



RRP6 DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

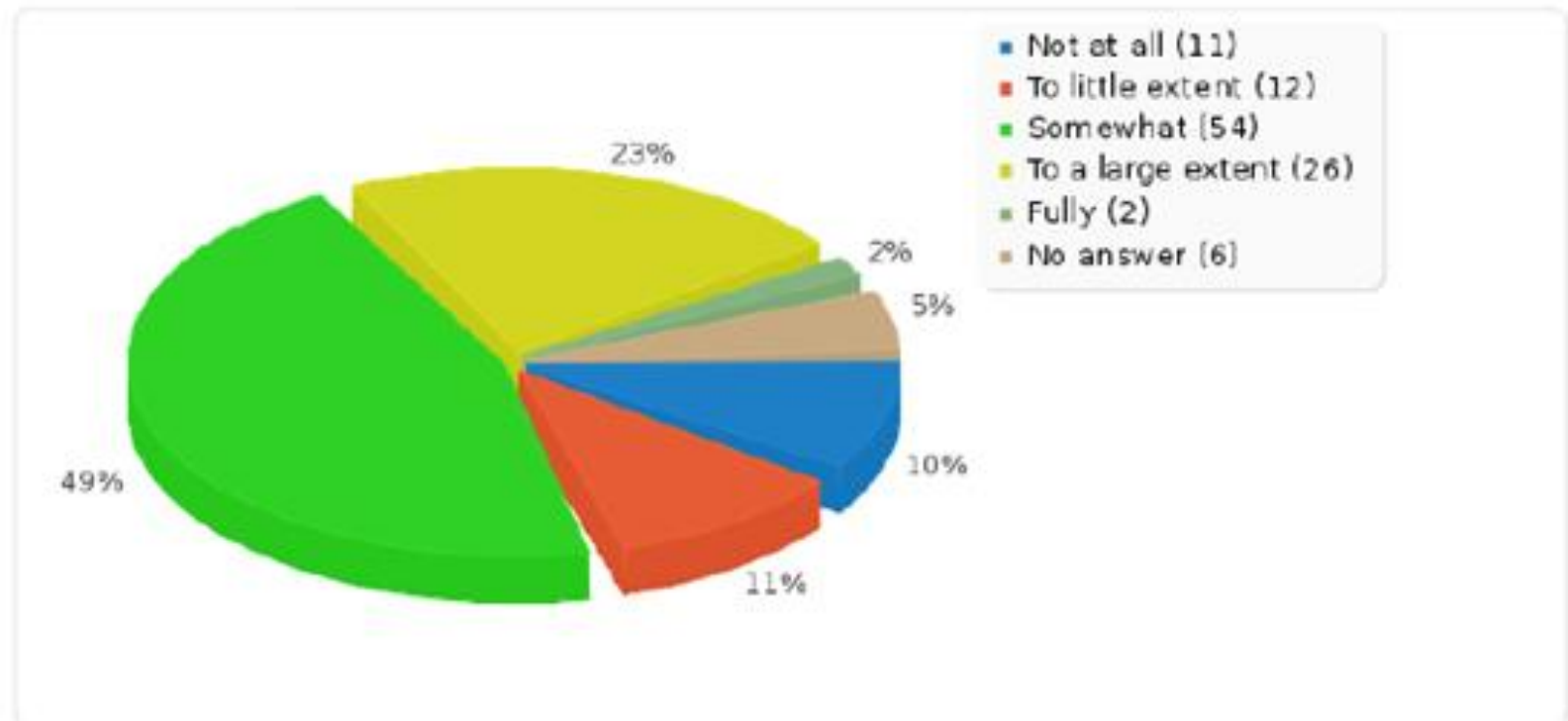
JORDAN

15th September 2013



Lessons Learnt

To what extent do you feel that the RRP5 process was an effective mechanism to set common goals and objectives for your sector?



Lessons Learnt (Survey)

- ❑ More participatory and inclusive
- ❑ Not to rush through the process; to allow time for sufficient preparation
- ❑ More predictable approach
- ❑ Greater stock of achievements; report on outputs and identify gaps.
- ❑ Better use of assessments, baselines to ensure RRP is well informed at the planning stage

Lessons Learnt (INGOs)

- ❑ Prioritization is key. Should not be a judgement call, but evidence-based
- ❑ Build in flexibility / contingency
- ❑ RRP should be a strategic plan, rather than a 'wish-list' of projects
- ❑ If the focus of the RRP is at the 'objective' level. then there is a danger that the INGO voice, and visibility, are lost
- ❑ Govt engagement from the beginning

Lessons Learnt (Donors)

- ❑ RRP6 does reflect concerns raised by donors during previous versions, although this has taken too much time.
- ❑ Need for clarity over relationship with other processes (development)
- ❑ Not to reinvent the wheel
- ❑ Reporting on outputs/achievements by sector
- ❑ Integration of Govt plans; avoid duplication

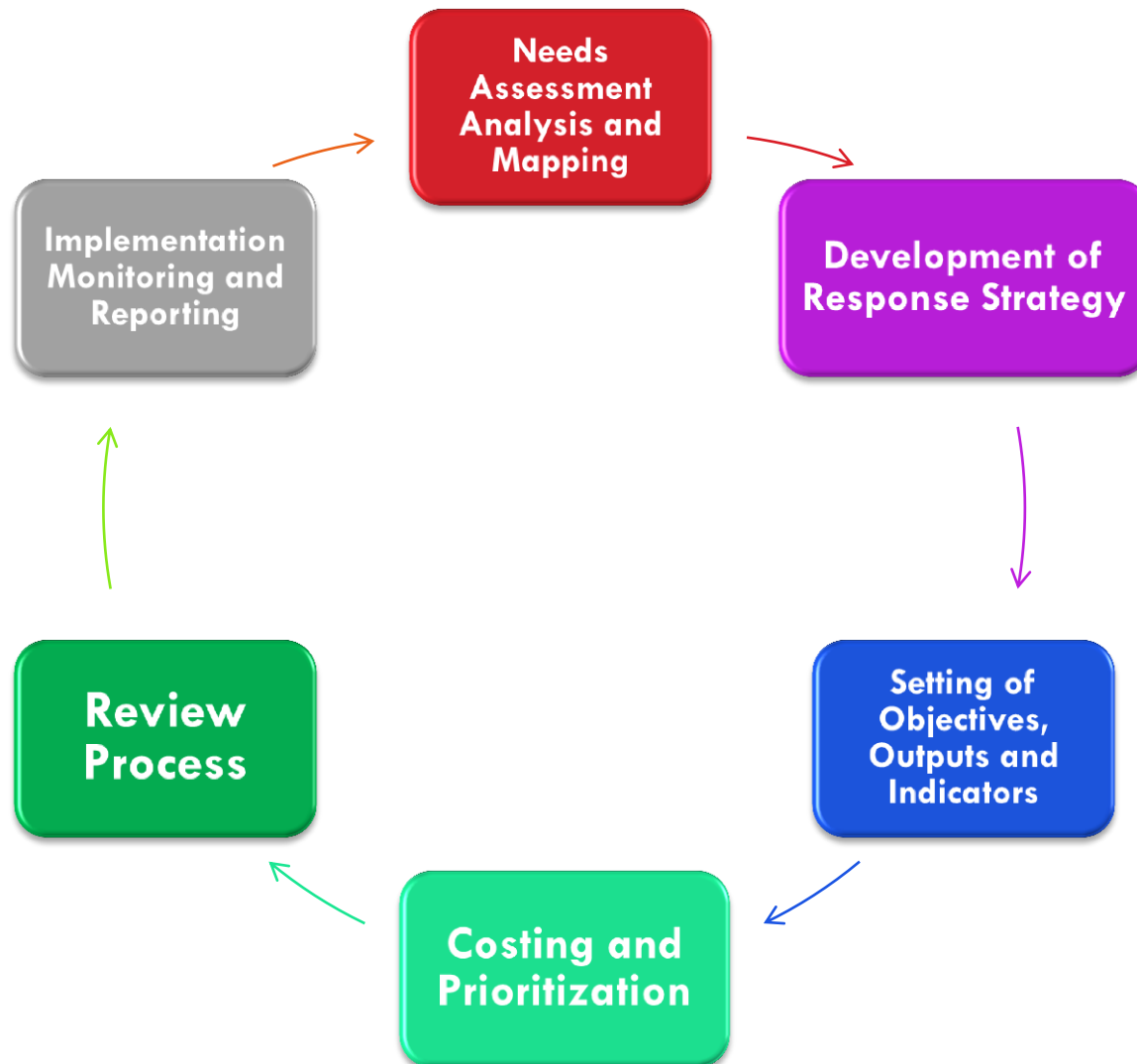
Calendar

When	What
September	Lessons Learnt Needs Assessments 11th to 12th Regional Workshop 15th Sept Jordan Launch 19th Sept Finalize Templates Agree Strategic Objectives ; Pop Parameters Sector Working Group planning process
October	15th Oct Submission of Sector Response Plans Review with the GoJ; Inter-Sector WG 27th Oct Feedback to Sector WG

Calendar

When	What
November	5th Nov: Submission of final Sector Response Plans at Country Level Compilation and clearance at Country Level 15th Nov: Submission of Country Chapter Regional/ HQs review Publication Process
December	Launch!

RRP6 cycle of the SWG



RECAP: What's new? (1)

□ Tools

- ▣ Harmonized templates
- ▣ Guidance notes
- ▣ RRP6 portal

□ Process

- ▣ Emphasis on prioritization
- ▣ Review: GoJ; ISWG; Host Community Platform

What's new? (2)

□ Presentation

- ▣ Emphasis on outputs, not activities

- ▣ Electronic appeal document

□ Reporting



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

NEEDS

FOOD ASSISTANCE: The number of people requiring food assistance continues to increase, putting additional stress on existing resources (funds, staff, etc). Security constraints continue to obstruct access to beneficiaries, especially in Tripoli and Wadi-Khaled. Lebanese returnees are also only receiving limited support and limited assistance for host communities is leading to increasing inter-community tensions.

The vulnerability assessment for Syrian refugees (VASyR) will ensure that assistance is targeted at those who need it the most. The upcoming winter will also add additional challenges to food assistance. The winterization plan for the sector needs to be finalised.

LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURE: The spread of Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (TAD) and large livestock losses due to the collapse of veterinary services in Syria 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. The response will focus on the containment of trans-boundary animal and plant diseases and pests, and the establishment of food safety control measures on the border. Support will also be provided through crop and livestock production to returnees and vulnerable community's members.

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 AUGUST DEVELOPMENTS

- Information campaign for targeted assistance started through posters and leaflets at distribution sites, group discussions with beneficiaries and help desk
- Food security sector working harmonization of market monitoring methodology
- FAO assisting small-scale dairy farmers with technical equipment 76 dairy farmers and 40 women headed households.

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE



1,017,241 individuals received food vouchers

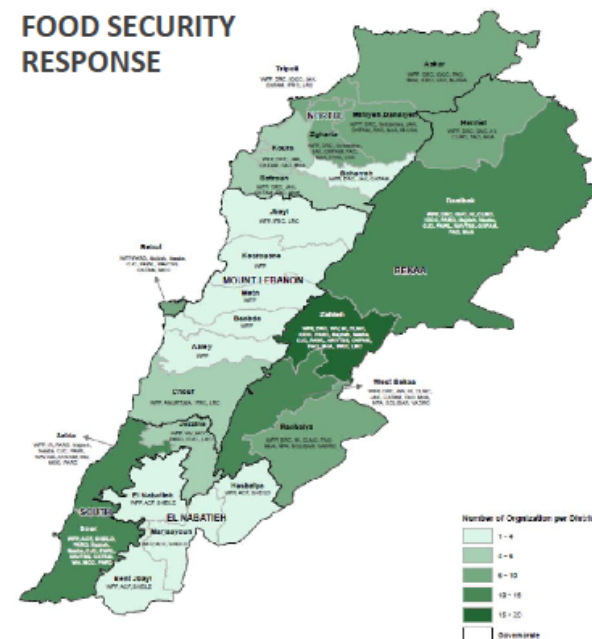


133,532 individuals received food parcels



5,456 host community members received agricultural support

FOOD SECURITY RESPONSE



Leading Agencies: WFP and Government of Lebanon (GOL) Ministry of Social Affairs, with strong participation from FAO - Ekram El-Huni, Ekram.Elhuni@wfp.org

Agencies reporting this month:



THANK YOU!



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- Alex Tyler
 - TYLER@unhcr.org
 - 0796443479