



Inter Agency Meeting – 5th September 2014



AGENDA

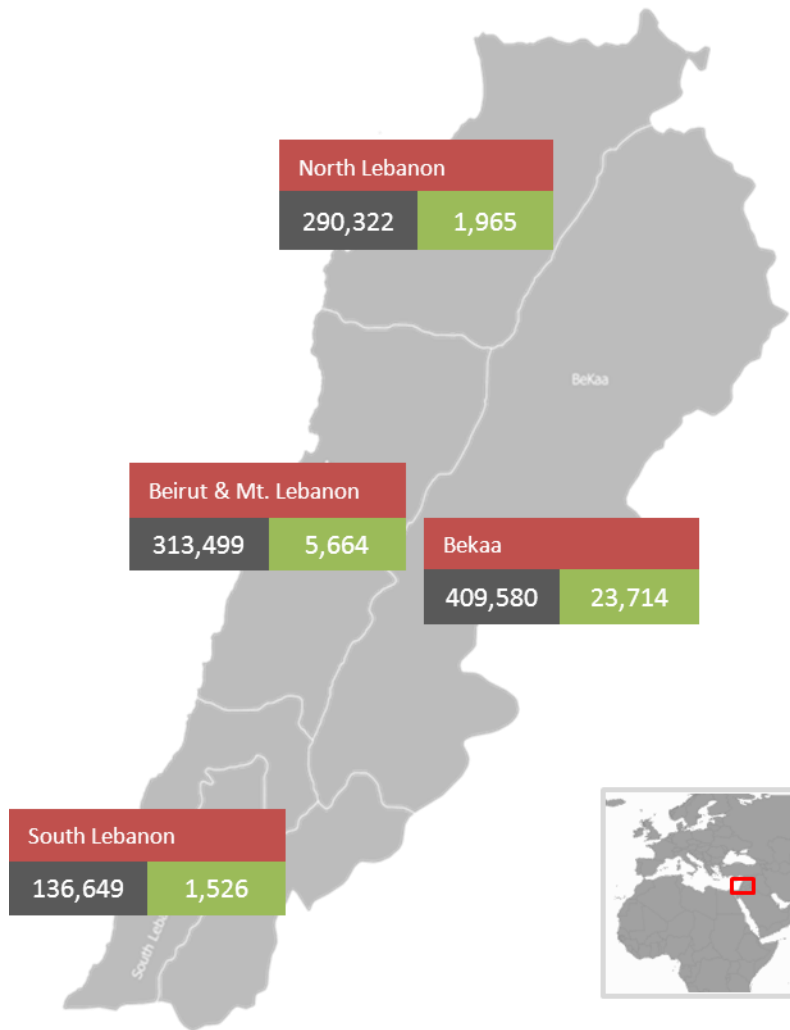
- 1. Registration Update**
- 2. Stabilization : Disaster Risk Management to Build Resilience in Food Security**
- 3. Presentation on Collective Site Management and Coordination**
- 4. Mass Information: Mapping/INQAL/refugee website update**



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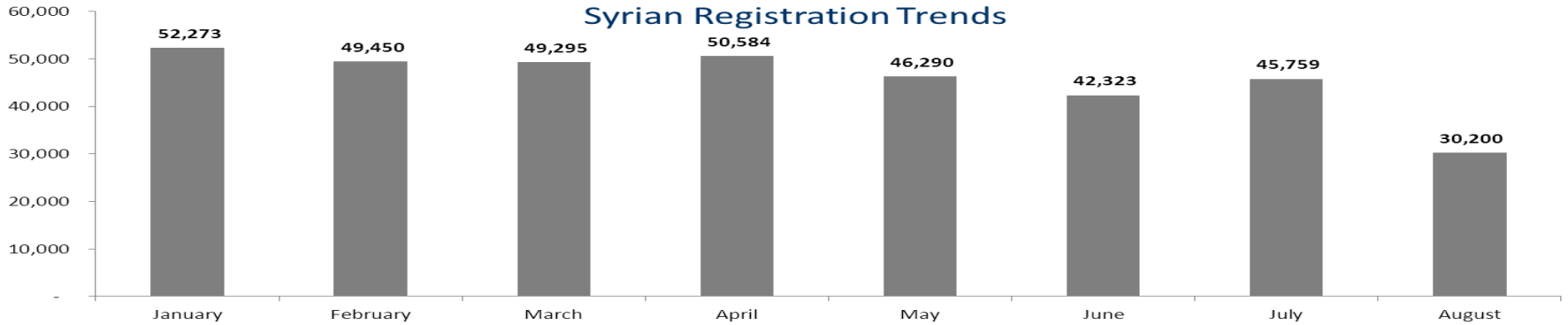
Registration as of 4th September 2014



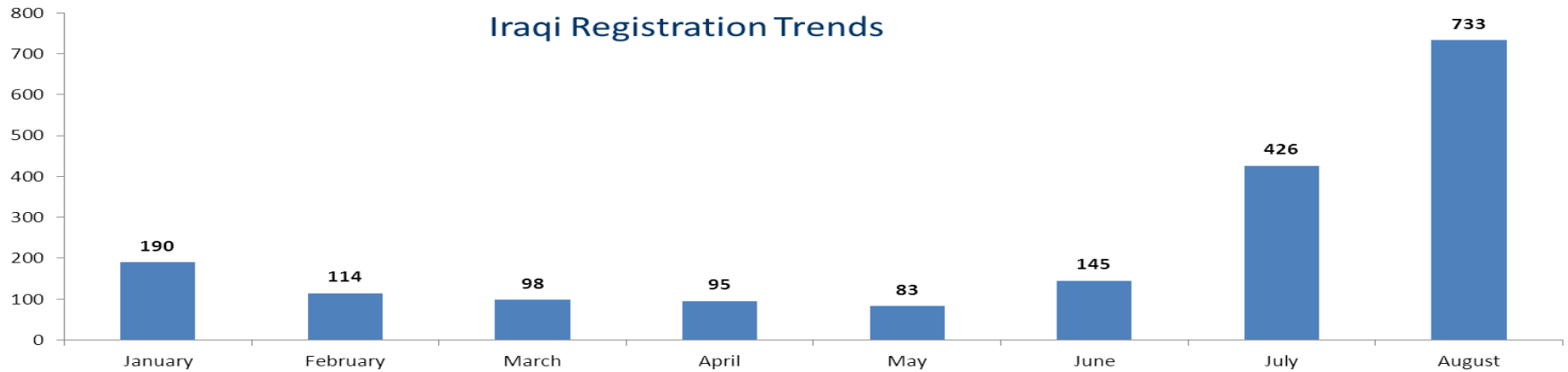
 1,182,919	Total
1,150,050	Registered
32,869	Awaiting

Registration Trends

Syrian Update



Iraqi Update



What's New?

Verification of border crossers.



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INCREASE THE RESILIENCE OF LIVELIHOODS TO THREATS AND CRISES

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5

Beirut, 5 September 2014



Bruno.Minjauw@fao.org
Resilience and Liaison officer



THE NEW STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK



SO1 – Help eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition.



SO 2 – Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable.



SO 3 - Reduce rural poverty.



SO 4 - Enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems.



SO 5 - Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises.

WHY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE ON RESILIENCE?

- **One in eight** people in the world is estimated to be suffering from chronic hunger, regularly not getting enough food to conduct an active life
- Livelihoods of 2.5 billion smallholders depend on agriculture
 - livestock
 - fisheries
 - aquaculture
 - forestry
 - other natural resources
- In 2011, disaster-related losses = USD 264 billion, twice the global level of Official Development Assistance



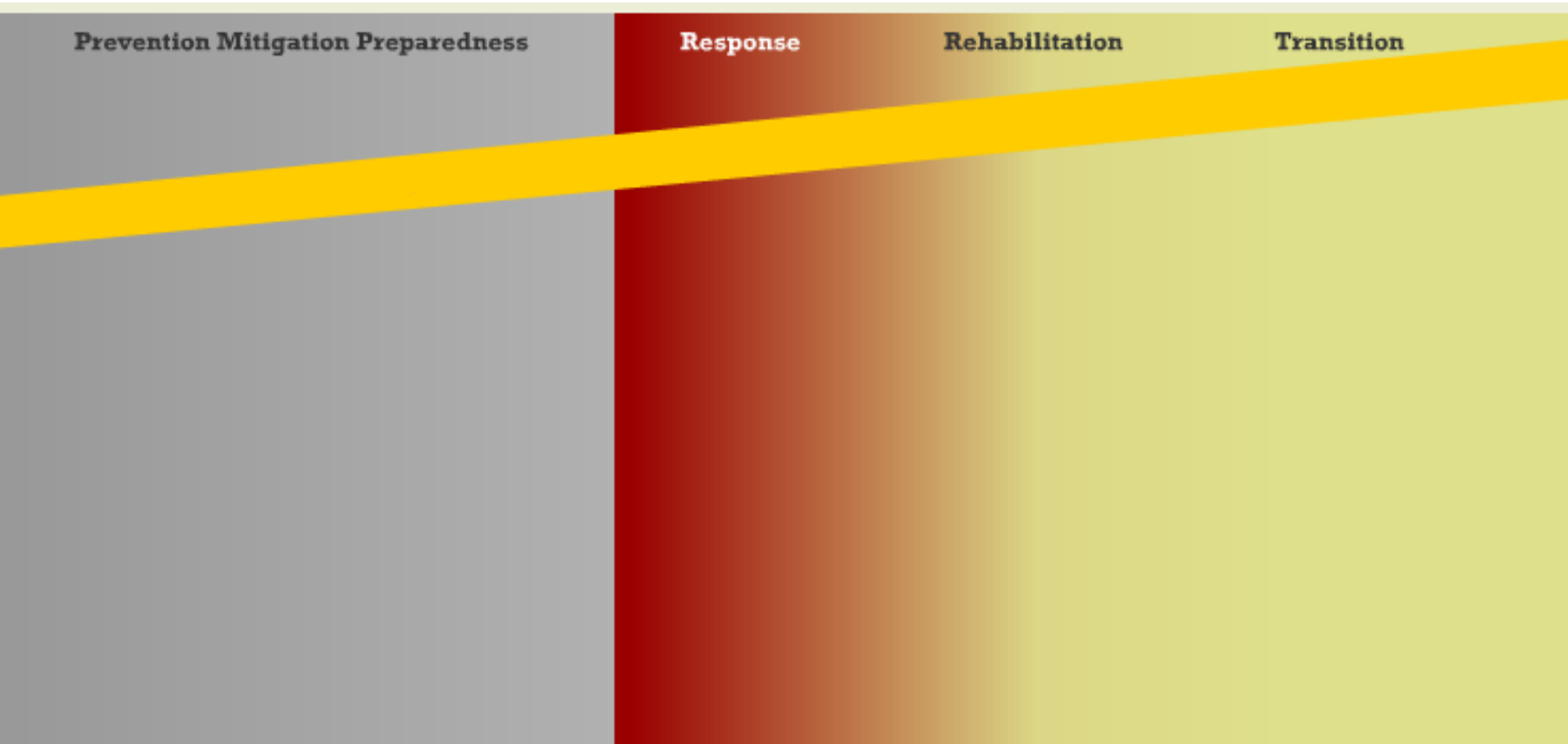
WHY RESILIENCE IS IMPORTANT FOR FAO?

FAO's integrated approach to disaster risk management (DRM) includes three main elements:

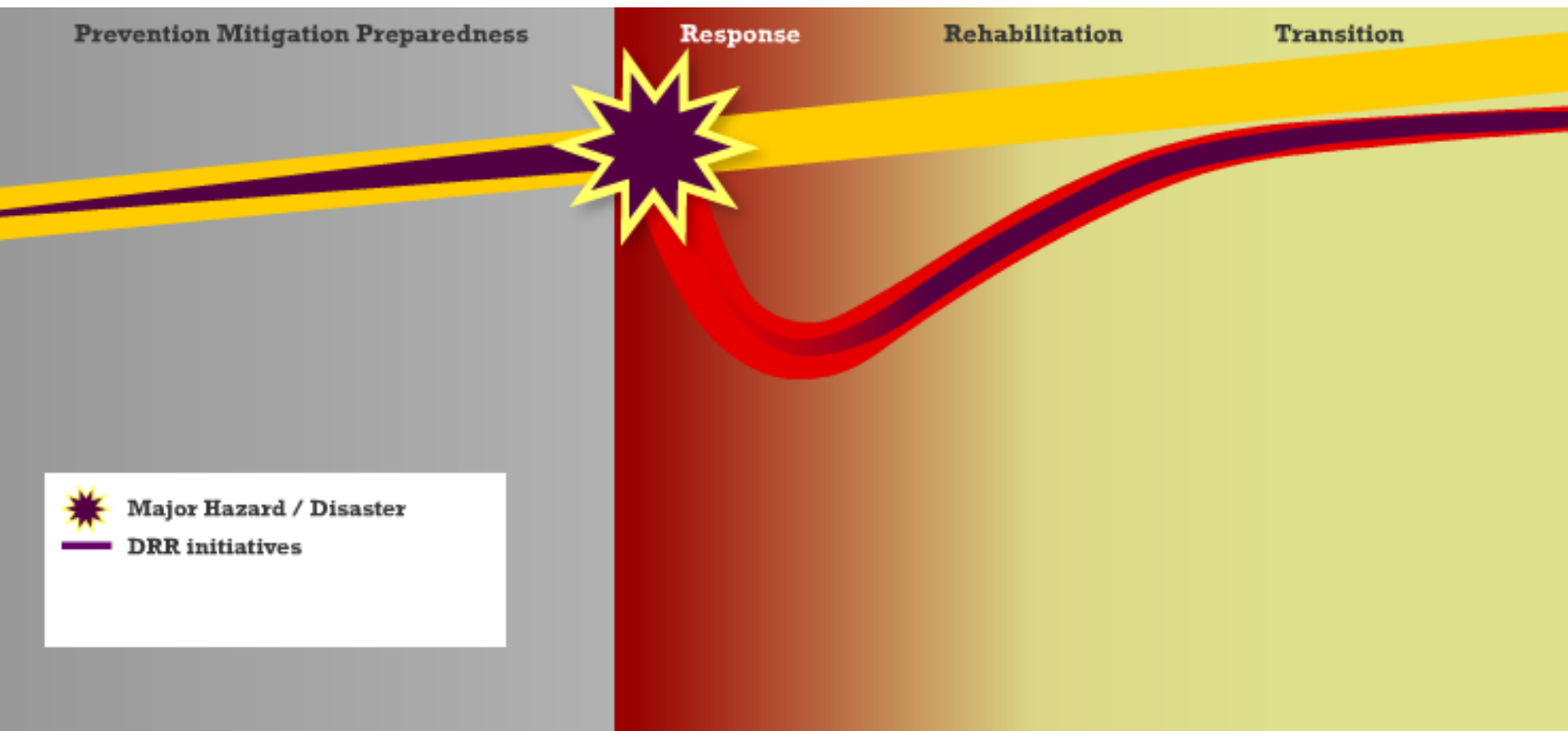
1. Disaster Risk Reduction (prevention, mitigation and preparedness)
2. Response and rehabilitation
3. Transition and linkages to development

“FAO believes that, while it is necessary to protect and restore agricultural based livelihoods and assets of the most vulnerable in the aftermath of a crisis, it should also address the longer term root causes of food insecurity”

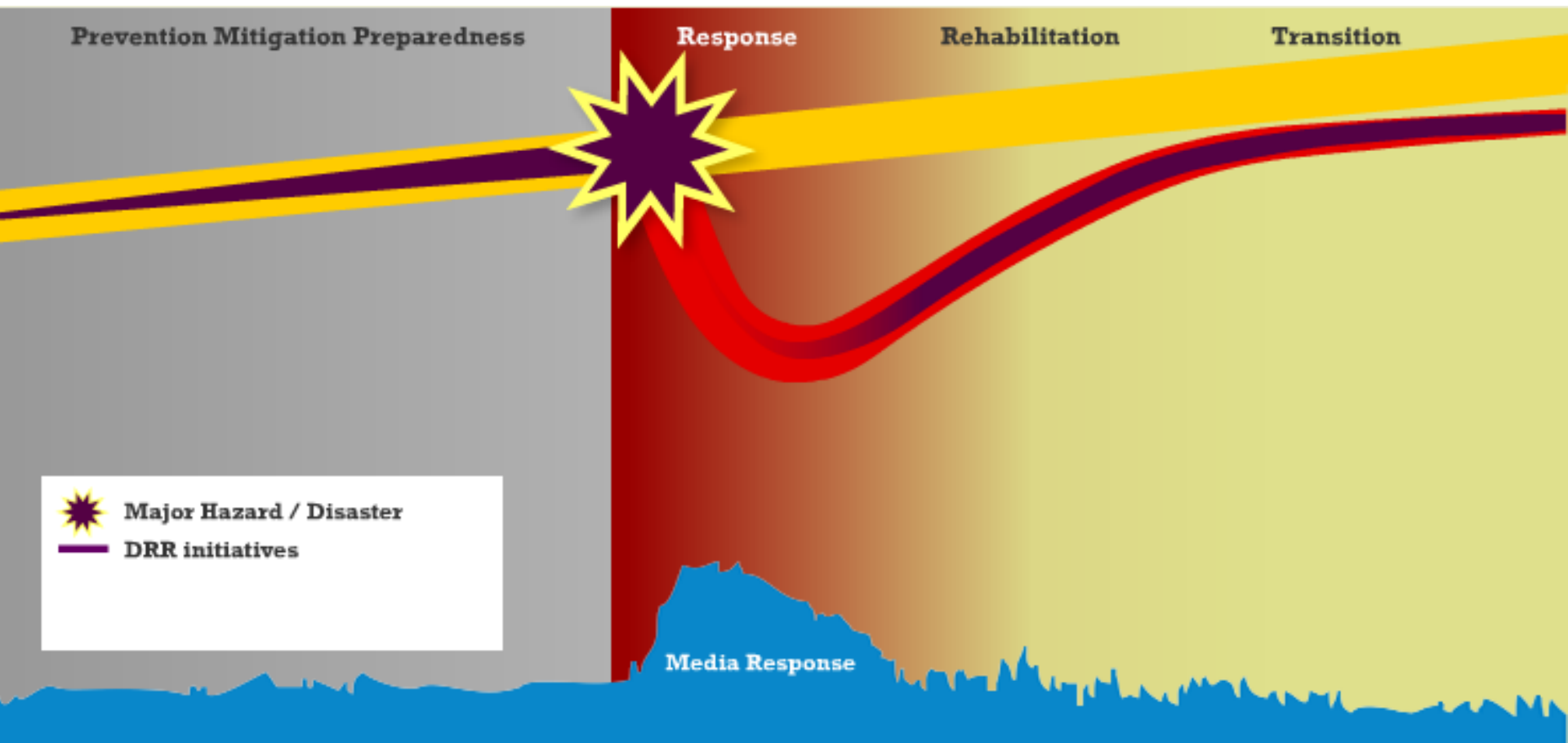
DRM timeline



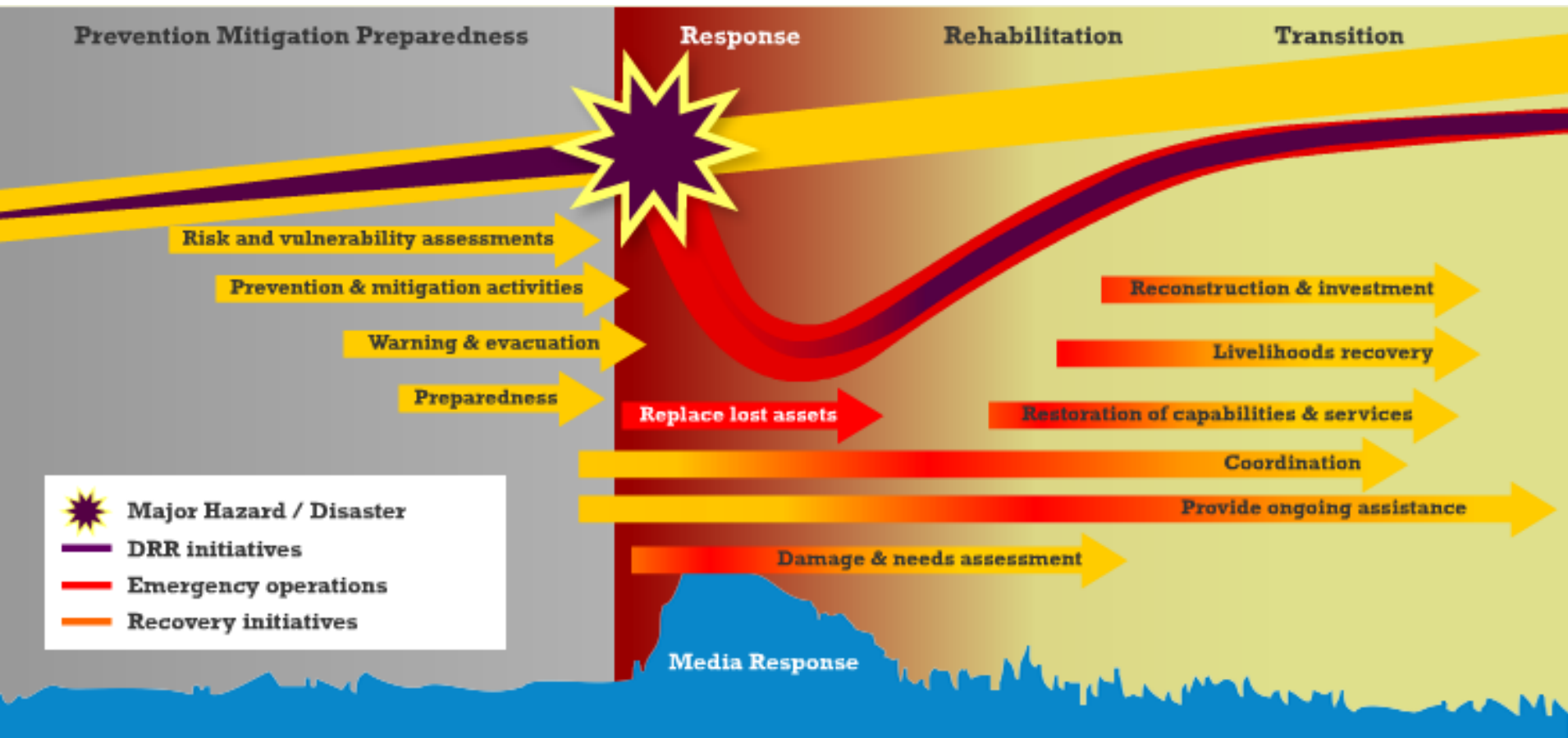
DRM timeline



DRM timeline



DRM timeline



DRM APPROACH ENHANCE RESILIENCE

FAO's integrated approach to resilience aims to:

- reduce the vulnerability of people before, during and after disasters
- **promotes capacity development for risk reduction and livelihood resilience**
- ensures that affected populations recover swiftly
- **support the return to sustainable development**

“FAO’s ultimate goal is to strengthen countries’ capacity to prevent, mitigate and respond to disasters **and to transition to continued development**”

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY RESILIENCE?

FAO defines resilience as:

“The ability to prevent disasters and crises as well as to anticipate, absorb, accommodate or recover and adapt from them in a timely, efficient and sustainable manner.

This includes protecting, restoring and improving food and agricultural systems under threats that impact agriculture, food and nutrition security, and food safety (and related public health).”

MAIN SHOCKS



Natural disasters



Food chain emergencies of
transboundary or technological threats



Socio-economic crises

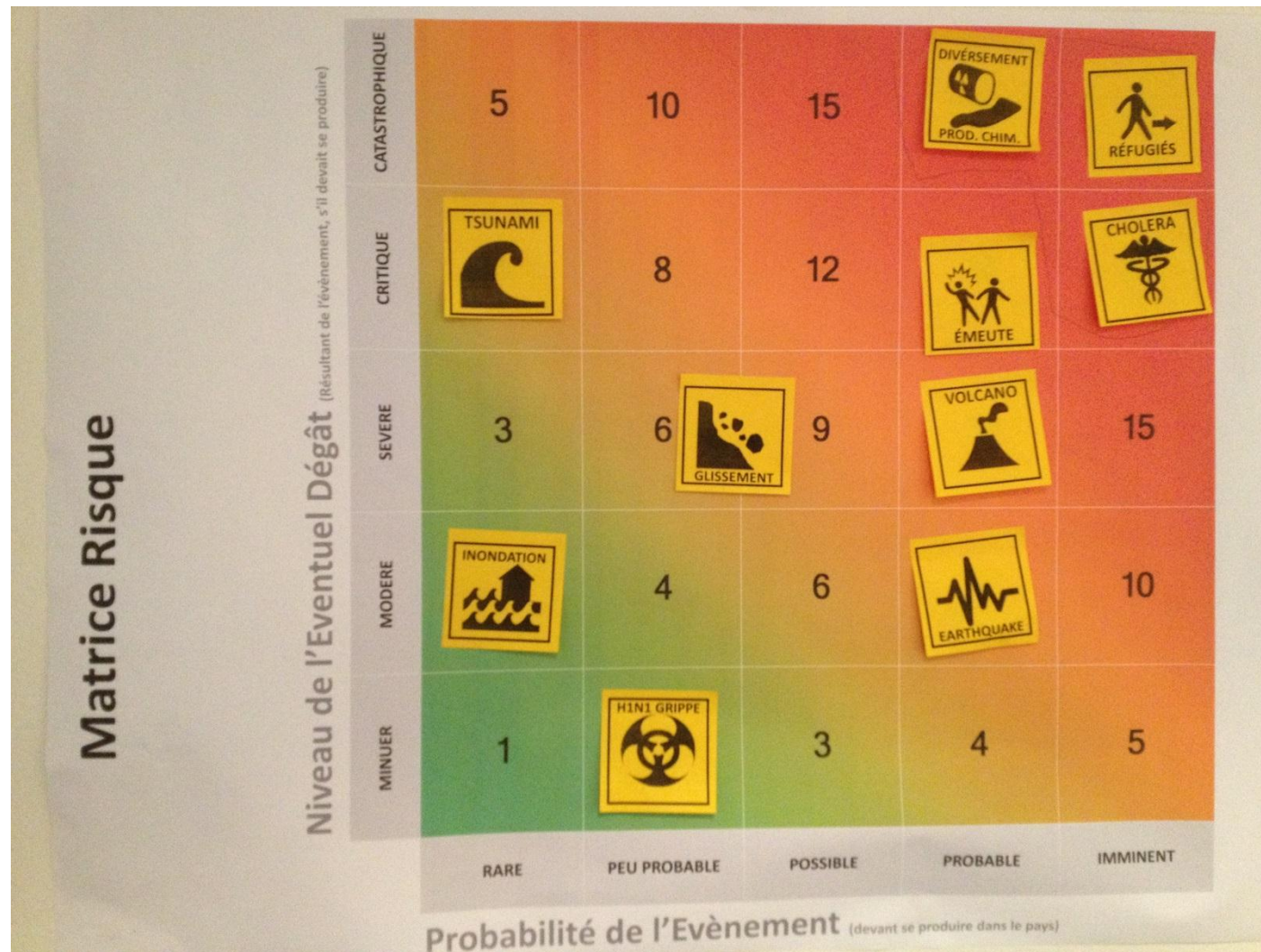


Violent conflicts

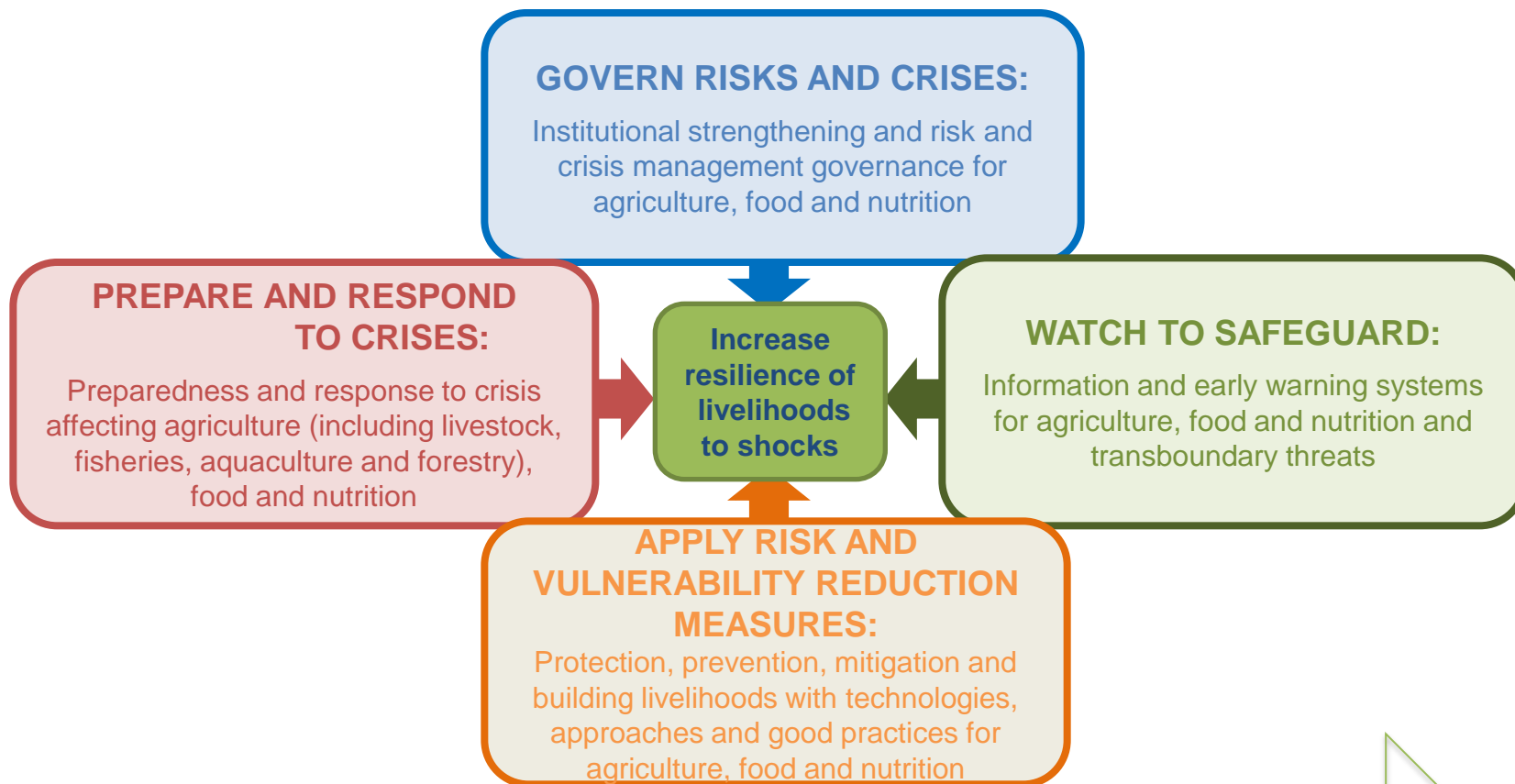


Protracted crises

RISK ANALYSIS: PROBABILITY * IMPACT



RESILIENCE: FOUR OUTCOMES



7 Core Functions: Standards, Information management, Policy dialogue, Capacity development, Knowledge management, Strategic partnerships, Communication

2 Cross-cutting themes: Governance, Gender

RESILIENCE: OUTCOME 1

GOVERN RISKS AND CRISES



COUNTRIES AND REGIONS ADOPT
AND IMPLEMENT LEGAL, POLICY
AND INSTITUTIONAL SYSTEMS AND
REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS FOR
RISK REDUCTION AND CRISIS
MANAGEMENT

EXAMPLES:

- PROMOTE ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON THE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNANCE OF TENURE OF LAND, FISHERIES AND FORESTS
- DEVELOP SPECIFIC DRR ACTION PLAN FOR MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

RESILIENCE: OUTCOME 2

WATCH TO SAFEGUARD



COUNTRIES AND REGIONS PROVIDE
REGULAR INFORMATION AND
EARLY WARNING AGAINST
POTENTIAL, KNOWN AND
EMERGING THREATS

EXAMPLES:

- EMPRES: EMERGENCY PREVENTION SYSTEM (LOCUST AND ANIMAL DISEASE) SURVEILLANCE, INFORMATION SHARING AND EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS
- INTEGRATED PHASE CLASSIFICATION (IPC)
- GIEWS : GLOBAL INFORMATION AND EARLY WARNING SYSTEM ON FOOD PRICES
- RESILIENCE INDEX MEASUREMENT AND ANALYSIS (RIMA)

RESILIENCE: OUTCOME 3

APPLY RISK AND VULNERABILITY REDUCTION MEASURES



COUNTRIES REDUCE RISKS AND VULNERABILITY AT HOUSEHOLD AND COMMUNITY LEVEL

EXAMPLES:

- PRODUCER ASSOCIATIONS:
COOPERATIVE TO COPE WITH PRODUCTION AND MARKETING COSTS AND APPLY PREVENTION MEASURES
- RAINWATER HARVESTING:
TECHNOLOGIES & PRACTICES THAT USE LESS WATER, REDUCE WATER LOSS, AND INCREASE OVERALL WATER PRODUCTIVITY DURING DROUGHTS.
- CONFLICT SENSITIVE MEASURES:
LAND TENURE, ACCESS TO NATURAL RESOURCES (WATER, LAND, TREES, PASTURE, TRANSHUMANCE ROUTES, ...)

RESILIENCE: OUTCOME 4

PREPARE AND RESPOND TO CRISES



**COUNTRIES AND REGIONS
AFFECTED BY DISASTERS AND
CRISES PREPARE FOR, AND
MANAGE EFFECTIVE RESPONSES**

EXAMPLES:

- SEED RESERVES
- FOREST FIRE MANAGEMENT TRAINING
- FISHERIES EMERGENCY GUIDANCE & GOOD PRACTICES
- LIVESTOCK SHELTERS

INCREASE THE RESILIENCE OF LIVELIHOODS TO THREATS AND CRISES

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5



<http://www.fao.org/emergencies/how-we-work/resilience/en/>





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COLLECTIVE SITE MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION (CSMC)

9/9/2014

April 2014 – to date

Summary of the presentation

28

- Where we are coming from
- Where we are
- What has been done
- Where we are going/with who
- Lessons learned and way forward

CSMC – What it is in Lebanon

29

- High bridge of CMC - refugee setting
- Strengthening refugee community structures
- Monitoring of protection and assistance needs and standards
- Acknowledge community based approaches – AGDM, participatory approach
- Integration of Protection and cross cutting issues
- Observe partnership and collaboration

Where we are

30

- Demand increasing resources diminishing
- Refugees forced to down grade in to more affordable shelter
- Shelter condition is worsening – increased eviction
- Probability of more IS coming up is high – direct implication on CSMC

What has been done/with who

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- Common reference - CSMC
- Development of general guidelines
- Identification of CSMC Focal Points
- Development of CSMC national action plan
- Contribution to regional operation plans
- Capacity building
- Partners – NRC, DRC, local NGOs, PU-AMI, Concern, UNHCR, MoSA, Local authority/Municipality

Where we are going/with who

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- Time to roll out the national action plan
- Tripoli CSMC action plan – a model
- Implementation of community- based approach
- Continuation of Capacity building & mentorship
- Coordination and information sharing
- Joint efforts – all stakeholders eg service providers, existing community structures, refugee committees

Lessons learned and way forward

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- Strategic direction – operation in a vacuum
- Partnership/collaboration - involvement of the GoL
- Implementation of C/B approach to CSMC – a process
- Need for capacity building for all service providers
- Building relationship with host community
- Coordination – cross sectoral +
- CSMC and future plans - **CSMC needs a HOME!**

Thank you!!



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PUBLIC HEALTH-Update

Highlights:

- Two major health surveys are currently being prepared:
 1. National health access and utilisation survey (JHSPH/MDM/IMC/UNHCR);
 2. Situation analysis on reproductive health.
- AWD preparedness plan submitted to the MOPH for review.
- Core Group made recommendations on further variable data required to analysis effectiveness of referral healthcare program.
- MOPH have adopted the Nutrition sub-working group into the formal MOPH nutrition program.
- UNICEF conducted 2nd supplementary immunisation week in high risk locations.

CSMC

- 1. Collective Site Management and Coordination (CSMC) training plans are ongoing since July with accomplished sessions in Qubayat and Tripoli. While training in Tyr is scheduled for the coming weeks, the one in Bekaa will be postponed until the security situation improves. Training in Mt. Lebanon will take place once CSMC partner is identified.
- 2. A draft CSMC action plan for Tripoli has been developed, and is currently undergoing review by the team. This will be shared with stakeholders for their input; and to enable collective responsibility. It is anticipated that the Tripoli model could serve as a point for reference by other regions.
- 3. A revised version of the CSMC general guidelines has been developed. The review is as a result of the dynamics within the operation; and it takes in to consideration a bottom-up approach with the aim of empowering the refugee community, and linkage with the host community and the existing support structures for sustainability

Social Cohesion & Livelihoods Update

- 3 more local conflict mitigation mechanisms established in Wadi Khaled, Hermel and Begdhan.
- 4 more CSPs completed in Aakar, Batroun and Trablous.
- 380 beneficiaries of vocational trainings.
- UNDP completed 29 more participatory planning processes at the municipal level through the MRR (maps of risks and resources) methodology.
- UNHCR has approved 7 new CSPs for Akkar
- UNDP and MOSA have approved 29 new projects (12 in Akkar, 9 in Central Bekaa, 8 in the South).
- The sector has engaged in a mapping exercise of the different interventions targeting municipalities, such as CSPs, support to service delivery, capacity building of municipalities and peacebuilding mechanisms.
- Similarly, the different field livelihoods working group will produce maps of their interventions, with the Aakar Working Group is leading the way.



Food Security Update

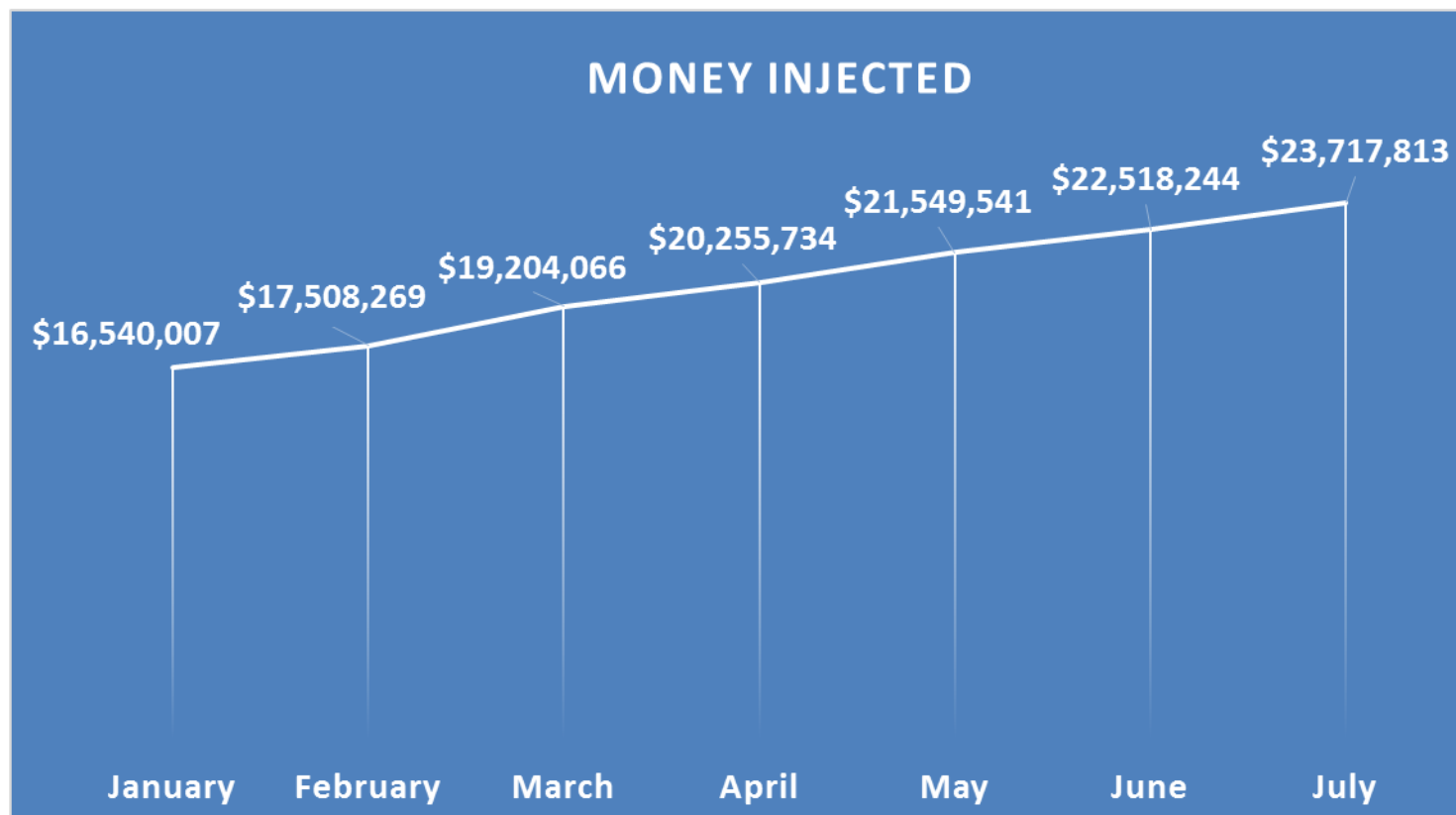
WFP - Update

- **In August 2014**, WFP reached over **843,000 beneficiaries** through e-cards and food parcels, achieving 96% of its target during August distribution cycle.
- The **majority** of the beneficiaries (98 %) were assisted through the **e-card modality**, while newly arrived refugees (2 %) received food parcels while awaiting registration.
- WFP continued to increase the number of partner shops where beneficiaries can redeem their e-card values for food. To date, WFP has **contracted over 350 partner shops** across Lebanon.

WFP - Update

- **Money Injected into the Economy:**

Since the beginning of the year WFP has injected **over US\$141 million** into Lebanon economy (until July).



WFP – Update

- **WFP's assistance continued in Arsal through e-card:**

While full resumption of humanitarian assistance was not allowed in the area, food assistance continued to reach vulnerable Syrian refugees through WFP's e-card. Some 8,800 previously distributed cards – providing assistance to some 35,000 beneficiaries - were reloaded with monthly value on 05 August. Beneficiaries continued to purchase food with their e-cards at all 14 WFP-contracted shops in Arsal.

- **Assistance to Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)**

The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed by UNRWA and WFP to commence the joint food assistance to PRS. A total of 42,000 PRS will be reached through existing UNRWA's ATM card.

Other Food Sector Updates

- In **August 2014**, other food security sector members reached over 19,600 beneficiaries through vouchers and food parcels.
- **Ministry of Agriculture** seconded a senior staffer to be active in the food security sector working group.
- **FAO** assumed a prominent role in **co-leading the food security sector** and spearheading the **resilience** component of the 2015/16 3RP.

Thank You!

