



Food Security Sector Working Group Meeting

MoA –Bir Hassan
13/06/2017



Agenda



1. Regional Food Security Analysis Network presentation
 2. WFP Food Security Outcomes Monitoring FSOM April report presentation
 3. Presentation of WFP Initiative for Ramadan Share the meal
 4. Ramadan distributions overview
 5. Feedback from the first sub-technical group meeting on agriculture education
 6. AOB: Inter-agency Contingency Planning and M&E framework
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Regional Food Security Analysis Network



The Regional Food Security Analysis Network

13 June 2017

The Regional Food Security Analysis Network (RFSAN) is a partnership between the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations (UN) and iMMAP (an International Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) and is funded by USAID Food for Peace (FFP) and FAO.

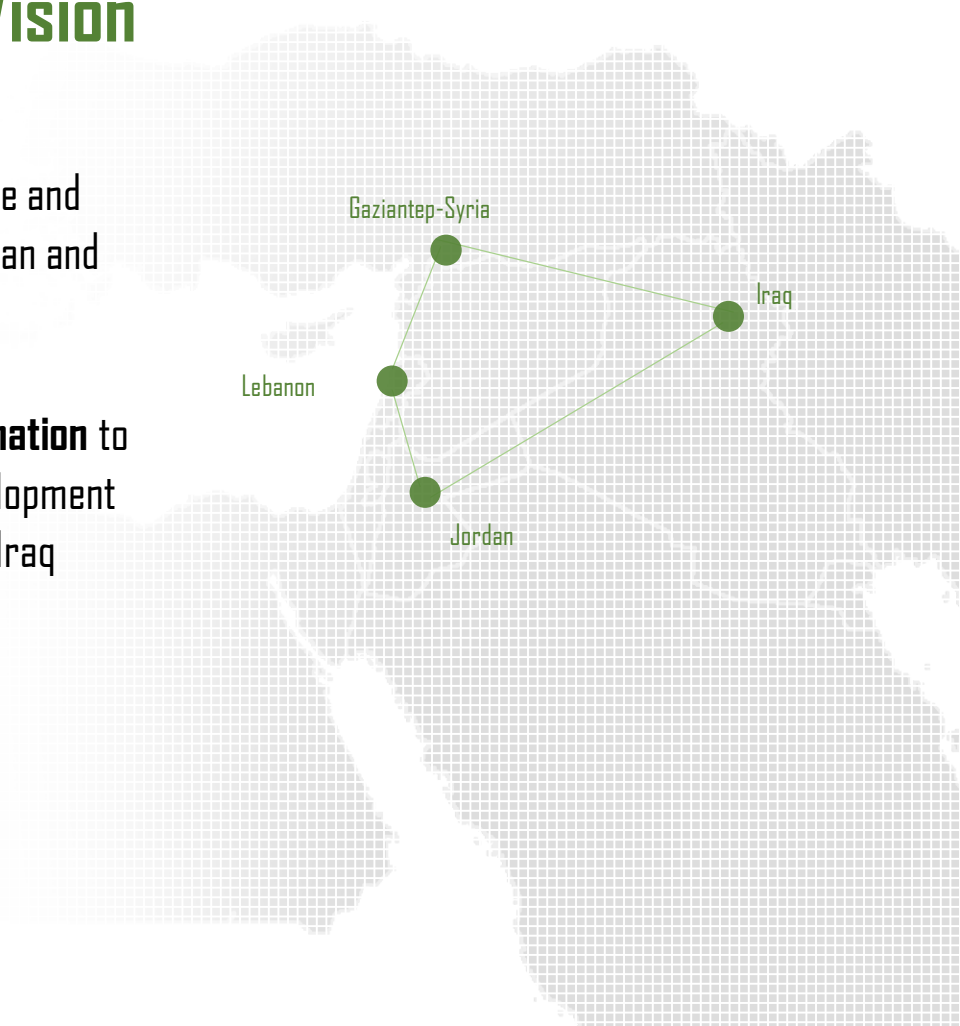


RFSAN: Purpose, Mission and Vision

Purpose: Lack of technical capacity to produce accurate and timely food security information needed to aid humanitarian and development interventions.

Mission: Improve the quality of food security information to support better decision-making in humanitarian and development interventions in the sub-region affected by the Syria and Iraq crisis.

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How we achieve our mission?

01

Provide **timely and evidence-based food security and livelihood information and analysis**, with a focus on vulnerable population groups;

02

Identify **programming needs** of the affected population that can be used as strong evidence for the design of livelihoods support programmes;

03

Provide **technical support** in areas such as survey design, sampling techniques and information management (data collection, data management, analysis and dissemination);

04

Reinforce existing coordination structures such as the **global Food Security (FS) Sector/Cluster** system and provide technical support to implementing partners.

05

Expand the capabilities of partners engaged in food security and livelihood analysis and programming through **institutional support and individual training**;

06

Raise awareness on the food security situation and information needs.

RFSAN Products (Situation analysis, Early Warning and Needs) 2015-2017

Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment reports and brochures;

Quarterly Food Security Updates for Syria and Iraq;

Situation updates in hot spots, with a focus on Food Security;

Agrometeorological Bulletins to monitor progress of the agricultural growing season (rainfall, and FAO's Agricultural Stress Index (ASI);

Southern Syria Bakery Assessment (ongoing);

Market analysis and agricultural commodity value chain analysis;

Price Monitoring data collation and harmonization reports and maps;

Information baseline on climate, soils, agriculture, water resources;

Detailed Town maps for responding partners



Other Activities in the Sub-Region

➤ Support to the Food Security Sector

Inputs to the Humanitarian Programme Cycle in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria: Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), Mid-year review and Humanitarian Response Plans (HRP) and Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP)

Support Food Security Cluster Secretariats (Syria/ Iraq hubs): Assist FAO in providing co-coordinators (Lebanon and Jordan); Chairing Technical Working Groups (Agriculture – Gaziantep and Amman - IM)

➤ Capacity Development

Capacity assessments & multi-stakeholder workshops, FSIS priorities in Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon. Training 240 participants from various NGOs, government institutions, and UN agencies

Training curriculum (introduction) :

- Food Security Concepts and indicators
- Geographic Information Systems and Data Visualization

Summary of RFSAN's Activities in Lebanon (2015-2017)

- **2015:** Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment of Lebanese Host Communities (done in collaboration with FAO, MoA and REACH)
- **2015-2017:** Funding of the Food Security Cluster Co-coordinator position for Lebanon. Main achievements:
 - Inputs to Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) document and Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP)
 - Training of FSS partners in the field on introduction to food security and FS indicators and decent work in agriculture targeting FS sector and child protection working partners
- **2016:** Capacity Assessment of national stakeholders involved in Food Security Information Systems (government, UN , NGOs) covering various sub-sectors including (crops, livestock, market, nutrition, socio-economic, agrometeorology).
- **2016-17:** Training Course on Introduction to Food Security Concepts and Indicators, Data Visualization and GIS (Beirut, Bekaa and Akkar) with participation from a total of 25 different agencies, including Government institutions, UN agencies and NGOs

Way forward

- **Support FAO-Lebanon in the recruitment of the new food security sector (FSS) co-coordinator**
- **Identify potential areas of research/ studies in Lebanon (based on FSS partner needs) that RFSAN could support till the end of this year :**
 - e.g. FSLA 2017: to update information that was collected on the FS and livelihoods situation of Lebanese host communities and focus on all Lebanese households regardless of their livelihoods source
 - Child labour in agriculture – Bekaa: the study is joint with ILO and UNICEF and implemented by AUB.
 - Dairy sector value chain



WFP Food Security Outcomes Monitoring (FSOM) April

FSOM: Introduction



HH survey conducted to measure the outcome results of food assistance between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries over time and the impacts of cuts in assistance (if they happen)

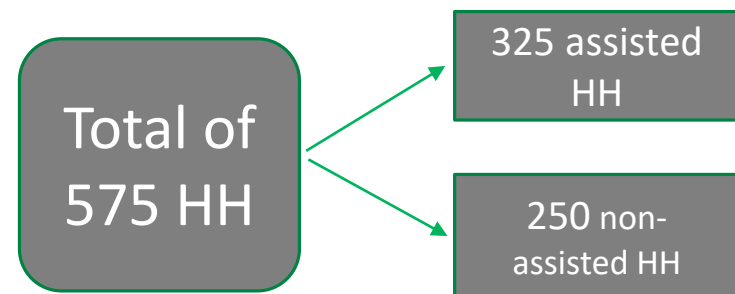
Includes sections on:

- *General demographics*
- *Food security*
- *Monthly HH expenditure patterns*
- *protection and safety*
- *Intra-household dynamics*
- *Other assistance*



- 6TH round of FSOM conducted in April 2017.
- A representative sample Random sampling approach for assisted and non-assisted households.

Data is collected at the households level on a quarterly basis



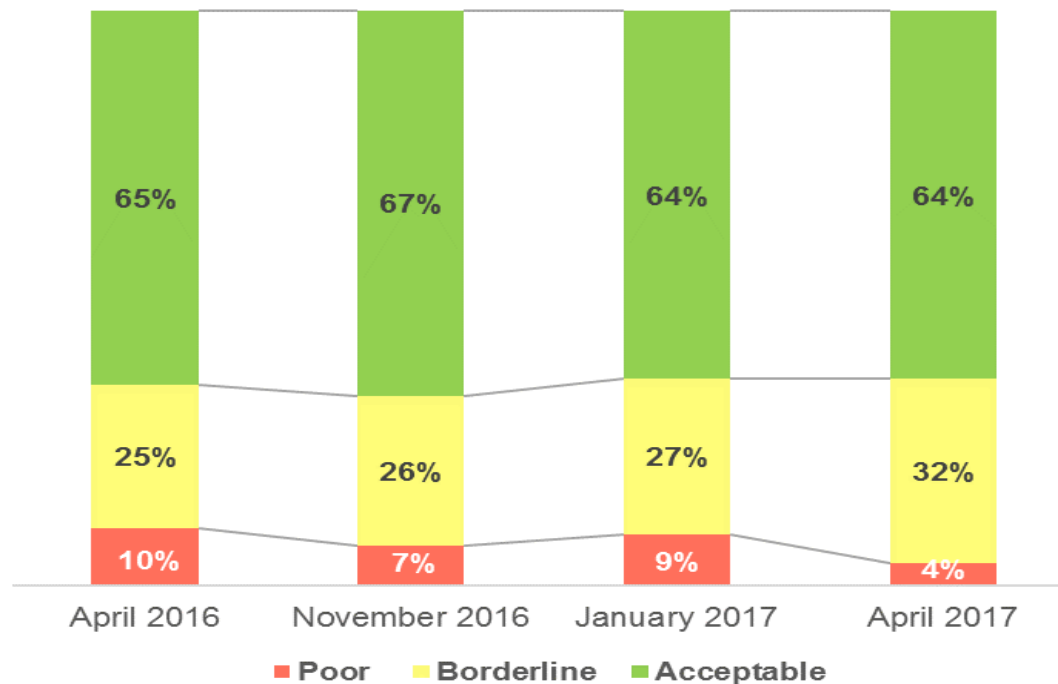


RESULTS



Food consumption trends for assisted households

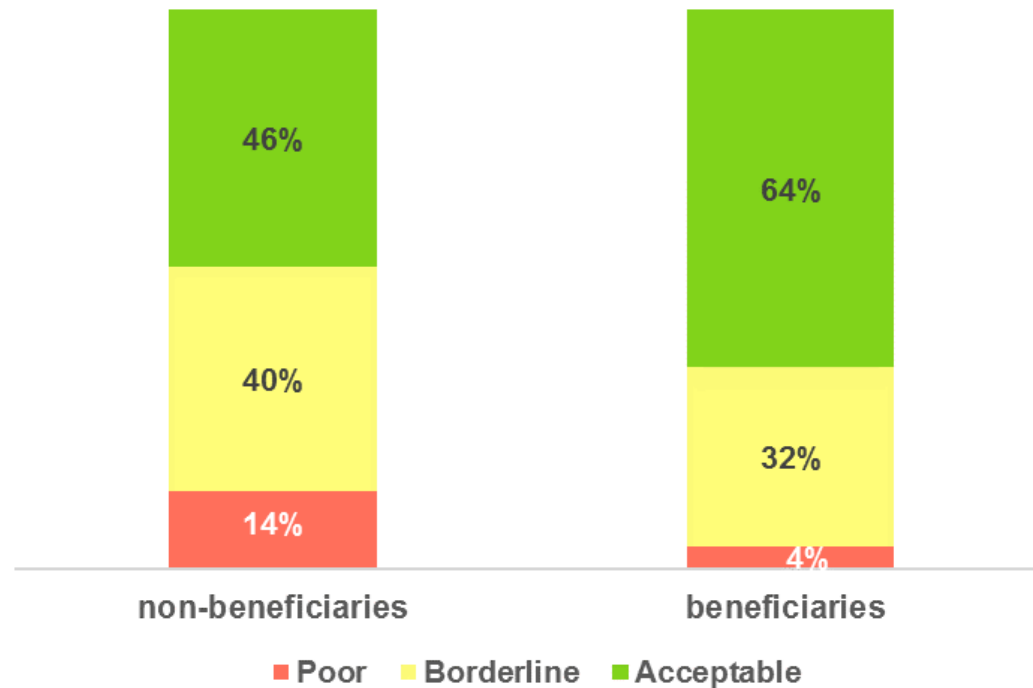
Food consumption for assisted households improved significantly in 2016 and remained stable until April 2017 with 64 percent of households having an acceptable food consumption. The percentage of households with poor food consumption reached the lowest level (4 percent) since the beginning of the FSOM



Food Consumption Score



WFP assisted households showed better food security indicators compared to non-assisted households





Reduced Coping Strategy Index

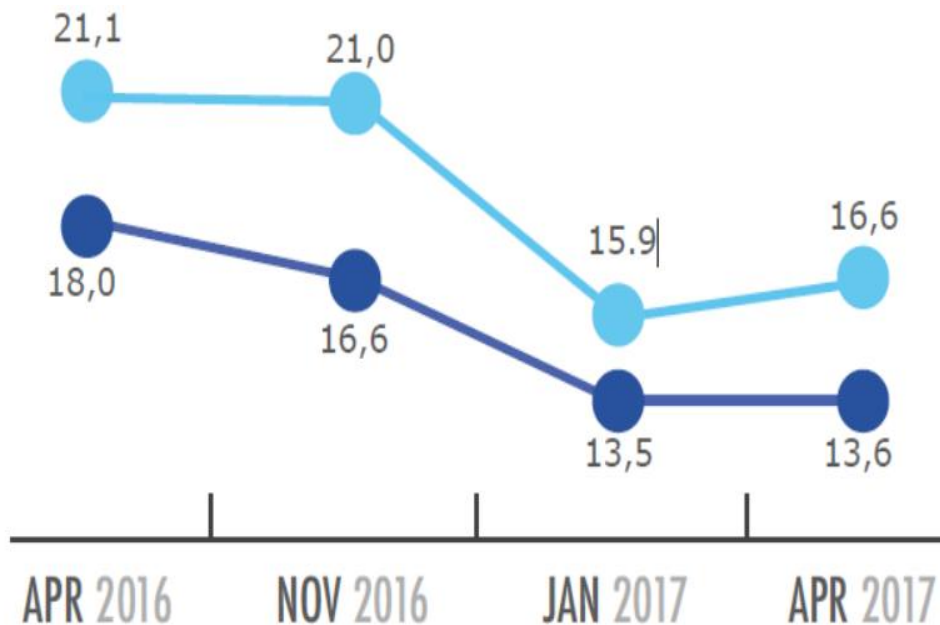


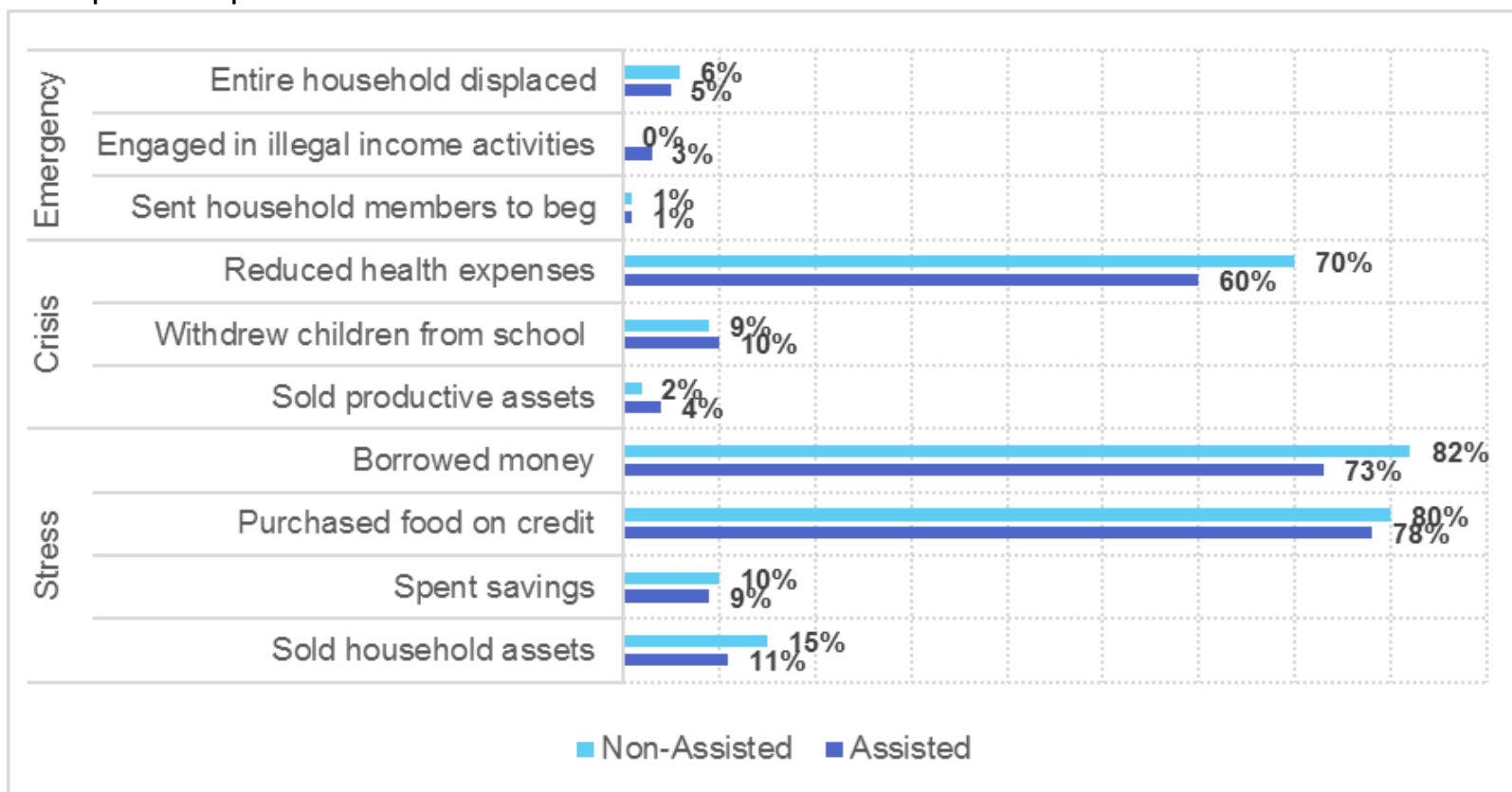
Figure 5: Reduced Coping Strategy Index

Assisted households adopted less **coping strategies** than non-assisted ones. Compared to April 2016 assisted households are adopting less food related coping strategies while for non-assisted households the rCSI rose to 16.6 points during the past 3 months.



Adopted livelihood coping strategies

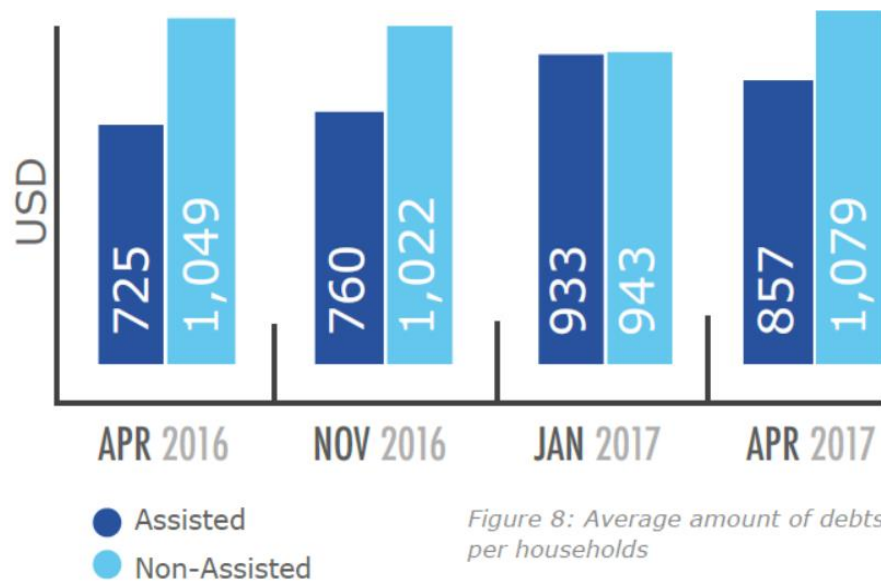
The most common coping strategies adopted by households remained unchanged compared to previous FSOM





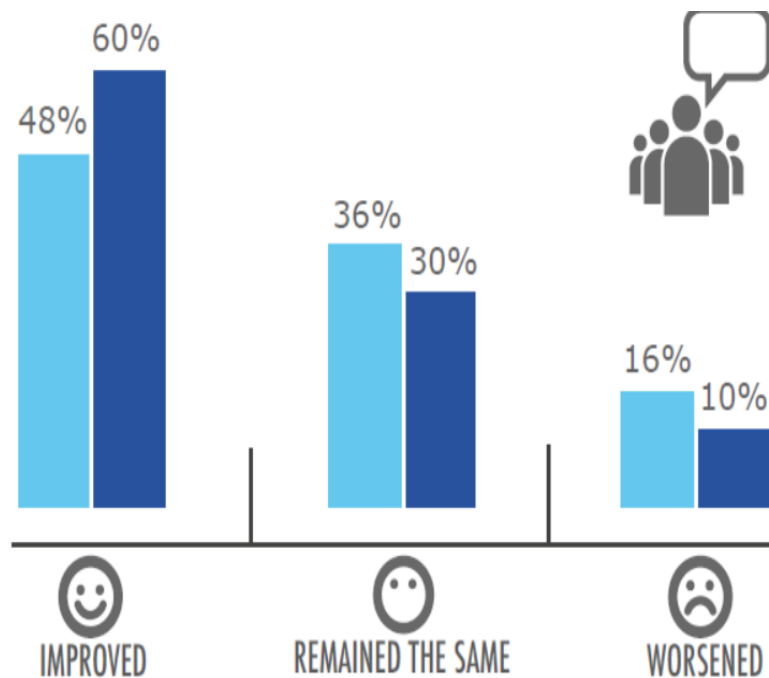
Expenditure and Income

- On average, the total household **expenditure** for assisted and non-assisted households decreased compared to January 2017.
- Households with acceptable food consumption spent on average USD 274 more per month to cover for all expenses than households with poor food consumption.
- Assisted households decreased their **debts** in April 2017 reaching on average of USD 857 per household



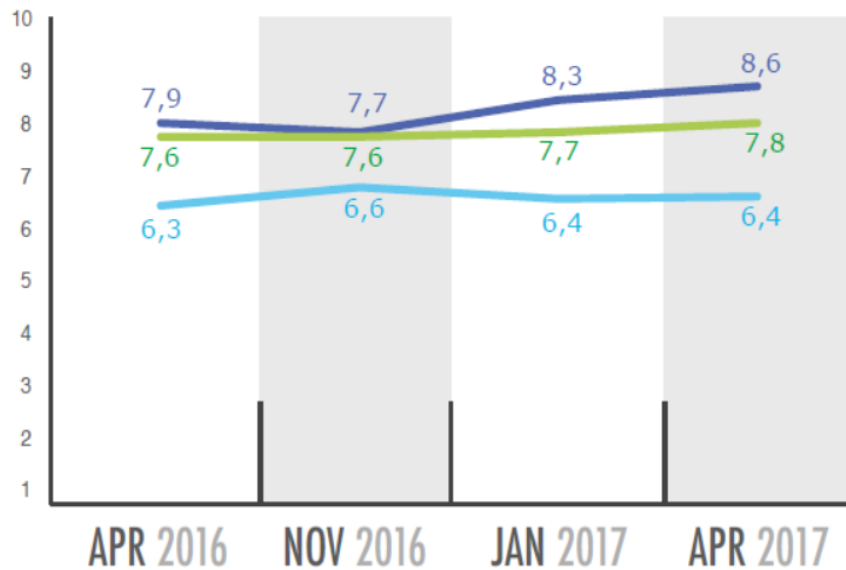


Perception of food security as compared to last year



More than half of the interviewed displaced Syrians perceived that food security among their community improved compared to last year, around 32 percent considered that it remained the same and 13 percent thought it had worsened

Satisfaction and protection



SATISFACTION WITH **HOW**
WFP ASSISTANCE WAS PROVIDED



SATISFACTION WITH THE **QUANTITY**
WFP ASSISTANCE WAS PROVIDED



OVERALL SATISFACTION WITH
WFP ASSISTANCE

- Overall satisfaction about WFP assistance continued to increase. The satisfaction on how assistance was provided reached the highest value since January 2016 showing programme quality improvements in addressing beneficiaries' needs.
- The WFP operating environment remains **safe** for those receiving food assistance with only two incidents reported in April 2017.



Thank you



WFP Initiative Share the meal -Ramadan

ShareTheMeal

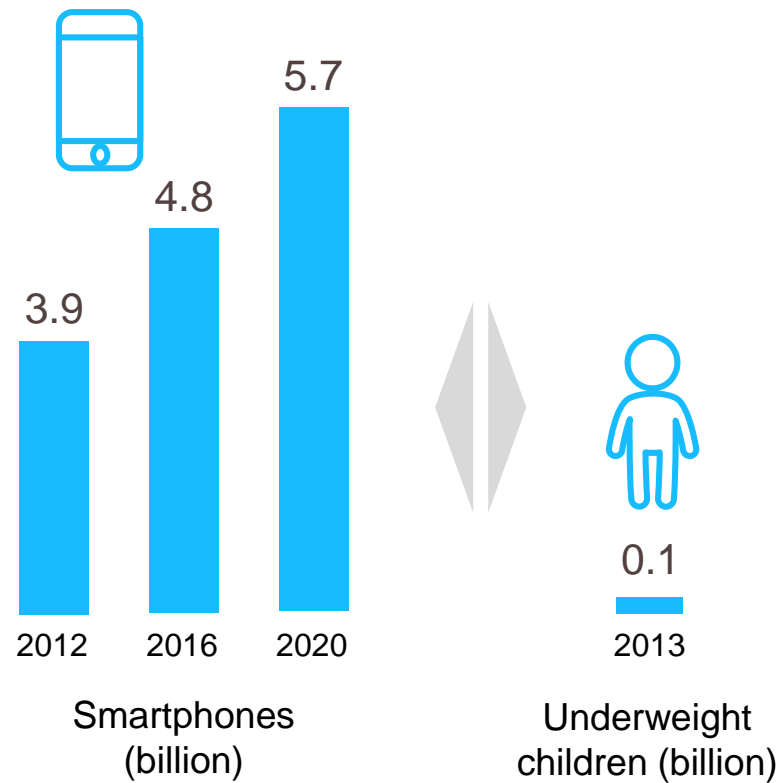
The first app against global hunger

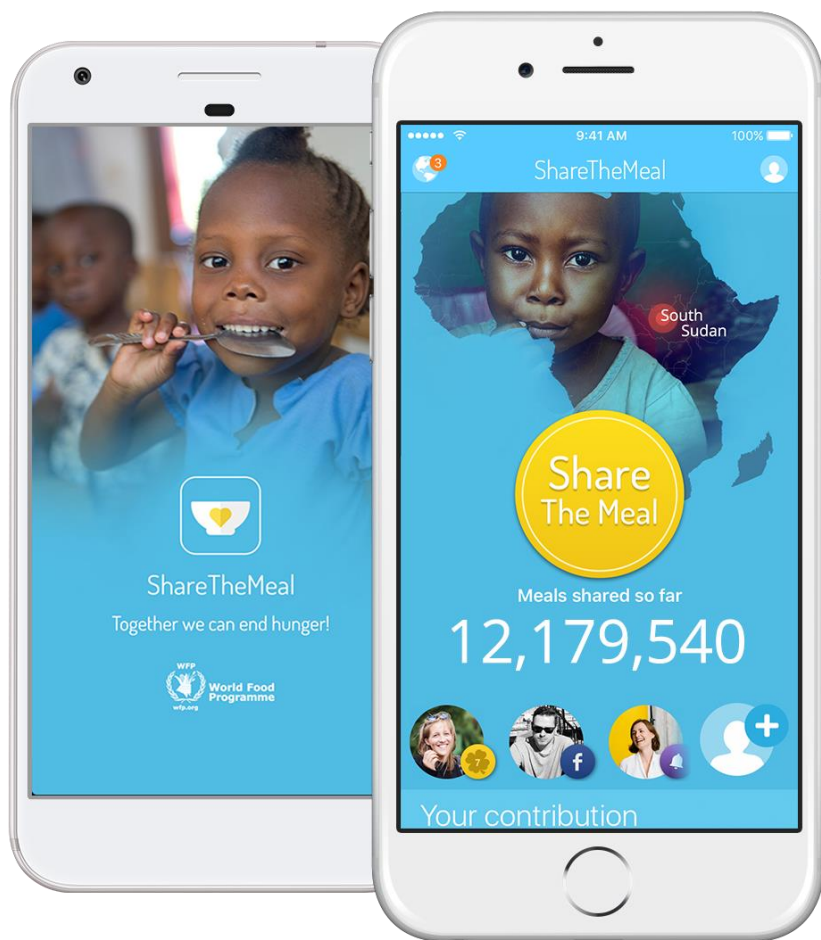
13 June
2017



World Food Programme

Hunger & smartphones





Tap to “share the meal”

50¢

US\$ 0.50 feed 1 child for 1 day



United Nations World Food Programme distributes the food



We show you where the children are and what our progress is

3,000
children
Lebanon

2,000
mothers
and their babies
Syria

(current campaign)

Lebanon
Ensuring 1,100 children
have food for one full year.

Jordan
20,000
children

Yemen
(current campaign)
Helping to provide 1 million
meals to children affected
by looming famine.

Cameroon
25,000 children

South Sudan
1million meals

Lesotho
(pilot launch 2015)

Malawi
58,000
children



World Food Programme



World Food Programme

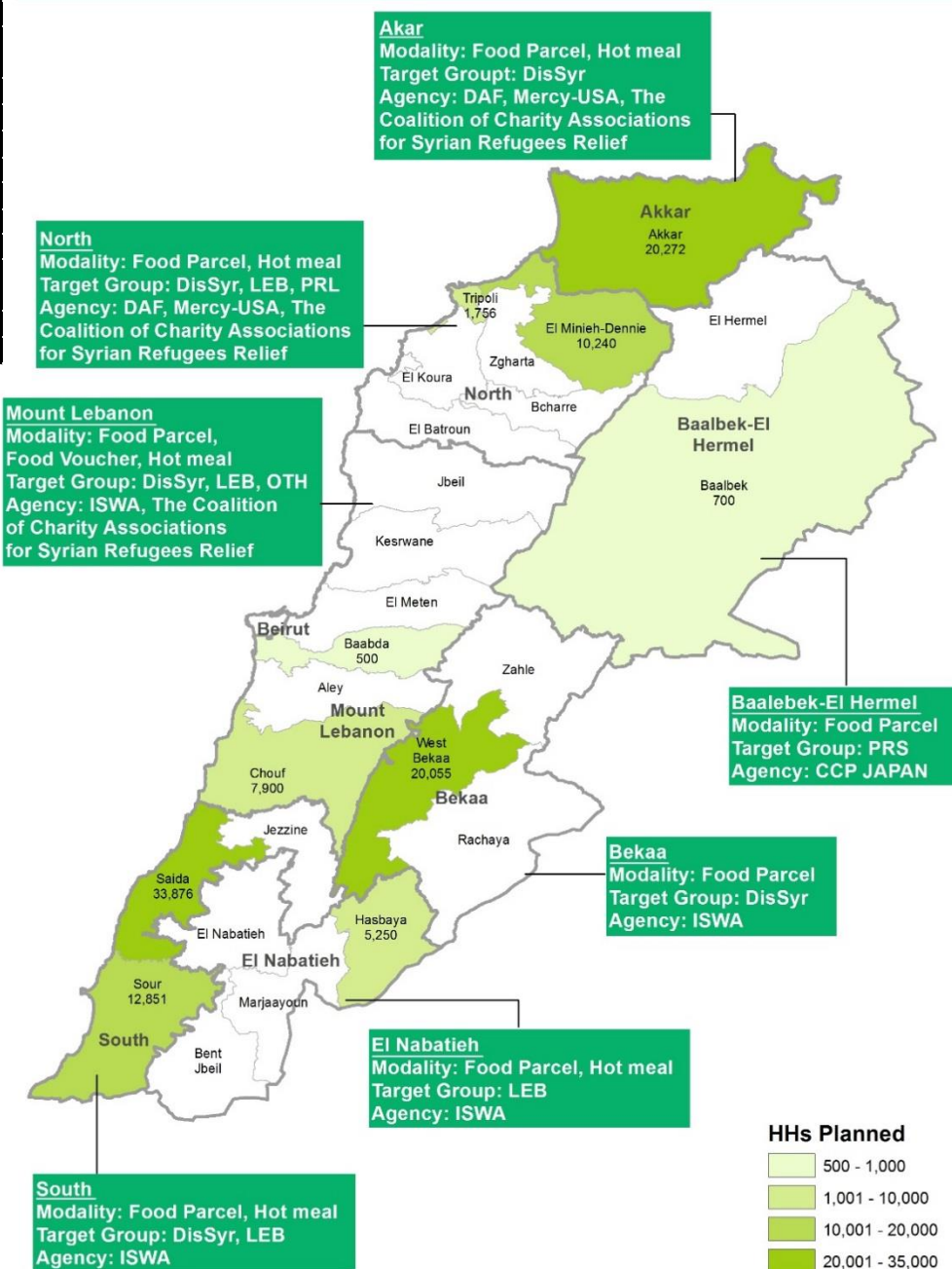


Ramadan distributions overview

Governorate	Partners	HHs			
		Food Parcel	Food Voucher	Hot meal	Grand Total
Akkar	DAF	4,422			4,422
	Mercy-USA	4,200			4,200
	The Coalition of Charity Associations for Syrian Refugees Relief	1,650		10,000	11,650
Baalbek-El Hermel	CCP JAPAN	700			700
Bekaa	ISWA	20,055			20,055
El Nabatieh	ISWA	3,000		2,250	5,250
Mount Lebanon	ISWA	2,690		4,710	7,400
	Secours Islamique France (SIF)		1,000		1,000
North	DAF	1,000			1,000
	Mercy-USA	194		802	996
	The Coalition of Charity Associations for Syrian Refugees Relief			10,000	10,000
South	ISWA	17,125		29,602	46,727
Grand Total		55,036	1,000	57,364	113,400



Food Security Sector – Ramadan Distributions Plan Lebanon 2017



6 organizations reported
7 governorates covered
113,000 HHs to received assistance
Assistance provided to both Displaced Syrians
and vulnerable Lebanese



Agro-TVET Sub technical meeting (agriculture and food related education activities



30% of the activity info
indicators in the Food Security
sector is about training



Strengths (why do you think training is important) :



- Respond to donor demand
- Allow Syrian youth to participate in training
- Introduce best agriculture practices
- Create income generating activity by acquiring the skills
- Employment creation and economic empowerment
- Better livelihood through better income opportunity
- Responding to rural demand
- Increasing food production
- Contributing to the 4 pillars of food security
- Increase sustainability of agricultural sector
- Improving quality of production through improved practices and thereby increasing export
- Create link with the private sector



Weaknesses (difficulties encountered):

- Certification of the training and different line ministries involvement.
- Might not respond to the need of people or to the sector
- Lack of trainers/specializations
- Lack of involvement of the private sector throughout the process
- Lacking life skills training including entrepreneurship skills among the training activities
- Quality of the training
- Qualifications of organizations providing the training
- Demotivation of the youth to the agricultural sector as it is linked with poverty
- Sustainability of training activities
- Short project duration
- Low capacity of the training facilities



Opportunities:

- Growing donor interest
- Synergies among actors
- MOA is showing interest in TVET
- Introduction of knowledge from foreign countries(e.g. twining programs)
- Training private sector including farmers towards changing negative behaviors
- Targeting the most vulnerable/marginalized population



Threats:

- Offer might exceed the demand for training
- Lack of demand studies in the agricultural business
- Market saturation
- Lack of coordination between actors providing training
- Lack of quality training
- Need for M&E and impact assessment
- Results of training not achieved because of no follow up or coaching
- Lack of overall policy strategy within the MOA



Name of organization:	Mohafazat:	CAZA:		VILLAGE:		
Type of education	vocational	extension		age group	Duration	Month of the year 2017
Formal: BT, TS, BP, LT						
Non Formal: accelerate learning						
Relations with the agriculture TVET schools (e.g. using premises, recruiting teacher, etc.) YES / NO	Comments:					



Entities reported doing Agro-Food				
	Agriculture	food processing	postharvest	food safety and quality
SCI		X		
IRC		X		
AL-Majmouaa	X	X		
DRC		X		
LEDA	X	X		
UNDP				X
ILO	X	X		
AVSI	X	X		
LOST	X			
UNIDO	X		X	X
Mercy Corps	X		X	
ACTED	X		X	
YMCA		X		
Mouawad foundation	X	X	X	
NEF	X			
WARD	X			
PARCIC	X			



AOB

**Inter-agency Contingency Planning
M&E framework
GBV roll out**



Thank you