



Food Security Sector Working Group Meeting

***MoA –Bir Hassan
11/07/2017***



Agenda



1. Sector contingency plan
 2. Sector gap analysis
 3. WFP presentation on livelihood programmes
 4. AUB presentation of targeting formula for displaced Syrians
 5. Presentation on Green Plan project: land reclamation and water management
 6. Updates on TVET
 7. AOB
-



FSS – IA contingency plan

SECTOR RESPONSE 1: Inter-community clashes leading to mass evictions and severe restrictions on refugees and vulnerable populations.

There are existing national response plans involving different national entities in Lebanon which will be the first responder in case such an event occurs. The humanitarian community (8 partners) however, would support to the response upon inter-agency request. The response will follow the below approach:

- Provision of emergency food assistance to displaced population where applicable (meaning where fleeing households have no access to cooking facilities or requiring immediate relief)

In support of the immediate response to address the needs of the affected population, emergency rapid assessments would be conducted to identify those in need of food assistance among the displaced.

Out of the three affected population the sector estimate to target 6,940 households/ 34,698 individuals in addition to the current caseload

Activities	Activity Indicator	Target	Unit cost	Total cost
Provision of emergency food assistance (in-kind/cash)	# of HHs receiving emergency food assistance	6,940	\$83	\$576,020

Funding gap: \$ 576,020

FUNDING GAP, UNIT COST AND TOTAL COST SUBJECT TO CHANGE AS CALCULATIONS ARE STILL ON GOING AN DWILL BE SHARED ASAP

SECTOR RESPONSE 2 : Armed clashes in the Palestinian camps leading to injuries and casualties, discontinuation of all services by UNRWA and NGOs, and movement of populations out of the camps

UNRWA will take the lead on the response affecting Palestinians however the humanitarian community (8 partners) would support to the response upon inter-agency request. The response will follow the below approach:

- Provide food assistance to displaced population where applicable (meaning where fleeing households have no access to cooking facilities or requiring immediate relief)

In support of the immediate response to address the needs of the affected population, emergency rapid assessments would be conducted to identify those in need of food assistance among the displaced.

Out of the three affected population the sector estimate to target 5,017 households/ 25,085 individuals in addition to the current caseload

Activities	Activity Indicator	Target	Unit cost	Total Cost
Provision of emergency food assistance (in-kind/cash)	# of HHs receiving emergency food assistance	5,017	\$83	\$416,411

Funding gap: \$ 416, 411

FUNDING GAP, UNIT COST AND TOTAL COST SUBJECT TO CHANGE AS CALCULATIONS ARE STILL ON GOING AND WILL BE SHARED ASAP

SECTOR RESPONSE3 : Renewed conflict with Israel leading to mass displacement out of Southern Lebanon, potentially causing spillover of intercommunity conflicts.

There are existing national response plans involving different national entities in Lebanon which will be the first responder in case such an event occurs.

The humanitarian community (8 partners) however, would support to the response upon inter-agency request. The response will follow the below approach:

- Provide food assistance to address immediate food needs of individuals who have flee from targeted areas and are newly arrived in camps/informal settlements/churches/schools
- Provide food assistance to those remaining in targeted areas across the country who are expected to be exposed to siege tactics and/or limited availability and access to foods

In support of the immediate response to address the needs of the affected population, emergency rapid assessments would be conducted to identify those in need of food assistance among the displaced.

Out of the three affected population the sector estimate to target 140,237 households/ 701,184 individuals in addition to the current caseload.

Activities	Activity Indicator	Target	Unit cost	Total cost
Provision of emergency food assistance (in-kind/cash)	# of HHs receiving emergency food assistance	140,237	\$83	\$11,639,671

Funding gap: \$ 11,639,671

FUNDING GAP, UNIT COST AND TOTAL COST SUBJECT TO CHANGE AS CALCULATIONS ARE STILL ON GOING AND WILL BE SHARED ASAP

MINIMUM PREPAREDNESS ACTIONS

Sector	Preparedness action	(yes/no/ongoing)	Risk
Food Security	Strengthening existing partnerships and expand network of partners active in the sector(NGOs, governmental institutions, international organizations, service providers and other actors)	on going	all
Food Security	Design a standard food parcel/and one off cash transfer value for partners to use as a reference	done/ongoing	all
Food Security	Mappign of partners existing distributions sites	on going	all
Food Security	Regular monitoring of shops stocks* and food commodities process	on going	all
Food Security	Verification of available stocks and warehouses in order to be ready to face the emergency as outlined in the CP	on going through AI	all
Food Security	Mapping of existing facilities for the provision of hot meals(community kitchens)	on going	all
Food Security	Mapping of partners who may be able to switch their programmes to emergency response in case the worst case scenario unravels	on going	all
Food Security	Discussion with Bank on prepositioning of cards	on going	all
Food Security	Discussion with authorities on coordination and response arrangements	on going	All
<i>* For those shops involved in cash based transfers interventions</i>			

**FOOD
PARCEL**



WFP

**United Nations
World Food
Programme**

composition

- Similar composition in terms of food items and variety*
- More Energy*
- More proteins*
- Less fat*
- Lower price*

Emergency Food parcel composition comparison

Food Items	New Proposal (Kg)	Previous Food Parcel (Kg)
SALT, IODISED	1	0.75
RICE	11	15
LENTILS	8	6
BEANS (KIDNEY)	7	5.25
CHICKPEAS	0	3
PASTA	4	3
VERMICELLI	2	0
CHEESE, PROCESSED	1	1.95
OIL, VEGETABLE	6	6.75
SUGAR	5	4
CANNED MEAT	1	0.75
CANNED FISH	0.5	0.75
WHEAT FLOUR, WHITE	6	3
BULGUR WHEAT	7	5.25
Total Weight	59.5	55.45

Less Rice 15 kg are quit much

More Lentils and Beans

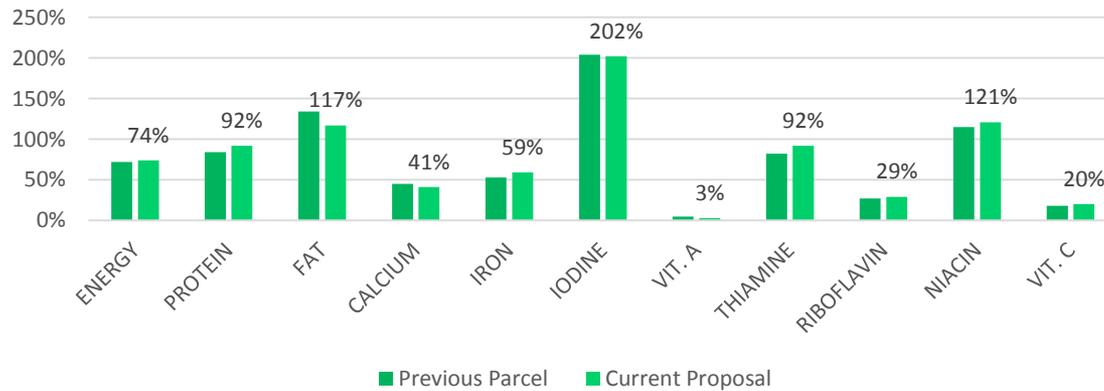
No chick peas (highest price)

Vermicelli inclusion

More Flour and Bulgur

Nutrition composition

	ENERGY	PROTEIN	FAT	CALCIUM	IRON	IODINE	VIT. A	THIAMINE	RIBOFLAVIN	NIACIN	VIT. C
Previous Parcel	72%	84%	134%	45%	53%	204%	5%	82%	27%	115%	18%
Current Proposal	74%	92%	117%	41%	59%	202%	3%	92%	29%	121%	20%



Market Price of the Emergency Food parcel

Food Items	Price per kg Average market price)	New Proposal (Kg)	Previous Food Parcel (Kg)
SALT, IODISED	750	750	562.5
RICE	2250	24750	33750
LENTILS	1625	13000	9750
BEANS (KIDNEY)	2175	15225	11418.75
CHICKPEAS	4250	0	12750
PASTA	1375	8250	4125
CHEESE, CANNED	10500	10500	20475
OIL, VEGETABLE	2000	12000	13500
SUGAR	1250	6250	5000
CANNED MEAT	9500	9500	7125
CANNED FISH	9000	4500	6750
WHEAT FLOUR, WHITE	1500	9000	4500
BULGUR WHEAT	1500	10500	7875
Cost LBP		124225	137581.25
COST USD		82.82	91.72



Sector GAP analysis

FSS Food Assistance

January – May 2017



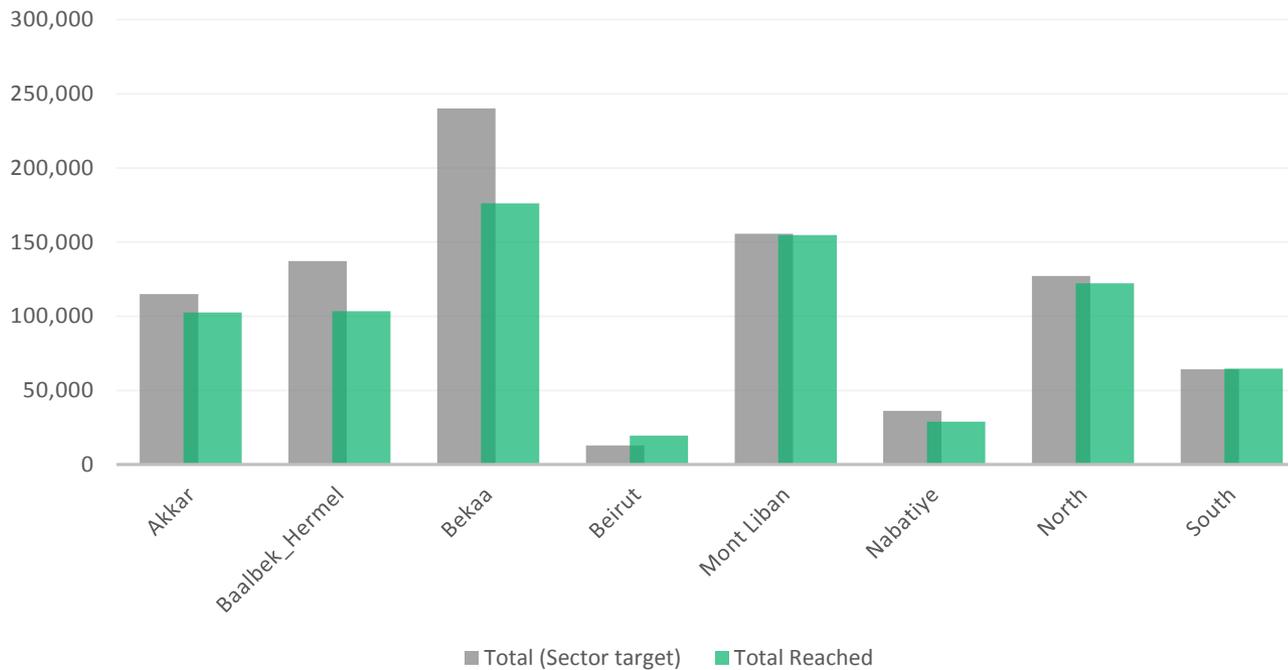


CASH BASED ASSISTANCE January – May 2017

Total Beneficiaries Sector target: **888,710**

Total beneficiaries Jan-May 2017 up to: **772,411**

Improve direct access to food: number of beneficiaries receiving Cash based transfer for food



Partners:

- ACF
- CLMC
- DRC funded by WFP
- Itersos funded by WFP
- LSESD
- MCC
- MoSA
- PU-AMI funded by WFP
- SHIELD funded by WFP
- URWA
- WVI funded by WFP

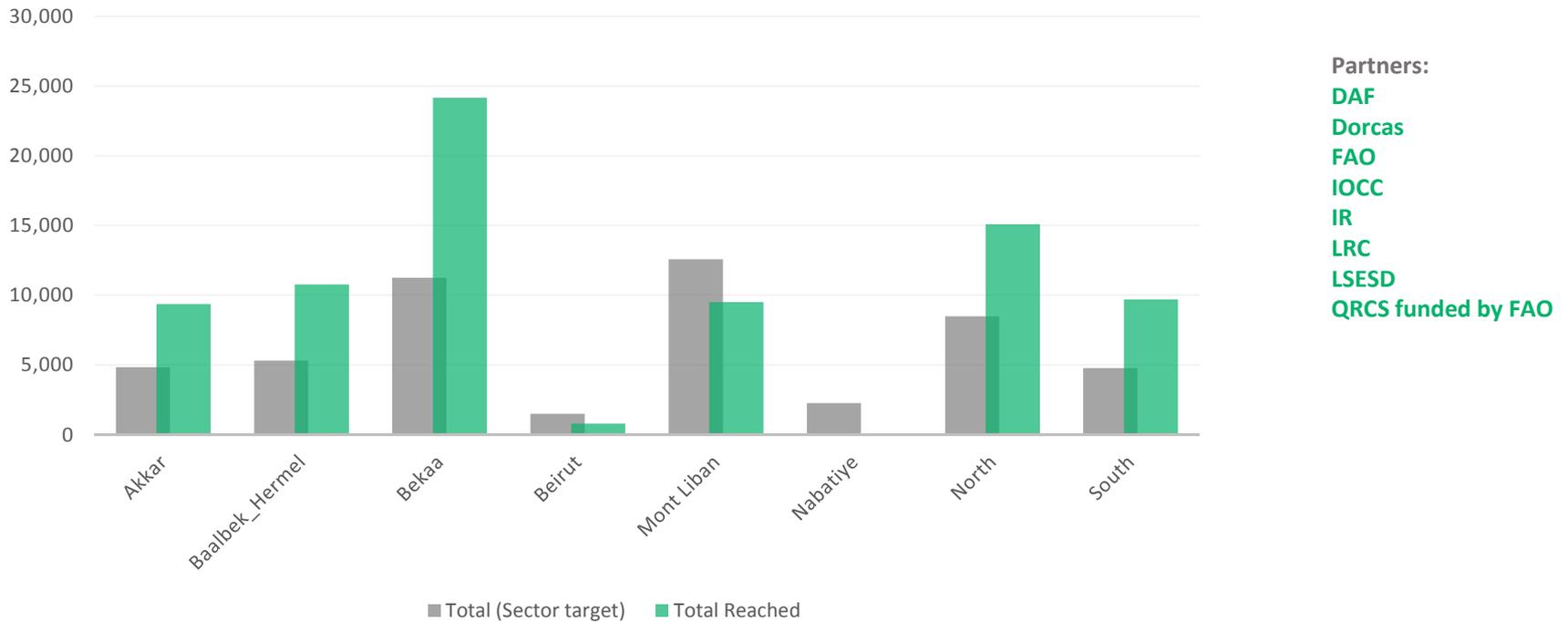


In-kind food assistance provided to the most vulnerable January – May 2017

Total Beneficiaries Sector target: **51,000**

Total beneficiaries Jan-May 2017 up to: **79,371**

FOOD AVAILABILITY: Promote food availability through in kind food assistance and sustainable food value chain



FSS Agricultural Livelihoods Activities

January – May 2017

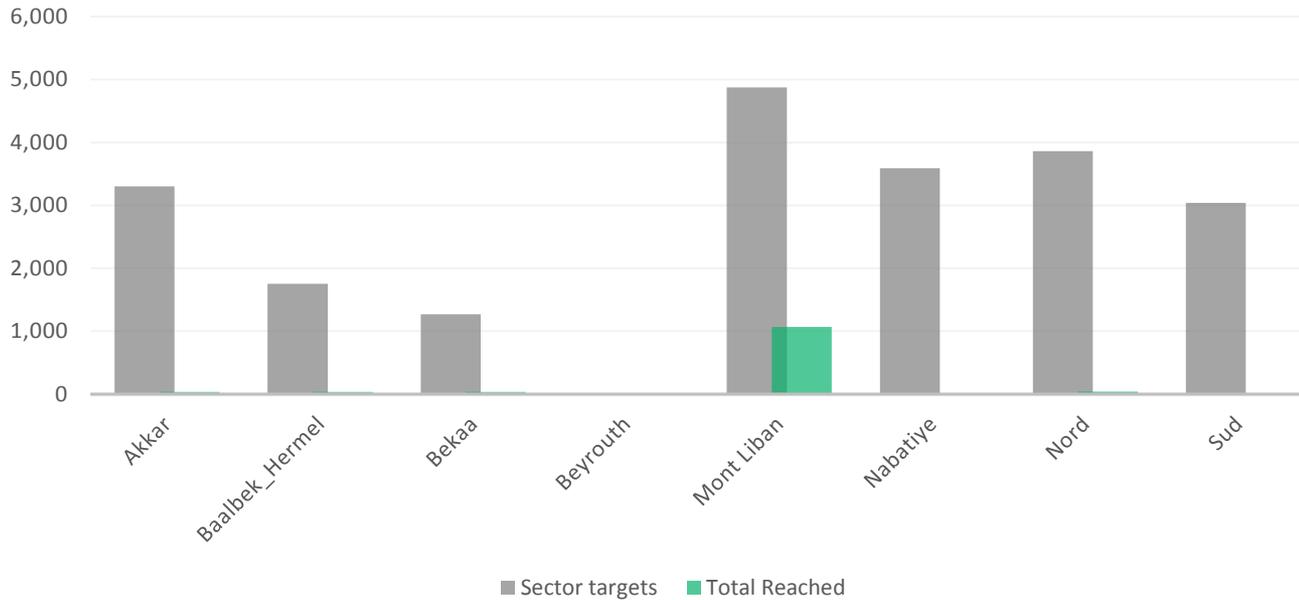




Enhanced Lebanese small scale and family farming production and adoption of climate smart technologies January – May 2017

Total Beneficiaries Sector target: **21,693**

Total beneficiaries Jan-May 2017 up to: **1,204**

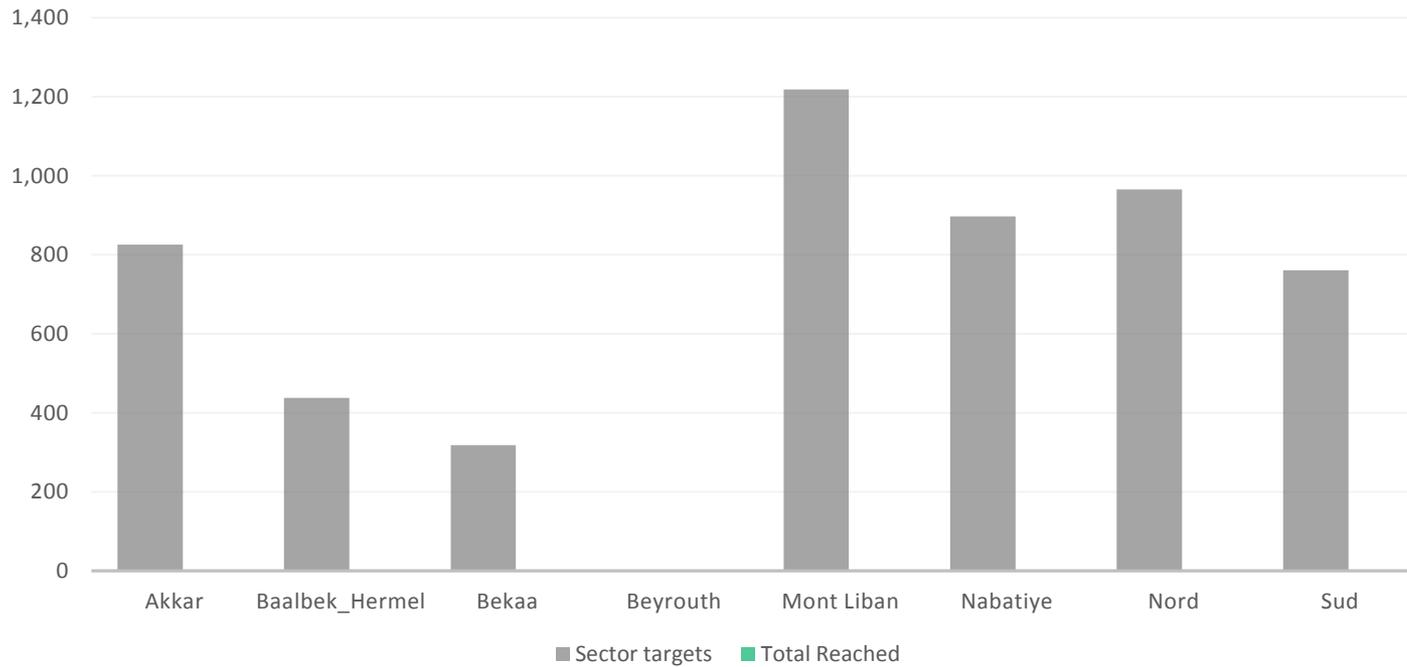




Number of farmers/ producers supported access to markets January – May 2017

Total Beneficiaries Sector target: **5,423**

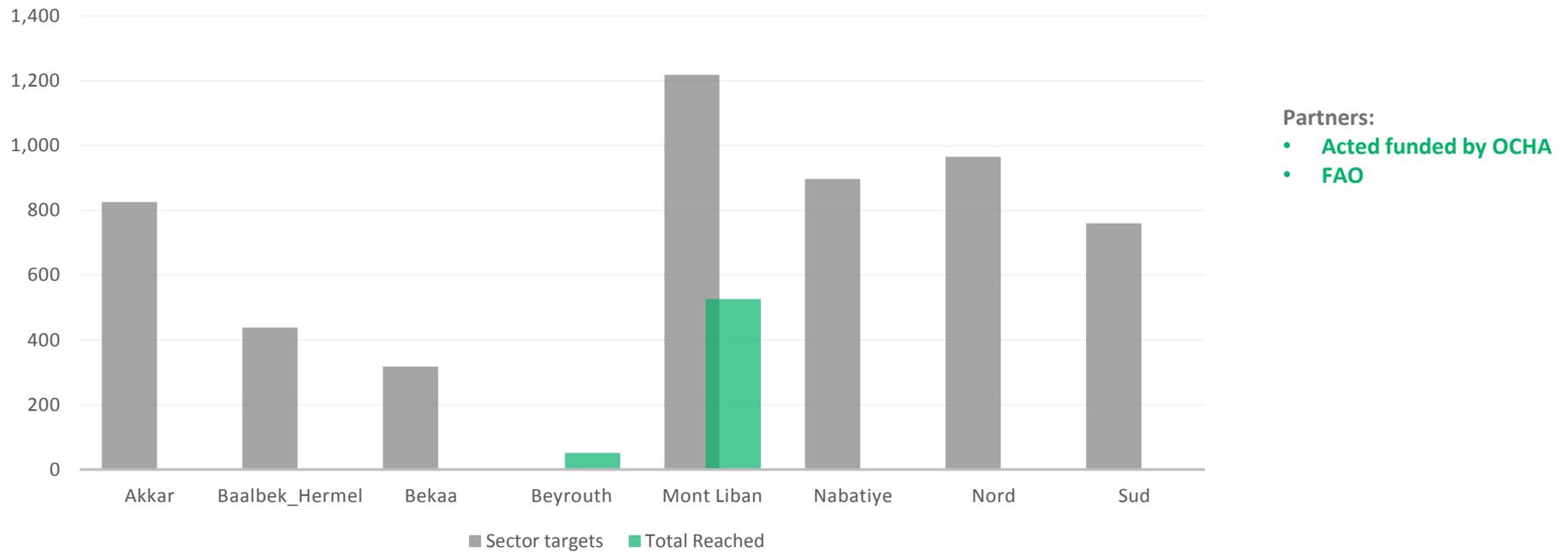
Total beneficiaries Jan-May 2017 up to: **0**





Number of LEB assisted to reduce food wastage and losses January – May 2017

Total Beneficiaries Sector target: **5,423**
Total beneficiaries Jan-May 2017 up to: **577**

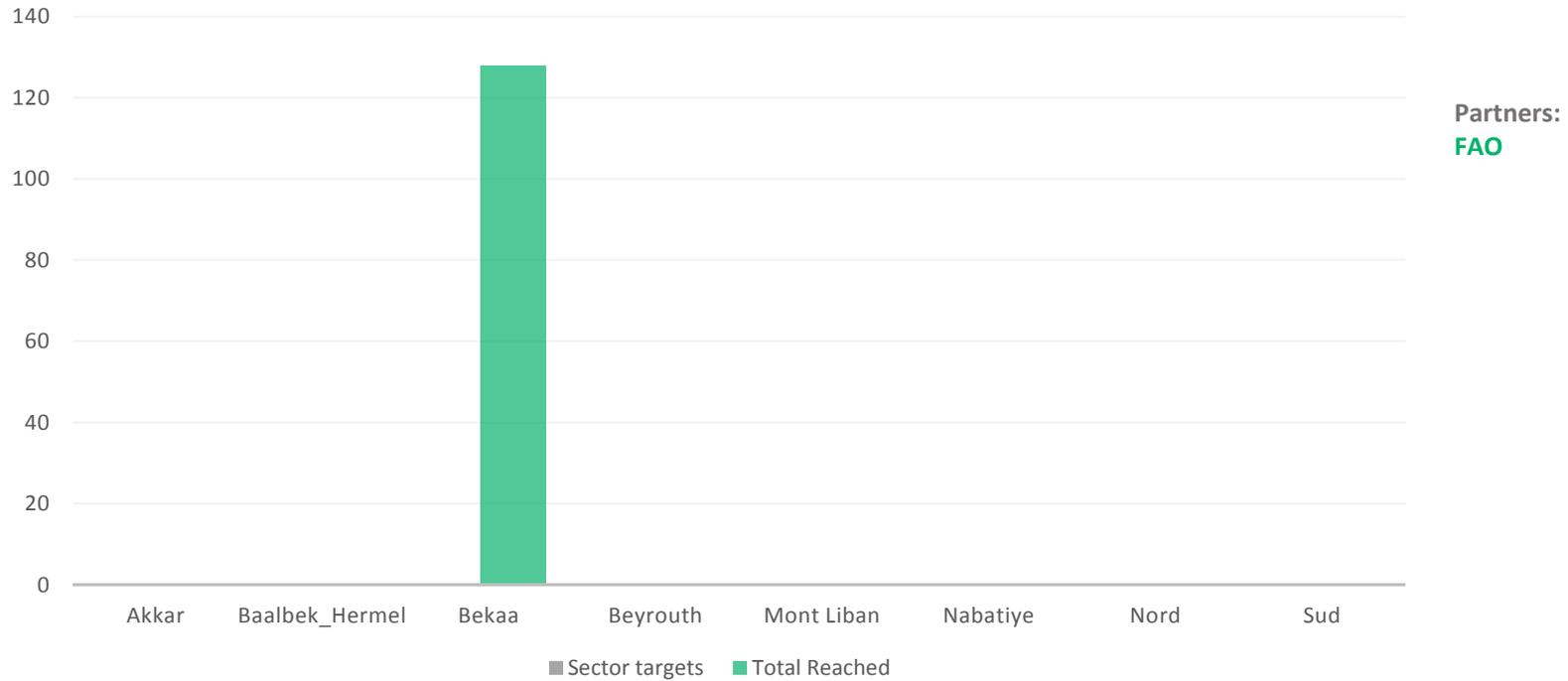




Number of farmers benefiting from control of trans-boundary animal and plant diseases January – May 2017

Total Beneficiaries Sector target: 0

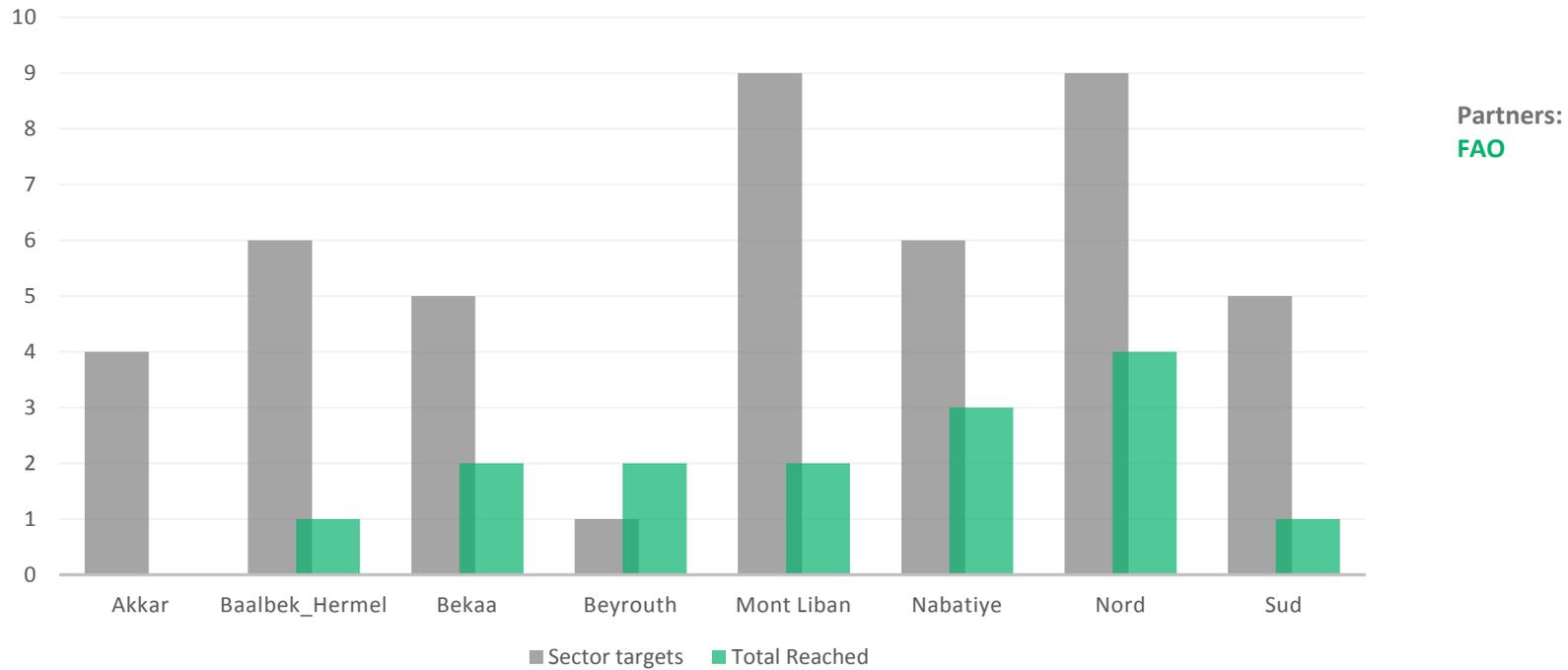
Total beneficiaries Jan-May 2017 up to: **128**





Number of national agricultural institutional sites: MoA offices/centers/schools supported January – May 2017

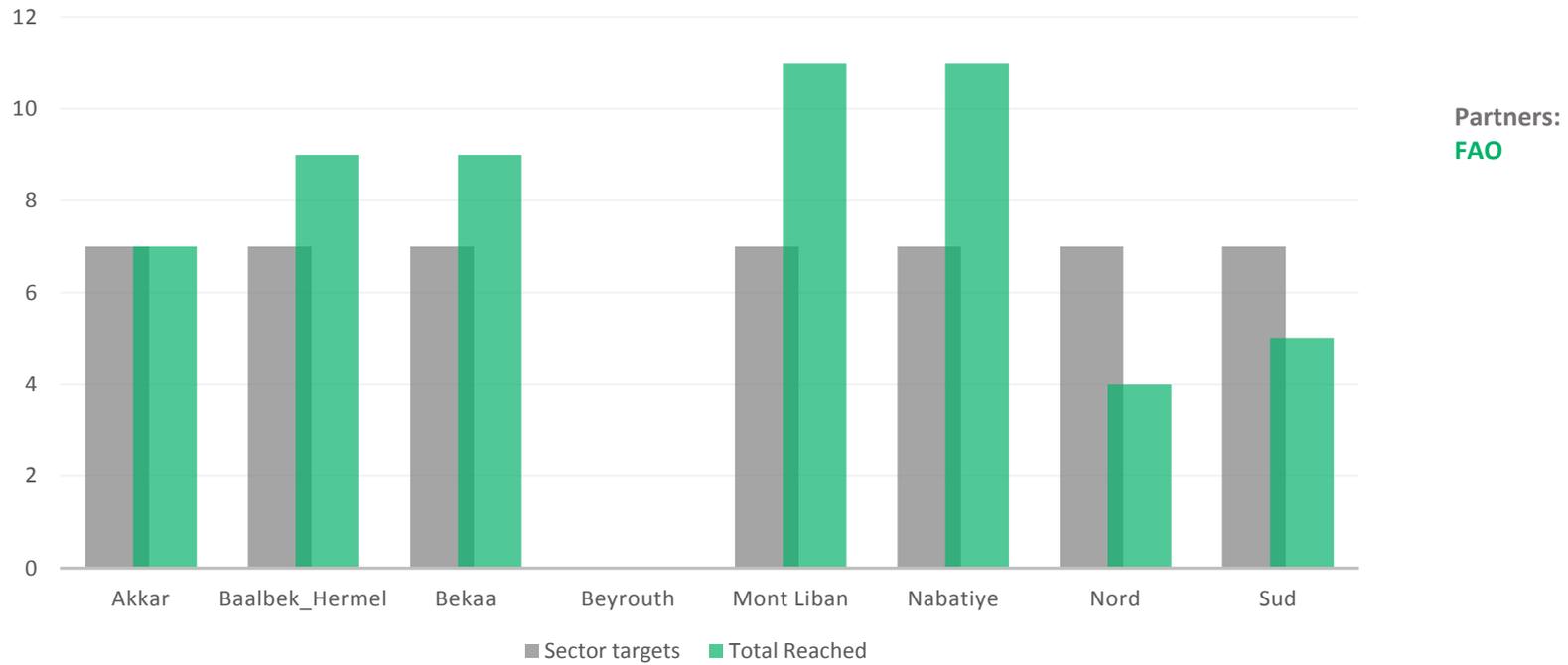
Total Beneficiaries Sector target: **45**
Total beneficiaries Jan-May 2017 up to: **15**





Number of local agricultural associations supported/ created eg: cooperatives, farmers groups January – May 2017

Total Beneficiaries Sector target: **49**
Total beneficiaries Jan-May 2017 up to: **56**

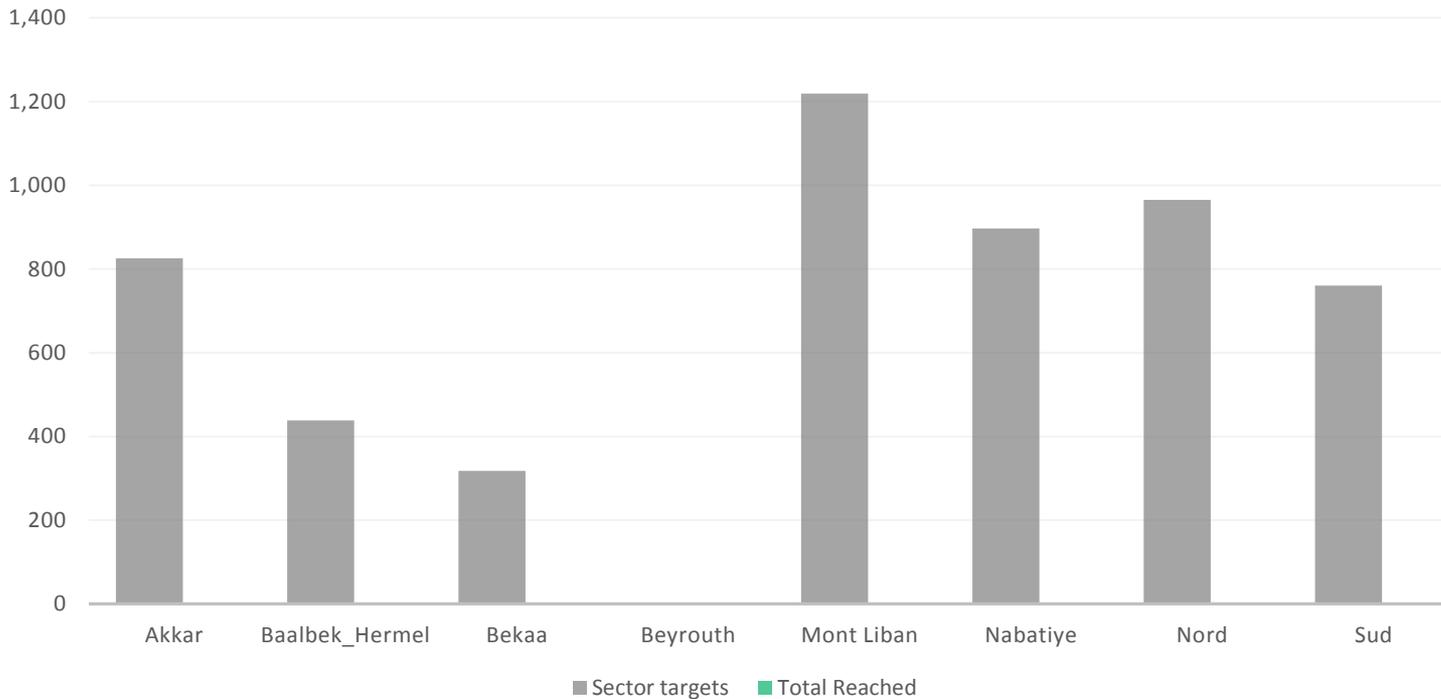




Number of farmers supported financially and technically for private agriculture investment January – May 2017

Total Beneficiaries Sector target: **5,423**

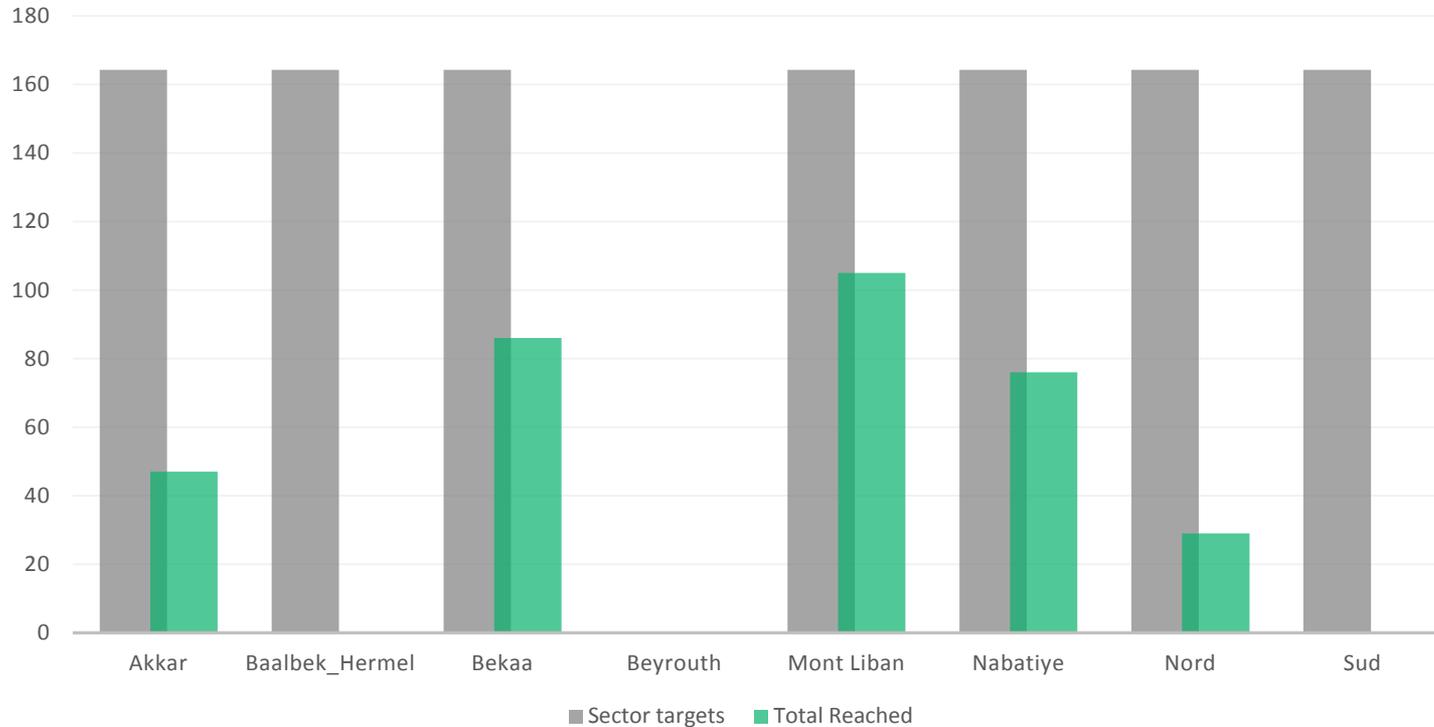
Total beneficiaries Jan-May 2017 up to: **0**





Number of supported for employment in the agriculture sector-education supported for employment in the agriculture sector-education January – May 2017

Total Beneficiaries Sector target: **1,150**
Total beneficiaries Jan-May 2017 up to: **343**



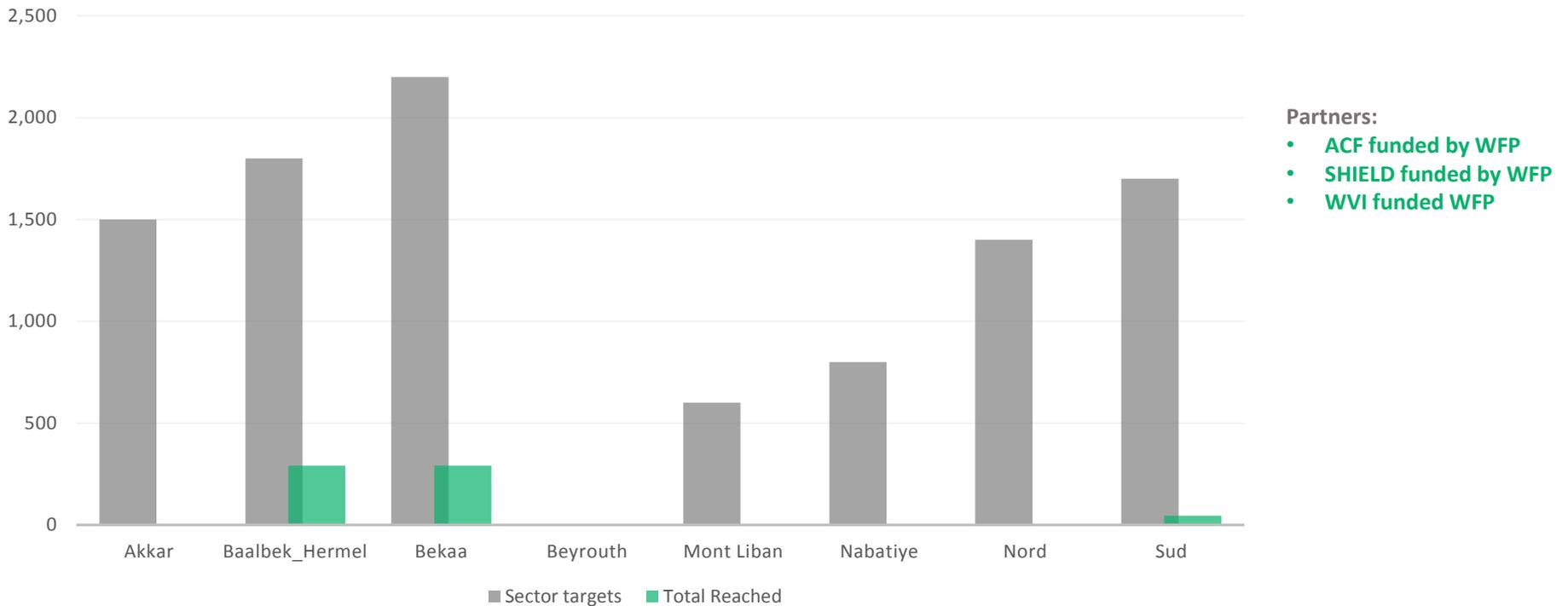
Partners:
AVSI funded by UNICEF



Number of individuals employed in agriculture sector January – May 2017

Total Beneficiaries Sector target: **10,000**

Total beneficiaries Jan-May 2017 up to: **627**

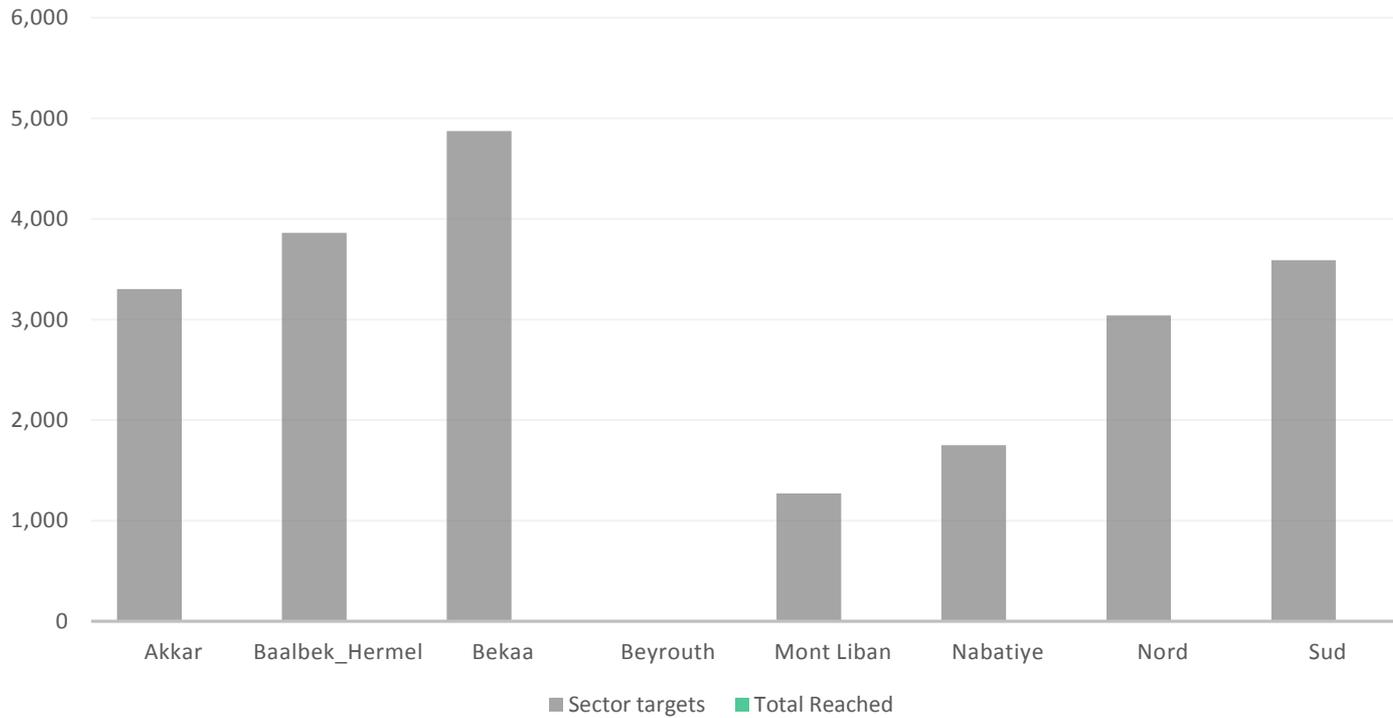




Number of farmers benefiting from improvement agricultural productive infrastructure and/or communal assets January – May 2017

Total Beneficiaries Sector target: **21,693**

Total beneficiaries Jan-May 2017 up to: **0**





Other Agriculture activities

January – May 2017

Improved optimal nutrition practices amongst the targeted populations

Total	Sector targets	Total Reached
	35,000	928

Partners:

ACF

ACTED funded by OCHA

Number of Food Security Assessments conducted

Total	Sector targets	Total Reached
	500	131

Partners:

LSESD

Number of National Staff Trained

Total	Sector targets	Total Reached
	500	0

Number of Institutions/Facilities supported

Total	Sector targets	Total Reached
	5	0



WFP livelihood programmes



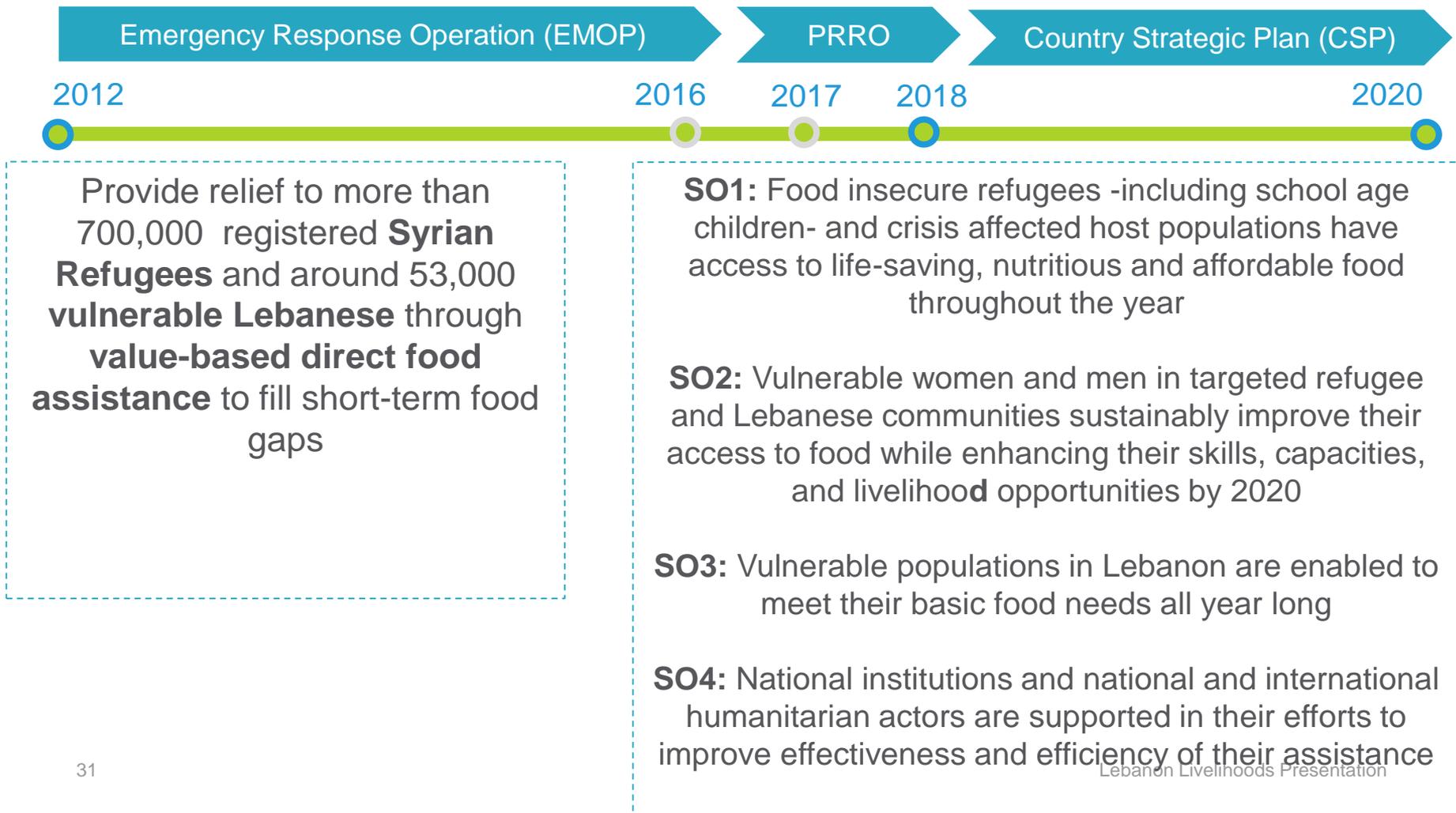
World Food Programme

Livelihood and Resilience Framework for Syrian Refugees and Host Communities in Lebanon

July 11th, 2017



WFP's Operations in Lebanon



Proactive Partnership Strategy - Engaging and working together with...

UN & Cooperating Partners

- WFP co-leads the Socio-economic Development pillar of the UN Strategic Framework in Lebanon (2017-2020) to better plan and coordinate resilience activities with other UN agencies.
- Joint planning with UNDP and FAO on complementary interventions
- A unified system for cash transfers with UNICEF, UNHCR, and LCC.
- Expanding WFP's partnership with national NGO's, international organizations, academic institutions and private sector for the scale up of livelihood interventions.

Local & National Government

- Asset creation projects implemented with local authorities (i.e municipalities and unions of municipalities) based on the concept of "giving back to communities".
- Support to the National Poverty Targeting Programme with the roll out of SCOPE; Use of livelihoods programming to support the graduation of beneficiaries in direct coordination with MoSA.
- Livelihood activities in line with the Ministry of Agriculture's Strategy 2015-2019.

Coordination of Multisector Investments for Higher Outcomes

- WFP together with UNDP is leading a Recovery Context Analysis (RCA) in collaboration with MoSA, key UN agencies and the World Bank to inform joint strategic planning and field-level operational partnerships related to resilience and development objectives

Livelihood Framework 2017-2018 – bringing livelihood activities to scale

Conditional Cash Transfer

Short term goals

To build community resilience through income-generating labor intensive activities that create and enhance productive assets, restore livelihoods and contribute to socioeconomic development.

- Food Assistance for Asset (FFA) – scale up of short term agriculture and environment based activities to give back to host community through improvement of community assets.
- Food for Tech– building up the digital skill-sets of Syrian and Lebanese youth.
- Food Assistance for Training (FFT) – gender sensitive training programmes tailored for women.

Resilience Building Programmes

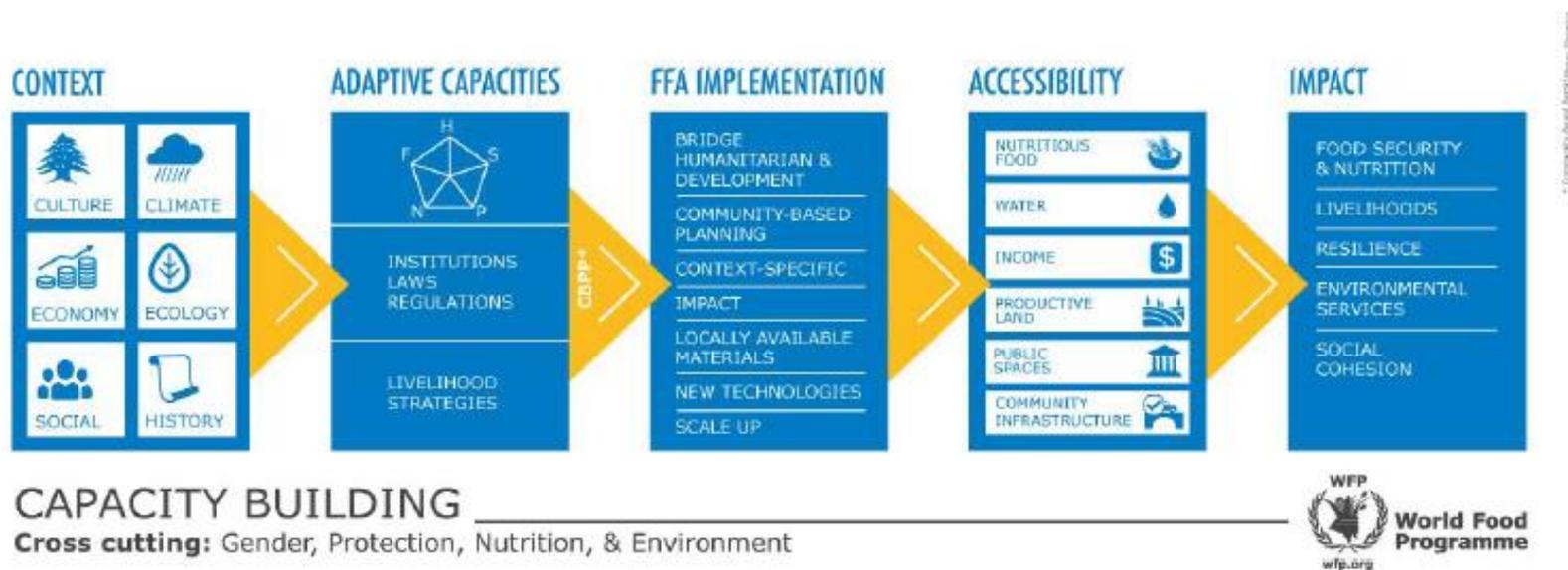
Medium and long term

To improve the vulnerable groups’ – both displaced Syrians and Lebanese – coping strategies through creation of economic opportunities and capacities to absorb risks, adapt to shocks and transform the environment to overcome shocks and stressors.

- Food Value Chain Development:
 - Creation of market channels to support small holder farmers and cooperatives
 - FFA with long-term strategic objectives
 - Community Based Participatory Planning
 - Graduation Programme linked to scaling up of digital livelihoods.
- Recovery Context Analysis: to prioritize interventions and build operational partnerships for resilience at different levels.

Food Assistance for Asset (FFA) Framework

The framework presents an overview of the factors that WFP and CP's should consider throughout planning, implementation, and monitoring of all FFA related interventions.



H: Human Capital
 N: Natural Resources
 F: Financial Resources
 S: Social Capital
 P: Physical Capital

Food Assistance for Asset (FFA) Framework

Key elements for implementation of FFA:

• Process:

- Identification of community needs and assets under a community based participatory planning (CBPP) process to engage all local stakeholders to ensure inclusiveness, cross sectoral and community based approach focusing on three main sectors: agriculture, environment and infrastructure.
- Assessment of proposal and selection of cooperating partners with previous experience in implementation of agriculture livelihood projects and based on guidelines provided by WFP.

• Main objectives for all asset creation projects:

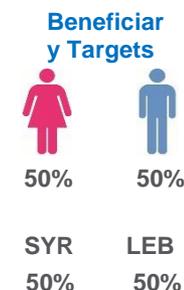
- Positive impact on food security and nutrition;
- Presence of food insecure households within the community;
- Benefits to vulnerable groups and local community;
- Alignment with labour requirements.

• Type of assets and focus areas:

- Restoring the productive capacity of arable land;
- Community infrastructure (irrigation channels, agri. roads, market places, etc.)
- Environmental rehabilitation (waste management, reforestation, forest management, etc.)
- Skills training (cross-cutting)

• Participation criteria:

- Above the age of 18
- Able to engage for full project period for at least 40 – 42 hours per month
- Targeting only one member per household
- Physically able to engage in labour intensive work
- Willingness to participate



FFA & FFT in 2017 – Partners & Activities

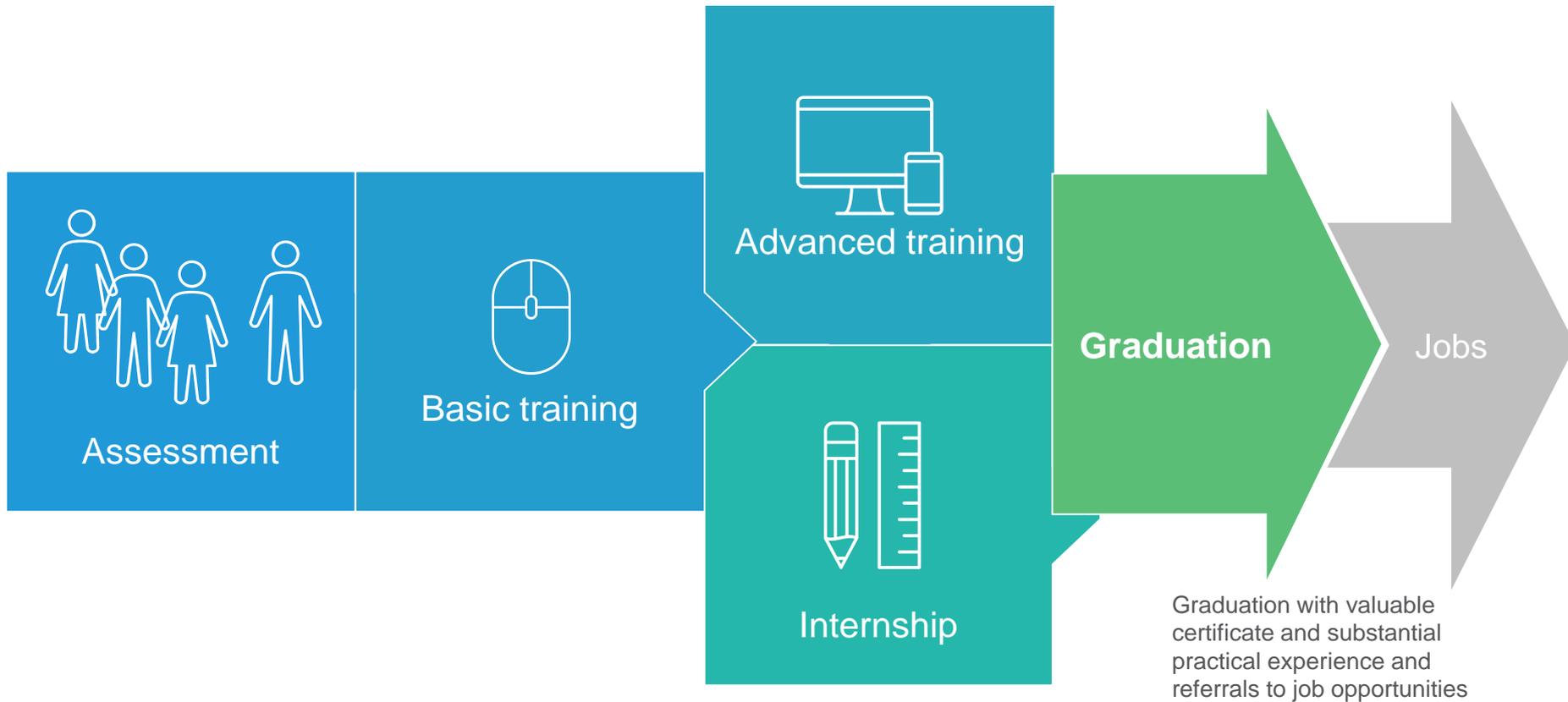
	Partner	Activity	Locations	Target Benef	Stream
South	SHEILD ACF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reforestation Activities - Rehabilitation of Drainage canal - Rehabilitation/Construction of irrigation channel - Waste sorting facility 	Aitaroun Abbaseye Ben Jbiel Bet Lief Hebbreye Der Kanoon El Nahr Jabal Amel Nabatiyeh KfarRouman Chebaa Marjeyoun Bissariyye Nabatieh		Community Assets Agriculture Infrastructure
North	ACTED PU-AMI DRC Save the Children IOCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restoration of Al Oustan river - Landscape Regeneration - Training on water retention techniques and permaculture - Rehabilitation of Tripoli Souks - Waste Sorting facility - Rehabilitation/Construction of water supply network, roads, drainage canal, irrigation channel, retaining wall, river, - Home based skills training - Rehabilitation of fisherman's cooperative - Reforestation 	Qobayyat Akkar Mechmech Wadi Kahled Tabbeneh Tripoli Borj Arab Knayseh Bireh Tel Maayan Kherbet Daoud Bebnine Abdeh Amayer Hrar		Community Assets Agriculture Infrastructure Trainings

FFA & FFT in 2017 – Partners & Activities

	Partner	Activity	Locations	Target Benef	Stream
Bekaa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACF IOCC LOST Save the Children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation of drainage canal and irrigation channels - Support to agriculture nurseries - Reforestation - Community awareness sessions on nutrition - Home based skills development such as agro-food processing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anjar Fakeha Boudai Baalback Douris laat Hermel Qaa Arsal Baalback Bar Elias Majdel Anjar Marj Qabb Elias 	<p>4,500 participants = 22,500 beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Infrastructure Trainings
Mount Lebanon/Beirut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Al Chouf Cedar Society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest management (reforestation, irrigation, trail maintenance, technical capacity building) - Biomass management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barouk Maaser El Chouf Batloun Niha Ain Zhalta Jabaa Bmohray Khreibeh Aamatour Mrosti Ain Qani 	<p>1,700 participants = 8,500 beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Infrastructure Trainings

Food for Tech – contributing to digital livelihoods

The project model: English for IT + Digital training + Practical Experience from private sector reference projects



2017 Target: 1000 participant equivalence of 5,000 beneficiaries

100 participants per cycle

Profile of Participants

- Youth (16 to 30 years old)
- Basic education
- Literate
- Interested in IT
- Food insecure Syrian refugees and Lebanese youth

Types of skills

- Data entry work;
- Data verification and cleaning;
- Video and Image tagging and microwork/retouching;
- Simple software administration and basic coding/web design tasks.
- Microsoft Excel, Adobe Photoshop, Internet literacy, Machine Learning, English

Partners



Locations

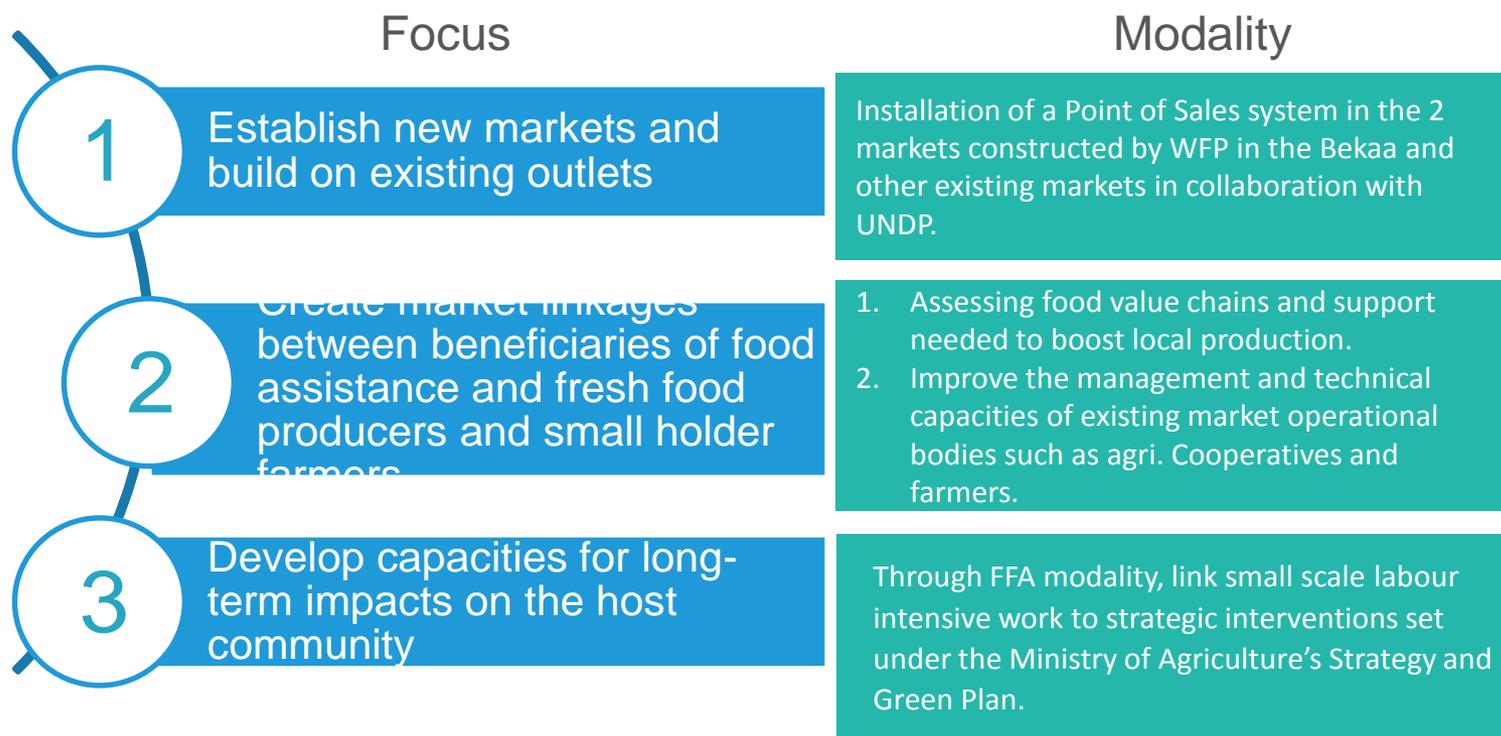
North Bekaa
Beirut

Why is it relevant?

- Sustainable, transferable and relevant skillsets
- Real added value for companies' business models through cost savings.
- High demand for digital skills in Middle East, Europe and USA.
- Provides remote access to work
- Potential of scalability across the region.

Food Value Chain Development and Market support

- **Objective:** Enhancing linkages between **small farmers and markets** will strengthen livelihoods, **build food system's resilience** and contribute to productive capacities and sustainable asset creation.





World Food Programme

Questions?

THANK YOU



Recalibration of Targeting Mechanism for Cash and Food Assistance to Syrian Refugees in Lebanon

Recalibration of Targeting Mechanism for Cash and Food Assistance to Syrian Refugees in Lebanon

Presentation of Findings

16/06/2017

J. Chaaban, T. Ismail, R. Al-Mokdad

AUB Research Team

Outline

1. Background & Objectives
2. Recalibrated formula: Data, adaptation, model and variables used
3. Simulations with respect to total welfare
 1. Targeting effectiveness
 2. Targeting accuracy performance
4. Conclusion

Background and Objectives

Targeting for cash and food has been harmonized to ensure consistency in identification of poor households and assistance delivery.

Accordingly, the objectives of this exercise:

- Update the targeting model by recalibrating coefficients based on the most updated data and the context of the refugee population
- Improve targeting performance
- Validate model to ensure that it is relevant target for food and cash assistance

Data Sources

VASyR 2016 (Main data set)

- Main Dataset for model simulation and testing
- Nationally representative random sample of the Syrian refugee population
- Consists of approximately 4,500 households and 22,850 individual observations
- Extensive cleaning and merging were needed to prepare main data set

ProGres database (PG)

- March 2017 data
- Limited number of variables (12)

Adaptation and Model

- Shift from testing models from case level to individual level to enhance accuracy
- Proxy used for welfare: monthly expenditure per capita (USD, aggregated)
- Since the majority of Syrian refugees are poor, the log function was adopted as it transforms the skewed expenditure variable into one $[\log(y)]$ that is more approximately normal:
 - Reducing the skewness of the distribution
 - Reducing the variability of the data (outliers)
 - Making the interpretation of the coefficients easier as they represent the percentage change in expenditure per capita (Y) as a result of a unit change in an independent variable (X)

Model

- The model is based on data available in ProGres
- **ProGres variables used for the generation of indicators:** arrival date, district of arrival, age, gender, relationship, disability, and medical condition
- Run a regression model for the welfare indicator, log (monthly expenditure per capita):

$\text{Log}(Y_1) = f(\text{hhsiz}, \text{arrival date}, \text{district of arrival}, \text{other HH characteristics}, \text{HH shares}, \text{HH sums}, \text{HoH characteristics})$

1. Household Characteristics

Variable Description

Districts of arrival

Arrival date

HH size

Dependency ratio

More than 3 dependents in HH

At least 1 elderly member (above 60) has a medical condition in HH

At least 1 dependent member in HH has a disability

2. Household Shares

Variable Description

Share of members below 5 years of age

Share of members between 6 and 10 years of age

Share of members between 11 and 17 years of age

Share of members between 18 and 60 years of age

Share of members above 60 years of age

Share of male members between 18 and 50 years of age

Share of female members between 18 and 50 years of age

Share of members with a disability

Share of elderly members (above 60) with a medical condition

3. Household Sums

Variable Description

Sum of members below 5 years of age

Sum of members between 6 and 10 years of age

Sum of members between 11 and 17 years of age

Sum of members between 18 and 60 years of age

Sum of members above 60 years of age

Sum of members with a disability

4. Head of Household Characteristics

Variable Description

Head of HH age

Head of HH is female

Head of HH has a disability

Head of HH has a medical condition

Head of HH is below 18 years of age

Head of HH is above 60 years of age

Comparison of Variables: 2016 - 2017

Variable Description	2016	2017
Arrival Date	X	X
Districts of Origin	X	
Districts of Arrival	X	X
Household size (case)	X	X
Household size (squared)	X	X
Share of members under 5 years of age	X	X
Share of members between 5 and 17 years of age	X	
Share of male members between 18 and 50	X	X
Share of female members between 18 and 50	X	X
Share of members between 51 and 70	X	
Share of members above 71	X	

Comparison of Variables: 2016 - 2017

Variable Description	2016	2017
Share of members between 6 and 10 years of age		X
Share of members between 11 and 17 years of age		X
Share of members between 18 and 60 years of age		X
Share of members above 60 years of age		X
Sum of members under 5 years of age		X
Sum of members between 6 and 10 years of age		X
Sum of members between 11 and 17 years of age		X
Sum of members between 18 and 60 years of age		X
Sum of members above 60 years of age		X

Comparison of Variables: 2016 - 2017

Variable Description	2016	2017
Share of members with a disability	X	X
Sum of members with a disability		X
Members above 60 years of age with a medical condition		X
Dependency ratio		X
Dependent members with a disability		X
More than 3 dependents in HH		X
Head of HH is female	X	X
Head of HH age	X	X
Head above 60 years of age		X
Head of HH is female and below 18 years of age	X	
Head of HH is disabled	X	X
Head of HH education level	X	
Head of HH with a medical condition		X
Head of HH below 18		X

Simulations with respect to total welfare

- Simulations done on the VASyR data set
- Used per capita monthly expenditure as a proxy for welfare
- Cutoff-point: MEB 114\$/person/month (to generate poor vs. non-poor individuals)
- Simulated the impact of the targeting mechanism with respect to poverty

Targeting Effectiveness

(compared to 2016 targeting model)

MEB = 114\$/prs/month	Model Fit (R2)	Coverage of the poor (1)	Under- coverage (2)	Leakage (3)	Targeting differential = (1) - (3)
2016 Desk Formula	34%	87%	13%	19%	68%
2017 Desk Formula	33%	93%	7%	20%	73%

Notes:

- Under-coverage is the percent of poor individuals that do not receive transfer.
- Leakage is percent of individuals that receive transfer and are not poor.
- The targeting differential is the difference between the coverage rate and the participation rate for non-poor.

Targeting Accuracy

Distribution of Benefits

MEB	Poverty Status			
	Total	P	NP	BPAC
2016 Desk Formula	100	80	20	74
2017 Desk Formula*	100	93	7	80

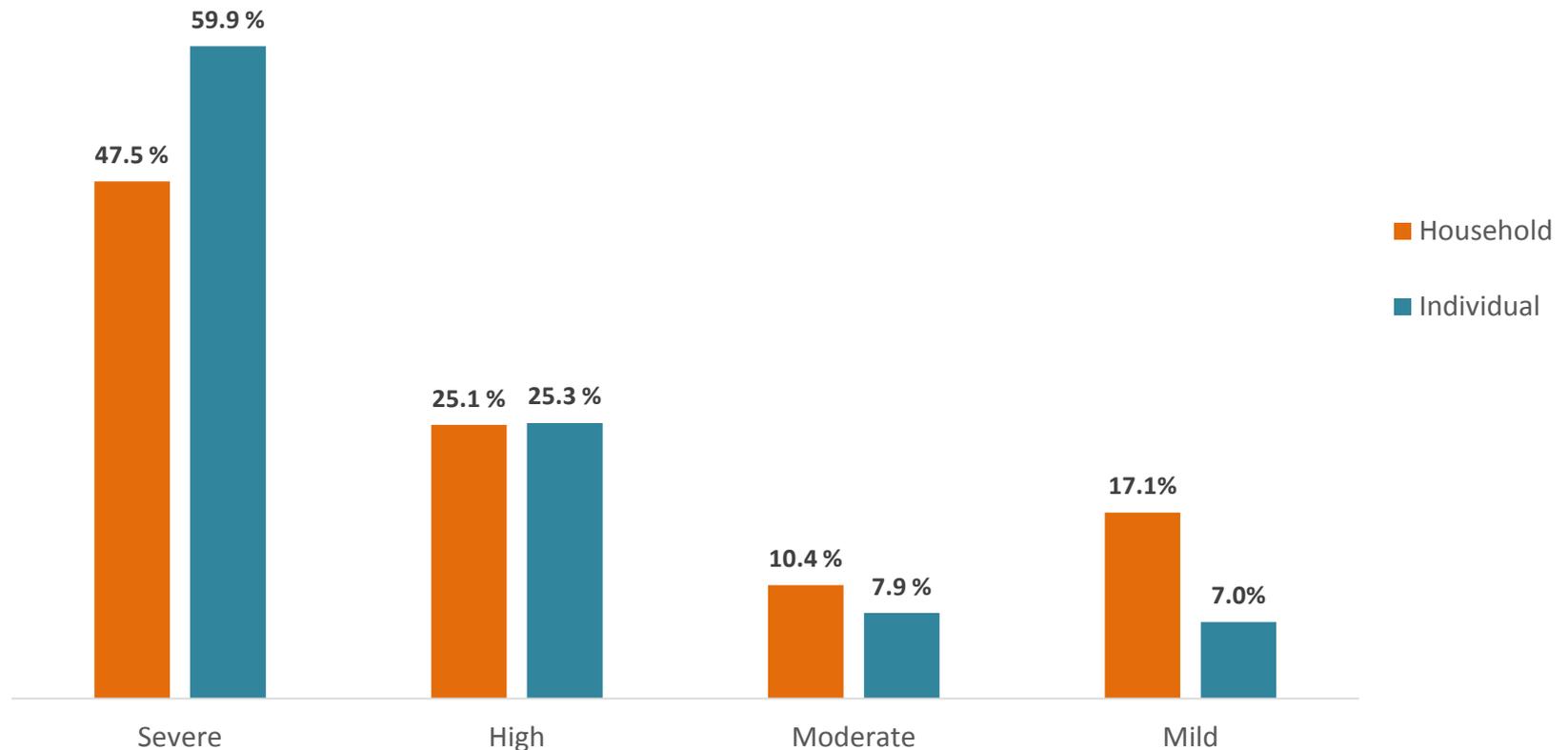
Notes:

- Benefits' incidence is the transfer amount* received by the group as a percent of total transfers received by the population
- Specifically, benefits' incidence is: (Sum of all transfers received by all individuals in the group)/(Sum of all transfers received by all individuals in the population).
- Aggregated transfer amounts are estimated using household size-weighted expansion factors.
- The Balanced Poverty Accuracy Criterion (BPAC) is defined as Poverty Accuracy minus the absolute difference between under-coverage and leakage (IRIS Center 2005).

* Includes transfers received from both UNHCR and WFP

Distribution Across Vulnerability Categories

Distribution of refugees on an individual and case level (%) based on the VASyR dataset



Conclusion

- The 2017 desk formula has a high coverage rate of the poor.
- It also has the highest targeting differential and BPAC and can rank the refugee population by economic vulnerability.
- This formula can be run multiple times within one year from its development. Coefficients can be used to compute vulnerability score of new cases.
- To rank new cases, the formula should be run on the entire population (including the new cases) and then all individual observations should be sorted based on the vulnerability score attained.



Green Plan project : land reclamation and water management



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



Kingdom of the Netherlands



Promotion of Agricultural Livelihoods and Employment through Investment in Land Reclamation and Water Reservoirs

Dany Lichaa El-Khoury

FSSWG meeting

July 11, 2017

Project Title	Promotion of Agricultural Livelihoods and Employment through Investment in Land Reclamation and Water Reservoirs		
Project Symbol	OSRO/LEB/602/NET		
Funded by	The Kingdom of Netherlands	Budget	USD 8,250,000
Implementing Agency	UN FAO	Implementing Partner	Green Plan
Start date	1 December 2016	Duration	3 years
Beneficiaries	Green Plan	Small & Medium Farmers	Syrian Refugees & workers



**INCREASING INVESTMENT IN HOST COMMUNITY
FARMING INFRASTRUCTURE, WHICH RESULTS IN
INDIRECT SUPPORT TO SYRIAN REFUGEES**



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



**PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURAL LIVELIHOODS AND EMPLOYMENT
THROUGH INVESTMENT IN LAND RECLAMATION AND
WATER RESERVOIRS**

It is a Win-Win Strategy



Lebanese Small-Scale Farmers



01



*Syrian Refugees
& Unskilled Workers*



02



Impact

Agriculture and rural livelihood of male and female in Lebanon is sustainable and adopt climate change sustainable natural resources management and conservation approaches

Outcome

The capacity of the Green Plan to support small and medium farmers to increase their income through land reclamation and adoption of sustainable water management practices is enhanced

Output

1



Procedures Updated

The Green Plan procedures are simplified updated and tailored to the work requirements

2



***Demands reviewed
Projects selected***

All existing farmers' demands are reviewed and suitable projects identified and approved

3



***Construction
Disbursement***

Land Reclamation and Water Infrastructure construction sites are implemented

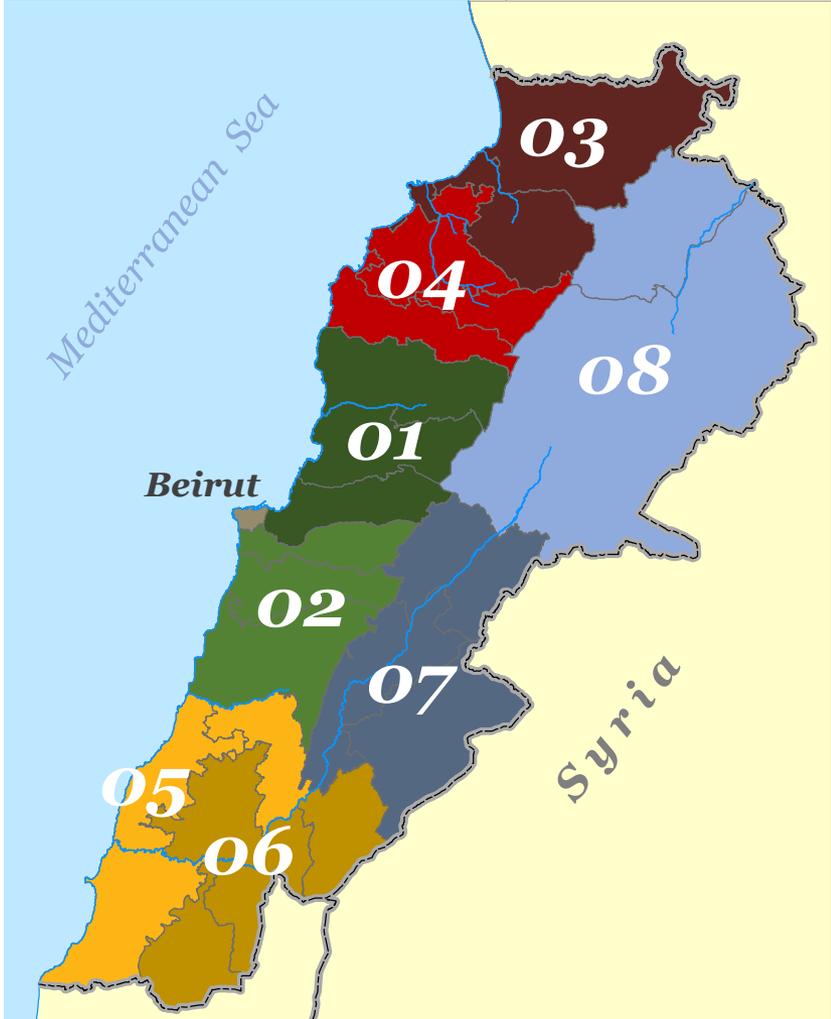
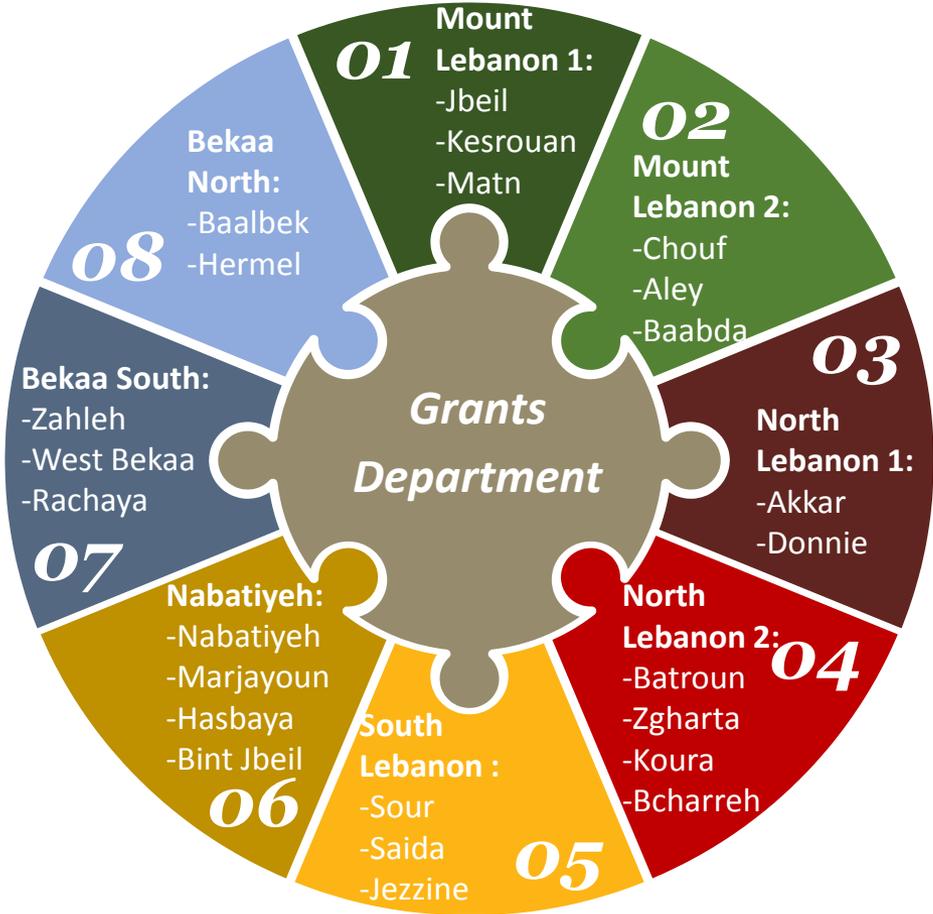
4



***Training
Business Planning***

Sustain. Ag. Prod. for small & medium farmers are designed and supported with appropriate training

The project works directly with Green Plan Grants Department and the 8 Regional Offices





390 *ha*

Land
Reclaimed



25,000 *m³*

Water
Stored



3,000 *seedling*

Trees
Planted

1,220

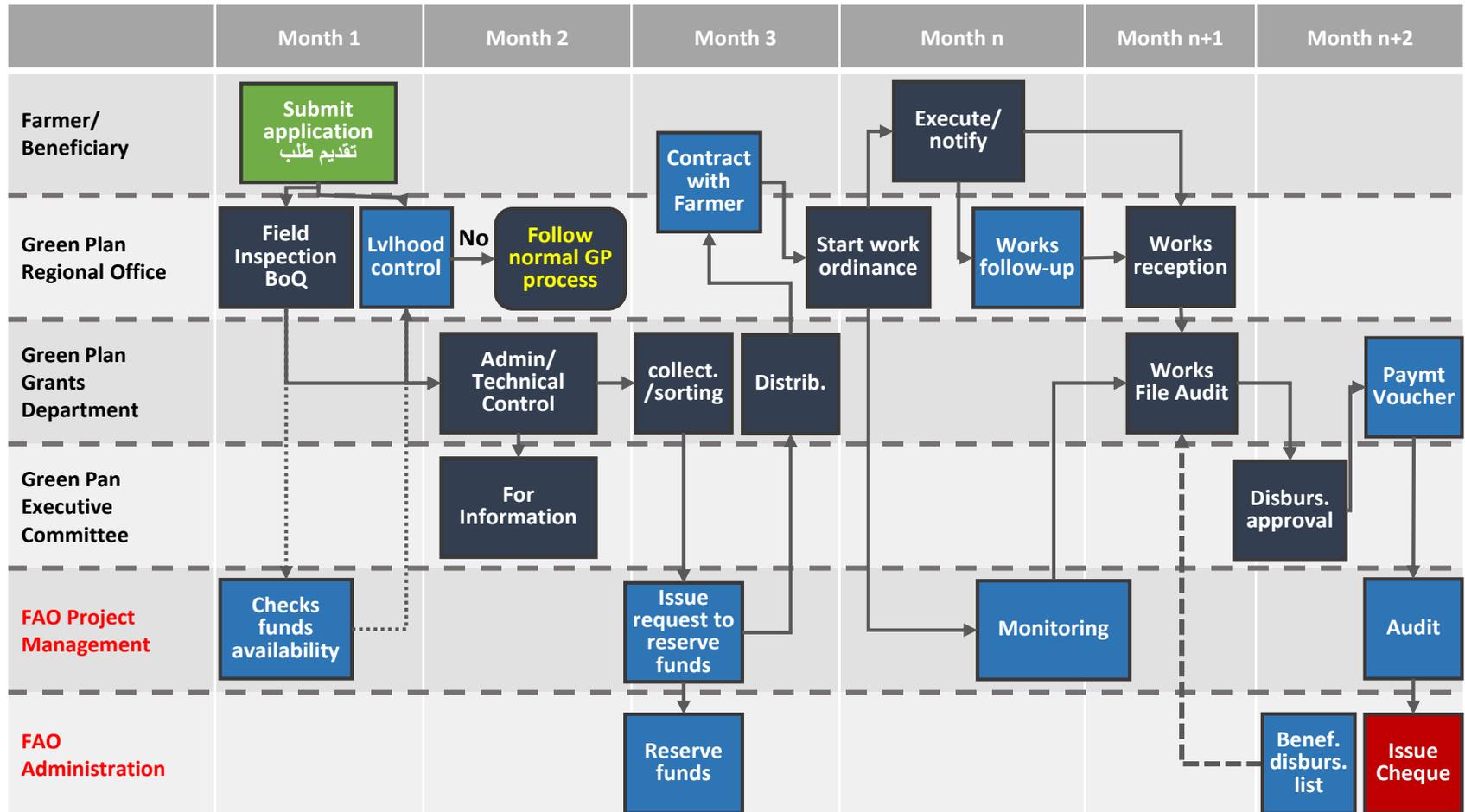
Farmers
Benefited

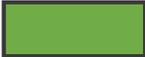


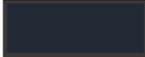
81,200

Work days
Created

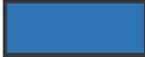
FAO intervention reduces application processing time down to 5 months (3 months before and 2 after the works)



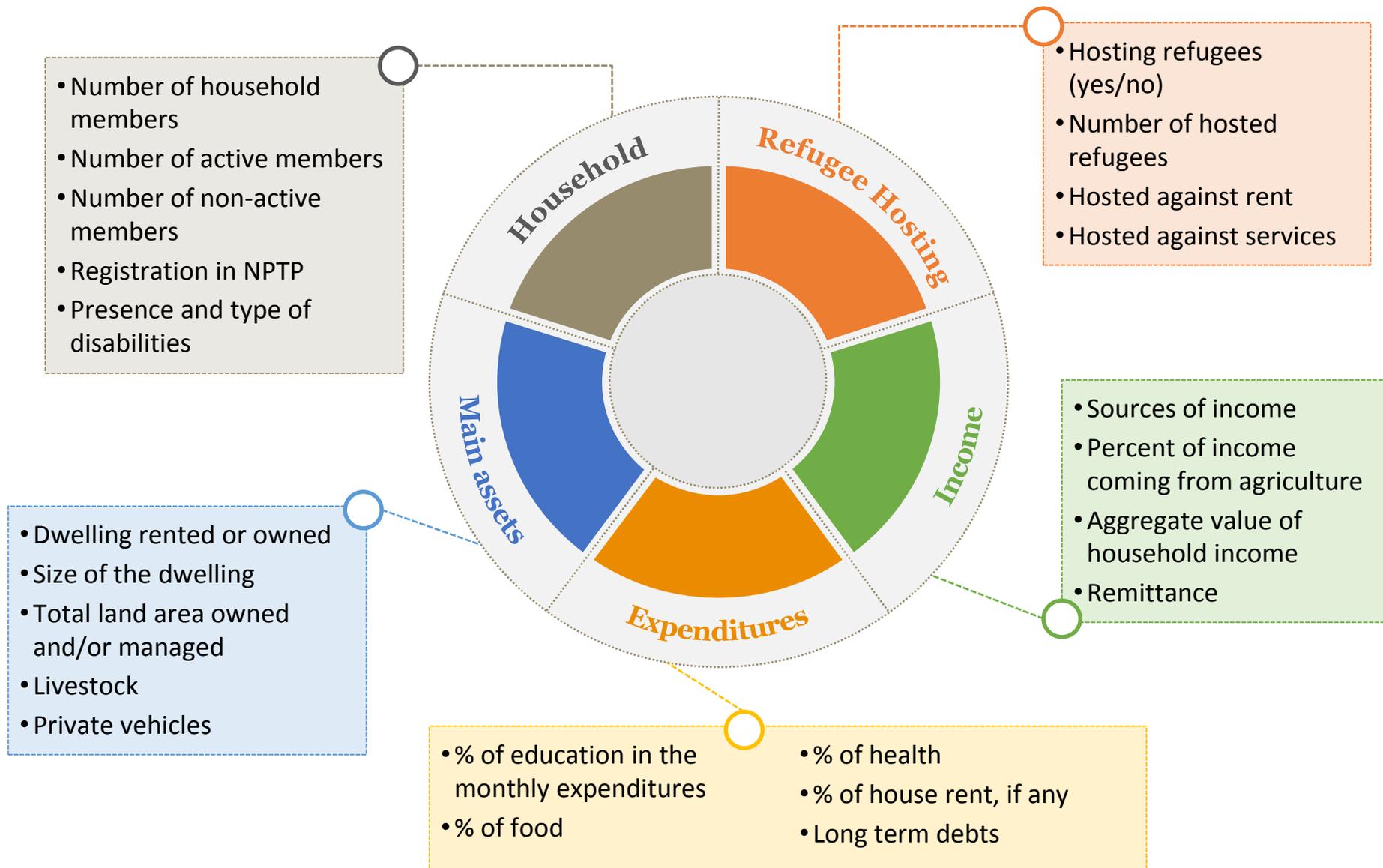
 Start of application

 Application in process

 Disbursement to farmer

 Performed by the project

Farmers selection is based on an interview detailing the livelihood conditions



The project identified 3 limitations in the Green Plan procedures hindering the access of the poorest population

10 to 20%

Beneficiaries has to pay in advance a **contribution to MoF*** ranging from 10 to 20% depending on the subsidy amount

3,000 m²

parcel size is the minimum to be **eligible for a subsidy** from Green Plan



13 to 76%

The subsidy value constitutes only 13 to 76% **of the real cost** of works



Poor Farmers

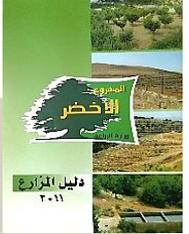
* Ministry of Finance



**ISO
9001**

**Accredited
Administrative System**

**Update the farmers
guide to subsidies
conditions**



**Support to bottom-up
annual budget preparation**

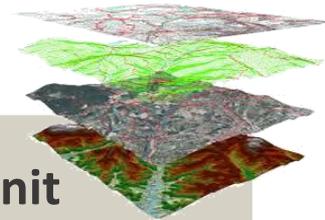


***Green Plan
Capacities
Developed***

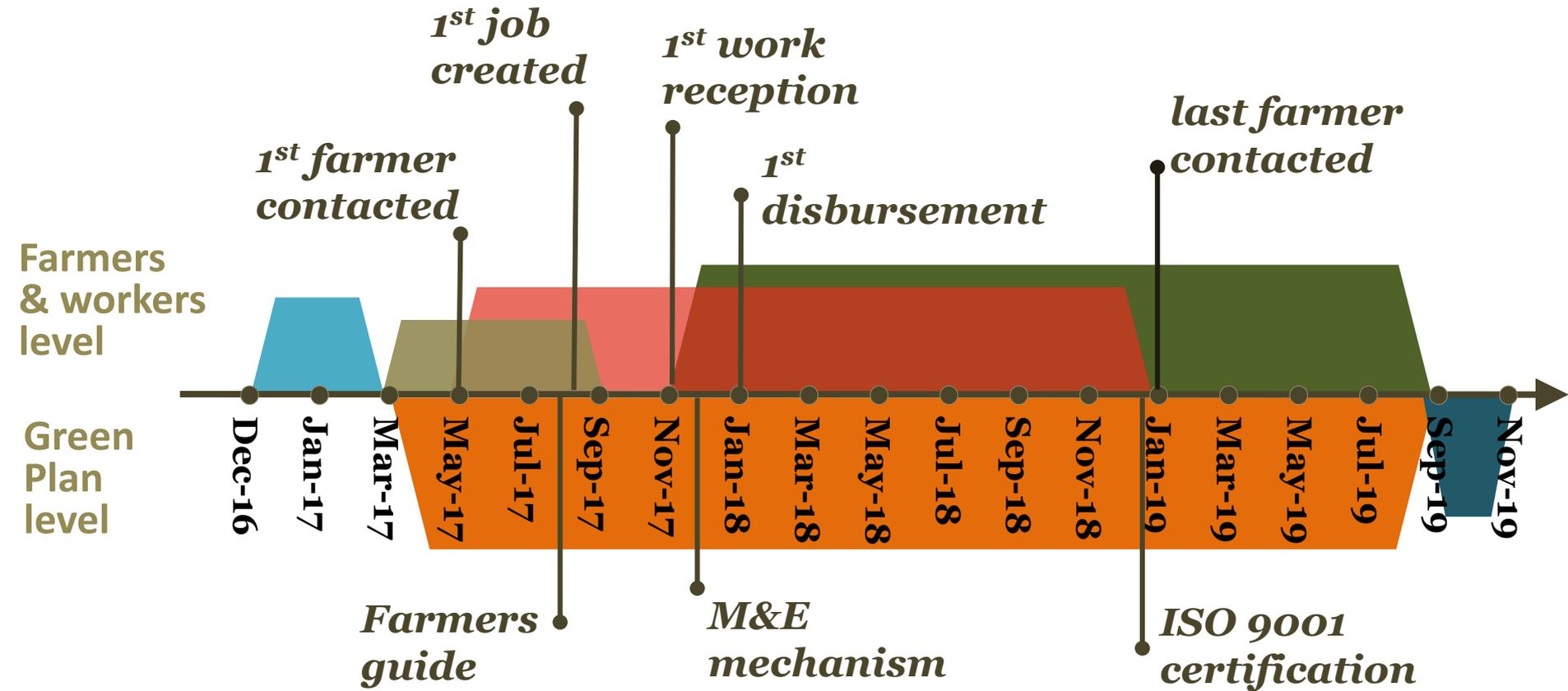


**Develop M&E
mechanism**

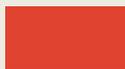
Support to GIS Unit



Project Major Timeline



Start and inception



Selection of Beneficiaries



Green Plan Capacity Building



Review of existing applications backlog



Reception & Disbursement



Project Closure

Activity Info

OUTCOME	OUTPUT	ACTIVITY	Description
 1	1.2	1.2.1	Promoting sustainable agricultural production (fruit, vegetable, crop)
		1.2.3	Promoting water use efficiency & conservation (ex.: efficient irrigation practices)
 2	2.2	2.2.2	Support governmental institutions (ex.: MoA offices, centers, schools...)
	2.3	2.3.1	Provision of agriculture inputs (seeds/seedlings, livestock, equipment,...)
		2.3.2	Financial/technical support of agriculture private sector investment (ex.: access/utilize unproductive land, irrigation/water management...)
	2.5	2.5.1	Rehabilitation of agricultural productive infrastructure and communal assets
2.5.3		Support access of most vulnerable individuals to agricultural casual labor	
 3	3.2	3.2.2	Promoting IPM/GAP
 4	4.2	4.2.3	Capacity Assessment, Development & Increase of MoA (centers/offices/schools) MoSA/NPTP and SDCs staff

THANK YOU!



Bruno Minjauw

Resilience Project Coordinator

 +961-3-156894

 Bruno.Minjauw@fao.org

Dany Lichaa El-Khoury

Project Manager

 +961-3-858943

 Dany.LichaaElKhoury@fao.org



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



Agro-TVET Sub technical meeting (agriculture and food related education activities)



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Agro-TVET Subtechnical Group Meeting

29/06/2017-MOA

Major Outputs and action points

Agenda of the meeting

- Presentation for WARD entitled “ Towards better understanding of TVET system and Curriculum Development”
- Brief presentation by FAO on feedback from the last sub-technical group meeting and future activities
- Define mechanism for course categorization (short, long, vocational, etc), evaluation and registration with MoA
- Determining next meeting date and theme
- AOB: not discussed above

TVET has three different nature, depending on several factors as follows:

comprising education, training and skills development

- Type: Technical /vocational? The difference is related more to the outcomes of each one of the two types: competencies, the learner/ graduate profile as well as the skills/ the jobs needed to be fulfilled after graduation
- Nature: Formal/Non Formal/ Informal? The factors determining it are: Duration, training Center, School, Age conditions, Pre requisite, Assessment, Diplomas and Certification

Organized

	Formal	Non-formal	Informal
Technical	BT TS LT		Special courses (extension)
Vocational	BP LP (DS) Meister	3 months 6 months 9 months	Special courses (extension)

Accelerated

Meeting Action points

- *A policy framework sheet on basic elements for TVET system and national standardization will be developed in collaboration with participating NGO following MOA guidelines.*
- *FAO will contact on a one to one basis each partners to include in the table the classification of their education activities following the matrix presented by WARD,*
- *FAO will review and modify the questionnaire based on the discussed basic elements of the TVET and will be sent to the group to fill and or update the data accordingly.*
- *MOA will be initiating registration of actor's activities in TVET. For this MOA will be communicating with actors based on FAO list of actor and the set guidelines of the policy framework to be produced by the group in line with action points of item 1 and 4 of the agenda.*
- *Next meeting will be held on the 3rd of august 2017. As requested by MOA, theme of the next meeting will be to present the basic elements and guidelines of the policy framework to all actors conducting Agro - TVET activities and which were not present during the meeting.*



AOB



Thank you