Food Security Sector Working Group Coordination Meeting

10ᵗʰ May, 2016

Venue: ENA Baabda

Agenda

1. VASyR 2016
2. Collective Site Management and Coordination (CSMC) activities
3. Discussion on Food Security sector referral mechanism
4. New Contingency stock database on ActivityInfo
5. AOB

Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees

Context

- **23 April 2016:** 1,055,984 Syrian refugees ⬇ 11.7 %
- 23 April 2015: 1,196,560 Syrian refugees (11,319 pending registration) ⬆ 22%
- 22 April 2014: 981,820 ⬆ 206%
- 23 April 2013: 320,501 ⬆ 2,867%
- 23 April 2012: 10,804

X 102

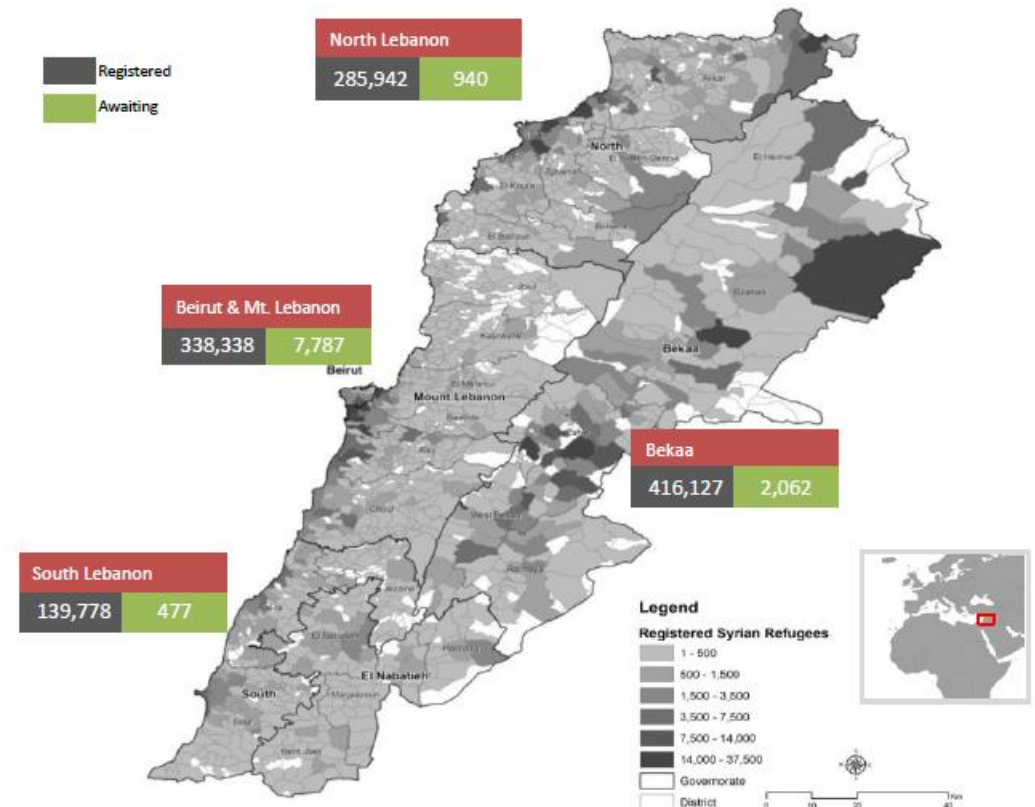- ➤ **Highest refugees / host population ratio**
- > 1/5 of population in Lebanon are SR
- 26 refugees /100 Lebanese in country
- High pressure in services, shelter…

- ➤ **GoL policy:**

- ➤ Registration restriction
- No-camp policy
- Entrance restrictions
- Residential permits requirements
- Pledge not to work

- ➤ **TARGETING**

Vulnerability situation of SR

2015 VASyR

- 23% households had 1 or less working member for every 5 dependent non workers

- Livelihoods: loans or credits (80 % vs 50% 2014); Food vouchers (75% - 55 % 2014); Non-agricultural (42% - 48% in 2014)

- Households experiencing lack of food or money to buy it: 89% - 22% more than 2014

- HH engaged in crisis or emergency coping strategies 52% - 32% more than 2014

- Progressive depletion of savings and assets: Spending savings (35% -14%); sale of goods (28% -12%); productive assets (8% - 2%)

- 70% HH below the Lebanese Extreme poverty line (US$ 3.84/person/day) (49% in 2014)

- 69% HH below MEB (43 % in 2014)

- 17% food expenditure share>65% (11% in 2014)

- 17% poor and borderline FCS (13 % in 2014)

- 23% of moderate and severe food insecurity

OBJECTIVES

General

Provide an updated multi-sectorial overview of the vulnerability situation of Syrian refugees in Lebanon.

Specifics

- Monitor the food security and general vulnerability situation of the Syrian refugees in Lebanon one year after the last assessment.

- Estimate degree and types of vulnerability at Caza level.

- Support in updating the vulnerability profile of Syrian Refugees population, to support targeting of population in need.

- Get beneficiaries feedback on their current vulnerability situation and the impact of the targeting exercise.

Population

1. UNHCR registered **Syrian refugees**

Included and excluded for assistance.

Sampling frame

1. A- Caza level – 26 districts

+ additional 2 districts in Beirut

+ additional 2 districts in Akkar

Sample

> 1. **Syrian refugees registered** = 4,950 HH

- Representative sample size per Caza = 165 HH, based on parameters:
Prevalence: 50%   Precision: 10%   Design effect: 1.5   Non-valid: 5%
- 165 HH / Caza
- 30 clusters (=locations=villages, towns, neighborhoods) / Caza
- 6 HH / cluster

Questionnaire

- HH level: VASyR - Targeting questionnaire

- FGD

- Height for Weight data collection by UNICEF

Data collection

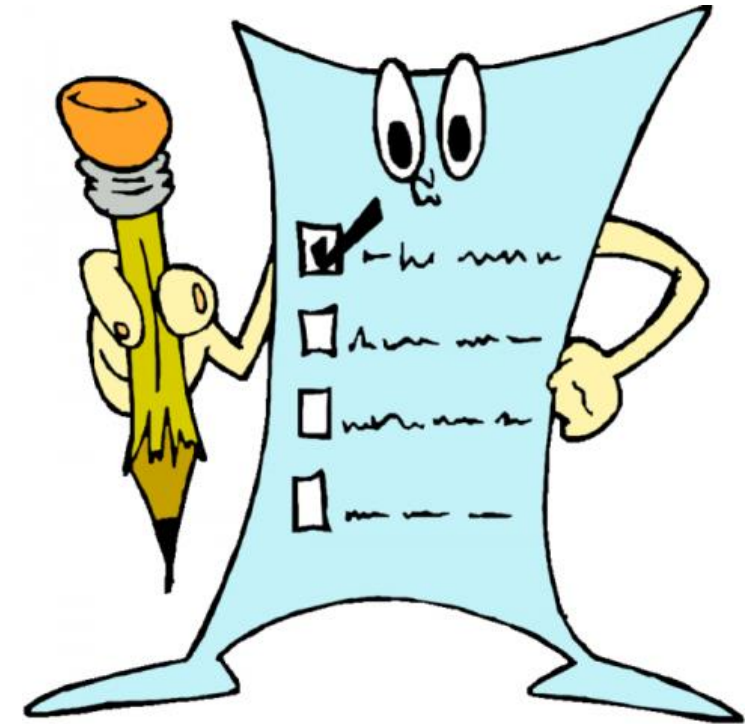➢ **WHEN**

- 23th May – 3th June

➢ **HOW**

- Mobile devices – ODK

➢ **WHO**

Targeting partners (UNHCR) , LCC

Unicef partners

Teams for CAZA sampling

- ❑ 165 HH / district
- ❑ 1 team (2 persons) cover 1 cluster / day = 6 HH visits /day
- ❑ 1 Caza = 30 clusters / 10 days data collection = 3 clusters / day
- ❑ 3 teams = 6 enumerators / Caza
- ❑ 1 supervisor / Caza
- ❑ 30 Caza = 85 teams = 170 enumerators + 30 supervisors
- ❑ 1 nutrition enumerator per team (collect anthropometrics measurements)
- ❑ National coordinator
- ❑ ODK data supervisor
- ❑ Database manager

Analysis

- Analysis of direct and derived indicators at Caza/Governerate and national level.
- Similar indicators to VASyR 13 , 14 and 15 to ensure comparability
- Estimation of vulnerability categories according to cash and food vulnerability criteria.
- Additional analysis discussed and agreed within the assessment working group.

Reporting

- Results will be shared on fact sheets format.

Training of enumerators

❑   3 rounds of trainings

  conducting in parallel by the 3 UN agencies at the same time in 4 regions

 (North, Bekaa, Beirut & Mont Lebanon)

❑ One week before the start of the data collection

❑ 4 training in different areas (North, Bekaa, South, Mount Lebanon

❑ HH visits enumerators

❑ 3 days of training + field test

❑ Trainers : WFP, UNHCR & UNICEF TEAM

❑ **Anthropometrics measurements training**

• 	Conducted by IOCC

• 	Enumerators from different NGOs (worked with Nutrition measurements before)

• 	3 days of training

Main challenges & steps forward

Challenges

- Security situation
- Access
- Timeline
- Ramadan
- Coordination

Steps forward

- Steps forward
- Questionnaire:

  - ODK testing
  - Server

- Nutrition indicators data collection

Activities	25-Mar	1-Apr	8-Apr			29-Apr	2-May	13-May		23-May	3-Jun	
	April		April				May					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Draft concept note	x											
Presentation of the exercise to stakeholders	TBD											
Methodology agreement among partners	On going											
Budget	On going											
Questionnaires design & discussions	x											
Questionnaires finalized		x										
ODK questionnaire			x									
Questionnaires field test (paper and electronic)			x									
Households selection					x	x						
FLAs with partners	TBD											
Logistics preparation	TBD											
Staff recruitment					x							
Training preperation						x						
Training							x	x				
Data collection										x	x	
Data cleaning and preparation												x
Analysis	TBD											
Reporting	TBD											
Report editing	TBD											
Report shared	TBD											
Presentation of results	TBD											

Collective Sites Management and Coordination (CSMC)

Collective Site Management and Coordination

- Lorenza Trulli (UNHCR)
- Anna Hirsch-Holland (NRC)

- **10 May 2016**

Collective Sites in Lebanon

No Syrian refugee 'camps'

More than **3,868** informal settlements

Inhabited by nearly **200,000** refugees from Syria
(**18%** of the registered refugee population)

The purpose of CSMC: To enhance the dignity and living conditions of displaced populations living in collective sites through…

1. Improved refugee protection and access to appropriate basic service provision

2. Refugee participation and leadership in site management and service coordination, design, and delivery

The three functions of CSMC

Collective Site Administration

- **Collective Site Coordination**

- **Collective Site Management**

-

Collective Site Administrator :

- **National Authorities including MOSA**

- **Local municipalities**

- **Other actors (informally)**

Collective site administrator

- **Ensuring access for humanitarian agencies**

- **Overall responsibility for *protection* of all living in Lebanon, including refugees in collective sites**

- **Ensuring security and civilian nature of collective sites**

- **Setting policies and standards for general response to the displacement of Syrians**

- **Issuing legal documentation for displaced persons**

- **Establishing and closing official camps (when they exist)**

Collective Site Coordinator

Collective site coordination

- **Providing protection for displaced population**

- **Coordinating services provided between sites, making sure no gaps**

- **Ensuring access to consistent standards and services in different sites**

- **Developing technical policies, guidelines, and standards**

Collective Site Management

Collective Site Management agencies

- **Coordination of services in <u>one</u> collective site**

- **Establishment and capacity building of Site Management Committees, supporting them with:**

    - **Coordinating services and liaising with service providers**

    - **Referral of vulnerable cases**

    - **Site management and maintenance**

    - **Information management**

    - **Community mobilizing**

- HOW?

Following-up on urgent needs and gaps in the Informal Settlement

- **Identification and referral of vulnerable households or individuals**
- **Direct coordination with relevant service providers to troubleshoot problems**
- **Negotiations with landowners and local authorities to overcome service gaps**

Establishing and training refugee committees

- Service mapping
- Participation
- Problem prioritisation and solving
- Protection and referrals
- Internal and external representation
- Dispute resolution

Building capacity of the committee and the community

Regular follow-up and coaching, and provision of material support (e.g. phone credit, stationary)

Building capacity of the committee and the community

Needs based skill-building training, including:

- **Fire safety**
- **First Aid**

Linking refugees with service providers, authorities, and host community

Collective site management and coordination training, attended by:

- **Refugees**

- **Service providers**

- **Local authorities**

- **National authorities**

- **Host community**

Building capacity of the committee and the community

Technical focal points integrated within the management committee

(e.g WASH, Protection, health)

Information management

- **Collection of disaggregated population data at site level, with household UNHCR numbers and contact details**

- **Refugee-led monitoring of service provision and follow-up on referrals**

Links with other sectors

- Agencies conducting any work in Collective Sites should coordinate with CSMC agencies if they are new to the site, and always to work with CSMC committees where they exist.

- These groups are representative of different demographic groups and have been (or will be) trained to liaise with service providers.

- Committees can assist in coordination and implementation of distribution activities, as well as providing feedback on the processes involved.

Links with the other sectors

- CSMC agencies/committees, can conduct awareness raising and training on the purpose of assessments and targeting criteria
- Committees can be consulted on selection criteria and processes, and could assist in identification and referral of vulnerable beneficiaries

Links with other sectors

CSMC agencies, in agreement with Committees, can provide up-to-date population lists for Collective Sites for distributions

Collaboration between CSMC agency and refugee representatives, URDA, LRC, and MOSA for emergency distributions
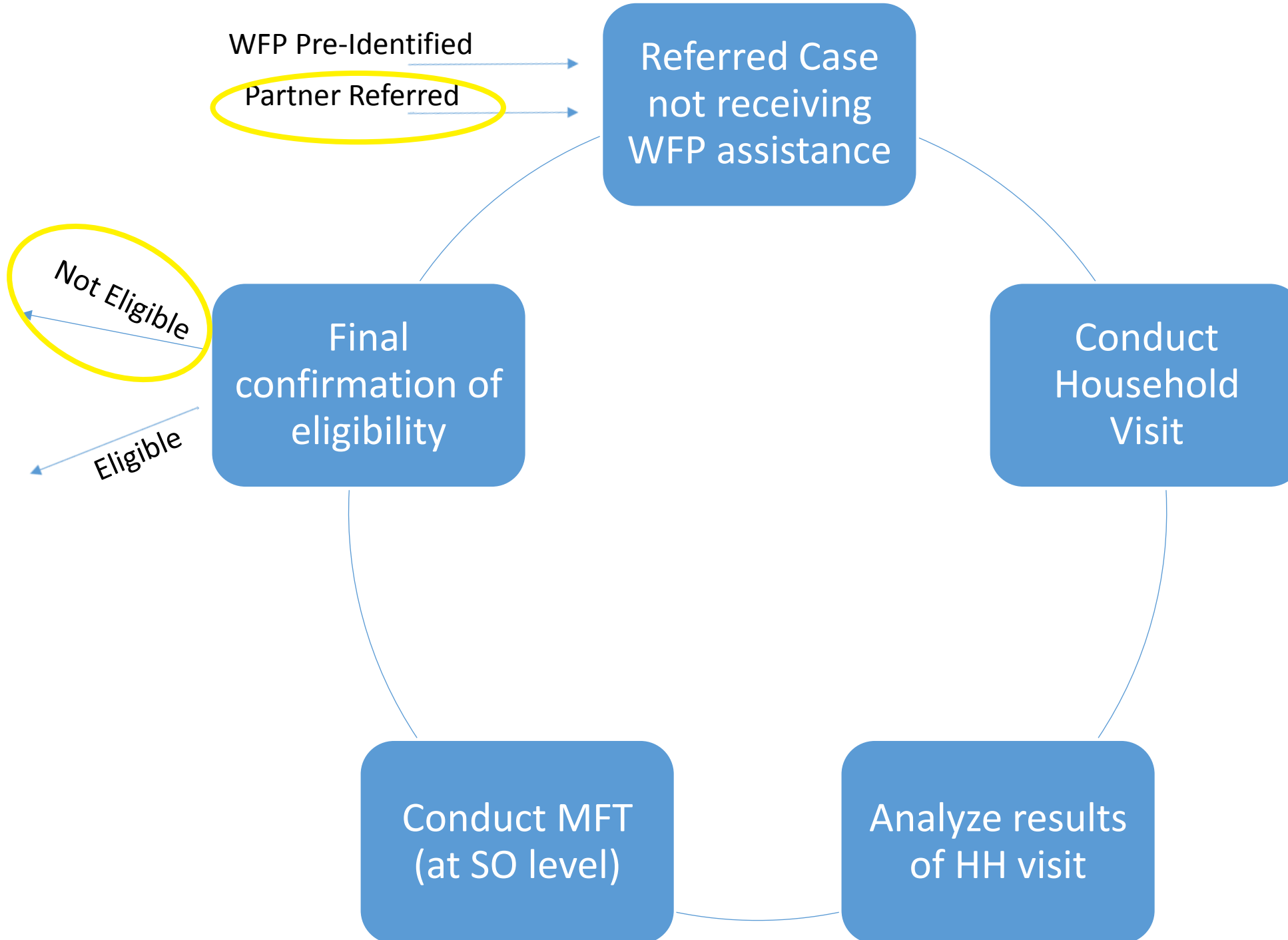
REFERRAL SYSTEM

1. Who does referral for food assistance ?
2. How do we want the sector to be involved?
3. Limitations?

CONTINGENCY STOCK DATABASE

ACTIVITYINFO CONTINGENCY & PREPAREDNESS DATABASE

The new Contingency & Preparedness database creates one place for all the information related to rapid needs assessment and contingency preparedness.

It combines the Contingency Stocks ActivityInfo database and the RNA Google documents previously circulated.

ACTIVITYINFO CONTINGENCY & PREPAREDNESS DATABASE

Two different sections

- **Staffing & resources**: to report governorate-level information about the organization

- **Warehouses**: to report information about the stocks (total and contingency) at specific warehouses/to track the exact location of the warehouses

ORGANIZATION-LEVEL RESOURCES & RNA TRAINED STAFF

RACG Focal Point Contact Details
Person Responsible
Phone Number
Email Person Responsible

Staffing
Number of staff trained for contingency
(RNA trained)
Number of staff available for contingency
scenario

RACG Focal Point Contact Details

Person Responsible

Phone Number

Email Person Responsible

STAFF RESOURCES

Number of staff trained for contingency		Number of staff trained for contingency
number of staff available in contingency scenario		number of staff available in contingency scenario

ORGANIZATION-LEVEL RESOURCES & RNA TRAINED STAFF

Resources (total)
- Vehicles
- Android tablet
- Android smartphone
- GPS unit
- Laptop

RESOURCES (TOTAL)

Vehicles	
Android tablet	
Android smartphone	
GPS unit	
Laptop	

Partners should indicate the **total** number of resources available. Reporting these figures does not commit any resources for contingency-the figures provide a scope of the resources at your disposal.

CONTINGENCY STOCK AT WAREHOUSE LEVEL

Most organizations do not have dedicated contingency stock. Therefore, the database now records two indicators:
- Total stock
- Of the total stock, stocks that would likely be available in a contingency scenario

Total stock indicates the total scale of resources at a warehouse. Contingency stock indicates the scale of contingency reserves at the warehouse.

CONTINGENCY STOCK AT WAREHOUSE LEVEL

Organizations will report:
- Total stock at warehouse
- Of the total stock, the stock that would likely be available in a contingency scenario

(Each indicator is listed twice)

Blanket (High Thermal) (Total in stock)		#
Blanket (High Thermal) (of which contingency)		#

THANK YOU

AOB

1. FAO CPF
2. Food Security and Nutrition Strategic review
3. Outcome 4 Survey
4. Micro-gardening WG follow Up
5. Private Sector Engagement