

GUIDANCE NOTE ON FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE SECTOR INDICATORS – (2019 – 2020)



FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE



Introduction:

This note is intended to provide guidance to Food Security and Agriculture (FSA) sector members in Turkey on how to report their achievements on the activities specified in the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP). Information reported on Activity.Info (AI)¹ will be analysed regularly to examine whether sufficient progress is being made in reaching the sector strategic objective. FSA sector indicators have been structured in this note based on the 3RP 2019-2020 FSA Sector framework. This guidance aims also at improving the response monitoring and standardizing the data collection and reporting process in Activity Info by providing info on definitions, disaggregation, calculations, targets, etc. The Guidance Notes have tried to answer questions that were received by the sector Information Management Officer throughout 2018 from the implementation partners.

The Guidance Notes are structured as follows (Core components of the Guidance Notes):

1. Definitions of the Indicators;
2. Numerator: the value of the indicator (to report on);
3. Data source and collection methods: this section is aimed at identifying the means of verification. It also has a section to clarify when the indicator should be reported (based upon the definitions);
4. Disaggregation: The Guidance Notes provide an overview of the disaggregation that needs to be collected for the indicator. This is aligned with activity.info;
5. Further Guidance: This is a section where additional information is being provided to facilitate either M&E or programming around the indicator. This section also highlights whether data captured for the indicator can/should be reported under other indicators (in activity.info) as well.

¹ <https://www.activityinfo.org/login>

Output	Indicator	Reporting Agency
Output 1.1	1.1.1	FAO, ARR Japan, WHH, WATAN, Qatar Charity, ISW, Shafak, Mercy Without limits, UN Women, IOM.
Output 1.1	1.1.2	FAO, ARR Japan, WHH, WATAN, Qatar Charity, ISW, Shafak, Mercy Without limits, UN Women, IOM.
Output 1.1	1.1.3	FAO, ARR Japan, WHH, WATAN, Qatar Charity, ISW, Shafak, Mercy Without limits, UN Women, IOM.
Output 1.2	1.2.1	FAO, ARR Japan, Ihsan, Shafak, Mercy Without limits, IOM.
Output 1.2	1.2.2	FAO, ARR Japan, Ihsan, Shafak, Mercy Without limits, IOM.
Output 1.2	1.2.3	FAO, ARR Japan, Ihsan, Shafak, Mercy Without limits, IOM.
Output 2.1	2.1.1	FAO, ARR Japan, Ihsan, Shafak, Mercy Without limits, IOM.
Output 2.1	2.1.2	FAO, WHH, WATAN, Qatar Charity, ISW, Shafak, Mercy Without limits, IOM, UNDP, IRW, Syria Relief, Tekamul, Ihsan
Output 2.2	2.2.1	FAO, UNDP, Mercy without limits, Watan.
Output 2.2	2.2.2	FAO, UNDP, Mercy without limits, Watan.
Output 2.2	2.2.3	FAO, UNDP, Mercy without limits, Watan.
Output 3.1	3.1.1	FAO
Output 3.2	3.2.1	FAO, UNDP, UNEP, Qatar Charity

Objective 1. Syrian refugees and vulnerable host communities are more self-reliant and prevented from resorting to food related negative coping strategies.

Output 1.1 Nutritional skills and fundamental agricultural knowledge of refugees and most vulnerable host communities are improved in a gender sensitive manner.

Indicator 1.1.1: Number of male and female Syrian refugees benefiting from training program on good food and nutrition agriculture practices (food consumption, food safety, nutrition, cooking demonstration)

Targets (3RP)	2019: 15,900	2020: 19,650
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Definitions:

The indicator reflects the number of beneficiaries who took part in different activities (e.g. sessions, trainings, demonstrations) aimed to raise their awareness on food safety and good nutritional practices, which were completed within the reporting period.

Coping Strategy Index (CSI): A tool to measure behavior change: the things that people do to compensate the lack of access to enough food. There is a number of fairly regular behavioral responses to food insecurity—or coping strategies—that people use to manage household food shortage.^{2 3}

Best Practices in Food and Nutrition (BPFN): The practices that produce measurable behavior changes, contribute to improving the nutritional status of the target population (impact evaluation), are culturally sensitive, economically feasible, and technically practical.⁴

The objectives of the **BPFN** programmes vary but they center around:

- Improved nutrition knowledge;
- Adoption of healthy lifestyle habits;
- Promotion of healthy eating habits, such as increased consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables, decreased consumption of packaged snacks, and portion control;
- Improved physical activity habits;
- Fostering a supportive environment for healthy diets and physical activity practices;
- Reduced incidence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as diabetes;
- Improved self-management of diabetes;
- Promotion and support of optimal infant and young child feeding practices;
- Reduced prevalence of undernutrition in children;
- Improved income generation or self-sufficiency;
- Improved access to fresh vegetables;

Best Practices in Food and Nutrition programmes should have at least three components which should be directed at various social groups.

- Increasing the nutrition knowledge and awareness of the public and of policy-makers. This can be achieved by providing information on the relationship between diet and health; the relationship between nutritional and health status and individual productivity and national development; the nutritional needs of the population and of individuals; the importance of ensuring the quality and safety of the food supply (continuous food supply will be ensured); the causes and consequences of nutritional disorders; and the benefits of food labelling and food legislation.

² Food Security Terminology, gFSC, October 2017, page 8

³ “The Coping Strategies Index Field Methods Manual Second Edition” available at http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/manual_guide_proced/wfp211058.pdf?_ga=2.145536052.1416379881.1496911222-191125728.1489491970

⁴ <http://www.fao.org/ag/humannutrition/download/34584-0db8dd2585acc3b95931cfb2a17787f9.pdf>

- Promoting desirable food behaviors and nutritional practices. This can be achieved by providing information on the nutritional value of foods; the components of an adequate diet; making appropriate food choices and purchases from available sources; hygienic food preparation and proper handling of food; storage, processing and preservation of food; and equitable intra-household food distribution according to the nutritional needs of family members.
- Increasing the diversity and quantity of family food supplies. This can be achieved by providing information on methods of improving food production; crop selection and diversification; proper storage, preservation and processing; preservation of nutrients during food preparation; and the prevention of food waste.

Good Agricultural Practices: These are different sets of codes, standards and regulations. These regulations are designed to improve the sustainability of agriculture in a variety of ways including conserving natural resources, improving food quality and safety as well as improving safety and working conditions, creating new market opportunities for farmers and improving traceability. Such recommendations for growers/producers are generally organized following the sequence of activities and choices in the production process, such as⁵:

- Crop rotation considerations (the choice of what to produce and when);
- Land preparation; tillage;
- Plant nutrient requirements; fertilizer kinds and amounts;
- Crop establishment methods; planting density, arrangement, etc.;
- Weed control;
- Pest and disease control, with IPM principles in some cases;
- Water management and irrigation
- Harvest methods;
- Livestock rations and feeding systems
- On-farm storage methods, etc.

Food safety: The assurance that food will not cause harm to the consumer when it is prepared and eaten according to its intended use. It encompasses actions aimed at ensuring that all food is as safe as possible. It is vital that food safety policies and actions cover the entire food chain, from production to consumption, to protect the consumer.⁶

Nutrition Security: A situation that exists when secure access to an appropriately nutritious diet is coupled with a sanitary environment, adequate health services and care, in order to ensure healthy and active life for all household members. Nutrition security differs from food security in that. It also considers the aspects of adequate caring practices, health and hygiene in addition to dietary adequacy.⁷

Household: In terms of food security, a group of people who live together and contribute to a common economy, and share the food and other incomes. The average household size is different in each country and needs to be determined accordingly.⁸

Indicator: A qualitative or quantitative variable to measure the effect. The Food Security Cluster has issued a handbook on output and outcome indicators.⁹

Vulnerable Groups: Populations who have special needs or are at similar risk as a result of common livelihoods, assets and coping mechanisms, and that are targeted with food security interventions.¹⁰

The main activities under this indicator include:

- Pre-assessment to identify the extent of the problem;
- Classes and workshops;

⁵ <http://www.fao.org/tempref/docrep/fao/010/ag856e/ag856e00.pdf>

⁶ WHO, http://www.wpro.who.int/laos/topics/food_safety/en/

⁷ Food Security Terminology, gFSC, October 2017, page 17

⁸ The Coping Strategies Index Field Methods Manual Second Edition” available at

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/259999318_The_Coping_Strategies_Index_Field_Methods_Manual_-_Second_Edition

⁹ Ibid, page 15

¹⁰ Ibid, page 22

- Interactive talks;
- Group discussions;
- Counselling sessions;
- Demonstrations and practical sessions;
- Observation of promotional days/weeks, e.g. Caribbean Nutrition Day, World Diabetes Day, National Breastfeeding Week

Materials used for the activities under this indicator: The range of materials could be used in these activities: handouts, brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, charts/posters, manuals, books, lesson plans, worksheets and activity sheets, newsletters, journals, diaries, food diaries, games, picture cards, promotional items (t-shirts, mugs, pencils, pedometers), recipes and videos.

Numerator:

Number of people

Data source and collection methods:

The primary data source for this indicator is Activity Info.

Reporting partners:

FAO, ARR Japan, WHH, WATAN, Qatar Charity, ISW, Shafak, Mercy Without limits, UN Women, IOM

Reporting on AI:

To be conducted on a monthly basis, when the good food and nutrition agriculture practices are delivered to refugees and host communities. Provide the number of beneficiaries to whom the assistance was extended within the reporting month.

Progress Calculation:

Cumulative analysis per activity

Purpose: This indicator serves to identify the number of refugees and members of the host community, provided with or who attended good food and nutrition agriculture practices/sessions in a current month. Additional qualitative information (e.g. type of activity, duration, etc.) will be required to be given in periodical dashboards for better understanding of the nature of efforts in this regard.

Disaggregation: Gender Age 0-17/Child; 18+/Adult Nationality: Syrian refugee; Turkish citizens
Other: Location (Across Turkey with a special focus on south-east region)

Further guidance and resources: FSA partner's reports/results of conducting these activities.

Objective 1. Syrian refugees and vulnerable host communities are more self-reliant and prevented from resorting to food related negative coping strategies.

Output 1.1 Nutritional skills and fundamental agricultural knowledge of refugees and most vulnerable host communities are improved in a gender sensitive manner.		
Indicator 1.1.2: Number of awareness sessions on good nutrition and agriculture practices.		
Targets (3RP)	2019: 145	2020: 145
<p>Definitions:</p> <p>This indicator reflects that the training/session should be covering different topics on how to promote healthy diets and good dietary practices, as well improve a variety of nutrition outcomes through good agricultural practices. It promotes strengthening dietary diversity and healthy eating habits and food preparation to prevent malnutrition. Cultural values as well as dietary and eating habits should be taken into account when making programme/training decisions.</p> <p>Effective and affordable delivery of nutrition and agriculture education depends on sound training so that knowledge and skills for behaviour change can be communicated to the target audience.</p> <p>Indicator: A qualitative or quantitative variable to measure the effect.</p> <p>Vulnerable Groups: Populations who have special needs or are at similar risk as a result of common livelihoods, assets and coping mechanisms, and that are targeted with food security interventions.¹¹</p> <p>For definitions of Coping Strategy Index (CSI), Good Agricultural Practices, Indicator, Best Practices in Food and Nutrition (BPFN): please kindly refer to related section for Indicator 1.1.1.</p>		
<p>Numerator: Number of people</p>	<p>Data source and collection methods: The primary data source for this indicator is Activity Info.</p> <p>Reporting partners: FAO, ARR Japan, WHH, WATAN, Qatar Charity, ISW, Shafak, Mercy Without limits, UN Women, IOM.</p> <p>Reporting on AI: To be conducted on a monthly basis, when the good food and nutrition agriculture practices are delivered to refugees and host community. Provide the number of beneficiaries to whom the assistance was extended within the reporting month.</p> <p>Progress Calculation: Cumulative analysis per activity</p>	
<p>Purpose: This indicator serves to identify the number of refugees and members of the host community, provided with or who attended good food and nutrition agriculture practices/sessions in a current month. Additional qualitative information (e.g. type of activity, duration, etc.) will be required to be given in periodical dashboards for better understanding of the nature of efforts in this regard.</p>		
<p>Disaggregation? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Age 0-17/Child; 18+/Adult <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nationality: Syrian refugee; Turkish citizens <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Location (Across Turkey with a special focus on south-east region)</p>		

¹¹ Sources of definitions are in page 1 footnotes.

Further guidance and resources: FSA partner's reports/results of conducting these activities.

Objective 1. Syrian refugees and vulnerable host communities are more self-reliant and prevented from resorting to food related negative coping strategies.

Output 1.2 Nutritional skills and fundamental agricultural knowledge of refugees and most vulnerable host communities are improved in a gender sensitive manner.		
Indicator 1.2.1: Number of school or community gardens.		
Targets (3RP)	2019: 220	2020: 220
<p>Definitions:</p> <p>The indicator reflects the number of school/community gardens. These gardens should be mainly for learning: about life, better eating, livelihoods and the environment, as well as to improve the social cohesion. No limited size, but it should have diverse crops.</p> <p>Micro Garden: is a special garden that involves the use of locally available materials (usually considered waste items) so as to cultivate variety of crops within a limited space and possibly satisfy the family food needs thus improving the family living standard. The optimal size is between 100 and 200 square meters and this kind of intervention can also be adapted for income generation if it is combined with livestock production. Input costs are not high and it is a very good choice for adoption in the rural and urban areas.</p> <p>Kitchen Garden: is a garden where vegetables, herbs, and fruits are grown for one's own consumption. This is related to the household garden definition which defines these gardens as a subsystem within a larger food procurement system which aims at the production of household consumption items that are not obtainable, readily available or affordable through other means including wage earning. Kitchen garden essentially fulfils the needs of the family for vegetables throughout the year. The optimal size for kitchen garden is between 10 and 20 square meters. This kind of MF (Micro Farm) can only be used for household food consumption (fresh food availability), and not for income generation. It is also a good choice for camps and besieged areas, because of its low input costs, and it can be applied in the cities by using containers on the balcony or on rooftops.</p> <p>School Gardens¹²: School Gardens are found in many countries, in different forms and sizes, with varying aims. In most cases, the School Garden is an area of land within the school grounds or nearby. Vegetables, flowers, medicinal plants, trees, bushes and many other plants are usually grown. Occasionally, small animals are also kept in the School Garden, such as ducks, rabbits, chickens, goats and even fish. In cities where schools have limited space or lack open ground, the School Garden can consist of plants growing in containers. Although the term "School Garden" embraces a variety of gardening and agricultural elements, School Gardens usually have two things in common:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The schoolchildren actively help parents and other interested community members in creating and maintaining the garden; and 2. These schoolchildren use the garden - for learning, for recreation and by eating what is harvested. <p>Community gardens¹³: Vegetable gardens can produce a variety of micronutrient-rich crops all year round, and are therefore key to improving dietary diversity and overall food and nutrition security. They also increase and diversify household income and provide employment opportunities along the entire value chain – from input suppliers and farmers to transporters and vendors. New innovative farming technologies such as drip irrigation can be introduced in community gardens, in order to help conserve limited water supplies and save time and energy.</p> <p>Greenhouse technology: Implies production of plants for economic use in a covered structure that allows rapid harvesting of solar radiation and modification of agroclimatic conditions conducive for plant growth and development. A greenhouse is a framed or an inflated structure covered with a transparent or translucent</p>		

¹² <http://www.fao.org/3/a-a0218e.pdf>

¹³ <http://www.fao.org/gender/insights/detail/en/c/327510/>

<p>material which permits at least partial control of the growing environment and which is large enough to permit a person to carry out cultural operations. The purpose of growing crops under greenhouse conditions is to extend their growing/cropping season and to protect them from adverse environmental conditions, such as extreme temperatures and precipitation, and from diseases and pests.</p>	
<p>Vulnerable Groups: Populations who have special needs or are at similar risk as a result of common livelihoods, assets and coping mechanisms, and that are targeted with food security interventions.¹⁴</p>	
<p>Numerator: Number of people</p>	<p>Data source and collection methods: The primary data source for this indicator is Activity Info.</p> <p>Reporting partners: Under 3RP appeal: FAO, WHH, Watan Outside 3RP appeal</p> <p>Reporting on AI: To be conducted on a monthly basis, on the number of people who have attended and completed safe handling of food /cooking demonstrations sessions.</p>
<p>Purpose: This indicator serves to identify the number of refugees and members of the host community provided with or trained on safe handling of food and good nutritional practices. Additional qualitative information (e.g. type of activity, duration, etc.) will be required to be given in periodical dashboards for better understanding of the nature of efforts in this regard.</p>	
<p>Disaggregation: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Age 0-17/Child; 18+/Adult <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Location (Across Turkey with a special focus on south-east region)</p>	
<p>Further guidance and resources:</p>	

¹⁴ Sources of definitions are in page 1 footnotes.

Objective 2. Food security and access to livelihoods among Syrians under temporary protection are promoted through measures to restore or create income-generating opportunities in the agricultural sector.

Output 2.1 : Agriculture and forestry based livelihoods of Syrian refugees and host communities improved in a gender-sensitive manner.

Indicator 2.1.1: Number of Syrian refugees and host communities benefiting from access to income-generating opportunities in Agriculture and Forestry sectors, disaggregated by sex and age.

Targets (3RP)	2019: 17,675	2020: 21,100
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Definitions:

The indicator reflects the number of beneficiaries who benefit from access to agricultural income-generating activities (IGAs).

Income generating activities¹⁵ are those that (i) recur regularly; (ii) contribute to current economic well-being; and (iii) do not arise from a reduction in net worth. Potential IGAs in Agriculture sector include: food drying, preparation and marketing of dairy products, agricultural production, establishment and improvement of livestock and poultry raising and other activities relevant to agricultural and animal production (e.g. greenhouse construction or management).

The main thrust of the IGAs would be to assist Refugees and host communities in the establishment of sustainable income. The identification of IGAs should come from a bottom-up approach. An IGA should correspond to the needs of Refugees and host communities, as the failure of this kind of projects generally comes from a gap between identifying the needs and designing a viable project. Potential IGAs should concern activities where Refugees and host communities can use skills they already possess. Refugees and host communities have skills to do small-scale plant and agricultural and animal production, processing and preservation. Areas for potential promotion include home gardens (aromatic and medicinal plants, herbs and vegetables), indoor plants, flowers, fruit tree nurseries (These may be more complicated, as certain legal requirements may apply), animal production dairy products, sewing, knitting, embroidering, carpet making. Of course potentialities are various according to the specific conditions of the village. Marketing must be carefully considered before undertaking any of these rural enterprises since lack of marketing expertise is the major weakness of this kind of programme. The suggestion of potential IGAs (should not be considered as an exhaustive list):

- a) Food drying. Processing and preservation: solar drying of fruit and vegetables is restricted to a few minor crops such as chilies, usually for household consumption. However, vegetables such as tomatoes or eggplants can be dried, as well as many kinds of fruit, such as figs, grapes, apricots and peaches. Production of jams, pickles, vegetable pastes, fruit juices. Packaging is probably important in attracting consumers for local products.
- b) Preparation and marketing of dairy products: Small-scale milk processing enterprises could be established in villages where there is a surplus of milk.
- Agricultural production: Some agricultural production, such as vegetables, aromatic or medicinal plants, flowers. indoor plants and fruit tree nurseries can be carried out in order to provide income. This could include agricultural commercial activities (supporting the sale of agricultural commodities; the sale of various inputs; the purchase and sale of agricultural and related tools and equipment; grain shops).
- c) Establishment and improvement of livestock and poultry raising: Of course, this activity should be the object of caution, especially for goat raising and considered according to the fodder or grazing land availability. The implementation of livestock raising should be linked with improved forage production for efficient production of milk and meat.
- d) Other activities relevant to agricultural and animal production:
 - Mushroom cultivation: Mushroom farmers could work in small self-help groups.
 - Beekeeping.
 - Forestry produce exploitation.
 - Handicrafts: These activities are traditional and integrated in the cultural context.

¹⁵ <http://www.fao.org/3/x0206e/x0206e03.htm>

<p>The agribusiness sector, which comprises business activities performed from farm to fork, is a major generator of employment and income worldwide and contributes to food security and nutrition. It covers the entire value chain, including the supply of agricultural inputs, the production and transformation of agricultural products, and their distribution to final consumers.</p> <p>Report on the number of beneficiaries who received the full pack of assistance (i.e. if the program covers different types of activities for the same beneficiary, like provision of tools, trainings, etc., each beneficiary should be reported only once when all support package is delivered). For instance, distribution of agriculture inputs (seeds, fertilizers, tools, irrigation kits, etc.) and all associated training on this activity, such as planting, pest and disease management, fertilizer application, irrigation, harvest, post-harvest management, etc. should be reported one time to avoid duplications.</p>	
<p>Numerator: Number of people</p>	<p>Data source and collection methods: The primary data source for this indicator is Activity Info.</p> <p>Reporting partners: FAO, ARR Japan, Ihsan, Shafak, Mercy Without limits, IOM.</p> <p>Reporting on AI: To be conducted on seasonality factor (based on month of occurrence). Provide the number of beneficiaries to whom the assistance was extended within the reporting period.</p>
<p>Purpose: This indicator serves to identify the number of refugees and members of the host community having access to income generating activities in food and agriculture sector. Additional qualitative information (e.g. type of activity, duration, etc.) will be required to be given in periodical dashboards for better understanding of the nature of efforts in this regard.</p>	
<p>Disaggregation? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Age 0-17/Child; 18+/Adult <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Location (Across Turkey with a special focus on south-east region).</p>	
<p>Further guidance and resources:</p>	

Objective 2. Food security and access to livelihoods among Syrians under temporary protection are promoted through measures to restore or create income-generating opportunities in the agricultural sector.

Output 2.1 Agriculture and forestry based livelihoods of Syrian refugees and host communities improved in a gender-sensitive manner.		
Indicator 2.1.2: Number of business and training models developed		
Targets (3RP)	2019: 140	2020: 125
<p>Definitions:</p> <p>The indicator reflects the number of business and training models developed. The business and training models are intended to build Refugees and host communities' capacity in food and agriculture entrepreneurial and management skills through a "learning by doing" approach. The business and training models should be designed to be demand responsive, flexible and practical.</p> <p>The business and training models comprises two documents:</p> <p><u>Handbook</u>: A reference book for Refugees and host communities to use during and after project. The handbook outlines key concepts as well as experiential exercises to help facilitate Refugees and host community's' learning. <u>Manual</u>: It provides step-by-step guidelines that take the facilitator through key contents of the food and agriculture Program.</p>		
<p>Numerator: Number of people</p> <p>Data source and collection methods: The primary data source for this indicator is Activity Info.</p> <p>Reporting partners: FAO, WHH, WATAN, Qatar Charity, ISW, Shafak, Mercy Without limits, IOM, UNDP, IRW, Syria Relief, Tekamul, Ihsan</p> <p>Reporting on AI: To be conducted on seasonality factor (based on month of occurrence). Provide the number of business and training models developed within the reporting period.</p>		
<p>Purpose: This indicator serves to identify the number of business and training models developed to support targeted communities in improving their income and livelihoods.</p>		
<p>Disaggregation: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Age 0-17/Child; 18+/Adult <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Location (Across Turkey with a special focus on south-east region).</p>		
<p>Further guidance and resources:</p>		

Objective 2. Food security and access to livelihoods among Syrians under temporary protection are promoted through measures to restore or create income-generating opportunities in the agricultural sector.

Output 2.2 : Extension services and agriculture-inclusive research are promoted through technology development.		
Indicator 2.2.1: Number of Syrian refugees and affected members of host communities benefited from short term employment (CFW) in rehabilitation for agriculture infrastructure.		
Targets (3RP)	2019: 1,350	2020: 1,450
<p>Definitions:</p> <p>The indicator reflects the number of beneficiaries who took part in short term employment (Cash for Work - CFW) in rehabilitation for agriculture infrastructure which were completed within the reporting period.</p> <p>Cash-for-Work¹⁶ is a short-term intervention used by assistance organizations to provide temporary employment in public projects (such as rehabilitating irrigation canals, nurseries, or re-building infrastructure) to the most vulnerable crisis-affected population, with the objectives of providing income support to poor, vulnerable households through short-term, intensive and unskilled labour, and building or rehabilitating community productive assets (e.g. irrigation canals, water harvesting systems, etc.) and restore agricultural activities through reforestation, land rehabilitation, etc.</p> <p>The ‘Cash for Work’ programme is intended to improve social cohesion by engaging both the refugee and host communities in activities that benefit them.</p>		
<p>Numerator: Number of people</p>	<p>Data source and collection methods: The primary data source for this indicator is Activity Info.</p> <p>Reporting partners: FAO, UNDP, Mercy without limits, Watan</p> <p>Reporting on AI: To be conducted on the reporting timeline is based on the month the activity is taking place. Provide the number of beneficiaries who were provided with short term employment within the reporting period.</p>	
<p>Purpose: This indicator serves to identify the number of refugees and members of the host community having access to short term employment in food and agriculture sector. Additional qualitative information (e.g. type of activity, duration, etc.) will be required to be given in periodical dashboards for better understanding of the nature of efforts in this regard.</p>		
<p>Disaggregation? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Age 0-17/Child; 18+/Adult <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Location</p>		
Further guidance and resources:		

¹⁶ <http://www.fao.org/resilience/resources/resources-detail/en/c/886837/>

Objective 2. Food security and access to livelihoods among Syrians under temporary protection are promoted through measures to restore or create income-generating opportunities in the agricultural sector.

Output 2.2: Extension services and agriculture-inclusive research are promoted through technology development.		
Indicator 2.2.2 : Number of Syrian refugee and affected host communities who participated in farmer field schools or smart farming practices		
Target (3RP):	2019: 3000	2020: 3000
<p>Definitions:</p> <p>The indicator reflects the number of beneficiaries who took part in farmer field schools or smart farming activities which were completed within the reporting period.</p> <p>The farmer field school (FFS)¹⁷ approach was developed as an alternative to the prevailing top-down extension method of the Green Revolution. In a typical FFS a group of 20-25 farmers meets once a week in a local field setting and under the guidance of a trained facilitator. In groups of five they observe and compare two plots over the course of an entire cropping season. One plot follows local conventional methods while the other is used to experiment with what could be considered “best practices”. They experiment with and observe key elements of the agro-ecosystem by measuring plant development, taking samples of insects, weeds and diseased plants, and constructing simple cage experiments or comparing characteristics of different soils. At the end of the weekly meeting they present their findings in a plenary session, followed by discussion and planning for the coming weeks.</p> <p>In this field-based setting, farmers are able to investigate a wide range of topics, such as management of soil fertility and water resources; methods of local varietal selection and issues of seed quality; risks associated with toxic pesticides and implementation of low-toxicity alternatives; development of marketing skills; and diversification of farming systems with new crops for food, fodder and profit.</p> <p>At the end of the season, a typical FFS group holds a field day to show local politicians, government agriculture workers and other farmers what they are doing. Exchange visits with other FFS are also encouraged. The season-long approach helps build stronger social ties that carry on after the initial FFS.</p> <p>Not all topics can be addressed in one season, and FFS groups often continue with new topics and activities in subsequent seasons. Exploring past trends, current status and future scenarios helps groups to prioritize needs, interests and actions for the future.</p> <p>Climate smart agricultural technologies include all activities that help to transit to a climate-smart agriculture (CSA) for enabling agricultural systems to be transformed and reoriented to support food security under the new realities of climate change, such as: conservation agriculture, agroforestry, integrated forest farm- and fish systems, small-scale solar powered irrigation units, seed multiplication units, in addition for all advance training in CSA System.</p>		
<p>Numerator: Number of people</p>	<p>Data source and collection methods: The primary data source for this indicator is Activity Info</p> <p>Reporting partners: FAO, UNDP, Mercy without limits, Watan.</p> <p>Reporting on AI: To be conducted on the reporting timeline is based on the month the activity is taking place. Provide the number of beneficiaries who took part in farmer field schools or smart farming activities within the reporting period.</p>	

¹⁷ <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5296e.pdf>

Purpose: This indicator serves to identify the number of refugees and host community who participated in farmer field schools or smart farming activities.
Disaggregation? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Age 0-17/Child; 18+/Adult <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Location
Further guidance and resources:

Objective 2. Food security and access to livelihoods among Syrians under temporary protection are promoted through measures to restore or create income-generating opportunities in the agricultural sector.

Output 2.2: Extension services and agriculture-inclusive research are promoted through technology development.		
Indicator 2.2.3 : Number of farmer field schools and new agriculture initiatives developed		
Target (3RP):	2019: 35	2020: 35
<p>Definitions:</p> <p>The indicator reflects the number of farmer field schools and new agriculture initiatives developed within the reporting period.</p> <p>FFS is usually a time-bound activity (generally one agricultural production cycle or a year), involving a group (commonly 20 to 30) of farmers.</p>		
<p>Numerator:</p> <p>Number of people</p>	<p>Data source and collection methods:</p> <p>The primary data source for this indicator is Activity Info</p> <p>Reporting partners:</p> <p>FAO, UNDP, Mercy without limits, Watan.</p> <p>Reporting on AI:</p> <p>To be conducted on the reporting timeline is based on the month the activity is taking place. Provide the number farmer field schools and new agriculture initiatives that were developed and completed within the reporting period.</p>	
<p>Purpose: This indicator serves to identify the number of farmer field schools and new agriculture initiatives developed, which have established and /or completed within the reporting period.</p>		
<p>Disaggregation: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Age 0-17/Child; 18+/Adult <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Location</p>		
Further guidance and resources:		

Objective 3: Capacity of national and sub-national partners to implement food and agriculture related activities to support Syrians and vulnerable host communities improved

Output 3.1: Relevant technical support is delivered to partners at the national and local levels.		
Indicator 3.1.1: Number of actors (individuals) provided with training and other technical support to bolster general or sector-specific capacities, disaggregated by sex.		
Target (3RP):	2018: 260	2019: 280
<p>Definitions:</p> <p>The indicator reflects the number of humanitarian and non-humanitarian workers (from (I)NGOs, UN agencies, local authorities, etc.) who have benefited from capacity development/enhancing activities provided or facilitated by FSA member organizations through direct participation and/or involvement.</p> <p>Capacity enhancing/development: process through which individuals, organizations and societies obtain, strengthen and maintain the capabilities to set and achieve their own development objectives over time.¹⁸ This includes, but is not limited to trainings, workshops, courses, consultative support, internships, etc.</p>		
<p>Numerator:</p> <p>Number of people</p>	<p>Data source and collection methods:</p> <p>The primary data source for this indicator is Activity Info</p> <p>Reporting partners:</p> <p>FAO</p> <p>Reporting on AI:</p> <p>Report the number of staff from (I)NGOs, UN agencies, local authorities, who benefited from your capacity building activity within a month (such as trainings, technical support, etc. provided for FSA members and local authorities).</p>	
<p>Purpose: The indicator will illustrate the extent of sectoral capacity building activities. Additional qualitative information (e.g. type of activity, duration, etc.) will be required to be given in periodical dashboards for better understanding of the nature of efforts in this regard.</p>		
<p>Disaggregation: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Age 0-17/Child; 18+/Adult <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Location</p>		
<p>Further guidance and resources:</p>		

¹⁸ Capacity Development: A UNDP Primer, 2009

Objective 3: Capacity of national and sub-national partners to implement food and agriculture related activities to support Syrians and vulnerable host communities improved

Output 3.1 Relevant technical support is delivered to partners at the national and local levels.		
Indicator 3.1.2: Number of studies and assessments carried out to bolster knowledge on agriculture productivity, food security and nutrition.		
Target (3RP):	2019: 4	2020: 4
<p>Definition:</p> <p>The indicator will illustrate the number of comprehensive researches, assessments and studies carried out at provincial and/or national levels to collect food security and agriculture related information, which will help to formulate, outline and adjust the sectoral strategy and planning.</p>		
<p>Numerator:</p> <p>Number of studies and assessment</p>		<p>Data source and collection methods:</p> <p>The primary data source for this indicator is Activity Info</p> <p>Reporting partners:</p> <p>FAO, UNDP, UNEP, Qatar Charity</p> <p>Reporting on AI:</p> <p>The activity should be reported once the study is carried out and the results are officially published.</p>
<p>Purpose: The results of studies will help in better understanding of current situation in FSA sector and inform further the sectoral programming and strategy development.</p>		
<p>Disaggregation: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Age 0-17/Child; 18+/Adult <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: N/A</p>		
<p>Further guidance and resources:</p>		