



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

LEBANON

COUNTRY

PROGRAMMING

FRAMEWORK

2016-2019

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FRAMEWORK
2016-2019

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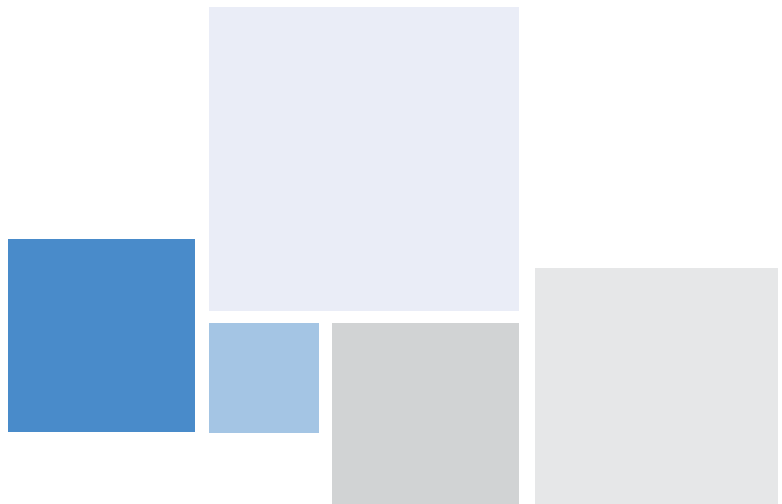
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Abbreviations and Acronyms

CCIA	Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture
CDR	Council for Development and Reconstruction
CNRS	National Council for Scientific Research
CPF	Country Programming Framework (FAO)
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FPMIS	Field Programme Management Information System (FAO)
FSSWG	Food Security Sector working Group
GDC	General Directorate of Cooperatives
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFCM	General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoL	Government of Lebanon
GP	Green Plan
HASAD	Hilly Areas Sustainable Agricultural Development Project
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
LARI	Lebanese Agricultural Research Institute
LCRP	Lebanon Crisis Response Plan
NENA	Near East and North Africa
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoET	Ministry of Economy and Trade
MoEW	Ministry of Energy and Water
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
Mol	Ministry of Industry
MoL	Ministry of Labour
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
NFP	National Forest Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
RNE	Regional Office for Near East and North Africa (FAO)
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SO	Strategic Objective (FAO)
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme (FAO)
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNSF	United Nations Strategic Framework
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme



Joint Statement of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Ministry of Agriculture

The (FAO) prepared the Country Programming Framework (CPF) 2016-2019 document defining the development priorities for collaboration between the Government of Lebanon (GoL) and FAO in the fields of agriculture, food security and natural resources. It is a joint framework which will guide FAO partnership and support with the GoL contributing to national and regional priorities and corporate results.

The CPF-Lebanon 2016–2019 will address two main government priority areas: Government priority one “to expand economic and livelihood opportunities benefiting local economies and the most vulnerable communities” through strengthening resilience of smallholder producers and upgrading capacities for sanitary and phytosanitary control and management of food safety and quality systems; and Government Priority two “to improve performance of the agricultural sector contributing to the economic, social, environmental and sustainable rural development” through supporting improved and innovative sustainable agricultural production, sustainable land, forest and water management, and agricultural value chains development. This CPF will also work to strengthen institutional capacities in data production and policy support in relation to agriculture, food security and nutrition with special focus on gender.

The CPF-Lebanon 2016–2019 will be pursued in partnerships as broad as possible and in alignment with the joint efforts of the GoL, the United Nations and other development partners for enhanced coordination and aid effectiveness. The GoL and FAO look forward to seeking collaboration and support from all concerned partners for the successful implementation of the CPF 2016–2019.

Mr. Akram Chehayeb
Minister for Agriculture
Republic of Lebanon

Beirut, 25 April 2016



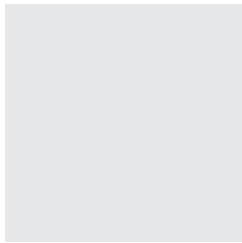
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Introduction

This Country Programming Framework sets out two government priority areas to guide FAO partnership and support with the Government of Lebanon – bringing together innovative international best practices and global standards with national and regional expertise during four years from 2016 to 2019.

The CPF was prepared following consultation and agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and its affiliated agencies namely the Green Plan, the Lebanese Agricultural Research Institute and the General Directorate of Cooperatives. Consultations also engaged several other concerned ministries including Economy and Trade, Energy and Water, Environment, Industry, Labour, Public Health, Social Affairs, and other agencies including the Council for Development and Reconstruction, the National Council for Scientific Research, and the Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture.



I. Country context and priorities

In 2014, the MoA launched two important strategic documents:

MoA Strategy 2015 - 2019;

The Strategy aims to develop institutional capacities and increase MoA's preparedness to overcome challenges in the agricultural sector through partnerships and collaboration among relevant stakeholders. It defines eight courses of action: (i) improve food safety and quality of locally produced and imported products; (ii) increase productivity and competitiveness of Lebanese agricultural products; (iii) improve good governance and sustainable use of resources; (iv) strengthen agricultural extension and education; (v) strengthen agricultural research and laboratories; (vi) develop the cooperative sector and mutual funds; (vii) develop MoA capacities; and (viii) reduce impacts of climate change. The Strategy identifies targets including increasing share of agriculture to 6 percent of GDP from the existing 4 percent, reducing current agriculture trade deficit by 15 percent points, increasing value of agricultural production by 30 percent points, in addition to increasing public spending in the sector, raising farm household income and creating jobs in agriculture.

Lebanon National Forest Programme (NFP) 2015–2025;

The NFP addresses government's interventions in the forestry sector with the aim of restoring degraded lands and increasing forest cover. It was articulated around six priority actions: (i) update forest resources assessment; (ii) strengthen governance of forestland; (iii) establish restoration/rehabilitation plans in degraded lands; (iv) enhance ecosystem resilience in forestland; (v) support small forest enterprises and develop value chains; and (vi) support green economic opportunities and improve forest-related services. The NFP sets targets including increasing reforested public lands by 20 000 hectares, sustainably managing public and private forests, protecting forest from pest outbreaks, decreasing incidence of forest fires, creating a forest-tree seed centre, developing a new Forest Code, establishing funding mechanisms in support of the "40 Million Forest-Tree Programme", and improving income generation from forests.



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Since 2011, the Syria crisis affected all sectors in Lebanon. The crisis has increased the vulnerability of agriculture-based livelihoods in communities hosting the Syrian refugees and has weakened sanitary/phytosanitary and food safety capacities and sustainability of related natural resources. In response to the Syria crisis, the GoL and its UN partners launched in 2014 the **Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) 2015–2016**, which was revised and updated end of 2015. Under the LCRP, priority interventions were identified for the nine different sectors including the Food Security Sector. The Food Security Strategic Response

Plan 2016 aims to improve food security and increase resilience of the agriculture sector and related activities in response to the current food security situation in Lebanon. It considers four main outcomes that are in line with the four pillars of food security: (i) improve food availability through in-kind food assistance and development of sustainable value chains; (ii) improve food accessibility through food assistance and agricultural livelihoods; (iii) improve food safety and nutrition practices through promotion of consumption of diversified and quality food; and (iv) enhance information on food security and support institutions.



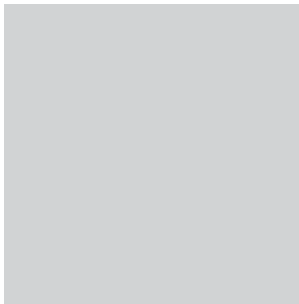
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In 2014, the 32nd FAO Regional Conference for the Near East identified six priority areas for the Near East and North Africa region. Appreciating the needs of the NENA region and for greater impact interventions, the FAO Regional Office for Near East and North Africa (FAO RNE) has focused its work on three main regional initiatives:

A. *Water scarcity;* This initiative provides support through (i) implementation of a collaborative strategy on agricultural water management; (ii) establishment of a strategic partnership in support of water reform; (iii) development of evidence-based water policies; (iv) adoption of modern technology to improve efficiency and productivity of water use; and (v) implementation of governance reforms and incentive frameworks.

B. *Building resilience for enhanced food security and nutrition;* This initiative defines five focus areas of work. These are: (i) policy and institutional framework for food security and nutrition; (ii) food security information and knowledge exchange systems; (iii) food supply chains with specific attention to reducing food losses and waste; (iv) access of household to safe, nutritious and diversified food; and (v) resilience of households communities and agro-ecosystems to human-induced and natural shocks.

C. *Small-scale agriculture for inclusive development;* This initiative aims to support governments with (i) capacity development tools to improve their governance, gender and social equity; (ii) enhance income generation for poor rural households; (iii) provide policy support to promote rural economic diversification; (iv) make financial services accessible to small-scale producers; (v) assist in the development of value chains and market linkages; and (vi) promote methods and technologies for producers in degraded natural environments.

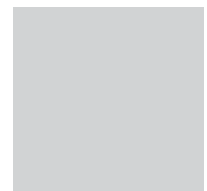
The CPF-Lebanon 2016–2019 priority areas fall within all six regional priorities, the five corporate strategic objectives and reflect the three regional initiatives where FAO RNE will focus its work over the period 2014–2017. The revised CPF is also aligned with a number of SDGs including SDG1 – End Poverty, SDG2 – Zero Hunger, SDG12 – Sustainable consumption and production and, SDG15 “Sustainable manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss”.



II. FAO's contribution and expected results

The CPF-Lebanon 2016–2019 addresses particularly the priorities identified under the MoA Strategy 2015–2019 as well as the LCRP/Food Security Strategic Response Plan 2016. The CPF is organized around two major government priority areas: Government priority one “Expand economic and livelihood opportunities benefiting local economies and the most vulnerable communities”, and Government Priority two “Improve performance of the agricultural sector contributing to the economic, social, environmental and sustainable rural development”. The CPF mainstreamed several cross-cutting issues, namely gender and information and knowledge exchange.

This CPF will contribute towards achieving Government priority one through three main outputs: (i) FAO-supported initiatives in place that strengthen resilience of smallholder producers through improved access to food, inputs, knowledge and markets with special focus on women; (ii) capacities for sanitary and phytosanitary control and management of food safety and quality systems upgraded with FAO technical assistance; and (iii) capacities of national authorities and stakeholders developed in response to threats and crises with the support of FAO. In addition, despite the improvements made over the past few years at the level of the organizational and institutional reforms of the agricultural sector, agriculture still faces a number of constraints –institutional, policy, and technological – resulting in an overall low performance of the sector.





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The CPF will also contribute towards achieving Government priority two through four main outputs: (i) improved and innovative practices for sustainable agricultural production supported by FAO – using inclusive and participatory approaches – in a gender-sensitive manner; (ii) initiatives for sustainable land, forest and water management in response to climate change implemented with the support of FAO; (iii) capacities of MoA and other concerned institutions developed with the assistance of FAO in data and policy support (including strengthening of social protection systems and expansion to rural areas) with special focus on gender to foster sustainable rural development; and (iv) value chains developed by FAO to promote inclusive, efficient and sustainable agrifood chains.

The CPF provides a framework for FAO and the GoL to work towards the




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implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In particular, FAO will work to help Lebanon achieve SDG2 “End hunger, achieve food security and improved food nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”, SDG12 “Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns”, and SDG15 “Sustainable manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss”.



Therefore, the CPF 2016–2019 focuses on seven areas, as follows:

- i. Food security and resilience of the agricultural sector (relates to SO5 Output 5.3.2).*** The 2015 Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment revealed that more than 10 percent of the Lebanese households were vulnerable to food insecurity, mostly in the Akkar governorate. FAO will continue to support the GoL targeting vulnerable households heavily affected by the Syria crisis. It will contribute to increasing resilience and improving livelihoods of small-scale industry farming through the support of small poultry and dairy production units. FAO will seek to improve the nutrition of vulnerable communities through the promotion of garden walls and school gardens. FAO will support targeted interventions for the development of agricultural infrastructure and development of the plain of Akkar. Synergies will be sought with MoSA, the World Food Programme (WFP) and civil society organizations. In addition, FAO will ensure an increased role for rural women whose contribution in agriculture is still underestimated through a number of gender-focused activities including support of micro-enterprises in dairy products and food processing as well as in non-wood forest products (including production and processing of medicinal and aromatic plants) through women cooperatives.
- ii. Sanitary, phytosanitary and food safety (relates to SO4 Output 4.1.4).*** The latest developments have considerably increased concerns on levels of food safety/quality and the threat of transboundary animal diseases and plant pests accompanying the uncontrolled movement of commodities into the country. FAO will focus primarily on institution strengthening support. This entails improving surveillance and management of pests, supporting animal health and animal identification programme, strengthening legal and operational capacities for domestic inspection, and improving import/export inspection and risk-based control systems. FAO will support MoA to undertake national monitoring programmes for some primary products and their related potential residues and contaminants in order to evaluate the safety level of Lebanese products and to meet export market requirements. FAO will also help assess capacities and needs of MoA laboratories.
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iii. Food security and nutrition information (relates to SO1 Output 1.3.1 and SO5 Output 5.1.1). In the absence of reliable food security and nutrition information, and in support of policy formulation as well as adequate response planning, FAO will seek to establish a food security information system for the affected rural areas of Lebanon. The initiative would generate on regular basis information updates on the status of food security while supporting the building of the institutional

framework that deals with food security governance. In addition, FAO will continue to support the GoL in strengthening food security coordination activities among all related stakeholders. FAO will also support MoA in the development of the agriculture sector disaster risk strategy including support to community level participatory risk-mapping, development of sector committee contingency planning and establishment of a data management unit.



iv. Sustainable agricultural production (relates to SO2 Outputs 2.1.1 and 2.1.3).

Low productivity and profitability still represent major challenges to Lebanese agricultural sector. FAO will provide technical assistance and capacity development to develop sustainable agricultural practices aiming at increasing smallholders and family farmers' revenues through improving quality of their agricultural products and decreasing costs. These include promotion of good agricultural practices and quality production through improving capacities of small-scale farmers

and small agroprocessors on good and safe production and processing techniques. FAO will promote the adoption of innovative agricultural practices, pest management and best practices for post-harvest handling and management. FAO will seek to strengthen agricultural services delivered to farmers by providing technical assistance in the development of pilot service centres under the Hilly Areas Sustainable Agricultural Development Project (HASAD) in collaboration with GP and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).





v. Sustainable natural resources management (relates to SO3 Output 3.1.2). FAO will address environmental challenges and focus on promoting sustainable management of land, forest and water in response to climate change. FAO will contribute and provide support to the “40 Million Forest-Tree Programme” through a number of integrated actions. It will work for capacity development in MoA to strengthen coordination of the national reforestation efforts and assist in the implementation of a reforestation programme. FAO will continue to support MoA in

enhancing the resilience of stone-pine forests for the production of pine nuts and the provision of environmental services. FAO will promote new mechanisms for forest and landscape restoration and support the creation of a forest seed centre. FAO will scale up its efforts towards improving integrated water management practices and modernizing irrigation infrastructure in collaboration with MoEW and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) operating in the sector. FAO will also develop a water action plan for Lebanon.



vi. Data and policy support in agriculture including strengthening of social protection systems (relates to SO2 Output 2.4.3; SO3 Output 3.3.1; and SO4 Output 4.3.3).

FAO will continue to support in the establishment of an effective agricultural statistics system including the production of gender-disaggregated data. It will assist in the adoption of cost-effective methods of data collection/analysis in support of evidence-based policies based on tools and methodologies developed by the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics. FAO will work for capacity development in MoA and other key stakeholders to strengthen agricultural policy and gender mainstreaming, value chain analysis and economic research. It will support national policy dialogue on social protection to agricultural workers and efficient labour markets. It will assist in the assessment of agricultural cooperatives capacities and access to rural and financial services (including mutual funds). FAO will also support actions aiming at improving nutrition policies and statistics.



vii. Agricultural value chains development (relates to SO4 Output 4.2.2 and 4.2.3).

FAO will promote innovative actions to increase efficiency of crop value chains which remain underdeveloped. Special emphasis will be placed on the development of the seed sector, support of key value chains, and enhancing agricultural marketing through conducting marketing studies and establishing a marketing intelligence system. FAO will also provide assistance to support a development action in the fisheries and aquaculture sector. It will continue to assist in the capacity building for food loss reduction.

III. Implementation, monitoring and reporting arrangements

This CPF-Lebanon 2016–2019 identifies the total resource requirements for its implementation to around US\$48.5 million of which US\$6.5 million are currently available. An additional amount of US\$0.8 million could be made available under the Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) and TCP facility resources. Thus, the estimated requirements of voluntary contributions amount to a total of around US\$41.2 million over the next four years. FAO is actively engaging with all resource partners in supporting its programme implementation through bilateral and multilateral channels and trust funds especially with the European Union (EU), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), IFAD, the World Bank (WB), Belgium, Canada, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.



The CPF will be pursued in partnerships as broad as possible and in alignment with the joint efforts of the Government of Lebanon and the development partners for enhanced coordination and aid effectiveness. The Government of Lebanon and FAO look forward to seeking collaboration and support from all concerned partners for the successful implementation of the CPF.





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The FAO-Lebanon office will ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation of the CPF implementation. Monitoring will be undertaken against the CPF output indicators as well as the corporate output indicators to which the CPF outputs will contribute. Information on the progress made at the level of the corporate outputs will be recorded under the FPMIS on a yearly basis. The FAO-Lebanon annual report will provide information on the progress made in achieving the CPF outputs and the resource mobilization targets, outlining challenges faced in the implementation and proposing recommendations towards achieving the CPF results. An evaluation by the Office of Evaluation is also foreseen at the end of the CPF cycle.

Major changes in country circumstances can be addressed by a CPF revision as and when needed.

Mr. Akram Chehayeb
Minister for Agriculture
Republic of Lebanon

Beirut, 25 April 2016



Dr. Maurice Saade
FAO Representative
FAO Representation in Lebanon



Annex 1: CPF Results and Resource Requirements for 2016-2019

Government priority 1: Expand economic and livelihood opportunities benefiting local economies and the most vulnerable communities

Country Outcome 1: Food availability improved; food accessibility through food assistance and agricultural livelihoods improved; food safety and nutrition practices improved; information on food security enhanced (Food Security Strategic Response Plan 2016)

Related UNDAF Outcome: na

Regional Priority: Building resilience for food security and nutrition / Small scale agriculture for inclusive development

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
Output 1.1: FAO-supported initiatives in place that strengthen resilience of small holder producers through improved access to food, inputs, knowledge, and markets with special focus on women SO5 Output 5.3.2	2 backyard poultry production (2016 ,2017) 1 rural women/dairy processing (2016) 2 nutrition / garden walls (2016 ,2017) 1 vegetables production (2016) 1 agriculture infrastructure development (2018) 1 rural women (2019) 1 local development (2019) 1 dairy production (2019)	15 853 000	4 653 000	11 200 000	-	-	National: MOA, MOSA, GP, CDR, AUB International: EU, OCHA, WFP Belgium, Italy Ireland, Japan

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
Output 1.2: Capacities for sanitary and phytosanitary control and management of food safety and quality systems upgraded with FAO technical assistance SO4 Output 4.1.4	2 plant health (2016 ,2017) 1 animal health (2018) 2 capacity dev. on food safety ,(2017 2019)	4 370 000	270 000	3 900 000	-	200 000	National: MOA, LARI, MOPH, MOI, MOET International: EU, OIE
Output 1.3: Capacities of national authorities and stakeholders developed in response to threats and crises with the support of FAO SO1 Output 1.3.1 SO5 Output 5.1.1	1 capacity dev. on food security info network (2016) 1 capacity dev. on food security coordination (2017) 1 capacity dev. on risk reduction/ crisis management (2017)	1 570 000	270 000	1 300 000	-	-	National: MOA, MOSA, LARI, MOET, CAS International: iMMAP, WFP, UNDP
Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority 1		21 793 000	5 193 000	16 400 000	-	200 000	

Additional considerations on FAO's assistance: Stable security political, economic situation; overall enabling policy environment; sufficient staff capacity to support delivery of all outputs; sufficient human resources capacity at the level of MOA and line agencies to absorb and manage the proposed development projects; cooperation of other government agencies and concerned sector stakeholders

Government priority 2: Improve performance of the agricultural sector contributing to the economic, social, environmental and sustainable rural development of Lebanon

Country Outcome 2: Productivity and competitiveness of the Lebanese agricultural products increased; Good governance and sustainable use of natural resources responding to climate change impacts improved (MoA Strategic Plan 2019-2015)

Related UNDAF Outcome: na

Regional Priority: Small scale agriculture for inclusive development / Water scarcity

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
Output 2.1: Improved and innovative practices for sustainable agricultural production supported by FAO- using inclusive and participatory approaches- in a gender-sensitive manner SO2 Output 2.1.1 SO2 Output 2.1.3	2 IPM (,2017 2018) 1 good agricultural practices (2017) 1 capacity dev. on farmers service center (2017)	3 450 000	-	3 250 000	-	200 000	National: MOA, GP, LARI, CDR, LRA International: IFAD, WB
Output 2.2: Initiatives for sustainable land, forest and water management in response to climate change implemented with the support of FAO SO3 Output 3.1.2	1 capacity dev. on forest management (2016) 1 land restoration (2016) 1 capacity dev. on forest seeds (2017) 1 reforestation activity (2019) 1 on-farm irrigation development (2019) 1 capacity dev. on water management (2017) 1 solar energy in irrigation (2019) 1 irrigation infrastructure development (2019)	17 585 000	590 000	16 995 000	-	-	National: MOA, LARI, MOPH, MOI, MOET International: EU, OIE

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
Output 2.3: Capacities of MOA and other concerned institutions developed with the assistance of FAO in data and policy support (including strengthening of social protection systems and expansion to rural areas) with special focus on gender to foster sustainable rural development SO2 Output 2.4.3 SO3 Output 3.3.1 SO4 Output 4.3.3	1 capacity dev. on statistics (2017) 1 capacity dev. on GIS and remote sensing (2018) 1 capacity dev. on social protection (2016) 1 capacity dev. on policy assistance (2018) 1 capacity dev on cooperatives (2019) 1 capacity dev on nutrition (2019)	1 950 000	600 000	1 050 000	-	300 000	National: MOA, GP, GDC, LARI, NCRS, CAS, MOSA, MOL International : EU, ILO
Output 2.4: Value chains developed by FAO to promote inclusive, efficient and sustainable agri-food chains SO4 Output 4.2.2 SO4 Output 4.2.3	2 food losses (2016 ,2018) 1 development of the seed sector (2018) 1 development of a value chain (2019) 1 capacity dev. on fisheries (2017) 1 capacity development on marketing: marketing studies, establishment of a market intelligence system (2018)	3 670 000	70 000	3 500 000	-	100 000	National: MOA, LARI, MOET, IDAL, CCIA International: EU, GFCM
Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority 2		26 655 000	1 260 000	24 795 000	-	600 000	

Additional considerations on FAO's assistance: Stable security political, economic situation; overall enabling policy environment; sufficient staff capacity to support delivery of all outputs; sufficient human resources capacities at the level of MOA and line agencies to absorb and manage the proposed development projects; cooperation of other government agencies and concerned sector stakeholders

Annex 2: UN-system linkage

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is the programming framework for the UN system development operations in Lebanon. The previous UNDAF document was developed for the period 2010–2014. FAO was closely involved in the development of the framework (Common Country Assessment and UNDAF) particularly in the areas of socio-economic development/regional disparities and environmental sustainability. FAO is represented at the level of the related UNDAF working groups and has participated in coordination meetings to monitor and review development results.

Since 2011, major changes in the country circumstances at the level of the political and security situation have led to a clear shift from development to

emergency response projects. UN agencies have prioritized funds to emergency interventions. In 2014, the Government of Lebanon and its UN partners launched The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) 2016–2015. The LCRP is an integrated humanitarian and stabilization strategy working to ensure basic humanitarian needs and strengthen resilience and protect most vulnerable inhabitants. The LCRP revolves around three strategic priority areas, and covers nine sectors including food security, energy and water, education, basic assistance, health (including nutrition), protection (including child protection and SGBV), livelihoods, shelter, and social stability.

FAO has been working closely with the GoL and other UN agencies in the preparation, implementation as well as monitoring of the LCRP 2015–2016. Since 2015, FAO/WFP and MoA/MoSA are co-leading the Food Security Sector Working Group (FSSWG) formed under the

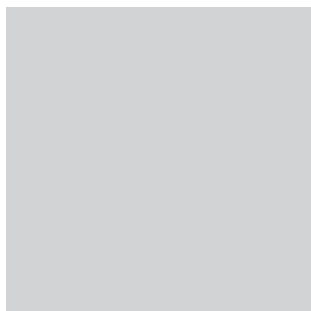
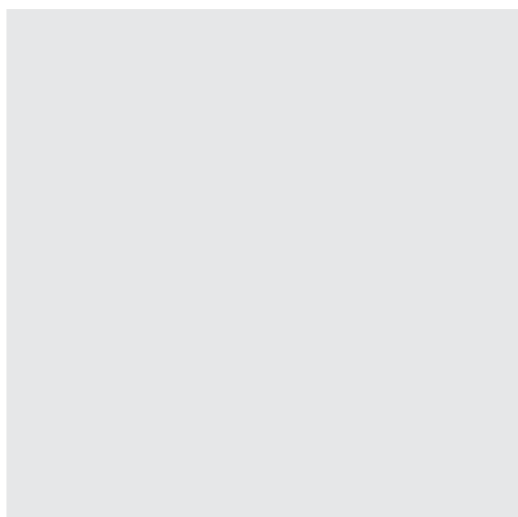


LCRP. The FSSWG is composed of humanitarian and development partners (government agencies, UN, NGOs) implementing activities under the food security sector. The FSSWG is responsible for coordinating all food security and agriculture-related interventions undertaken in the framework of the Food Security Strategic Response Plan 2015–2016. FAO also participated in the launch of the LCRP 2016 Appeal for Food Security end of 2015.

A multi-year plan –UN Strategic Framework (UNSF) – for the next programming cycle 2017–2019 is due to start in 2017 addressing stabilization as well as humanitarian issues, and providing a common strategy for the GoL and the UN agencies for programmes and operational activities in the country.

This CPF-Lebanon 2016–2019 is aligned to the LCRP/Food Security Strategic Response Plan 2015–2016, and the priorities proposed for agricultural development and food security under this CPF will also be reflected in the UNSF under preparation.

Finally, the work of FAO will be increasingly coordinated with various UN agencies for more effective implementation of development programmes and in support of SDGs implementation and monitoring.



Annex 3: TCP Indicative Pipeline

Country	Lebanon				
CPF implementation cycle	Start: Year 2016 Month January		End: Year 2019 Month December		
Time frame for the Indicative TCP pipeline	Start: Year 2016 Month January		End: Year 2019 Month December		
Ref. to CPF priority and output*	TCP contribution to CPF result - Title (TCP and TCP facility)	TCP Scope/type of interventions (TCP and TCP facility)	Indicative biennium for resource allocation	Indicative resource requirements/range (US\$)	Implementing Government institution/partner
Government priority (or country Outcome) 1: Food availability improved; food accessibility through food assistance and agricultural livelihoods improved; food safety and nutrition practices improved; information on food security enhanced (Food Security Strategic Response Plan 2016)					
Output 1.1: FAO-supported initiatives in place that strengthen resilience of small holder producers through improved access to food, inputs, knowledge and markets with special focus on women					
Output 1.2: Capacities for sanitary and phytosanitary control and management of food safety and quality systems upgraded with FAO technical assistance	Improve food quality systems in relation to food contaminants and residues	- Support MOA to undertake national monitoring programmes for some selected primary products and their related potential residues and contaminants in order to evaluate the safety level of major Lebanese products and to meet export market requirements - Assess capacities and needs of MOA laboratories	2016-2017	200 000	MOA, LARI, MOET, MOPH, MOI
Output 1.3: Capacities of national authorities and stakeholders developed in response to threats and crises					

Ref. to CPF priority and output*	TCP contribution to CPF result - Title (TCP and TCP facility)	TCP Scope/type of interventions (TCP and TCP facility)	Indicative biennium for resource allocation	Indicative resource requirements/ range (US\$)	Implementing Government institution/ partner
Government priority (or country Outcome) 2: Productivity and competitiveness of the Lebanese agricultural products increased; good governance and sustainable use of natural resources responding to climate change impacts improved (MoA Strategic Plan 2015-2019)					
Output 2.1: Improved and innovative practices for sustainable agricultural production supported – using inclusive and participatory approaches – in a gender-sensitive manner	Support fruit-trees growers through promotion of innovative agricultural practices, pest management and post-harvest techniques	- Support farmers and small agroprocessors for the adoption of good agricultural practices, IPM, organic farming, hydroponic techniques - Support smallholder farmers to develop improved post-harvest techniques	2016–2017	000 200	MoA, LARI
Output 2.2: Initiatives for sustainable land, forest and water management in response to climate change implemented					
Output 2.3: Capacities of MOA and other concerned institutions developed in data and policy support (including social protection systems) with special focus on gender to foster rural development	Support in the assessment of agricultural cooperatives	-Support General Directorate of Cooperatives in assessing agricultural cooperatives organizational capacities; management and financial performance; access to financial sources; enhancement of marketing services;	2018-2019	200 000	MOA, GDC
	Support the capacity of MOA and other concerned institutions in the use of geographic information system, statistics and remote sensing for more effective data collection and analysis	-Provide technical assistance for the utilization of remotely sensed data and Geographic information system (GIS) for crop statistics e.g. crop production, forecasting, estimation and mapping	2018-2019	100 000	MOA, NCRS, CAS
Output 2.4: Value chains developed to promote inclusive, efficient and sustainable agri-food chains	Enhance agricultural marketing and trade and support export promotion programme (marketing studies, market intelligence system...)	-Support a number of marketing studies (market requirements, marketing channels, marketing infrastructure including wholesale, retail and storage facilities; policy and legislative frameworks...), Develop market information services to farmers	2018-2019	100 000	MOA, IDAL, CCIA

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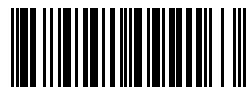
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