FSSWG Monthly Meeting
10 August 2021
Remote meeting
AGENDA

❖ Opening
❖ WFP – RAM: presentation on analysis/updates on Food Security
❖ FAO: PDM on Agricultural inputs Vouchers Schemes
❖ URDA: Eid El Adha Fresh meet distribution
❖ Food Security Sector Updates - July 2021
  • Partners’ progress update
  • Partners’ round of updates
  • UNHCR/WFP joint targeting: meeting for BA & FSSWGs
  • ERP / LHF 1st round / HPC
  • Subsidies removal Advocacy Note
  • PSEA survey results and next steps
  • Cooperatives-MSME joint FSS & LH dashboard
  • Reminders
❖ AOB
WFP - RAM presentation on food security analysis updates

Abdallah Souhani: abdallah.souhani@wfp.org
Decreasing trend (-16%) in food imports continue in 2021

➢ A decrease of 18% is noticed when comparing August 2020 - July 2021 figures against the same period the previous year.

➢ A decrease of 16% is registered when comparing January to July 2021 figures to the same period in 2020.

➢ Decrease in 2021 led by the following imports categories decrease:
   - 41% in edible vegetables
   - 21% in live animals
   - 19% in sugar and confectionary
   - 16% in cereals

➢ A decrease of 21% is registered when comparing July 2021 figures to July 2020 figures.

➢ Subject to change for the July 2021 figures as more data is released!

Source: Port of Beirut data, 2019-2021 as of August 9, 2021, subject to change.
Stock levels remain stable as traders continue to re-stock – however brand diversity and high end products became further scarce

- Stock levels continue to be stable, as traders have been able to re-stock so far.
- Shops with more than 2 weeks of stock coverage now at 86 percent, similar to the beginning of March 2021.
- By sub offices during the week of July 26:
  - Contracted shops located in the BML & South region had the highest shop coverage above 2 weeks (98 percent), followed by the Beqaa region (91 percent). Contracted shops in the north had the lowest one (70 percent).
  - Shops in the BML & South region had the highest 4 weeks stock coverage (70 percent), followed by shops in the Beqaa region (28 percent) and shops in the north (26 percent).

Source: Retail Weekly Shop Phone Survey – as of 9 August 2021
Product availability and delivery remains stable despite transportation challenges- Subsidized products non-existing

- Based on the retail unit contracted shops assessment survey results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reported</th>
<th>Week of March 1, 2021</th>
<th>Week of April 5, 2021</th>
<th>Week of May 3, 2021</th>
<th>Week of May 31, 2021</th>
<th>Week of June 28, 2021</th>
<th>Week of July 26, 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scarcity in certain Products</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expecting to receive new orders within one week</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppliers delivering full ordered quantities</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability of subsidized products</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppliers accepting new subsidized products orders</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiving full ordered subsidized products quantities</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Political instability accelerated depreciation of the Lebanese Lira in July 2021 -
Rate reached the LBP 23,000 mark mid-July

- Black market rate (red line) breached the LBP 23,000 mid-July.
- Political developments and instability leading to high daily volatility
- Withdrawal from non-fresh money dollar account in LBP at LBP 3,900 (circular 151) continues.
- No news on the implementation of Circular 158 yet.
- Central Bank publishing daily the amount of transaction taking place on the “Sayrafa” platform. Central Bank requiring all Exchange houses to register transactions taking place.

Source: [lebaneselira.org](http://lebaneselira.org) & [lirarate.com](https://lirarate.com) – reported rates for black market and syndicate are the average of the buy and sell rates – Reuters – Annahar – MTV

![Graph showing official and unofficial USD/LBP exchange rate development between 14 October 2019 and 8 August 2021.](image)
Rapid depreciation of the exchange rate leads to a 30% increase in the cost of the revised food SMEB cost (national average) – Since October 2019 (557%)

➢ Revised Food SMEB recorded a 30% increase between June and July 2021, at LBP 349,533.
➢ The cost of the revised food SMEB in June 2021 is more than six times the cost of the basket back in October 2019 (557% increase).
➢ Weekly preliminary data from WFP contracted shops show that basket reached up to LBP 396,447, before dropping 7% to LBP 369,899, following the decrease in the exchange rate.
➢ Decrease in weekly cost not expected to last long as informal rate resumed depreciating.

Source: WFP price data, 2020, & 2021 as of 9 August 2021, subject to changes. The weights of the commodities used in the calculation of the price of the basket was further updated in the calculation of the basket cost from February 2021 onwards. Further revisions to the previously published prices might take place in the future.
Cost increase registered in all commodities prices between June and July 2021 – Sunflower Oil (1,543%) registering the highest price increase since October 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food SMEB Components (SMEB per Individual Weights)</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>m-o-m variation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jul-21</td>
<td>Jun-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apples (1.5Kg)</td>
<td>LBP 12,000</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread (7.02KG)</td>
<td>LBP 29,591</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown Bulgur (1.95KG)</td>
<td>LBP 26,000</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage (2.7KG)</td>
<td>LBP 4,050</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrots (0.6KG)</td>
<td>LBP 2,671</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickpeas (0.9KG)</td>
<td>LBP 16,761</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs (0.45KG)</td>
<td>LBP 9,317</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lentils (0.75KG)</td>
<td>LBP 14,583</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasta (1.8KG)</td>
<td>LBP 28,764</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes (2.1KG)</td>
<td>LBP 10,500</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powder Milk (0.6KG)</td>
<td>LBP 65,669</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egyptian Rice (2.4KG)</td>
<td>LBP 31,200</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt (0.12KG)</td>
<td>LBP 316</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sardine (0.45KG)</td>
<td>LBP 32,182</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar (0.6KG)</td>
<td>LBP 7,426</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower Oil (0.51L)</td>
<td>LBP 16,457</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea (0.12KG)</td>
<td>LBP 19,500</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomato Paste (0.6KG)</td>
<td>LBP 13,571</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Beans (0.3KG)</td>
<td>LBP 8,975</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

➢ Bread registered the highest price increase between June and July 2021 (41 percent), followed by sardine (35 percent), powder milk (34 percent), and eggs (34 percent).

➢ Sunflower oil registered the highest price increase since October 2019 (1,543 percent), followed by powder milk (1,307 percent), sugar (1,256 percent) and tea (905).

Bread benefits from the wheat subsidy at the official rate.
Source: WFP price data, 2020, & 2021 as of 9 August 2021, subject to changes. The weights of the commodities used in the calculation of the price of the basket was further updated in the calculation of the basket cost from February 2021 onwards. Further revisions to the previously published prices might take place in the future.
After period of relaxation, gasoline shortages started to resume – Severe diesel shortages continue across the country

- Slight decreases in official price the last two weeks, following decrease in informal market rate.
- Severe diesel shortages continue across the country, with private generators applying increasing rationing, and hospitals turning off AC units.
- Shortage due to delays in approving payments by the Central Bank, as well as hoarding/smuggling by traders.
- Media reporting that current stock of cooking gas covers only 7 to 10 days, as no new payments were approved.
- Cooking Gas shipment at sea waiting for payment approval for over 17 days. Another ship arriving mid August.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Gasoline 95 Oct</th>
<th>Diesel</th>
<th>Cooking Gas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>December 2020</td>
<td>24,300</td>
<td>16,200</td>
<td>18,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 5 2021</td>
<td>75,600</td>
<td>57,100</td>
<td>56,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price increase</td>
<td>51,300</td>
<td>40,900</td>
<td>38,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% increase</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“De Facto” subsidies rationing continues with unclarity on full removal timeline

- No further updates on the financial support card were released recently. Card previously approved by Parliament, with cash assistance to be provided to 500,000 families, with an amount of up to USD 126 per family per month (exact amount vary with family size).

- Government allowed industries to import diesel directly and some other petroleum derivatives without prior permission from the government. Imported diesel will not benefit from any subsidies.

- Electricity blackouts continue, reaching up to 21 hours in the capital alone. Diesel shortages causing further blackouts, as generators are unable to fully cover the needs.

- Conflicting news circulating that combustible fuel subsidy will be removed soon. Discussion around introducing a new platform that will provide registered cars with up to 4 gasoline tanks (20L each) at a subsidized rate, to be determined.

- Medicine priced below LBP 12,000 previously are no longer subsidized. Subsidized medicine list will continue to include chronic diseases, infant milk, vaccines. However, shortages continue, as importers refuse the new price list.

- After being initially raised to LBP 4,500 for the large package, bread prices lowered following latest decreases in exchange rate. Large package price has increased by 167 percent since June 2020 – Latest prices are:
  - Large package (915 grams) set at LBP 3,750 if sold at bakeries and LBP 4,000 if sold at retail shops.
  - Medium package (351 grams) set at LBP 2,250 if sold at bakeries and LBP 2,500 if sold at retail shops.

Source: Naharnet, The National, LBC News, MTV News 1, Reuters, MTV News 2
Thanks!

Questions?

WFP Lebanon

RAM & Retail/Supply Chain Unit
WFP RAM 2020 Key Products

VASyR 2020 (UNHCR/UNICEF/WFP)
Markets Update: January, February, April, May, June, August, December, March 2021

mVAM Assessments (with the World Bank): July/August, September/October, November/December, March/April 2021

Web Survey: Round 1, Round 2

Review of the SMEB (2020) (Joint work)

MEB for Syrian Refugees in Lebanon Study

Beirut Port Explosion: Impact on Key Economic and Food Security Indicator

Basic Needs Outcome Monitoring: February, July, December 2020
FAO - PDM on Agricultural inputs Vouchers Schemes

Dany Lichaa: dany.lichaaELKhoury@fao.org
Emergency livelihood support to the vulnerable small-scale farmers affected by the financial and economic crisis

PDM Results
10/08/2021
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Emergency livelihood support to the vulnerable small-scale farmers affected by the financial and economic crisis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Symbol</td>
<td>OSRO/LEB/6001/BEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funded by</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget</td>
<td>USD 250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing Agency</td>
<td>UN FAO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing Partner</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>1 May 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>1 year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Small-scale vulnerable growers in Baalbeck-Hermel and Akkar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Beneficiaries Data

Increase access to agricultural inputs

1 000 farming families

Agricultural inputs

Restore plant production
1. Preliminary list of farmers

2. Beneficiaries Selection
   - Screening
   - Ranking
   - Validation

3. List of selected farmers

4. LVHD survey

5. Vouchers

6. Selection & Contracting
   - Payments
   - Vouchers

Ministry of Agriculture

Extension

Selected farmers

Monitoring

Agricultural inputs

Suppliers

Quality Control

Vouchers
Post Distribution Monitoring

- Farmers’ Visits
- Farmers’ Calls
- Farmers’ Focus Group Discussions
- Suppliers’ Visits
- Suppliers’ Meeting
Farmers PDM

Sample size
- 29% monitored
- 287 monitored
- 30%

Geographic distribution of beneficiaries
- 409
- 591

Distribution of beneficiaries by gender
- Akkar: 14% (86%)
- Baalbeck: 9% (91%)
- Hermel: 21% (79%)
The Post Distribution Monitoring with farmers revealed the following:

- **Satisfaction Rate**: 100% reported feeling satisfied with the project overall and the type and process of distribution.
- **Vouchers received**: 100% received the full amount of the vouchers entitled without being any payments requested.
- **Limited access to the distribution site**: 3% had difficulties accessing the distribution sites since they had no transportation means.
- **Information**: 100% All farmers received the needed information on the process. 95% were aware of the existing feedback mechanism.
The Post Distribution Monitoring with farmers revealed the following:

**Timeliness (90%)**
- Farmers said they received the vouchers timely. 10% would have preferred receiving them prior to their planting season.

**Limited access to suppliers (<3%)**
- Farmers had difficulties accessing the suppliers' shops mainly because they were far from their locations.

**Vouchers redeemed (100%)**
- 100% redeemed. 94% found what they needed. 6% wanted pesticides or unlisted items in the VS.

**Quality of inputs (93%)**
- 93% good or very good quality. 1% not as good quality. 1% N/A. No results were found yet.
Farmers PDM

- **96%**
  - **Seasonal crops** 70%
  - **Fruit trees** 20%
  - **Olive trees** 10%

- **Used** the redeemed inputs (4% were keeping them for later application)

- **Purchased** inputs from the contracted suppliers for the first time

- **>90%**
  - 67% Fertilizers
  - 20% Seeds
  - 11% Irrigation Equipment
  - 2% Greenhouse spare parts and small tools

- **Redeemed** their vouchers at one supplier shop

- **67%**
  - 25% Yes
  - 69% Maybe
  - 6% No
### Farmers PDM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18%</td>
<td>Did something new: use of new fertilizers or installation of drip irrigation system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27%</td>
<td>Average contribution of the vouchers’ USD 200 to the production costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21%</td>
<td>All farmers reported seeing positive the promotion of such projects and asked for additional similar support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51%</td>
<td>Would like to introduce some changes to the programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70%</td>
<td>Higher value of vouchers (USD 500)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41%</td>
<td>Other type of inputs (pesticides)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8%</td>
<td>To include local/closer suppliers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Farmers requested the expansion of inputs to include pesticides, inputs for animal production, and even to cover some agricultural infrastructure works.

Farmers appreciated the liberty of choice that the voucher scheme provided them with.
Some farmers expressed their need for seeds that are packed in smaller quantities than the ones that were available at the contracted suppliers, because they are small-scale farmers who don’t need large quantities of seeds to cultivate their lands.

Some farmers claimed that suppliers were increasing the inputs’ prices when they were informed that they are going to be redeemed with the vouchers.

Long travel distances for farmers to access the closest contracted supplier especially in Akkar were an issue, having a larger network of suppliers might solve it.

All beneficiaries, especially men, stressed on the necessary inclusion of women farmers in future Voucher Schemes.
Suppliers PDM

11 visits
1 online meeting
to understand suppliers: voucher scheme reconciliation and payments and the impact of the intervention on their business

ALL
Satisfied with the experience in this pilot voucher scheme

ALL
Willing to participate similar projects

TWO
Found the redeeming process somehow time-consuming

The project helped raise awareness about using better quality inputs and safer for consumers
Suppliers are able to ensure constant market supply of inputs in larger quantities for future projects

Possible cause for low seeds sales: smuggling and excess of unofficial seeds in the market
Possible cause of low irrigation equipment sales: use of owned irrigation equipment on farm (from non-productive greenhouses or plots)
The Selection of beneficiaries emerged during the Suppliers PDM. Recommendations were proposed.

Enhancing impartiality through:
- Launching the start of the project
- Inviting farmers to register themselves at the MoA Ag. Centers to receive support

Engaging suppliers in the process
Resorting to the suppliers’ existing lists of clients to identify potential beneficiaries

Linking selection criteria with the Farmer Registry
Requiring from farmers:
- Their enrolment to the Farmer Registry
- The declaration of their previous season’s sales
Questions?

Thank you
Eid El Adha - Fresh meet distribution
URDA

Mona Tahera: mona.tahera@urda.org.lb
Adha Campaign 2021
Relief Sector
Adahi 2021 Campaign Overview

Benefits:
- Each family received 2 KG of fresh meat portions

- Total number of 32,256 families all over Lebanon benefited from this Campaign.
- The most vulnerable families were of Syrian refugees, Lebanese families and Palestinian refugees.
- North Lebanon: Tripoli and Akkar
- Beqaa: East and west Beqaa
- Baalbek, Doris & Aarsal
- Mount Lebanon: Burj Barajneh – Barja – Ketermaya – Chhim – Bchamoun - Aaramoun
- South: Saida & Sour

Locations:
- 409 cows
- 462 Sheep
- 830 Gifts
- 460 Clothing vouchers

Donors:
- 18 Local and international donors provided funding for this campaign from East Asia, Europe, Africa and MENA area.
Adahi Campaign – Process and Operation

“Shariaa” rules for selection of cattle
- Calf: 2 years and above.
- Sheep: 6 months and above.
- Should be in good health and not suffering from injuries or deformations.

Preparations
- Procurement Dept supervises the selection of the animal.
- Vets check the animals before the Eid.
- The animals are slaughtered from the first day of Eid after the morning prayer and the process lasts 4 days until the Aser prayer.

Process
- Each animal is slaughtered and portioned – 2 KG each portion.
- They are bagged and left to settle for a while.
- Sent into refrigerated truck to transport to location.
- Distribution on the spot.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Covid -19 Measures</th>
<th>All volunteers and staff are tested.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All field teams involved adhere to all URDA’s procedures and full PPE gear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Social distancing during distributions and sanitizers, gloves and face masks are a must</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food safety</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examining all animals by vets to make sure they are in good health.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slaughterhouses selected must be of high levels of cleanliness and all slaughterhouse staff must be tested for Covid and adhere to full PPE (apron, face mask, hair net, gloves)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portioned meat is refrigerated when ready and kept in a proper manner to avoid any damages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>During distributions, the portions are checked instantly to make sure they have not been damaged during transportation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Challenges & Risks

- Fuel crisis
- Social tension
- Security issues
- Delay from Slaughterhouses
- Breakdown of vehicles
- Damage of portions
- Exchange rate
Any Question?
Food Security Sector Progress Updates
July 2021

Kazem El Seblani: kazem elseblani@wfp.org
Jan-Jun 2021 updates: Food assistance in kind (FP and HM-RTE)

**Individuals receiving Food parcels**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>LEB</th>
<th>PRS</th>
<th>SYR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jan</td>
<td>18,411</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>40,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feb</td>
<td>47,899</td>
<td>2,627</td>
<td>43,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mar</td>
<td>38,202</td>
<td>691</td>
<td>1,605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apr</td>
<td>33,940</td>
<td>12,799</td>
<td>13,671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>may</td>
<td>12,984</td>
<td>3129</td>
<td>8,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jun</td>
<td>17,228</td>
<td>7,835</td>
<td>4,018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Individuals receiving Ready-to-eat Food or hot meals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>LEB</th>
<th>PRS</th>
<th>SYR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jan</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feb</td>
<td>1,605</td>
<td>691</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mar</td>
<td>2,627</td>
<td>12,799</td>
<td>3,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apr</td>
<td>13,671</td>
<td>2,606</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>may</td>
<td>8,854</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jun</td>
<td>4,018</td>
<td>1,303</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Jan-Jun 2021 updates: Food assistance (cash-based transfers)

### # of individuals accessing cash based food assistance

- **Displaced Syrians**:
  - January: 800,284
  - February: 806,925
  - March: 832,116
  - April: 906,120
  - May: 883,993
  - June: 891,709

- **NPTP**:
  - January: 104,133
  - February: 105,124
  - March: 105,006
  - April: 104,867
  - May: 166,715
  - June: 88,997

- **PRS**:

- **Cash redeemed in $**:
  - **Displaced Syrains**:
    - January: $76,418,540
    - February: $10,780,424
    - March: $887,584
    - April: $1,000,000
    - May: $1,000,000
    - June: $1,000,000

- **NPTP**:
  - January: $1,000,000
  - February: $1,000,000
  - March: $1,000,000
  - April: $1,000,000
  - May: $1,000,000
  - June: $1,000,000

- **PRS**:
  - January: $1,000,000
  - February: $1,000,000
  - March: $1,000,000
  - April: $1,000,000
  - May: $1,000,000
  - June: $1,000,000
Jan-Jun 2021 updates: Food assistance (cash-based transfers)

# of individuals have access to cash-based food assistance through food vouchers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
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<td>1,118</td>
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<td>1,615</td>
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<td>7,020</td>
<td>7,006</td>
<td>7,668</td>
<td>7,401</td>
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</table>

Cash redeemed in USD

- LEB: $1,325,460,000, 44%
- SYR: $1,623,840,000, 54%
- PRS: $436,371, 3%

Cash redeemed in USD

- LEB: $15,116,135, 97%
- SYR: $436,371, 3%
Jan-Jun 2021 updates: Support to agriculture and agriculture livelihoods / Nutrition

- **Individuals having access to temporary/casual Agricultural labor**: 14,550
- **Individuals attending trainings on skills and competencies to access temporary/casual labour**: 4,248
- **Farmers receiving technical trainings and/or in-kind Agricultural inputs**: 1,441
- **Caregivers of children under 2/pregnant women who received awareness on nutrition diets and IYCF through different SBCC channels**: 523
- **Number of MOA technical agricultural schools (teachers) trained**: 150
Total number of food parcels distributed: 21,718

Gender:
- Female: 51%
- Male: 49%

Cohort:
- Leb: 27%
- PRL: 26%
- PRS: 29%
- Syr: 17%

Reported Partners: ANERA, Common Effort, GVC, NRC, SCI
Partners’ Round of updates
FSS JULY updates

Pardie Karamanoukian: pardie.karamanoukian@wfp.org
UNHCR/WFP joint targeting: meeting for BA & FSSWGs

- Joint meeting held 5\textsuperscript{th} of August
- Discussion on:
  - **Targeting cycle for 21-22**
    - August 26: finalization of household scoring
    - August 27 – Sep 14: cross checks
    - Sep 15: eligibility announcement
    - Nov 1: start of new cycle

- **Tentative plan by WFP**
  - MPCA: 349,000 ind
  - Cash for work: 330,947 ind
  - Food E-card: 291,110 ind
  - Total = 971,057 ind $\approx$ 201,050 HH
UNHCR/WFP joint targeting: meeting for BA & FSSWGs

- Results from review of targeting approach
  - Pilot targeted based on a different indicator (with highest accuracy rate and lowest exclusion error)
    1. Expenditure per capita
    2. Reduced Coping Strategy Index
    3. Food Consumption Score
    4. Multi Dimensional Deprivation Index
Emergency Response Plan – Food Security & Basic Needs

- Published August 4 here
- FSC chapter here
- People in Need = 1,466,000
  - Lebanese – extreme poverty 2021 (35.6%) = 1,375,700
  - Migrants – food insecurity 2021 (43%) = 90,300

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<th>Basic Assistance</th>
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<tr>
<td>Migrants</td>
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<td>Budget</td>
<td>USD 89.63 M</td>
<td>USD 25.75 M</td>
<td>USD 115.4 M</td>
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<td>Lebanese:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Migrants</td>
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<tr>
<td>Existing funding</td>
<td>USD 54 M</td>
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<td>USD 54 M</td>
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Emergency response plan – Food Security & Basic Needs

- **Duration:** 12 months / August 21 – July 22

- **General considerations and assumptions:**
  - No changes in the LCRP response:
  - ESSN (Emergency Social Safety Net) programme: implementation starts in October and reaches full targets February 22

**Updates from the LHF:**

- LHF projects should be included – all 11 projects have now been technically approved
## Tentative timeline

<table>
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<tr>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>WHEN?</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Publication of ERP</td>
<td>August 4</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upload response Framework onto HPC</td>
<td>August 5</td>
<td>Completed today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guidance Material Prepared including offline project formats</td>
<td>August 6</td>
<td>Pending from OCHA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Partners to upload Projects</td>
<td>August 10 - 22</td>
<td>Pending from OCHA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sectors review of projects for endorsement</td>
<td>August 23 -29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sectors to endorse projects</td>
<td>August 29</td>
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<tr>
<td>HC approval</td>
<td>August 30</td>
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</table>
HPC project submission

• Reminder to request access to HPC module

• Specific project review criteria by FSS:
  • Active sector partner (report on 5Ws, attends meeting, etc)
  • Experience in providing food and/or basic needs assistance using specific modality
  • Capacity to do own resource mobilization
  • Realistic and cost-effective budget

• LHF projects will be submitted manually by OCHA

• Content: project title, project summary, Organization, contact info, geographical coverage, sector, activities, target per indicator per population cohort, budget (guidance to be shared)

• FSS to organize a committee to review projects – volunteers?

• Planned Q&A meeting – preferred dates?
- Meeting held August 3

- Review of advocacy note published in April. Discussion:
  - Review and shorten content – max 3 pages (draft prepared)
  - RAM to review scenarios (by this week)
PSEA SURVEY UPDATES & NEXT STEPS

Georgette Al Karnawayta : georgette@careliban.org
FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

PSEA survey findings
As part of the LCRP plan and in coordination with the PSEA Network to mainstream PSEA, the Food Security Sector conducted a gap and needs assessment in Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) to prepare accordingly capacity building initiatives.

Total number of survey received: 10
60% NGO
30% INGO
10% CBO
Areas of coverage

- Bekaa
- Baalbek-hermel
- Akkar
- North
- Mount Lebanon
- Beirut
- South Lebanon
- Nabatieh
Does your organization have

Q1

- 10% NO
- 90% YES

- Code of conduct that includes a PSEA clause
- PSEA policy and COC separated.
Does your organization conduct PSEA training for staff and related personnel?

Q2

- 40% NO
- 60% YES
Q.2.1

What types of support does your organization need to conduct PSEA training?

- Training material: 7
- Capacity building for trainers: 7
- Other:
  - Investigation procedures
  - Capacity building (technical and behavioral) to base level focal points and HR: 2
Does your organization have a PSEA focal point?

Q3

- Yes 60%
- No 40%
If No, does your organization have any plan to assign a PSEA focal point?

Q 3.1

- NO 25%
  - No funds to hire a PSEA FP
- Yes 75%
  - Build capacity in terms of PSEA so a dedicated position will become available
  - Secure funds to have a dedicated PSEA focal point
  - Seeing the need of such role in the current context
If Yes, does your organization need capacity building or support for the PSEA Focal Point?

- **NO 33% (2)**
- **YES 67% (4)**

- Put in place the suitable training material and PSEA policy, and to have the requested connections with the assigned associations that assist the survivors.
- Follow up on sea case
- Capacity building for PSEA FP and HR
Please indicate from the below the mainstreaming activities that are being implemented by your organization?

- Prevention through visible PSEA posters to employees and visitors in all offices, survey on a mission level to assess employee’s preference in terms of reporting channels and FP’s
- Working on SEA risk assessment and mitigation measures for all activities, FGD. Signature of the code of conduct after the Safeguarding and PSEA training
- None of the activities (1)

Other:
- Conducting SEA risk assessment and applying mitigation measures for all...
- Capacity on handling SEA cases and providing the needed assistance for the...
- Safe and accessible reporting channels for staff
- Safe and accessible feedback and complaints mechanisms for community...
- Dissemination of key messages and IEC materials for community members
- Capacity building for partners
- Training for Staff and related personnel
- Signature of PSEA policy and/or Code of Conduct with PSEA clause by all staff and...
Is your organization part of the PSEA network?
If No, does your organization wants to be part of the PSEA network?

Support needed:
- Technical trainings by specialized experts in handling SEA cases and investigation
- Support in building PSEA mechanism
- Awareness raising materials for beneficiaries
- Supportive documents for SEA
- Build a PSEA mainstreaming (starting from recruitment till investigation)
NEXT STEPS
THANK YOU!
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<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Interventions</th>
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**Agency Interventions**

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**Village Interventions**

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Reminders

Upcoming meetings:

- **National FSS September meeting**: Tuesday September 14 - 11 AM
- **LCRP support to agriculture cooperatives**: Thursday August 26 – 11 AM
- **Area FSS September meetings**:
  - North-Akkar: Tuesday 28 Sept 1 PM [nancy.hassan@wfp.org](mailto:nancy.hassan@wfp.org)
  - Bekaa-Baalbek: Wednesday 29 Sept 11 AM [nisrine.rizk@wfp.org](mailto:nisrine.rizk@wfp.org)
  - Beirut-Mount Lebanon-South: 30 Sept 10 AM [sarah.eljeitani@wfp.org](mailto:sarah.eljeitani@wfp.org)
Call for proposal – Swiss Embassy in Lebanon

- Food and agriculture
- Vulnerable groups including Refugees and Lebanese
- USD 200,000 (in combination with other funding)
- Deadline: 23 August
- Contact for queries: michelle.jalkh@eda.admin.ch
AOB