



Food Security Sector Working Group Meeting

***MoA –Bir Hassan
12/09/2017***



Agenda



1. Brief on the WFP pilot project Cash for Food
 2. Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Guidelines roll out for Food Security
 3. Micro credit presentation
 4. Updates on the LCRP 2018 planning schedule
 5. AOB
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WFP Lebanon

Cash Programme and Targeting Updates

September 2017

WFP CASH PROGRAMME and TARGETING UPDATES



Outline

- 1. BCG Study Results – restricted voucher, unrestricted cash**
- 2. WFP Cash for Food**
- 3. WFP Cash for food and top up**
- 4. WFP Targeting Implementation updates**

Restricted voucher vs. Unrestricted Cash – BCG Study Results



- Use of cash enabled food security that is higher than or equal to that made possible by vouchers
- Modality did not affect beneficiary expenditure on food/non-food.
- The cash group did not reduce its spending on food despite having the flexibility to spend on other needs.
- Cash proved particularly advantageous when food security was lower.

- ❑ The pilot project started in September 2017
- ❑ 170,000 WFP beneficiaries have been selected to participate
- ❑ All selected beneficiaries have a predicted expenditure below the SMEB according to AUB desk formula results
- ❑ These beneficiaries will continue to receive the same amount of US\$ 27/person
- ❑ Beneficiaries can decide how to use the money from WFP, i.e. withdraw from the ATM or use at WFP-contracted shops
- ❑ Majority of selected beneficiaries are in the Beqaa – as per AUB formula results

WFP Cash for food and top up



- ❑ The programme is planned to start in October 2017
- ❑ 12,800 households have been selected to participate
- ❑ All selected beneficiaries have a predicted expenditure below the SMEB according to AUB desk formula results
- ❑ Households were selected among those with lowest score in country
- ❑ These households will continue to receive the same amount of cash for food, US\$ 27/person
- ❑ The cash for food will be topped up with US\$175 per household
- ❑ Most selected beneficiaries are in the Beqaa – as per AUB formula results

WFP Targeting Implementation Update



- ❑ WFP Targeting decisions are based on the AUB desk formula scoring
- ❑ Households with a predicted expenditure below the SMEB are eligible for WFP assistance
- ❑ Targeting is a core element of responsible and transparent programming. , and inevitably involves numbers changing, because people's needs change
- ❑ 193,000 WFP beneficiaries were informed in September that they are no longer eligible for food assistance, as of November 2017
- ❑ Approx. 215,000 beneficiaries will be prioritized for inclusion in WFP assistance as of November
- ❑ Excluded households will be considered for participation in WFP livelihood activities
- ❑ Current beneficiaries under WFP livelihood programme that have been excluded will continue to engage in WFP livelihood projects

THANKS!



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

Lebanon, September 2017

Food Security and Agriculture 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

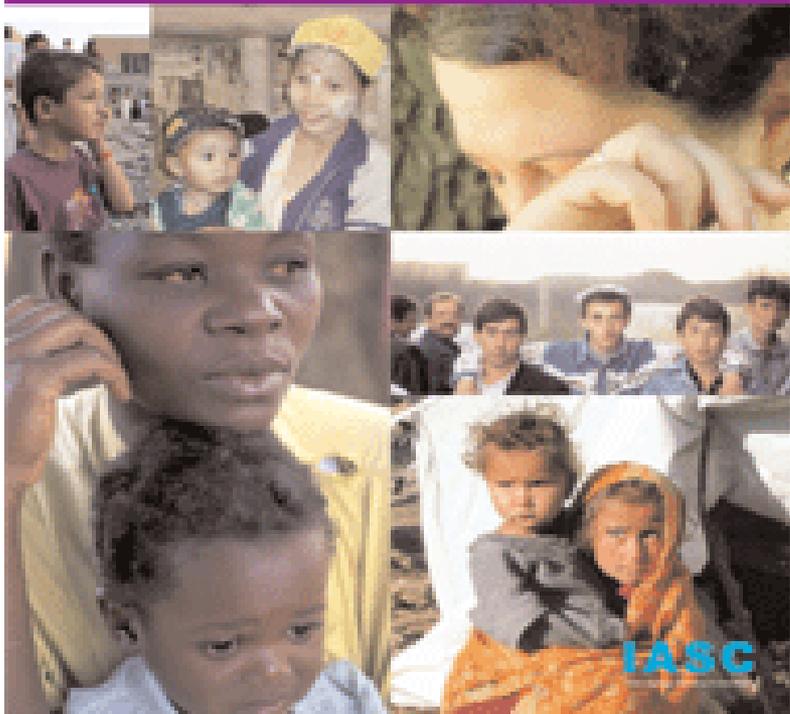


- Original 2005 IASC GBV Guidelines
- Outdated and under-used
- Revision led by UNICEF & UNFPA for the GBV AoR
- Two+ year process of intensive global and field consultations
- In June 2015, RTE of the 2005 Guidelines implementation in the region.
- Health was one of the targeted sectors (with Shelter).
- Findings and Recommendations to implement new Guidelines.
- New Guidelines issued in Sept 2015.

Guidelines

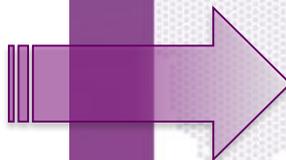
for Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings

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.

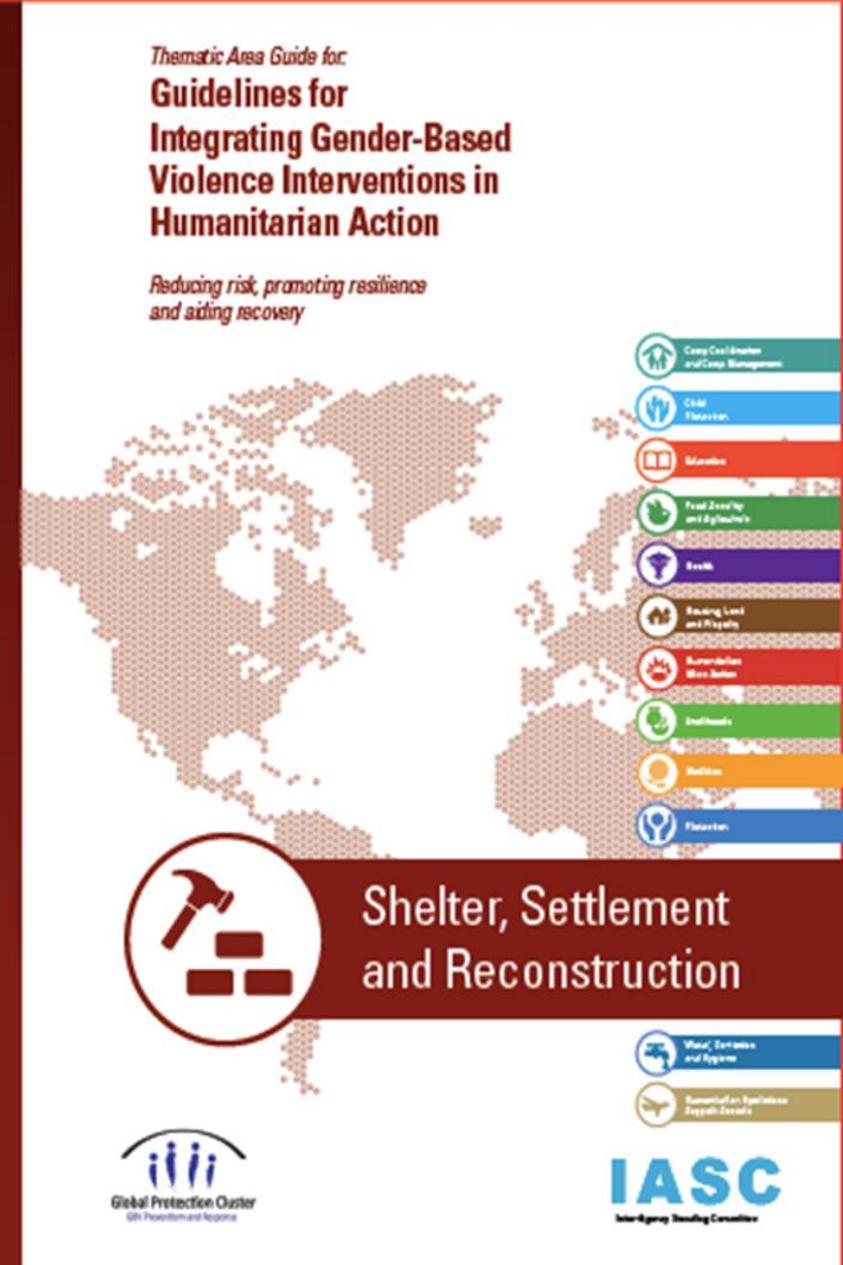
2 Formats:

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 FSA Sector



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

- **Food insecurity contributes to the risk of GBV.**
- **Information about or access to food assistance (commodity and cash-based interventions) can cause household tensions that increase their risk of intimate partner and other forms of domestic violence.**
- **When cash-based interventions or are insufficient to meet a family's food needs, certain at-risk groups (particularly woman and child heads of households and single women) may be forced or coerced to provide sex in exchange for food.**
- **Unsafe locations of distribution and long distances required to travel to sites pose risks for sexual assault and exploitation.**
- **Food insecurity may put pressure on families to marry daughters at young ages**

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

- 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 Health Sector/Lebanon
- GBV GL Trainings (National and field)
- **Action plan for integration of GBV in FSA sector**
- Review of the LCRP to integrate GBV in FSA sector based on the AP
- 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



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION
Questions ???

The National SGBV Task Force

Lebanese Association for Development - Al Majmoua

Non Financial Services

Beirut - 2017



Al Majmoua at Glance

Status: NGO founded in 1994

Mission: Promote sustainable development by improving the economic and social conditions of low-income individuals, especially micro-entrepreneurs, women and youth, through the provision of **financial and non-financial services**, all over the Lebanon, with no discrimination.

Structure:

28 offices across Lebanon

400 employees (including 280 Loan Officers)

68,000 active clients (60% women – 35% youth – 750 VSEs)

USD 65M Outstanding Portfolio

Non Financial Department Sections

- Financial literacy
- Technical Skills trainings
- Apprenticeship and job placement
- Business Development Services (BDS)
- Legal Registration Information
- Community development activities

Financial Literacy

- Savings Management
- Debt management
- Household budgeting

Technical Skills training & job placement

- Identification of market based skills
- Delivery of Technical skills training
- Apprenticeship
- Job placement



Business Development Services (BDS)

- Entrepreneurship
- Build Your Own Business
- Business planning
- Basic accounting and bookkeeping
- Sales and marketing



Marketing support

- Marketing plans
- Development of business branding and marketing tools
- Local exhibitions and fairs
- Regional access to market opportunities
- Social media trainings



Mentorship and networking

- Individual Business coaching
- Mentorship
- Male engagement networking events
- Business to Business networking events

Legal counselling & business registration

- Brand registration and intellectual property
- Trade license
- Fiscal registration at the Ministry of Finance.



Microloans

- Group loans:
 - USD 300 to 2,000 6 to 15 months
 - Refugee Group loan: USD 200 to 900 6 to 12 m
- Individual loans
 - Worker loan: USD 300 to 3,000 6 to 18 months
 - Business loan: USD 300 to 7,500 6 to 24 months
 - VSE loan: USD 7,600 to 15,000 12 to 36 months
 - DAMEJ loan

BDS and Microfinance - recommendations

- Profiling the beneficiaries is a priority before starting any BDS for micro-entrepreneurs. Needs are different according to the size, maturity of the business considering the majority of clients are informal non registered businesses
- Adapt the curriculum to the targeted population (language – different levels)
- Have the flexibility to reach out to the micro-entrepreneurs instead of asking them to receive BDS in the Office

BDS and Microfinance - recommendations

- Need for a holistic approach for women youth and some vulnerable population (life skills trainings are a must)
- Make a clear distinction between provision of grant versus provision of loans
- Need for a medium term follow-up of the supported businesses to ensure implementation of the business plan
- Building a strong referral system between the BDS providers and microfinance institutions

BDS and Microfinance - recommendations

- Need for market based BDS
- BDS should be driven by the entrepreneurs needs
- Focus on tailor made individual BDS: individual diagnosis – coaching, mentoring
- Make sure to have financial education as part of the curricula



Updates on the LCRP 2018 planning schedule



LCRP Process - Timeline

Scope for Planning Process



With the 2017 – 2020 LCRP framework in place, the planning process for 2018 will be focused on adjusting the sector logframe and response plans in line with the overall strategy as well as Monitoring & Evaluation framework.

Key steps:

- Update the situation analysis where new and relevant data is available, in consultation with the sector at the national and field level;
- If and where sector strategies have evolved, including additional programmatic elements, update the overall sector strategies with support from sector partners at the national and field level, however remain within the scope of those published in the multi-year framework;
- Take stock of progress towards targets for 2017 and based on these results, revise logframes in line with the strategies and Monitoring and Evaluation framework. Ensure realistic annual targets for 2018 and 2020;
- Ensure coherence across sector logframe;
- Reflect sector contributions to the LCRP strategic objectives through the inter-sector logframe.



AOB



Thank you