



## **STABILIZATION concept:**

Partners considered that the concept of stabilization needs to be looked at from two perspectives:

- at sector level - by looking at the definition of food security and the pillars related to the concept of STABILIZATION
- at the National level - how the LCRP contributes to the overall aim of supporting stabilization 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, a household or an 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 stabilization can therefore refer to the other 3 pillars of Food Security: the availability, access and utilization dimensions of food security. “

## **Working groups brainstorm on the concept of stabilization:**

Five groups brainstormed around the concept of stabilization within the Food Security sector. The key points discussed are reported below with some suggested activities that could contribute in achieving stabilization.

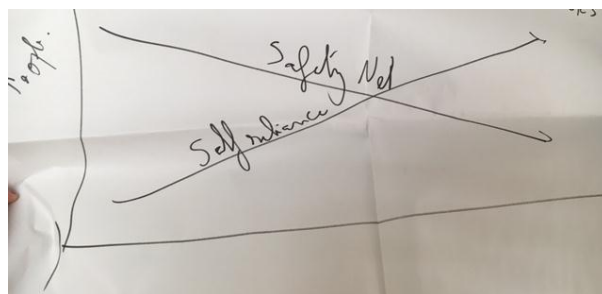
However, it is recognized the necessity to continue provide food assistance to the most vulnerable ones based on the identified needs, the dependence on food assistance is an indication of the lack of stabilization and the result of shocks. For food security and stabilization we should start thinking about multi-teir activities that can help build resilience by engaging strategic stakeholders in parallel to food assistance.

We can't stop the risk of being affected by shocks, but we can reduce or even mitigate/eliminate the negative impact of such shocks through more resilient activities

Within the new LCRP proposed strategic Objectives (SOs) stabilization focuses more on SO 3 and 4 while SO 1 and 2 are more focusing on providing immediate assistance resulting in immediate stabilization.

How do we ensure access?

- Safety nets SP/NPTP (hh)
- Self-reliance/ livelihood - job creation





## **Suggested activities to enhance stabilization:**

Activities aiming at contributing stabilizations should be taken at both HH and MACRO level. Below some example of the activities suggested as a result of the working groups discussions:

### HHs level

1. Agriculture livelihoods: crops and livestock production considering the current legal framework
2. Investing more in livestock farming activities
3. Income generating activities to enhance food access
4. Savings (HH)
5. Identifying diversified income sources (HH)

### MACRO

6. Increasing employment in Agriculture by enhancing institutional capacity of Agriculture sector to absorb more work force and ensure decent wages. – accounting for the size of the sector and the possibility, if any to create jobs within the sector
7. Supporting the FS situation in Lebanon by empowering the market chain at all levels; micro, national and international
8. There is a need for more investments on livelihood programs such as income generation through agriculture infrastructure related activities that have longer term impact on the sector
9. Integration of social security in local institutions present in agricultural governorates
  - Introducing community based health insurance for farmers
  - Crop insurance services for small and medium sized farmers
  - Micro- credits to encourage agri-business
  - Micro-saving accounts ( easy /minimum paper work with one-step assistance)
10. Framing Public engagement policy at national level to roll out awareness on existing policies and laws
  - Disseminating available policies and guidelines through mass media campaigns and targeted awareness campaign.
  - Identify information gaps with in institutions/departments and ways to address same so institutions are in better capacity to assist populations
  - Creation of hubs in each Governorate or enhancing existing ones
11. Empowering farmers associations/focus on key players
  - Capacity building in terms of collective bargain, quality assurance and Good Agricultural Practices.
  - Distribution of seeds/ equipment/technology for higher efficiency
12. Identifying diversified markets
13. Understanding and promoting climate smart agriculture in local context / Good Agriculture Practices
14. Increased capacity of National structures to respond to shocks / be prepared to shocks
15. Know how transfers ( targeting, delivery systems, M&E accountability ) to different partners such as GoL, private sector –shops, farmers- Institutions



16. Social services support ( NPTP, MoA)

17. Sustainability of actions: job creation and link with market demand for jobs

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