



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE SECTOR

PEOPLE IN NEED	
	1,905,000
PEOPLE TARGETED	
	920,821
REQUIREMENTS(US\$)	
	2018 507.6 million
	2019 TBD
PARTNERS	
	42
GENDER MARKER	
	2a
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SECTOR OUTCOMES

Outcome #1

 \$69.7 m

Improve food availability through in kind food assistance and sustainable food value chain.

Indicators

Percentage of targeted households with borderline or acceptable food consumption score.

Number of farmers with enhanced sustainable farming production.

Outcome #2

 \$411.8 m

Improve food access through cash based food assistance and agricultural livelihoods.

Indicators

Percentage of targeted households with borderline or acceptable food consumption score.

Number of households with increased agriculture livelihood opportunities.

Outcome #3

 \$18.1 m

Improve food utilization: food safety and nutrition practices improved through the promotion of consumption of diversified and quality food.

Indicators

Percentage of women with a minimum dietary diversity score.

Number of beneficiaries supported in improved food safety and quality.

Outcome #4

 \$8 m




Improve food security stabilization through enhanced information on food security, coordination of agriculture activities and supporting national institutions.

Indicators

Percentage of partners considering the coordination work and use of information/access to information of the sector satisfying.

% of actors involved in the food security sector reported use/access to food security related data, information and technical support.

POPULATION BREAKDOWN

POPULATION COHORT	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	51% Female	49% Male
 Lebanese	500,000	91,644	46,738	44,906
 Displaced Syrians	1,371,000	795,177	405,540	389,637
 Palestine Refugees from Syria	34,000	34,000	17,340	16,660

Situation analysis and context

1.1 Impact of the crisis on food security situation

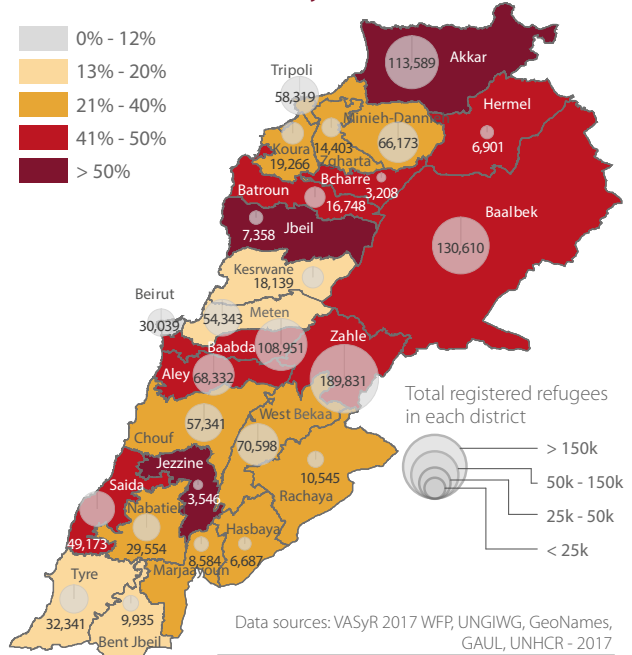
During the seven years, the effects of the protracted Syrian crisis have severely impacted food security in Lebanon. Vulnerable populations including displaced Syrians, Lebanese, and Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS), have seen their level of food security significantly worsen. The latest results of the Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) highlight the importance of food over the total household expenditure¹. Displaced households spent on average US\$ 98 per capita per month, with 44 percent allocated towards purchasing food. 38 percent of the displaced Syrian population, the most food insecure, spent more than 50 percent of their monthly expenditures to buy food.

The food insecurity situation of the displaced Syrians, remained relatively stable in the past year but critical, in spite of the continuous direct food assistance provided. The 2017 VASyR shows a slight decrease in the percentage of food insecure households compared with 2016; 91 percent of the population is now food insecure to some degree, compared with 93 percent in 2016. While the percentage of mildly food insecure households decreased, the percentage of households with moderate and severe food insecurity increased in 2017 with 38 percent of the households falling under these two categories. Mildly food insecure households fell into moderate food insecurity due to protracted economic vulnerability and constraints (such as increased debts, less income opportunities and lack of food or money to buy food). However, the percentage of food secure

households has increased from seven in 2016 to nine in 2017.ⁱⁱ

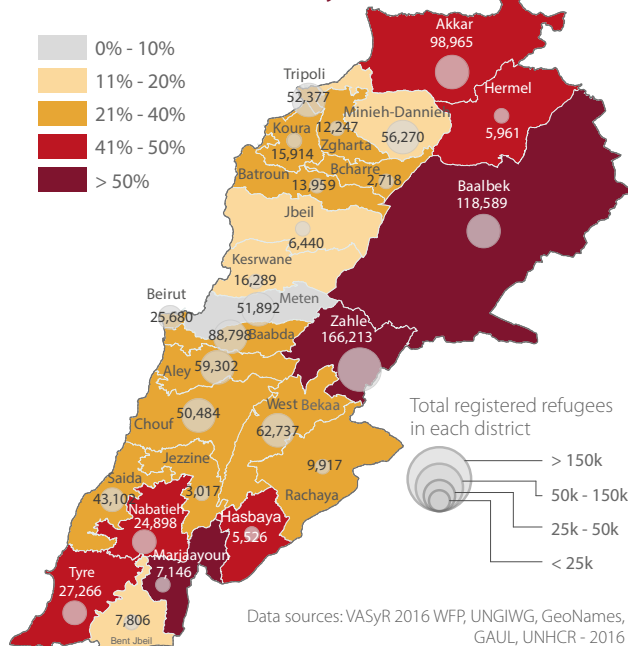
Compared with 2016, the districts in which moderate and severe food insecurity have increased are: Akkar, Aley, Baabda, Batroun, Chouf, Hermel, Jbeil, Jezzine, Minieh-Dannieh and Saida. The districts where food security has improved are: Baalbek, Beirut, Marjaayoun, Nabatieh, Tyre and Zahle.

Percentage of households with moderate and severe food insecurity in 2017



The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Percentage of households with moderate and severe food insecurity in 2016



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19 percent of the displaced Syrian households sampled were headed by women, an increase of nearly two percent over 2016. Data analysis reveals the vulnerability of households headed by women, and an that this continued to increase in 2017. When considering households that are female-headed, the percentage of food insecure accounts for 95 percent compared with 91 percent among male-headed households.

Food insecurity in 2017 is mainly associated with high economic vulnerability and limited income earning opportunities. 58 percent of households (68 percent for female-headed households and 56 percent for male-headed households) were unable to cover their household survival minimum expenditure per month^{1,iii}, while 76 percent (82 percent for female-headed households and 75 percent for male-headed households), fell below the poverty line (\$115.2 per person/month)², compared to 71 percent in 2016. In addition, 40 percent of displaced Syrians households still rely on the WFP food assistance as a source of income.

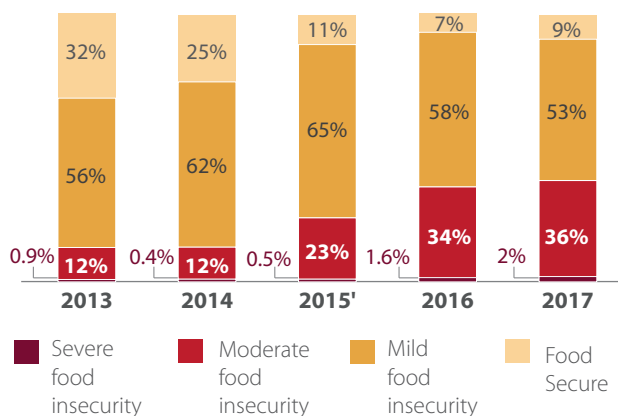
The percentage of household borrowing money remains extremely high (87 percent) and approximately 3/4 of the

(1) As assessed against the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) of \$435/month for a household of five in Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees 2016
 (2) \$3.84 per person per day calculated at 30 days per month.

households borrow money to buy food. The main sources of money borrowed remained friends and relatives in Lebanon (69 percent) followed by supermarket/shops (38 percent) and landlords (9 percent). 43 percent of households have a debt above \$600.

The VASyR 2017 results show a slight deterioration in the food consumption and dietary diversity of displaced Syrians. In 2017, 38 percent of the displaced households had an inadequate diet. For female-headed households the percentage of inadequate consumption reaches 49 percent, compared to 36 percent among male-headed households. The percentage of households experiencing low dietary diversity is 16 percent in 2017 with no changes compared to 2016. Consumption of nutrient-rich healthy food groups, including vegetables, dairy products and eggs, remains low in 2017.

Percentage of household food insecurity by year



Compared to 2016, the VASyR 2017 shows that households are adopting less irreversible coping strategies such as selling household goods (25 percent compared to 34 percent in 2016) and productive assets such as cars used as taxi or sewing machines (eight percent compared to 16 percent in 2016). 66 percent adopted crisis or emergency coping strategies such as begging or reducing non-food essential expenditure (71 percent for female-headed households and 65 percent for male-headed households). Households are not adopting a single coping strategy, but a combination of food and non-food related strategies. This may reflect households' ability to cope otherwise, but it could also mean that some households have already exhausted these strategies.

In 2015, a baseline study on Lebanese household shows that 10 percent are vulnerable to food insecurity.^{iv} These households tend to be headed by widowed, divorced or separated individuals. Notably, female-headed households have a lower food consumption score (77 percent) compared to male-headed households (91 percent). In addition, female-headed households have reported higher instances of food and non-food-related coping mechanisms.^v According to this data, Akkar is the most vulnerable governorate, with 20 percent of households having borderline or poor food consumption

scores, inadequate dietary diversity and/or insufficient food intake. To cope with the shortfall, 56 percent of Lebanese households reported employing food related coping strategies, of which five percent are heavily relying on severe coping strategies. Over 50 percent of households reported incurring debt in 2014, mainly to purchase food (43 percent, with the highest percentage in Akkar at 61.5 percent); and to buy agricultural inputs (32.5 percent, with the highest percentage in the Bekaa at 62 percent). In general, Lebanese households spend 24 percent of their income on food. Due to limited resources, 49 percent of Lebanese interviewed reported worrying about not having enough food, with 38 percent reporting eating few kinds of food groups, and 31 percent unable to access healthy and nutritious food.

The average household dietary diversity (HDD) in 2015 was 8.72, with wide differences across regions, Akkar being the lowest with 7.8 and Beirut/Mount Lebanon the highest with 9.35. Female-headed households had a similar HDD score as male-headed households with differences in consumption patterns among the different food groups.

Before November 2014, around 85,000 self-registered Lebanese households were deemed eligible to benefit from the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP). After the introduction of the food voucher component of NPTP in November 2014, the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and the Social Development Centres (SDCs) witnessed a huge increase in the number of applications to the NPTP programme. In 2017, NPTP is conducting a retargeting exercise to update the list of the households covered by the programme.

1.2 Impact of the crisis on agricultural livelihoods

Prior to the influx of displaced Syrians, Lebanon suffered from high unemployment rate, poverty rates and stress on the economic growth in general.^{3,vi} Agriculture, contributing four percent to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2013,^{4,vii} has been equally affected by the crisis. According to the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) agriculture census of 2010, around 170,000 agricultural holdings across Lebanon ranging from small- to large-scale agriculture and livestock farmers need assistance through improving the agricultural sustainable production, assets and infrastructure, and supporting the agricultural labour market and national institutions, yet MoA is receiving less than one percent of the government budget.^{viii}

The farming community in Lebanon, is characterized by high vulnerability and the overall nature of the sector is informal. Based on the MoA census,^{ix} 70.2 percent of farming households are considered small-scale farmers, holding 18 percent of cultivated lands, 42 percent of farmers are above the age of 55 and 75 percent⁵ are not

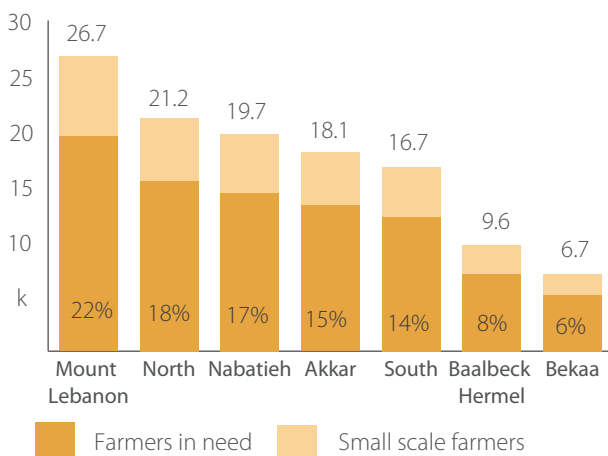
(3) GDP dropped from 9% on average from 2007-2010 to less than 2% since 2011 (World Bank).

(4) The agriculture sector contribution to GDP dropped from 7% on average from 1994-2007 to 4% in 2008-2013 (Lebanon, Central Administration of Statistics – CAS).

(5) The remaining 25% are registered with NSSF as they are also involved in other livelihoods.

registered with the National Social Security Fund (NSSF)⁶; therefore, making farmers among the most vulnerable Lebanese occupational groups. The highest poverty rates are within the agriculture sector, with 40 percent of those employed in the sector considered poor.^x Women officially represent only 8.5 percent of farmer holdings, due to the traditional gender roles in the country and especially in rural areas, normally registering or reporting agricultural livelihoods sources and assets (specifically land) under the male member of the household.

Number of Small scale farmers/farmers in need per Governorate (in thousands)



As for employment in the agriculture sector, Lebanon historically is characterized by economic migration of foreign farm workers, particularly Syrians. With the sector employing mainly non-Lebanese, particularly when it comes to seasonal and daily labour, the labour market in agriculture has witnessed both positive and negative implications following the Syrian crisis. With the influx of displaced Syrians into Lebanon, the size of the labour force has increased. Current and past legal residency requirements for displaced Syrians, including obtaining a pledge of responsibility by a Lebanese citizen (employer/sponsor), have significantly increased the proportion of displaced Syrians without legal residency and thereby increased the risks of exploitation for working Syrians. Reinforced security measures led to further challenges to the freedom of movement of displaced Syrians, particularly for adult males.^{7,xi} As a result, a significant increase in the number of women and children working in agriculture is witnessed. Based on the preliminary results of the FAO Agriculture Labour study done in 2016, 26 percent of farmers reported employing children under the age of 18 and 16 percent under the age of 15 with the highest prevalence of child labour reported by farmers in Baalbek-Hermel and the Bekaa.^{xii} Almost all children working in agriculture are Syrians (97.5 percent of total child labor) with a higher proportion of boys (55 percent) compared to girls (45 percent) according to the same study.

(6) The NSSF is a contributory social safety net that provides social protection to Lebanese through for example health coverage.

(7) Only 20% of Syrian refugee households have valid residency permits for all its members with the smallest number in Bekaa and Baalbek-Hermel (6% each) (VaSyR 2016).

Agriculture plays an important role in the economy of Lebanon. Displaced Syrians are legally permitted to work in agriculture activities, and were traditionally engaged as seasonal workers before the Syria crisis. On average 24 percent of workers were engaged in agriculture in 2017. Of the 8 percent of women who work, just over half (55 percent) are involved in agriculture, compared with 19 percent of working men.^{xiii} Based on the VASyR 2017, on average, 15% of households were involved in agricultural livelihood activities. Nine percent of households reported agriculture as their first source of income. The highest percentage of households involved in agricultural livelihood activities were found in Bcharre (60 percent), followed by Jezzine (45 percent), Tyre (42 percent) and Batroun (39 percent). Although agriculture is often cited as an opportunity for livelihood, individuals engaged in agriculture worked 12 days only per month on average. They earned \$9.7 per day, with men earning more than double than women (\$12.4 versus \$6).

The 2016 FAO study estimates that about 85 percent of hired agricultural workers are Syrians⁸, including permanent, seasonal and daily workers, covering skilled and unskilled types of labour. The remaining 15 percent is equally divided among Lebanese and other nationalities, such as Palestinian. Even with the limited legal restrictions on Syrians to work in agriculture, the capacity of the sector to absorb surplus labour and its ability to expand and to compete in export markets is constrained by several structural factors.^{xiv}

Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS) are increasingly employing negative food-related coping strategies. The UNRWA-AUB socio-economic survey conducted in June 2015 (considered still valid by UNRWA), revealed that 94.5 percent of Palestine Refugees from Syria are food insecure, 63.2 percent severely food insecure and 31.3 percent moderately food insecure. This reflects an increase of food insecurity by 3.5 percent from the vulnerability assessment conducted in 2014.^{xv} The household dietary diversity score was lower at all levels, and the most commonly employed coping mechanism is eating lesser quantity of food, followed by eating the same quantity, but cheaper food. The food insecure particularly tends to compromise on meat, chicken, vegetables, fruit, milk and dairy.^{xvi}

The three population cohorts targeted within the Food Security Sector (FSS) have been impacted differently by the crisis, with displaced Syrians and Palestine refugees from Syria directly affected and considered the most vulnerable, and representing 1.5 million of the affected population (1.5 million displaced Syrians and around 34,000 Palestine refugees from Syria). On the other hand, the Lebanese community was affected at both the micro and macro levels. As such, the sector targets all these communities based on their specific needs.

1.3 Impact of the crisis on agricultural trade and natural resources

(8) Plant production generally requires more labour compared to livestock production, as such the main analysis was done only on plant production.

The economic repercussions and the unstable security situation have impacted the agricultural economy and food production capacity all over Lebanon.^{xvii} Farmers who have traditionally relied on agricultural inputs and services at subsidized/cheaper rates from Syria continue to face an increase in input costs, and are struggling to keep up production. Furthermore, farmers and pastoralists are unable to cope with the escalating feed prices and decreasing value of their animals and the prices of their animal products, and are facing a high risk of outbreaks of pest and livestock contagious diseases.⁹

However, the most significant impact of the Syrian crisis on agriculture has been in form of the disruption of trade routes to the Gulf Cooperation Council countries and Iraq, which is having a negative impact on the country's export of agricultural products to these lucrative markets, particularly exports of fresh produce, mainly fruits and potatoes. Farmers' income is also affected by this disruption of trade routes, and the increased cost of processing, storing and transporting goods to markets.^{xviii} The closure of the last border crossing between Syria and Jordan in March 2015 forced Lebanese exporters to rely on the more expensive sea shipment, resulting in drastic rise in transport costs and a significant loss of market shares, particularly in the Gulf and Iraqi markets.

The Government of Lebanon adopted several measures to support farmers directly or indirectly affected by the Syrian crisis. This has included subsidies for sea shipment of agricultural exports, compensation to all apple growers due to a sharp drop in prices caused by lower exports, and to cherry farmers in the Aarsal area who have been unable to access their lands due to security and political instability. In total, agricultural subsidies approved in 2016 by the Government add up to about \$59 million. Subsidies for sea shipment of agriculture exports were extended for 2017.

Agriculture and environment are both interrelated and agriculture is one of the main sectors that should account for its environmental implications and similarly how inappropriate environment practices affect agricultural production and natural resources. The actual impact within the Syrian crisis context was assessed by the Ministry of Environment (MoE) in 2014. Results showed an increase in water and soil contamination directly impacting the quality of agricultural produce. In fact, the majority of solid waste constitutes organic waste (50 percent in urban and 55 percent in rural areas), which highlights the importance of food waste and food losses and the need for awareness around proper food distribution, food preservation and composting techniques.^{xix}

Agriculture being the largest water consumer across the different sectors,¹⁰ thus special emphasis should be placed on both the quality and quantity of water. Fifty percent of agricultural lands are irrigated and 50 percent of these irrigated lands adopt water-saving

irrigation techniques (drip or sprinkle irrigation system). With limited waste-water treatment plants and a lack of water connections, wastewater is directly and negatively impacting the quality of agricultural products due to the contamination of the soil and ground as well as surface water which is used for irrigation which in turn contaminates agricultural products that thereby fall short of international standards for export.

In addition, with the influx of displaced Syrians, more than 272,000 persons distributed across 4,881 Informal Settlements¹¹, with the majority located on and near agricultural lands (Bekaa 35 percent, Baalbek-Hermel 30 percent and Akkar 19 percent).^{xx} There are no signs that these proportion changed in 2017. This could have a significant impact on land degradation, soil and water contamination, where rehabilitation of these lands requires long-term interventions. Forest resources are also impacted, due to high costs of energy sources; displaced populations from Syria have found alternative energy sources including the use of firewood for heating and cooking purposes.

The agricultural sector needs investment support to enable small and medium farmers to boost their productivity and profitability and to foster temporary job creation as well as sustainable jobs which comply with Lebanese laws and regulations. Initiatives are emerging to respond to Lebanese farmers' investment needs to increase their production capacities and generate additional agriculture and construction work opportunities that displaced Syrians can benefit from.

The MoA Strategy 2015-2019 has identified courses of action around 10 main themes: 1) promote food safety and quality; 2) agricultural health and production; 3) animal health and production; 4) irrigation and rural infrastructure; 5) post-production and marketing; 6) fishing and fisheries; 7) forests, rangelands and medical plants; 8) cooperatives and mutual funds; 9) extension, education and research; and 10) development of MoA capacities.

In 2017, the Food Security sector partners implemented targeted programmes which enhance direct access to food for the most vulnerable, combined with activities promoting dietary diversity, sustainable agriculture and rural livelihoods. A combination of direct food assistance responding to immediate short-term humanitarian needs, with sustainable food production and improved agricultural livelihood activities were provided¹². At end of August, the Food Security sector partners had assisted up to 877,000 vulnerable individuals with food assistance and agricultural support. Throughout 2017, for the core food assistance to displaced Syrians, the rations value of \$27 per person per month has been provided for all members of the targeted households.

In 2017, in order to increase the self-reliance of host communities and of local institutions, the sector partners continued implementing more sustainable interventions

(9) During April 2016, MoA declared the outbreak of H5N1 in villages in the Bekaa affecting backyard and commercial poultry farms.

(10) Almost 60% of the available water resources in Lebanon is used for agricultural activities (MoA strategy 2015-2019).

(11) This constitutes around 15 percent of total displaced Syrian population in Lebanon.

(12) In accordance the Lebanese law and restrictions on sectors and ownership of assets if any.

on agriculture livelihoods with the objective of promoting sustainable food security in Lebanon (e.g. promoting livelihoods of small-scale farming and agro-industry (poultry and dairy production); improving nutrition of vulnerable communities (micro-gardens and school gardens); developing agricultural infrastructure (land reclamation/terraces, irrigation canals rehabilitation); supporting women cooperatives (dairy products, food processing, non-wood forests products); and strengthening agricultural services delivery to farmers (Farmers Field Schools)

Overall sector strategy

The overall aim of the food security sector is to reduce food insecurity by 2020 and to improve resilience of the agricultural sector. This global approach of the Food Security sector is characterised by its coherent structure where food assistance is combined progressively with food production and/or rural livelihood opportunities, which is a model of humanitarian and development nexus.

The Food Security sector strategy links humanitarian and development interventions and contributes to all the four Strategic Objectives of the LCRP:

- Vulnerable populations live in a safe protective environment will be ensured (LCRP Strategic Objective 1) with food security need assessment (e.g. Vasyr), coordination of agriculture activities and support to national institutions (Sector outcome 4)
- The most immediate needs of the most vulnerable populations (LCRP Strategic Objective 2) will be met by promoting food availability through in-kind food assistance and sustainable food value chain (Sector outcome 1) and by enhancing food accessibility through food assistance and agricultural livelihoods (Sector outcome 2)
- The capacity of service provision through national systems (LCRP Strategic objective 3) will be enhanced with the promotion of food accessibility through food assistance (Sector outcome 2), promotion of food utilization by improving food safety and nutrition practices (Sector outcome 3) and with the promotion of social protection with support to national institutions (Sector outcome 4) focusing on support to existing national systems (e.g. NPTP)
- Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability by mitigating the environmental impact of the Syrian crisis, to avoid further degradation of the natural eco-system and ensure its long-term sustainability (LCRP Strategic objective 4) will be supported by promoting food availability through sustainable food production and value chain development (Sector outcome 1) and by promoting food accessibility through climate smart agricultural investment and livelihoods (Sector outcome 2)

The sector strategy therefore follows a dual-track

approach to respond to the current context through:

- Continuing the provision of life-saving food assistance for the most vulnerable one; and
- Enhancing efforts to develop durable solutions through human capital and agriculture livelihood support to displaced Syrians, host community members and other vulnerable population cohorts and with a special focus on women, children and youth.

In light of the current food security situation, the first sector priority will remain its humanitarian role to ensure availability and access to food for the most vulnerable through the provision of cash-based transfers or in-kind assistance. The provision of humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable displaced Syrians and other vulnerable groups will remain the pre-requisite as well as the enabler of stability in the country. By providing assistance to those families and removing the worry about where the next meal will come from, sector activities instill a sense of hope and allow families to focus on their day-to-day life.

With specific reference to the provision of direct assistance, several efforts have been made by the international community in Lebanon to establish a harmonized approach to the identification of the households eligible for assistance across different sectors, but also looking at the utilization of a common system for the delivery of such assistance.

Formula recalibration: in late 2015, WFP partnered with the American University of Beirut (AUB) to further refine targeting, building on VASyR data and UNHCR's ProGres database. In 2017 a formula recalibration exercise was conducted with analytical support from AUB and in coordination with UNHCR. The formula allows the accurate classification of refugees' vulnerability based on demographic data in ProGres. The 2017 formula recalibration ensures that the core food assistance targeting is accurate and based on up-to-date information and achieves closer joint targeting and coordination with UNHCR and other unrestricted cash actors. This efforts ensures that the most vulnerable Syrian households receive the maximum amount needed to meet their survival needs.

Common Card: The Common card was launched in October 2016 by WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF and the Lebanon Cash Consortium (LCC). The card was distributed to approximately 173,000 displaced Syrian households in Lebanon. The E-cards can be used in any of the 500 WFP-contracted shops across the country and at any ATM across Lebanon, depending on the type of assistance loaded. The humanitarian agencies are striving to provide all forms of cash assistance on this single, common card and maximize efficiency gains in the delivery of assistance to vulnerable households.

The Food Security sector is committed to maintaining targeted programmes for direct food access for the most vulnerable men and women. The sector also recognizes

IASC guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Interventions in Humanitarian Action:

With the support of global Protection cluster, the sector has been rolling out a series of national and field level workshops on the 2015 IASC guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Interventions in Humanitarian Action. As a result a harmonized action plan has been prepared and includes the following key actions to be mainstreamed under the framework of the food security sector:

- Strengthening the capacities of Food Security partners on food security GBV related risks, with a specific focus on cash-based assistance to ensure that GBV risks and mitigation strategies are mainstreamed across the entire programme cycle;
- Strengthening the capacities of partners in the field on GBV core concepts and ethical and safe referral mechanisms, with a specific focus on cash based assistance;
- Improving the safety and security of the location of and access to food/E-card distribution point's for women, girls and high risk groups;
- Enhancing the use of data disaggregated as much as possible by sex and age, at minimum.

that food assistance is a pre-requisite and necessary enabler to increase resilience programming that promotes dietary diversity, supports sustainable food production and improves livelihoods and employment opportunities. The sector will prioritize cash-based assistance to the most vulnerable households utilizing restricted cash transfers redeemable in contracted shops and unrestricted cash transfers. Close coordination with other sectors, will ensure that comprehensive assistance is reaching those most in need as a means of maximizing food security outcomes.

The four year framework also sets the stage for the Food Security sector to expand its role in contributing to the stability of the country. Within the sector "stabilization" is defined as:

*"To be food secure, a population, a household or an individual must have access to adequate food at **all times**. They should not risk losing access to food as a consequence of sudden shocks (e.g. an economic or climatic crisis) or cyclical events (e.g. seasonal food insecurity). The concept of stabilization can therefore refer to the other three pillars of Food Security: the availability, access and utilization dimensions of food security."*^{xxi}

By taking into consideration all food security aspects according to the standard four pillars: availability, access, utilization and stabilization the main activities the sector will focus on in support of the stabilization in Lebanon are:

- Income generating activities to enhance food access;

- Support the agricultural labour market;
- Support sustainable food production and marketing;
- Support to agriculture value chains;
- Promote agriculture investment;
- Enhance Lebanese social safety net systems and social protection;
- Support national institutions and other actors capacity in the field of food security; and
- Mainstream gender equity in all the above.

Enhanced focus on agricultural livelihoods provides an opportunity for creating a win-win situation for displaced Syrians and host communities, with investment in the agriculture sector offering an opportunity to enhance the productivity and competitiveness of agricultural value chains and to improve the livelihoods of farming communities while, at the same time, creating temporary employment opportunities for men and women.

Small and medium entrepreneurs within the food and agriculture value chains will help the local economy, and will provide livelihood opportunities for the most vulnerable. The sector will therefore promote seasonal and casual agricultural job opportunities to support Lebanese private agriculture investment to enhance productivity and competitiveness of the sector and its ability for sustainable growth. As in previous years, these activities will be carried out in accordance with Lebanese law, and in consideration of the demands of the local agriculture businesses with a special focus on women and youth.

As in previous years, the sector aligns its strategy to the strategies and guidelines developed by MoA. The sector activities are in line with the MoA Strategy 2015-2019, as particular focus has been given to building capacities of farmers, promoting agricultural livelihoods, and enhancing capacities of national and local agricultural institutions such as the Lebanese Agricultural Research Institute-LARI, the Green Plan, technical agriculture schools, agricultural cooperatives and so forth.²² The key approach will be to increase productivity, food safety, quality and competitiveness of the Lebanese agricultural products from plant or animal origin. The sector strategy will look at improving the value chains and increasing their added value by promoting quality, adopting innovative approaches enhancing food processing and marketing as well as encouraging and promoting market linkages mainly through public-private partnerships that would ultimately lead to improved agricultural livelihoods through the profitability and ability to generate sustainable growth and employment.

Close collaboration between MoA, MoSA and national and international partners is critical to achieve the overall objective of the sector. The sector will more deeply engage with local actors in planning and service delivery, including the private sector to build on the results obtained by the WFP contracted shops and school feeding programme. The role of MoA regional offices and

agriculture technical schools, MoSA regional offices and the offices of the National Poverty Targeting Programme, Social Development Centres and Municipalities is also crucial at the field level for the planning, implementation and coordination, of seasonal, regular and contingency interventions.

Enhancing social protection within the framework of the Food Security Sector:

The Food Security Sector strategy builds on the standard four pillars of the food security recognized definition: availability, access, utilization and stabilization. A key priority of the sector remains the support to national and local food security systems, including integrated social

Transition lens:

Working on a multiyear timeframe will allow the sector to incorporate elements of the Graduation out of Poverty Approach to transition some of the most vulnerable households living in extreme-poverty towards self-reliance*. The approach, which combines support both in terms of consumption and livelihoods, training, coaching and savings encouragement as well as other social services, has already developed a track record of significant impact in a variety of contexts and has been adopted by MoSA National Poverty Targeting Programme with support from the World Bank. By working towards implementing longer term interventions integrating different elements of the Food Security, Basic Assistance and Livelihoods sector strategies, sector partners can make a significant and long-lasting impact on the poorest members of the host and displaced communities.

*UNHCR, *The Graduation Approach*, available on <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=11703>

protection schemes, safety nets, capacity building and promotion of stabilization.

Starting from 2014, WFP has supported the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) in establishing the first national safety net programme providing food assistance for vulnerable Lebanese through a cash based transfer system. Moving forward, WFP will continue to work with NPTP to strengthen the provision of safety nets that can better address the multiple needs of the most vulnerable.

The Food Security sector will advocate for an enhanced system aiming at supporting sustainable rural poverty reduction. Partners will receive policy advice, capacity development and advocacy for improving a system to foster sustainable and equitable rural development, poverty reduction and food and nutrition security. The sector will contribute to expand social protection coverage to rural farmers and fishermen in Lebanon, and will ensure a better coherence in providing:

- Support to the national dialogue on social protection: drafting of a multi-sector and integrated social policy for rural areas in collaboration with

sister UN agencies considering poverty reduction and improvement of livelihood;

- Support to the development and implementation of coordination mechanisms between MoA and MoSA;
- Institutionalization of the Farmers register and support MoA in developing a legal and institutional framework required for the establishment of a Farmers register including fishermen;
- Costing of the expansion of NSSF coverage to farmers;
- Based on the cooperation between MoA and MoSA and the production of Farmers register, enhancing coverage of farmers by the NPTP and develop complementary activities to the NPTP

Based on the current food security situation, the priorities of the Food Security Sector for 2018 will be:

- Continue the provision of direct and critical food assistance, through cash-based transfers for food and also in-kind assistance where appropriate, in support for highly vulnerable groups among the large population of displaced Syrians, Lebanese and Palestine Refugees from Syria;
- Promote agricultural investment to improve agricultural opportunities for Lebanese small-scale farmers to protect their assets, stabilize their livelihood opportunities and enhance long-term competitiveness; and, at the same time, to create adequate job and livelihood opportunities for men and women;
- Support national and local food security systems, including social safety nets, capacity building and social protection to promote stabilization.

Sector outcomes, outputs and indicators

The sector's overarching aim continues to be reduced food insecurity for all in Lebanon and improved resilience of the agricultural sector.

Outcome 1 - Improve FOOD AVAILABILITY through in-kind food assistance and sustainable food value chain.¹³

This outcome contributes to the overall LCRP Strategic Objective 2: Provide immediate assistance to vulnerable populations and Strategic Objective 4 Reinforce Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability.

This will be achieved through the following outputs:

Output 1.1 - In-kind food assistance to the most vulnerable provided

Through distribution of food parcels, community kitchens and school feeding

Output 1.2 – Support (training and/or inputs) to promote sustainable agriculture and livestock production and water-use conservation provided to Lebanese small-scale and family-farming

(13) For details on sustainable food value chains, refer to the FAO publication *Developing sustainable food value chains – Guiding principles*, 2014. Available from <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3953e.pdf>.

Output 1.3 - Technical support to small scale/family farmers to increase market linkages provided

Through the promotion of food transformation and preservation, the creation and reinforcement of linkages between small-scale producers and local markets, the distribution of unsold/un-marketed quality food from producer/retailer to local markets and market-based diversification/contract farming.

Output 1.4 - Technical support and advice to households to reduce food wastage and losses along the food chain from producer to consumers provided

By improving post-harvest management and working on valorisation of organic waste and least valued products (e.g. composting, awareness).

Output 1.5 - Prevention and control measures (DDR) for transboundary animal and plant diseases enhanced

Through support to the monitoring and early warning systems for plants and animal diseases awareness, capacity building and interventions to control the spread of transboundary diseases during emergencies.

Outcome 1 is directly linked to MoA strategy Course of Actions 2) Increase productivity and competitiveness of the Lebanese agricultural products; 3) Improve the good governance and sustainable use of natural resources, and; 8) Responding to climate change impacts.²³

Outcome 2 - Improve FOOD ACCESS through cash based food assistance and agricultural livelihoods

This outcome contributes to the overall LCRP Strategic Objective 2: Provide immediate assistance to vulnerable populations, Strategic Objective 3: Support service provision through national systems and Strategic Objective 4 Reinforce Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability.

This will be achieved through the following outputs:

Output 2.1 – Direct access to food for vulnerable populations including displaced Syrians, Palestine Refugees from Syria and vulnerable Lebanese through cash based food assistance improved.¹⁴

Output 2.2 - Agricultural associations and cooperatives supported to improve agriculture sector livelihoods

Including with farmers' associations, agricultural cooperatives, markets and government institutions.

Output 2.3 – Small scale farmer private agriculture investment supported t

Trough financial and technical support (e.g. land reclamation, irrigation/water management), and promotion of innovative credit schemes for Lebanese, and/or agricultural inputs such as seeds, livestock and equipment when more appropriate provided.

Output 2.4 – Agriculture labor market strengthened by enhanced employability through improved agricultural technical education and training

(14) Sector members are encouraged to provide direct food assistance through the "Common Card" platform, which is cost effective and allows for better coordination of assistance.

Sector needs and targets 2018

Population Cohort	Total Population in Need	Targeted Population	No. of Female	No. of Male	No. of Children (0-17)	No. of Adolescent (10-17)	No. of Youth (18-24)
Lebanese	500,000	91,644					
Displaced Syrians	1,371,000	795,177					
Palestine Refugees from Syria	34,000	34,000					
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon	n/a	n/a					
GRAND TOTAL	1,905,000	920,821					

Type of Institutions	Total	Targeted
Schools	330	20
Social Development Centers	115	80
Ministry of Agriculture offices	7	7
Ministry of Agriculture centers	30	30
Ministry of Agriculture technical vocational schools	7	7

Output 2.5 – Agricultural productive infrastructure and Communal assets rehabilitated/built (agricultural roads, irrigation networks, forests, wind breaks, hill lakes, water reservoirs, etc.) and access to labour market for seasonal and casual labour in agriculture is enhanced

Through opportunities for most vulnerable individuals in accessing temporary seasonal and casual labour opportunities in agriculture and related sectors.¹⁵

Outcome 2 is directly linked to MoA strategy Course of Actions 2) Increase productivity and competitiveness of the Lebanese agricultural products; 3) Improve the good governance and sustainable use of natural resources; 4) Strengthening agricultural extension and education; 6) Development of the cooperative sector and mutual funds, and; 7) Development of the Ministry of Agriculture's capacities.^{xxiv}

Outcome 3 - Improve FOOD UTILIZATION: food safety and nutrition practices are improved through the promotion of consumption of diversified and quality food.

This outcome contributes to the overall LCRP Strategic Objective 3: Support service provision through national systems.

This will be achieved through the following outputs:

Output 3.1 - Optimal nutrition practices amongst the targeted populations improved

For households vulnerable to food insecurity specifically targeting female-headed households and households with pregnant and lactating women and children under five¹⁶, through the promotion of small-scale production of diversified nutritious food for vulnerable households. Interventions include trainings, awareness and behaviour change activities, school, backyard and roof micro-gardens and promotion of food preservation/transformation technologies at the household level.

Output 3.2 – Good practices in food safety and quality promoted

By assisting the Government in improving the food inspection and safety measures, promoting Integrated Pest Management and Good Agriculture Practices and Standards, conducting value chains in regard to food safety and promoting policies supporting the local production of high value nutritious foods.

Outcome 3 is directly linked to MoA strategy Course of Actions 1) Improve food safety and quality of locally produced and imported products, and; 5) Strengthening agricultural research and laboratories.^{xxv}

Outcome 4 – Promote FOOD SECURITY STABILIZATION

(15) As in previous years, such projects will be implemented in compliance with Lebanese laws and regulations. They will therefore primarily be implemented using an indirect modality, channeling investments through local third parties, such as private sector contractors and municipalities that will be responsible for project delivery and workforce management. In addition, the sector will increase engagement of its partners with the Ministry of Labour to establish a mechanism to provide guidance and follow-up on these projects as per the legal framework.

(16) The targeting of the most vulnerable groups under this output is a recommendation from the sector to partners implementing these activities. The Micro-Garden working group of the sector will be coordinating these activities with the partners and reports back to the Food Security sector.

through enhanced information on food security, coordination of agriculture activities and supporting national institutions.

This outcome contributes to the overall LCRP Strategic Objective 1: Ensure protection of vulnerable Populations and Strategic Objective 3: Support service provision through national systems.

This will be achieved through the following outputs:

Output 4.1 - Agriculture and Food security data and information collected, analyzed and disseminated.

Information to monitor and report on the situation of food security in Lebanon is disseminated for preparedness and long-term stabilization, including assessments with specific focus on vulnerable farmers, women and agricultural livelihoods.

Output 4.2 - National institutions and actors involved in food security supported

Through development national capacity in the areas of safety nets, integration of social protection systems for farmers, contribution to the development of disaster and crisis management, support national policies and strategies related to food security, coordination and technical support to all agriculture and food security actors and promotion of the involvement of the private sector.

Outcome 4 is directly linked to MoA strategy Course of Actions 3: Improve the good governance and sustainable use of natural resources; 5) Strengthening agricultural research and laboratories; 6) Development of the cooperative sector and mutual funds; 7) Development of the Ministry of Agriculture's capacities, and; 8) Responding to climate change impacts.^{xxvi}

All indicators related to individuals will be disaggregated by sex and age (when applicable).

2.1 Identification of sector needs and targets at the individual and geographical levels

The proposed sector target population is flexible in order to accommodate unexpected needs that may arise and supplementary needs identified by sector partners in the field.¹⁷ For the displaced Syrians, sector planning figures are reported below however the way through which food insecure households will be identified for assistance will be based on the formula recalibration described above. Ranking variables are mostly demographic with a strong statistical correlation with latest VASyR results on food security, and relate to households' characteristics, including but not limited to: arrival date, household size, gender, education level, presence of members with disabilities, and age. The ranking methodology is regularly updated. New inclusions will be based on the ranking in combination with a referral mechanism to minimize formula error through the analysis of food security outcome indicators at household level.

(17) The sector will liaise with its partners to update the current contingency plan as a response to unforeseen shocks and funding shortfalls.

Displaced Syrians: For planning purposes, the sector will target 795,000 displaced Syrians classified as per the VASyR 2017 as severely and moderately food insecure¹⁸ to be assisted through improved availability (in-kind food) and access (cash-based transfers for food).^{xxvii} Of the 795,000 most vulnerable Syrians¹⁹, 40,000 will be targeted through food availability programmes (in-kind)²⁰ including school feeding for 7,500 children, whereas 755,000 will be targeted through food access programmes (cash-based transfers for food).²¹ The Food Security sector will continue to advocate for cash-based interventions, however based on partners' recommendation and interventions to promote food availability to regions and individuals with limited access to food, in-kind food assistance will continue to these households. The sector will also aim to provide food assistance to unregistered Syrians with proven vulnerability.

At governorate level, Akkar, Baalbek-Hermel and Bekaa and have the highest proportion of food-insecure households. At the district level, the highest proportions of moderate and severe food insecure displaced Syrian households are found in Akkar, Jbeil, Jezzine, Hermel, Aley and Baadba.

Palestine Refugees from Syria: The sector will target 34,000 who will receive cash-based transfers to cover food needs. Ongoing needs will be monitored through post distribution surveys a population headcount and regular monitoring of the beneficiary population by UNRWA.

Palestine Refugees in Lebanon: The sector strategy does not target Palestine Refugees in Lebanon even though proven vulnerable. UNRWA and other partners will continue to support Palestine Refugee in Lebanon outside the LCRP framework. Sector partners are still encouraged to support Palestine Refugees in Lebanon identified as in need for food security interventions, especially when it falls under food utilization and food access outcomes and report on their achievements.

Vulnerable Lebanese: While 106,000 vulnerable Lebanese households are currently eligible for NPTP benefits, NPTP is currently conducting a re-certification exercise. Prioritization for assistance to the most vulnerable is done utilizing the World Bank Proxy Means Testing formula to assess poverty, and food assistance (cash-based transfers²²) will be provided only to the poorest 15,000 households. An additional 5,000 vulnerable Lebanese will be targeted for in-kind

(18) This figure includes a portion of the most vulnerable, mildly food insecure below the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket as resulting from the VASyR 2017. Between 2013 and 2016, there has been a trend of deteriorating food security status, and considering the increasing levels of vulnerability, the risk is that, without assistance, these mildly food insecure households would slip deeper into food insecurity.

(19) The identification of the households eligible for direct assistance will be done by applying the ranking of vulnerability that captures households who are vulnerable according to the VASyR food insecurity categories.

(20) Although the sector will target 40,000 displaced Syrians for regular in-kind assistance, it is understood that there will be variations to this target based on seasonal or one-off assistance addressing temporary needs. During winter and Ramadan, for example, the number of displaced Syrians receiving in-kind food assistance increases (with partners providing food parcels, hot meals, dates, and so forth). However, this is not reflected in the target for regular in-kind assistance.

(21) Based on the required food basket, WFP and partners provide \$27 per person per month.

(22) NPTP provides \$27 per person per month and this level of assistance is planned for 2018.

food assistance mainly through community kitchens.²³ In addition to these, 7,900 Lebanese children will be provided with school meals.

Targeting of Lebanese farmers was initially done based on the MoA 2010 census, taking into account the most vulnerable small-scale farmers accounting for 70.2 percent of the farming community. According to the FLSA 2015, 73 percent of farmers self-reported to be in need for assistance, representing a total number of 86,700 farmers across Lebanon. Target of farmers at output level may shift in the future as farmers have multiple needs to be assessed by implementing partners.

Institutions: The sector will continue to provide institutional support to those involved with food security, including but not limited to Ministry of Agriculture offices, centres, the Lebanese Agricultural Research Institute (LARI), the Green Plan, the agricultural and technical schools and Ministry of Social Affairs' Social Development Centres and the National Poverty Targeting Programme.

Geography: As reflected in the situation analysis, the sector is aware of the regional disparities, however, the sector will seek a balanced approach in responding to the needs throughout the regions based on vulnerability assessments.

Identification of Mainstreaming of conflict sensitivity, gender, youth, people with specific needs (PWSN) and environment

Conflict Sensitivity

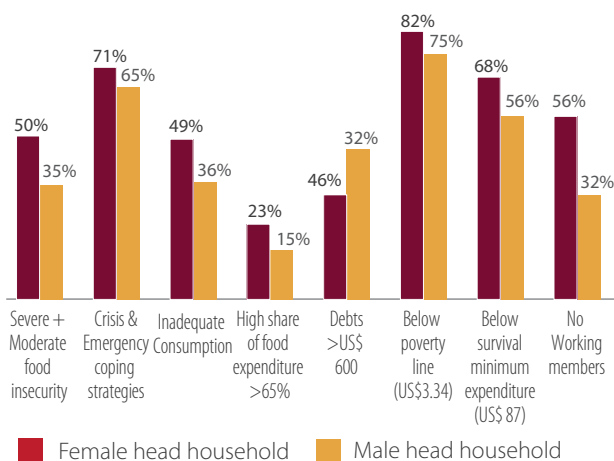
Overall sector activities must be designed in consideration of the concerns of the host population and authorities, especially those supporting the most vulnerable small farmers with a direct impact on job creation in the agricultural sector, promoting self-support of the displaced population. The sector strategy will not promote competition for already stressed resources. Instead, the sector will aim to promote the creation of new resources and efficient management of scarce resources. Moreover, the choice of food vouchers as a modality of food assistance is conflict-sensitive as it supports the local Lebanese economy. In order to respond to the needs of different groups, the work of the sector to strengthen the National Poverty Targeting Programme and provide food voucher assistance to vulnerable Lebanese (in addition to the support provided to Lebanese farmers) will also reduce tensions related to the perception of unbalanced assistance.

Gender

(23) Although the sector will target 5,000 Lebanese for regular in-kind assistance, it is understood that there will be variations to this target based on seasonal or one-off assistance addressing temporary needs. During winter and Ramadan, for example, the number of Lebanese receiving in-kind food assistance increases (with partners providing food parcels, hot meals, dates, and so forth); however, this is not reflected in the target for regular in-kind assistance.

As men and women are differently impacted by crisis, the sector will promote targeting interventions focusing on the different needs of affected populations. Assessments and data collected will be gender disaggregated to the extent possible with promoting gender analysis and participation of all groups in programme design. Similarly, both groups will be involved in programme implementation and provision of support, with a special focus on most vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, women at reproductive age and pregnant and lactating women. Examples of similar gender related sector interventions are: inclusion of female-headed households as a variable in determining vulnerability of households to be targeted with food assistance; targeting of women farmers equally as men even though women only represent 8.5 percent of the farmer holdings count by the Ministry of Agriculture and special micro-garden and food preservation and activities targeting women to promote their dietary diversity and their nutritional intake.

Women Vulnerability



As such, the sector will make sure gender is mainstreamed through all the stages of the humanitarian programming cycle, following the global Food Security cluster guidelines on Protection and Gender Based Violence (GBV) and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) guidelines for integrating GBV interventions in humanitarian action and as much as possible, agricultural livelihoods projects target women and men equally.

Youth and children

The vast majority of working youth are either employees or casual workers, with half of them having achieved no more than primary education. More than half of young displaced Syrians in the workforce are employed, of which around 45 percent as daily and/or seasonal workers in the sectors that have traditionally used Syrian labour, such as agriculture (both males and females, especially in rural areas close to the border with Syria). The sector will target and empower youth (ages 15-24) through: a) supporting enrolment of vulnerable youth in one of the seven Ministry of Agriculture technical schools; b) providing youth working in fields with short-

term and medium-term skills training programme linked to the needs and market demand in the agricultural area; c) providing youth workers with basic literacy, numeracy and life-skills based education where needed; and d) providing technical educational support to the agricultural schools. This is in line with the Ministry of Agriculture's 2015-2019 strategy, which clearly states that agricultural livelihoods should be promoted among youth and women.^{xxviii}

With an increase of child labour expected, the sector will continue its efforts in collecting information with the collaboration of the Protection sector (Child Protection sub-sector in particular) to better understand the underlying reasons, the market dynamics and legal framework with a special focus on Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) related issues in agriculture. The sector will continue addressing child labour in agriculture and raising awareness on Decent Work Standards including OSH in agriculture to the Ministry of Agriculture and non-governmental organizations working in agriculture in addition to concerned parents and children.

People with Specific Needs

The distributions conducted for the food assistance activities are currently, and should continue to be, organized in order to overcome potential barriers to access faced by persons with specific needs (whether due to particular protection concerns, disability, chronic disease, old age or other). Special attention will be given to ensure the inclusion of people with disabilities into the agricultural livelihood activities. The sector moreover takes into consideration the increased vulnerability of people with specific needs, including female heads of household, when targeting for food assistance.

Environment

Given the negative impact of the Syrian crisis on natural resources and the close relationship between agriculture and environment, the sector will be part of the Environment Task Force led by the Ministry of Environment.

Inter-sector linkages

Basic Assistance: The sector will continue collaboration with the Basic Assistance sector to refine the process of harmonization of targeting exercises as developed in 2016. Under the targeting sub-working group the sectors will coordinate on referrals and information exchange on household profiles, and collaborate for harmonization of impact monitoring tools (for example, to ensure food consumption scores are accurately captured). The sectors will continue coordination on overlapping or complementary activities (for example Ramadan and winterization food parcel distribution). In line with the Basic Assistance sector, the identification of households eligible for cash-based assistance will be done by applying the ranking of vulnerability that captures households who are vulnerable according to

the VASyR food insecurity categories. The graduation out of poverty approach will be piloted with a small caseload of Lebanese and displaced Syrian beneficiaries with the support of the BA and LH sectors.

Education: Food security activities such as school gardening to increase nutrition awareness and knowledge of gardening and agriculture practices will be planned and implemented in direct collaboration with the Education sector. School feeding activities, aimed at enhancing school attendance and retention rates, addressing short-term hunger and nutritional intake and social protection of children enrolled in schools will be reported under the Food Security sector. The activity constitutes a shift towards resilience-focused assistance given the nature of the crisis and will be implemented in close collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE), targeting displaced Syrian children enrolled in formal primary schools with double-shift systems located in the most vulnerable communities across the country as well as Lebanese students. MEHE will play a key role in facilitating liaison with teachers and school authorities at both central and local levels. All information related to school feeding will be shared with the Education sector and MEHE. Further, Lebanese and displaced youth will be supported to enrol in vocational (skills)²⁴ training schools at MEHE, MoA and Ministry of Labour (MoL) in order to increase their vocational opportunities. *Technicien Supérieur*-level vocational education students will organize, through Solidarity Initiatives, community events for Lebanese and displaced enrolled in vocational programmes.

Health: The Food Security sector will advocate for food utilization through promotion of good nutritional practices and improved dietary diversity of most vulnerable population groups including female-headed households, pregnant and lactating women, women at reproductive age and children under five in complementary with the Health sector activities to promote infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices. The objective of these activities is to improve the food utilization and nutritional wellbeing of all population groups, with the intention to eliminate cases of both chronic and acute malnutrition. Both sectors will promote the use of nutrition sensitive indicators such as Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W) and Individual Dietary Diversity (IDDS). Agriculture, by definition, is closely linked to health through the quality of agricultural produce. The “one health” approach²⁵ which looks at the interconnections between the health of animals, humans and ecosystems, especially zoonotic diseases and food safety will also be implemented in collaboration with the Health sector.

Livelihoods: The sector will maintain close ties with the Livelihoods sector to minimize duplication as the Livelihood sector programming is increasingly expanding into the agriculture sector. Complementary approaches exist between the two sectors regarding food value chains and support to agricultural cooperatives,

with the common understanding that partners appeal for funding under the sector which represents the most relevant objective of the activity they plan to implement under the LCRP 2017-2020. All agriculture related activities need to be coordinated under the Food Security sector. Although food and agricultural activities are centred in the Food Security sector, employment and economic development initiatives in the Agriculture sector are also reported under the Livelihood sector. In parallel, coordination will be strengthened to ensure that information on agriculture livelihoods activities and agricultural value chains is adequately and proactively shared and reported in both sectors; monthly info sharing will be conducted among the two sectors to ensure comprehensive reporting of the different activities. The co-leads of the two sectors (other members are to be invited if required) will meet once every two months to harmonize the information collected on agriculture livelihoods. The graduation out of poverty approach will be piloted with a small caseload of Lebanese and displaced Syrian beneficiaries with the support of the Basic Assistance and Livelihoods sectors.

Social Stability: Food security activities have elements of conflict sensitivity, focusing either on alleviating the pressure on host communities, or directly assisting vulnerable Lebanese. Moreover, the sector works with the Social Stability sector on social tensions tracking through the Food Security Outcome Monitoring tool. This will help capture any changes in social tensions related to variations in the assistance provided.

Protection: Although the Lebanese legal framework clearly bans child labour, it is a growing concern especially among the displaced Syrian population and mainly in the agricultural sector.^{xxix} Therefore, the sector will continue its efforts in gathering information by carrying out ongoing²⁶ and planned studies targeting children working in agriculture in coordination with the Protection sector, specifically the Child Protection sub-sector. The purpose of these studies is to understand the prevalence of child labour, its nature, underlying causes, and the implications on the future of the children including their health and education. This will be to support the Ministry of Labour’s National Action Plan and the Ministry of Agriculture to combat child labour in agriculture. The sector will support partners in the Protection sector on all technical aspects related to child protection in agriculture and on awareness raising on Decent Work Standards including Occupational Safety and Health standards in agriculture will be provided to relevant sectors and partners. Referrals between the two sectors will continue at both field and national levels using the interagency mechanism.

Water: As the primary and secondary irrigation canal networks are under the responsibility of the Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW) and the affiliated regional Water Authorities, all activities will be implemented and reported under the Water sector, led by the Ministry of Energy and Water. On-farm canals being under the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, activities will

(24) Discussion are ongoing on the subject. The sector refers here to skill trainings

(25) Promoted in particular by WHO, OIE, FAO and others.

(26) ILO/FAO/UNICEF study on Child Labour in Agriculture in the Bekaa region in Lebanon

be coordinated, irrigation implemented and reported under the Food Security sector. As necessary, an *ad hoc* joint technical irrigation group with the Water sector can be formed to look at the national irrigation plan. In addition, the Food Security sector will coordinate any referrals for access to safe drinking water with the objective of access to safe, cooked foods at community and municipality level.

Energy: Coordination will be enhanced with the Energy sector on information sharing for projects aiming at rehabilitation or building pumping systems benefiting agricultural land. As far as energy water saving techniques are at farm/plot levels, and for irrigation purposes these activities are considered to be agricultural enhancing the livelihoods of the farmers therefore falling within the FS Sector with interlinkages and coordination with the WASH and the Livelihood sectors.





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Sector Logframe

Outcome 1: Improve FOOD AVAILABILITY through in kind food assistance and sustainable food value chain

Indicator 1	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of targeted HH with borderline or acceptable food consumption score	The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite indicator that considers diet diversity, frequency of consumption and nutrient value of the food groups consumed over a recall period of seven days. According to this score, households are classified into three categories: poor, borderline and acceptable food consumption.	FSOM	Percentage	Yearly





 Lebanese				 Displaced Syrians				 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)			
Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020
A: 63%	A: 90%	A: 90%	N/A	A: 49%	A: 70%	A: 70%	N/A	A: 59%	A: 65%	A: 65%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
B: 25%	B: 10%	B: 10%		B: 33%	B: 25%	B: 25%		B: 29%	B: 20%	B: 20%					

Indicator 2	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Number of farmers with enhanced sustainable farming production	Number of assisted farmers under output 1.2, output 1.3, output 1.4 and output 1.5	ActivityInfo	individuals (male/female)	Yearly





 Lebanese				 Displaced Syrians				 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)			
Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020
2379	21000	21000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Outcome 2: Improve FOOD ACCESS through cash based food assistance and agricultural livelihoods





Indicator 1	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of targeted HHS with borderline or acceptable Food Consumption Score	The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite indicator that considers diet diversity, frequency of consumption and nutrient value of the food groups consumed over a recall period of seven days. According to this score, households are classified into three categories: poor, borderline and acceptable food consumption.	FSOM and PDM	Percentage	Yearly





 Lebanese				 Displaced Syrians				 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)			
Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020
A: 63%	A: 90%	A: 90%		A: 49%	A: 70%	A: 70%		A: 59%	A: 65%	A: 65%		N/A	N/A	N/A	
B: 25%	B: 10%	B: 10%		B: 33%	B: 25%	B: 25%		B: 29%	B: 20%	B: 20%					

Indicator 2	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Number of HHS with increased agriculture livelihood opportunities	Number of HHS with improved livelihood opportunities as resulting from activities 2.2 2.5 2.4 2.3	Partners' reporting		Yearly





 Lebanese				 Displaced Syrians				 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)			
Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020	Baseline	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2020
855		1085													





Outcome 3: Improve FOOD UTILIZATION: food safety and nutrition practices are improved through the promotion of consumption of diversified and quality food

Indicator 1	Description				Means of Verification				Unit	Frequency									
Percentage of women with a minimum dietary diversity score	Proportion of women at reproductive age that consume a minimum of 5 out of 10 food groups.				PDM					Yearly									
 Lebanese	 Displaced Syrians				 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)										
Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020									
	90%	90%		N/A	90%	90%													

Indicator 2	Description				Means of Verification				Unit	Frequency									
Number of beneficiaries supported in improved food safety and quality	Number of beneficiaries with improved food safety and quality as resulting from output 3.1 and 3.2				Partners' reports, Activity Info				Individuals (male /female)	Yearly									
 Lebanese	 Displaced Syrians				 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)										
Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020									
		5420		0															

Outcome 4: Improve FOOD SECURITY STABILIZATION through enhanced information on food security, coordination of agriculture activities and supporting national institutions

Indicator 1	Description				Means of Verification				Unit	Frequency									
Percentage of partners considering the coordination work and use of information/access to information of the sector satisfying	Percentage of FSS partners using and accessing FS/agri information and providing their level of satisfaction for the available information and the coordination mechanism				On-line survey				Percentage	Yearly									
 Lebanese	 Displaced Syrians				 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)										
Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020									
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	72 %	80	100		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Indicator 2	Description				Means of Verification				Unit	Frequency									
Percentage of actors involved in the food security sector reported use/access to food security related data, information and technical support	Percentage of actors/stakeholders involved in the agriculture sector and/or food security sector reporting use and access of related data/information and to technical support provided to them				On-line survey				Percentage	Yearly									
 Lebanese	 Displaced Syrians				 Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)										
Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020	Baseline: Target 2017 Target 2018 Target 2020									