



Inter Agency Meeting – 7th February 2014



AGENDA

- 1. Registration Update**
- 2. Form to report Unregistered**
- 3. Food Security**
- 4. MSNA**
- 5. ERF**



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Thu 06 Feb. 2014


Syrian Refugees in Lebanon













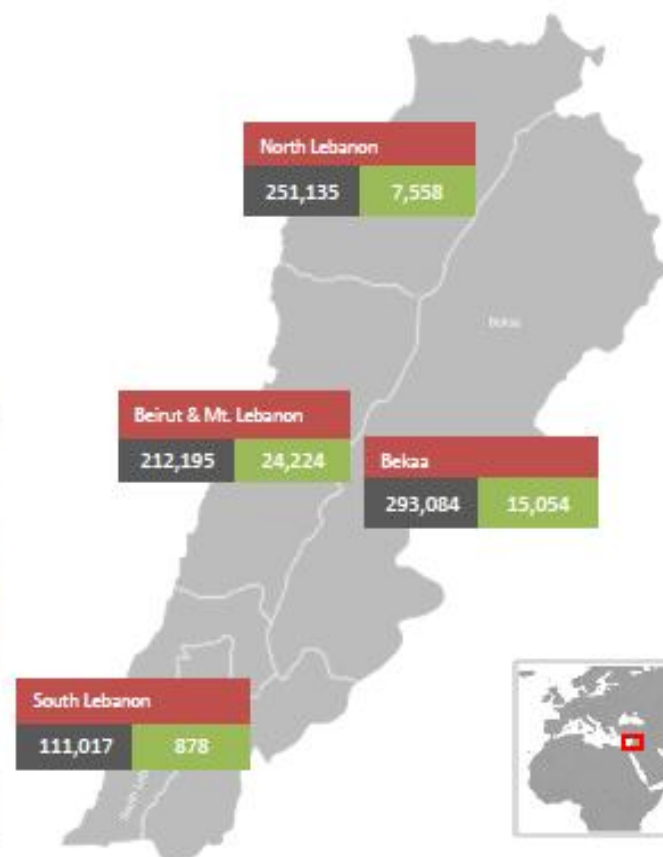
Daily Statistics

Registered on 06 Feb. 2014

Beirut & Mt Leb	1,161
North	321
Bekaa	1,025
South	347
Total	2,854

	915,145	Total
	867,431	Registered
	47,714	Awaiting

Governorate		Registered	Awaiting	Average waiting period	Total
Beirut & Mt Lebanon	Persons 	212,195	24,224	29 days	236,419
	Households 	52,222	6,249		
North	Persons 	251,135	7,558	19 days	258,693
	Households 	61,916	2,068		
Bekaa	Persons 	293,084	15,054	12 days	308,138
	Households 	61,529	3,450		
South	Persons 	111,017	878	7 days	111,895
	Households 	24,411	246		
Total Lebanon	Persons 	867,431	47,714	23 days	915,145
	Households 	200,078	12,013		



As of 6th February 2014

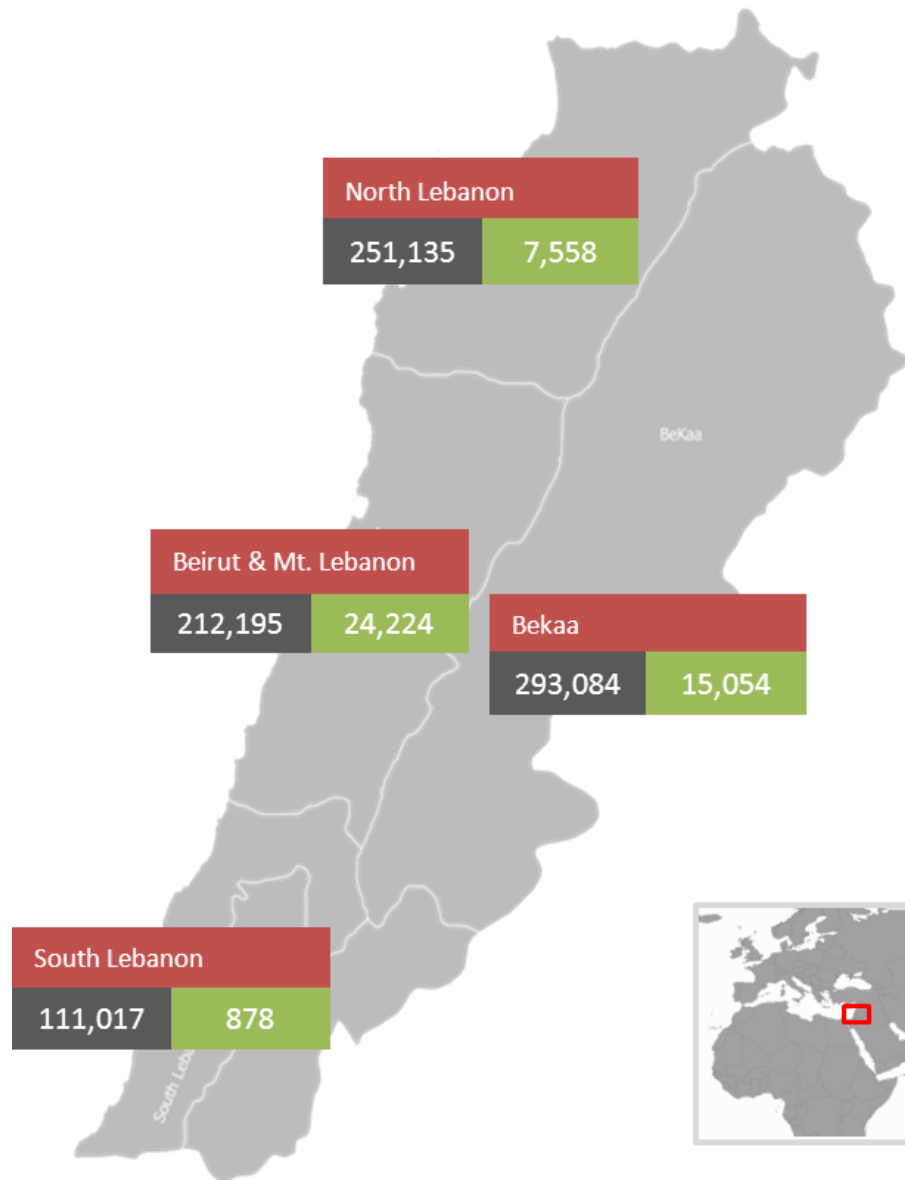
	915,145	Total
	867,431	Registered
	47,714	Awaiting

COUNTRY-WIDE WAITING PERIOD

23 days

*All offices below
30 days.*

Map of Registered / Awaiting Registration





PROTECTION- Registration

- Mobile Registration – North and South Lebanon.
- Mobile Appointments – Countrywide.
 - Aarsal- issued appointments for **336 families**.
- Thematic Random Questionnaire for 2014:
 - February-Living conditions & Housing/property
- **New registration:** 52,000 individuals registered in Jan 2014, a 6% increase from Dec 2013 (46,000).
- **Requested Appointments:** A 6% increase in requested appointments noted in January. (Sep -20,000, Oct – 18,000, Nov -15,000, Dec 13,000).
- **Renewal & Verification:** 23,000 in January.
- Iris Scan- approx. 99,000 individuals



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Food security in Lebanon

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Food security



Data source: VASyR

- Representative sample at national level
- Strata
- 1440 households
- Multi-Sectoral information
- Data collected: may – June 2013

Food security classification

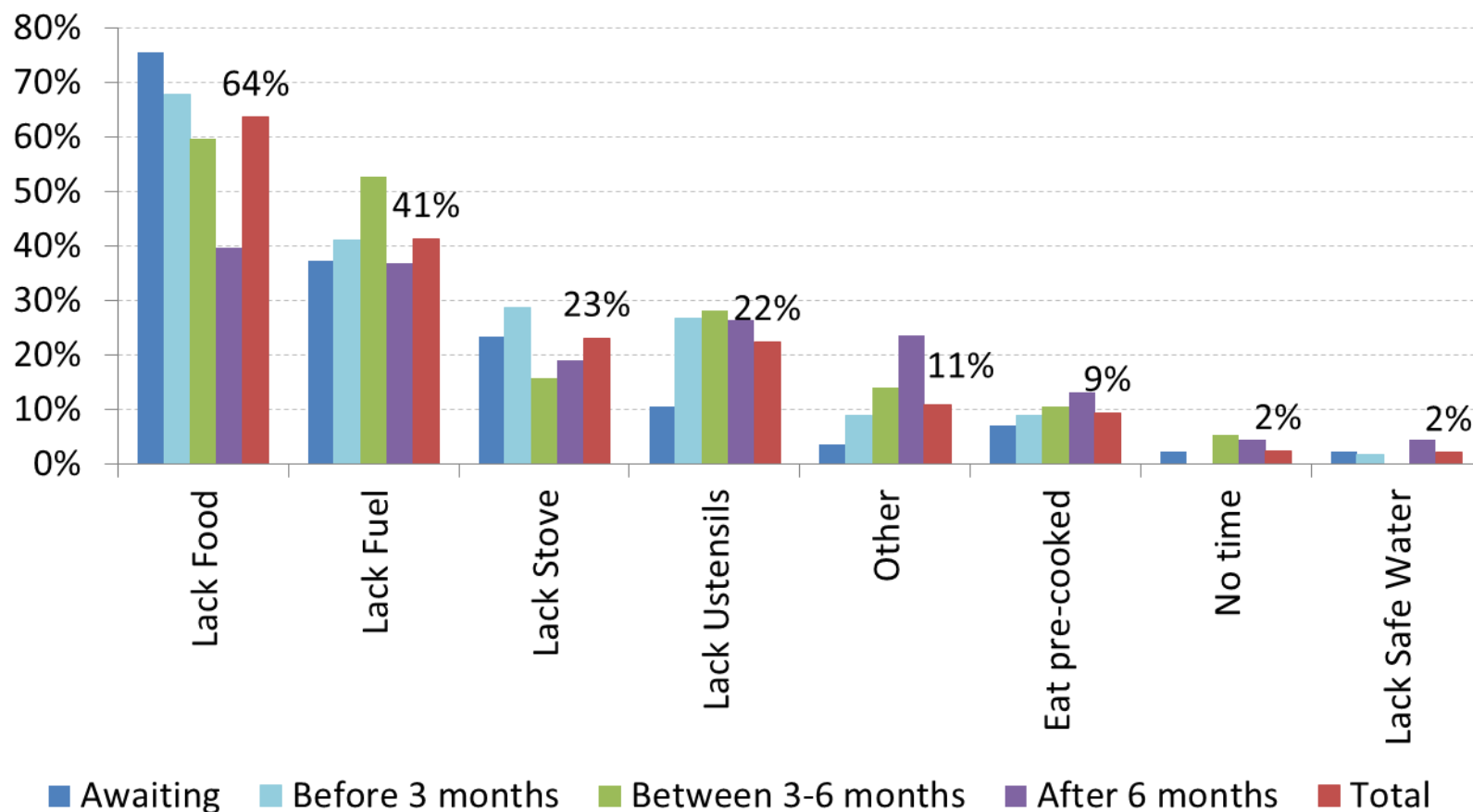
	1 Food Security	2 Mild Food Insecurity	3 Moderate Food Insecurity	4 Severe Food Insecurity
Food consumption	Acceptable	Acceptable with food related coping strategies	Borderline	Poor
Food expenditure share	<50%	50-65%	65-75%	>75%
Coping strategies	HH not adopting coping strategies	Stress coping strategies	Crisis coping strategies	Emergencies coping strategies

Food Consumption



- In 59% HH adults consumed less than 3 warm or cooked meals in the previous day
- In 43% HH children under 5 consumed less than 3 warm or cooked meals in the previous day.
- About 18% HH are not able to cook its food at least once a day, mainly due to lack of food to cook, lack of fuel and lack of kitchen stove.

Food Consumption- reasons why not able to cook at least once a day

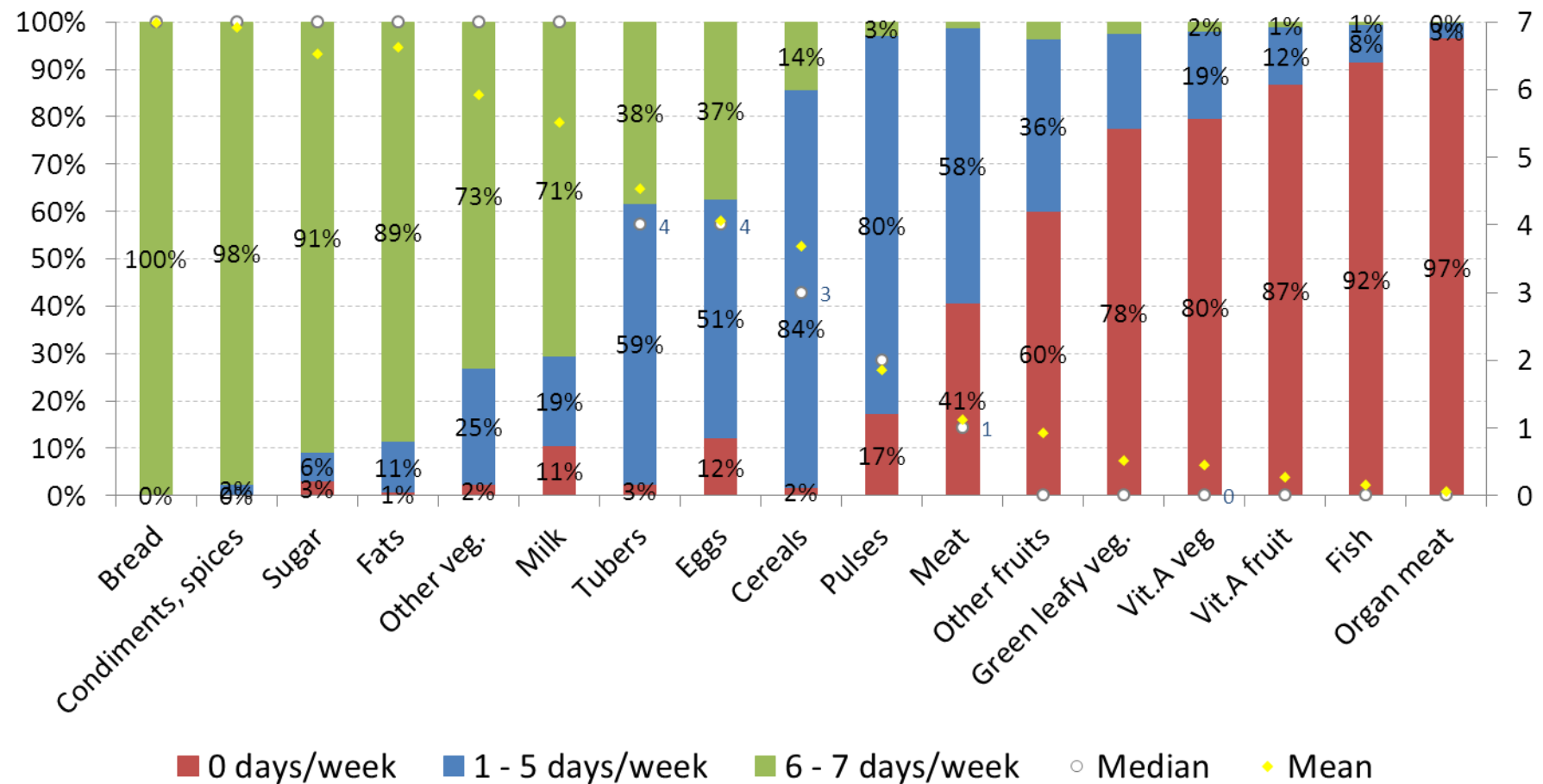


Food consumption - Diet Diversity

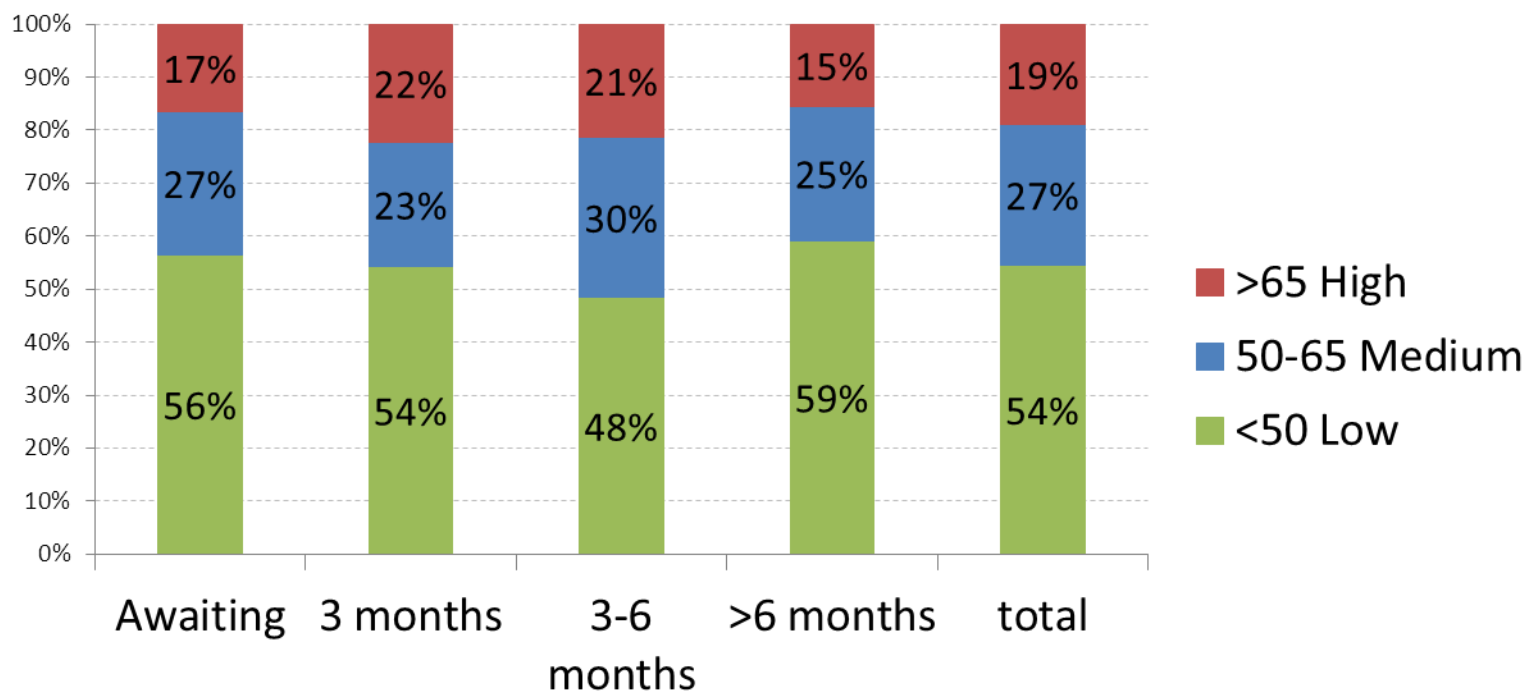


- Out of 12 standard HDDS food groups: *Cereals, tubers, pulses, vegetables, fruits, meat, fish, eggs, milk, sugar, oil, spices.*
- On average, HH consume 9-10 food groups in a week (out of 12) and 7-8 food groups on a daily basis.
- Diet diversity is significantly lower in those awaiting registration or recently registered compared to the ones registered before.

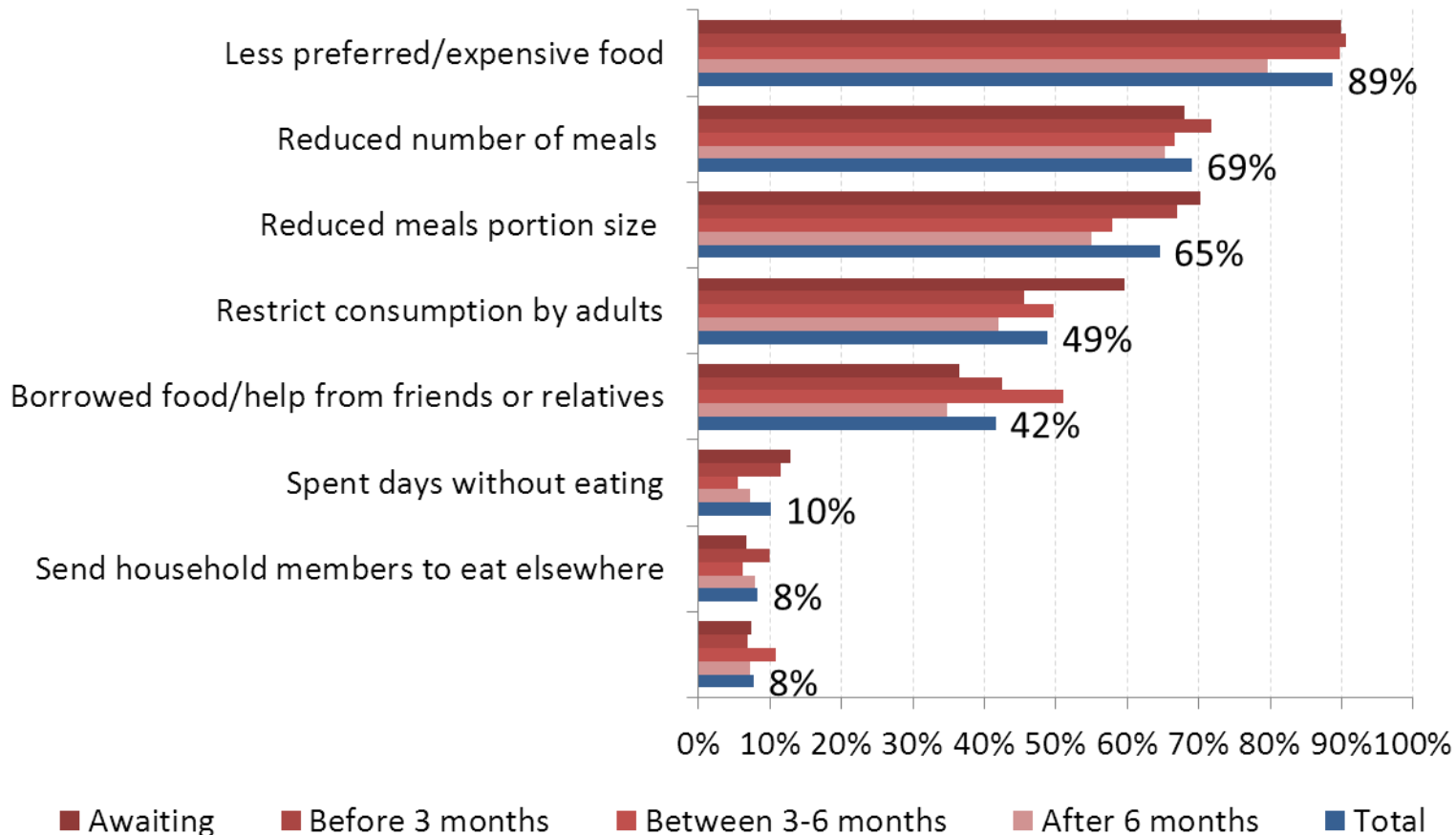
Food Consumption pattern



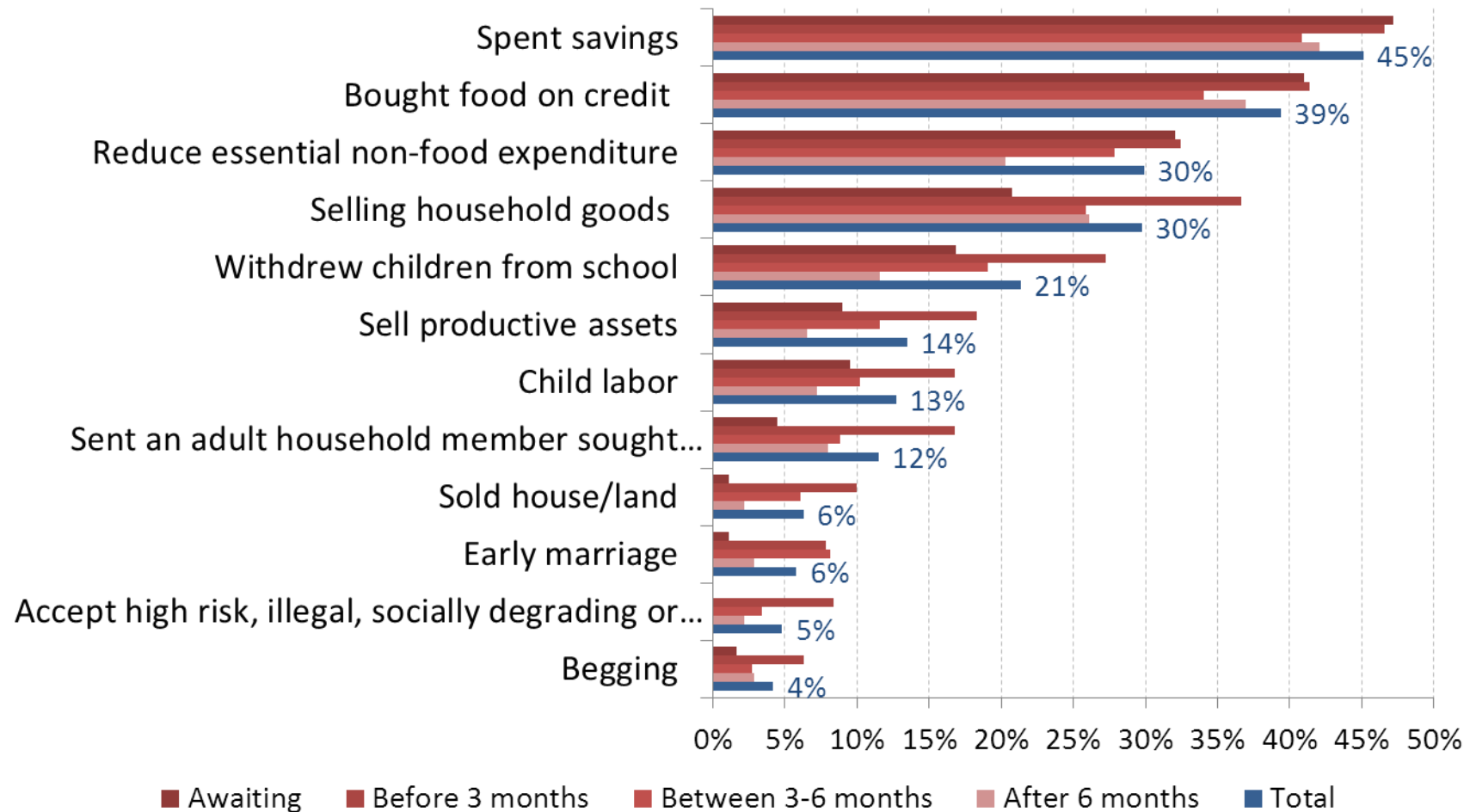
Food Expenditure Share



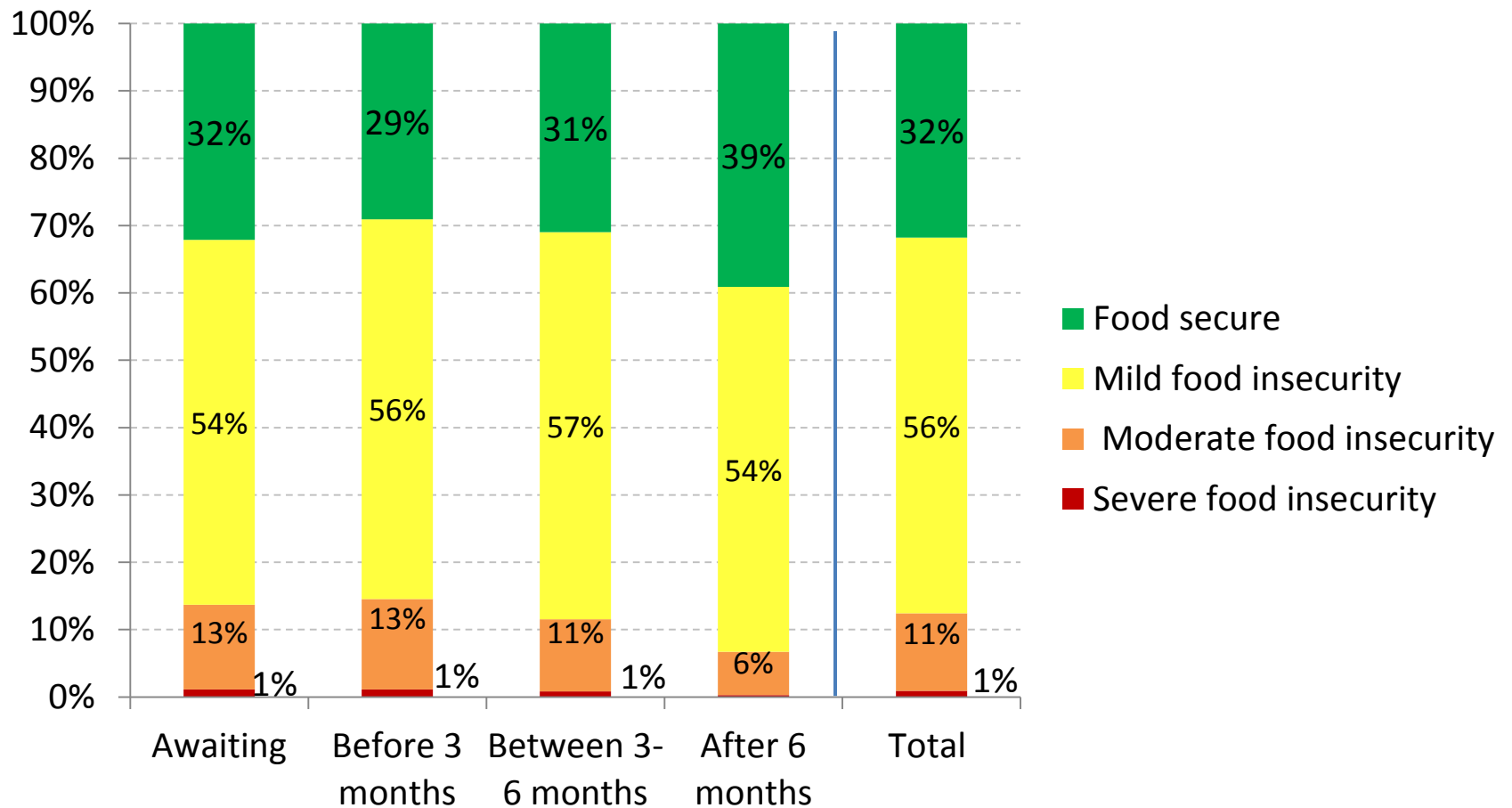
Food consumption related CS



Coping strategies



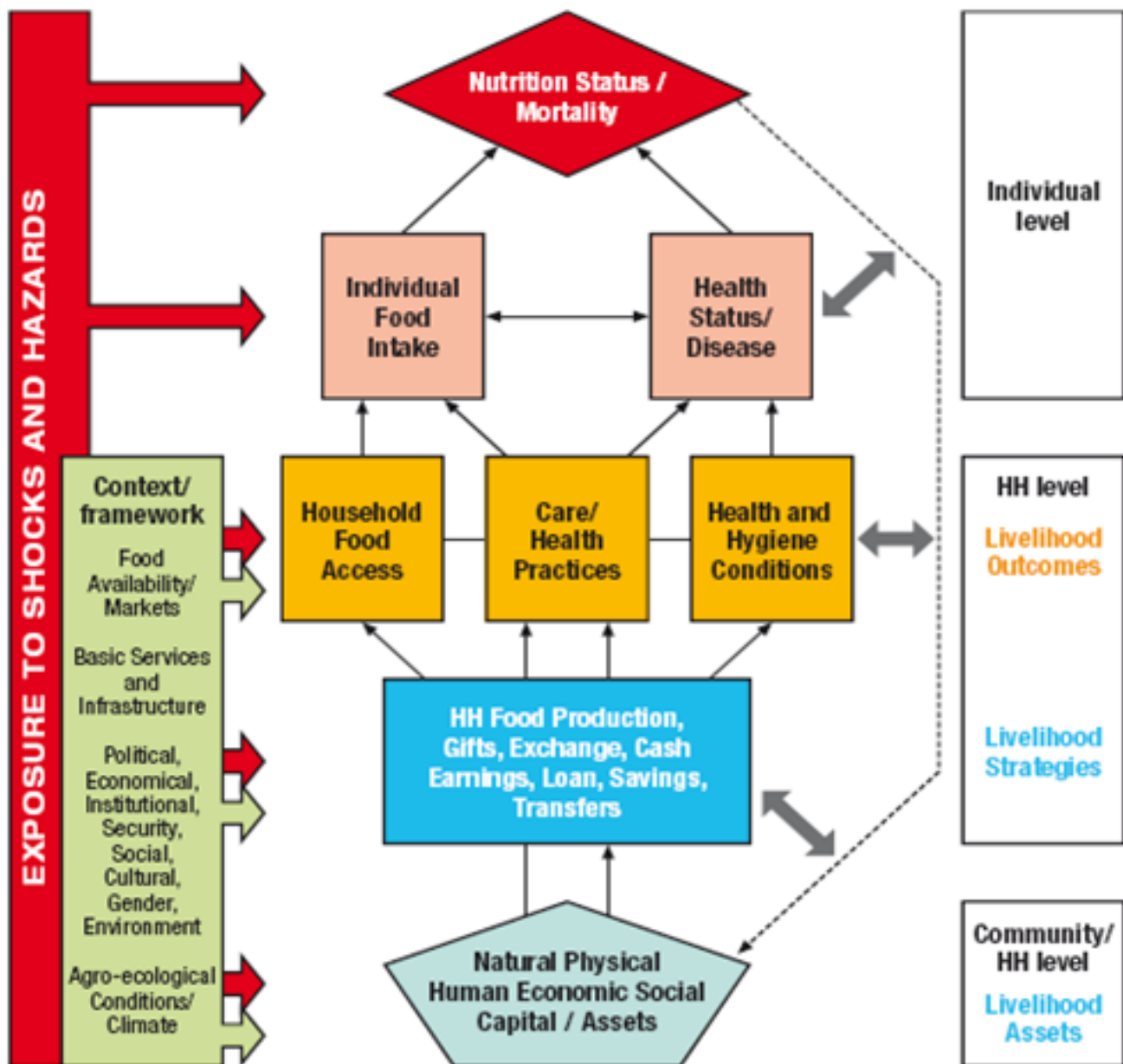
Food security



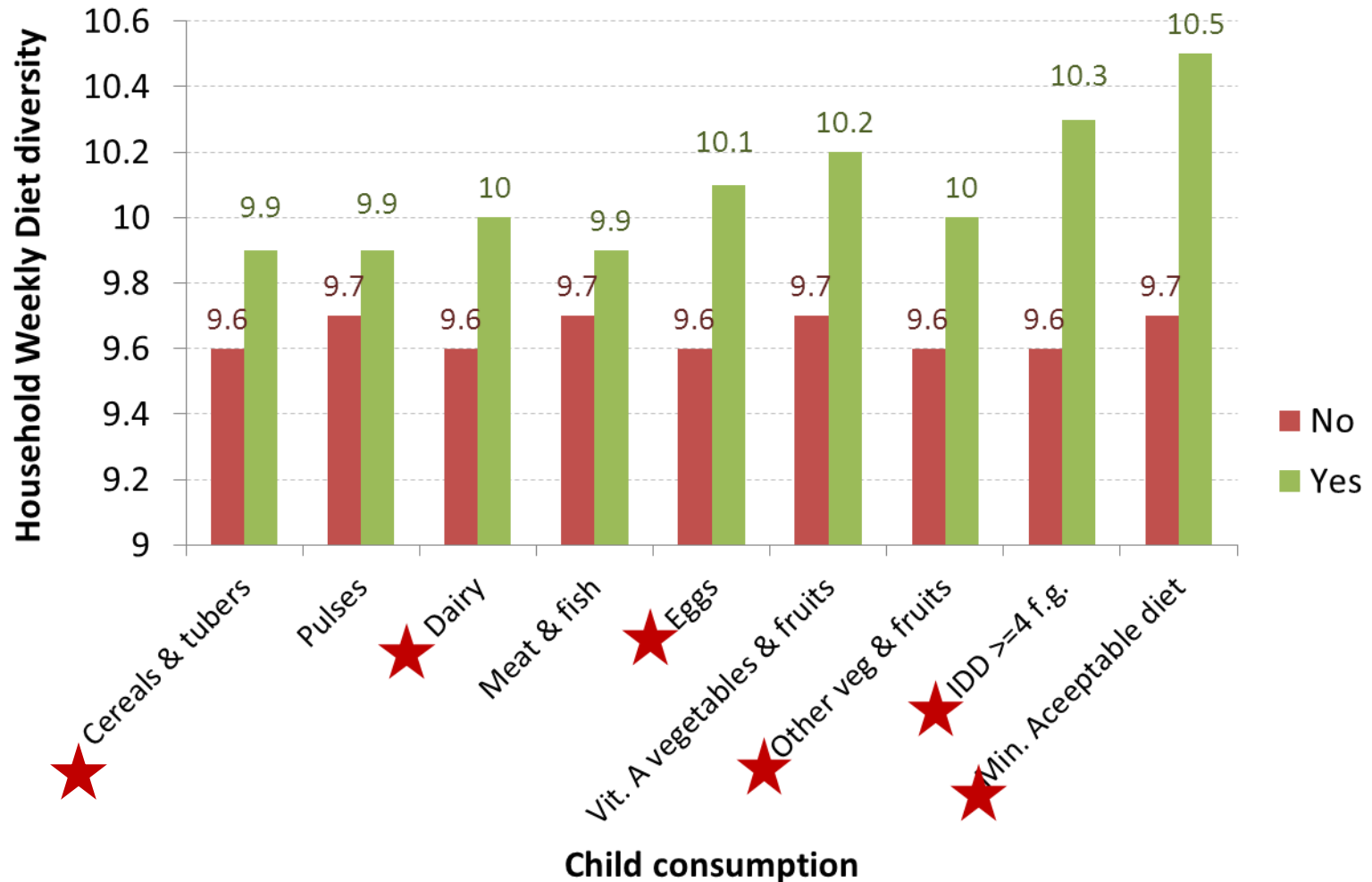
Food Security Group	Household Group Condition*	
1-Food Security	Able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical coping strategies	32%
2-Mild Food Insecurity	Has minimally adequate food consumption without engaging in irreversible coping strategies; unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures	56%
3-Moderate Food Insecurity	Has significant food consumption gaps, OR, Marginally able to meet minimum food needs only with irreversible coping strategies	11%
4- Severe Food Insecurity	Has extreme food consumption gaps, OR, Has extreme loss of livelihood assets that will lead to food consumption gaps OR worse.	1%

Food security indicators

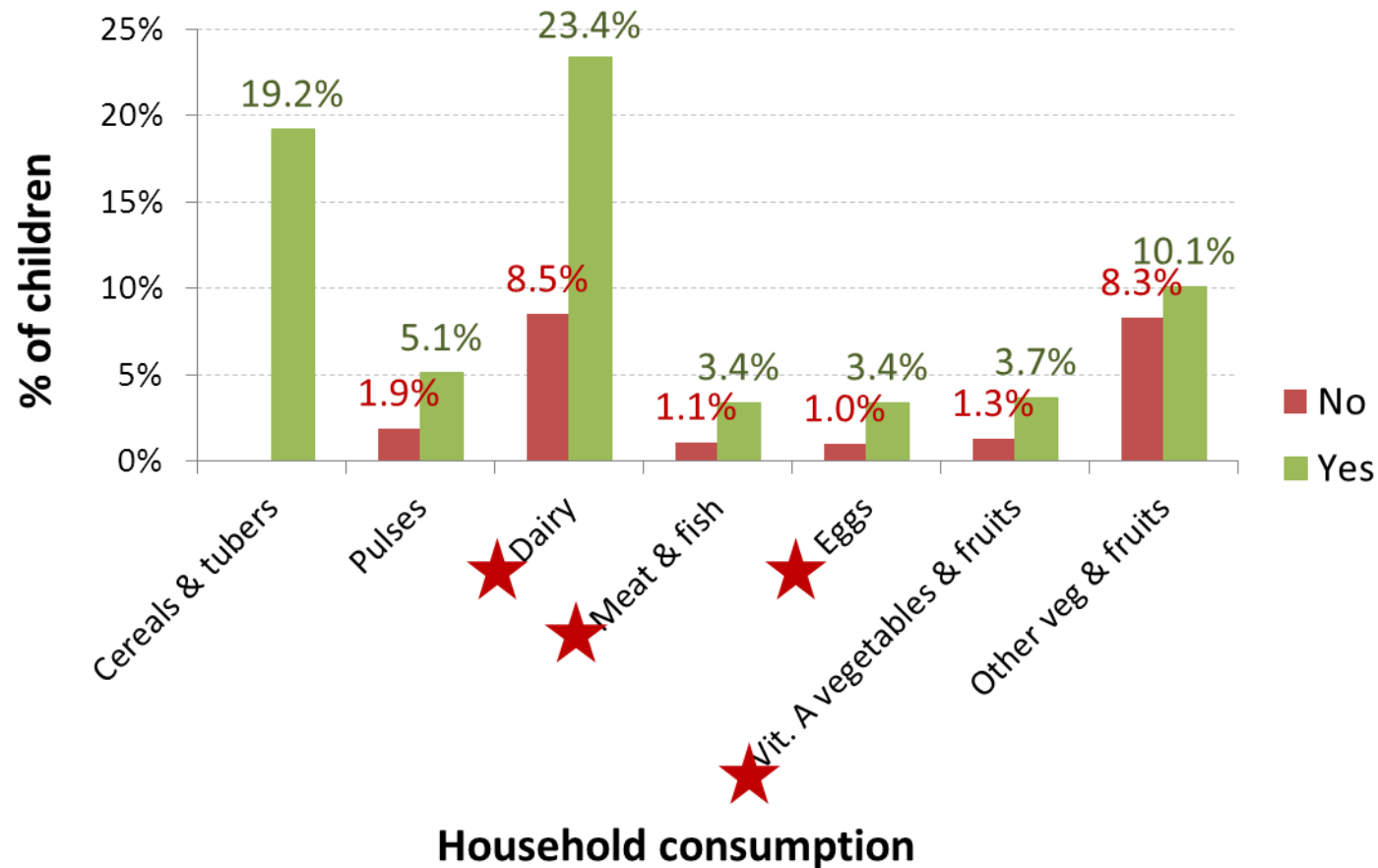
	1 Food Security	2 Mild Food Insecurity	3 Moderate Food Insecurity	4 Severe Food Insecurity
Food Security	31.8%	55.8%	11.5%	.9%
Food consumption	54.9%	38.2%	4.7%	2.3%
Food expenditure share	54.3%	25.9%	9.4%	10.3%
Coping strategies	18.0%	59.9%	14.0%	8.0%
Coping capacity indicator	10.0%	62.7%	23.7%	3.6%



HH & child food consumption



HH & child food consumption



HH & child food consumption

- Food consumption at household level significantly increase the probability of child consumption.
- However, the consumption at household level does not ensure child food consumption pointing out the role of other factors (education, cultural believes, care practices...etc.)

Steps forward assessments

- Monitor the situation through baselines and PDMs.
 - Joint monitoring
- VASyR 2014 to assess the potential impact of:
 - Increased number of refugees in Lebanon
 - Targeting
 - Time (1 year later) – exhaustion of own resources
- Other populations:
 - PRS
 - Lebanese returnees
 - Host communities

Food Assistance Response

LEBANON: RRP5 Update - December 2013 FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE



TARGETS

As specified in the RRP5



800,000

Syrian refugees (registered or awaiting registration)



91,800

Persons unwilling to register



197,500

Host Families Members



156,700

Lebanese returnees



80,000

Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS)



289 million

USD required (GoL Included)

NEEDS

FOOD ASSISTANCE: Security constraints continue to delay access to beneficiaries, especially in Tripoli, Wadi-Khaled and the North of the Bekaa Valley. Lebanese returnees are only receiving limited support and limited assistance for host communities is leading to increasing inter-community tensions. In December, partners working in the food security sector continued with targeted food assistance to families that cannot meet their needs. The verification process continued to ensure that assistance was being effectively implemented thus ensuring that the resources benefited those who need it most.

LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURE: Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (TAD) and large livestock losses, as well as the lack of food and phytosanitary control at the Lebanon-Syria border, continue to compromise the food and nutrition security. Disruptions in trade since the outbreak of the Syrian conflict, have led to a massive decrease in farm gate prices, while the costs of agricultural inputs and services continue to rise. Containment of trans-boundary animal and plant diseases and pests, and the establishment of food safety control measures on the border are urgently needed.

OBJECTIVE

To ensure that food security and livelihood opportunities are provided to vulnerable Syrian refugees, Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS), Lebanese returnees and Lebanese host community members

ACTIONS/OUTPUTS

- 1 Food assistance provided to all population groups
- 2 Spread of trans-boundary animal and plant diseases and pests contained, and food safety control established
- 3 Restore smallholder agricultural production

KEY DECEMBER DEVELOPMENTS

- E-Card roll-out completed in all regions by WFP.
- More than 25,000 households (92% of the total number to be verified) were visited by verification teams. 23% of the visited households have so far been re-included.
- Verification of identified New Arrivals remains a challenge for all actors. Some community frustration has emerged in and around informal settlements, where large amount of support is being given to a small number of households.

ACHIEVEMENTS of 2013



684,000 individuals assisted with food vouchers



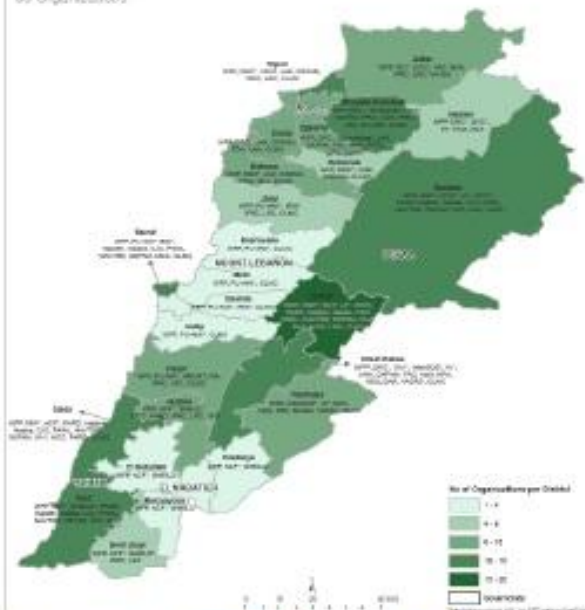
197,590 individuals assisted with food parcels



5,456 host community members received agricultural support

The number of beneficiaries is significantly reduced from previous reports thanks to a revision of beneficiary counting processes across the sector. In December 2013, members have been able to eliminate double counting and overlap and thus present a more accurate picture of impact of food assistance across the sector.

Food Security
93 Organizations



Leading Agencies: WFP and Government of Lebanon (GoL) Ministry of Social Affairs, with strong participation from FAO; Naisan Chakatsva - naisan.chakatsva@wfp.org
Agencies reporting this month:



Food Security Sector Working Group

- Unregistered and newly arrived most often receive food parcels
- The Union of Relief and Development Association (affiliation of Lebanese/Syrian NGOs), for example, provided 250,000 beneficiaries with food parcels in 2013

- The majority of beneficiaries are being assisted through e-cards:
- As of today, 552,466 Syrian refugees are using 108,071 e-cards at 240 WFP-selected shops throughout Lebanon
- The value of the voucher is \$30 a family member per month

- Calculation of the voucher value is based on the Minimum Food Basket (minimum budget needed to cover 2100 Kcal and macro nutrients requirements)
- WFP follows an open food basket policy, to provide the beneficiaries with the choice of what they would like to buy and where
- \$30 is about ½ of what each person spends on food a month
- Eligibility is based on the burden score applied to UNHCR registration database (PROGRES). Excluded households are verified applying “VASyR criteria” to multi -sectoral questionnaires undertaken at household level.

- WFP is collaborating with UNRWA to support Palestinian Refugees from Syria with food assistance through the cash assistance programme
- WFP is also working closely with the World Bank and the Ministry of Social Affairs on plans to expand the e-card programme to vulnerable Lebanese, jointly with the NPTP and its centres

WFP Programming Moving Forward:

- Shop strategy: expanding number of participating shops; possibility of opening up to all shops
- Cash pilot: study of cash disbursement in addition to purchase at the shops for food assistance

Overall Direction

- Contingency Planning: if markets and electricity are not functioning, WFP is ready to support 25,000 families immediately and to activate the pipeline within 48 hours
- Targeting will have to continue due to reality and funds; the how and who gets what is under consideration
- More engagement with the development actors, Government and national or local NGOs



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Inter-Agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment for Lebanon

*A proposal and concept from the
Lebanon Humanitarian INGO Forum*

BACKGROUND

- Many single- and multi-sector assessments conducted to date to guide the response
- Extensive RRP6 process to identify needs
- Growing target population
- Funding declining in proportion to needs; donors asking how to better prioritize
- Need to build on what we have to look comprehensively and comparatively across sectors and across target groups

OBJECTIVE

Further inform prioritization of humanitarian assistance by better identifying:

- **priority needs within and among sectors**
- **gaps in assistance with respect to these priority needs**

Inform RRP6 mid-term revision (with Activity Info):

- Improved understanding of needs with respect to RRP6 objectives, indicators and targets
- Capture needs that may not be fully reflected in RRP6 given the evolving situation
- Inform evolutions in intervention strategies across sectors, target groups, and geographic areas

HOW WILL IT DO IT?

- **Phase 1:** Bring together secondary datasets to maximize the use of existing information
- **Phase 2:** Any primary data collection would be based on the findings of the secondary data review and gaps identified
- Quantitatively representative at the lowest possible geographic levels for various target groups
- Buy-in and acceptance from the wider humanitarian community

HOW WILL IT WORK?

- Combine expertise of 3 specialized technical agencies: SNAP, JIPS, and IMPACT
- An inter-agency Technical Working Group will define the methodology and lead its technical implementation
- An inter-agency Steering Committee will ensure broad consultation and provide guidance on policy and coordination issues
- The Technical WG will report to the Inter-Agency Information Management Working Group
- Active participation by IMWG members: sharing data, approving the methodology, providing resources for methodology development, secondary data review, data collection (if required), analysis and reporting

TIMEFRAME

- Technical Working Group formed by end of January and immediately starting to develop methodology and initiate secondary data review
- Preliminary secondary data findings available by mid-March
- Primary data collection and analysis – as/if necessary – in March and April
- Preliminary results available by **May 1st**



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Lebanon: Emergency Response Fund (as of 08 January 2014)

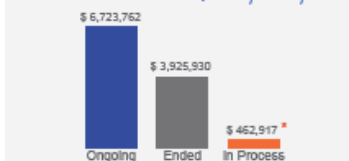


The Emergency Response Fund (ERF) mobilizes and channels resources to humanitarian partners to respond to the current situation in Syria and initiate life-saving humanitarian activities both inside Syria and in neighbouring countries. The ERF in Lebanon has played a crucial role in funding life-saving and urgent humanitarian needs, injecting money into prioritised but also underfunded sectors. The first ERF project in Lebanon was signed in September 2012. Since then, the ERF has increased remarkably funding 32 new projects in 2013, in addition to 6 projects in 2012. As of 02 January 2014, there were 807,940 registered Syrian refugees in Lebanon and 51,000 Palestinian refugees from Syria.



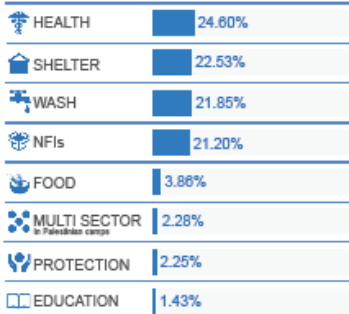
LEBANON FUND

Total Allocated Fund \$ 10,648,693

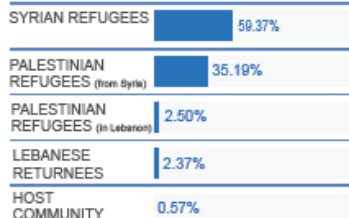


* Budget not yet allocated

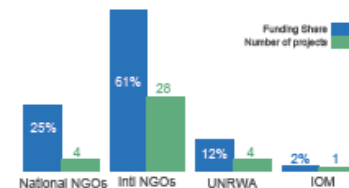
% OF FUNDS PER SECTOR



% OF FUNDS PER TYPE OF BENEFICIARIES

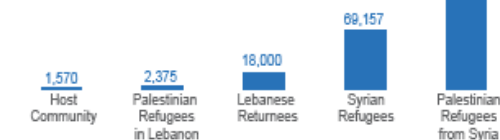


% OF FUNDS AND # OF PROJECTS BY TYPE OF RECIPIENT



BENEFICIARIES

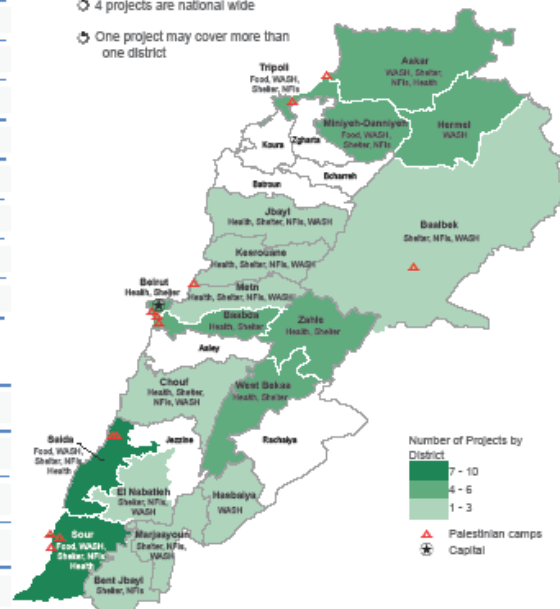
** Cumulative figure receiving support through one or more projects.



GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

4 projects are national wide

One project may cover more than one district



International NGOs

American Near East Refugee Aid (ANERA), Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), Ananda Marga Universal Relief Team (AMURT), Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP), Fundación Promoción Social de la Cultura (FPSC), Gruppo di Volontariato Civile (GVC), Handicap International (HI), International House in Beirut (ALLC), International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC), INTERSOS, Mercy Corps (MC), Oxfam, Polish Center for International Aid (PCPM), Premiere Urgence (PU-AMI), Save the Children (SC), Stitching War Child (SWC), Welfare Association (WA), World Rehabilitation Fund Inc. (WRF), World Vision International (WVI)

National NGOs

Amel Association International (AMEL), Developmental Action Without Border (Nabaa), Social Humanitarian Economical Intervention for Local Development (SHIELD)

SECTOR UPDATES



PUBLIC HEALTH-Update

Highlights:

- National roll out of GML commenced 1 Jan 2014. Initial evaluation after the pilot project showed improved cost savings over that period. However, there have been a number of teething issues with the roll out and refugees have reported interruption in access to secondary healthcare. UNHCR PHU are addressing the issue
- Public Health assistants now operating in all FOs. This will ensure both implementation and coordination activities can be streamlined more effectively.



PUBLIC HEALTH-Update

Highlights:

- Health coordination at the national level is being prioritized and there has been some advancements in allowing greater collaboration with all partners with the proposal of a Core Group of HNWG co-leads, NGO and MOSA representation.
- Nutritional survey results now released show a slight increase in the level of malnutrition. HNWG partners will now meet to develop an action plan to address the problem.



Food Security Sector- Update

Highlights :

- WFP and Food Sector partners so far assisted 552,466 UNHCR-registered Syrian refugees through 108,071 e-cards under the E-Card programme in 2014.
- US\$ 16,540,006 injected into the Lebanese economy so far this year.
- More than 29,000 households (93.2% of the total appeals received) visited by verification teams and assessed for re-inclusion.
- 23% of the visited households have so far been re-included for food assistance.
- First round of e-card distributions for re-included households commenced in South Lebanon.

Action Points:

- Participation in contingency planning brainstorming sessions on a sub-national level (with UNHCR and OCHA) to identify areas where warehousing for prepositioning is needed.
- Refilling the contingency food parcels stocks of all Food Security Sector partners on going.



EDUCATION - Update

Highlights & Action Points:

- The government has issued a new circular saying that Syrian children will be accepted into the first shift as long as now new classes need to open resulting in extra costs and the Syrian pupil population must not be more than 50% of the total pupil population. To date 43 000 students are enrolled and attending this first shift
- A workshop on non-formal education was organized on 30-31 January defining the different categories of non-formal education offered or to be offered in Lebanon.
- School enrolment by December 2013 was 121,193 for all RRP population groups
- Enrolment in non-formal education was 44,739 for all RRP population groups
- Second shifts have started opening, currently 71 schools hosting 26,633 pupils are operational



NFI Sector

Highlights:

- Overall winterization reached 105,000 refugees with stoves (21,000),
- 360,000 with blankets or quilts, and
- 420,000 (84,000 HH) with cash through ATM cards, fuel cards or vouchers.
- UNHCR's Newcomer gap-filling programme commenced in Bekaa.

Action Points:

- Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) of winterization/cash assistance, 2 cycles (January and March 2014).
- Plan the transition from cash for winterization to a broad-based inter-agency platform for unconditional cash transfer that accommodates both relatively 'narrow but deep' and also 'broad but shallow' \$ programmes.
- Review Newcomers Assistance SOP, improve geographic coordination and establish an associated database.
- Transition to 'ActivityInfo' for reporting.



SHELTER-Update

Highlights:

- 32,915 Syrian refugees received various types of Inter- Agency shelter assistance During January 2014.
- Winterization 2013-2014: 97.63 % has been already delivered out of the planned Inter-Agency weather proofing assistance set out to target 39,162 HH (196,000 Ind)
- UNHCR concluded partnership with Dar el Fatwa, whereby the establishment vowed to provide land for Formal Settlements and help establish them.



SHELTER-Update

Highlights:

- The new Shelter Survey is due to commence early March 2014, and will tackle 5,000 interviewees country wide.
- The online mapping of Informal Settlements has commenced in Akkar and Beka'a, while tstart up preparations are finalized elsewhere.
- Inter-Agency Planning for next Winterization timelines ongoing. UNHCR is preparing stocks of 10,000 winterization kits as well.

Social cohesion & livelihoods - Update

Highlights:

- 100 affected Lebanese trained in conflict management in North Lebanon
- 11 communities with conflict mitigation mechanisms established (1 in El Nabatiyeh, 5 in the North, 5 in the South)
- 98 Syrian refugees and 12 affected Lebanese benefiting from CSPs in North Lebanon
- Social cohesion working group identified priority areas for deeper knowledge sharing: local level conflict mitigation mechanisms, managing and assessing CSPs, and working with youth as 'change agents'. Conflict assessment methodology was identified as the priority cross-cutting theme for the working group.
- Livelihoods working group identified priority areas for deeper knowledge sharing: Needs Assessment methodologies, employment through value chain support and support to micro and small enterprises.

Social cohesion & livelihoods – Update

Community Services

Highlights:

- 42 community support projects (CSPs) were completed in the North (Qobayat), the South, the Bekaa and Mount Lebanon in the areas of education, water, sanitation and solid waste management.
- Projects completed included construction of additional classrooms and equipping public schools as well as procuring equipment for municipalities i.e. garbage and water trucks.
- 290 women (60% Lebanese) empowered through the completion of equipping women cooperative and packaging center in in the Bekaa.

social cohesion & livelihoods - Update

Action Points:

- Approve working group strategies and workplans
- Structure local working groups, including establishing regional working groups in Tripoli, in the South, and in Mount Lebanon
- Strengthen IM for the sector.