

# Food Security Sector Working Group Coordination Meeting

**19<sup>th</sup> July, 2016**

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



# Agenda



1. FAO presentation on child labour
2. Presentation on H5 N1
3. Update on Ramadan distributions
4. VaSyr 2016 preliminary results
5. LCRP updates
6. AOB



# **FAO presentation on child labour**



**Food Security working group  
meeting July 19<sup>th</sup>, 2016  
CCIA in Beirut  
Child Labour In Agriculture**



*What is Child labour?*

***Not all participation by children in agriculture is defined as child labour.***

***Some involvement can be good - helping them to acquire knowledge and develop skills that will benefit them in the future.***





***Child labour is the work that is inappropriate for a child's age, affects children's education, or is likely to harm their health, safety or morals.***

Ministry of Labour  
Decree 8987 on Worst Forms of Child Labour

**Article 1**

Minors under the age of 18 shall not be employed in Totally Prohibited works and activities which, by their nature harm the health, safety or morals of children, limit their education and constitute one of the worst forms of child Labour / Annex 1      Ex: contact with pesticides

**Article 2**

Minors under the age of 16 shall not be employed in works which, by their nature or the circumstances in which they are carried out, are likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children / Annex 2

Ex: list A-c) Biological hazards (virus, bacteria, parasites...)d) Ergonomic hazards (heavy weights)

list B-1) Field agricultural activities 2)fishing 3) slaughter houses ...

## Decree 8987 on Worst Forms of Child Labour / continued

### **Article 3**

Minors of more than 16 years of age may be employed in the works indicated in Annex 2 provided they are offered full protection for their physical, mental and moral health and provided these minors received a special education or appropriate vocational training in the field of these works, unless the type of work or the hazard is totally prohibited for those under the age of 18 as specified in Annex 1

**Article 4 Vocational training and technical education ...**

**Article 5 Amendment of Annexes by MoL as proposed by National committee**

**Article 6 Inspection**

**Article 7 Decree 700/25-05-1999 Employment of minors below 16 or 17 is prohibited**





The prevalence of child labour in agriculture violates the principles of decent work and it is a sign a failure in development

## Key facts

- 98 million boys and girls between 5 and 17 years are identified as child labourers in agriculture
- Worldwide, nearly 60 percent of child labour is found in agriculture
- Agriculture is one of the most dangerous sectors in terms of rates of work-related fatalities, non-fatal accidents and occupational diseases.
- Most (70 percent) of all child labourers are unpaid family workers.

*Child labour Harms, Abuses and Deprives children from Education*

*Agriculture is an under regulated informal sector / most hazardous*

*Hazardous work means dangerous, unhealthy, poor OSH standards exposing children to be injured and even killed*

## *Hazards in agriculture*

- ***Carrying Heavy Loads***
- ***Extreme weather conditions***
- ***Harmful tools***
- ***Dusts and Chemicals and pesticides causing Skin problem and allergy***
- ***Heavy machinery may lead to Death***
- ***Falling***
- ***others***

***When children work too many hours or are engaged in dangerous tasks or work that is not appropriate for their age and harmful to their health or education, this is child labour, and must be eliminated!***

## *Decent rural employment*

➤ ***Any activity, occupation, work, business or service performed for pay or profit by women and men, adults and youth, in rural areas that:***

- 1. Respects the core labour standards 1 as defined in ILO conventions***
- 2. Provides an adequate living income***
- 3. Entails an adequate degree of employment security and stability***
- 4. Adopts sector-specific minimum occupational safety and health measures***
- 5. Avoids excessive working hours and allows sufficient time for rest***
- 6. Promotes access to adapted technical and vocational training***



➤ *Basic ingredients needed to end child labour in agriculture*

***Agricultural policies and programmes have a unique role to play in addressing the root causes of child labour/*** *MoA and partners working in agricultural development should join the efforts of MoL*

***Adequate education systems that meet the needs of children and youth in rural areas:*** Without education, the working children are likely to be the poor of tomorrow.

***Complemented with social protection, and decent work policies for rural youth and adults /*** *FAO's work on SP since 2015*

**Production of a visual guide on Protecting the children from pesticides and training of the Ministry of agriculture extension workers on Occupational Safety and Health in agriculture (July 25<sup>th</sup>) / posters**

Assessment on child labor in agriculture in Bekaa (ILO/FAO/UNICEF) in collaboration with Ministry of Labor.

Assessment on the agriculture labor market in Lebanon (FAO)

- The results from this assessment will highlight what are the main tasks that children (below age of 13 and below age of 18, segregated by gender) are most involved in

Production of a guide for practitioners in child labor (ILO/FAO)

Support to the National Committee in implementing the NAP to combat child labour / *in agriculture / WDACL June 12 – event on June 9th*

*Support to children and parents in collaboration with UNICEF*

*Policy strategies should include the following six main areas of intervention:*

- 1- Reduce rural poverty and improve rural livelihoods and youth employment/gender-Decent work-*
- 2- Apply laws on child labour*
- 3- Improve access to quality education adapted to the needs of rural girls and boys*
- 4- Reduce household and worker vulnerability/Raise awareness of the hazards of agricultural work, building capacity of farmers, workers and rural communities to undertake risk assessments and identify safer production practices. Training in OSH. Support extension*
- 5- Mainstream child labour into agricultural and rural policies, programmes and research/Raise awareness among Ministries of Agriculture and Labour and increase inter-ministerial cooperation on child labour.*
- 6- Promote social dialogue /Promote the organization of employers' and workers' associations and cooperatives.*

*Thank you*





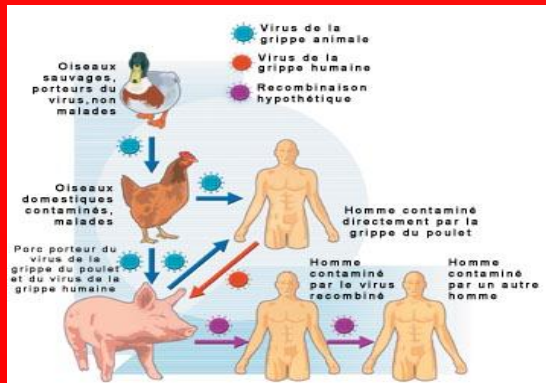


# Presentation on H5 N1

# H5N1 –Lebanon case

Eng. Abeer Sirawan

Head of Poultry Husbandry Department- MOA



# ***Preparedness Plan for Early Detection and Prevention of Notifiable Avian Influenza in Lebanon***

## **Prepared:**

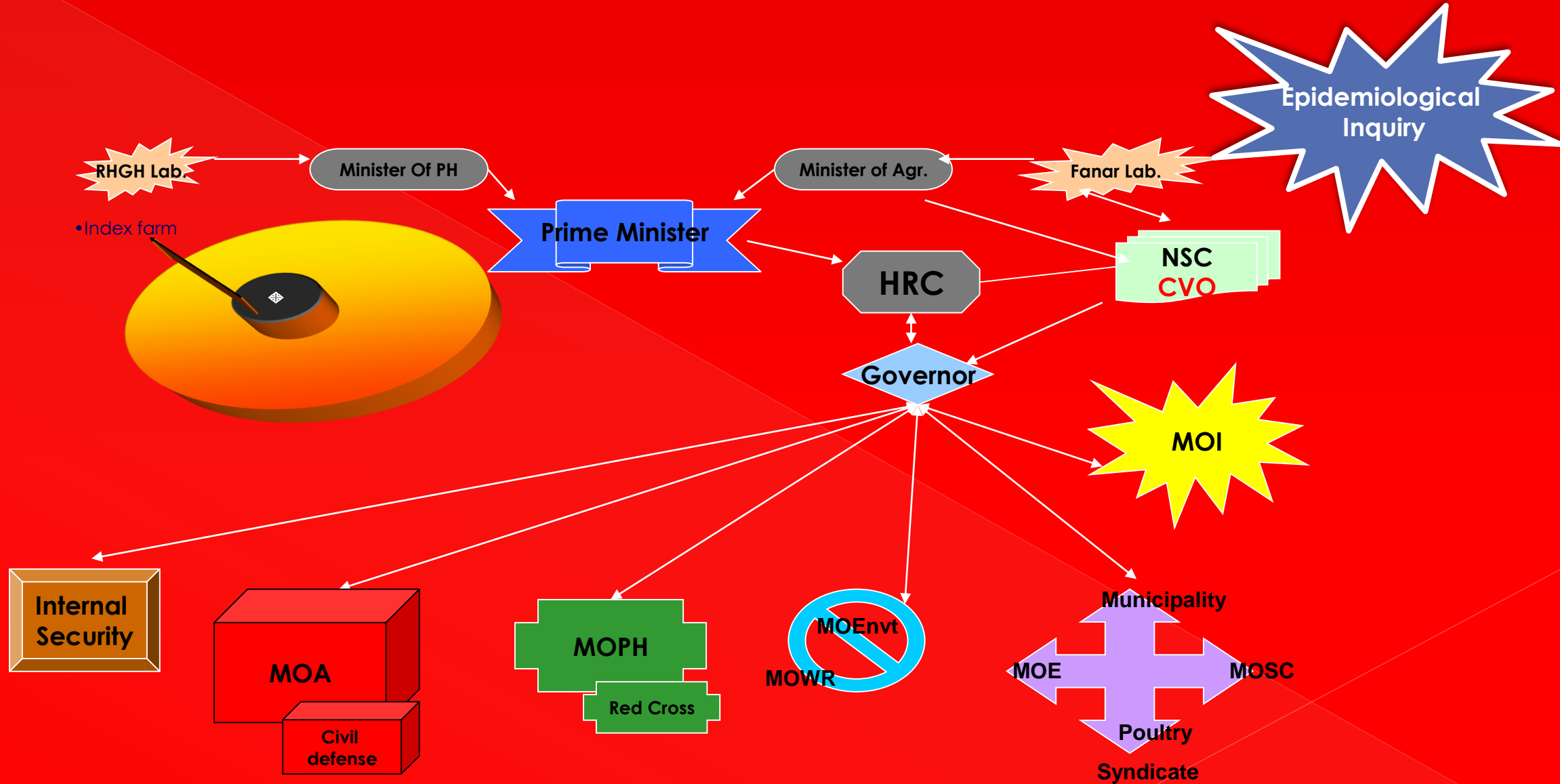
- **Through OSRO/GLO/601/SWE "Emergency assistance for early detection and prevention of avian influenza in the Middle East region" TCP/LEB/3102 (D) by National Project Consultant **Eng. Abeer Sirawan****

**Dated:** December 2009

## **Revised by:**

- **Project Director: Dr. Mohammad T. Farran**
- **National Consultants: Dr. Ghazi El-Hakim & Dr. Obeida Moudawar,**

# عند التأكد خطة الطوارئ لانفلونزا الطيور العالي العدوى







20/4/2016  
Active Surveillance





# Results

الجمهورية اللبنانية  
وزارة الزراعة  
مديرية  
مصلحة  
دائرة:

جدول ارسال عينات الى مختبر القنار

تاريخ العينه	تاريخ اخذ العينه	رقم العينه	نوع العينه	نوع الدواجن	القرية
17/1/14	17/1/14	1	دم	بياضه	البياضه
17/1/14	17/1/14	2	دم	بياضه	البياضه
17/1/14	17/1/14	3	دم	بياضه	البياضه
17/1/14	17/1/14	4	دم	بياضه	البياضه
17/1/14	17/1/14	5	دم	بياضه	البياضه
17/1/14	17/1/14	6	دم	بياضه	البياضه
17/1/14	17/1/14	7	دم	بياضه	البياضه
17/1/14	17/1/14	8	دم	بياضه	البياضه
17/1/14	17/1/14	9	دم	بياضه	البياضه
17/1/14	17/1/14	10	دم	بياضه	البياضه

اسم المختبر: مختبر القنار  
رئيس دائرة الثروة الحيوانية  
د. محمود عبيدالله

الجمهورية اللبنانية  
وزارة الزراعة  
مديرية العامة للزراعة  
مصلحة زراعة بعلبك الهرمل  
دائرة الثروة الحيوانية

جدول ارسال عينات الى مختبر القنار

تاريخ العينه	تاريخ اخذ العينه	رقم العينه	نوع العينه	نوع الدواجن	القرية	القضاء
17/1/14	17/1/14	1	دم	بياضه	البياضه	بياضه
17/1/14	17/1/14	2	دم	بياضه	البياضه	بياضه
17/1/14	17/1/14	3	دم	بياضه	البياضه	بياضه
17/1/14	17/1/14	4	دم	بياضه	البياضه	بياضه
17/1/14	17/1/14	5	دم	بياضه	البياضه	بياضه
17/1/14	17/1/14	6	دم	بياضه	البياضه	بياضه
17/1/14	17/1/14	7	دم	بياضه	البياضه	بياضه
17/1/14	17/1/14	8	دم	بياضه	البياضه	بياضه
17/1/14	17/1/14	9	دم	بياضه	البياضه	بياضه
17/1/14	17/1/14	10	دم	بياضه	البياضه	بياضه

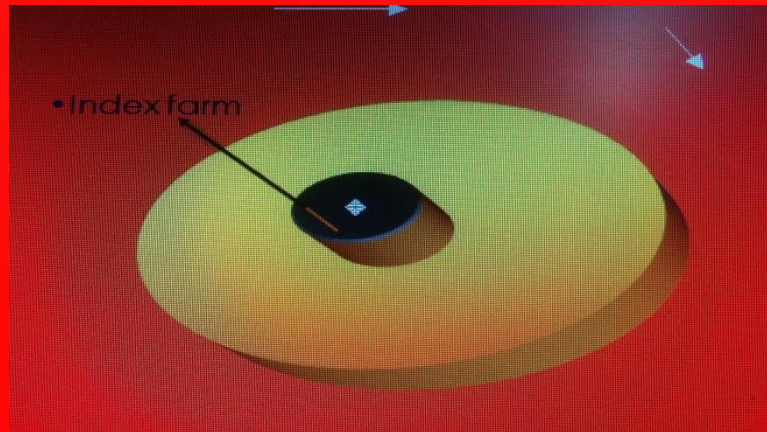
اسم المختبر: مختبر القنار  
رئيس دائرة الثروة الحيوانية  
د. محمود عبيدالله

Positive for H5N1



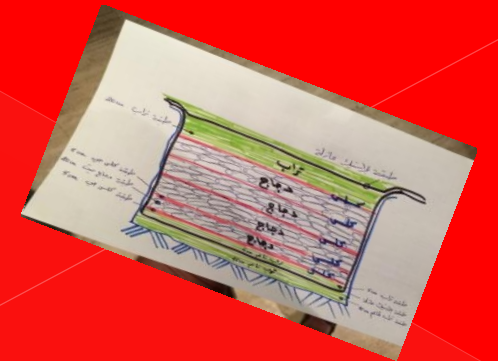
# 21-24/4/2016

- Urgent Meetings
- (Central emergency unit  
-Regional emergency unit)
- Implementation of PP



# Measures Taken (Nabi Sheit/Saraain)

- Team Preparation by Dr. Bassel Bazzal –Head of Animal Health Service in collaboration with Dr. Mahmoud Abudallah –Head of animal resource department in Baalbeck
- Quarantine / escort (MOD-MOI)
- Farmers Awareness & soothing (MOA-MOPH)
- People check ups (MOPH)
- Collecting extra samples (MOA)
- Stamping out (MOA-Workers)/ commercial-backyard
- Burying dead & stamped out poultry (MOEnvt-Workers)





# Measures Taken

(Nabi Sheit/Saraain)

- Fumigation of pens (Formaldehyde)
- Litter (Fumigation-Disinfection/Fermentation (OIE))
- Awareness & soothing visits (Eng. Abeer Sirawan - Head of Poultry Husbandry Department-Dr. Bassel Bazzal –Head of Animal Health Service)



# Measures Taken

- Several Disinfections to reduce contamination
- 21 days samples

**NEGATIVE SAMPLES**



**FREE AREA**

- Declared resolved (1/6/2016)/OIE
- 3 months (OIE) Repopulate (??ARD)



# Measures Taken in Parallel

- Samples sent to Reference Laboratory (Padova-Italy) for confirmation
- Samples taken intensively within 10 Km radius
- Samples taken randomly from all the Lebanese governorates

# Measures Taken in Parallel

- Epidemiological Inquiry
- Compensation (Council of Ministers- High Relief Committee)
- Awareness Program for commercial poultry farmers /Backyard poultry farmers
- Analysis & Evaluation (MOA-MOPH)



**Thank you**







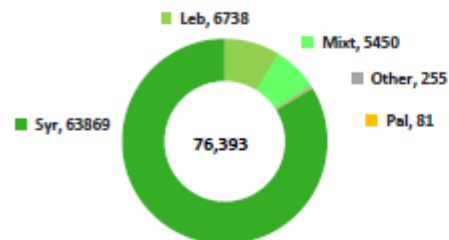
# Ramadan distributions



## Food Security Sector -Ramadan Response (June-July)2016

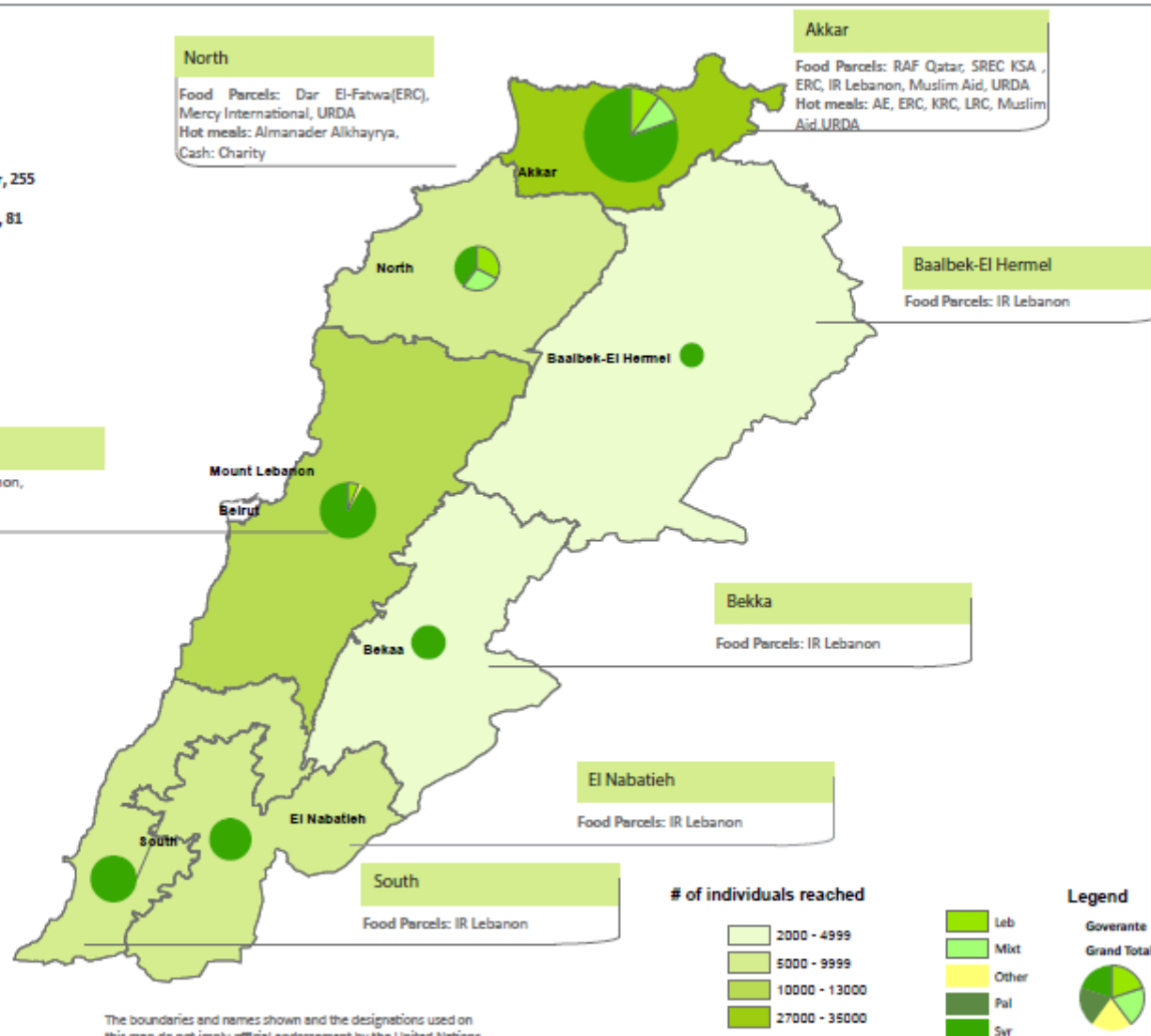


Total beneficiaries reached by group



Data Source:

Alrahma Elalamya, RAF Qatar, SREC-KSA, DRC, IR Lebanon, Intersos, Lebanese Red Cross, MoSA, SIF, KRC, Muslim Aid, URDA, Almanader Alkhayrya, Mercy International



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement by the United Nations

Production date:18 July 2016 Prepared by the Food Security Sector Working Group-Lebanon

For more information contact the Food Security coordination Nadine Abdel Khalek nkhalak@agriculture.gov.lb, Pardie Karsmanoukian, pardie.karsmanoukian@fso.org, Elena Rovaris elena.rovaris@wfp.org, IM: maisa.shmed@WFP.org



# Ramadan distributions



Governorate	Modality	Vulnerable Lebanese	Not Specified	Other	PRS	Syrien	Total
Akkar	Food Parcel	3,350				26,965	30,315
	Hot meal	133	3,300		81	661	4,175
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,483</b>	<b>3,300</b>		<b>81</b>	<b>27,626</b>	<b>34,490</b>
Baalbek_Hermel	Food Parcel					2,284	2,284
<b>Total</b>						<b>2,284</b>	<b>2,284</b>
Bekaa	Food Parcel					4,473	4,473
<b>Total</b>						<b>4,473</b>	<b>4,473</b>
Mt Lebanon	Food Parcel					7,209	7,209
	food voucher	755		255		3,975	4,985
<b>Total</b>		<b>755</b>		<b>255</b>		<b>11,184</b>	<b>12,194</b>
Nabatiye	Food Parcel					6,908	6,908
<b>Total</b>						<b>6,908</b>	<b>6,908</b>
North	Cash					600	600
	Food Parcel	2,500	2,000			2,475	6,975
	Hot meal		150				150
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,150</b>			<b>3,075</b>	<b>7,725</b>
Sud	Food Parcel					8,319	8,319
<b>Total</b>						<b>8,319</b>	<b>8,319</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>6,738</b>	<b>5,450</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>63,869</b>	<b>76,393</b>



# Ramadan distributions



Governorate	Cash based	In kind	
Akkar		34,490	
Baalbek_Hermel		2,284	
Bekaa		4,473	
Mt Lebanon	4,985	7,209	
Nabatiye		6,908	
North	600	7,125	
Sud		8,319	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5,585</b>	<b>70,808</b>	<b>76,393</b>
	7%	93%	

Governorate	Lebanese	Not specified	Other	PRS	Syrians	
Akkar	3,483	3,300		81	27,626	
Baalbek_Hermel					2,284	
Bekaa					4,473	
Mt Lebanon	755		255		11,184	
Nabatiye					6,908	
North	2,500	2,150			3,075	
Sud					8,319	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6,738</b>	<b>5,450</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>63,869</b>	<b>76,393</b>
	9%	7%	0%	0%	84%	



# **VaSyr 2016 preliminary results**





## VASYR 2016 - PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

### VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT FOR SYRIAN REFUGEES

FOOD SECURITY MODULE

19 JULY 2016



WFP

United Nations  
**World Food  
Programme**



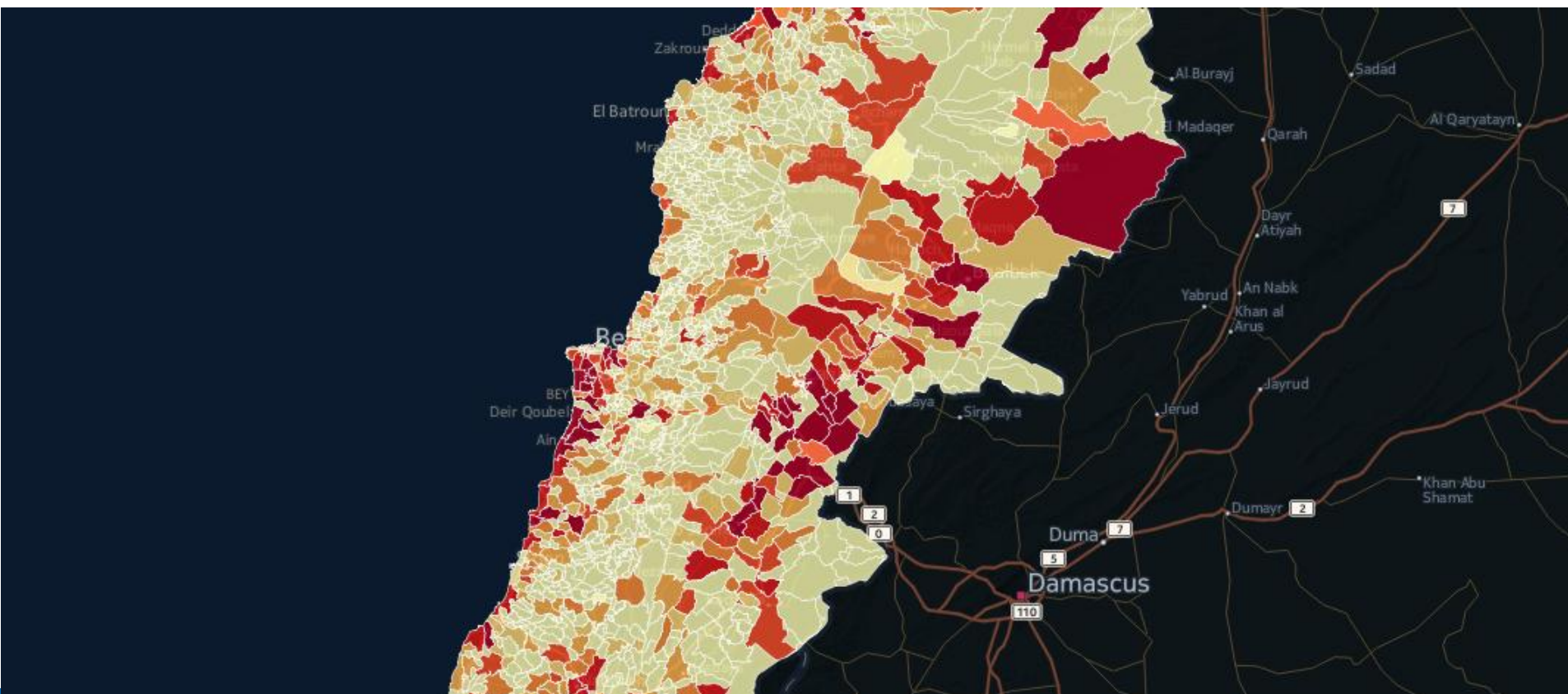
**UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency  
مفوضية الأمم المتحدة لشؤون اللاجئين

**unicef**

# TABLE OF CONTENT

Context & Methodology

Food Security



## METHODOLOGY

# OBJECTIVE

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**Provide an overview of the vulnerability situation of Syrian refugees in Lebanon**

# METHODOLOGY

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## POPULATION

UNHCR registered Syrian refugees  
Included and excluded for assistance.

Reference Population: ~1.05m (April 2016)

## SAMPLE SIZE

**4,950 HH** (Visited ~4,500)

preliminary results using 4,019 District Level

HH / Caza = 165 HH

Clusters / Caza = 30

HH / Cluster = 6

based on parameters:

Prevalence: 50%

Precision: 10%

Design effect: 1.5

Non-valid: 5%

## SAMPLING FRAME

Caza level – 26 districts

+ additional 2 districts in Beirut

+ additional 2 districts in Akkar

# METHODOLOGY

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## QUESTIONNAIRE

Household level:  
Based on VASyR & Targeting questionnaire  
Focus Group Discussions  
Height for Weight data collection

## SAMPLING FRAME

Caza level – 26 districts  
  
+ additional 2 districts in Beirut  
+ additional 2 districts in Akkar

## DATA COLLECTION

23th May – 3th June

Mobile devices – ODK

Data Collection: UNHCR and partners, UNICEF, WFP, LCC

InfoPro conducted Focus Group Discussions



# CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

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## Challenges

Security situation  
Access : Hasbaya  
Approaching Ramadan

## Steps Forward

Sector's and

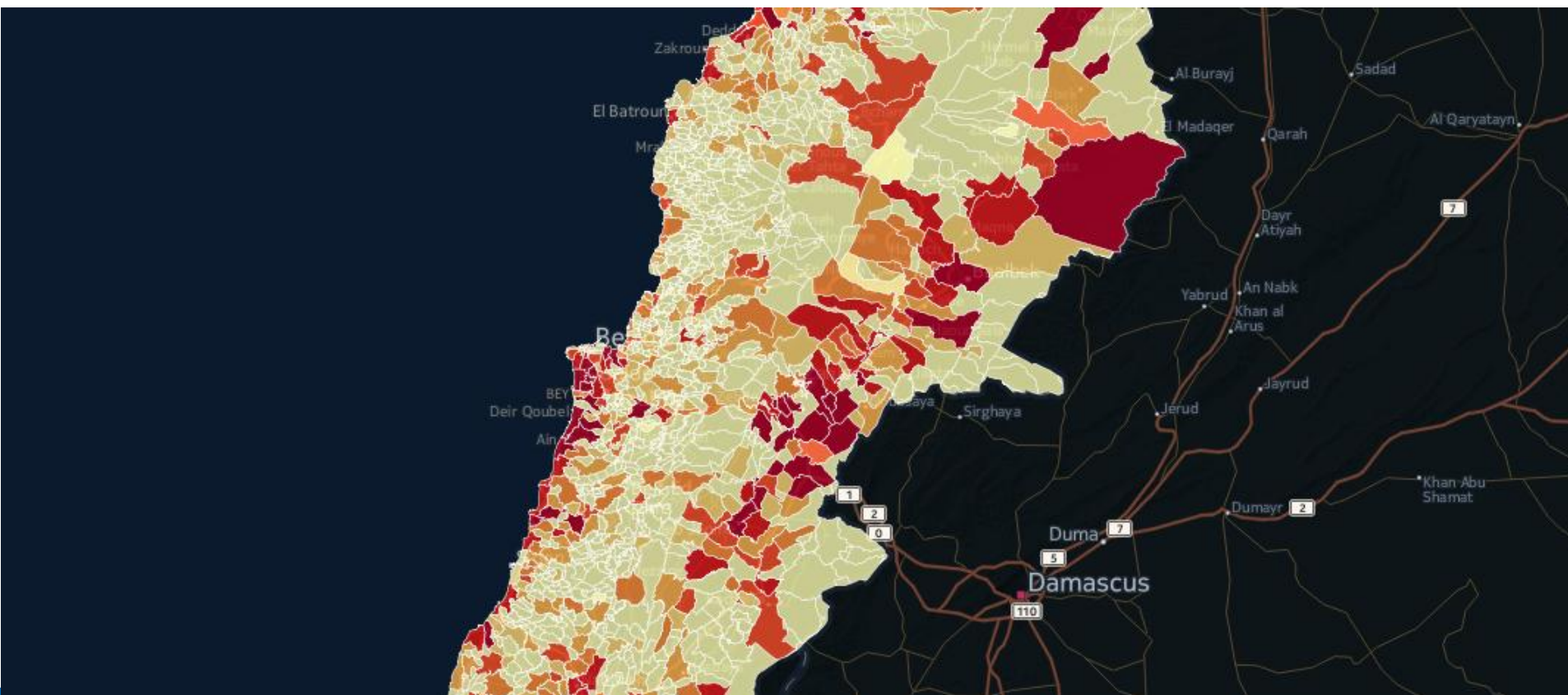
Core in depth Analysis  
Reporting and editing  
Graphic design  
Publishing  
More Comprehensive Analysis to be available by September/October 2016  
Additional analysis including cross sectoral indicators will be provided based on partners' input

## DISCLAIMER

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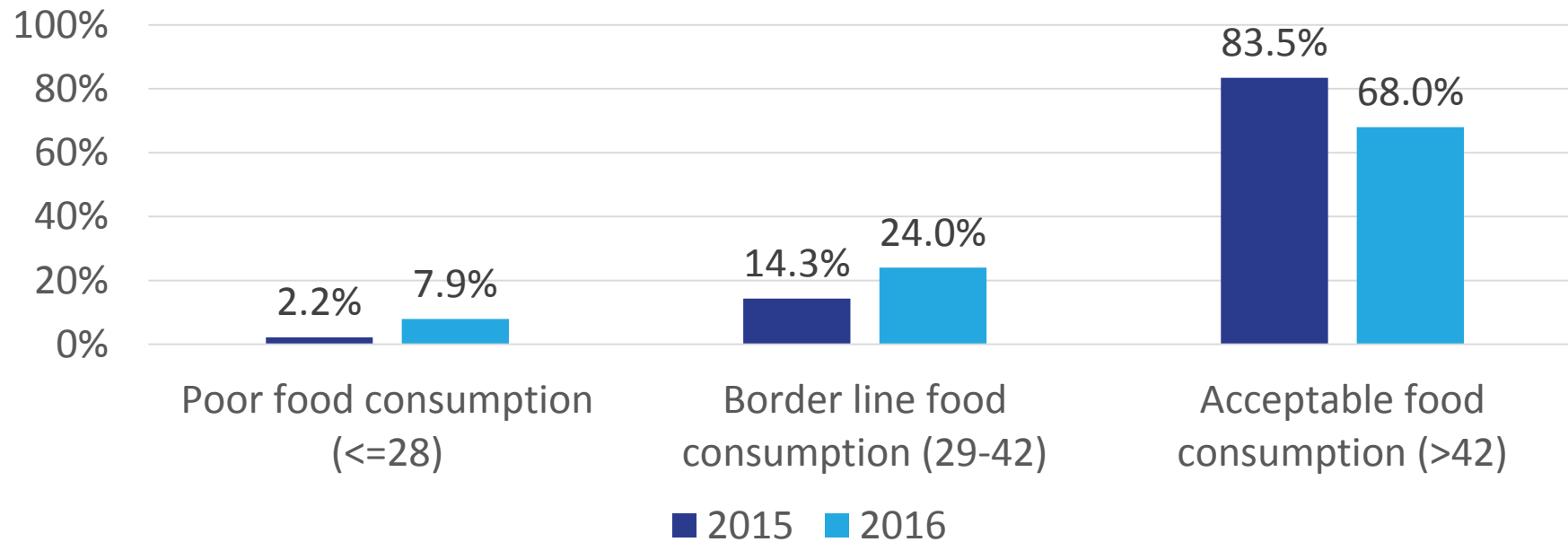
**Preliminary findings are subject to change  
and included some initial variables**



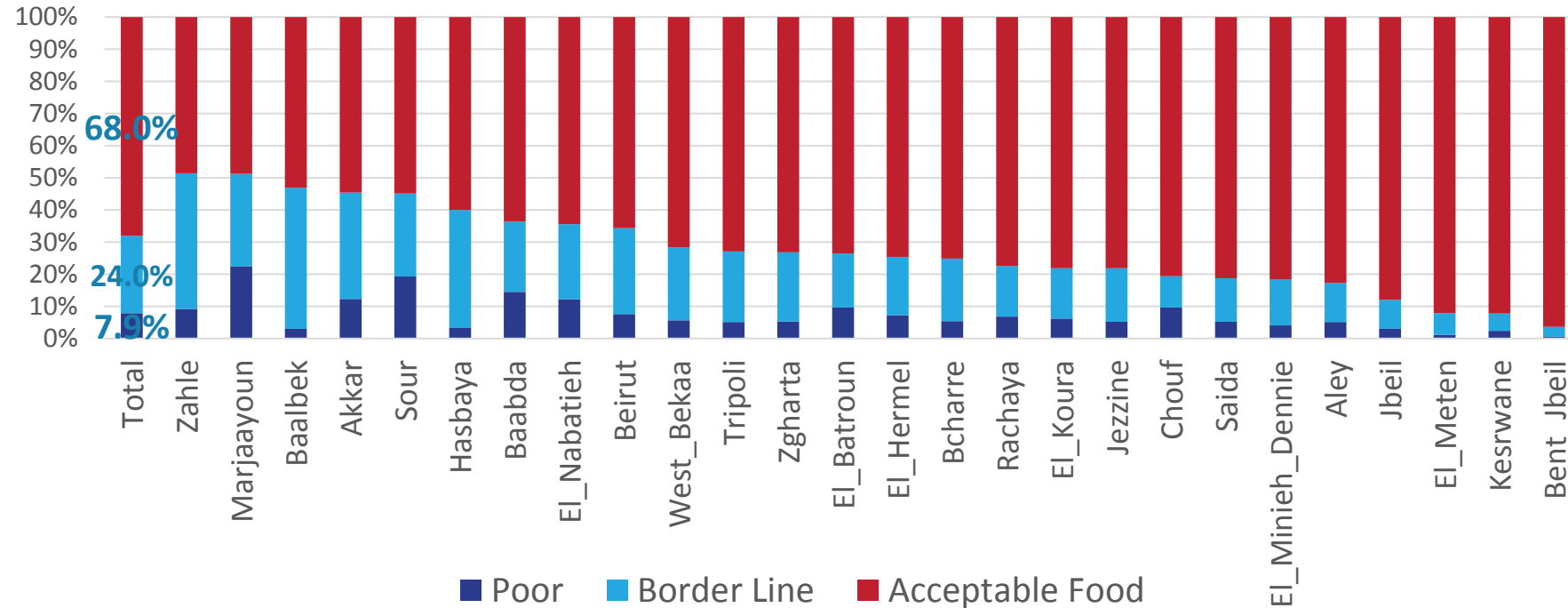
# FOOD SECURITY

# Food Consumption Score

- Increase of 5.7% in the Poor Food Consumption Score
- Overall deterioration in the Food Consumption Score



# Food Consumption Score by District



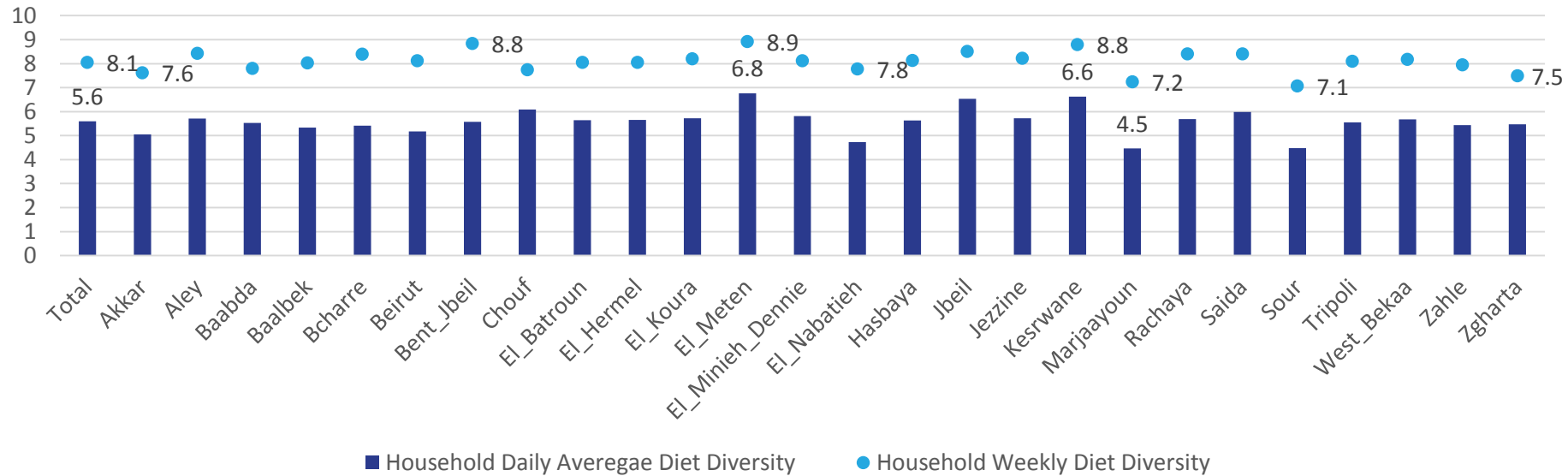
**Highest % of Poor FCS 2016 :** Marjeyoun < Sour < Baabda < Nabatieh - Akkar

**Highest % of Poor FCS 2015 :** El Koura < Zagharta < Chouf < Zahle – Tripoli

# Diet Diversity

Overall decrease in the food groups consumed between 2015 and 2016:

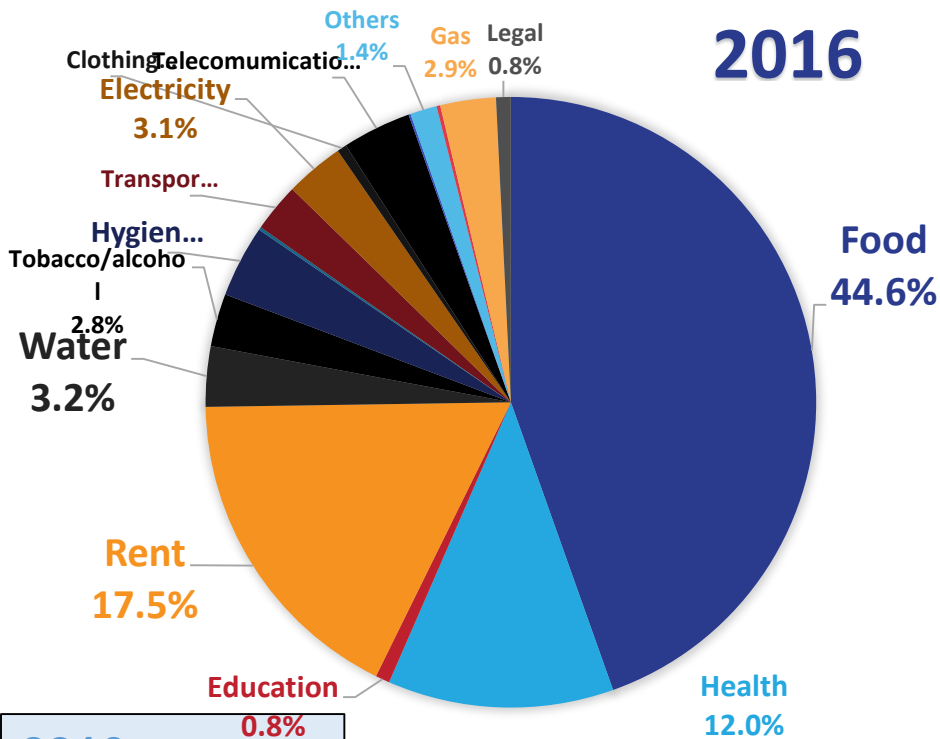
- Decrease in the HDADD from 6.4 to 5.6
- Decrease in the HWDD from 9.4 to 8.1



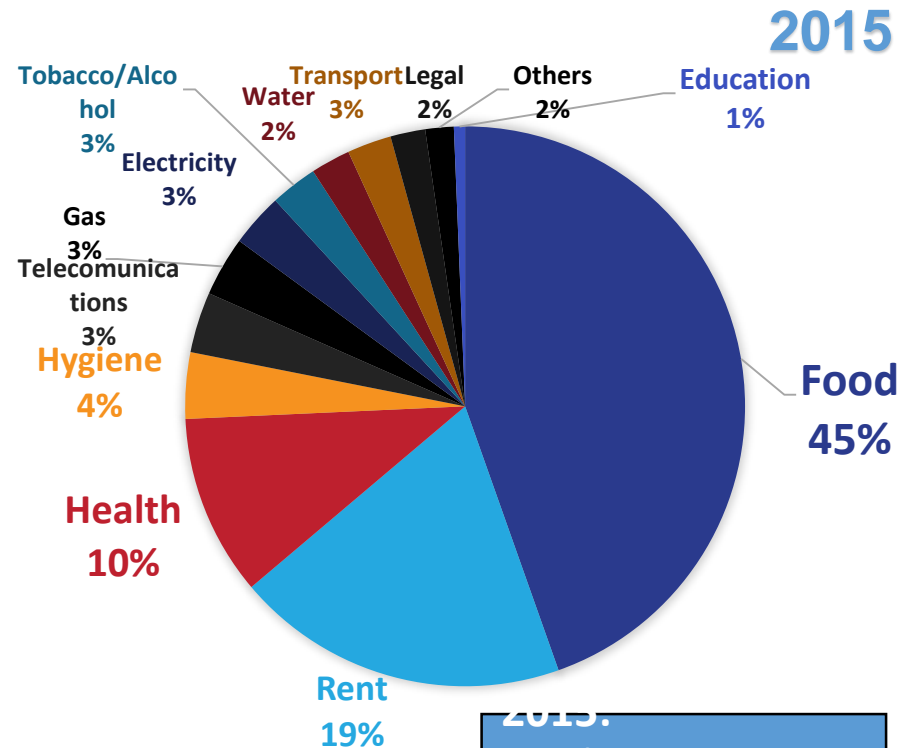
**HWDD 2016:** Sour < Marjeyoun < Zgharta < Akkar < Nabatiyeh < Chouf  
**HWDD 2015 :** Akkar < Zagharta < El Koura < El Mineh-Dennie < Chouf



# Expenditure share



2016 :  
459\$ / HH/  
month  
106\$ / pc /  
month



2015:  
493\$ / HH / month  
107\$ / pc / month

Slight Change in the Expenditure amount and Expenditure Share

## Overall Economic vulnerability



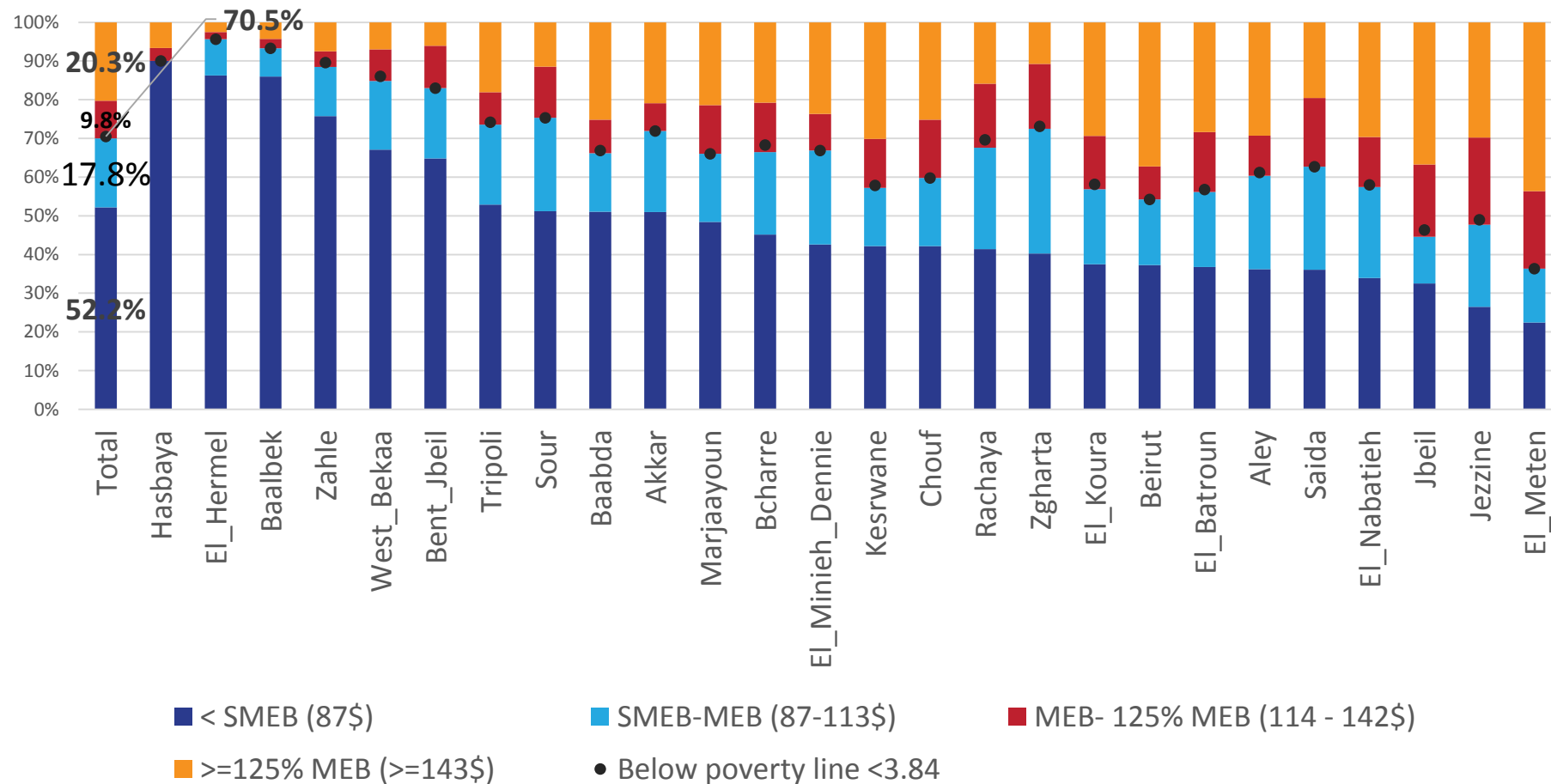
% Population living below Poverty Line: **70.5%** (2015: 69.5%)

% Population living below SMEB: **52.2%** (2015: 51.5%)

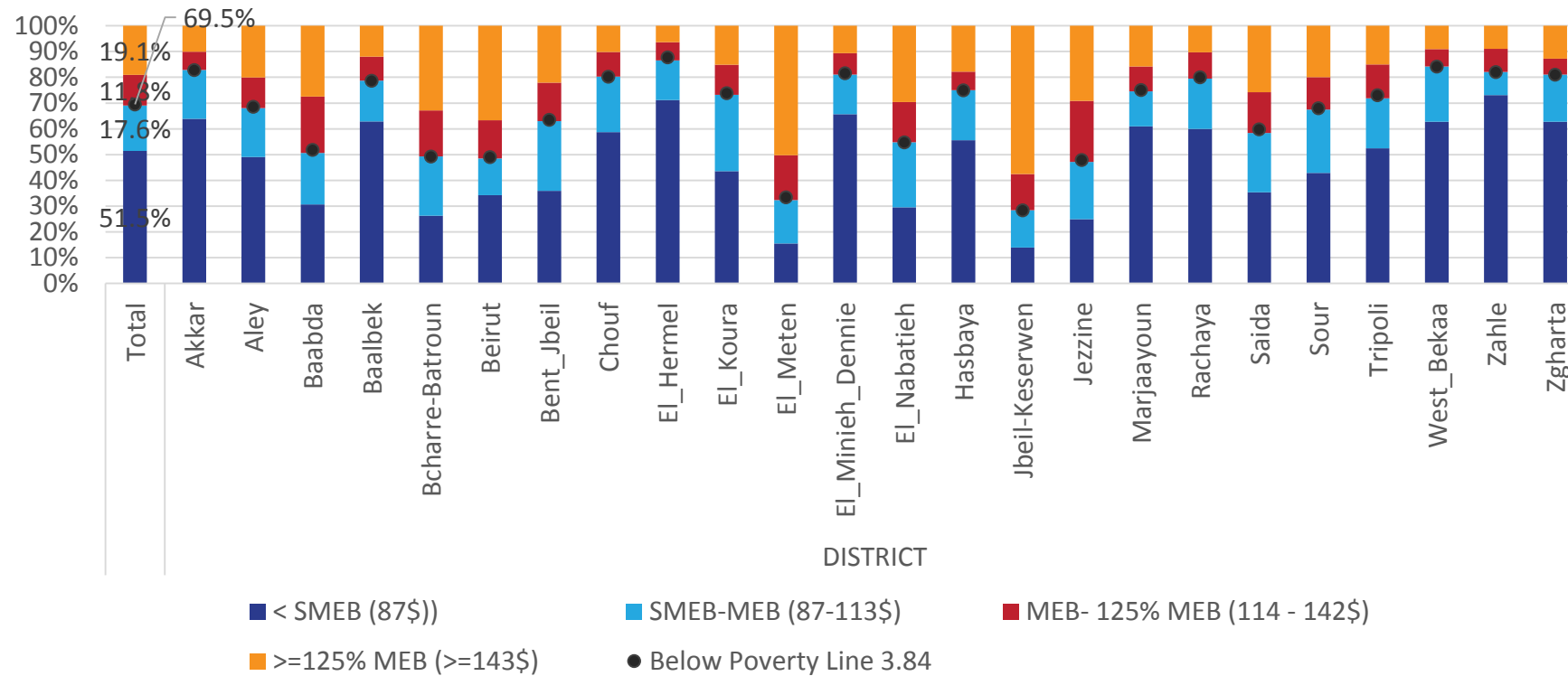
# Minimum Expenditure Basket 2016

Slight change in the S/MEB and the poverty line

- Increase by 1% of HH living under the PVL
- Increase by around 1% in HH living below SMEB



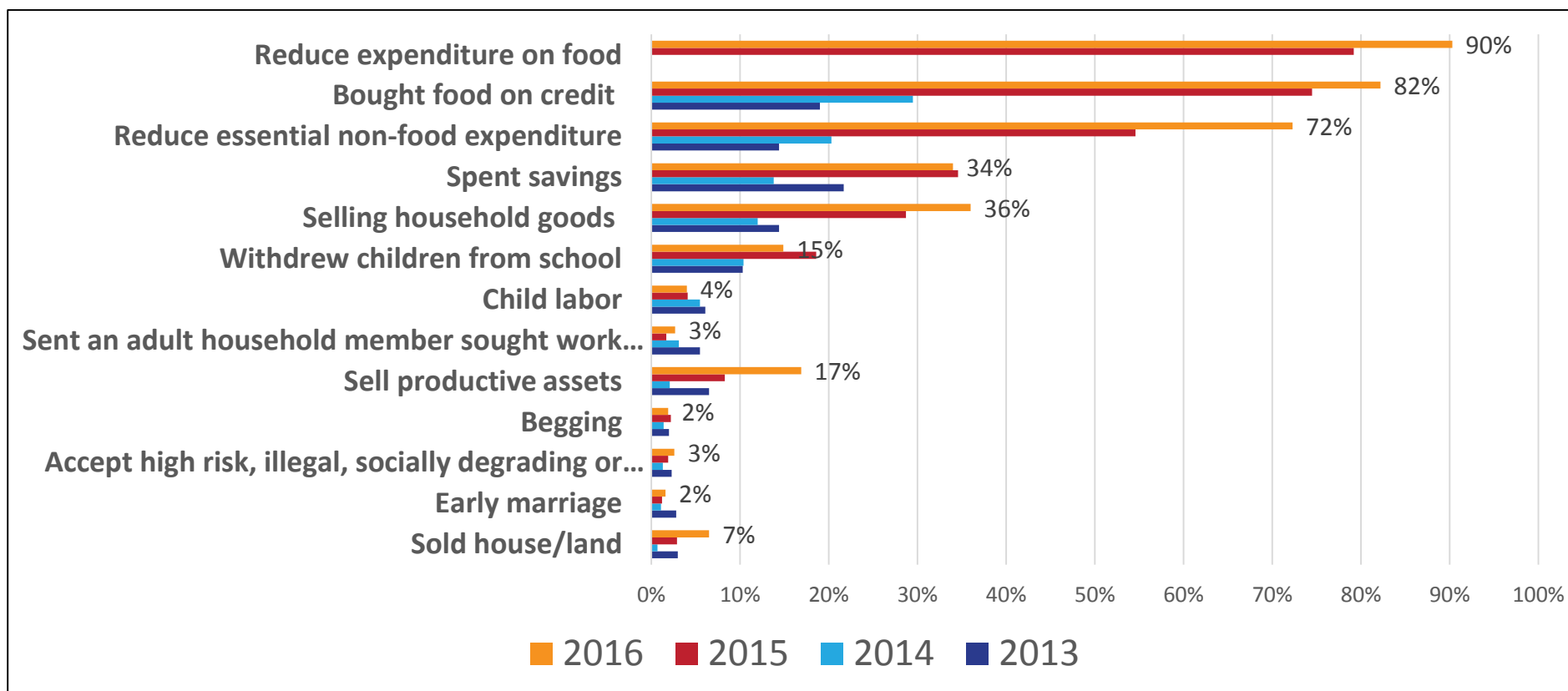
# Minimum Expenditure Basket 2015



# Assets Depletion Coping Strategies

HH are employing more asset depletion coping strategies

- 11% increase in HH reducing their food expenditures
- 7% increase in HH buying food on credit
- 4% increase in households selling their houses/land in Syria





# Food Security Indicators

- In comparison to 2015, HH are shifting towards the moderately food insecure category, in line with the FCS.
- Food Expenditure share categories remain relatively the same between 2015 and 2016, in line with the expenditure average.
- HH are employing more emergency and crisis coping strategies as compared to 2015.



		FOOD SECURITY	MILD FOOD INSECURITY	MODERATE FOOD INSECURITY	SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY
Food security	2013	32%	56%	11.50%	0.90%
	2014	25%	62%	12.40%	0.40%
	2015	11%	65%	23%	0.50%
	2016	7%	58%	34%	1%
		Acceptable	Acceptable with coping strategies	Borderline	Poor
Food consumption	2013	55%	38%	4.70%	2.30%
	2014	35%	52%	9.50%	3.30%
	2015	23%	60%	14.30%	2.20%
	2016	24%	45%	24%	7%
		< 50%	>=50- 65%	>=65 -75%	>=75%
Food exp. share	2013	54%	26%	9.40%	10%
	2014	68%	21%	6%	5%
	2015	63%	20%	9%	8%
	2016	62%	21%	10%	7%
		HH not adopting coping strategies	Stress coping strategies	Crisis coping strategies	Emergencies coping strategies
Coping strategies	2013	18%	60%	14%	8%
	2014	13%	59%	20%	8% ≈
	2015	12%	27%	52%	9%
	2016	2%	23%	62%	13%

## WAY FORWARD

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- Core in depth Analysis
- Reporting and editing
- Graphic design
- Publishing
- More Comprehensive Analysis to be available by September/October 2016
- Additional analysis including cross sectoral indicators will be provided based on Sector's and partners' input



**THANK YOU**



# LCRP updates



- What worked well, what did not?
- Any take away from these 2 years' experience? Did we implement the strategy we set under the LCRP?
- How did we tackle referrals? How to better structure it?
- Inter-sectoral links: how did we do it and how can we strengthen it further?
- Data sources: VaSyr 16 and the WFP UNDP study looking at vulnerable Lebanese Agriculture Labour Market study (FAO)



## **AOB**

- 1. IM: funds geographical concentration**
- 2. Survey**