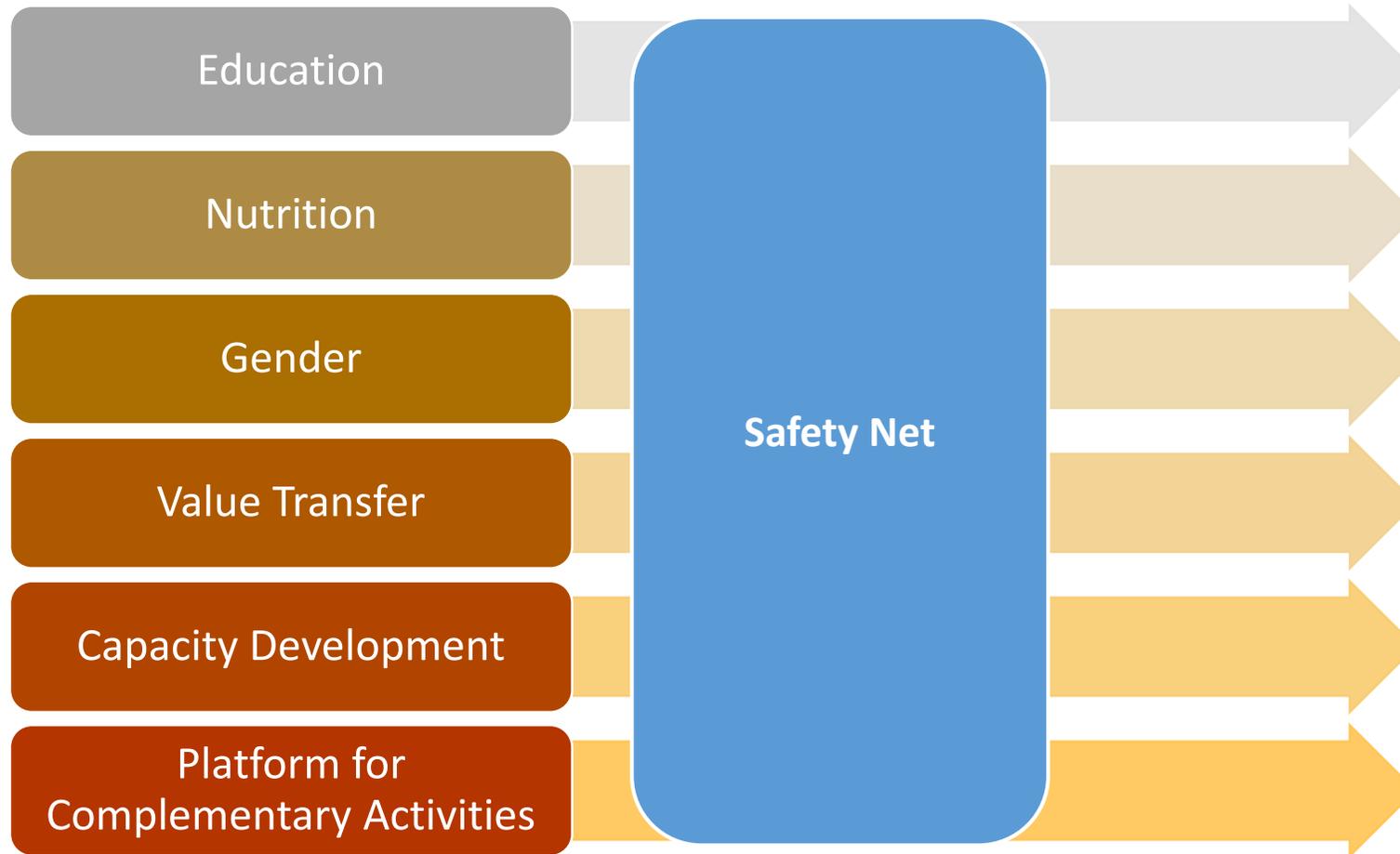


Local agricultural production

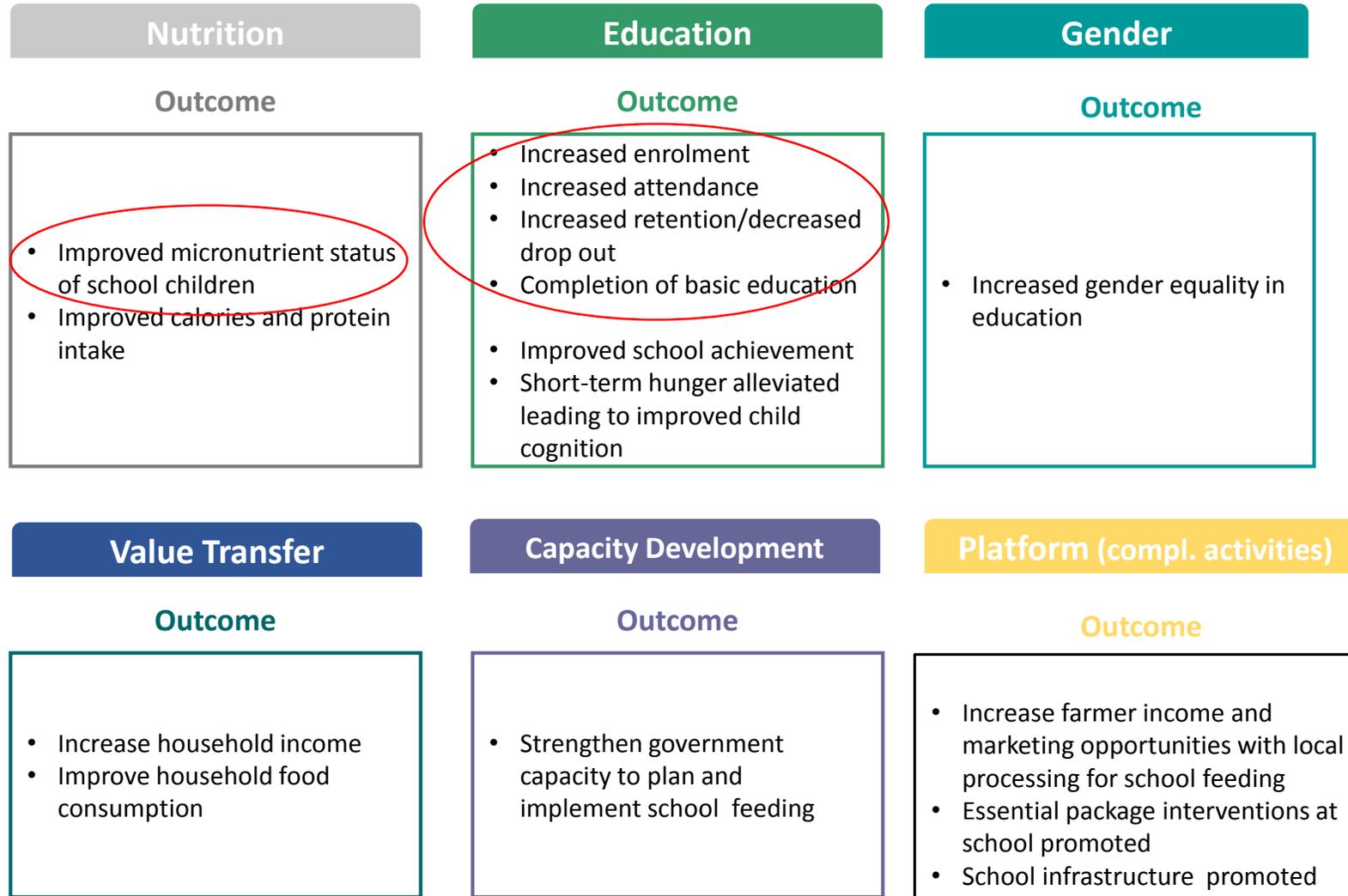


Gender equality

Where can school meals make a difference (1/2)?



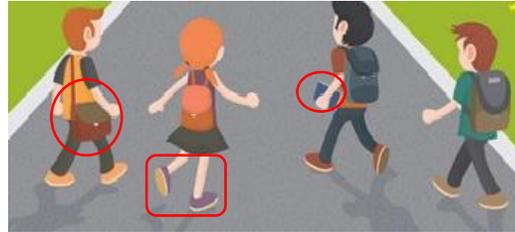
Where can school meals make a difference (2/2)?



What is the current situation now in Lebanon?



- 477,034 Syrian and 10,950 PRS children 03-18 years old
- 48% of children 6-14 years are out of school
- No significant gender imbalance
- The number of children enrolled drops after 14 years old
- Currently, there are around 200,000 Syrian children registered in public schools
- Secondary school participation is at 2% for refugee children whereas adolescents (14-18 yo) account for >22% of the refugee population



What does WFP's school meals programme look like now?



- 13 schools ~ 10,000 students
From KG1 to Grade 9
- Snack:
 - A baked snack 4 times a week (sweet and salty in rotation)
 - UHT milk or 100% juice 4 times a week
 - Fruit (apple) 2 times a week

Provides ~ 400 Cal (12% protein, <35% fat)

Objectives:

- To improve attendance
- To decrease drop-out
- To decrease short-term hunger
- To address micro-nutrient deficiencies?



Sustainability



Cost

Ownership



Scaling-up



Partnerships

Questions?

World Food Programme



World Food Programme



M&E sub-working group Brief



Agenda: LCRP M&E requirements- Partners M&E mapping and way forward- WFP FSOM

Key actions:

- Outcome 3 Food Utilization: ACF and FAO informative session on the application and measurement of the indicators : Individual Dietary Diversity Score, Minimum Dietary Diversity-Women
- Outcome 4: two online surveys to be conducted to evaluate the sector impact. Questionnaire drafted and circulated among the M&E sub-working group for feedback.
- End of the year M&E meeting for a common analysis of the M&E results
- Creation of an inventory of standard tools/questions/indicators that can be used as reference for FS assessments or PDMs by sector partners. PARTNERS TO SHARE
- WFP presentation on the new monitoring tool being used, the Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM).



WFP FOOD SECURITY OUTCOMES MONITORING TOOL

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring outcomes

Food Security
Outcome
Monitoring

Monitoring outputs

of Benef. &
assistance

Monitoring processes

Distribution,
shops, bank

Monitoring prices

Partner shop,
non-partner
shops, non-
food items

Beneficiary feedback

Hotlines and
FSOM



FSOM Objectives

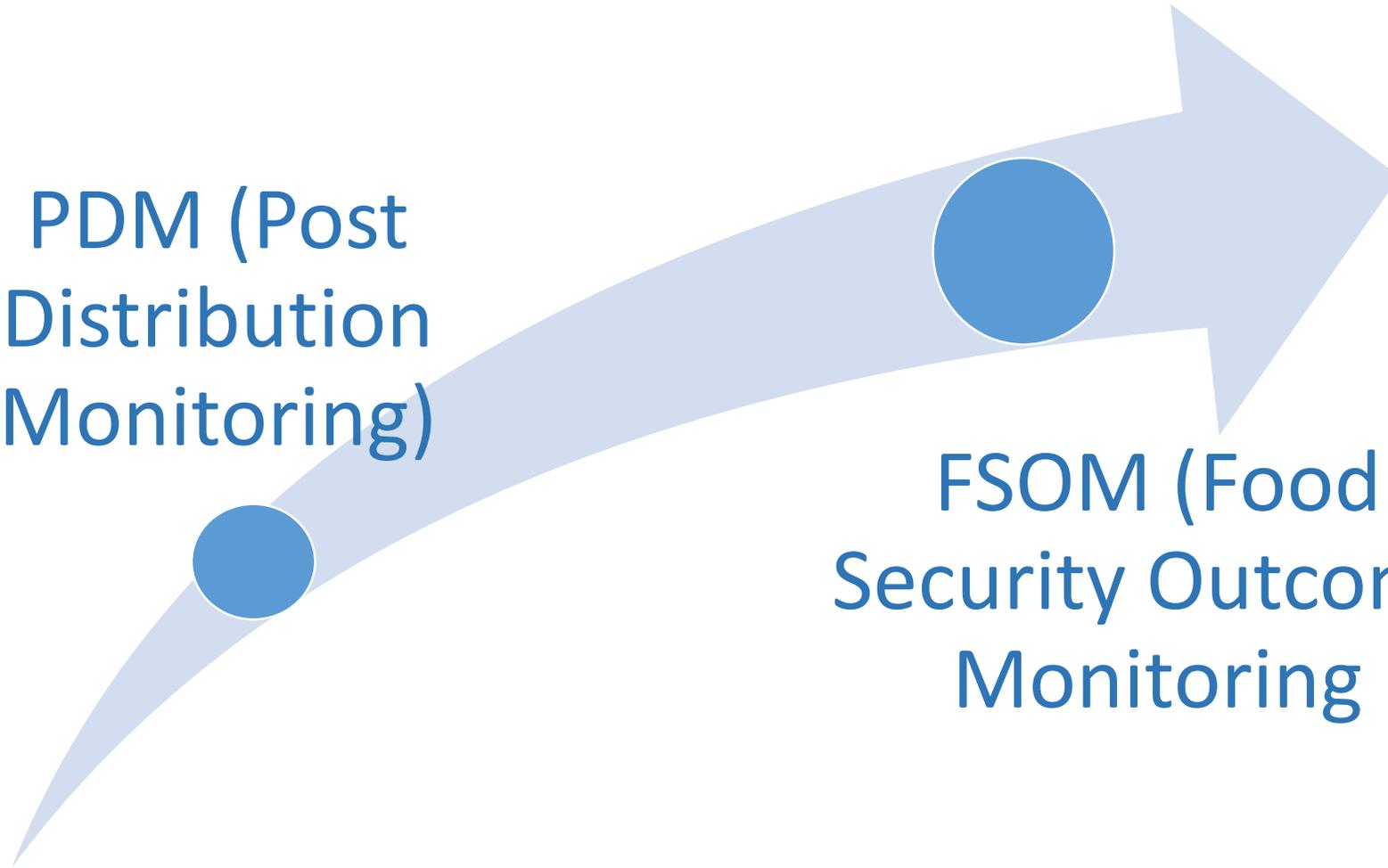


- Measure the outcomes of food assistance between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries over time and the impacts of changes in assistance levels
- Triangulate quantitative findings with a qualitative component and price monitoring data
- Flexible enough to show different impacts between modalities
- In addition to what the PDM offered, FSOM:
 - Includes livelihood coping strategies
 - Monitors HH expenditure patterns
 - Looks into other non-food needs
 - Safety and Intra-household dynamics

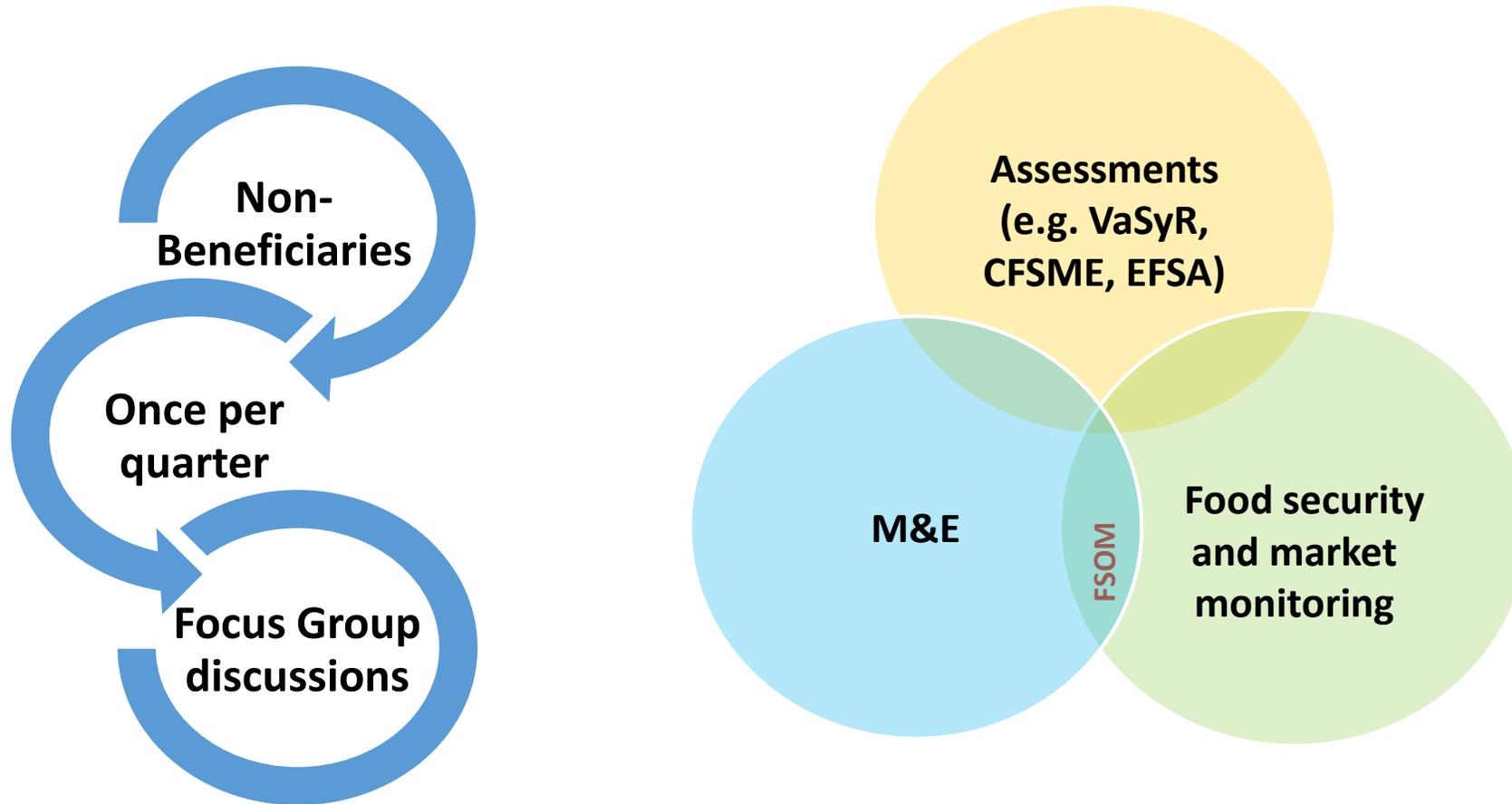
Monitoring Outcome

PDM (Post
Distribution
Monitoring)

FSOM (Food
Security Outcome
Monitoring)



What is Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM)?



Monitoring Activities: FSOM Q1 2016

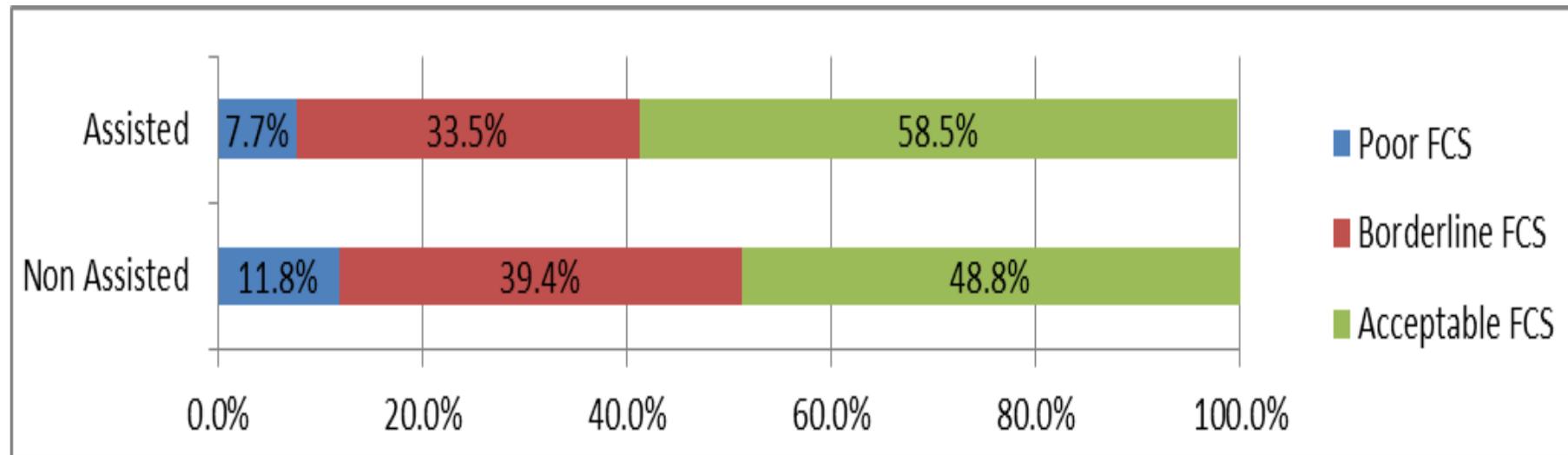
FSOM Q1 2016		Assisted by WFP Households	Non- Assisted by WFP Households
ACTIVITY SITES		Actuals	Actuals
WFP Sub-Office	Beirut, Mount Lebanon, and South Lebanon	125	151
	North Lebanon	101	42
	Bekaa	99	61
	Total	325	254
		579	

Terminology:

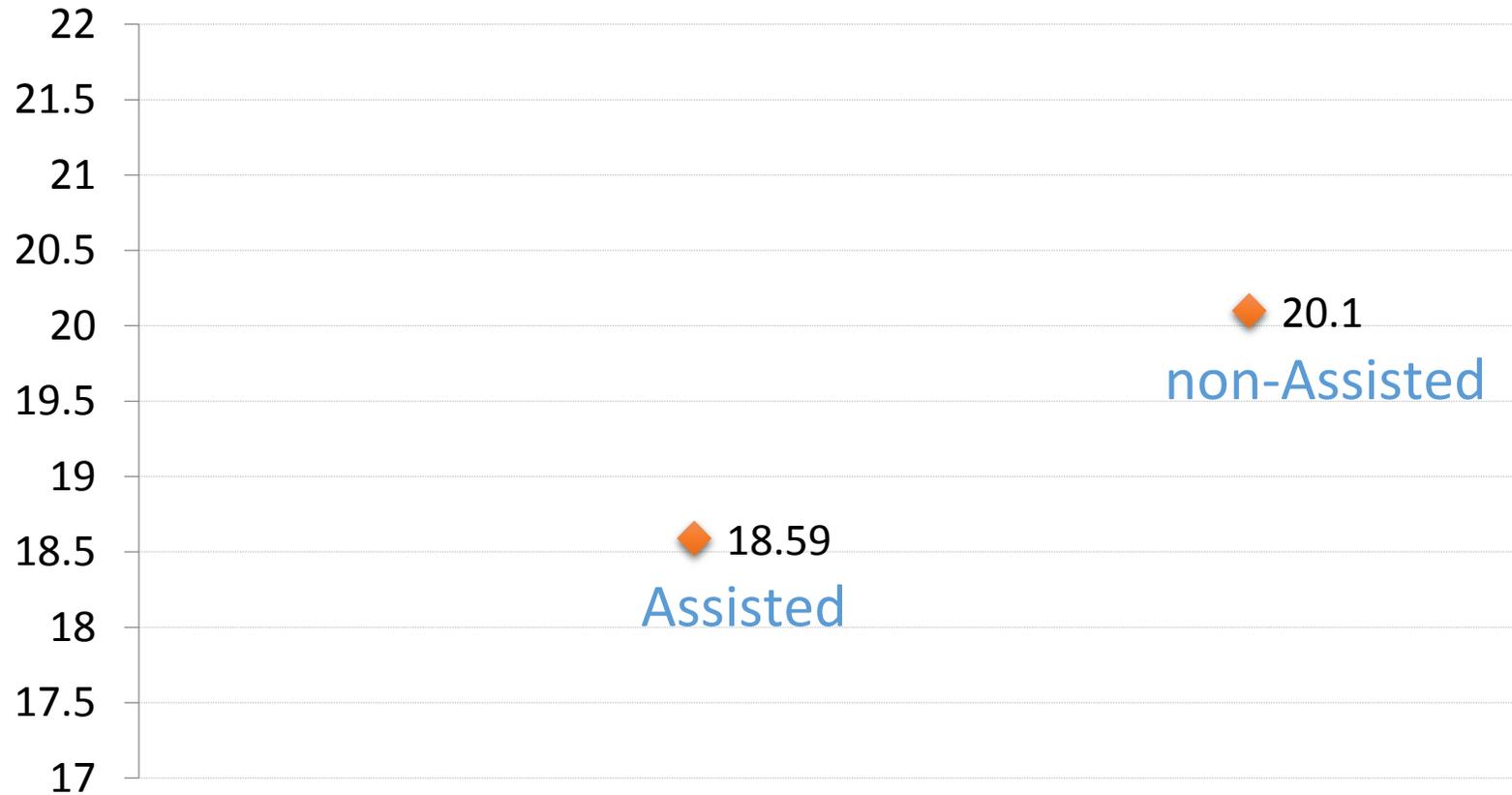
- **Assisted HH** refers to HH assisted by WFP
- **Non-assisted HH** refers to the HH that are registered but do not receive WFP assistance
- 70% of the HH assisted by WFP receive assistance from other agencies/NGOs/local organizations, of these:
 - 32% receive assistance for shelter and utilities
 - 23% as multipurpose cash
- 21% of the HH not assisted receive assistance from other agencies/NGOs/local organizations, of these:
 - 21% receive assistance child specific needs
 - 9% as multipurpose cash

Food Security: Food Consumption Score

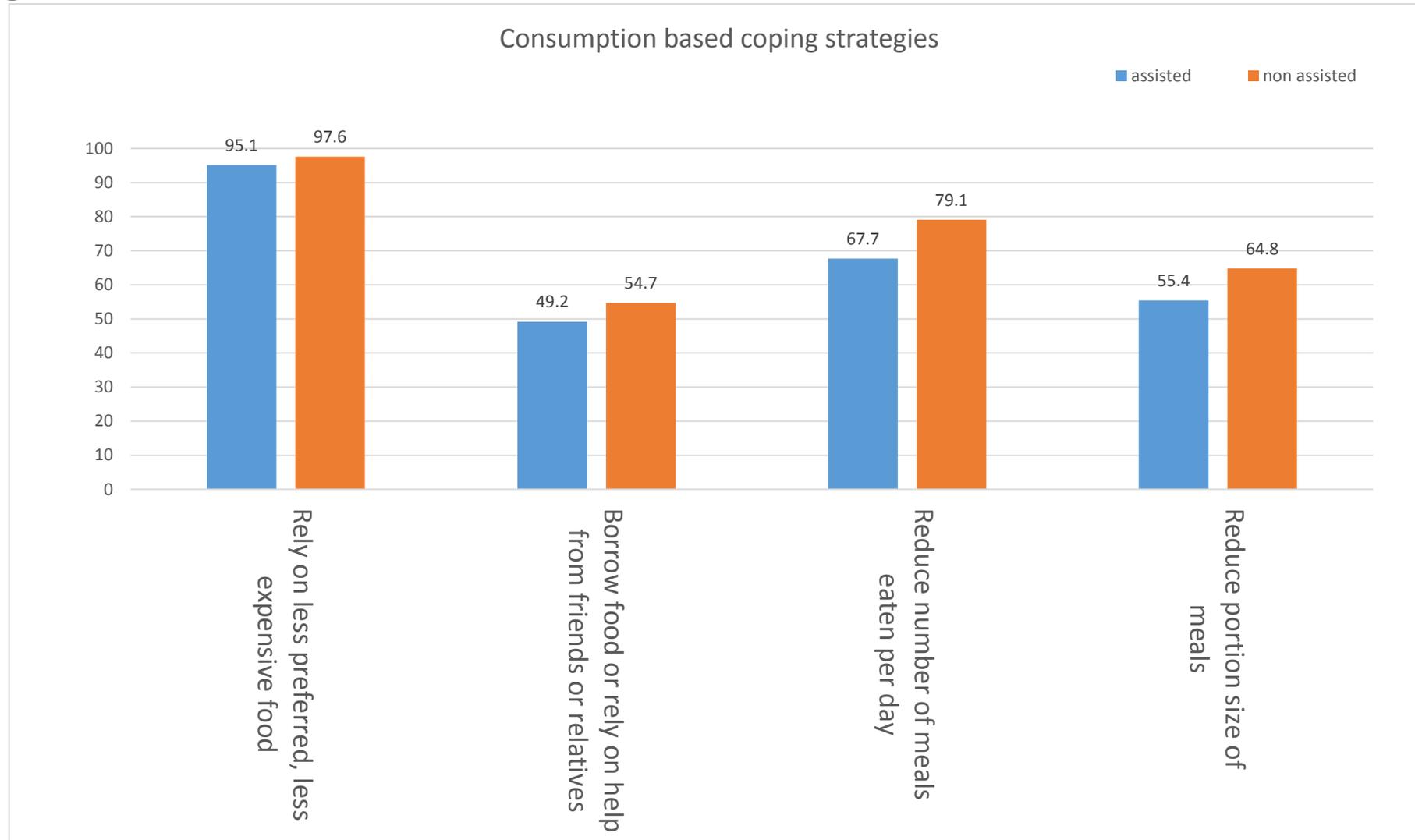
- Assisted food consumption score is better than the non-assisted
- 59% of the assisted recorded having acceptable FCS while 49% fall under the acceptable FCS in the non-assisted



Food Security: Coping Strategy Index (CSI)



Food Security: Consumption based coping strategies



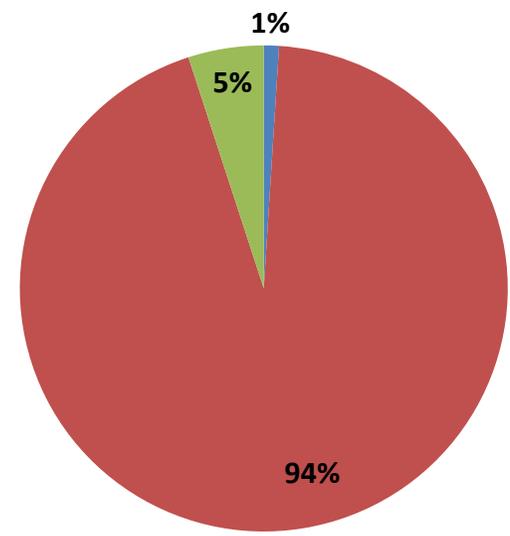
Sources of Income

- 60% of the assisted beneficiaries reported relying on WFP e-card as a main source of income while the second source of income is credit (20%).
- 52% of the non-assisted reported relying on the unskilled labor as main source of income while the second Source of income is credit (56%).

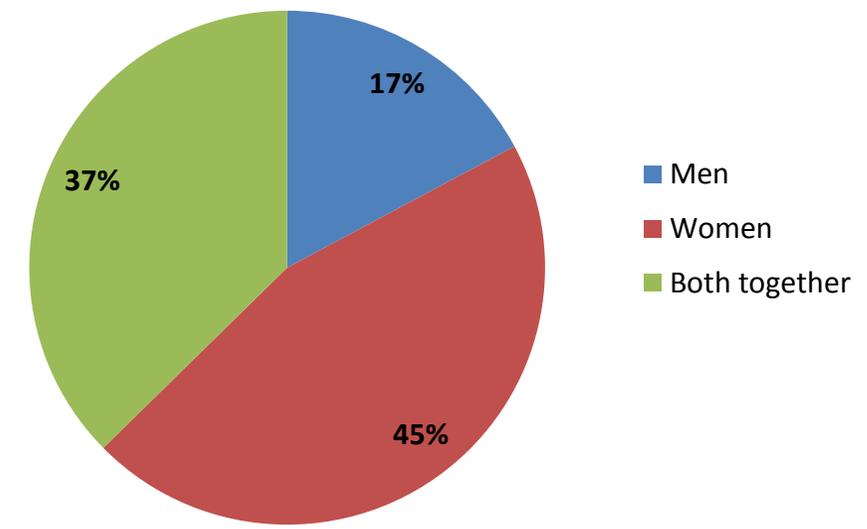


Decision Making

Sex of decision-maker on voucher use, by female headed households



Sex of decision-maker on voucher use, by male headed households



Safety and Security

- No major problems were reported either going to WFP programme sites, at WFP programme sites, or going back from WFP programme sites.
- On the other hand, 5% experienced issues related to their safety within the last 3 months in Lebanon mainly verbal harassment from their neighbors/host community.



Security
&
Safety

Monitoring Activities: Focus Group Discussions with assisted

As a complimentary component for FSOM 18 FGDs were conducted all over Lebanon.

- Over the past year, reduction in assistance level have led to the **reduction in food expenditure** which translated into lower, less diversified diets
- HH reported **Rising debt** (mainly for food and health) as well **deteriorating health conditions**
- **Majority reported taking loans** to complete monthly food purchases
- Majority reported reducing **Food quantities and changed food categories purchased.** (Stopped purchasing green vegetables, dairy and fish)
- Most important priority is **rent followed by food** for the vast majority of FGDs
- In female headed HHs, all resource management is led by women



Thank you



WFP LEBANON TARGETING UPDATES

April 2016

AUB FINDINGS

- DATA-DRIVEN FOOD SECURITY INDEX DEVELOPED
 - 61% HHs SEVERE/HIGHLY FOOD INSECURE
- PROGRES MODEL RANKS REFUGEES HHs' VULNERABILITY
 - 68% HHs POOR
 - 10% UNDER COVERAGE
- HHs VISITS NO LONGER REQUIRED IN PROGRES MODEL

WFP TARGETING MECHANISM

WFP UPDATED CASELOAD

CONTINUING

- 84% OF WFP BENEFICIARIES WILL CONTINUE TO RECEIVE ASSISTANCE

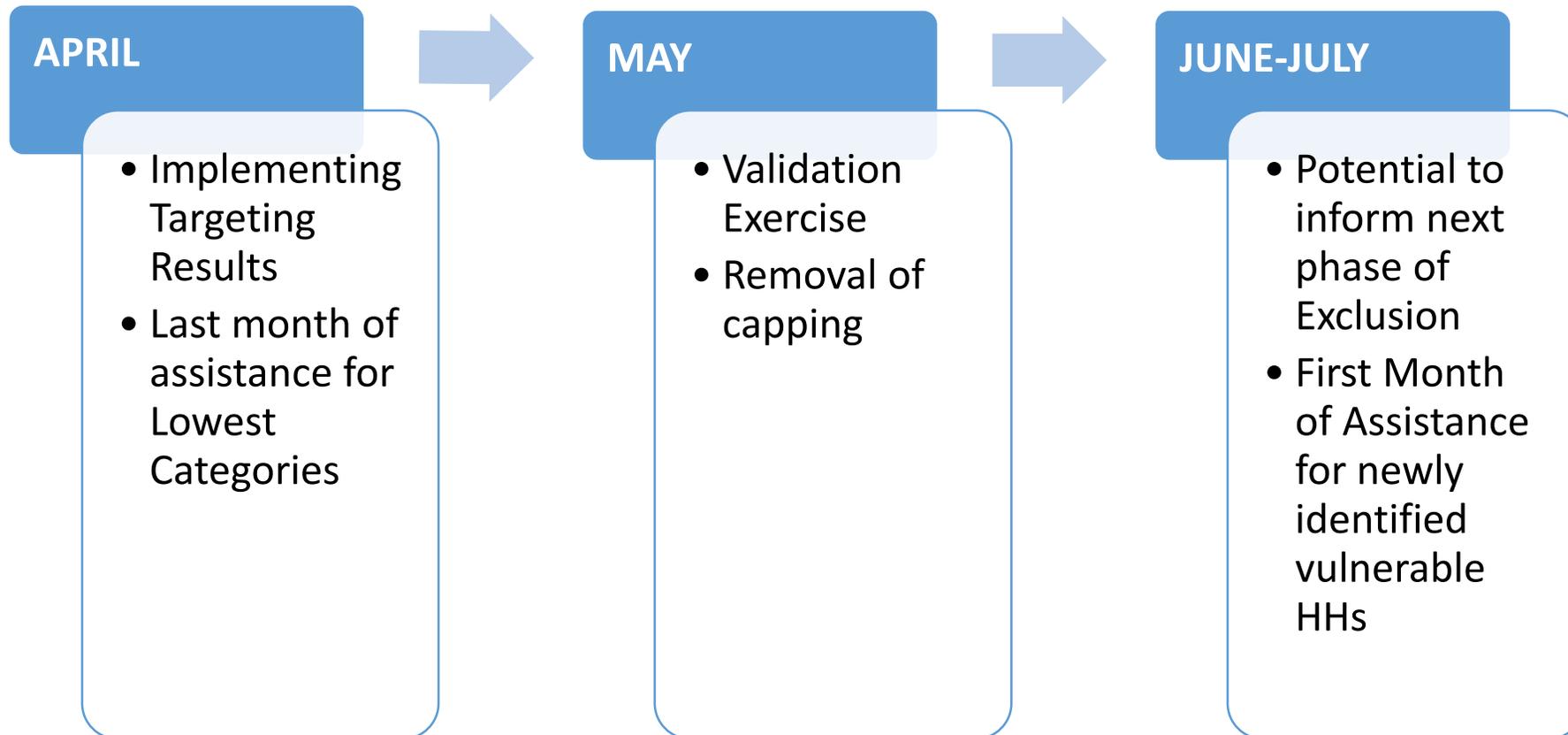
NOT ELIGIBLE

- 16% OF WFP BENEFICIARIES FALL IN THE LOWEST VULNERABILITY CATEGORIES AND COULD BE EXCLUDED

NEWLY IDENTIFIED

- APPROX. 29,000 ADDITIONAL REGISTERED REFUGEE HHS WILL BE CONSIDERED FOR ASSISTANCE

IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE



2016 UPDATED WFP REFERRAL SYSTEM

WFP PRE IDENTIFICATION

- MODERATE CATEGORY
- BORDERLINE VULNERABILITY CATEGORIES

REFERRAL

- HH VISITS OF PRE-IDENTIFIED REFERRALS CASES
 - JOINT TARGETING QUESTIONNAIRE
- ACTUAL REFERRAL FROM SOs AND PARTNERS

Thank you



2015 IASC Guidelines for Integrating Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action

Lebanon, April 2016

FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

Presentation to the Working Group



2015 IASC GBV Guidelines

What is it about ?



- GBV Prevention and Risk Mitigation = **Responsibility** of the whole humanitarian community (vs. sole GBV sector).
- All national and international humanitarian actors from **all sectors** of intervention have a **duty to protect** those affected by the crisis, including from GBV.
- Guidelines are an operational tool for non GBV specialists
- Aim: guiding each sector for implementing GBV risk mitigation measures, with the support of the GBV FPs.



2015 IASC GBV Guidelines Summary of Presentation



- GBV Overview
- Background of the Guidelines
- Introduction to the Guidelines
- Relevance for the Sector
- Ways Forward



2015 IASC GBV Guidelines

GBV Overview



“GBV is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person’s will and is based on socially ascribed (i.e. gender) differences between males and females.

It includes acts that inflict physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering, threats of such actions, coercion and other deprivations of liberty”.

- Sexual, Physical, Economic, Emotional Violence
- Based on gender.



2015 IASC GBV Guidelines

GBV Overview



- GBV occurs everywhere - Lebanon is no exception
- In times of crisis, risks of GBV are higher
- “Assume and Believe”

- In Lebanon, many factors triggers protection concerns, incl. GBV
- Main trends observed



2015 IASC GBV Guidelines Background



- Original 2005 IASC GBV Guidelines
- Outdated and under-used

- Revision led by UNICEF & UNFPA for the GBV AoR
- Two+ year process of intensive global and field consultations

- In June 2015, RTE of the 2005 Guidelines implementation in the region.
- Shelter was one of the targeted sectors (with Health).
- Findings and Recommendations to implement new Guidelines.

- New Guidelines issued in Sept 2015.

Guidelines

for Gender-based Violence Interventions
in Humanitarian Settings

Focusing on Prevention of and Response to
Sexual Violence in Emergencies



Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action

*Reducing risk, promoting resilience
and aiding recovery*

-  Camp Coordination and Camp Management
-  Child Protection
-  Education
-  Food Security and Agriculture
-  Health
-  Housing, Land and Property
-  Humanitarian Mine Action
-  Livelihoods
-  Nutrition
-  Protection
-  Shelter, Settlement and Recovery
-  Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
-  Humanitarian Operations Support Sectors





2015 IASC GBV Guidelines Structure & Content



- Reflect changes in humanitarian architecture since 2005
- Recommendations follow Programme Cycle
- ‘Essential’ rather than minimum standards
- Provide suggested indicators
- Target audience: primarily non-specialists
 - ✓ Key message: should not add to workloads!
 - ✓ Can be used as a mainstreaming tool to make current programming safer and more effective
- Address risks across all humanitarian contexts
- Not restricted to sexual violence



2015 IASC GBV Guidelines Structure & Content



- The purpose of the IASC GBV Guidelines is to assist humanitarian actors and communities ...to plan, implement, coordinate, monitor and evaluate essential **actions to prevent and mitigate gender-based violence (GBV) across all sectors of humanitarian response.**
- **Humanitarian actors can undertake activities that significantly reduce risks of GBV** within affected populations.

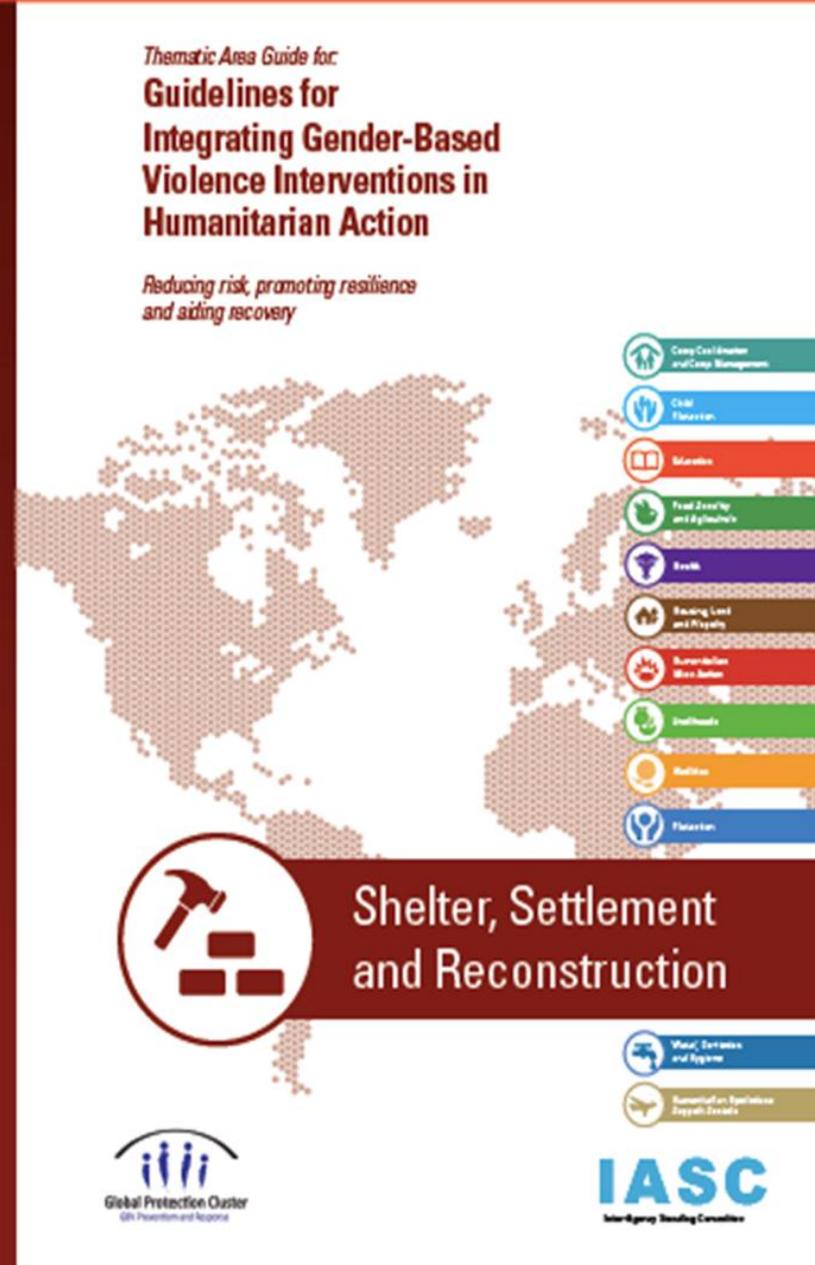
2 Formats:

Comprehensive Book (large!)

1. Introduction (what is GBV; obligation to address GBV in emergencies; etc.)
2. Background to the TAGs (how they're organized; guiding principles)
3. Guidance for 13 Thematic Areas

Thematic Area Guides = "TAGs" (small!)

1. Intro (same as comprehensive book)
2. Background (same)
3. Guidance for *ONE* thematic area (why GBV is relevant for the sector, essential actions, HPC) + links with the sector existing standards





2015 IASC GBV Guidelines Relevance for Food Security Sector

Why addressing GBV is a **critical concern** to the sector ??

Failure to consider GBV risk can result in heightened GBV exposure.

Examples:

- Insufficient commodity and cash-based interventions or agricultural livelihoods programming → survival sex; sexual exploitation
- Food insecurity → pressure on families to marry daughters at young ages
- Limited consultation on distribution modalities → sexual/physical assault

The Obligation to Address Gender- Based Violence in Humanitarian Work



Essential Actions – Programme Cycle

Assessment, Analysis and Planning

- Identifies key questions to be considered when integrating GBV concerns into assessments.
- Questions subdivided into three categories—(i) Programming, (ii) Policies, and (iii) Communications and Information Sharing.
- Questions can be used as ‘prompts’ when designing assessments.
- Information generated from the assessments can be used to contribute to project planning and implementation.

Resource Mobilization

- Promotes the integration of elements related to GBV prevention & mitigation when mobilizing supplies, human & financial resources.

Implementation

- List of FS actors’ responsibilities for integrating GBV prevention & mitigation strategies into their programmes.
- The recommendations are subdivided into three categories: (i) Programming, (ii) Policies, (iii) Communications & Information Sharing.

Coordination

- Highlights key GBV-related areas of coordination with various sectors.

M & E

- Defines indicators for monitoring and evaluating GBV-related actions through a participatory approach.

2015 IASC GBV Guidelines Possible Ways Forward



- Contextualization of the Guidelines for the Food Security sector/Lebanon
- Trainings and Guidelines dissemination in collaboration with the gender focal points
- Identification of possible GBV risk mitigation measures for Food Security programming
- Review of programmatic tools in collaboration with GBV experts (post activity survey, monitoring tools...)
- Review and design proposals and programming taking into account GBV mainstreaming
- Commitment of I/NGOs delivering Food Security programming to use GBV guidelines as minimum standards



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION
Questions ???

The National SGBV Task Force



AOB