




FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

PEOPLE IN NEED	
	2,013,213
PEOPLE TARGETED	
	961,388
REQUIREMENTS(US\$)	
	2017 507.2 million
	2018 507 million
PARTNERS	
	32
GENDER MARKER	
	2a
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SECTOR OUTCOMES

Outcome #1

 \$75 m

Food availability is promoted through in kind food assistance and sustainable food value chains

Indicators

Percentage of targeted HHs with Percentage of targeted HHs with borderline or acceptable Food Consumption Score

Number of farmers with enhanced farming production

Outcome #2

 \$416.8 m

Food accessibility is promoted through cash based food assistance and agricultural livelihoods

Indicators

Percentage of targeted HHs with borderline or acceptable Food Consumption Score

Number of farmers benefiting from improved agricultural productive infrastructure and communal assets

Number of individuals employed in the agricultural sector

Number of youth enrolled in agricultural technical schools

Outcome #3

 \$7.9 m

Food utilization is promoted through enhanced dietary quality (in its different dimensions) by improving food safety, nutrition practices and others

Indicators




Number of individuals supported for improved nutritional practices

Outcome #4

 \$7.5 m

Stabilization is promoted through enhanced information on food security, coordination of agriculture activities and supporting national institutions

POPULATION BREAKDOWN

POPULATION COHORT	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	51% Female	49% Male
 Lebanese	586,711	92,679	47,266	45,412
 Displaced Syrians	1,395,000	837,207	426,975	410,231
 Palestine Refugees from Syria	31,502	31,502	16,011	15,435

Situation analysis and context

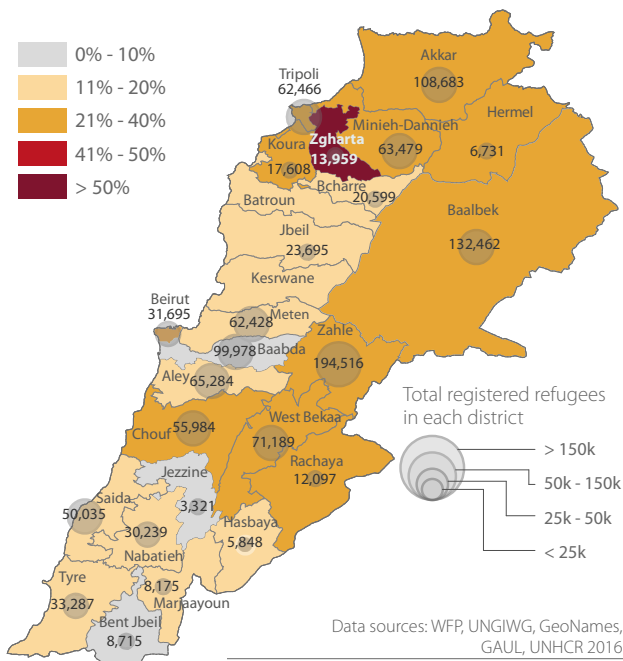
1.1 Impact of the crisis on food security situation

During the past five 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, have seen their level of food security significantly worsen.

For displaced Syrians, in spite of the continuous direct food assistance provided, the food security situation remains critical. The 2016 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) shows a slight increase in the percentage of food insecure households compared to 2015; 93 percent of the population is now food insecure to some degree, against 89 percent in 2015. When considering households that are female-headed, the percentage of food insecure accounts for 96 percent against 92 percent among male-headed households. While the percentage of mildly food insecure households decreased, the percentage of households with moderate and severe food insecurity increased in 2016 with 36 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 lack of money to buy food). As a result, the percentage of food secure households has fallen from 11 in 2015 to seven in 2016.¹

This decline in food security in 2016 is directly determined

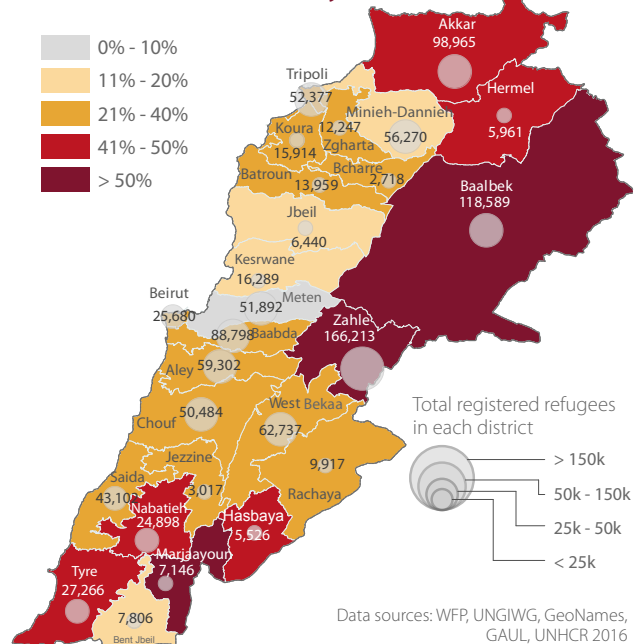
Percentage of households with moderate and severe food insecurity in 2015



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.

by the fact that there is an increased percentage of households with unacceptable food consumption levels. In 2016, the percentage of households with poor and borderline food consumption reached 32 percent of the refugee population. For female-headed households the percentage of inadequate consumption reaches 41 percent, compared to 30 percent male-headed households. The deterioration in consumption is mainly due to a less diversified diet where an increase in households with low and medium dietary diversity is noticed with a decrease in the number of meals consumed per day. The number of meals consumed each day by adults and children has been falling since 2014 and household daily dietary diversity constantly decreased since 2013 resulting in increased concerns of large-scale micronutrient deficiencies amongst displaced populations. The percentage of households experiencing low dietary diversity increased from four percent in 2015 to 14 percent in 2016 (15 percent for female-headed households) while the percentage of households with a high dietary diversity dropped from 46 percent in 2015 to 23 percent in 2016. Consumption of nutrient-rich healthy food groups, including vegetables, dairy products and eggs, remains low in 2016.

Percentage of households with moderate and severe food insecurity in 2016



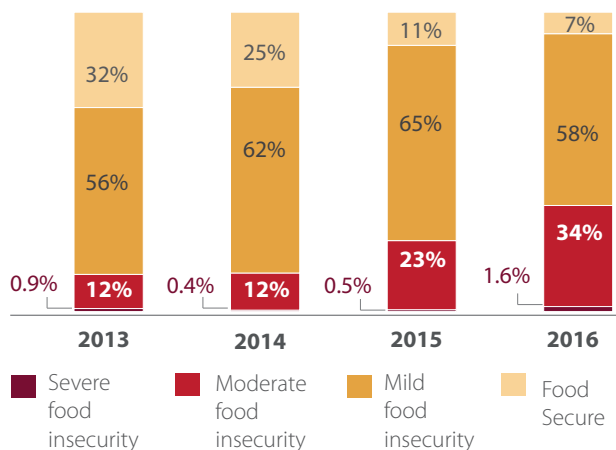
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Compared to 2015, the VASyR 2016 shows that households are adopting more irreversible coping strategies such as selling household goods (34 percent compared to 32 percent in 2015) and productive assets (16 percent compared to 10 percent in 2015). 74 percent adopted crisis or emergency coping strategies (77 percent for female-headed households and 74 percent for male-headed households), that directly affect their livelihood and resources compared to 61 percent in

2015. Households are adopting not only a single coping strategy, but a combination of food and non-food related strategies.

In 2016, 53 percent of households (76 percent for female-headed households and 69 percent for male-headed households) were unable to cover their survival minimum expenditure per month (US\$ 87 per person/month),^{1 ii} while 71 percent (77 percent for female-headed households and 70 percent for male-headed households), fell below the poverty line (\$115.2 per person/month),² compared to 69 percent in 2015 and 49 percent in 2014. In addition, the 33 percent of displaced Syrians households with at least one working member still rely on food vouchers as a source of income. At governorate level, Akkar, Bekaa and Baalbek-Hermel have the highest proportion of food-insecure households.^{3 iii}

Percentage of household food insecurity by year



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/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 NPTP. After the introduction of the food voucher component of NPTP in November 2014, MoSA and the SDCs witnessed a huge increase in the number of applications to the NPTP programme. As a result 105,849 households were deemed eligible to receive NPTP assistance by the end of 2016.

Agriculture livelihoods, characterized by the concentration of most vulnerable populations with their main livelihoods source being agriculture, has been affected the most by the crisis as these areas also host a high concentration of displaced populations. Prior to the influx of displaced Syrians, Lebanon suffered from high unemployment rate, poverty rates and stress on the economic growth in general.^{4 vi} Agriculture, contributing four percent to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2013,^{5 vii} has been equally affected by the crisis. According to the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) 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, concentrated in rural areas is characterized by its high vulnerability with the overall informal nature of the sector. Based on the MoA census^{ix}, 70.2 percent of farming households are considered small-scale farmers, representing 18 percent of cultivated lands, 42 percent of farmers are above the age of 55 and 75 percent⁶ are not registered with the National Social Security Fund (NSSF);⁷ 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

(1) As per 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.

(3) Food insecurity varies significantly by district within the same region.

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

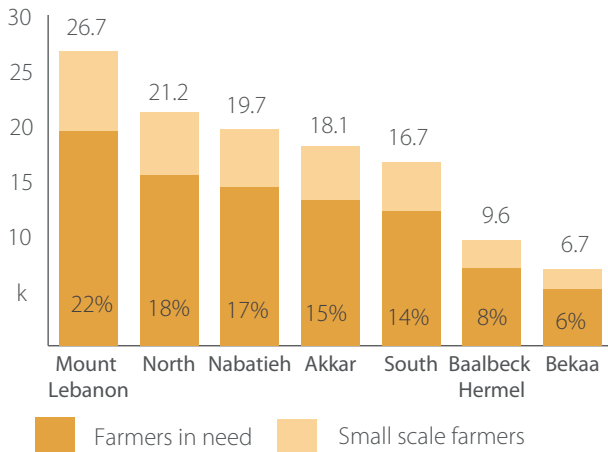
(5) The agriculture sector contribution to GDP dropped from 7% on average from 1994-2007 to 4% in 2008-2013 (Lebanon, Central Administration of Statistics – CAS).

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

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

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) or signing the recently lifted 'pledge not to work', 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.^{8 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 Agriculture Labour study done by FAO 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 child labour reported by farmers are in Baalbek-Hermel and the Bekaa.^{xii} Almost all children working in agriculture are Syrians with a higher proportion of girls compared to boys.

Based on VASyR 2016, 73 percent of displaced Syrian households had at least one member who worked in the past month, of which 21 percent reported agriculture as an income source. In Zgharta, Bcharre, Jezzine, Baalbek and Saida more than 40 percent of the households are involved in agriculture.^{xiii}

The 2016 FAO study estimates that about 85 percent

(8) 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).

of hired agricultural workers are Syrians,⁹ 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 are increasingly employing negative food-related coping strategies. The UNRWA-AUB socio-economic survey conducted in June 2015 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.¹⁰ 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 have been impacted differently by the crisis, with displaced Syrians and Palestine Refugees from Syria directly affected and considered the most vulnerable, and representing over 1.5 million of the affected population (1.5 million displaced Syrians and around 31,500 Palestine Refugees from Syria). The Lebanese community is affected as well at both the micro and macro levels. As such, the sector targets all these communities based on their specific needs.

1.2 Impact of the crisis on agricultural trade and natural resources

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.¹¹

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 drastic impact on the country's export of agricultural products to these lucrative markets, particularly exports of fresh produce, mainly

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

(10) Based on the new UNRWA-AUB study, the number of PRS has dropped in 2016 to 31,502 representing 10% of the Palestine Refugee communities in Lebanon.

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

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 GoL adopted several measures to support farmers affected directly or indirectly affected by the Syria 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, recent agricultural subsidies approved by the Government add up to about \$59 million.

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,¹² thus special emphasis should be placed on both the quality and quantity of water. Fifty percent of agricultural lands are irrigated, but only 58 percent of irrigated holdings adopt water-saving irrigation systems (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 227,000 persons are currently residing across 4,300 informal settlements,¹³ with the majority located on and near agricultural lands (Bekaa 35 percent, Baalbek-Hermel 30 percent and Akkar 19 percent).^{xx} 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 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 work opportunities that displaced Syrians can benefit from.

The MoA Strategy 2015-2019 has identified courses of action following 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 2016, 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 provided. As of end of September, the Food Security sector partners assisted up to 878,000 vulnerable individuals with food assistance and agricultural support. Having received new funding, pledged during the "Supporting Syria and the Region Conference" in London in February, WFP reinstated the full rations value for Syrians refugees at \$27 in March and removed the capping at five members per household starting May 2016.

In 2016, in order to increase the self-reliance of vulnerable communities and of local institutions, the sector started more sustainable interventions on livelihoods with the objective of promoting sustainable food security in Lebanon. Efforts to implement stabilization projects achieved very limited success with only eight percent of the budget required in 2016 allocated to sector partners. This has resulted in reaching only 4,400 farmers affected by the Syrian crisis, 2,000 vulnerable individuals for improved nutritional practices (micro-gardening and food preservation/transformation), 630 youth for enrolment in agricultural technical schools and 280 government staff with capacity building. With around 20 percent of Lebanese having agriculture as a livelihoods source, additional focus should be given to the sector.

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

(13) This constitutes around 15% of total displaced Syrian population in Lebanon.

Overall sector strategy

The overall aim of the food security sector is to reduce the percentage of food insecurity by 2020 and to improve resilience of the agricultural sector.

The sector strategy therefore follows a dual-track approach to respond to the current context through:

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

In light of the worsening 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 "sine qua non" 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 instil 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. As a result, since October 2016, WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF and Lebanon Cash Consortium (LCC) started distribution of the Common Card to approximately 185,000 displaced Syrian households in Lebanon. The e-cards can be used in any of the 480 WFP-contracted shops across the country and 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 four year plan will set 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 follow:

"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 of the sector will focus on in support stabilization in Lebanon through:

- 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 to farmers;
- Support national institutions and other actors capacity in the field of food security;
- Mainstream gender equity in all the above.

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 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. Enhanced focus on 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 strategy aligns 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, and so forth.^{xxii} 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 NPTP, SDCs and Municipalities are crucial at field level for planning, implementing and coordinating seasonal, regular and contingency interventions.

Based on the current food security situation sector priorities for 2017 will be:

1. 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 displaced Syrians, Lebanese and Palestine Refugees from Syria;
2. 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 to create, at the same time, adequate job and livelihood opportunities for men and women;
3. Support national and local food security systems, including social safety nets, capacity building and social protection to promote stabilization.

2.1 Sector Outcomes and Outputs

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

Outcome 1 - FOOD AVAILABILITY: Food availability is promoted through in-kind food assistance and sustainable food value chains¹⁴

This will be achieved through the following outputs:

Output 1.1 - In kind food assistance is provided to the most vulnerable through distribution of food parcels, community kitchens and school feeding

Output 1.2 - Lebanese small-scale and family-farming production and the adoption of climate-smart technologies are enhanced through the promotion of

sustainable agricultural and livestock production, water use efficiency and conservation, and energy saving farming practices.

Output 1.3 - Marketing of small-scale and family farms is improved 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 - Food wastage and losses is reduced by improving post-harvest management and working on valorisation of organic waste and least valued products (e.g. composting, awareness).

Output 1.5 - Trans-boundary animal and plant diseases are controlled 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.^{xxiii}

Outcome 2 - FOOD ACCESS: Food accessibility is promoted through cash-based food assistance and agricultural livelihoods

This will be achieved through the following outputs:

Output 2.1 - Highly vulnerable populations, including displaced Syrians, Palestine Refugees from Syria and vulnerable Lebanese have direct access to food through cash-based transfers for food such as e-cards and food vouchers.¹⁵

Output 2.2 - Agricultural institutions to improve agriculture sector livelihoods, with farmers' associations, agricultural cooperatives, markets and government institutions supported.

Output 2.3 - Small farmer/private investments in agriculture are supported through financial and technical support (e.g. land reclamation, irrigation/water management), and promotion of innovative credit/loan schemes for Lebanese, and/or agricultural inputs such as seeds, livestock and equipment when more appropriate are provided.

Output 2.4 - Agricultural labour market is strengthened by supporting the Lebanese small-scale agriculture businesses and improving the employability of individuals especially women in agriculture through improved technical education programmes and trainings in agriculture and support for enrolments in agricultural technical schools in compliance with Lebanese labour laws.

(14) 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>.

(15) 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.

Output 2.5 - Rehabilitation and building of agricultural productive infrastructure and communal assets such as agriculture roads, irrigation networks, forests, wind breaks, hill lakes, water reservoirs, etc. creating better access to farmers to services which will assist production and reduce costs, and at the same time increase opportunities for most vulnerable individuals in accessing temporary seasonal and casual labour opportunities in agriculture and related sectors.¹⁶

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 - FOOD UTILIZATION: Food safety and nutrition practices are improved through the promotion of consumption of diversified and quality food

This will be achieved through the following outputs:

Output 3.1 - Nutrition-related behaviour and practices as well as food diversity are improved for households vulnerable to food insecurity specifically targeting female-headed households and households with pregnant and lactating women and children under five¹⁷, 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 - Food safety measures and policies towards a balanced, safe and nutritious diet are enhanced 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 - STABILIZATION: Stabilization is promoted through enhanced information on food security, coordination of agriculture activities and support of national institutions

(16) 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, channelling 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.

(17) 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.

This will be achieved through the following outputs:

Output 4.1 - Sex-disaggregated data on food security are collected and analysed. 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 are 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 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.¹⁸ 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 a ranking that will no longer require household visits. 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 will be 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.

Displaced Syrians: For planning purposes, the sector will target 837,207 displaced Syrians classified as per the VASyR 2016 as severely and moderately food insecure¹⁹ to be assisted through improved availability (in-kind

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

(19) This figure includes a portion of the most vulnerable, mildly food insecure below the Minimum Expenditure Basket as resulting from the VASyR 2016. Between 2013 and 2015, 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.

food) and access (cash-based transfers for food).^{xxvii} Of the 837,207 most vulnerable Syrians,²⁰ 40,000 will be targeted through food availability programmes (in-kind)²¹ including School Feeding for 9,000 school kids, whereas 797,207 will be targeted through food access programmes (cash-based transfers for food).²² 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, Bekaa and Baalbek-Hermel 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 Marjaayoun, Zahle, Baalbek, Tyre, Akkar, Hermel, Nabatieh, while the lowest in Maten, Keserwane, Jbeil, Bent Jbeil, Minnieh Dennieh.

Information from the last four VASyR reports (2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016) indicate limited consumption of nutritious vitamin-rich food items and very poor child feeding

practices.^{23 xxviii} The continued poor nutrition practices are increasing the concern for the well-being of the general displaced population, and especially women as well as the overall development of children living under these conditions. On average the household dietary diversity has deteriorated and in 2016, 14 percent of the households have a low dietary diversity.^{xxix} Therefore, based on partner capacity, the sector will target at least 35,000 individuals per year to reach the target of 140,000 individuals over the four years to promote good nutritional practices.

Palestine Refugees from Syria: The sector will target 31,502 individuals based on the new headcount carried out in July 2016, of which all will receive cash-based transfers to cover food needs.^{xxx} Ongoing needs will be monitored through post distribution surveys a population headcount and regular monitoring of the beneficiary population by UNRWA. Pending government approval, activities promoting self-sufficiency production of leafy vegetables could support the diversification of alimentation and improve nutrition within the Palestinian camps.

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,

⁽²³⁾ VASyR 2014 reported that only 4% of children had acceptable diets according to WHO standards.

(20) 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.

(21) 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.

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

Sector needs and targets

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	71,001	35,287	35,714	22,152	11,573	
	86,711 farmers	21,678	10,839	10,839			
Displaced Syrians	1,395,000	837,207	416,092	421,115	261,209	136,465	86,232
Palestine Refugees from Syria	31,502	31,502	15,656	15,846	9,829	5,135	
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
GRAND TOTAL	2,013,213	961,388	477,875	483,513	293,190	153,173	86,232

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

especially when it falls under food utilization and food access outcomes and report on their achievements.

Vulnerable Lebanese: While 105,849 vulnerable Lebanese households are eligible for NPTP benefits, NPTP has prioritized the most vulnerable utilizing the World Bank Proxy Means Testing formula to assess poverty, and food assistance (cash-based transfers)²⁴ will be provided only to the poorest 10,000 households (60,000 individuals, based on NPTP calculations of six persons per household). An additional 5,000 vulnerable Lebanese will be targeted for in-kind food assistance mainly through community kitchens.²⁵ In addition to these 6,000 Lebanese children will be provided with school meals. The majority of vulnerable Lebanese targeted for food assistance are located in the North, Akkar and Bekaa.

Targeting of Lebanese farmers was initially done based on the Ministry of Agriculture 2010 census, taking into account the most vulnerable small-scale farmers accounting for 70.2 percent of the farming community.^{xxxix} According to the Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment (2015), 73 percent of farmers self-reported to be in need for assistance, representing a total number of 86,700 farmers across Lebanon.^{xxxix} Targeting 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, technical schools and MoSA's SDCs and the NPTP.

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.

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 NPTP 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

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.

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;

(24) NPTP provides \$27 per person per month and this level of assistance is planned for 2017.

(25) 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.

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.^{xxxiii}

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.

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 certified vocational 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 refugees enrolled in vocational programmes. MEHE vocational schools will also be equipped and refurbished in line with MEHE specifications to improve the quality of MEHE's vocational education.

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" approach which looks at the interconnections between the health of animals, humans and ecosystems, especially zoonoses and food safety will also be implemented in collaboration with the Health sector.²⁶

Livelihoods: 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 coordination under the Food Security sector. As for job creation activities in the agriculture sector, these will

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

be closely coordinated with the Livelihoods sector to insure sharing of beneficiary information and ensuring that livelihoods benefits are taken into account in food assistance targeting.

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.^{xxxiv} Therefore, the sector will continue its efforts in gathering information by carrying out ongoing²⁷ 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 irrigation canal network is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW) and related regional offices, all activities will be implemented and reported under the Water sector, led by the Ministry of Energy and Water. Secondary irrigation, or on-farm canals being under the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, activities will be coordinated, 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.

Endnotes





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- xxxiii. Save the Children, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF (April 2014), Situation Analysis of Youth in Lebanon Affected by the Syrian Crisis.
- xxxiv. Ibid.





Sector Logframe

Outcome 1: FOOD AVAILABILITY: Food availability is promoted through in kind food assistance and sustainable food value chains





Indicator 1	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of targeted households with a 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 or acceptable food consumption.	Food Security Assessments	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
				61%				65%							

Indicator 2	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of targeted households with crisis and emergency coping strategies	Percentage of households that applied a severe or emergency coping strategy	Food Security Assessments	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
				61%				61%							





Indicator 3	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Reported percentage increase in production rate in targeted businesses/farmers	Percentage of assisted farmers who report an improvement in production	Program monitoring	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
0%	80%														





Indicator 4				Description				Means of Verification				Unit		Frequency	
Number of farmers with enhanced farming production				All farmers under output 1.2, output 1.3, output 1.4 and output 1.5				Program monitoring				Individuals (male/female)		Quarterly	
 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

Outcome 2: FOOD ACCESS: Food accessibility is promoted through cash based food assistance and agricultural livelihoods





Indicator 1				Description				Means of Verification				Unit		Frequency	
Percentage of targeted households with a 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 or acceptable food consumption				Food Security Assessments				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
				61%				65%							





Indicator 2				Description				Means of Verification				Unit		Frequency	
Percentage of households with a high share of food expenditure				Percentage of households that allocate more than %65 of their expenses to buy food items				Food Security Assessments				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
				30%				57%							





Indicator 3				Description				Means of Verification				Unit		Frequency	
Dollar value invested in the sector				Amount of money invested in support of rehabilitation of communal assets (including money injected into job creation and loans/credits)				Partner reporting				Dollars		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





Indicator 4	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Number of individuals supported to access agricultural assets (male/female)	Same as in output	Partner reporting	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
													21693		





Indicator 5	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of individuals enrolled in agricultural technical schools (number of youth aged 15 to 21 years) who are employed in the agriculture sector		Partner reporting	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

Indicator 6	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Number of individuals employed in the agriculture sector (male/female)	Number of individuals employed in the agricultural sector as both casual labour and seasonal labour. An individual should work at least for 10 days per month to be considered "employed"	Partner reporting	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
	750				8500				750						

Indicator 7	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Number of workmen-days created	Number of days spent working of individuals employed in agriculture	Partner reporting	Man-days	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

Outcome 4: STABILIZATION: Stabilization is promoted through enhanced information on food security, coordination of agriculture activities and supporting national institutions

Indicator 1	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Level of satisfaction of different stakeholders with the work of the sector		Online survey	Percentage	Yearly

Indicator 2	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of actors involved in the Food Security sector reporting access to Food-Security-related data, information and technical support		Online survey	Percentage	Yearly