

# Food Security Sector Working Group Coordination Meeting

**6<sup>th</sup> September 2016**

***Venue: Chamber of Commerce- HAMRA***



# Agenda



1. Socio-economic situation of Palestine Refugees – UNRWA
2. Revision of Coping Strategy Index - LCC
3. MRR presentation - MoSA
4. Communication strategy– WFP
5. Update from the field - North evictions
6. Update on FSS steering committee
7. Update on LCRP 2017-2020
8. AOB



# **Socio-economic situation of Palestine Refugees**

## **UNRWA**



united nations relief and works agency  
for palestine refugees in the near east

وكالة الأمم المتحدة لإغاثة وتشغيل  
اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في الشرق الأدنى



unrwa  
الاونروا

the un agency for  
palestine refugees

وكالة الأمم المتحدة  
لللاجئين الفلسطينيين

Peace  
Starts Here

السلام  
يبدأ هنا

# Palestine Refugees: Background

- Palestine refugees depend on UNRWA's services as they are unable to access the public systems in Lebanon
- Approximately 50% of Palestine Refugees live inside Palestine Refugee camps
- PRL population: between **260,000 and 280,000** refugees in Lebanon; overall registered is 450,000 refugees
- PRS population: **40,333 refugees (11,047 families)** as at 30 June 2016 to whom UNRWA is providing life-saving humanitarian assistance, education and healthcare
- A headcount of PRS was implemented in July 2016 and assessment is planned mid-September

# PRS Socio-Economic Survey – 2015

## Objective

- To provide comprehensive overview of the various aspects of the socio-economic and living conditions of PRS

## Methodology

- Poverty is measured using:
  - Money-metric measures (poverty lines): \$2.5 /person/day for extreme (abject) poverty line i.e cost of basic food needs and \$6.8 /person/day for absolute poverty line i.e cost of minimal food and non-food livelihood requirements
  - Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): based on measures of deprivation and includes three dimensions: education, health and living standards

# PRS Socio-Economic Survey – 2015

## Instrument used

- Questionnaire completed through interview conducted during household visit
  - Individual level and household level questions
  - Demographics, education, health, employment, remittances, aid from organizations, housing characteristics, assets, food insecurity and protection

## Sample

- Camps and areas outside camps of at least 40 families were included in the sampling frame. This resulted in including all camps except Dbayeh camp and 17 areas outside the camps
- Two-stage systematic cluster (geographical) sampling, which identified 1,177 as total eligible sample

# PRS Socio-Economic Survey – 2015

## Data Collection

- 65 data collectors, 11 supervisors and 5 field coordinators participated
- Four-day training was held 23 to 27 March by AUB with one day pilot
- Data collection was in April 2015



UNRWA  
The United Nations  
Relief and Works Agency  
for Palestine Refugees

the UN agency for  
palestinian refugees  
الوكالة العامة  
للشؤون الفلسطينية  
والمغتربة

Peace  
Starts Here

السلام  
يبدأ هنا



# Findings

## Demographics

- **55%** are living inside camps and **45%** outside camps
- Average age of PRS population is **26.5 years**
- **67%** over 18 years are married, **24%** are single and **6%** are widowed
- Average HH size is **5.6 members**
- **24%** of HH are headed by women
- **54%** are females
- Age Dependency ratio is **66%**

# Findings

## Poverty

- **89%** of PRS live in poverty (**35,000** could not meet their basic food and non-food needs)
- **9%** live in extreme poverty (**3,500** could not meet essential food requirements) three times higher than PRL
- Poverty is highest in North and Beqaa and lowest in Beirut
- **8%** are severely multi-dimensionally poor lacking basic capabilities essential for their existence and **65%** are suffering from acute deprivation in health, education and living standards
- **91%** of HH with head of low educational attainment are poor and **12%** are extremely poor
- Average monthly spending per capita is **\$140**

# Findings

## Food Security

- PRS population is particularly vulnerable to food insecurity. **63.2%** are severely food insecure, **31.3%** are moderately food insecure and **5.6%** are food secure. This is similar to food security profile of Syrian refugees where only 7% of families are food secure in 2015 (VASyr 2015 preliminary data)
- Highest prevalence of food insecurity is in Beqaa
- In order to cope 95% of food insecure families report eating less quantity of food than they usually consume
- Food insecurity is shown to be the result of their recent displacement than the result of intergenerational poverty
- Strong association between unemployment and food insecurity

# Findings

## Employment

- Unemployment rate is **52.5%**, with 68% for females and 49% for males. Highest rates are in North and Beqaa
- Similar to PRL, the private sector employs the largest number of PRS across all regions (83%), followed by the NGO sector (1.5%)
- Majority report exploitative, precarious and insecure working conditions
- Women are almost 1.5 times less likely to be employed than men but more likely to work in decent work conditions

# Findings

## Education

- School enrolment is **88.3%** in elementary, **69.6%** in preparatory and **35.8%** in secondary
- **84.6%** of 6 to 15 years old attend UNRWA schools
- Enrolment is higher inside camps **93.7%** compared to **82.6%** for outside camps
- Females are 3X more likely to have never attended school compared to males (9.4% to 3.2%)

# Findings

## Health

- **83%** report at least one family member with a chronic illness. Their expenditure is 3X more on medications and 2X on hospitalization
- **1 in 10** HH have at least one person with a disability
- PRS are almost completely reliant on UNRWA to cover their health needs, with 99% having no access to health insurance other than the coverage by UNRWA
- **85%** of respondents report poor mental health, strongly associated with reports of feeling worried about not being able to provide for their families and losing their source of income

# Findings

## Housing

- **37.4%** of PRS HH reported moving house in the past year; with **15.7%** moving once, **11.6%** twice, and **9.6%** three to five times
- **46.2%** of PRS HH live in overcrowded conditions with more than 3 people sleeping per room
- **92.6%** of HH rely on UNRWA assistance as a main source of livelihood



# **LCC - CSI revision**



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# Revision of the Coping Strategy Index (CSI)

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# Background on the CSI

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*“What do you do when you do not have enough food, and do not have enough money to buy food?”*

- ☐ Proxy indicator of household food security
- ☐ Initially developed in a Kenya Pilot Study
- ☐ Measures HH use of coping strategies

# Development of the CSI

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1. Develop an initial list of coping strategies
2. Explore the list among the affected community → FGDs
3. Not to ask what about strategies not used
4. Not to overlook other strategies
5. Ask for frequencies (30 days and 7 days recall period) → “How often?”
6. Ask about severity → “How severe?”
7. Calculate a composite score

The higher the score the more food insecure the HH is

# Types of CSI

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## CONTEXT-SPECIFIC CSI

- Adapted to local circumstances and practices or location-specific behaviors
- Based on a 30-day recall period → representative less accurate
- Cannot be compared

## REDUCED CSI (RCSI)

- Global strategies based on recurrent behaviors
- Based on a 7 days recall period → more accurate less representative
- Less valuable in identifying the most vulnerable households in a given context

# Current Usage of the CSI

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- ☐ Monitor short-term impact of an intervention
- ☐ Targeting purposes
- ☐ Inform timing transition or redesign
- ☐ Early warning for food insecurity
- ☐ Correlates with food-related indicators, income status, presence/absence of malnourished child in the HH and others

# Objectives of the Research

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- Context-specific CSI has not been updated or reviewed since its original development
- No clear and detailed documentation of the adaptation process
- Coping strategies might have differed across time, as it was previously shown that coping strategies vary according to circumstances
- No calculation steps
- Contradictory findings in previous studies
- Adding additional dimensions/strategies of coping strategies
  - Social Support (e.g., family members, local support,...)
  - NGO Support (e.g., combination of assistance, *income generation*)
  - Outdated strategies (e.g., selling house/land)
  - Overlooked strategies (e.g., skipping or delaying rent)

# Suggested Methodology

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1. Forming the Advisory Committee (AC)
  - a. The committee will be the one to delineate the further recommended steps.
  - b. The AC will be drive the research based on the AC's ToR
2. Key informant interviews and FGDs with:
  - a. Refugees
  - b. Community Focal Points
  - c. Key Stakeholders
  - d. Donors
  - e. LCC Staff
  - f. Other relevant key informants
3. A first draft of the CSI list will be developed
4. The first draft will be piloted on a small sample, to test robustness and have an idea on reliability and validity → Preliminary Analysis
5. The CSI survey will be run on a large enough sample, around 800.
6. Conducting analysis using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM)

# Current Updates

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- Research and AC ToR → Signed-off
- First draft of the tools developed
- IRB Proposal developed and to be submitted





# **Maps of Risks and Resources (MRR)**

## **MoSA**

# The Lebanon Host Communities Support Project

## Methodology of Maps of Risks and Resources

26

**Ministry of Social Affairs**

# Outline

- I. Introduction on LHSP
- II. Importance of the Maps of Risks and Resources
- III. Expected Outcomes
- IV. Team Composition
- V. Methodology of Maps of Risks and Resources
- VI. Challenges
- VII. Lessons Learnt and Future Steps

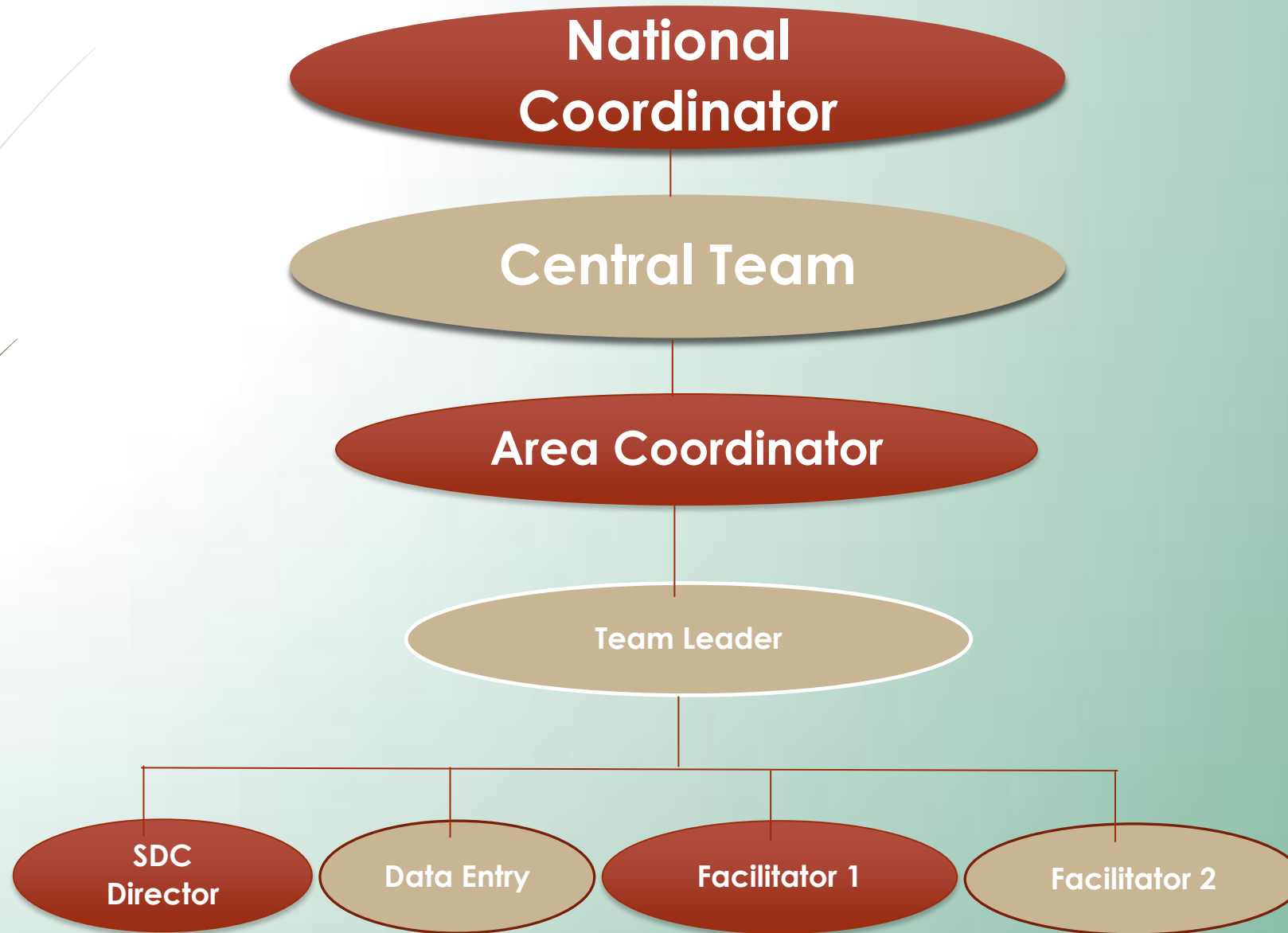
# Introduction on LHSP

- The MoSA jointly with the UNDP launched in 2013 [The Lebanon Host Communities Support Project](#) as a comprehensive, coordinated and durable response towards the Syrian Crisis and its implications on the country;
- The project aims at:
  1. Increase the livelihoods and economic opportunities mainly in the effected areas;
  2. Providing basic services (health, education, infrastructure, etc.);
  3. Strengthen the capacity of local and national actors to assess and respond to the needs and risks in a community participatory driven approach and conflict sensitive approach;
  4. Improve the local level dispute resolution and community security.

# Importance of the Maps of Risks and Resources

- Participatory Research Method
- Project identification tool for LHSP
- The Methodology aims at:
  1. Enhancing the dialogue between local community and local authority
  2. Assess and identify the needs and priorities of the local community
  3. Establish a Multi-Sectorial Municipal Action Plan to be owned and used by the municipality

# Team Composition



# Participants in MRR

- Lebanese from or a resident in the village from before the Syrian crisis;
- Aware of the problems of the village and an expert in one of the sectors;
- Representation of the ministries at local level, specially during focus group discussions;
- Relative representation of all the families, sects and sectors present in the village;
- Representation of youth and women;
- Representation of SDC units at area level;
- Presence of the Mayor, Mokhtar and the municipal council at least during the general meeting and adoption meeting

# MRR Track

Preparation Phase

Implementation  
Phase

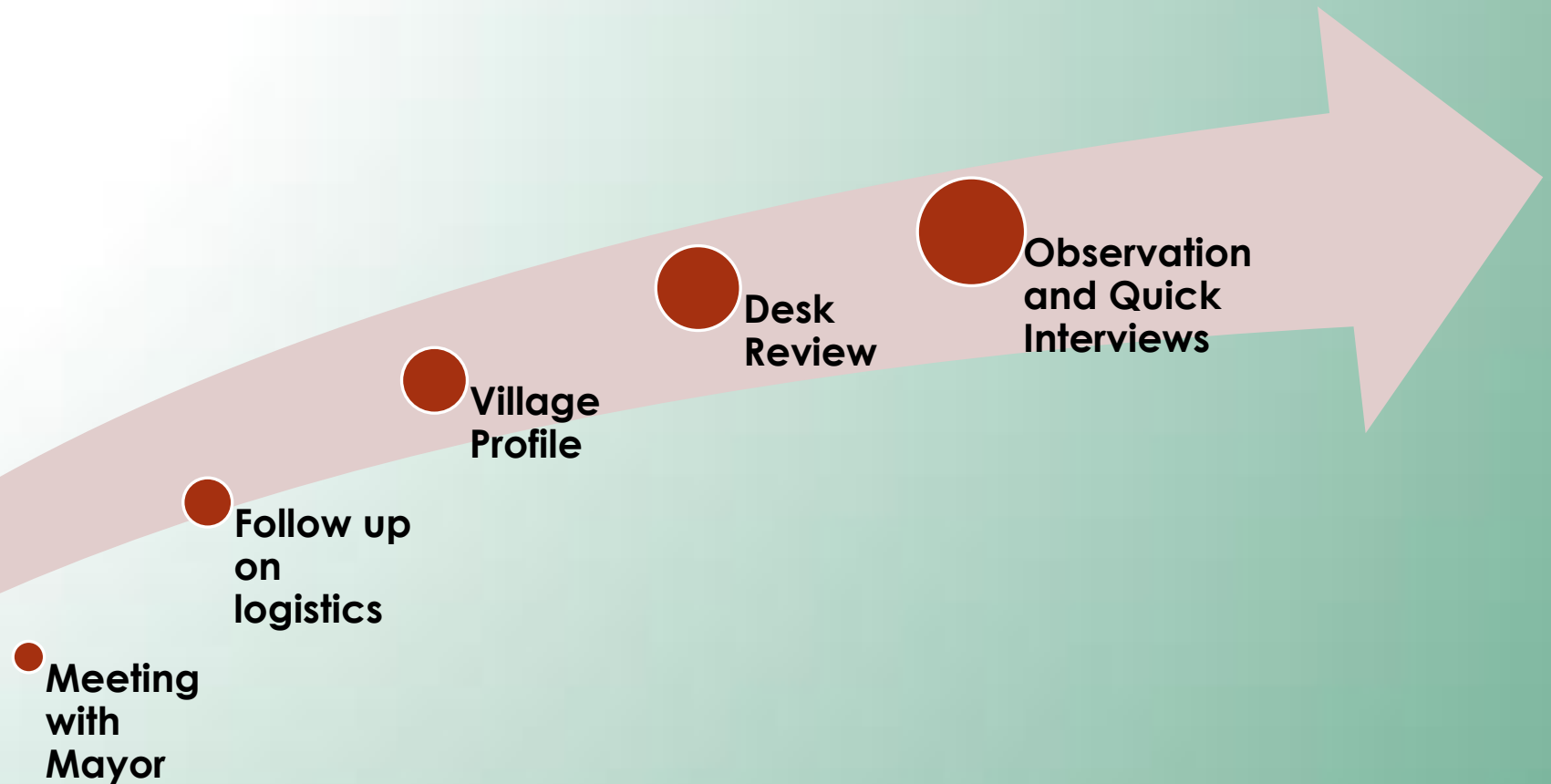
Analysis &  
solution  
proposal  
Phase

Data Update

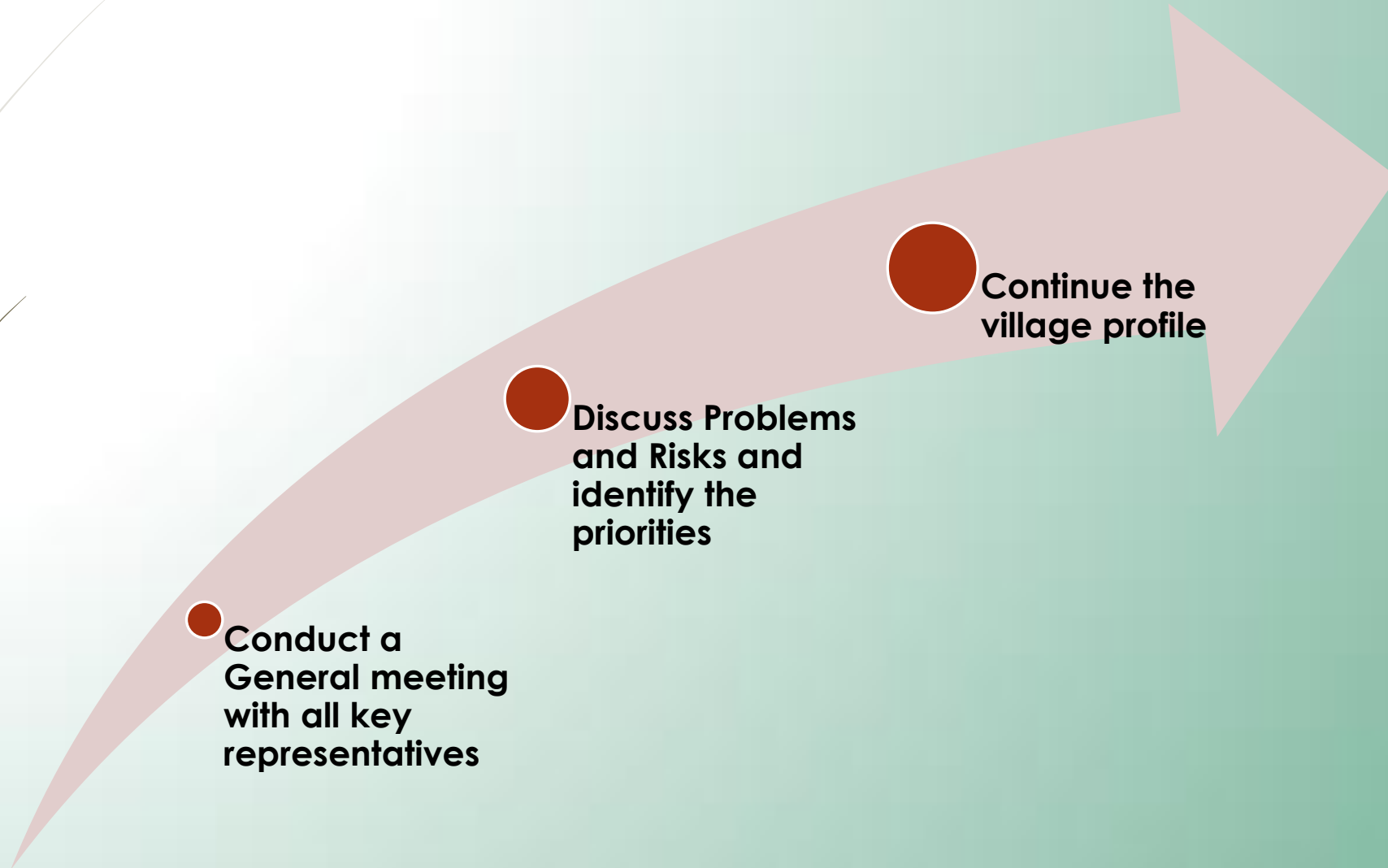
Adoption  
Phase



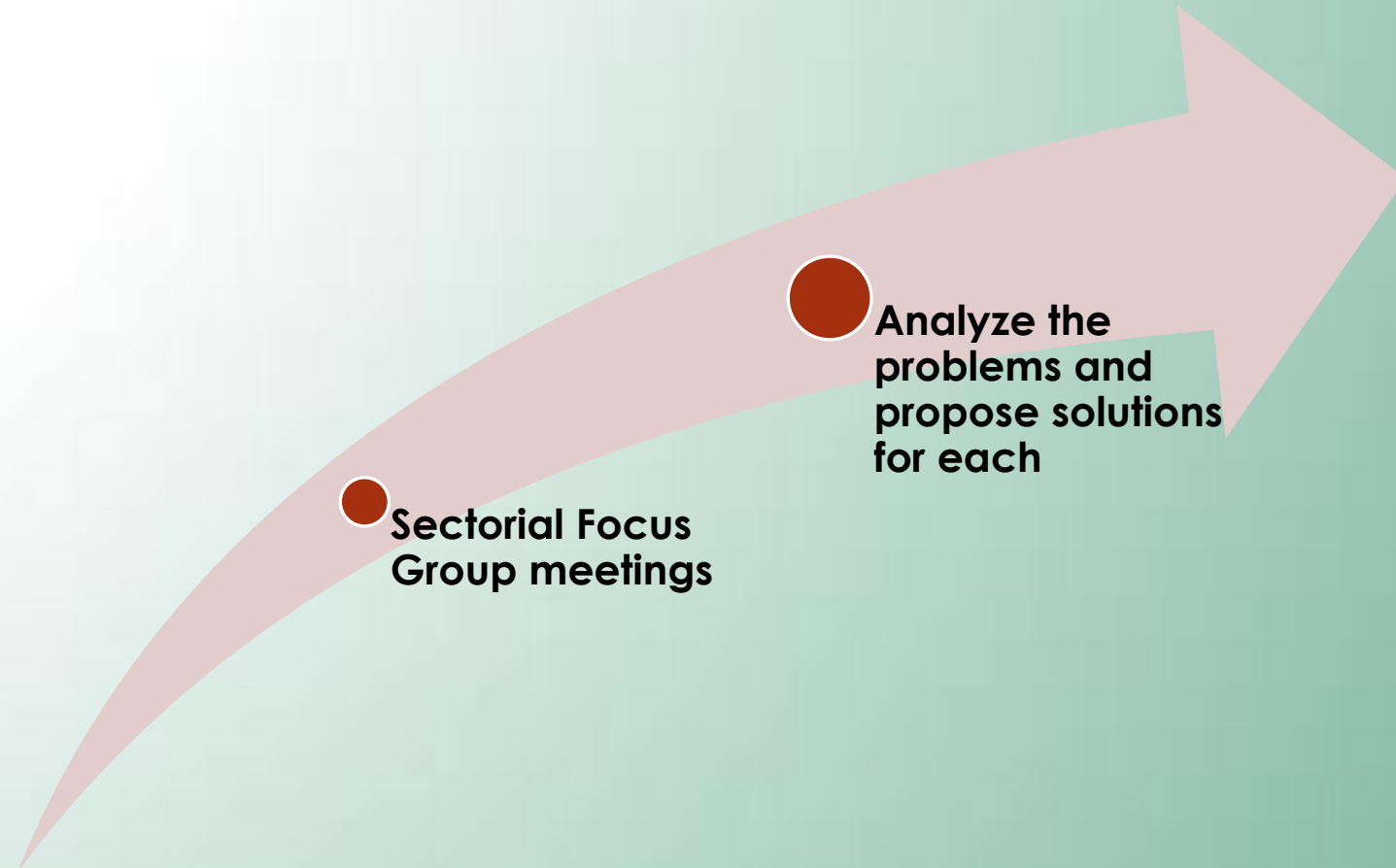
# Preparation Phase – Day 1



# Implementation Phase – Day 2



# Analysis and Solution Proposal Phase – Day 3 & Day 4



# Data Update and Adoption Phase— Day 5



Updating data on IM  
tool and finalization  
of reports

General meeting  
with key  
representatives of  
the community for  
discussion of final  
MAP and adoption

# Municipal Action Plan

خطة العمل البلدي									
اولويات القطاعات	القطاعات	المخاطر	المشاكل	أسباب المشاكل	التأثيرات المباشرة	الحلول المقترحة	الحلول المقترحة	الموارد المتوفرة	الموارد الغير متوفرة
	القطاع الصحي								
	قطاع البنى التحتية- المياه والصرف الصحي								
	القطاع الزراعي								
	القطاع التربوي								
	القطاع البيئي								
	القطاع الاقتصادي								
	القطاع الاجتماعي								

# Challenges

- The timing of MRR implementation was simultaneously with the Municipal elections
- Municipal council and stakeholders in some municipalities lack the expertise
- The objective of MRR at first was not fully accepted by the municipalities
- Representation of all sectors in the village was not always present, thus meetings had to be rescheduled several times
- Working on a tight deadline with a lot of documents to finalize
- Perception of hosting communities in certain villages was negative which required a lot of additional work and delay in implementation

# Lessons Learnt and Future Steps

- Close Coordination with MOIM Area Coordinators
- Trainings and capacity building for all municipalities under the 251 vulnerable communities
- Capacity building and additional training for MoSA staff
- More coordination at area level with governmental entities and local partners
- Meeting with the governor and the participating municipalities to set the coordination process on track



Republic of Lebanon  
Ministry of Social Affairs



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

# MoSA Web Portal





## وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية

- الصفحة الرئيسية
- الوزارة
- المراكز
- الخدمات
- المشاريع المنبثقة عن الوزارة
- المشاريع مع المنظمات الدولية
- الشراكة مع القطاع الأهلي
- المعاملات
- القوانين

### خراطط المخاطر والموارد مشروع دعم المجتمعات اللبنانية المضيفة

خراطط المخاطر والموارد ضمن  
مشروع دعم المجتمعات  
اللبنانية المضيفة، للمزيد



Empowered lives. Resilient nations. Ministry of Social Affairs

### الخدمات

#### التطوع

التطوع يعود في الأصل إلى  
الطبيعة البشرية ، وهو بالتالي  
ليس مجرد فعل يقوم به الفرد  
من أجل الغير للمزيد



#### الأطفال

تعتبر وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية  
نفسها مسؤولة عن تقديم  
خدمات رعاية، للمزيد



### تنمية المهارات للمدربين العاملين في وزارة الشؤون

"تعرفت إلى مدربين جدد، وأفدت من  
تقنيات متطورة وأساليب مختلفة في  
التدريب أعادت تنشيط معلوماتي وتفعيلها،  
ومنها التي لم أعد استخدمها"، تقول  
العاملة الاجتماعية في وزارة الشؤون  
الاجتماعية ماري غيه، سألنا غيه، ما الذي  
اكتسبته من التدريبات الجديدة؟ أجابت:  
"مكنتني دورات التدريب تزويد فئة الشباب  
الأدوات اللازمة في موضوع الاتصال  
والتواصل الذي يُعتبر الأكثر استهلاكاً في  
عالم التكنولوجيا، وكيفية للمزيد ...



1 2 3

كل الأخبار

### الأخبار

### عشرات ألوف الأولاد مصابون بأمراض جينية في لبنان البستاني: زواج القرى مضرّ ويزيد من الأمراض الوراثية

Saturday, September 03, 2016





Ministry of Social Affairs  
Lebanon Host Communities Support Project  
Web Portal

Login

Username

Password

Login

[Forgot my password](#)

New user registration

Email - Username

Password

Confirm password

First name

Last name

Register

\* Password Minimum Length is 6 Characters

## Ministry of Social Affairs Web Portal

MRR Overview  
MRR Results  
Poverty Data  
Change Password  
Logout

### Maps of Risks and Resources

MRR



The **Lebanon Host Communities Support Project (LHSP)** is jointly implemented by the Ministry of Social Affairs and the United Nations Development Programme as part of the national strategy to respond to the impact of the Syria crisis on the local communities.

LHSP provides support to communities characterized by high levels of pre-crisis poverty, high concentrations of Syrian displaced and increased social tensions which are the most affected by the crisis.

LHSP is supported by:

LHSP projects are formulated based on the results of the Maps of Risks and Resources (MRR). The MRR is a participatory conflictsensitive methodology, which engages the municipalities and the communities in a development dialogue.

#### How the MRR works

Identify risks and problems  
Prioritize needs  
Identify available & needed resources  
Suggest solutions  
Produce a Multi-Sectorial Municipal Action Plan

*251 communities have been  
mapped using the MRR*



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Language: En Ar





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Akkar

Baalbek-EI Hermel

Beirut

Bekaa

EI Nabatieh

Mount Lebanon

North

South

Caza	Village	Locality	Phase	
Akkar	Aandqet	Andqat	3	
Akkar	Hrar	Hrar	3	
Akkar	Jdeidet El-Qaitaa	Jdeidet El Qaitaa	3	
Akkar	Mhammaret	Mhamra	3	
Akkar	Michmich Aakkar	Mechmech	3	
Akkar	Minyara	Minyara	3	
Akkar	Ouadi El-Jamous	Ouadi Ej jamous	3	
Akkar	Qbaiyat Aakkar	Qoubaiyat	3	
Akkar	Rahbeh	Rahbe	3	
Akkar	Tikrit	Takrit	3	

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- التربية - 1
- التماسك الاجتماعي - 2
- الزراعة - 3
- الصحة - 4
- البنى التحتية - 5
- سبل العيش - 6
- البيئة - 7
- معلومات عامة عن البلدة

الخطر رقم 1	
وصف	تردي نوعية التعليم المهني في البلدة
قطاع أساسي	التربية
قطاع آخر	
الأولوية	1

المشكلة رقم 1	
قطاع أساسي	التربية
الأولوية	1
وصف المشكلة	ضعف أداء التعليم المهني الرسمي في البلدة
اسباب المشكلة	- النقص في المختبرات والتجهيزات - النقص في التخصصات - نقص الكادر التربوي المتخصص - ترك المهنة والالتحاق بمهنية أخرى - القبول باختيار الاختصاص المتوفر - تدني المستوى التعليمي المهني في البلدة - ترك الدراسة للالتحاق بالسلك العسكري
الموارد المتوفرة	مهنية غير مجهزة وفعالة
الموارد غير المتوفرة	- مختبرات وتجهيزات للمهنية - اختصاصات اضافية - كادر متخصص
الحلول المقترحة	- تفعيل التعليم المهني في مهنية البلدة ودعمها بالتجهيزات والمختبرات اللازمة وفتح اختصاصات جديدة تلبي سوق العمل وتطلعات الشباب

الخطر رقم 2	
وصف	فقدان الطموح عند الشباب وازدياد تردي المستوى التربوي في البلدة
قطاع أساسي	التربية

- MRR Overview
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- 1 - الثرية
- 2 - التماسك الاجتماعي
- 3 - الزراعة
- 4 - الصحة
- 5 - البنى التحتية
- 6 - سبل العيش
- 7 - البيئة
- معلومات عامة عن البلدة

الارتفاع عن سطح البحر	650 م
المساحة الإجمالية	27.2 كم2
عدد المقيمين (لبنانيين) دائمين	2000
عدد المقيمين (لبنانيين) غير دائمين	2000
عدد المقيمين غير اللبنانيين	550
المصادر الرئيسية لمياه الشفة	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> الشبكة العامة
المصادر الرئيسية لمياه الاستخدام	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> الشبكة العامة
المصدر الرئيسي لمياه الري	<input type="checkbox"/> أنهار
حالة الطرق العامة	جيدة
حالة الطرق الداخلية	جيدة
حالة الطرق الزراعية	مقبولة
شبكة صرف صحي مربوطة بمحطة تكرير	نعم
هل يوجد جور صحي	نعم
هل يوجد محطة تكرير للصرف الصحي	نعم
عدد المهنات الموجودة في البلدة	0
عدد الجامعات الموجودة في البلدة	0
عدد المدارس الموجودة في البلدة	1

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Ministry of Social Affairs Resilient nations.

Beirut	Bekaa	Mount Lebanon	Nabatyeh	North Lebanon	South Lebanon		
Caza		Village		Total Applicants		Total Beneficiaries	
Beirut		aadlyeh		1		0	
Beirut		achrafiyeh (beyrouth)		519		79	
Beirut		ain el mraisseh		10		1	
Beirut		bachoura		86		22	
Beirut		basta el faouqa		50		8	
Beirut		basta et tahta		96		34	
Beirut		dar el fatwa		6		3	
Beirut		geitawi		1		0	
Beirut		gemmaizeh		2		0	
Beirut		hamra (beyrouth)		15		4	
Beirut		hikmeh		1		0	
Beirut		hopital orthodoxe		3		0	
Beirut		hotel dieu		7		0	
Beirut		jisr (beyrouth)		1		1	
Beirut		mar elias		5		0	
Beirut		marfa' (beyrouth)		1		1	
Beirut		mazraa (beyrouth)		642		133	
Beirut		mina el hosn		8		1	
Beirut		msaitbeh		470		92	
Beirut		ouata el msaitbeh		28		5	
Beirut		patriarcat		1		0	
Beirut		qantari		2		1	



# **Updates from the field : North eviction updates**






- Updates on the eviction of households from **7 ITSs in the North (Minieh)** from the inter-agency coordination in the field
- **239 HH** were evicted and were relocated in **Mhammara, Bebnine and Bhanine** scattered in different sites (around 13)
- Coordination with BAWG/UNHCR on information regarding needs
- The majority of evicted families had reported food as one of their priority needs
- The coordination with FS partners was done at both national and field level

## FSS Response to the Eviction:

**Bhannine:**  117 HHs assisted  
by DAF

**Bebnine and Mahmmara:**  
 79 HHs assisted by LRC





# **WFP communication strategy**



# **FS sector steering committee**



# LCRP updates



STRENGTHS:	WEAKNESSES:
Opportunity to introduce the full concept of Food Security (from just food assistance to food security interventions)	The stabilisation activities need more information and evidence based data.
Increased the number of partners within the sector	Lack of looking at the aspect of actual capacity of implementation to reach targets even if it is a needs based
Increase Government leadership and commitment	Lack of assessment study to evaluate the expected impact of agriculture livelihood activities
Closer alignment with national priorities – e.g. new MoA strategy	Coordination across sectors: agriculture livelihood activities duplicated in several sectors.
Lebanon specific plan is integrated as part of the 3RP which is not a specific plan	Issue on humanitarian vs development: lack of defined beneficiaries per type of activities and have all activities benefiting the most vulnerable population (Lebanese and refugees)
Fund raising facilitated	Lack of multi sector joint analysis to define a commonly agreed mechanism to respond to the needs across different cohorts

STRENGTHS:	WEAKNESSES:
Needs based approach introduced for the 2016 LCRP	Lack of participation of local organizations
Identification of information gaps and solutions to that enhanced	Lack of policy component: production of policy brief, guidelines, recommendation to influence decision maker.
Expansion of activities to cover for all vulnerable groups affected by the crisis (stabilization focus)	Lack of synergy between the different strategies of the different sectors to support the overall achievement of the LCRP
Reinforce collaboration between agencies working in the same sector(e.g. FAO and WFP)	Agency driven strategy more than sector driven
Referral systems work at field level	Inter sector referral system needs to be improved (works well at the field level but not well known at national level) Referral system awareness could be improved What happens when a case is referred? How do you know if actions are taken?
	Some activities included in the LCRP do not have a link with the Syrian crisis but respond to pre-crisis development needs.



# LCRP stabilization – scope and nature:



Two perspectives to look at stabilization:

- at sector level (FS stabilization as per the Food Security definition)
- National level on how LCRP contributes to the overall aim of supporting social stability within Lebanon.

Based on the food security recognized definition, the FS sector considers the stabilization concept by meeting the dietary needs over time:

*“To be food secure, a population, household or individual must have access to adequate food **at all times**. They should not risk losing access to food as a consequence of sudden shocks (e.g. an economic or climatic crisis) or cyclical events (e.g. seasonal food insecurity). The concept of stability can therefore refer to both the availability and access dimensions of food security. “*

At the moment, the current humanitarian assistance provided through regular food assistance (e- card, vouchers) contributed to this goal together with agriculture activities looking at increasing food availability.

Stabilization at a second level should consider how each sector activities are contributing to the overall country stabilization looking at supporting all the livelihood vulnerability of the population.



# LCRP stabilization - scope and nature:



Criteria to be considered are:

- ✓ Type of needs : assistance – capacity building
- ✓ Building capacity of institutions to enhance a social security/protection and safety net systems enabling the Government to provide a package of assistance to the vulnerable ones
- ✓ Define the severity of the need as criteria for prioritization





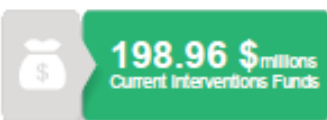
## AOB

1. IM: funds geographical concentration
2. Survey – FSS Outcome 4 Monitoring
3. Micro-Garden technical WG meeting: September 14 TBC
4. FSSWG meeting Field Level – North / Akkar: September 20



## Food Security Sector -Crisis Response- Funds Received by Priority LCRP Intervention as of July-2016

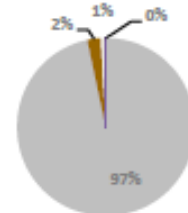
### Key Figures



### Donors(Current Interventions \$ millions)



### %Funds by LCRP Priority Intervention

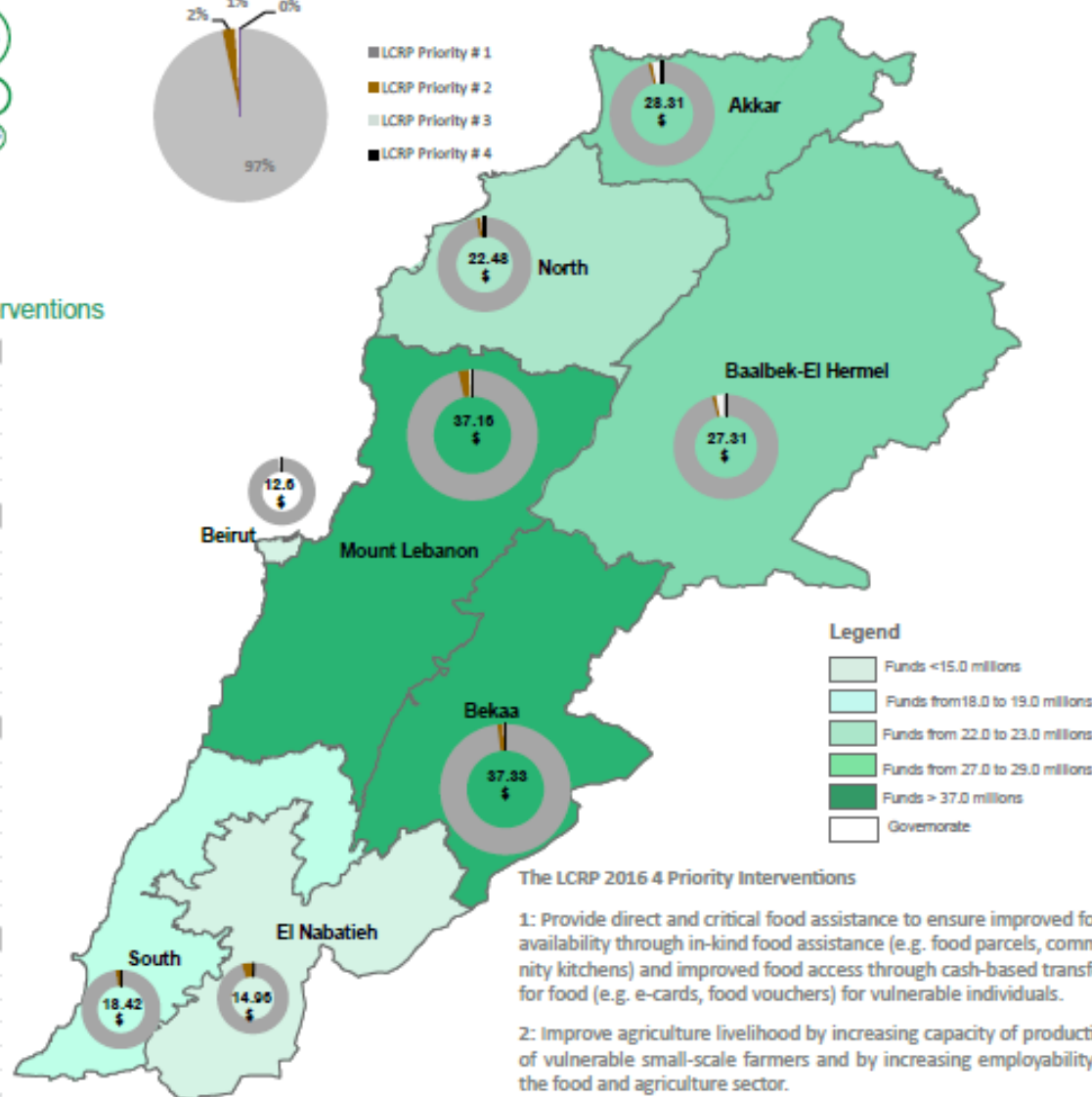


- LCRP Priority # 1
- LCRP Priority # 2
- LCRP Priority # 3
- LCRP Priority # 4

### Actors' current interventions by Governorate and LCRP priority Interventions

<b>AKKAR</b>
LCRP Priority # 1
IOCC, MoSA, SCI, URDA, WFP
LCRP Priority # 2
ACTED, AVSI, CONCERN, FAO
LCRP Priority # 3
FAO
LCRP Priority # 4
FAO
<b>Baalbek-EI Hermel</b>
LCRP Priority # 1
ACF, CCP J, Mercy Co, MoSA, GRC, WFP
LCRP Priority # 2
FAO
LCRP Priority # 3
ACF
LCRP Priority # 4
FAO
<b>BEIRUT</b>
LCRP Priority # 1
MCC, PU-AMI, WFP
LCRP Priority # 3
ACTED
LCRP Priority # 4
FAO
<b>BEKKA</b>
LCRP Priority # 1
CLMC, Intersos, IOCC, MoSA, URDA, WM, WFP
LCRP Priority # 2
AVSI, FAO
LCRP Priority # 3
FAO
LCRP Priority # 4
FAO

<b>EL NABATIEH</b>
LCRP Priority # 1
MoSA, SHIELD, WFP
LCRP Priority # 2
AVSI, FAO
LCRP Priority # 4
FAO
<b>MOUNT LEBANON</b>
LCRP Priority # 1
MoSA, PU-AMI, SIF, URDA, CLMC, Dorcas, WFP
LCRP Priority # 2
AVSI, FAO
LCRP Priority # 3
INTERSOS
LCRP Priority # 4
FAO
<b>NORTH</b>
LCRP Priority # 1
CLMC, DRC, IOCC, MoSA, WFP
LCRP Priority # 2
FAO
LCRP Priority # 3
Solidarite
LCRP Priority # 4
FAO
<b>SOUTH</b>
LCRP Priority # 1
ACF, CLMC, MCC, MoSA, SHIELD, WFP
LCRP Priority # 2
FAO
LCRP Priority # 4
FAO



### Legend

- Funds <15.0 millions
- Funds from 18.0 to 19.0 millions
- Funds from 22.0 to 23.0 millions
- Funds from 27.0 to 29.0 millions
- Funds > 37.0 millions
- Governorate

### The LCRP 2016 4 Priority Interventions

- 1: Provide direct and critical food assistance to ensure improved food availability through in-kind food assistance (e.g. food parcels, community kitchens) and improved food access through cash-based transfers for food (e.g. e-cards, food vouchers) for vulnerable individuals.
- 2: Improve agriculture livelihood by increasing capacity of production of vulnerable small-scale farmers and by increasing employability in the food and agriculture sector.
- 3: Improve nutritional practices and household dietary diversity.
- 4: Strengthen food security information systems and coordination

### Reporting Partners:

ACF, ACTED, AVSI, CCP JAPAN, CLMC, CONCERN, Dorcas, DRC, FAO, Intersos, IOCC, MCC, Mercy Corps, PU-AMI, QRC, SCI, SHIELD, SIF, Solidarites, URDA, WFP, WWI