



Food Security Sector Working Group Meeting

***MoA –Bir Hassan
08/08/2017***



Agenda



1. Food Assistance under NPTP (National Poverty Targeting Programme)
 2. VaSyr 2017 preliminary results
 3. Joint UNHCR/WFP targeting implementation presentation
 4. Ramadan distributions overview
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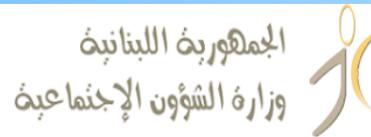
The National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP)

Programme Unit

FSSWG August 2017



World Food Programme



Initiation and Objectives of NPTP

- The Government of Lebanon (GoL) has initiated work on NPTP in September 2007.
- The establishment of NPTP to be used by GOL in the delivery of social assistance and social services, aims at:
 - **improving living standards of the population**, and in particular the poor and vulnerable.
 - **building a national database** for the poorest Lebanese families and providing assistance to these families.

NPTP Assistance

- Beneficiaries receive assistance as follows:
 - Free of charge hospitalization
 - Free of charge primary health care and necessary medications
 - Exemption from paying registration fees in public schools in all levels including vocational education.
 - Providing school books
 - Exemption from paying electricity bills.

Impact of the Syrian Crisis

- The impact of the Syrian conflict is projected to **double the level of poverty** in Lebanon by the end of 2014.
- Geographically the **majority of the refugees are located in regions already having high poverty rates**, deepening the vulnerability of the Lebanese in these areas as competition for jobs, services and resources increases.
- **Tensions between Syrian refugees and Lebanese host communities** have been on the increase due to the perceived advantages provided only to the refugees by humanitarian actors.

Upscaling of NPTP

- Therefore, emergency support by WFP through the provision of food vouchers using electronic cards (e-cards) is proposed as a safety net and part of a broader supplement to the NPTP package.
- Provision of benefits for both the Syrian refugees and the poor and vulnerable Lebanese is important in order to reduce tension and conflict between the two communities.

The National Poverty Targeting Program (NPTP)- the Ecard



The National Poverty Targeting Program (NPTP)- the Ecard

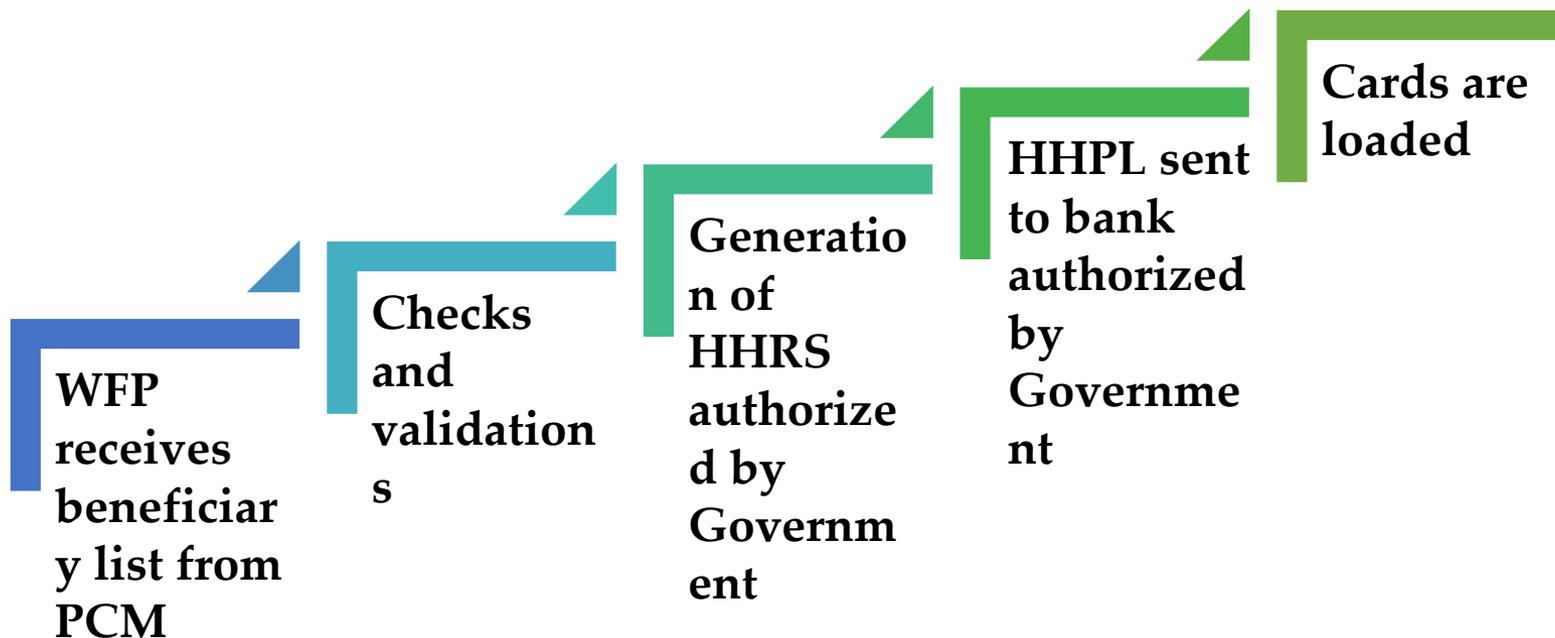


NPTP/WFP E-Card

- In 2016 and 2017, the food voucher component of NPTP is funded by the World Bank and WFP (Germany).
- Around 53,000 beneficiaries.
- 27\$/individual/ month capped at 6 persons per household.
- The balance available in e- card accumulates over the second month and is not off loaded.

NPTP/WFP E-Card

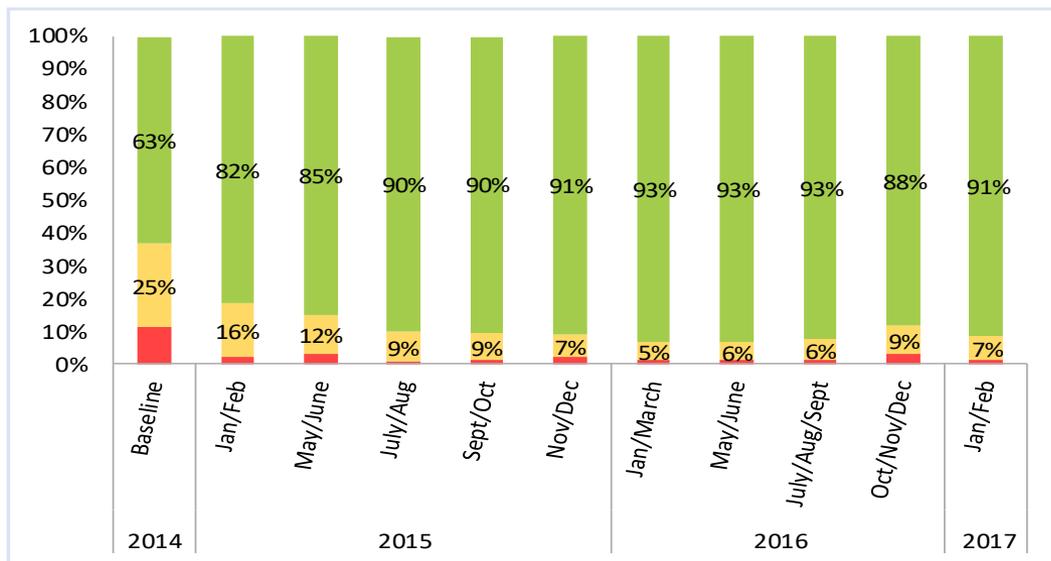
- WFP provides technical assistance and support services.
 - Management of the cards
 - Capacity building for NPTP staff



NPTP PDM

- WFP has been providing NPTP with M&E support since the launch of programme.
- A baseline was run on the sample prior to receiving assistance and all results are compared to baseline.
- Monitoring of NPTP programme is done through Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) surveys.
- Questionnaire includes main food security indicators and questions related to other basic needs
- A representative sample of 400 surveys are collected every two months (200 surveys every month)
- Data is collected and entered by MoSA and analysed and reported by PCM.

Food Consumption Score



Food Consumption Scores significantly improved by 28 points compared to the 2014 baseline.

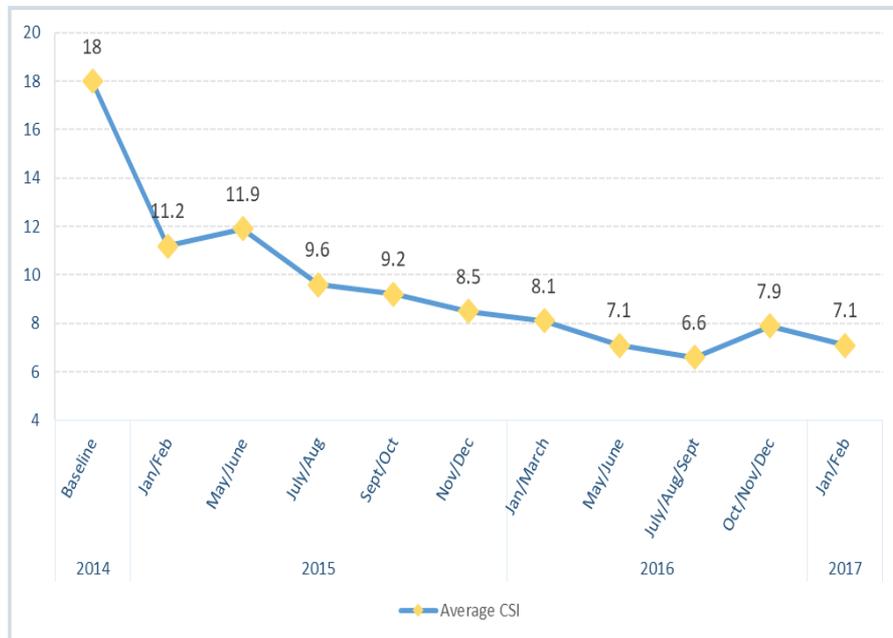
Dietary Diversity Score

Dietary Diversity Score 				
Year	Cycle	Average DDS	Standard Deviation	% change from Baseline
2014	Baseline	5.8	1.3	14%
2015	Jan./Feb.	6.4	0.9	
	May/June	6.3	0.9	
	July/Aug.	6.5	0.8	
	Sept./Oct.	6.3	0.9	
	Nov./Dec.	6.6	0.8	
2016	Jan./March	6.9	0.5	
	May/June	6.8	0.6	
	July/Aug./Sept.	6.7	0.8	
	Oct./Nov./Dec.	6.7	0.7	
2017	Jan./Feb.	6.6	0.8	

Households' *Dietary Diversity Scores* show that better and more diverse food is being eaten, specifically pulses, dairy, meat, fish and eggs.

The National Poverty Targeting Program (NPTP)- FS monitoring results

Reduced Coping Strategy Index



Fewer negative coping strategies were used to obtain enough food. The *Coping Strategy Index* improved by 11 points compared to the 2014 baseline. More households purchase higher quality food in adequate daily portions.

Basic Needs

The three main basic needs reported by beneficiaries were consistent across the cycles.

First main need: More/better food

- Average of 35%

Second main need:
Medication/Health/Books/Education

- Average of 21%

Third main need: Work

- Average of 19%

The National Poverty Targeting Program (NPTP)- way forward

➤ Digitalizing the NPTP monitoring process.





Food voucher beneficiary



During a beneficiary information session in North Lebanon



**MOSA Social
Worker
conducting
the
beneficiary
awareness
session**



A beneficiary receiving the food voucher from the social worker at the SDC



Training on
HH
monitoring
tools



VASyR 2017

FOOD SECURITY RESULTS

WFP

VASYR 2017 - PRELIMINARY FINDINGS
VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT FOR SYRIAN REFUGEES

04/06/2017



TABLE OF CONTENT

Context & Methodology

Demographics

Protection

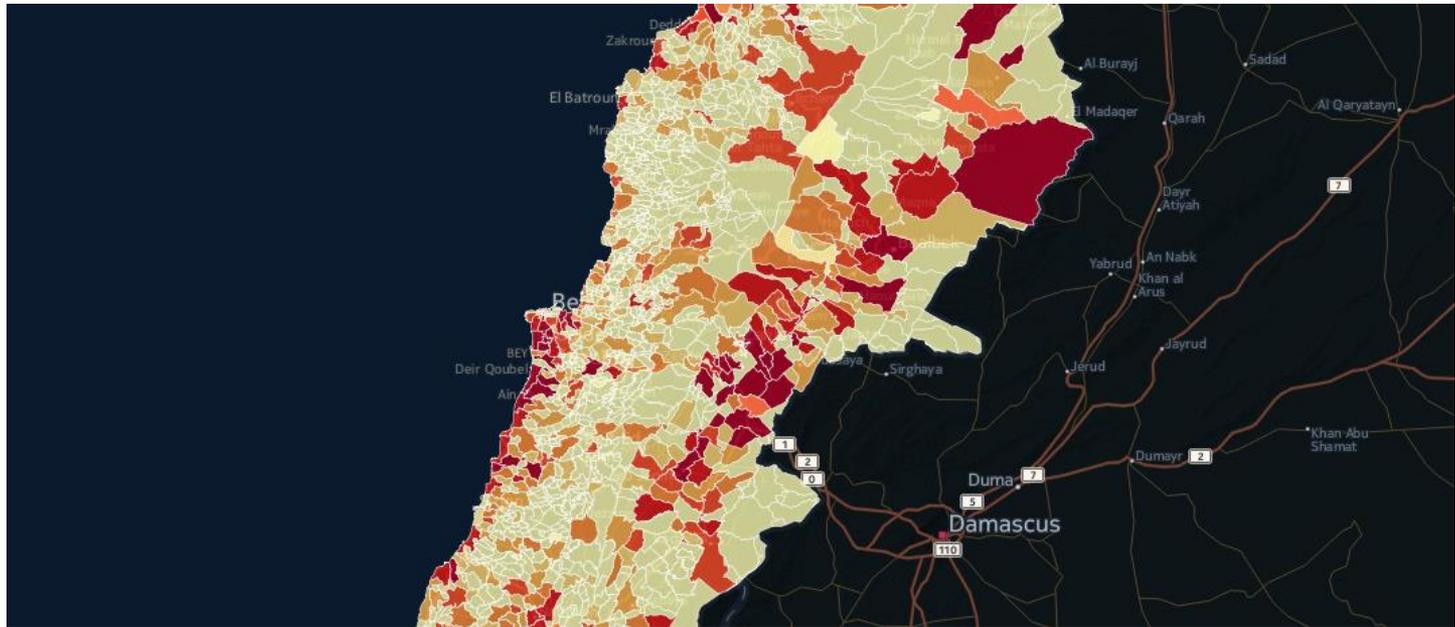
Shelter

Health

Food Security

WASH

EDUCATION



METHODOLOGY

OBJECTIVE

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

METHODOLOGY

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

9th May – 24th May
Mobile devices – ODK

CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

Challenges

Approaching Ramadan

Steps Forward

Sector's and

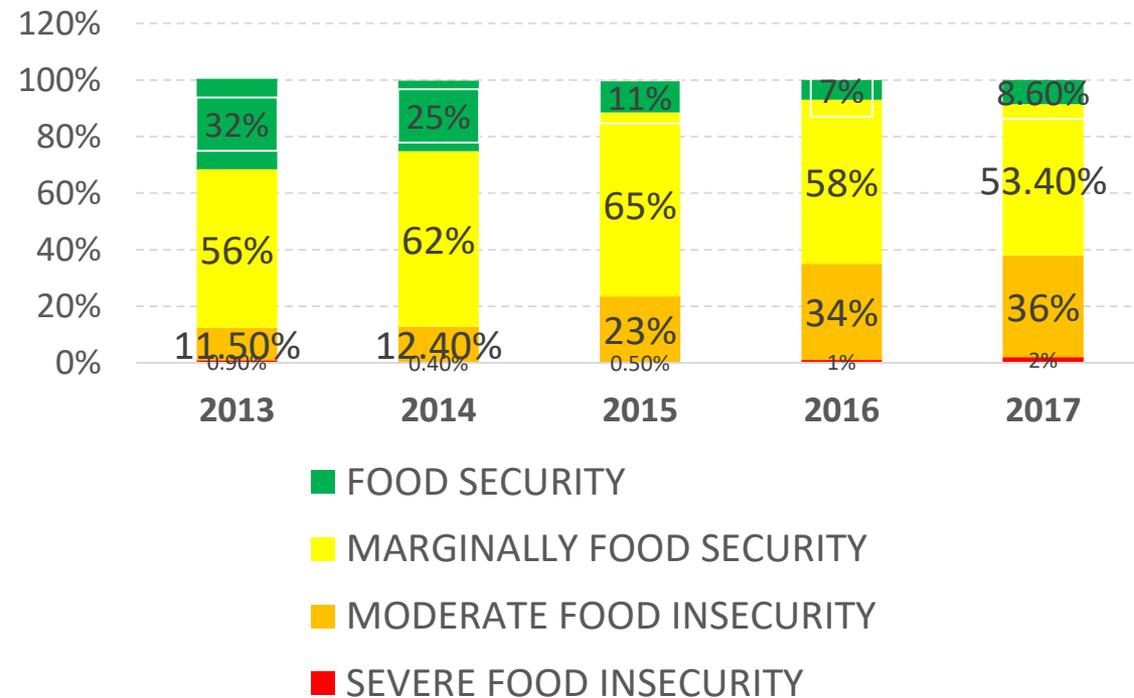
Core in depth Analysis
Reporting and editing
Graphic design
Publishing
More Comprehensive Analysis
Additional analysis including cross sectoral indicators will be provided based on partners' input

DISCLAIMER

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

FOOD SECURITY TRENDS 2013-2017

Food Security

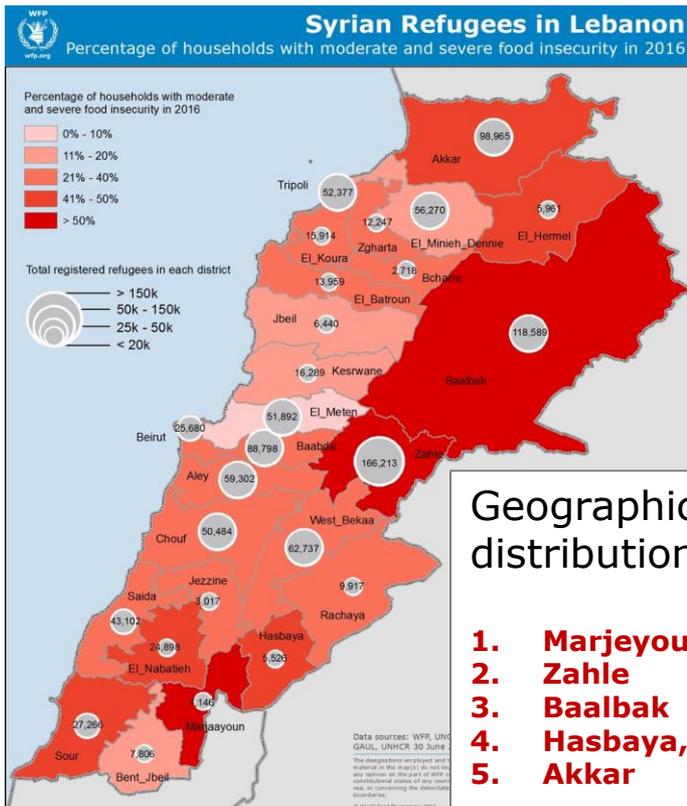


- ▷ **Food insecurity remain relatively stable but still a concern with the slight increase in the worse off categories from 35 to 38%.**
- ▷ **3% of marginally food secure households fell into moderate and severe food insecurity due to protracted economic vulnerability**

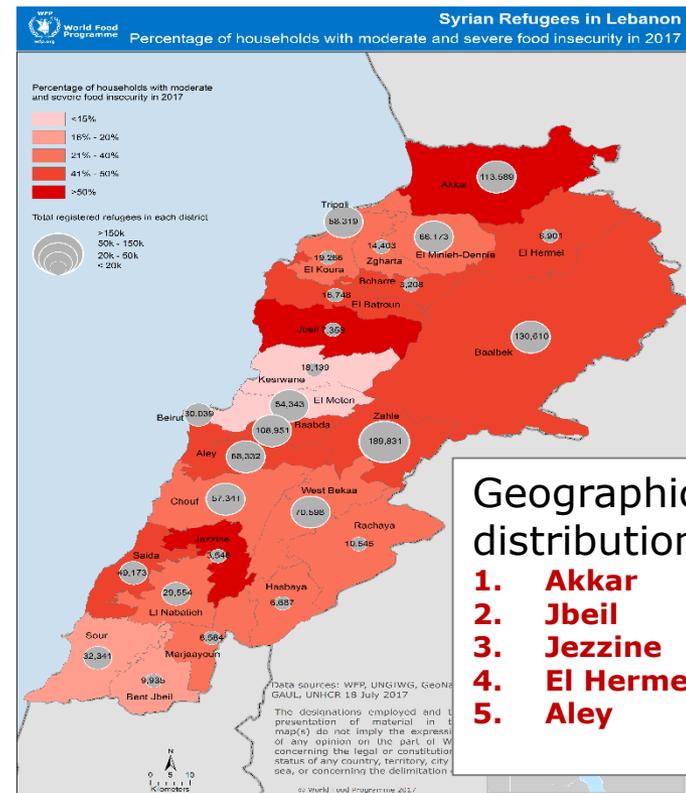
FOOD INSECURITY GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

2016

2017



- Geographical distribution :
1. Marjeyoun
 2. Zahle
 3. Baalbak
 4. Hasbaya, Sour
 5. Akkar

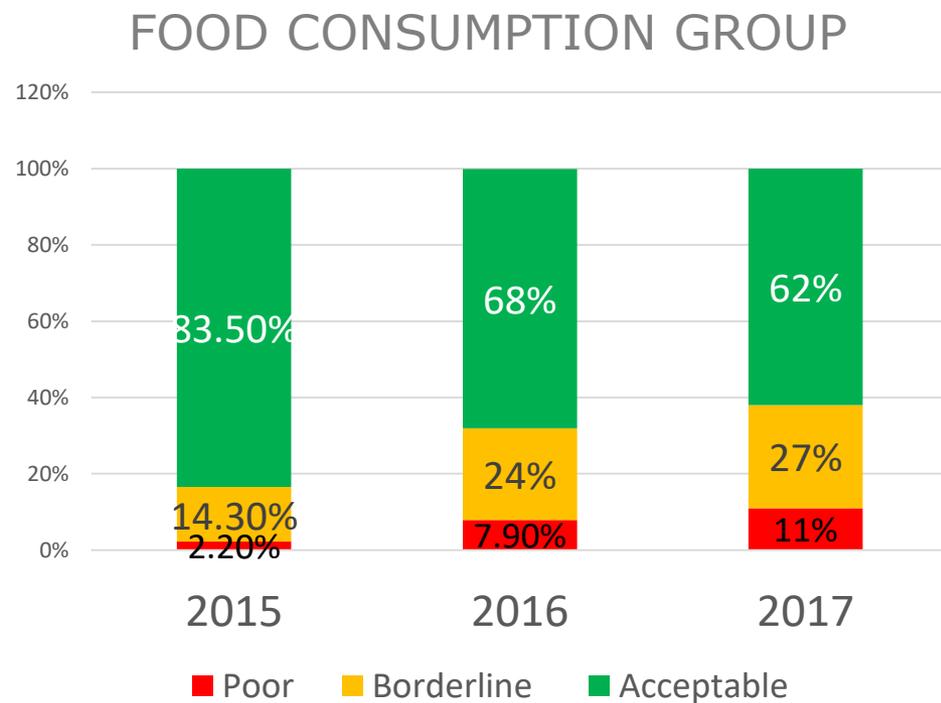


- Geographical distribution :
1. Akkar
 2. Jbeil
 3. Jezzine
 4. El Hermel
 5. Aley

DETERMINANTS OF FOOD INSECURITY

Households are eating less

- ▷ Increase in the percentage of households with unacceptable food consumption



DETERMINANTS OF FOOD INSECURITY

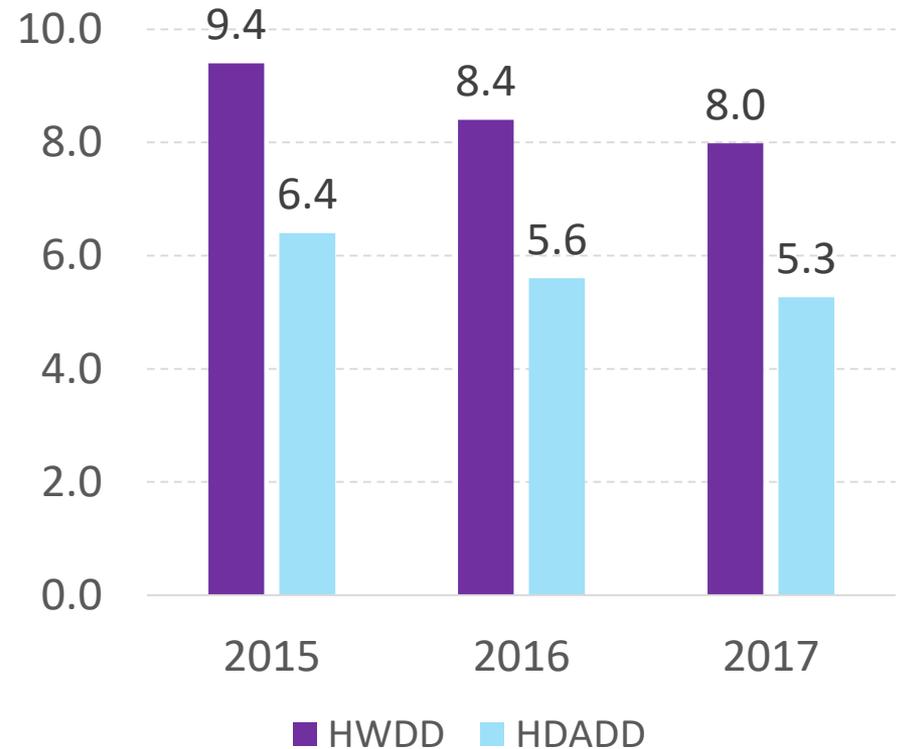
Dietary diversity is almost the same from 2016

Household Weekly Diet Diversity

Decreased by **0.4** food group **per week**

Household Daily Average Diet Diversity

Decreased by **0.3** food group **per day**

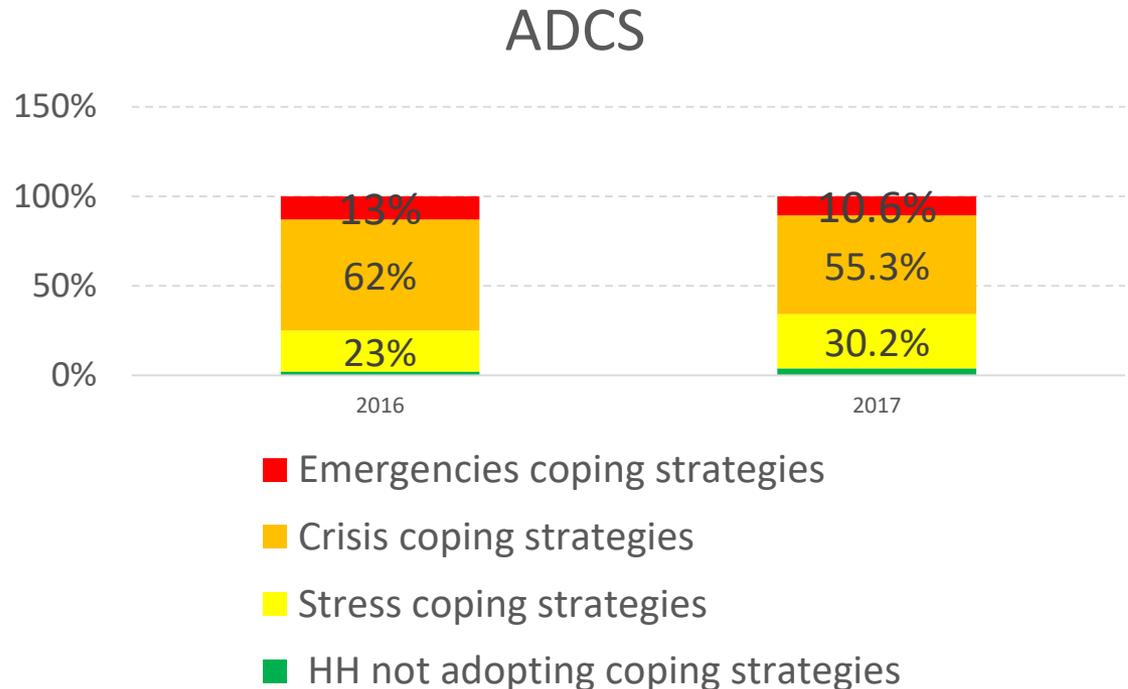


DETERMINANTS OF FOOD INSECURITY

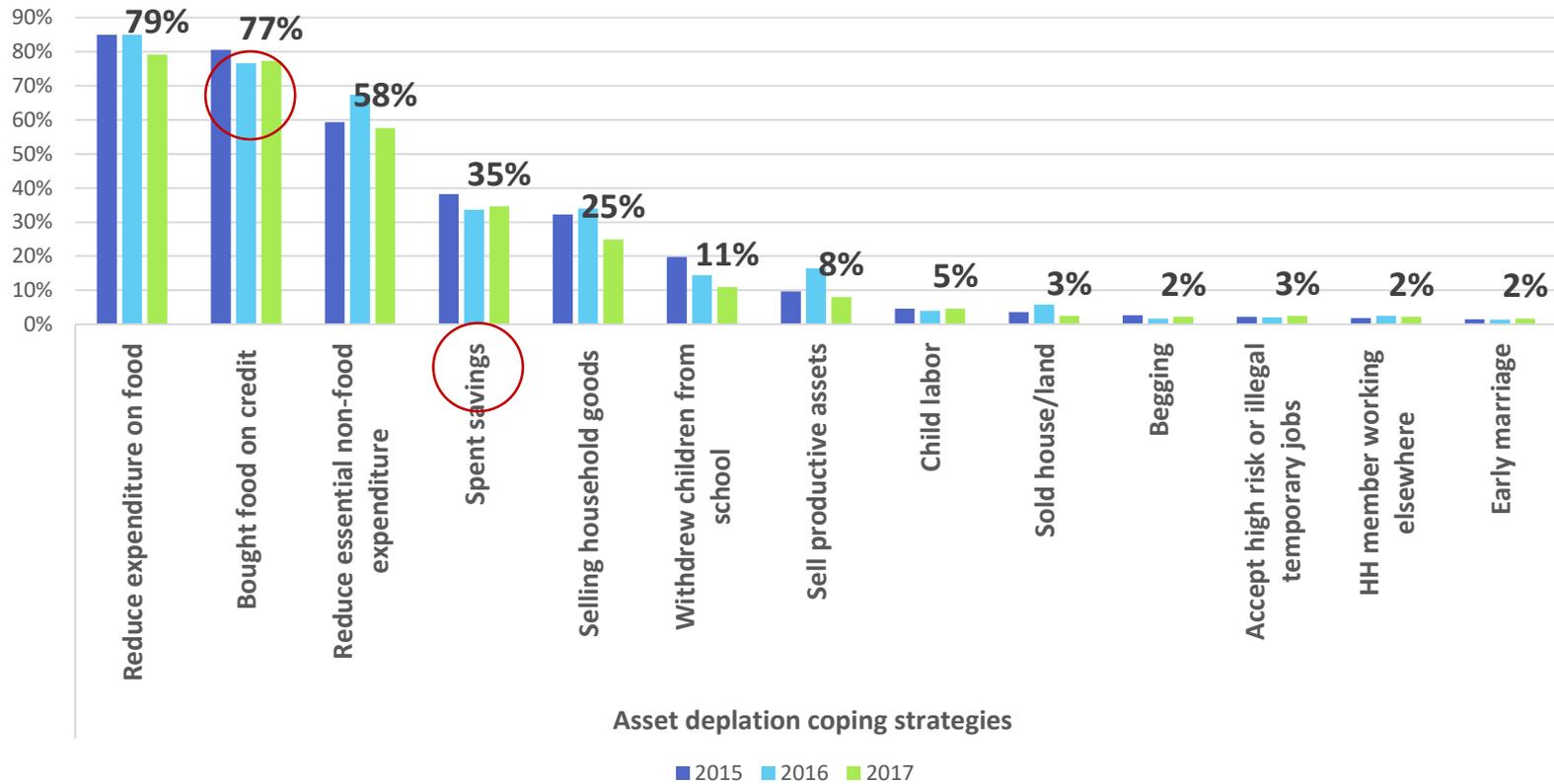
COPING STRATEGIES

Households are adopting less coping strategies in 2017

However more stress coping strategies are being used.



COPING STRATEGIES TRENDS 15-16-17

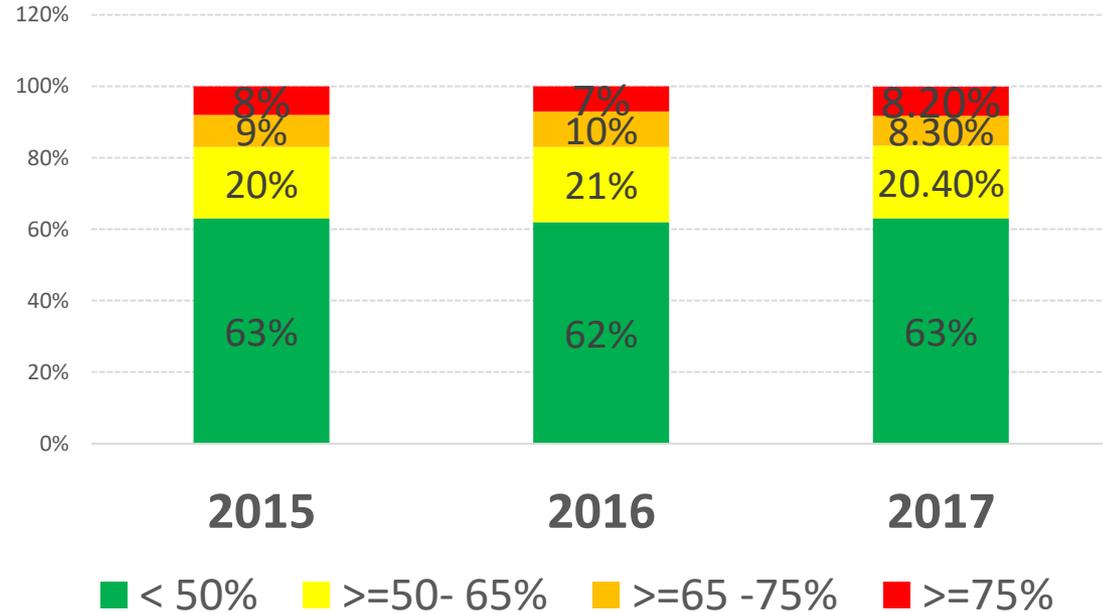


DETERMINANTS OF FOOD INSECURITY

FOOD EXPENDITURES SHARE TRENDS 15-16-17

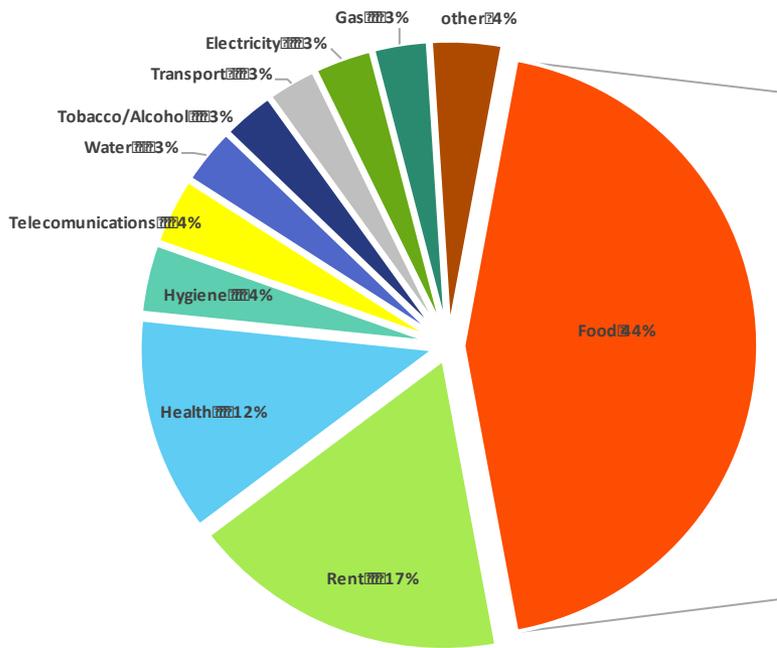
Increase in the Households spending more than 75% in Food

Food Expenditures Share

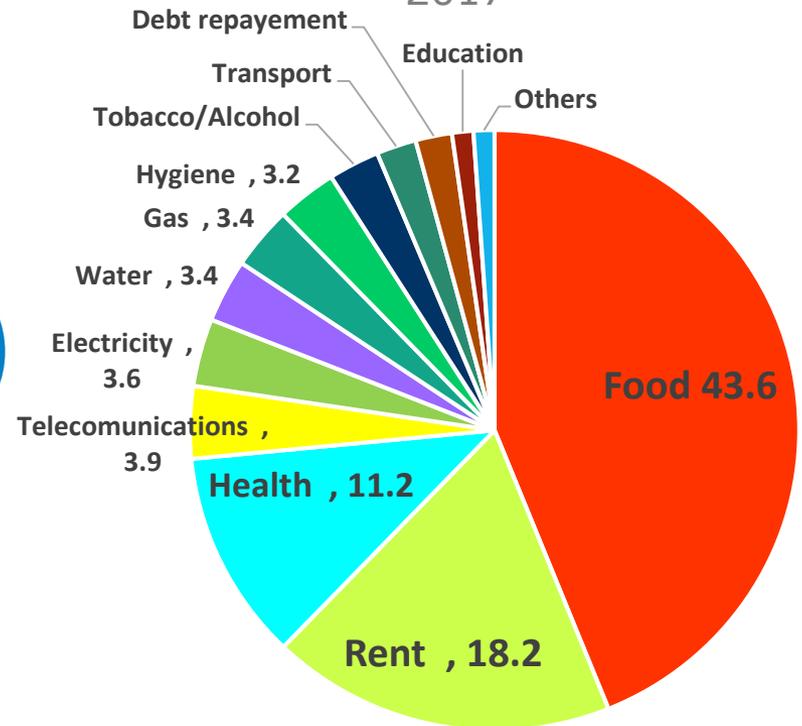


ECONOMIC VULNARABILITY

EXPENDITURE SHARE
2016



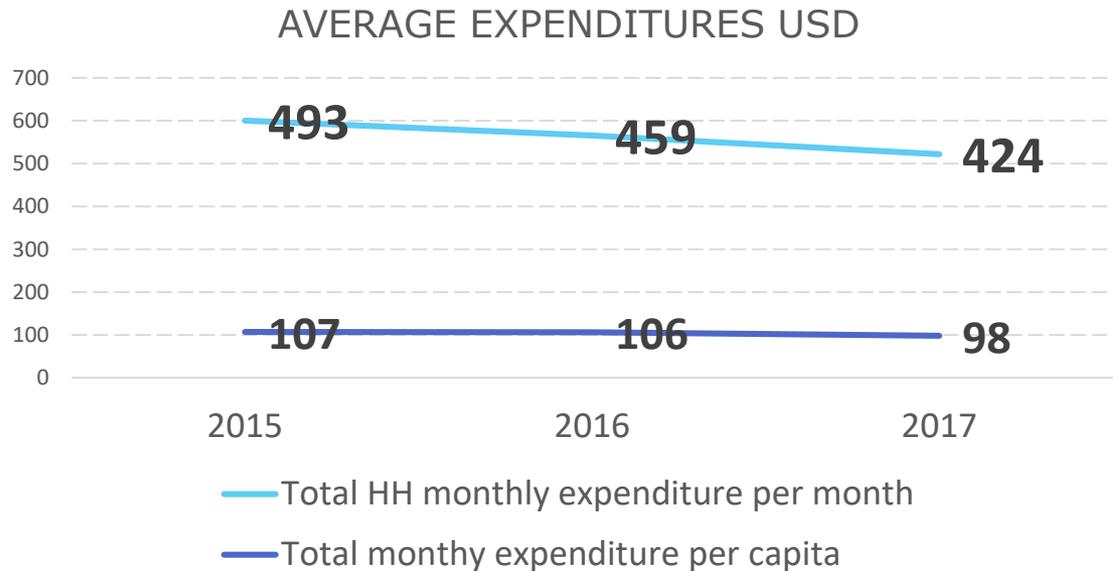
EXPENDITURE SHARE
2017



ECONOMIC VULNARABILITY

Households are spending less money on a monthly basis compared to 2016

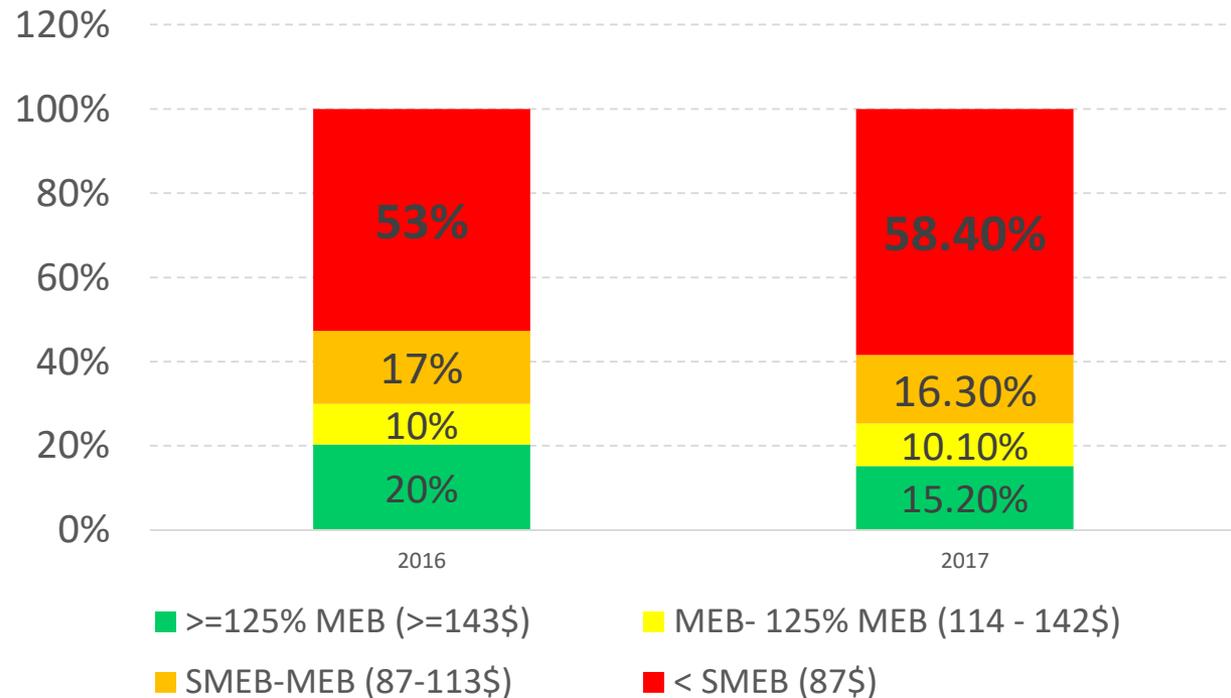
Expenditures on individual level decreased by 8 USD compared to 2016 and 9 USD compared to 2015



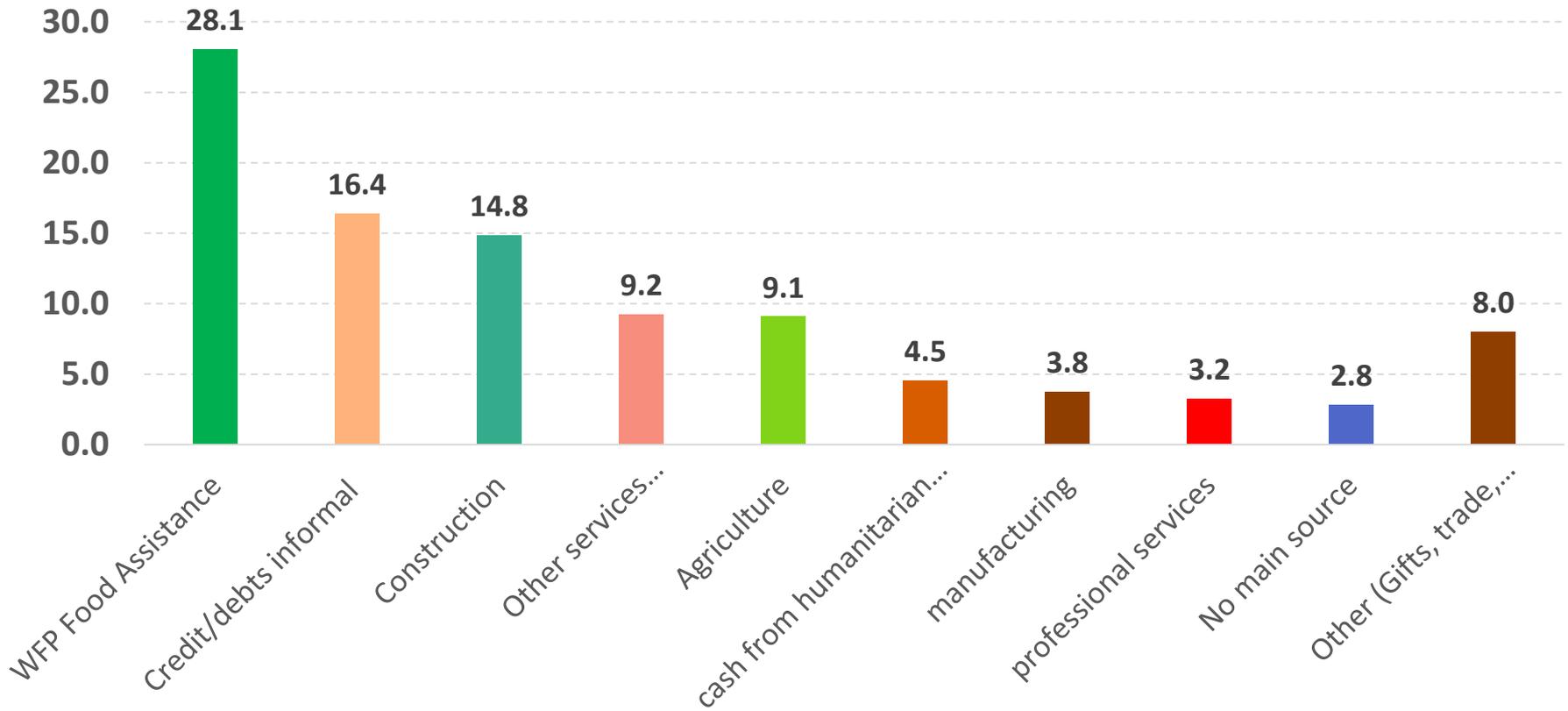
ECONOMIC VULNARABILITY

An increase of 5% of household living under the SMEB

Minimum Expenditures Basket



FIRST SOURCE OF INCOME



Steps Forward

- Further analysis to be done
- Identifying where and who are the food insecure and why they are food insecure with correlation to different underlying causes of food insecurity including economic vulnerability

TARGETING

OPERATIONALIZATION OF DESK FORMULA

UNHC/WFP

FSS SECTOR 8 August 2017

TARGETING FOR DIRECT ASSISTANCE: WELFARE MODELLING

- “ProGres model”, known as the Desk Formula;
- Predicts HH expenditure per capita based on various variables that are available in the UNHCR registration database;
- The formula scores and ranks HHs based on predefined cut-offs (S/MEB);
- Programmatically adapted for cash and food assistance targeting;
- Introduced in 2016 to replace the households visits model, and recalibrated in 2017 following one year of implementation;

OPTIONS FOR OPERATIONALIZATION

Bottom up Approach

Filling-in-the-blanks

FOOD ASSISTANCE

BOTTOM UP APPROACH

Use the rank for inclusion and discontinuation

Target below MEB, with a focus on below SMEB

Qualitative inclusion – criteria under development in collaboration with UNHCT

OPTION 1 - MCAP

BOTTOM UP APPROACH

Use the rank for inclusion and discontinuation – MCAP A

Geographical allocation/quota: % of Severely Vulnerability

MCAP B- FastTrack

MCAP C - Qualitative inclusion

OPTION 2 - MCAP

FILL IN THE BLANKS

Keep current MCAP caseload

Geographical allocation/quota: inclusion only

Use FastTrack for inclusion

WAY FORWARD

- The bottom up approach was considered by the BA core group as the “most logical” from a technical / programmatic perspective;
- As a common practice, inclusion and discontinuation should be accompanied by messaging, communication, and advocacy efforts;
- Reactions from excluded beneficiaries should be closely monitored at field level, especially for partners running multi-sectoral programmes who have staff in areas with dense refugee concentration;
- Operational briefs will be taking place in different interagency meetings during August;



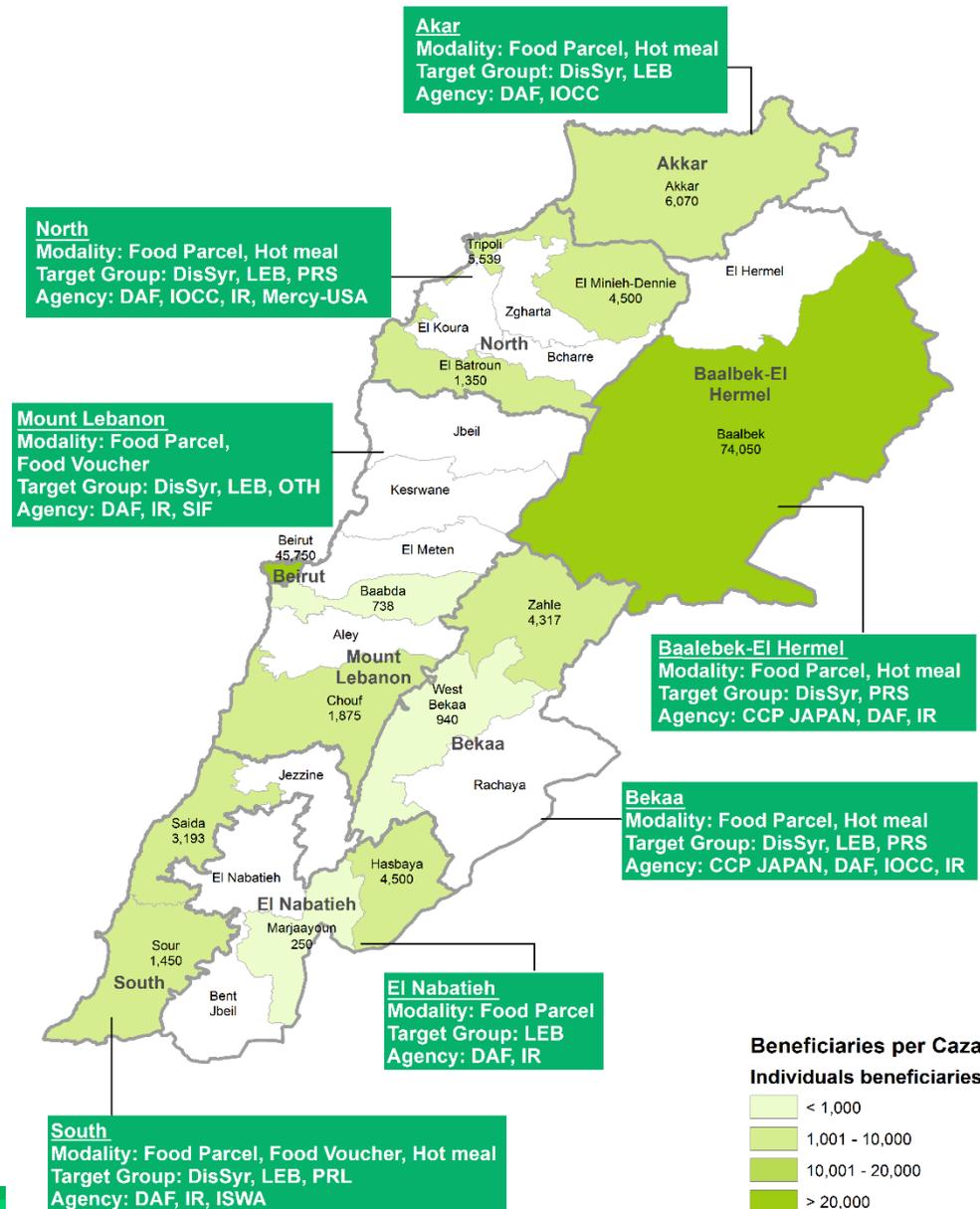
Ramadan distributions overview

Governorate	Partners	Individuals			
		Food Parcels	Food vouchers	Hot meals	Grand Total
Akkar	DAF	5,850			5,850
	IOCC			220	220
Bekaa	CCP JAPAN	850			850
	DAF	3,037			3,037
	IOCC			620	620
North	IR	750			750
	DAF	10,350			10,350
	IOCC			440	440
	IR	200			200
Baalbek-El Hermel	Mercy-USA	399			399
	CCP JAPAN	700			700
	DAF	8,100		65,000	73,100
Beirut	IR	250			250
	DAF	15,750		30,000	45,750
Mount Lebanon	DAF	1,350			1,350
	IR	200			200
	SIF		1,063		1,063
El Nabatieh	DAF	4,500			4,500
	IR	250			250
South	DAF	1,350			1,350
	IR	100			100
	ISWA	2,143	100	950	3,193
Grand Total		56,129	1,163	97,230	154,522

- 7 organizations reported (CCP JAPAN, DAF, IOCC, IR, ISWA, Mercy-USA, SIF)
- 8 governorates covered
- 154,522 Individuals received assistance
- Assistance provided to DisSyr, LEB, PRL, PRS



Food Security Sector – Ramadan Distributions Lebanon 2017





AOB



Thank you