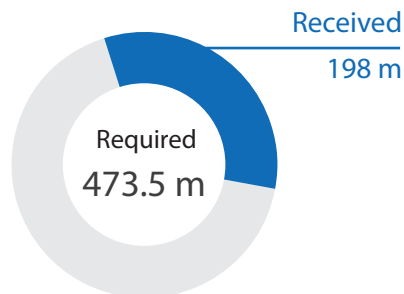


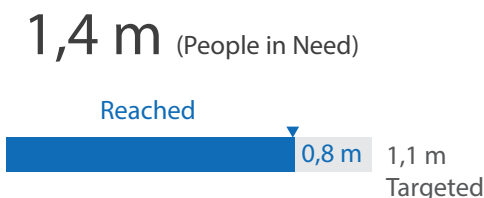


The quarterly dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Food Security sector in Lebanon is working to: OUTCOME 1) Promote food availability; OUTCOME 2) Promote food accessibility; OUTCOME 3) Promote food utilization; OUTCOME 4) Promote food stabilization.

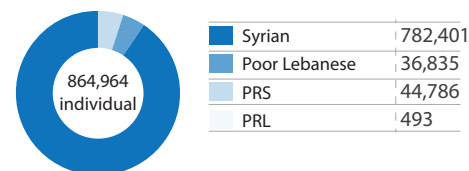
2016 Funding Status as of 14 June 2016



Targeted Population groups

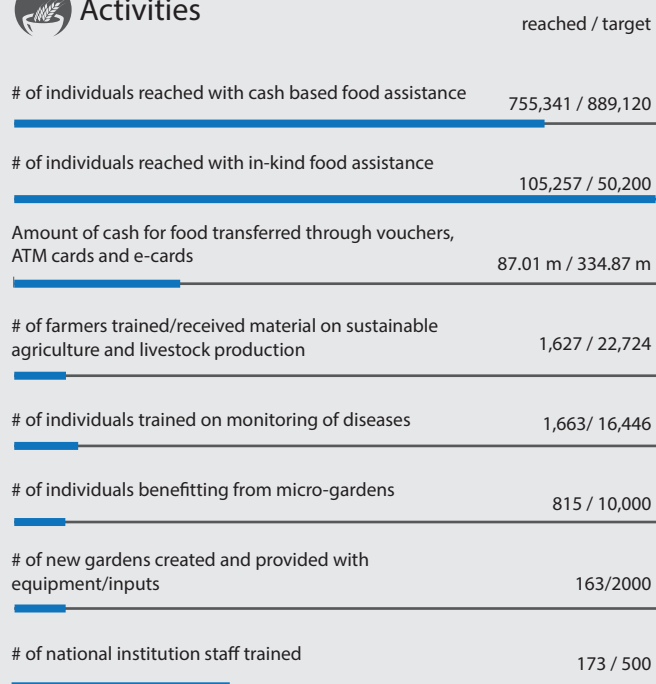


Population reached by cohort

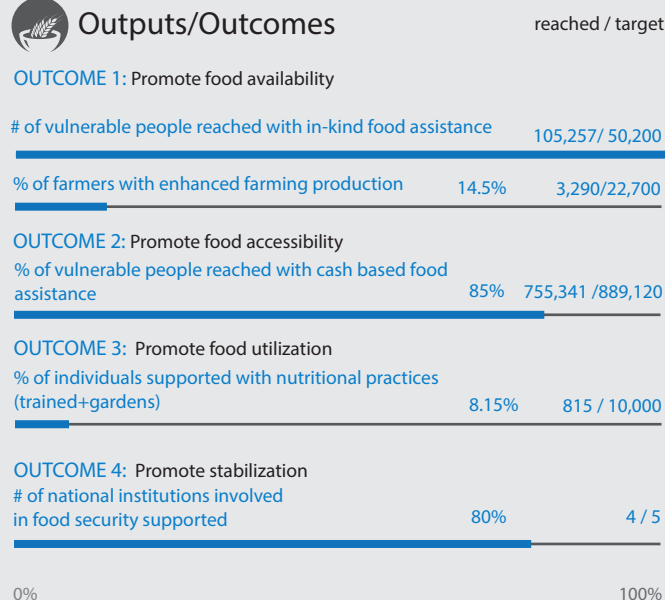


Progress against targets

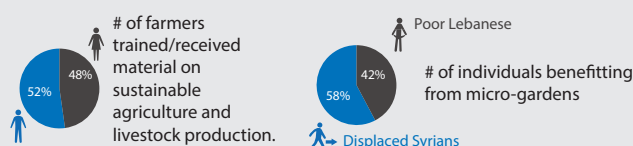
Activities



Outputs/Outcomes

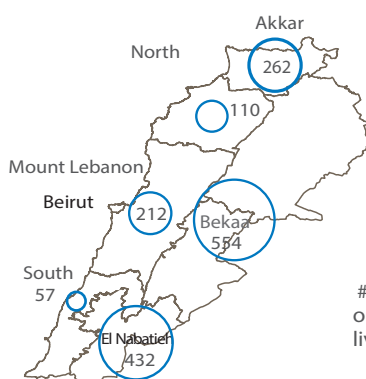
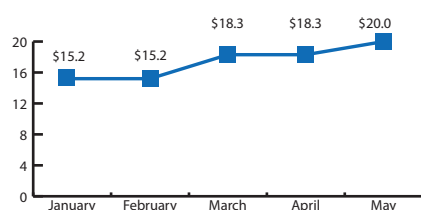


Age/Gender breakdown



Custom analysis

Amount of USD injected in the cash based food assistance system



of farmers trained/received material on sustainable agriculture and livestock production

The Food Security Sector partners are currently implementing targeted programmes which enhance direct access to food for the most vulnerable, combined with activities promoting dietary diversity, sustainable agriculture and rural livelihoods. A combination of direct food assistance responding to immediate short-term humanitarian needs, with sustainable food production and improved agricultural livelihood activities are being provided. Since January 2016, the Food Security sector assisted up to 864,964 vulnerable individuals with food assistance and agricultural support. Food accessibility through the use of food assistance (Outcome 2) has been promoted for up to 755,341 persons through various modalities (such as vouchers/e-cards). Beneficiaries assisted include up to 682,854 displaced Syrians, reached through e-cards (99%) and vouchers. In addition, up to 41,708 Palestine Refugees from Syria were provided with food assistance through ATM cards and 3,078 with vouchers. Up to 493 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon were assisted through vouchers, whilst up to 27,208 vulnerable Lebanese were also supported by the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP).

Aiming at promoting food availability and supporting sustainable agricultural production (outcome 1), the Food Security sector supported more than 1,627 farmers with training and material for sustainable agriculture and livestock production and capacity building of 2030 individuals (farmers, government staff and private sector) on monitoring, surveillance and management of plant diseases. In-kind food parcels (outcome 1) and hot meals were provided to complement the food assistance for up to 105,257 refugees and host communities. Among those assisted, up to 2,616 households were served through community kitchens. In order to promote food utilization through diversified and quality food to improve food safety and nutrition practices (outcome 3,) as a pilot project, more than 163 micro-gardens were created (through provision and agricultural inputs and tools) and vulnerable Lebanese(42%) and Syrian women were trained on good nutritional practices, providing 851 individuals with access to diversified and nutritious food.

As part of promoting food stabilization through enhanced information on food security coordination and support to national institutions, (outcome 4), more than 173 government staff received capacity building. In addition MoA and customs staff were trained on surveillance and management on plant diseases.

Two key events for the role that the Food Security sector plays in support of policy and strategy design in Lebanon occurred within this

second quarter: the launch of the Lebanon FAO Country Programming Framework 2016-2019 at the grand Sarail and the presentation on the Strategic Review of the Food and Nutrition Security. WFP, in collaboration with the MoA and FAO conducted a presentation of the Strategic Review of the Food and Nutrition Security in Lebanon. The meeting was also used as an occasion to present the Strategic Review as a tool for all stakeholders to be used as a reference for programme design in their efforts to contribute to the achievement of food security in Lebanon.

The first field level Food Security sector coordination meeting was held in the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture - Saida this month to explore field coordination needs for the South and Nabatieh regions. Around 25 partners attended the meeting including regional MoA representatives. The aim of this first meeting was to exchange information on the food security and agricultural context in the region, relative stakeholders and enforce the coordination of partners working in food security with the MoA offices and centers. The Regional Food Security Analysis Network (RFSAN – FAO/iMMAP joint programme) with the collaboration of WFP and ACF, provided 80 sector partners with a four-day training package on food security definition, concepts and indicators; data visualization and GIS.



Facts and Figures

57%	of refugees HHs highly and severely vulnerable to Food insecurity ¹
20%	of refugees HHs moderately vulnerable to Food insecurity ¹
54%	of refugees depending on the e-car for food assistance as main livelihood source ¹
61%	of refugees HHs adopting severe and crisis coping strategies ¹
52%	of refugees HHs unable to cover SMEB (Survival Minimum Expenditures Basket) ¹
10%	of Lebanese HHs vulnerable to food insecurity ²
72%	of Farmers in need of agriculture support ²
94.5%	of PRS food insecure population ³

Data Sources:

¹ Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VaSyR 2015)

² Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment of Lebanese Host Communities (FSLA 2015)

³ PRS needs assessment 2015

Changes in context - Jan to May 2016

Responding to the need to develop a quicker, more cost efficient process of determining food insecurity and subsequently targeting households with food assistance, WFP contracted the AUB to develop a desk formula. The desk formula makes use of data collected through three annual VaSyR assessments to determine the eligibility for food assistance based a ranking of household vulnerability to food insecurity. In April the result of the exercise were presented to the Food Security and Basic Assistance working groups. Based on the results of this exercise additional registered refugee HHs will be considered for assistance while a percentage of the WFP beneficiaries falling in the lowest vulnerability categories would be excluded. In order to ensure a participatory process for the VaSyR 2016, the survey questionnaire was shared with the sector core groups for comments. In addition to this, partners currently active and engaged with the sector were also asked to provide comments and suggestions for additional analysis topics to be covered by the Vasyr analysis team. The data collection started end of May and was concluded first week of June. Preliminary results would be available in July while the final report will be available beginning of October. This year the Analysis plan for the VaSyR is the result of an extensive consultation process across all sectors.

In the context of prevailing restrictions in access to land by the Syrian refugees and the rising deterioration of the household dietary diversity, the Food Security sector in Lebanon developed an innovative approach to tackle an increasing concern on nutrition. FAO, with the support of the Emergency Response Fund (ERF), initiated a pilot project on micro-garden, using different off-soil planting techniques by providing different off-soil planting structures, seeds and tools to produce their own vegetables along with trainings on good nutritional and agricultural practices. The project aims at increasing vulnerable Syrian refugee and Lebanese households' access to diversified foods, hence improving their nutritional intake and promoting their dietary diversity. During 2016, several sector partners received funds to upscale the micro-garden activities.

List of partners who reported on Activity Info in Q2

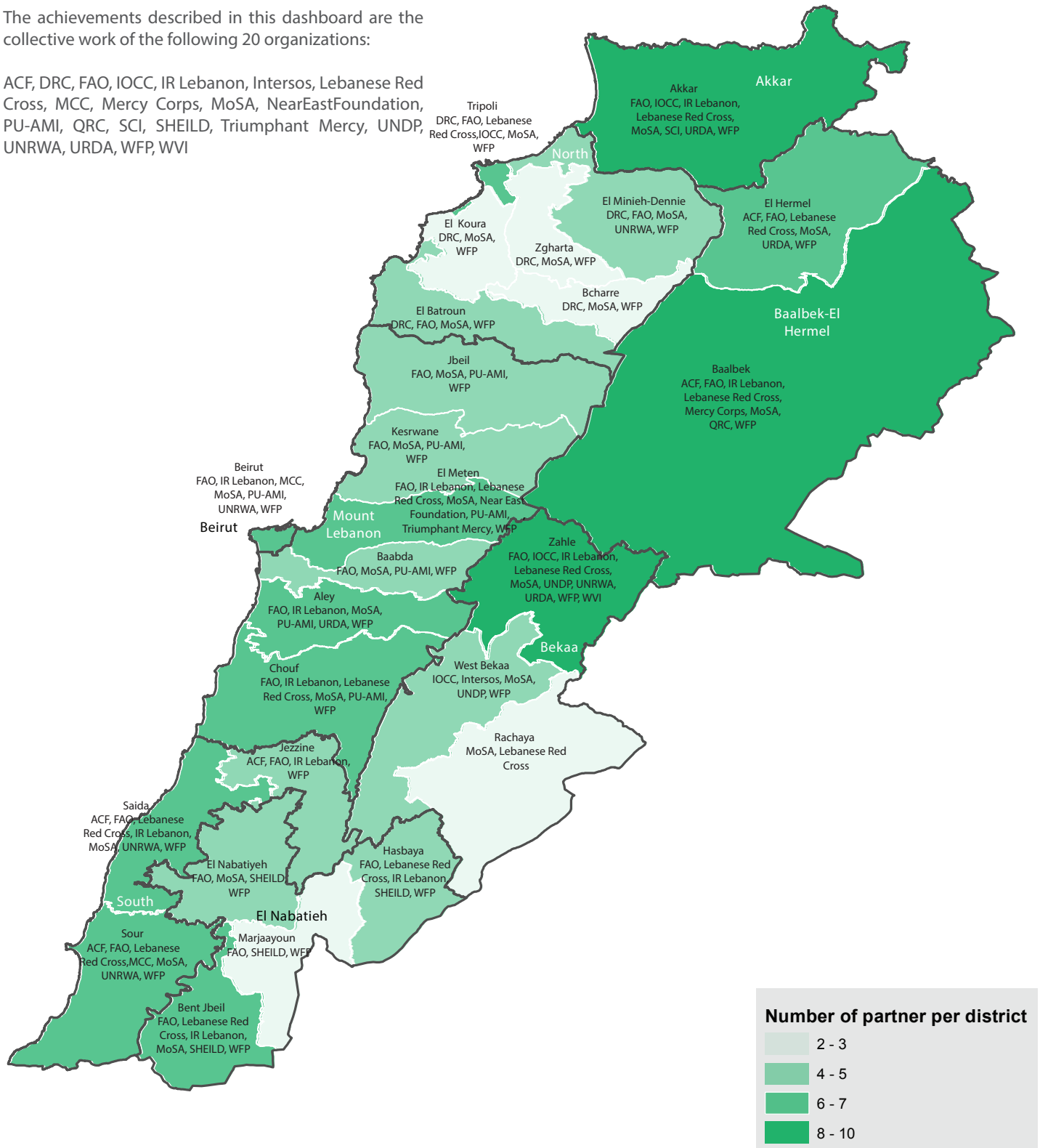
ACF, DRC, FAO, IOCC, IR Lebanon, INTERSOS, LRC, MCC, Mercy Corps, MoA, MoSA, Near East Foundation, PU-AMI, QRC, SCI, SHEILD, Triumphant Mercy, UNDP, UNRWA, URDA, WFP, WVI



Organizations per district

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 20 organizations:

ACF, DRC, FAO, IOCC, IR Lebanon, Intersos, Lebanese Red Cross, MCC, Mercy Corps, MoSA, NearEastFoundation, PU-AMI, QRC, SCI, SHEILD, Triumphant Mercy, UNDP, UNRWA, URDA, WFP, WVI



Note: This map has been produced by UNHCR based on maps and material provided by the Government of Lebanon for UNHCR operational purposes. It does not constitute an official United Nations map. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.