



Food Security Sector Working Group Coordination Meeting

9TH MARCH, 2016

Venue: Ministry of Agriculture – Bir Hassan

AGENDA



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1. Strategic review of the Food Security and Nutrition situation in Lebanon – WFP/ESCWA
 2. Presentation on Poultry projects result and way forward
 3. Lebanon Spatial Website - AUB
 4. Brief updated on the Sub working groups: Micro-gardening and Community Kitchens
 5. LCRP outcomes
 6. AOB



1- Strategic review of the Food Security and Nutrition situation in Lebanon

WFP/ESCWA



2- Presentation on Poultry projects result and way forward

FAO/WFP



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



Poultry Farmer Field School project in Lebanon

Summary of activities

FAO

The project is funded by





Poultry FFS

	Total	Male	Female	% Female
Facilitators	25	12	13	52
Primary beneficiaries	500	219	281	56.2
Secondary beneficiaries	1000	685	315	31.5
Total Beneficiaries	1500	904	596	39.7

Poultry Farmers' Field School set up

- 25 FFS
- Each FFS had 20 primary beneficiaries (500)
- Each primary beneficiary selects two helpers (1000 helpers in total)

	Coop building materials	Feed	Feeder	Drinker	laying box	hens
Primary beneficiary (each)	1	650 kg	5	4	1	50
Helpers (each)	0	200 kg	1	1	0	15
Total for all beneficiaries	500	525 MT	3 500	3 000	500	40 000

POULTRY FFS Component

Training and graduation of facilitators



POULTRY FFS Component

Field work-identification of beneficiaries



POULTRY FFS Component

Training of beneficiaries-Poultry FFS sessions



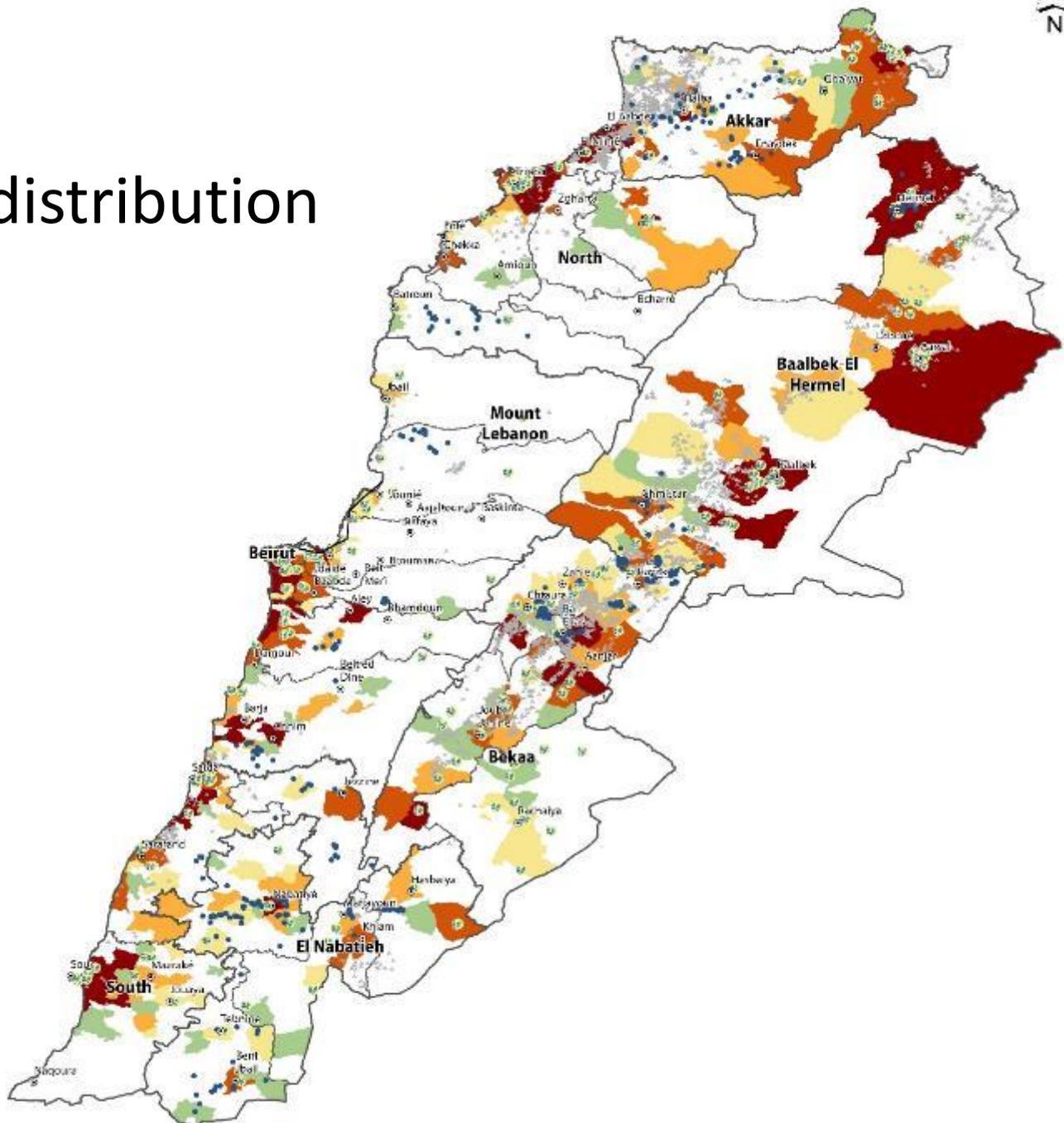
POULTRY FFS Component

Building chicken coops





Poultry Units distribution



POULTRY FFS Component

Delivery of 1st batch of laying hens



POULTRY FFS Component

Follow up field missions





POULTRY FFS Component

1- Monitoring and Follow up:

LOA with “Statistics Lebanon” to Monitor coop management practices and egg production for 3 months with 10% of primary beneficiaries (n=50) and evaluate the house hold diet

2- Marketing and technical support:

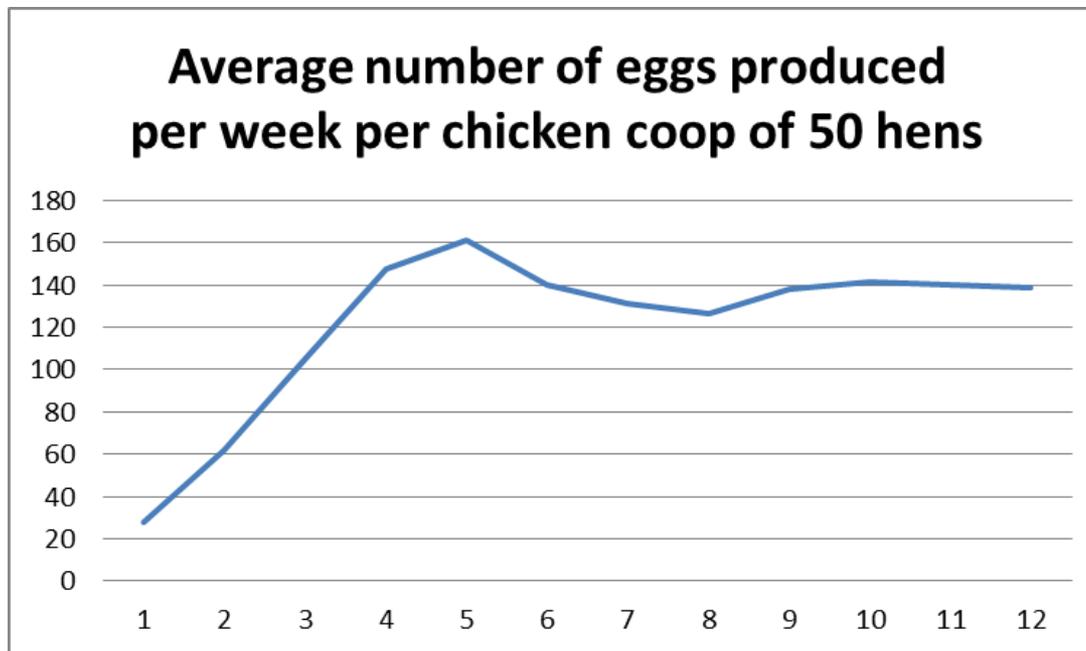
LOA with “Poultry Science Association” to analyze marketing difficulties and propose customized marketing plan for each individual Poultry FFS.

Graduation of Beneficiaries



Impact

- Average number of eggs produced per week per coop: 118 eggs



- Number of beneficiaries who sold the eggs produced at least once: 76%
- Percentage of eggs sold (compared to the production of those who reported selling): 50%

- Average Price per egg: 255 LL (for relatives: 258 LL; for neighbours: 260 LL; in the market: 233 LL)
- Average income for sale per week: 22,200 LL (15\$)
- Average number of eggs consumed per household per week: 27.2 (average hh size = 5.56) – same number reported by beneficiary before the start of production
- Decrease by 2.3 % of percentage of income spent on food (week 12 compared to baseline)
- 94% of beneficiaries retaining



Closing workshop recommendations

Poultry and Egg production

- Select beneficiaries based on interest and willingness to take part in the project
- Include a targeted marketing plan of the eggs produced for each project location / for each FFS



Closing workshop recommendations

Farmer Field School Methodology

- Improve awareness on the FFS methodology raising prior to the start of the project
- Strengthen the follow-up at the end of the project to minimize the risk of farmers reverting to old practices
- Improve collaboration amongst beneficiaries to ensure the sustainability of the action (for instance to encourage the collective purchase / sharing of feed)



Closing workshop recommendations

Farmer Field School Methodology

- Sustainability : reiterate the limited duration of the project and that the continuation of the project depends on the beneficiaries
- Monitoring should be carried out by Ministry officials after the end of the project
- Establishment of a Steering Committee to allow for the exchange of information and best practices between FAO and the MoA
- Strengthen the link between vets and regional services



Way forward



Enhancing Food Security and Livelihoods of Small Farmers through Semi-intensive Egg Production OSRO/LEB/502/EU



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Funded by the European Union



Project Objective

To improve food security, nutrition and livelihoods of Small Framers through semi-intensive Egg Production





Project Justification

- Very good results of the project: **Emergency Vaccination and Targeted Feeding of Livestock Grazing in Areas along the Syria-Lebanon Border-OSRO/LEB/304/UK** Funded by DFID
- Support resource-poor and crisis-affected communities to contribute to the socio-economic development of the agriculture sector
- Reduce risks and mitigate future effects on their food and nutrition security and agro-ecosystems.



Project Details

Donor Contribution	3,000,000 Euros
Starting Date	December 2015
Closing Date	December 2017
Targeted Beneficiaries	3 150 Farmers household Equivalent to 15 750 beneficiaries
Implementing Partners	FAO, MoA, WFP



Project Activities



Preparation

- Rapid assessment of the existing eggs production units
- Rapid needs assessments and identification of new beneficiary's communities
- Set up a monitoring systems including geo-referenced mapping of all poultry units and service providers
- Set up a poultry health monitoring systems involving the Municipalities
- Prepare and perform a food security monitoring impact assessment Framework
- Survey of existing shops for willingness to include poultry feed

Project Activities

- Issuance up to 3150 e-cards for agricultural input delivery
- Set up a monitoring systems for the e-card agriculture inputs delivery
- Training of FFS 10 Master trainers
- Training of 25 FFS facilitators
- Identification of primary beneficiaries (500) +
Creation of groups of 20 beneficiaries

WFP: The project is going to benefit from the WFP e-card expertise. WFP and FAO will work together to ensure an efficient delivery



FAO	WFP
Provide WFP with a clear implementation plan and timeline for the activities to be processed	WFP will import the list in its database system and accordingly request cards
FAO will provide WFP with a full list of targeted beneficiaries	On Monthly basis WFP will run a check against the list check if there is any lost/stolen/damaged card needs to be replaced
FAO Will identify the areas and number of shops to be selected	WFP in collaboration with FAO will identify shops who are willing to sell chicken feeds
	WFP will create a dedicated Database for the poultry project
	Once the Farmers List is received, WFP will share the list of targeted Farmers with the Bank to issue plastic cards.
	The bank will be able to issue around 2,000 cards per/day after 3 days from the request date
	Cards will be handed to FAO for distribution.

Card Functionality



- All cards will be loaded prior to the distribution
- Once the cards are distributed, WFP will share the list with the bank to activate the cards.
- Targeted Farmers can approach one of the Selected shops to purchase chicken feeds.
- In case of any technical issue the cardholders can call the bank call center

FFS implementation

- Regular weekly FFS meetings + AESA and Participatory Learning
- Delivery of 25 FFS Poultry coops' building material & construction of 25 FFS poultry coops
- Identification of 1000 secondary (helpers) beneficiaries (2 per primary beneficiary)
- Participatory comparative experiments in the poultry coop

- Delivery of 475 FFS individual Poultry coop building material & construction of 475 FFS poultry coops. Delivery of coop equipment + feed + Hens (25*50 hens)
- Delivery of feed and Hens (1000*15 Hens) to the 1000 secondary beneficiaries
- Training on egg marketing & on benefits of creating farmer organizations
- Graduations

Post-Graduation

- Facilitation of egg marketing with communication between poultry producers and existing shops
- Monitor and evaluation of eggs production and marketing
- Training and support for the MoA on distribution of e-cards and conduct of beneficiary awareness session and communication with beneficiaries
- Post distribution monitoring at household level



Expected Results

- Creation of a poultry production units GIS information management system
- Improving the livelihood of 3150 household from their production (including 1500 New HH)
- Increasing the income of the small-scale poultry producers through the improvement of the post-production handling and improving the market access to the existing WFP contracted shops under the food assistance program
- Establishing an e-card system for the delivery of chicken feed through a joint partnership with MoA for monitoring, evaluation and implementation



Thank you

Shoukran



3 - LEBANON SPATIAL WEBSITE

American University of Beirut



Lebanon Spatial Website

Lebanon Spatial

IFPRI-led initiative

- IFPRI, IFAD, CGIAR, and UN-ESCWA

One of a network of *Spatial* websites

- Arab countries
- Iraq, Palestine, Yemen
- Kyrgyzstan

Available in English and Arabic

Lebanon Spatial

Collaboration of IFPRI and AUB



Focused on food security and development in **Lebanon**

Why *Spatial* Websites?

Access and visualize data indicators

- Agriculture
- Health and nutrition
- Demographics
- Environment

Enhance research, inform policy analysis, and strengthen evidence-based decision making

What Is a Spatial? Why Map Indicators?

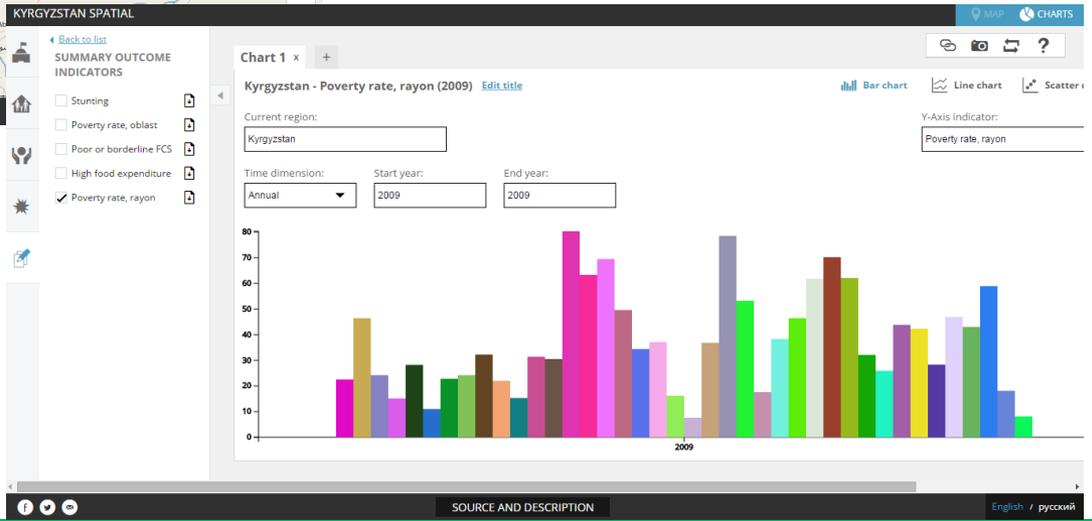
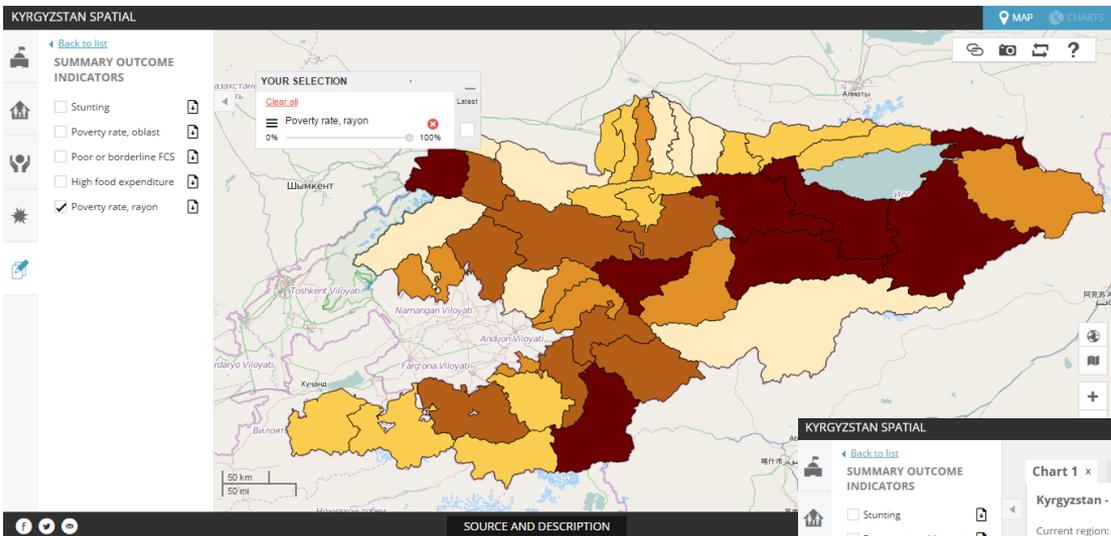
What Makes a Spatial? (technically speaking):

Geography + Information = Spatial



Overview of the *Spatial*

Two components: mapping and charting



What do we mean by information?

Essentially 3 types of data:



1. **Tabular data**

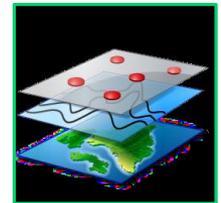
(numeric data in Excel format)

2. **Vector data** which are saved:

-**Points** (e.g., airports, ports, health centers, etc.)

-**Line** (e.g., railroads)

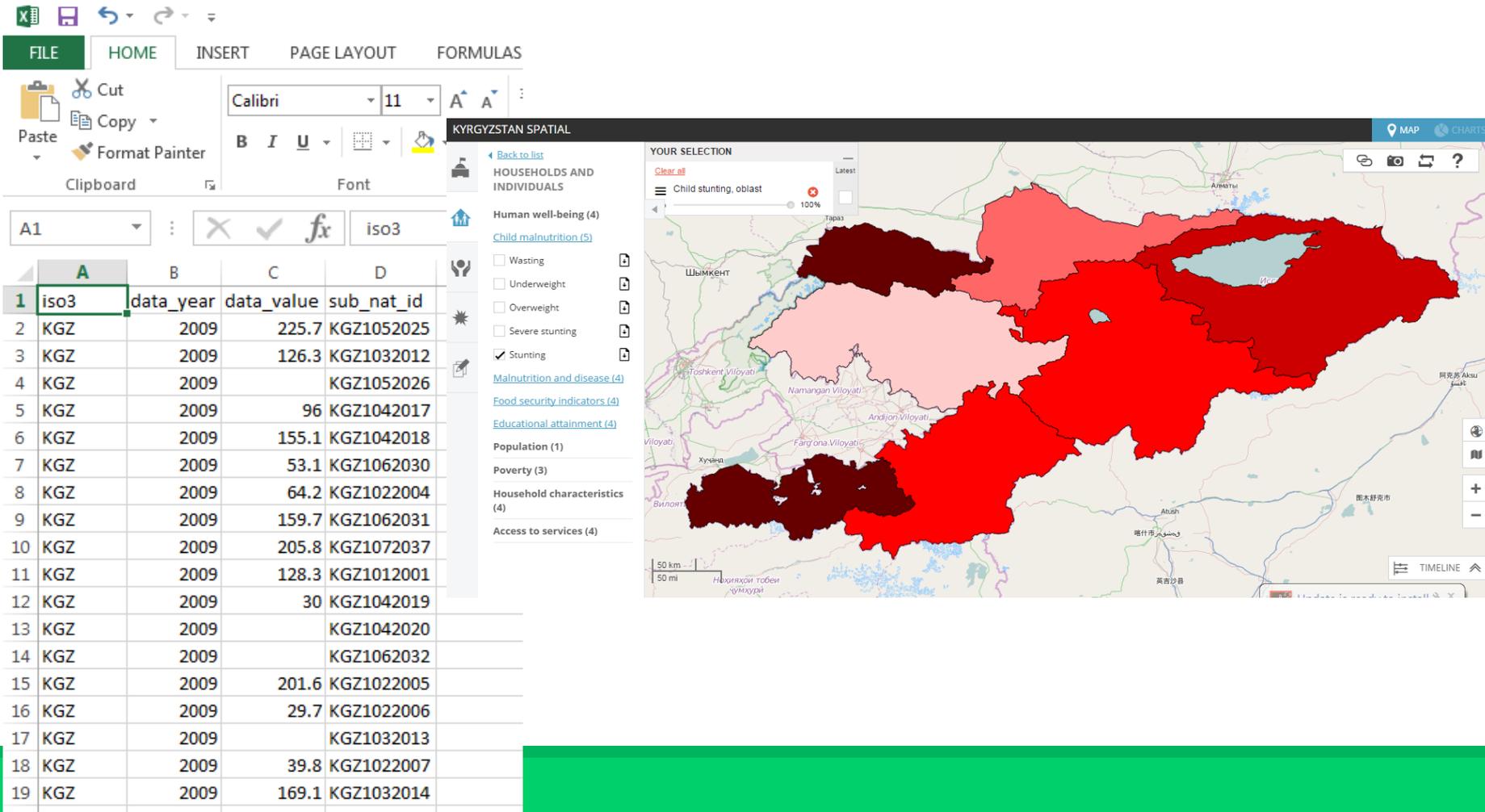
-**Polygon** (e.g., area of a national park)



3. **Raster data** (e.g., aridity index)

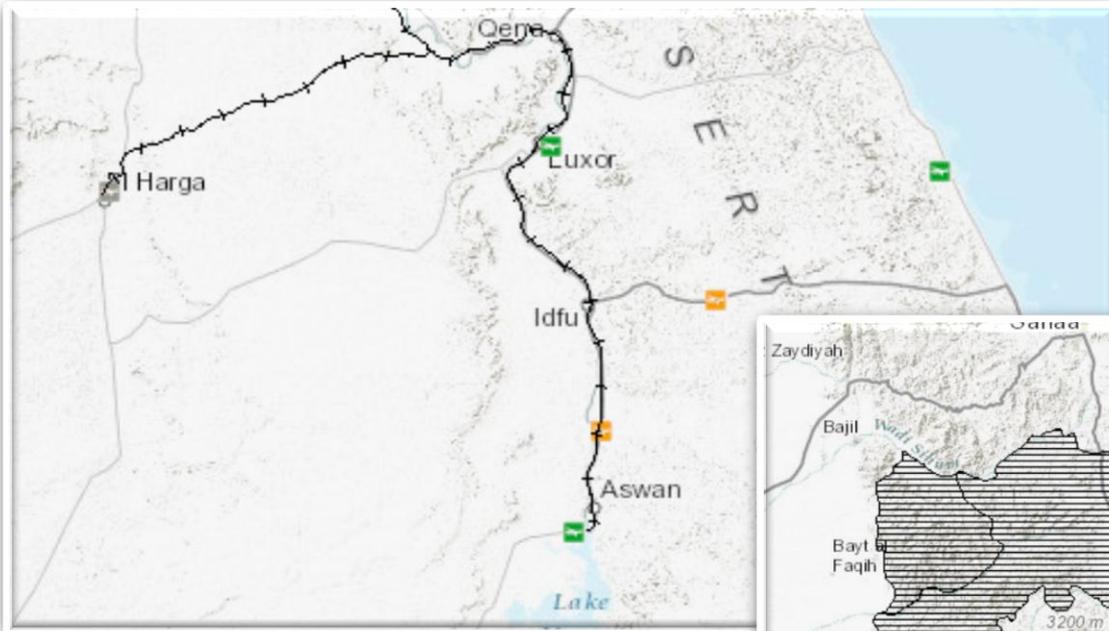
(gridded data, where each cell has a numeric value)

1. Example of Tabular Data

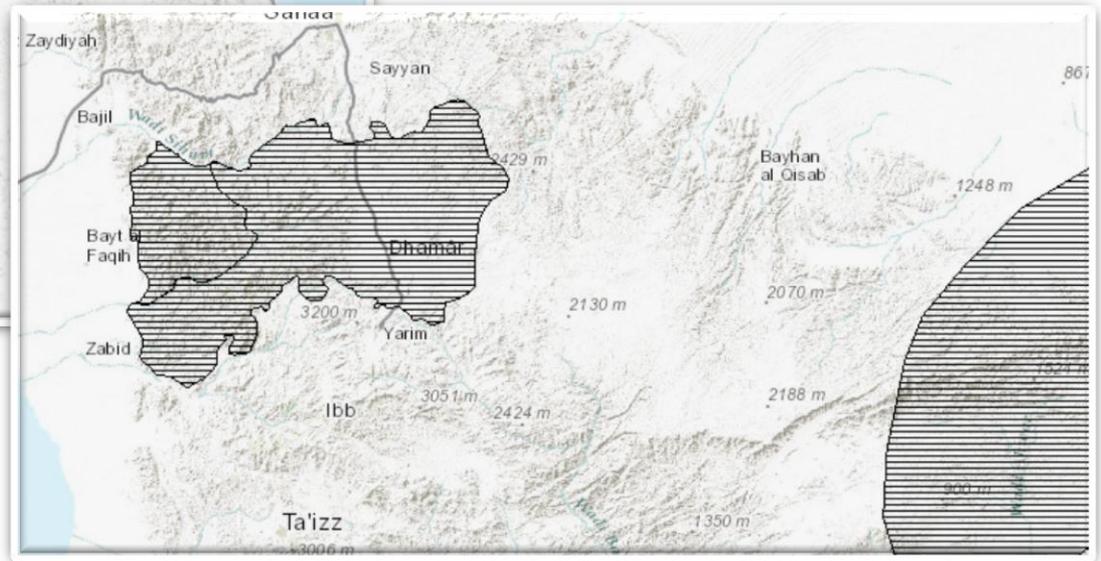


2. Example of Vector Data

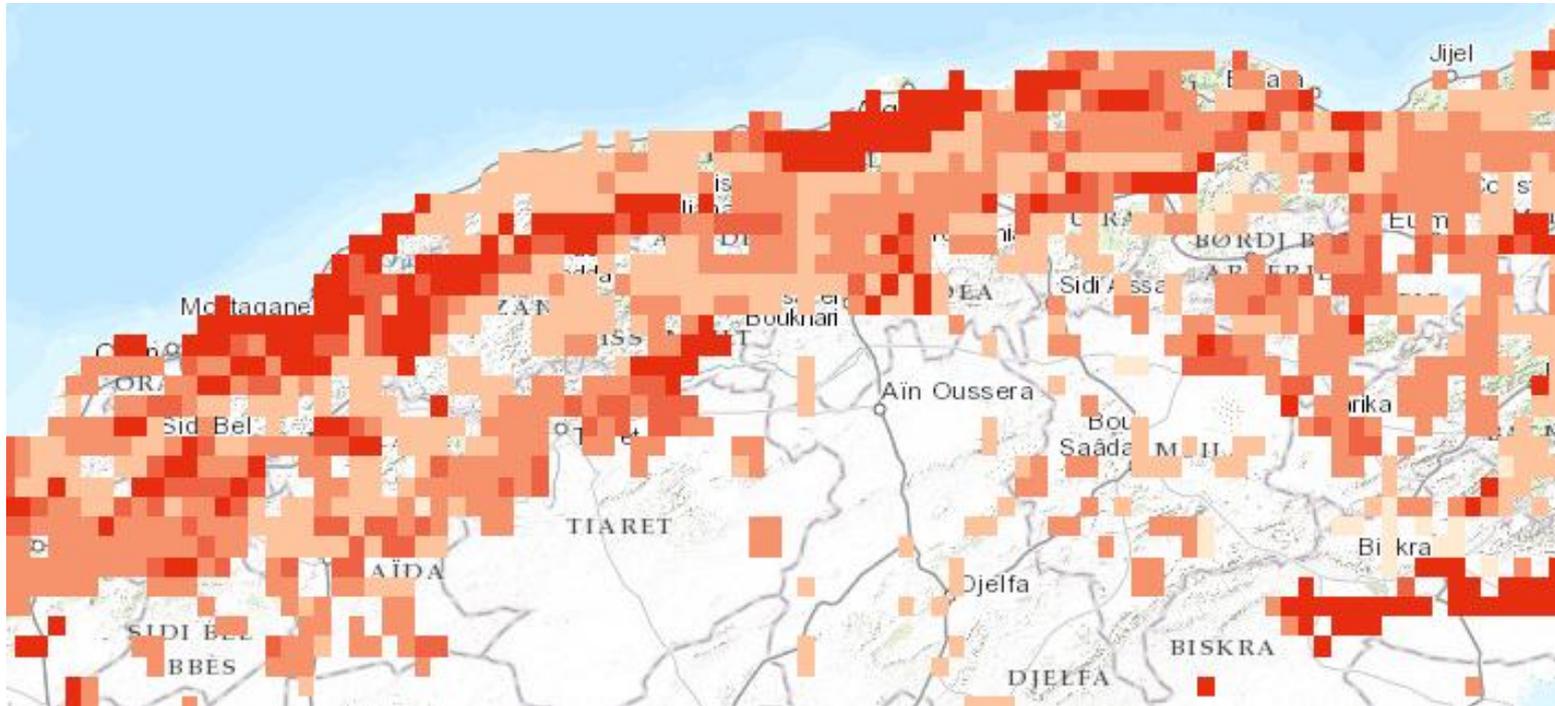
On your left: lines & points



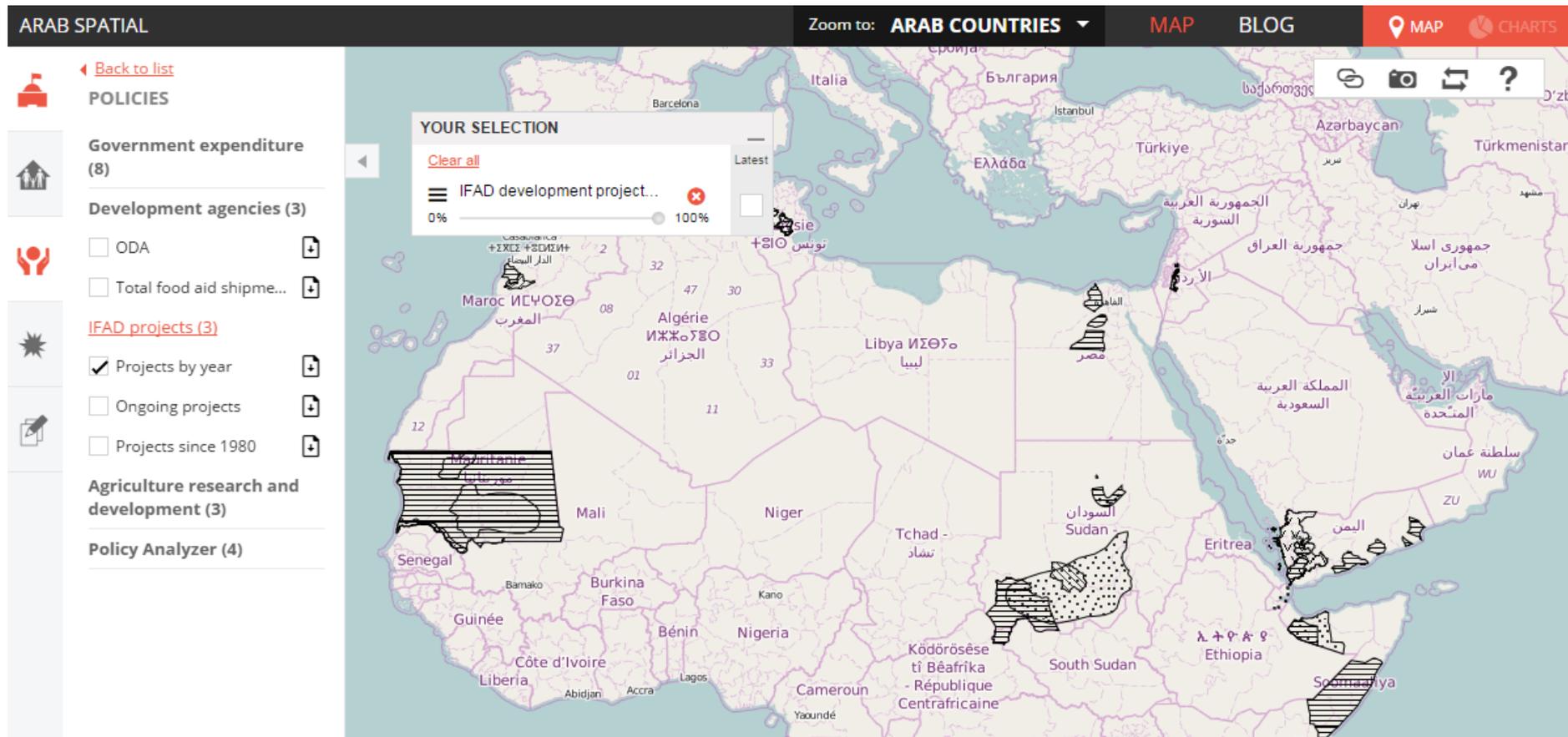
On your right: polygon



3. Example of Raster Data



Now: Seeking Partner Data



Future: Open-Access Resource

Planned launch: late spring 2016

How to use it:

- Access information
- Share additional information (new, expanded data)
- Share feedback to improve it

Contacts

Check it out: www.arabspatial.org

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4- MICRO-GARDENS and COMMUNITY KITCHENS SUB-WORKING GROUPS

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- Meeting was held on February 24 in FAO
 - Agenda for MG:
 - Questions and issues
 - Presentation on ongoing micro garden project by FAO
 - Answers
 - Agenda for CK:
 - Questions and issues
 - Presentation on ongoing community kitchen project by IOCC
 - Answers



MICRO-GARDEN technical WG

1. No **SOP** exist, but guidelines can be developed based on best practices.
2. **Types** of Micro Gardening (MG): it is defined as representing Off-soil (not in the ground) gardening
3. **Aim** of MG: production of fresh nutritious and diversified foods and Boost psychological well-being
4. **Legal Limitations:**
 - 50:50 Lebanese/Syrians
 - Off-soil production
5. **Feasibility & Extension of Activities** (seasonality, duration & value for money): options will be defined after the **FAO pilot project** is finalized, but timing is crucial.

MICRO-GARDEN technical WG

6. **Urban vs. Rural** Context: Both possible as long as space is available.
7. **Small-scale selling** should not be a problem, but project is generally not income-focused.
8. Prior to proposals, **connect with MoA** for pre-approval.
9. **Partnership**: FAO is always open for project partnerships and providing technical knowledge, as well as linking with relevant entities

The sector to develop a matrix to collect information on partners implementing MICRO GARDENS across the country.



COMMUNITY KITCHENS

1. Beneficiaries and what their interests are: cooked meal provides people with sense of “being human” – social humanitarian aspect.
2. Legal Framework: Mandate should fall under Ministry of Health with limited support by MoA and MoSA;
3. Guidelines with minimum standards to be developed.
4. Pending issues to be discussed:
 - Sustainability?
 - Food Safety & Disposal?
 - Source of food/linkage to markets?
 - Linkage to other assistance?
 - Reliance on community/MoSA?

The sector to develop a matrix to collect information on partners implementing COMMUNITY KITCHENS across the country.



LCRP OUTCOMES INDICATORS

OUTCOME 1: FOOD AVAILABILITY

Promote food availability through in kind food assistance and sustainable food value chain

Indicators	Mode of verification	Frequency
% of targeted HHs with borderline or higher Food Consumption Score	FS assessments	Yearly
% of targeted HHs with improved food Coping Strategy Index reported	FA assessments	Yearly
% increase in production rate in targeted businesses/farmers	Programme monitoring	Yearly

OUTCOME 2: FOOD ACCESS

promote food accessibility through food assistance and agricultural livelihoods

Indicator	Mode of Verification	Frequency
% of targeted HHs with acceptable Households Dietary Diversity Score (FCS?)	FS assessment	Yearly
% of households with decreased food expenditure ratio	FS assessment	Yearly
\$ value of investments in the sector		Yearly
# of individuals supported to access agricultural assets		Yearly

OUTCOME 3: FOOD UTILIZATION

Promote food utilization through diversified and quality food to improve food safety and nutrition practices

Indicator	Mode of Verification	Frequency
% of individuals with a minimum of 4 individual dietary diversity score (IDDS)	FS assessment	Yearly
% of women with an acceptable/adequate Minimum Dietary Diversity-Women (MDD-W)	FS assessment	Yearly
change in food consumption pattern (food groups)	FS assessment	Yearly

OUTCOME 4: FOOD STABILIZATION

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

No indicators



AOB