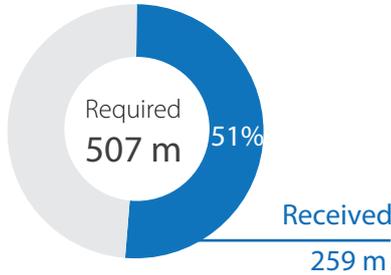


The dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Food Security sector in Lebanon is working to: OUTCOME 1) Promote food availability; OUTCOME 2) Promote food accessibility; OUTCOME 3) Promote food utilization; OUTCOME 4) Promote stabilization.

2018 Funding Status as of 31 August 2018

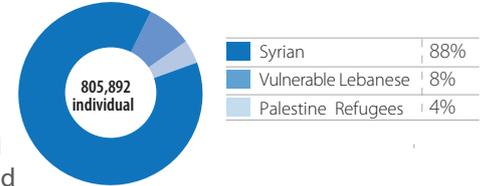


Targeted Population groups

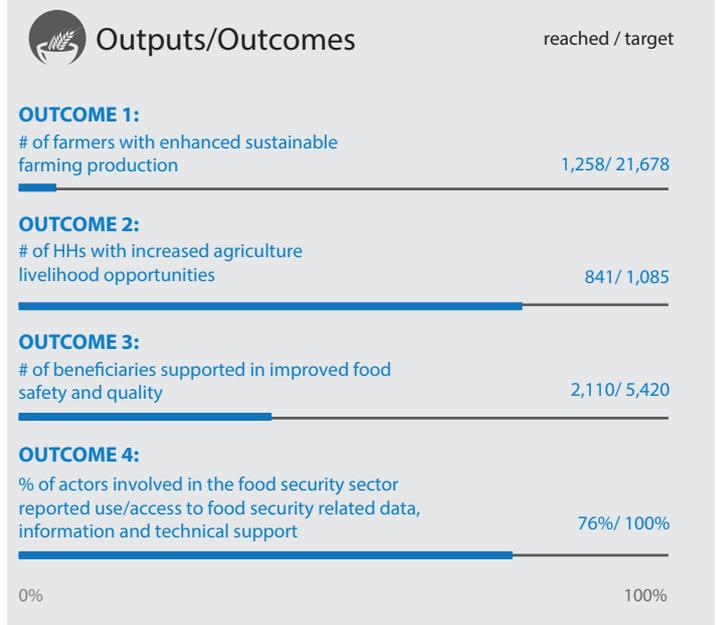
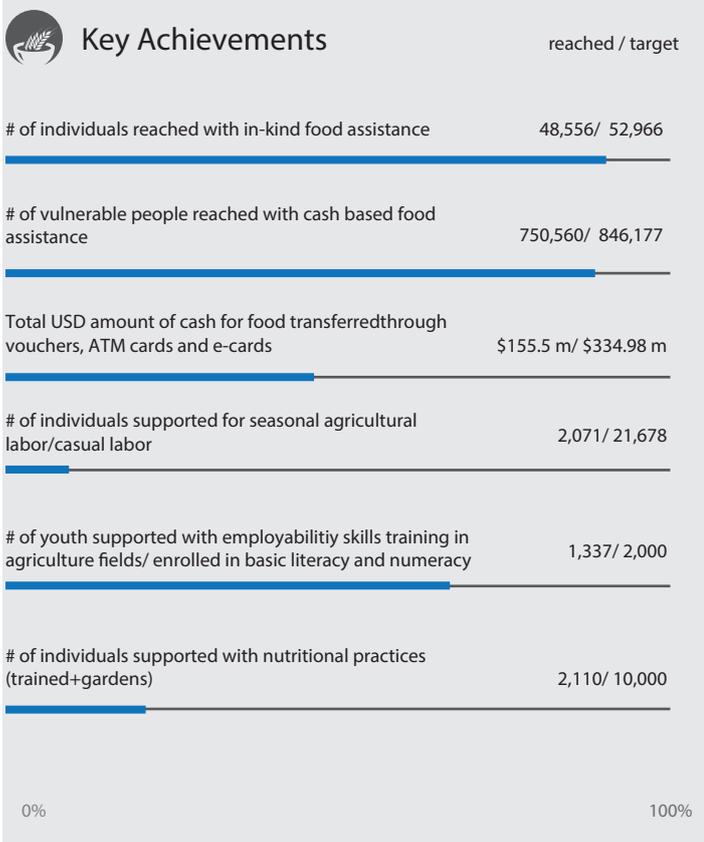
2 m (People in Need)



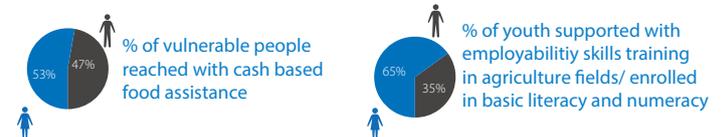
Population reached by cohort



Progress against targets

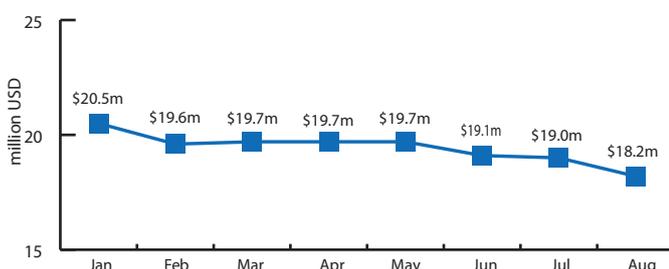


Age/Gender breakdown

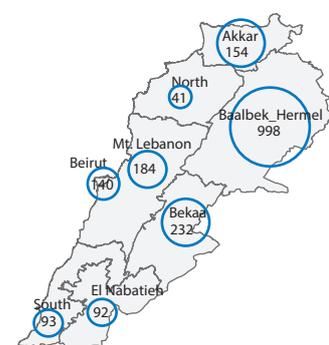


Analysis

Amount of USD injected in the cash based food assistance system



of individuals supported for seasonal agricultural labor/casual labor



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Up to **799,116** vulnerable individuals¹ received food assistance representing 89 percent of monthly target 899,143 individuals using different Cash based and in-kind (parcels) and ready to eat food assistance.
- Up to **657,304** displaced Syrians, representing 53 percent females 47 percent males received food assistance through e-cards thus 98% of the target.
- 1,258** individuals (19 percent females and 81 percent males) among those most vulnerable farmers were trained and provided with agricultural inputs.
- 32,399** Palestine refugees from Syria (50 percent females and 50 percent males) were provided with food assistance through e-card up to July due to the United States Government decision to reduce support for UNRWA.
- Up to **52,246** vulnerable Lebanese (51 percent males 49 percent females) received food assistance monthly through e-card under the National Poverty Targeting Program framework.
- 1,337** youth aged 15-25 from January to August 2018 enrolled in agriculture schools and literacy classes training in agriculture and employability skills, basic literacy and numeracy skill related to agriculture. For the second four months, **1,204** youth were enrolled.

- Up to **877** vulnerable individuals were employed temporarily in the second four months as casual (96%) seasonal agricultural laborers and created **598** Man-days this relatively due to low agricultural season. In the first four months, **1,194** individuals were employed, and created **2,375** Man-days.
- USD **155.5** million of cash for food was transferred through vouchers, ATM cards and e-cards from January to August 2018.

KEY CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS LCRP IMPACT(S)

At outcome level, the Food Security sector aims at “improving food security stabilization”, which is consistent with LCRP Strategic objective (SO) two, that also aims to “provide immediate assistance to vulnerable populations”. The Food security situation results for the Syrian refugees has shown some improvements since 2016². In 2016, only 7 percent of the households was food secure while this increased to 9 percent in 2017. Similarly, over half of all households (53%) were marginally food insecure last year, compared to 58 percent in 2016. In addition, in 2017 the proportion of Syrian refugees regarded as moderately to severely food insecure reduced to 38% nearly one percent less compared to 2016². The improvements are attributed to several ‘regular instances of food assistance’ to the displaced Syrians and other vulnerable populations through cash-based and in-kind food assistances.

For example, up to 799,116 individuals¹ received food assistance representing 89 percent of monthly target 899,143 individuals using different Cash based and in-kind (parcels) and ready to eat food assistance. Up to 15,975 individuals (52 percent females) received ready-food to eat during the past four months, however it was 14 percent lower than during the first four months. Up to 18,711 individuals (52 percent females) received snacks during the past four months, and up to 2,433 households received food through community kitchens. There was a lower coverage in snacks apparently due to school holidays. However, from January to August 2018, the overall coverage was almost five times higher than in 2017. The community kitchens remained essential to supplement nutrition, improve school attendance and co-existence, hence can promote local production and markets access.

From May to August, up to 1,204 youth, aged 15-25 comprising 67 percent females, 550 Syrians and 648 Lebanese were involved in employability skills training, basic literacy and numeracy training in agriculture fields and agriculture schools. Since January, 1,337 youth benefitted from such activities, which is 67 percent of the annual target of 2,000 youth.

In addition, up to 877 vulnerable individuals (96% of the target, and 65% Syrians) were involved as seasonal agricultural workers during the reporting period. This is 27% lower than during the first four months, yet from January to August 2018 the result achieved is 72 percent higher than in 2017. This created 598 Man-days from May to August.

LCRP impact #3, the “vulnerable populations have access to basic services through national system”. National institutions were supported and involved in training on Integrated Pest Management practices in upper Litani basin. Technical training was also provided on integrated management on potato and lettuce in Chtaura Bekaa to around 50 people. In addition, up to 1,834 individuals were involved in training and awareness activities on good nutritional practices and micro gardening in the second four months of 2018. This is an increase by 6 times from the first four months.

¹ Displaced Syrians in Lebanon, Palestinian refugees from Syrian, and Palestinian refugees in Lebanon

² VASyR 2017



Facts and Figures

91%	Of Syrians Displaced HHs present some level of food insecurity ¹
38%	Of Syrians Displaced HHs are moderately to severely food insecure ¹
40%	Of Syrians Displaced HHs depend on food voucher/ecard for income source (cash and income sources reported by households with working members) ¹
66%	Of Syrians Displaced HHs adopt severe and crisis coping strategies ¹
58%	Of Syrians Displaced HHs unable to cover SMEB ¹ (Survival Minimum Expenditures Basket)
10%	Of Lebanese HHs vulnerable to food insecurity ²
73%	Of Farmers in need of agriculture support ²
94.5%	Of PRS are food insecure ³

Data Sources:

¹ Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VaSyR 2017)

² Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment of Lebanese Host Communities (FSLA 2015)

³ AUB UNRWA 2015

In supporting national institutions, up to 184 teachers from MoA were trained on various topics as food security, early warning system for monitoring plant and animal diseases outbreaks etc. Similarly, MoA along with the Customs and partners supported 1,258 individuals (19 percent females) who were trained and provided with farm inputs. Training topics included energy and water conservation technologies and postharvest management practices. The number of beneficiaries were 15 percent more than the first four months of 2018, but 16% less compared to the same period in 2017.

The support to the Ministry of Social Affairs through its Social Development Centers (SDCS) involved support in training staff on M&E, communication and reporting under the NPTP in order to enhance its delivery of social welfare services, a support that provided the government's staff hands-on learning opportunities.

Under the NPTP as the direct aid process for vulnerable and poor Lebanese, up to 52,242 vulnerable Lebanese (49 percent females) received food assistance through e-card during the past four months.

LRCP impact #4 "mitigated deterioration in the economic conditions of vulnerable populations": up to 150 individuals participated in the various businesses activities with ease because of market linkages strengthened, rehabilitation and establishment of local shops in promoting Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), including WFP-contracted shops and women cooperatives and community kitchens.

CHALLENGES

The trend of vulnerability and more so the food insecurity status of the Syrian refugees has remained without any significant change over time. In 2017, fifty-eight percent of Syrian households were unable to cover their survival minimum expenditure per month, while 75 percent fell below the poverty line (USD115.2 per person/month). In addition, 40 percent still rely on WFP food assistance as a source of income (VASyR 2017). In 2017, 91 percent of the displaced Syrians had some degree of food insecurity. The majority of the Syrian households (57 percent) are marginally food insecure. Baalbek Hermel, the North and Akkar and Beeka similarly remained highly food insecure as in 2017.

The analysis of the funding status of the Food security sector shows that only 51 percent of the Appealed fund was available by June, even though some are commitments, thus leaving 49% funding gap for the sector. In addition, without additional funding for the next three months up to December, 766,000 individuals prioritized for food assistance and 21,000 Small-scale Lebanese farmers will be at risk of food insecurity.

KEY PRIORITIES AND GAPS FORESEEN IN THE NEXT FOUR MONTHS

The Food Security Sector will continue to ensure availability and food accessibility for the most vulnerable. The provision of cash-based transfers or in-kind assistance remain the only way refugees can access food due to limited options and restrictions to employment. The support to agriculture livelihoods also remain in focus for the host community. The need for additional funding is critical in order to avoid likely increase dependence on negative coping strategies. The promotion of agricultural investment for small-scale Lebanese farmers is important to stabilize their livelihood and in seeking job opportunities. Including support for national and local food security systems including social safety nets, capacity building and social protection.

The need is to target people with specific needs including female heads of household for food assistance and agricultural livelihoods. According to VASyR 2017, overall households with acceptable food consumption was 63 percent, however, 49 percent female-headed households and 36 Percent male-headed households reported inadequate food consumption. Therefore, the sector will ensure targeting based on equal coverage of men and women as much as possible.

HUMAN INTEREST STORY

Technical Vocational and Educational Training (TVET):

22-year old Syrian student from Eastern Ghouta, Rama, fled with her mother and three siblings to Lebanon five years ago after her father died in Syria. "It was extremely difficult for us to cope with this new lifestyle especially that my dad is not with us anymore; however since I enrolled in this programme, I feel like I finally have a goal to fulfill and a diploma in agriculture to earn." She says.

Rama is one of 1,140 Lebanese and Syrian students who took agricultural vocational classes, and then enrolled in the formal Baccalaureate Technique (BT) in Agriculture - a three-year secondary-level technical degree programme, as part of a project implemented by FAO, ILO, and AVSI, in collaboration with UNICEF. The implementation is also in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, with funding from the Kingdom of Netherlands.

Sisters Batoul, 23, and Aya, 17, had to flee to Lebanon from Aleppo when clashes in their Syrian hometown escalated. Aya had just finished middle school and Batoul was already enrolled to study History in college. However, since the situation was very dangerous in Syria, Batoul had no time to finish her paperwork that proves she completed high school. "I did not want to repeat three years of hard work because of a piece of paper, so I changed my whole plan when I found out about this project. At least here I will not be wasting much time because I will receive an official diploma from the Ministry of Education, instead of a participation certificate that is not accredited by any institution", she says.

Aya enrolled with her sister and they are now studying together. "This has brought us closer after everything we have been through", Aya continues, "and what is great too is that the official diploma that we will receive is recognized in Syria, and it paves the way for us to find jobs or maybe even continue our higher education in the future".

In partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, AVSI, and ILO, and in collaboration with UNICEF, FAO is working on upgrading Lebanon's seven technical agriculture schools, while offering enrollment opportunities to young Syrian and Lebanese students. This will allow young Lebanese graduates to have a better chance in accessing the job market, and will provide young displaced Syrians in Lebanon the necessary technical qualifications and official diplomas to use once they return to Syria and contribute to the post-conflict reconstruction of their country.



22 year old Rama completing a weeding activity during a practical session as part of her first year formal education at the technical agriculture school in Batroun, North Lebanon / ©FAO



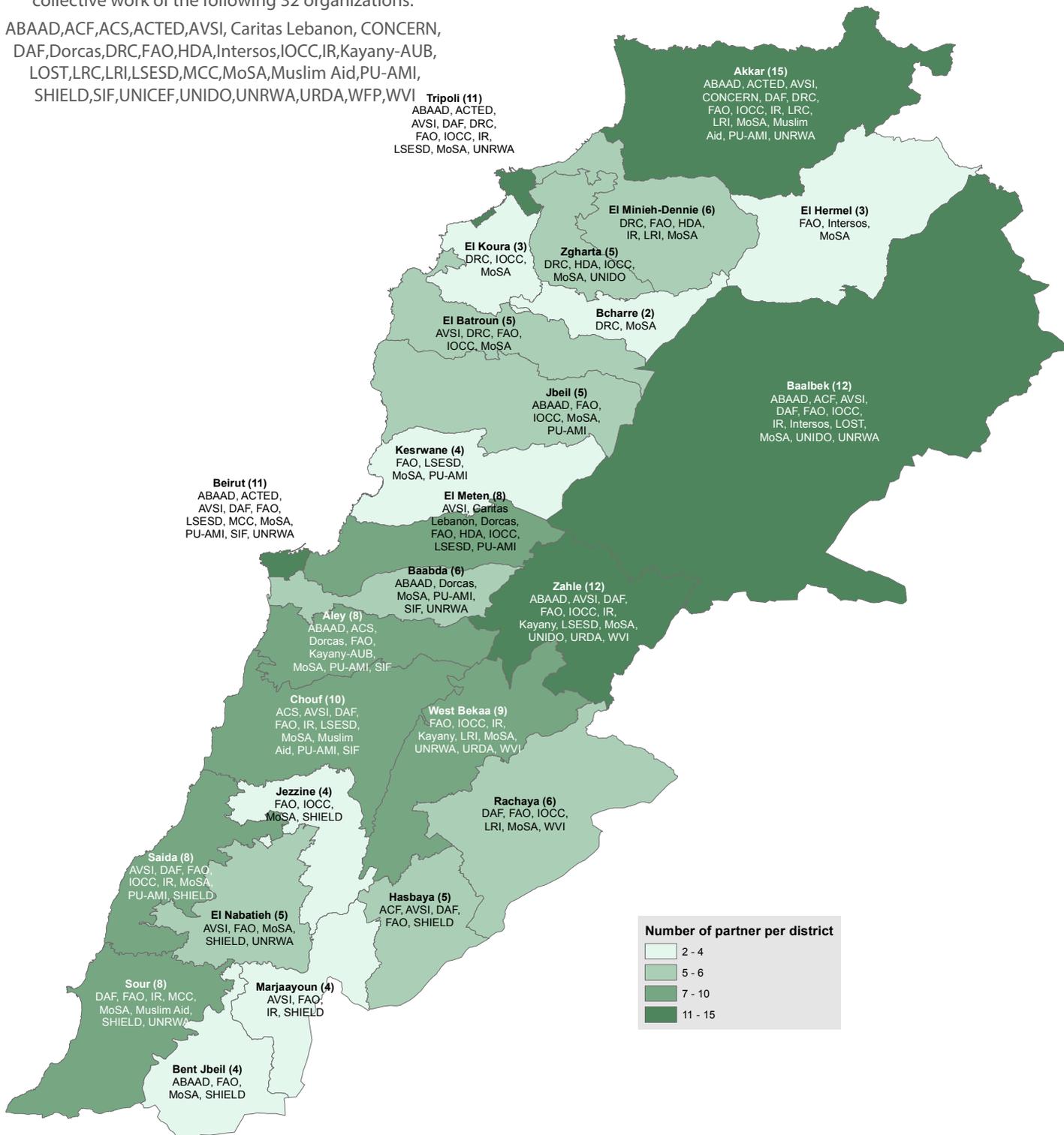
Sisters Batoul (right) and Aya (left) paying attention in a practical school session and participating in a class discussion about seedlings. North Lebanon / ©FAO



Organizations per district

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 32 organizations:

ABAAD,ACF,ACS,ACTED,AVSI, Caritas Lebanon, CONCERN, DAF,Dorcas,DRC,FAO,HDA,Interos,IOCC,IR,Kayany-AUB, LOST,LRC,LRI,LSESD,MCC,MoSA,Muslim Aid,PU-AMI, SHIELD,SIF,UNICEF,UNIDO,UNRWA,URDA,WFP,WVI



Note: This map has been produced by UNHCR based on maps and material provided by the Government of Lebanon for UNHCR operational purposes. It does not constitute an official United Nations map. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.