



FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE SECTOR

PEOPLE IN NEED

1,575,700

PEOPLE TARGETED

1,102,791

REQUIREMENTS(US\$)

2020 510.5 million

PARTNERS

41

GENDER MARKER

2a

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SECTOR OUTCOMES

Outcome #1 \$40.5 m

Improve food availability using in-kind food assistance modality and sustainable food/ agricultural value chain.

Indicators Percentage of targeted households with borderline or acceptable food consumption score based on the food groups consumed over a recall period of 7 days.

Number of farmers with increased production, access to market, reduced produce waste and losses, and those benefitting as a result of Trans-boundary animal and plant disease control and prevention.

Number of farmers applying climate - smart practices, measures for conserving natural resources in collaboration with other relevant actors.

Outcome #2 \$447.5 m

Improve food access through cash-based food assistance and support to sustainable agricultural livelihoods.

Indicators Percentage of targeted households with borderline or acceptable food consumption score.
 Number of households with increased agriculture livelihood.

Outcome #3 \$15 m

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

Indicators Percentage of women with a minimum dietary diversity score based on the Household Diet Diversity Scale (HDDS).
 Percentage of beneficiaries supported who improved their food safety, quality and dietary diversity practices.

Outcome #4 \$7.5 m

Promote and stabilize food security through support/ capacity building and strengthening of national public institutions and their decentralised services.

Indicators Number of national and decentralized institutions with improved capacities in food security, agriculture and social protection.
 Number of national and decentralized institutions staff with improved capacity to provide better delivery of services.

POPULATION BREAKDOWN

POPULATION COHORT	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	Gender	
			Female	Male
Lebanese	336,000	238,091	119,046	119,046
Displaced Syrians	1,095,000	825,000	420,750	404,250
Palestinian Refugees from Syria	27,700	27,700	14,404	13,296
Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon	117,000	12,000	6,000	6,000

Overall sector strategy

The theory of change underpinning the Food Security and Agriculture Sector strategy is built on the following result chain:

- If the sector contributes to the improvement of food availability, access, utilization and stabilization of vulnerable populations and supports food value chains and agricultural livelihoods, while working simultaneously with governmental institutions to strengthen their capacity, then the food insecurity of vulnerable groups will be reduced and the agriculture sector's resilience to the impacts of the Syria crisis will be improved, which will at the same time, strengthen the functionality and resilience of the national food system.
- If in-kind food assistance is provided to the most vulnerable and support to sustainable, climate-smart agricultural production is ensured, food availability will improve, together with the production and productivity of food value chains, for the benefit of vulnerable households and communities.
- If innovation-driven cash-based food assistance and opportunities to access agricultural jobs and incomes is provided to the most vulnerable while their skills are enhanced, then food access, alongside agricultural livelihoods, will improve.
- If the production and consumption of more diversified and nutritious food improves, together with the strengthening of capacities related to food safety, then the nutritional well-being of vulnerable communities is strengthened and vulnerability to food insecurity is reduced.
- If the capacity of government institutions at national and local levels is strengthened through technical assistance and capacity building on climate smart agriculture, food security and social protection, then the stabilisation of national and local food security and social safety nets will be promoted.

The Food Security and Agriculture sector has **two main overarching objectives**: i) reducing food insecurity by 2020 and ii) improving the resilience of the agricultural sector to the impact of the Syria crisis.

Achieving these objectives addresses the two main challenges that the sector has been facing regarding the impacts of the Syria crisis. The first challenge is to reduce the food insecurity levels of vulnerable communities and households and ensure their continuous physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. A quarter of displaced Syrian households still have poor food consumption, and 30 percent severely or moderately food insecure. 55 percent of displaced Syrians remain extremely economically vulnerable and incapable of covering expenses¹ through employment; their two main sources of income being WFP assistance and

informal debt from friends and shops. More households than in 2018 (73 percent in 2019) live below the poverty line and only 54 percent of them have working members. 10 percent of the Lebanese population was vulnerable to food insecurity, according to 2015 estimates.ⁱ 95 percent of surveyed Palestine refugees from Syria were generally food insecure, of which 65 percent were severely food insecure.^{ii/2}

The second challenge, closely linked to the first one, relates to the impact of the Syria crisis on the Lebanese food system/agricultural sector and how to support the government in enhancing agricultural production, productivity and profitability, as well as agricultural livelihoods.³ Agricultural livelihoods remain predominant for vulnerable Lebanese and displaced persons from Syria alike: many of Lebanon's poorest families depend on agriculture as their primary source of both income and employment. The underdevelopment of food/agricultural value chains also negatively affects the agricultural sector. Challenges for the agriculture sector and food production are likely to be exacerbated by the impact of climate change on natural resources, intensified water scarcity, loss of pasture lands, and shifts in production zones.ⁱⁱⁱ Analysis suggests that higher temperatures and more variable rainfall patterns will likely decrease agricultural productivity,^{iv} which could then negatively impact food security outcomes.

The sector strategy adopts a dual track approach in response to the above-mentioned challenges in a humanitarian-stabilization continuum, articulated as follows:

The sector's strategic approach to the first challenge - food insecurity of vulnerable communities and households - will be to sustain the level of humanitarian assistance to ensure availability and access to food for the most vulnerable through the provision of in-kind or cash-based food assistance, as recommended by the mid-term review of the LCRP.

The protracted nature of the crisis, the increased socio-economic vulnerability of displaced Syrians, the impact of the country's current economic instability on vulnerable Lebanese, and Palestinian refugees' reliance on negative food-related coping strategies^v make it imperative for the sector to continue providing life-saving food assistance to the most vulnerable populations to reduce their food insecurity by 2020. The provision of humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable populations is a "sine qua non" for sector interventions as well an enabler of stability in the country. By providing assistance to those families and eliminating the uncertainty of where the next meal will come from, sector activities instil a sense of hope and allow families to focus on their day-to-day

(2) The UNRWA-AUB socio-economic survey conducted in June 2015 showed that Palestinian refugees from Syria are increasingly relying on negative food-related coping strategies. The study, still considered valid by UNRWA, revealed that food insecure households tended to reduce consumption of foods such as meat, chicken, vegetables, fruit, milk and dairy. UNRWA, through its cash-based food assistance programme, sought to address these critical gaps by supporting some 27,700 Palestinians monthly. Currently, UNRWA is planning to conduct a PRS Socio-economic survey to be informed about the current situation of PRS including the multidimensional poverty prevalence leading the way towards better approach to provide services.

(3) See LCRP integrated situation analysis chapter

(1) Namely their Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB)

life.

In-kind food assistance through food parcels, food vouchers, school meals and community kitchens improve the availability of food to individuals and communities in a predictable and safe way. Cash-based food assistance, which represents the bulk of sector food assistance, improves refugee families' access to food in an innovative way through the provision of cash redeemable at contracted shops and ATM. Cash transfers allow the most vulnerable households to acquire food items in a dignified manner. This is possible as they allow them to prioritize their purchases according to their needs, greater purchasing power, giving them the option to buy fresher and healthier food items. They also help prevent negative coping strategies, such as sending children to work and earn an income. A large percentage of assisted households currently have acceptable food consumption, which is mainly due to cash-based assistance.^{vi}

The economic crisis and political unrest unfolding in Lebanon in the fall of 2019, if continuing into 2020, may affect the food assistance modalities adopted to reach the most vulnerable population. The strategy will therefore remain supple to accommodate changes in assistance modalities in response to the risks raising: from a devaluation of the currency, increase in food prices and/or, limited functioning of the banking and financial sectors.

The second challenge – how to enhance agricultural production, productivity and profitability and agricultural livelihoods – is also structural in nature. The answer is to focus the response on stabilization, with longer-term activities that provide livelihoods support to vulnerable Lebanese and displaced Syrians, with a special focus on women, children and youth. Finding sustainable solutions to improve agricultural livelihoods requires increasing financial resources for the agricultural sector to be invested in primary food production, food transformation and food utilization. The sector adopts a **“food system”** approach⁴ that, in a comprehensive and inclusive framework, encompasses food production, transformation and consumption functions covering land preparation, inputs, planting and harvesting under food production; transport, storage, handling, processing, wholesaling and retailing under food transformation; and purchasing, consumption and utilization under food consumption. Improving the performance of food systems can improve access to food and spur smallholder productivity and income. The food system approach to stabilization intends to guide partners to intervene at different intersections of the food system be it in food production, food transformation or food consumption, **identify synergies** among partners, and facilitate the coordination needed to achieve them.^{vii}

Food production: Investments need to support

(4) Food systems are networks of relationships that encompass the functions and activities involved in producing, processing, marketing, consuming and disposing of goods from agriculture, forestry or fisheries. Performing food systems deliver sufficient, safe and nutrition food to consumers ; however food systems do not always function in a way that meet the needs of the vulnerable section of the society

Lebanese smallholder farmers to increase production capacities and food availability, boost productivity and incomes and ultimately expand employment opportunities for both displaced Syrians and vulnerable Lebanese.

Given the **impact of the Syria crisis on the environment** and the increasing climate risks faced by the Lebanese agricultural sector, the Food Security and Agriculture sector will support investments into climate smart agricultural production⁵ and the rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure and assets, such as small-scale irrigation canals, ponds, roads linking farms and existing markets, as well as sustainable management of land and water resources to improve soil and water conservation and water use efficiency. Forestry projects remain relevant as well because they support government efforts in reforestation and sustainable forest management and provide stable environmental conditions on which sustainable food production depends.⁶

Furthermore, the rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure strengthens agricultural production and mitigate climate risks and shocks, fosters temporary/seasonal job creation in compliance with Lebanese laws and regulations, and contributes to long-term livelihood and environmental benefits.⁷

Investments in the agricultural sector need to be accompanied by building skills and competencies that target youth, individual farmers, producers' associations and displaced Syrians alike, in particular women, according to Lebanese laws and regulations. Training on food production (Integrated Crop and Pest Management (IPM), good agricultural practices (GAP) and conservation technologies) and on other functions of the food system remain crucial to equip vulnerable farmers and youth with much needed skills that can open the door to new employment opportunities and profitable farm businesses, including skills that refugees might need to re-build their livelihoods once they return to Syria.

The implementation of assets building projects and/or provision of training will ensure that work arrangements and norms are mindful of women and men's needs and constraints, and that the content and delivery of education and training sessions are tailored to the particular needs of women and men, by providing, for example, participating women with childcare options.

When possible, the sector will encourage organising joint training for both displaced Syrians and vulnerable Lebanese as evidence from other contexts show that joint training are a means of reducing social tensions and that decreasing interactions is usually negative.^{viii}

(5) Through assessments of resilient crops and plants and provision of seasonally appropriate agricultural inputs.

(6) Lebanon is among the countries where FAO is supporting the Forest and Landscape Restoration mechanism aiming at seeking a balance between restoring ecosystem services (soil, water conservation) and the productive functions of agriculture lands that provide food, energy and other products for sustainable livelihoods. This is done through restoration of areas vulnerable to climate change and enhancing communities' adaptation to the negative impact of climate change.

(7) The assets and infrastructure rehabilitated or built are handed over to the municipalities, which own or co-own the assets.

Food transformation: Investments in agricultural value chains development lend themselves very well to interventions along a humanitarian stabilisation continuum for the value they add in the production, transformation, and marketing of Lebanese agricultural products. Therefore, the sector strategy will focus on improving the value chains. It will be done by promoting quality, adopting innovative approaches, establishing postharvest management practices to reduce food waste and losses⁸, and enhancing agro-food processing, packaging and marketing. To this end sector partners will work to improve the capacities of key actors, such as cooperatives, in particular those whose members are women, and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to make value chains in agriculture and food production more competitive and profitable. The sector will also encourage and promote market linkages through public-private partnerships for improved ability to generate sustainable growth and employment and enhance the competitiveness of Lebanese agricultural products. The sector will continue to promote seasonal and casual agricultural job opportunities in support of Lebanese private agriculture investment, in consideration of demand by local agricultural businesses and cooperatives and, in the case of displaced refugees, as temporary agricultural workers for MSMEs and cooperatives, in accordance with Lebanese laws and regulations.

84 Food consumption: Promoting and protecting nutritional well-being in a protracted emergency requires targeted interventions especially in favour of female-headed households, of which only 24 percent consumes 6.5 or more food groups per day (such as dairy products, meat, fish, eggs, and vegetables).^{ix} Micronutrients intake, in particular iron, remains problematic.^x Food safety remains a major issue, which affects the ability among consumers to eat safe and nutritious food, along with competitiveness among exporters.^{xi} Efficient functioning of the food safety sector is vital for Lebanese agriculture exporters' ability to market in countries where stringent food safety practices, including rigorous residue traceability standards, are in place.^{xii}

The sector will continue to advocate for the improvement of communities and households' access to nutritious food through micro-gardening, school-gardens, fresh food vouchers, and nutritional education/awareness along with food preservation, particularly targeted at women, which would promote dietary diversity as well as increase nutritional intake.

A strategy for stabilization also sets the stage for transitioning towards enhancement of national and local service delivery in 2020, which is one of the LCRP impact statements. Close collaboration with and support

(8) It seems that there are no comprehensive figure available to show the magnitude of food wastage at the national scale. In 2016 academic research showed that Lebanese households throw away at least 250 grams of still consumable food each week, equivalent to about US\$6 per month (Journal of Food Security (2016), "Preliminary Insights on Household Food Wastage in Lebanon," in <http://pubs.sciepub.com/jfs/4/6/2/>)

(9) In terms of food safety, the institution of the farm-to-fork principle will be essential towards ensuring that local agricultural products can be safely consumed and marketed, both at home and abroad. ESCWA, (2016), *Strategic Review of Food and Nutrition Security in Lebanon*,

to Lebanese public services and institutions (Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Energy and Water and the Ministry of Environment) is critical to consolidate LCRP gains, as recommended by the midterm review of the LCRP, and will continue towards achieving the overarching objective of the Food Security and Agriculture sector. Across the strategy, national institutions are supported in their efforts to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the services they provide and to increase the number of vulnerable host communities having access to basic services through national systems. **Key priorities of the sector remain the support to strengthen capacities in food security/ agriculture and social safety nets.**

To this end, the sector strategy will continue to be implemented in line with the Ministry of Agriculture's Strategy 2015-2019, whose main tenets remain valid,¹⁰ and will focus in particular on: building capacities of farmers, promoting agricultural livelihoods, and strengthening the capacities of national and local agricultural institutions such as the Lebanese Agricultural Research Institute (LARI), the Green Plan, technical agricultural schools, decentralised agricultural centres and agricultural cooperatives, etc.^{xiii} Extension systems will be reinforced to deliver to small-scale producers simplified farm business concepts and climate-smart agriculture information on sustainable management of natural resources and agroecosystems. Furthermore, the sector will continue to provide support to the Social Development Centres (SDC) and the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) under the Ministry of Social Affairs through technical assistance programmes and to the Ministry of Education and Higher Education through School Meals programmes, with the goal to further **complement national social safety nets** and social protection programmes.

The sector, through WFP interventions, will support the NPTP, the first national safety net in the country, and the Ministry of Social Affairs to strengthen the provision of social assistance in response to poverty in refugee-hosting communities and in order to help mitigate tensions between the refugees and host communities. WFP will continue and scale up the provision of food assistance to the most vulnerable Lebanese through the NPTP Food e-card that uses WFP's electronic food voucher.¹¹ WFP supports the NPTP Food e-card through: (i) appeals for donor support to fund the monetary value of the food assistance; (ii) delivery of the food assistance using WFP's e-card delivery system and network of locally contracted shops nationwide; and, (iii) technical support to Ministry of Social Affairs and SDC on enhancing the implementation and monitoring of the NPTP Food e-card.

(10) The Strategy has identified different courses of action in line with 10 main strategic themes of: 1) promoting food safety and quality of food products; 2) agricultural productivity and production; 3) animal health and production; 4) irrigation and rural infrastructure; 5) post-production/harvest and marketing measures; 6) fishing practices and fisheries; 7) forests, rangelands and medicinal plants; 8) cooperatives and mutual funds; 9) extension services, education and research, and; 10) development of the Ministry's human and institutional capacities. The Strategy was extended up to 2020 as a new agriculture strategy 2021-2025, is currently being formulated with FAO technical assistance to MoA.

(11) Beneficiaries can redeem their food assistance by purchasing food commodities at any WFP-contracted shops across Lebanon.

The sector also aims at strengthening linkages between existing social protection programmes and the agriculture sector and skills building activities using the NPTP beneficiary list for the identification of the most vulnerable farmers to participate in training and programmes that improve their livelihoods. Moreover, sector partners will contribute towards expanding social protection coverage to rural farmers in Lebanon and support the Ministry of Agriculture in developing a legal and institutional framework required for the establishment of a register for farmers.

WFP's School Meals programme, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, also supports the agriculture sector and farmers through the provision of school snacks during the school year. Snacks, including fresh fruits and milk, are locally produced and schools constitute a predictable and stable outlet for farmers' products, which contributes to enhancing their incomes.

Addressing small and medium emergencies. Lebanon is vulnerable to a number of natural shocks, such as flooding, snowstorms and storms that, in combination with the current refugee crisis, have compounded effects on vulnerable populations. For example, because of floods and snowstorms in early 2019, refugees in Aarsal and Bekaa struggled to access basic services, including food. The sector will therefore coordinate the responses from partners, in consultation with the inter sector systems in place, namely the extreme weather and emergencies tools, to provide for seasonal/one-off assistance to address temporary needs in such small and medium emergencies.¹² Given the seasonal and one-off type of interventions, they are not reflected in the target for regular in-kind assistance.

Finally, the sector strategy contributes to the achievement of LCRP impacts and overall strategic objectives by linking humanitarian and stabilization interventions as follows:

Strategic objective 1: Outcomes 2 and 4 (in section 2.1 below) will contribute to the achievement of a safe protective environment for vulnerable populations through the systems put in place by partners on **accountability to affected populations (AAP)**, grievance redress mechanisms, complaint feedback mechanisms and referrals to ensure the safe, dignified delivery of assistance and do-no-harm approach. At the same time, the sector's support to national institutions and specific interventions on child labour in agriculture will contribute to the achievement of impact 1 of the LCRP.

Strategic objective 2: The most immediate humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable populations will be met first, by increasing food access through cash-based food assistance and promotion of agricultural livelihoods that together improve access to markets for vulnerable populations and reduce their exposure to hunger, and

second, by promoting food availability through in-kind food assistance and sustainable food agricultural value chains. The Food Security and Agriculture sector and the Basic Assistance sector complement their respective work on provision of cash assistance by harmonizing the targeting process, developing common referral systems, exchanging information on household profiles and collaborating towards the harmonization of impact monitoring tools. To identify eligible households for cash-based assistance, the two sectors rank vulnerabilities to capture the most vulnerable based on the VASyR economic vulnerability. The sectors will coordinate assistance for emergency humanitarian needs during Ramadan and winterization through immediate and temporary food assistance interventions. The sectors will coordinate preparedness activities through the assessment of contingency stocks and emergency capacity in line with the central coordination and management arrangements currently in place (SOPs and Rapid Needs Assessment Geosplits).

Strategic objective 3: As mentioned above, service provision through national systems will be enhanced by improving support to national institutions' capacities to promote climate-smart agriculture and GAP, food safety and quality and support to national institutions through strengthening existing national programme for social protection, i.e. NPTP.

Strategic objective 4: Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability will be supported by mitigating the deterioration of the economic conditions of vulnerable populations through cash-based food assistance and cash injections in the local economy. The promotion of sustainable and climate-smart agricultural production will support vulnerable smallholder farmers and, together with greater access to employment opportunities in the agricultural sector, will generate income for local economies and support to agricultural livelihoods. Furthermore, the mitigation of the environmental impact of the Syria crisis will be framed along national strategies through the support to sustainable and climate-smart food production and conservation of natural resources.

The sector participation in the Environment Task Force, led by the Ministry of Environment, will help to guide partners towards mainstream environmental concerns in agriculture. The sector is supporting the Environment Task Force in applying environmental safeguards to agricultural activities by ensuring that sector partners adopt environmental markers when planning their projects.

Farmers, community groups and members of agricultural cooperatives will be targeted to ensure management of soil and water resources, application of integrated pest and crop management, and protection of agrobiodiversity, and agro-ecosystems.

As mentioned above, agriculture is the dominant livelihood source for vulnerable populations affected by the Syria crisis in rural areas; the sector will therefore

(12) During winter and Ramadan, for example, the number of Lebanese and displaced Syrians receiving in-kind food assistance increases with partners providing food parcels, hot meals, ready to eat food and so forth.

maintain close ties with the Livelihoods sector to minimize duplication and/or underreporting. Partners will appeal for funding under the sector that is representing the most relevant objective of the activity they plan to implement under the LCRP 2017-2020. The Food Security and Agriculture sector will coordinate agriculture-related activities that aim at improving agricultural livelihoods through agricultural production in order to increase employment opportunities and, therefore, income. The Livelihoods sector, on the other hand, will give prominence to employment creation and economic/business development initiatives related to the agriculture sector. The coordinators of the two sectors share information and results on agricultural value chain development, labour-intensive projects and support to agricultural cooperatives through presentations to the national sectors working groups. The establishment of a common technical working group on agricultural value chains with the objective of constituting a new platform for partners will also support better coordinated interventions by the two sectors and other key institutional partners such as the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Economy and Trade, the Ministry of Industry, LIBNOR, IDAL.

LCRP impacts, sector outcomes, outputs and indicators

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The Food Security and Agriculture sector will continue its humanitarian role in providing lifesaving food assistance; in parallel, it will expand its role in contributing towards longer-term stabilization in the country, adopting a food system approach and remaining anchored in the four dimensions of food security: availability, access, utilization and stabilization.

Outcome 1 - Improve FOOD AVAILABILITY, using in-kind food assistance modality and sustainable food/agricultural value chain

The outcome will be achieved if the following outputs are achieved. Please note bold text reflects the logframe indicators:

Output 1.1 - The most vulnerable individuals have access to in-kind food assistance - monthly, through food parcels (including food kits, ready-to-eat foods, hot meals, school feeding) and community kitchens.

Output 1.2 - Lebanese smallholder farmers have strengthened (technical and operational) capacities to adopt climate smart sustainable agriculture and conservation of natural resources. Training will include profitable farm business and agricultural inputs will be seasonally appropriate.

Output 1.3 - Smallholder farmers enabled to increase linkages and access to markets for farm produce, including 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 - Smallholder farmers and households enabled to reduce food waste/food losses along the food value chain from producer to consumers, including improving post-harvest and storage management and valorisation of organic waste. In particular, increasing capacities to reduce food waste along the perishable food supply will improve affordability of food to the most vulnerable.

Output 1.5 - Smallholder farmers have access to prevention and control measures for transboundary animal diseases and plant pests (DRR), through the support to monitoring and early warning systems for animal diseases and plant pests, capacity building and interventions to control the spread of transboundary animal diseases and plant pests during emergencies.

Outcome 2 - Improve FOOD ACCESS through cash-based food assistance and support to sustainable agricultural livelihoods.

This will be achieved through the following outputs:

Output 2.1 - Vulnerable populations, including displaced Syrians, Palestinian Refugees from Syria and vulnerable Lebanese, have access to cash-based food assistance¹³ and improve their access to food.

Output 2.2 - Local agricultural groups/ associations/ farmer field and business schools/cooperatives or groups receive financial, technical and material support and capacity building that ultimately improve agricultural livelihoods.

Output 2.3 - Lebanese smallholder farmers have access to financial and technical support and benefit from innovative credit schemes that promote private agriculture investment. They receive financial and technical support on for example land reclamation, irrigation/water management and/or agricultural inputs such as seeds, livestock and equipment. Enhanced private agriculture investment will ultimately improve incomes and agricultural livelihoods.

Output 2.4 - Youth aged 15-25 years and other age group (25 and above) have access to improved agricultural technical education and vocational training. They can receive agricultural technical training in agricultural schools, agricultural vocational skills training (internship, on job training /apprenticeship) and literacy and numeracy skills training (non-and agriculture related skills) to enhance employability in the labour market and ultimately improve agricultural livelihoods and access to food.

Output 2.5 - Vulnerable individuals have improved opportunities to access temporary and seasonal labour in agriculture and related sectors, in

(13) Sector members are encouraged to provide direct food assistance through the Common Card platform (LOUISE), which allows for better coordination of assistance and ease of use by beneficiaries as assistance from various actors is provided through the same e-card.

exchange for cash-based food assistance to increase their access to food and to agricultural infrastructure and assets. They can participate in programmes that rehabilitate/build agricultural productive infrastructure and communal assets (agricultural roads, irrigation networks, forests, hill lakes, water reservoirs) and have more opportunities to access temporary, seasonal and casual labour in agriculture and related sectors¹⁴, in exchange for cash-based food assistance that increases their access to food.

Output 2.6 - Vulnerable individuals have strengthened technical and operational capacities to access temporary, seasonal and casual labour, in exchange for cash-based assistance that increases their access to food. They receive training and inputs that develop their skills and competencies and have more opportunities to access temporary, seasonal and casual labour, in exchange for cash-based assistance that increases their access to food.

Outcome 3 - Improve FOOD UTILIZATION through food safety and nutrition practices including the promotion of consumption of diversified and quality food. This will be achieved through the following outputs:

Output 3.1 – Households more vulnerable to food insecurity (women-headed households and households with pregnant and lactating women and children under five) adopt optimal nutrition practices through the promotion of small-scale production of diversified nutritious food. Training, awareness and behaviour change activities, micro-gardens and promotion of food preservation/transformation technologies at the household level ultimately improve food utilisation.

Output 3.2 – Households and individuals have improved capacity on food safety and quality to improve their practices through training on good practices and promotion of policies supporting the local production of high value nutritious foods.¹⁵

Outcome 4 – Promote and stabilize food security through support/ capacity building and strengthening of national public institutions and their decentralised services

The outputs to achieve this outcome will include the following:

Output 4.1 – National institutions working in food security/agriculture, disaster reduction and social protection have strengthened capacities to improve service delivery for vulnerable population. Targeted national institutions receive technical assistance and strengthen their capacities in areas such as vulnerability

analysis, targeting, beneficiary management, communication, monitoring and evaluation and climate smart agriculture, GAP and Standards (management of soil resources, pest management and efficient use of water resources) and food safety and quality. This will strengthen national institutions' capacities and ultimately support the provision of basic services through national services.

Output 4.2-Regional/decentralised public institutions involved in agriculture, food security, disaster reduction and social protection have strengthened capacities to improve service delivery for vulnerable population. Targeted regional/decentralised public institutions, including extension services and SDC staff, receive equipment-material and build their capacities to provide delivery of services to vulnerable local populations.

Assumptions and risks

The key assumptions to achieve the sector's objectives are mainly contextual in nature (see LCRP chapter on situation analysis), compounded by risks related to climate change.

Continued international financial support to the sector is needed to achieve sector's objectives as sector partners' assistance is one of the two main sources of income for persons displaced from Syria and provide the only food safety net for vulnerable Lebanese. To avoid further deterioration in vulnerable populations' food security situation, additional funding is also needed to fill existing gaps in assistance.

The renewed focus on agriculture as a key productive sector, as highlighted by the McKinsey report,^{xiv} and the formulation of the new strategy for the agricultural sector also are necessary conditions for sector partners to increase access to sustainable agricultural livelihoods and employment opportunities in the agricultural sector.

During 2019, an increase in the enforcement of government's restrictive measures targeting refugees' abilities to work was witnessed. However, the sector assumes that restrictions will not curtail refugees' access to casual/temporary labour and training in the sectors where they are allowed to work, including agriculture.

The Food Security and Agriculture sector strategy foresees the following major risks, which could arise during the implementation of the 2020 sector plan and undermine the scope of its interventions.

The deteriorating economic and financial situation and the risk of a full-fledged economic crisis could have an impact on the sector response at several levels. The number of vulnerable people needing assistance, both persons displaced from Syria and vulnerable Lebanese, could increase and put pressure on sector partners' financial and human resources. At the same time, a possible devaluation of the Lebanese pound would affect the expenditure baskets of the most vulnerable

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

(15) Training will also include how to budget to purchase nutritious foods with limited resources.

and the ability to provide cash assistance. An economic downturn will also likely increase the risk of social turmoil and supply constraints.

The sector partners would need then to devise mitigation strategies including adaptive programming, prioritization of resources, revising the market value of the basket under the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) and in consequence the transfer value, prepare contingency planning and consider alternative modalities for food assistance.

Another major risk for food security outcomes lies in the climate stressors that affect agricultural production such as increased temperatures, reduced rainfall and snow cover, increased incidence of drought, more frequent heat waves, fewer frost days and rising sea levels.^{xv} The sector promotes partners' climate smart agricultural practices that should be able to prepare smallholder farmers to partially mitigate climate risks, in particular water scarcity, reduced productivity of land and decreased crop quality. Risk mitigation actions include the adoption through farmers' field school of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and integrated pest management to reduce agrochemical pollution, increase water use efficiency and ensure sustainable withdrawals and capacity building on sustainable natural pasture management, including innovative pasture rehabilitation and grazing management.

Identification of sector needs and targets at the individual/HH, community and institutional/physical environment level;¹⁶

The proposed sector target population is flexible in order to take into account unexpected needs that may arise, and any supplementary needs identified by sector partners in the field.¹⁷ In light of the current political and social turmoil and economic crisis, the strategy will remain flexible to account for partners' changing caseloads and operational capacities.

Out of nearly 1,576,000 people in need, the sector will target about 1,102,000 people prioritized as the most in need, with both humanitarian and stabilization support, to improve the four pillars of food security and agricultural livelihoods. Out of these, cash-based and in-kind assistance will target about 1,071,000 individuals from all population cohorts. The sector will target 21,678 vulnerable Lebanese smallholder farmers with support to food agriculture value chains and to agricultural livelihoods, per year.

Displaced Syrians: For planning purposes, the sector will target approximately 825,000 displaced Syrians,

currently living under the SMEB.¹⁸ Food insecure households will be identified based on the recalibration formula. Ranking variables are mostly demographic with a strong statistical correlation with the latest VASyR results on economic vulnerability, and relate to households' characteristics, including but not limited to: arrival date, household size, gender, education level, and presence of members with disabilities, and age as well as working family members. The ranking methodology is regularly updated. New inclusions will be based on the ranking in combination with an appeal mechanism to minimize formula errors.

Approximately 825,000 displaced Syrians will be targeted through food access programmes (cash-based transfers for food).¹⁹ The Food Security and Agriculture sector will continue to advocate for cash-based interventions, given the favorable condition for such modality. However, based on partners' recommendations and interventions to promote food availability to regions and individuals with limited access to food, in-kind food assistance will continue to target 40,000 displaced Syrians.²⁰

A total of 33,000 students, from both the Syrian and the Lebanese cohorts, will receive school snacks in 56 schools, while 5,000 will receive a meal as the result of six recently established school kitchens.

In terms of operational capacity, the sector benefits from a wide range of national and international organisations involved in the delivery of humanitarian assistance and agricultural livelihoods support. The number of humanitarian partners has continued to increase since 2017 given the increased strategic focus on stabilization.

At governorate-level, food insecurity is most prominent in the North (38 percent) and Mount Lebanon (33 percent). At district-level, Zgharta is facing a chronic food insecurity level of over 40 percent. In 2019 food insecurity has increased in Bcharre, El Koura and Jbeil.^{xvi}

Palestinian refugees from Syria: Despite a major gap in UNRWA's funding, in 2019 UNRWA was able to provide 28,231 Palestinian refugees from Syria with cash-for-food assistance. The current number of people in need of food assistance is 27,700 and the LCRP 2020 will target about 27,700 people.

Palestinian refugees from Lebanon: It is estimated that there are about 241,000 Palestinian refugees in Lebanon,²¹ of which 180,000 people are in need and 117,000 are living below the poverty line and therefore eligible for partners' assistance.

(18) 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 2019 economic vulnerability categories.

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

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

(21) Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee, Central Administration of statistics, Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (2018). *The Population and Housing Census in Palestinian Camps and Gatherings - 2017, Key Findings Report (Population, Buildings and Housing Units)*, Beirut, Lebanon http://www.cas.gov.lb/images/PressRoom/census%20findings_2017_en.pdf (LPDC & CAS 2017)

(16) This can include Governorates, Districts, Cadasters, villages, etc.

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

Vulnerable Lebanese: 8 percent of Lebanese were estimated to be living below the extreme poverty line and not being able to satisfy their essential food and non-food needs,^{xvii} totalling approximately 336,000 people.^{xviii} The post recertification caseload of the NPTP amounts to 43,000 households (229,760 people). In 2018, 10,000 households received monthly food assistance through WFP's cash-based transfers.²² By end of 2019 and in 2020, the NPTP beneficiaries receiving the food e-card will be scaled up to reach 15,000 households, representing around 108,000 beneficiaries. To that end, WFP is currently supporting MoSA in rolling out a profiling and baseline data collection exercise with the aim of updating the information of the 5,000 households targeted for the scale up. Furthermore, WFP is also planning to mitigate the impact of the economic downturn, which became

prominent in October 2019, on vulnerable Lebanese by further expanding its support to 100,000 additional NPTP beneficiaries (20,000 households).

Targeting of Lebanese farmers was initially done based on the Ministry of Agriculture 2010 census whereby vulnerable small-scale farmers represented 70.2 percent of the farming community. Subsequently, the 2015 Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment (FSLA) of Lebanese communities reported that 73 percent of farmers declared themselves in need of assistance, representing 86,700 farmers across Lebanon.^{xix} The targeting of farmers at the output level is likely to shift as farmers have multiple needs that implementing partners need to address.

Sector needs and targets 2020

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	336,000	238,091	119,046	119,046	74,165		38,904
Displaced Syrians	1,095,000	825,000	420,750	404,250	443,025		159,225
Palestinian Refugees from Syria	27,700	27,700	14,404	13,296	11,171		4,770
Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon	117,000	12,000	6,000	6,000	4,174		1,834
GRAND TOTAL	1,575,700	1,102,791	560,200	542,592	532,535		204,733

Type of Institutions	Total	Targeted
Schools		62
Social Development Centers		114
Ministry of Agriculture Central and Decentralized Offices	8	8
Agriculture Centers (Ministry of Agriculture)	31	31
Ministry of Agriculture technical Agricultural schools	7	7
Ministry of Social Affairs NPTP	1	1
Green Plan	1	1
Regional Offices of the Green Plan	8	8
Lebanese Agricultural Research Institute	1	1
Agricultural Cooperatives General Directorate	1	1
Agricultural Cooperatives Decentralized Offices	7	7
North Water Establishment	1	1
Municipalities	36	36
Cooperatives	305	305
MSMEs	78	78

(22) The National Poverty Targeting Programme provides \$27 per person per month and this level of assistance is planned for 2020.

Mainstreaming of accountability to affected populations, protection, conflict sensitivity, age and gender, youth, persons with specific needs and environment

Social stability and conflict sensitivity

Overall sector activities are designed in consideration of concerns expressed by the host community and authorities, especially those supporting the most vulnerable smallholder farmers with a direct impact on job creation for both Lebanese and displaced Syrians. Data on competition on 'lower skilled work', including manual and casual labor, is often quoted as a most frequently source of tension for 51.3 percent of respondents.^{xx}

Sector partners in food assistance interventions will explain the results of the exclusion/inclusion exercise based on the recalibration of the desk formula in all regions to avoid tensions related to targeting. This will be achieved through training on Targeting and Communications with refugees, Community Reference Groups, Facebook Group Administrators and Outreach Volunteers. Partners (WFP) have enhanced the Q&A on targeting and eligibility, and introduced a Grievance Redress Mechanism, which is an alternative inclusion pathway for cash and food assistance based on a refugee-initiated process. These measures should mitigate the risk of instability potentially caused by grievances around the fairness of assistance among Syrian communities. Other partners will coordinate with WFP to meet needs and fill gaps.

To respond to the needs of the different population cohorts, it is crucial that the NPTP is strengthened and provides food assistance to vulnerable Lebanese (in addition to support provided to Lebanese farmers), which can reduce tensions related to perceived unbalanced assistance, compounded by the current economic crisis. The expansion of the support to 5,000 additional households in 2019-2020, in line with the government request for more support to host communities, aims to redress the perceived unbalanced assistance by Lebanese.

Moreover, it is likely that the choice of cash assistance programming provided to displaced Syrians positively affects Lebanese by helping to address, for example, greater competition over lower-skilled jobs, and through the injection of cash into the local economy, with displaced Syrians utilizing the cash assistance to purchase goods and services from local Lebanese businesses. Studies show the positive impact of cash not just on economic vulnerability but on alleviating social tensions.^{xxi}

In 2020, the Social Stability sector will carry out further training on conflict sensitivity and do-no-harm to increase the organizational capacities of partners/actors

in operationalizing and integrating this approach in the organizations' policy and programmes. While these training ensure that staff involved in the response are able to identify conflict sensitivity concerns, the Social Stability sector and the Food Security and Agriculture sector will work together in 2020 to enhance conflict sensitivity mainstreaming across Food Security and Agriculture sector's partners. The Social Stability sector, through a dedicated focal point, will support the sector in identifying gaps in conflict sensitivity, assess if all partners have integrated conflict sensitivity during the design phase of their programmes and working closely with Core Groups to ensure that these gaps are addressed. Lastly, food security and agriculture partners are also encouraged to engage the Social Stability sector on their tension mapping to examine which areas are vulnerable to conflict as this will have an impact on targeting and implementation decisions for partners.

Youth and children

The majority of working Lebanese and Syrian youth are either employees or casual workers, with half of them having completed only primary education. More than half of young displaced Syrians in the workforce are employed, of which around 45 percent work as daily and/or seasonal workers in the sectors that have traditionally used Syrian labour, such as agriculture (both men and women). The sector will target youth, aged 15 to 24, through: a) supporting the enrolment of vulnerable youth in one of the seven technical agricultural schools of the Ministry of Agriculture; b) providing youth with short-term and medium-term skills training linked to market demands and those in agricultural fields; c) providing youth workers with basic literacy and numeracy life-skills; and, d) providing technical support to agricultural technical 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. These interventions constitute a positive strategy to address child labour in agriculture for the age cohort 15-17.

Displaced youth will be supported in enrolling in vocational skills' training and technical schools at both the Ministries of Education and Higher Education, Agriculture and Labour to increase their vocational opportunities, building on the outcomes of a FAO project targeting rural youth aged 15-17 implemented in 2017-2018. By promoting the elaboration of innovative learning tools, these interventions will contribute to train a generation to transition towards agro-ecology and adopt alternatives to the use of hazardous pesticides.

With an increase of child labour expected, in line with previous years, the sector will continue its efforts in collecting information and contribute to referrals in collaboration with the Protection sector (Child Protection sub-sector in particular) to better understand the underlying reasons, the market dynamics and the legal frameworks. Child labour in agriculture, which has been the object of recent studies by sector partner FAO, UNICEF and ILO,^{xxii} affects children's education

and is likely to harm their health, safety and mental health. It encompasses a number of hazards, including exposure to chemicals (pesticides and fertilizers) and hazardous working conditions with long hours working in the sun. The sector will continue addressing child labour in agriculture by raising awareness on the Decent Work Standards with a special focus on Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) related issues in agriculture in the Ministry of Agriculture and non-governmental organizations and will organize a new round of training on child labour in agriculture for local partners under the food security, protection and livelihoods sectors at the national and regional levels. The sector will try to better identify and document the cost for families to renounce sending their children to work. The aim of this exercise is to formulate integrated programs to address the economic vulnerabilities of families through complementary actions such as cash interventions or productive cash transfers helping families to improve their food security and their livelihoods, school feeding and higher education opportunities.

In consultation 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 and Agriculture sector. The activities will be implemented in close collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE). Targeting will include displaced Syrian children as well as Lebanese enrolled in formal primary schools with double-shift systems located in the most vulnerable communities across the country. The MEHE will play a key role in facilitating liaisons 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 the MEHE.

The Education and Food Security and Agriculture sectors will be working together to assess the type of snacks that partners working in the non-formal education sector provide to children attending their programmes. The provision of snacks is crucial at enhancing children attendance and, from a food security and nutrition perspective, it is important to know the type of food provided (ready to eat, hot meal).

Gender

As the crisis affects men and women differently, the sector will promote targeting interventions focusing on the different needs of affected populations. Assessments and monitoring surveys will collect data disaggregated by gender to the extent possible, promoting gender analysis and participation of all groups in programme design. Similarly, both groups will be involved in programme implementation and provision of support, focusing on the most vulnerable groups such as women-headed households, women of reproductive age and pregnant and lactating women. Examples of similar gender-related sector interventions would be inclusion of women-headed households as a variable

in determining vulnerable households to target for assistance and targeting women farmers equally as men.

These efforts will help to mainstream gender throughout all stages of the humanitarian programming cycle. In order to integrate gender-based violence, the sector will further use the Global Food Security Cluster/sector guidelines on Protection and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee guidelines for integrating gender-based violence interventions in humanitarian action accordingly. The agricultural livelihoods projects aim to target women and men equally as much as possible. Partners would need to continue working on improving social protection systems to foster sustainable and equitable rural development, poverty reduction, and food security, taking into consideration the specific needs of women headed households.

Protection and accountability to affected populations (AAP)

Members of the affected population often face a wide range of issues beyond those that partners in the sector are able to address alone. In this regard, the sector will work to strengthen the safe identification and referral of persons with specific service needs, and individuals at risk. To this end, the sector will take four steps: a. review and adopt the inter-agency minimum standards for referral; b. develop and detail a sector service mapping for partners in all sectors to support referrals made to services provided by the Food security and Agriculture sector or provided externally; c. provide referral training to partner staff; and, d. improve its understanding and learning from referrals by adopting the inter-agency reporting requirements, for partners to report on referrals in ActivityInfo.

The work of the persons with specific needs (PWSN) sub-committee of the Protection sector will be used to improve the understanding of access barriers and potential ways to reduce them and improve access for PWSN. Through a regional-led protection risk analysis exercise, sector partners will contribute to an improved understanding of the barriers to safe and dignified meaningful access, accountability and participation in relation to food security and agriculture interventions, and mitigation measures will be suggested to strengthen these components. A gap in inclusive programming models for persons with disabilities (PwD) may emerge, so particular attention will be given to promote best practices within the sector and explore avenues for further inclusion in 2020.

Importantly, accountability to affected populations will be reinforced over the coming year. Sector partners have different internal complaint and feedback mechanisms, including the UNHCR/WFP call center and helpdesks at distribution sites for cash assistance as well as independent agency hotlines. WFP set up a time-bound pilot Grievance Redress Mechanism representing a window of opportunity for cases that were discontinued from cash assistance to appeal. In 2019, more than 75,000 calls were captured through the call centres from families

that were discontinued from assistance as a result of the recalibration of the desk formula. In addition, given the large number of women and adolescent girls working on agricultural sites across Lebanon, the sector has a role to inform and raise awareness amongst this cohort and with employers of protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) in-country complaint mechanisms in Lebanon, how to access these mechanisms, and what response is expected. In 2020, the sector will review and promote the inter-agency minimum standards on complaint and feedback to ensure alignment and that standards are met.

Partners working on livelihoods projects are asked to report on main protection risks, incidents or patterns in relation to their activities and operations and to input referrals from WFP funded activities for both protection and non-protection referrals.





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Sector Logframe

Outcome 1: Improve FOOD AVAILABILITY using in-kind food assistance modality and sustainable food/ agricultural value chain





Indicator 1	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of targeted HH with borderline or acceptable food consumption score based on the food groups consumed over a recall period of 7 days.	The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite indicator that considers diet diversity, frequency of consumption and nutrient value of the food groups consumed over a recall period of seven days. According to this score, households are classified into three categories: poor, borderline and acceptable food consumption.	FSOM	Percentage	Yearly

 Lebanese				 Displaced Syrians				 Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon (PRL)			
Baseline:	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline:	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline:	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline:	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020
A: 63%	N/A	N/A	A: 90%	A: 49%	A: 66%	N/A	A: 70%	A: 59%	N/A	N/A	A: 65%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
B: 25%			B: 10%	B: 33%	B: N/A		B: 25%	B: 29%			B: 20%				

Indicator 2	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Number of farmers with increased production, access to market, reduced produce waste and losses, and those benefitting as a result of Trans-boundary animal and plant disease control and prevention.	Estimation of the level of production and the application of sustainable farming practices. In order to inform the level of food availability and the adoption/practices of the good farming practices: under output 1.2, output 1.3, output 1.4 and output 1.5 of assisted farmers. (UN, INGOs, NGOs, MOA- responsible for collecting data)	ActivityInfo	Individuals	Quarterly





 Lebanese				 Displaced Syrians				 Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon (PRL)			
Baseline:	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline:	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline:	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline:	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020
2,379	N/A	N/A	21,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Indicator 3	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Number of farmers applying climate - smart practices, measures for conserving natural resources in collaboration with other relevant actors.	The UN agencies, INGOs and NNGOs analyze the extent to which the target farmers apply good practices /measures to control and conserve the environmental resources in ensuring sustainable production and future resilience during 2020.	ActivityInfo, Sample survey	Individuals	Yearly





 Lebanese				 Displaced Syrians				 Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon (PRL)			
Baseline:	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline:	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline:	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline:	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020
N/A	N/A	N/A	21,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

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





 Lebanese				 Displaced Syrians				 Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon (PRL)			
Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020
A: 63% B: 25%	N/A	N/A	A: 90% B: 10%	A: 49% B: 33%	A: 66% B: N/A	N/A	A: 70% B: 25%	A: %59 B: %29	N/A	N/A	A: 65% B: 20%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Indicator 2	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Number of households with increased agricultural livelihoods disaggregated by gender - (female & male) and by cohorts.	The number of HHs with improved livelihood opportunities is calculated as resulting from activities 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5. It also involves assessing the perception of the households/-farmers targeted to understand changes in their livelihoods.	Partners' reporting	Households	Yearly

 Lebanese				 Displaced Syrians				 Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon (PRL)			
Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020
855	N/A	N/A	1,050	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

Indicator 1	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of women with a minimum dietary diversity score based on the Household Diet Diversity Scale (HDDS) by cohort	The dietary diversity is a qualitative measure of the level of food consumption. It reflects the level of access to a variety of foods, and is also a proxy for nutrient adequacy of the diet of individuals or households. The Household Dietary Diversity Scale (HDDS) is based on 5 out of 10 food groups to calculate the proportion of women or individuals with adequate dietary diversity.	PDM	Percentage	Yearly

 Lebanese				 Displaced Syrians				 Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon (PRL)			
Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020
			90%	N/A			90%								

Indicator 2	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Percentage of beneficiaries supported who improved their food safety, quality and dietary diversity practices.	The aim is to evaluate the adoption levels of beneficiaries on improved food safety and quality measures. The IPs will conduct a sample survey to evaluate the level of the practices involving the entire food chain- production, storage, preparation/cooking including hygiene etc.: as resulting from output 3.1 and 3.2	Partners' reports, Activity Info	Individuals (male /female)	Yearly

 Lebanese				 Displaced Syrians				 Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS)				 Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon (PRL)			
Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020	Baseline	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020
			2,408												

Outcome 4: Promote and stabilize food security through support/ capacity building and strengthening of national public institutions and their decentralised services

Indicator 1	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Number of national and decentralized institutions with improved capacities in food security, agriculture and social protection.	Record the number of national institutions and their decentralized services working in the food security sector whose capacities have been strengthened in different areas of agriculture, social protection and others to improve delivery of services through capacity strengthening activities.	Sample survey	Institutions	Yearly

Institutions

Baseline:	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020
N/A	N/A	N/A	220

Indicator 2	Description	Means of Verification	Unit	Frequency
Number of national and decentralized institutions staff with improved capacity to provide better delivery of services.	Record the number of national institutions and their decentralized services working in the food security sector whose capacities have been strengthened in different areas of agriculture, social protection and others to improve delivery of services through capacity strengthening activities.	Sample survey	Staff	Yearly



Staff

Baseline:	Result 2018	Result 2019	Target 2020
N/A	N/A	N/A	550



Beneficiaries of WFP's school meals programme.
Photo Credit: WFP, Mazen Hodeib.