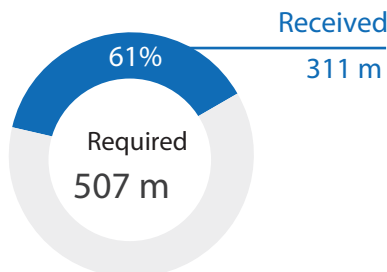


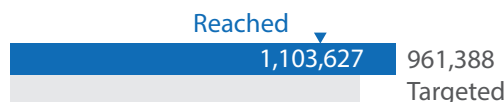
The end year dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisi Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Food Security sector in Lebanon is working to: OUTCOME 1) Promote food availability; OUTCOME 2) Promote food accessibility; OUTCOME 3) Promote food utilization; OUTCOME 4) Promote stabilization.

## 2017 Funding Status as of 31 December 2017

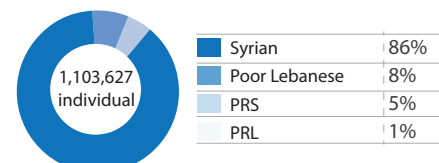


## Targeted Population groups

2 m (People in Need)



## Population reached by cohort



## Progress against targets



### Key Achievements

reached / target

# of farmers supported to promote sustainable agricultural and livestock production, energy and water conservation technologies, postharvest management, food losses and monitoring of plant and animal diseases

5,120/ 21,683

# of people supported for employment in the agriculture sector

3,797/ 10,000

# individuals supported for seasonal agricultural labor/casual labor

7,526/ 10,000

# of national institution staff trained

42/ 500

0%

100%



### Outputs/Outcomes

reached / target

#### OUTCOME 1: Promote food availability

# of individuals reached with in-kind food assistance

112,920/ 51,000

#### OUTCOME 2: Promote food accessibility

# of vulnerable people reached with cash based food assistance

968,439/ 888,710

Total USD amount of cash for food transferred through vouchers, ATM cards and e-cards

\$258.94 m/ \$334.98 m

#### OUTCOME 3: Promote food utilization

# of individuals supported with nutritional practices (trained+gardens)

5,783/ 35,000

#### OUTCOME 4: Promote stabilization

# of national institutions involved in food security supported

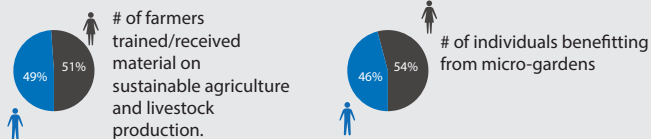
8/ 5

0%

100%

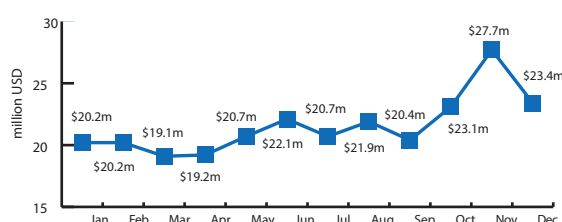


### Age/Gender breakdown

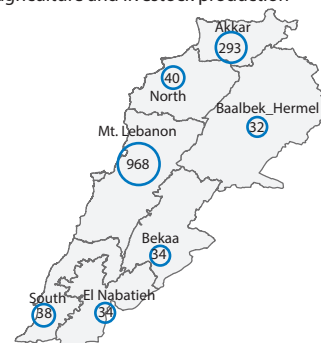


## Analysis

Amount of USD injected in the cash based food assistance system



# of farmers trained/received material on sustainable agriculture and livestock production



## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The Food Security Sector aims at reducing the percentage of food insecurity among all vulnerable population groups in Lebanon. In 2017, sector partners were able to support more than 1 million individuals from all population groups with both food assistance and agricultural livelihoods interventions. The assistance provided has helped stabilize the situation – ensuring poor and food insecure families can meet their basic food needs.

Up to 1,081,359 vulnerable individuals were reached with food assistance through various modalities (such as vouchers/cash/in-kind), of which:

- o Up to 968,439 persons were reached through various cash based modalities (such as vouchers/e-cards/ATM):
- o Beneficiaries include up to 884,667 displaced Syrians, reached through e-cards (99%) and vouchers.
- o Up to 50,747 vulnerable Lebanese were also supported: 50,642 were reached by the cards within the framework of the National Poverty Targeting Programme, the remaining 105 through food vouchers.
- o Up to 32,598 Palestine refugees from Syria were provided with food assistance through ATM cards while up to 2,897 received additional food vouchers.
- o Up to 427 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon were assisted through vouchers.

o In-kind food parcels and hot meals were provided to complement the food assistance reaching up to 112,920 individuals from all population groups.

- o In support of the most vulnerable Lebanese, the sector partners increased interventions to assist 5,120 farmers to promote sustainable agricultural and livestock production, energy and water conservation technologies, postharvest management, food losses and monitoring of plant and animal diseases through capacity building activities and distribution of agricultural inputs and tools.
- o To improve the employability in the agricultural sector, all seven of the Ministry of Agriculture Technical schools were supported, where more than 3,797 youth were enrolled in both short and long term courses receiving trainings on agriculture and employability skills and basic literacy and numeracy.
- o 7,526 vulnerable individuals have been employed as casual (84%) and seasonal labourers in the agriculture sector.
- o More than 5,783 individuals (both Lebanese and displaced Syrians) were supported for improved nutritional practices, of which more than 4,998 through the introduction of micro-gardening activities at household level and around 785 through food preservation and transformation techniques and kits.
- o In support of national institutions, 42 staff received capacity building on various topics including food security, information management and statistics, monitoring of plant diseases, etc.



## Facts and Figures

<b>93%</b>	Of Syrians Displaced HHs present some level of food insecurity <sup>1</sup>
<b>36%</b>	Of Syrians Displaced HHs are moderately to severely food insecure <sup>1</sup>
<b>33%</b>	Of Syrians Displaced HHs depend on food voucher/ecard for income source (cash and income sources reported by households with working members) <sup>1</sup>
<b>74%</b>	Of Syrians Displaced HHs adopt severe and crisis coping strategies <sup>1</sup>
<b>53%</b>	Of Syrians Displaced HHs unable to cover SMEB <sup>1</sup> (Survival Minimum Expenditures Basket)
<b>10%</b>	Lebanese HHs vulnerable to food insecurity <sup>2</sup>
<b>73%</b>	Farmers in need of agriculture support <sup>2</sup>
<b>94.5%</b>	PRS food insecure population <sup>3</sup>

Data Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VaSyr 2016)

<sup>2</sup> Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment of Lebanese Host Communities (FSLA 2015)

<sup>3</sup> AUB UNRWA 2015

## KEY CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS LCRP IMPACT(S)

During 2017, the Food Security Sector contributed to the LCRP Strategic Objectives (SO) number 2, 3 and 4. Under SO Two: "Provide immediate assistance to vulnerable populations" up to 1,081,359 individuals received food assistance, both in kind and cash based. This represents 115% of achievement against the established target of 939,710 individuals. By providing assistance to those families and removing the worry about where the next meal will come from, combined sector activities instill a sense of hope and allow families to focus on their day-to-day activities. Under SO Three: "support service provision through national systems" support to government institutions were provided mainly to the Ministry of Agriculture Regional offices (7), agricultural centres (30), and agricultural technical schools (7) and to the Green Plan central office and regional offices (8) to enhance their implementation of service and technical support to vulnerable Lebanese farmers in enhancing their capacities and productivity; improve their information management for enhance interventions and policies and improve educational system and support enrolment to improve the employability of the youth. Similarly, MoA along with the Customs were supported in monitoring and controlling of plant diseases under the umbrella of disaster risk management. The Ministry of Social Affairs through its Social Development Centers (SDCS) was supported to enhance its delivery of social welfare and services under the NPTF, the main direct aid process for vulnerable and poor Lebanese. Under SO four: "reinforce Lebanon's economic, social, institutional and environmental stability by (i) expanding economic and livelihood opportunities benefiting local economies and the most vulnerable communities and (ii) promoting confidence-building measures within and across institutions and communities to strengthen Lebanon's capacities", 7,526 jobs were created in the agricultural sector, both as casual and seasonal labour, and businesses were supported to generate income for local economies across Lebanon with a special emphasis on Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), including WFP-contracted shop, women cooperatives and community kitchens.

A special emphasis was undertaken in mainstreaming and emphasizing interventions towards most vulnerable groups such as women, youth and children, support to enrollment of youth in vocational agriculture schools and supporting the National Action Plan of the Ministry of Labour in combating child labour specifically in agriculture.

During 2017 it remained a sector priority to ensure that the distributions conducted for the food assistance activities are, and should continue to be, organized in order to overcome potential barriers to food access faced by persons with specific needs. Special attention is given to ensure the inclusion of people with disabilities into the agricultural livelihood activities. The sector moreover takes into consideration the increased vulnerability of people with specific needs, including female heads of household, when targeting for food assistance.

The targeting for agricultural livelihoods activities is done on equal coverage of men and women, despite the fact that women only represent 9% of the total farming population (based on MoA census 2010). This is done to ensure women's livelihoods are supported due to the patriarchal nature of the country, where productive assets such as land and livestock are registered under the male household member, even if the main worker is the female member.

Food insecurity in 2017 is mainly associated with high economic vulnerability and limited income earning opportunities. Fifty-eight percent of households were unable to cover their survival minimum expenditure per month, while 76 percent, fell below the poverty line (USD115.2 per person/month), compared to 71 percent in 2016. In addition, 40 percent of displaced Syrians households still rely on WFP food assistance as a source of income.

The main challenge of the Food Security Sector remains the transition from a humanitarian emergency to a stabilized development context. To overcome it, the sector working group should explore the possibilities to link with other working groups with the aim of strengthening social safety nets for displaced persons and Lebanese alike.

In this context of transition, the sector's partners should focus on the feasibility of transition schemes to empower vulnerable families to climb out of poverty and become self-reliant, in a combined action across different sectors such as food security, basic assistance, livelihoods and protection. Any transition mechanism will have to be fully aligned with government policies, be in synergy with the NPTF and aim to equally benefit displaced persons as well as vulnerable Lebanese.

The VASyR 2017 results show a slight deterioration in the food consumption and dietary diversity of refugees. In 2017, 38 percent of the refugee's households had an inadequate diet. For female-headed households the percentage of inadequate consumption reaches 49 percent, compared to 36 percent male-headed households. Consumption of nutrient-rich healthy food groups, including vegetables, dairy products and eggs, remains low in 2017.

While the humanitarian support managed to keep the situation stable, the lack of extra funds did not allow to change drastically the situation, especially for activities supporting the access of food by improving the livelihood and creating income generating opportunities. The percentage of household borrowing money remains extremely high (87%) and approximately 75 percent of the households borrow money to buy food. Forty-three percent of households have a debt above USD600.

## KEY PRIORITIES AND GAPS FORESEEN - 1ST QUARTER 2018

VASyR 2017 shows a slight decrease in the percentage of food insecure households compared to 2016; 91 percent of the population is now food insecure to some degree, against 93 percent in 2016. While the percentage of mildly food insecure households decreased, the percentage of households with moderate and severe food insecurity increased in 2017 with 38 percent of the households falling under these two categories.

Vulnerability to food insecurity is affecting 10 percent of Lebanese households. Ninety-four percent of the total population of Palestine refugees from Syria are food insecure. The agricultural economy and food production capacity have been affected all over Lebanon. Farmers who have traditionally relied on agricultural inputs and services at subsidized/cheaper rates from Syria currently face an increase in input costs, and are struggling to keep up production.

The Food Security Sector will continue to play its humanitarian and stabilization roles to ensure availability and accessibility to food for the most vulnerable through the dual approach with the provision of cash-based transfers or in-kind assistance and the support to agriculture livelihood. Based on the current situation food security sector priorities remain the provision of direct and critical food assistance, through cash-based transfers for food and also in-kind assistance where appropriate, in support for highly vulnerable groups among the large population of displaced Syrians, Lebanese and PRS; promote agricultural investment to improve agricultural opportunities for Lebanese small-scale farmers to protect their assets, stabilize their livelihood opportunities and enhance long-term competitiveness as well as to create adequate job and livelihood opportunities for men and women; support national and local food security systems, including social safety nets, capacity building and social protection to promote stabilization.

## CASE STUDY

### FAO Enhances the Livelihood and Food Security of Vulnerable Lebanese Women in Host Communities by Supporting their Dairy Production and Processing Activities

The agricultural sector in Lebanon, and particularly the dairy sector, is a major source of income for poor rural communities, including those hosting the largest numbers of Syrian refugees. This is especially the case for households who do not own land. Almost 60 percent of livestock farmers in Lebanon depend on dairy as their main source of living and over 80 percent of dairy farmers are categorized as vulnerable.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture has implemented a project targeting dairy producers and women dairy processors to increase their income through improved milk and dairy products' quality and safety in order to safeguard the consumer and improve the selling prices of these products.

The two-year project was funded by the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation, and has targeted 270 direct beneficiaries and 500 indirect ones, covering the most vulnerable host communities in seven Lebanese governorates: Akkar, Baalbeck-Hermel, Bekaa, Mount Lebanon, Nabatiyeh, North Lebanon and South.

As part of the project, FAO has conducted eight comprehensive technical trainings around good practices in milk production, including farm management, feeding, disease prevention, milk processing, food safety and hygiene, as well as different home processing cheese recipes. The trainings were attended by 238 participants, including 150 women. All beneficiaries have received two manuals to further ensure good practices regarding dairy processing: Safe and Healthy Milk Production and Good Practices to Produce Home Processed Dairy in Lebanon.

Following the trainings, the beneficiaries received 130 small scale dairy home processing equipment, 10 medium scale equipment for women cooperatives and 130 farm processing units in order to enhance the quality of their products and increase their income.

At the beginning of the project, FAO conducted quality tests on 54 random samples of raw milk, labneh and cheese collected from the project beneficiaries. After the project was completed, the same 54 tests were conducted and indicated 70 percent improvement in the quality of dairy products.



Jocelyne, mother of three, receives dairy home processing equipment as part of FAO's project aiming to raise the income of Lebanese rural women through improving the quality of their milk and dairy products

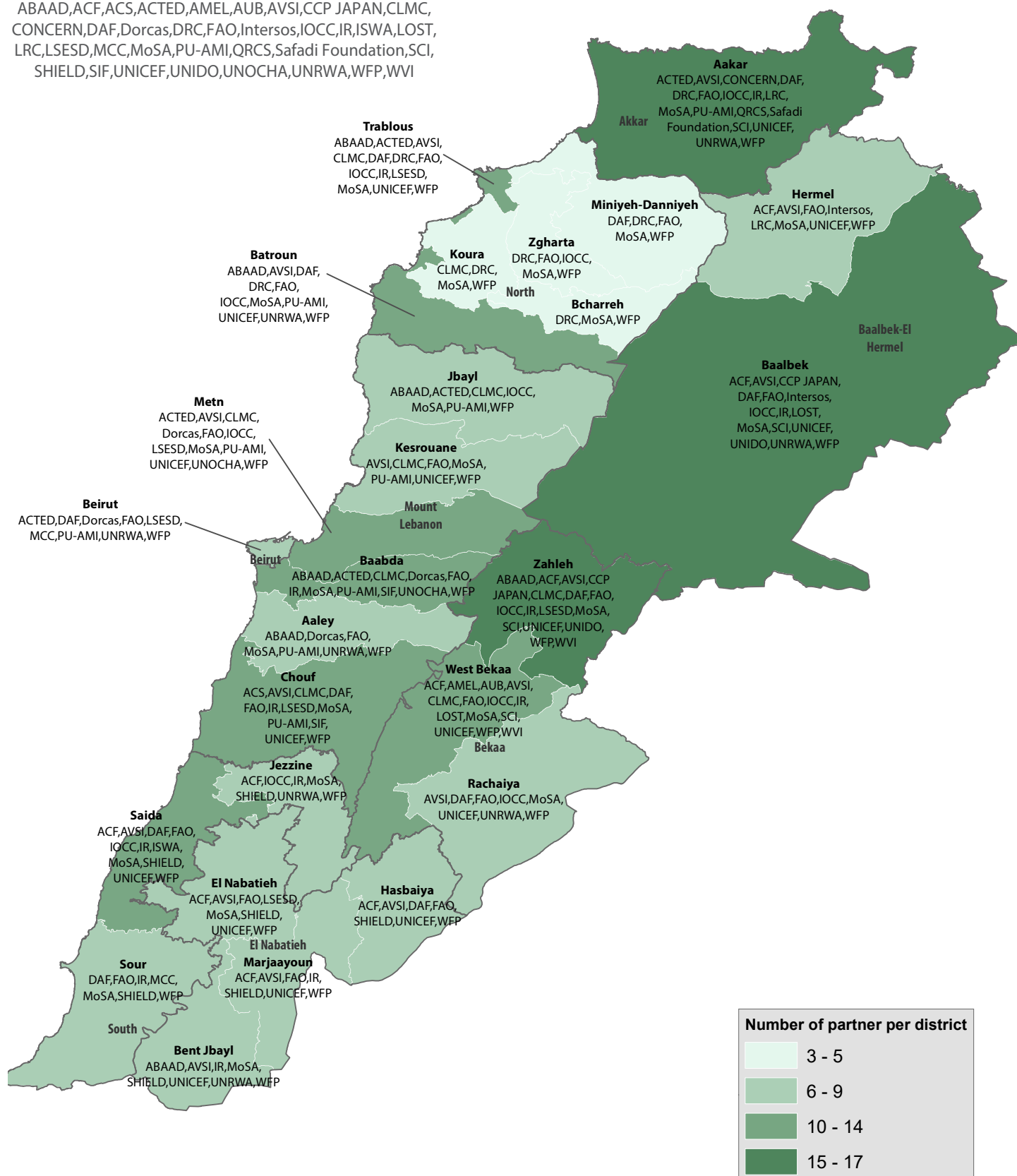
FAO Lebanon



## Organizations per district

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 35 organizations:

ABAAD,ACF,ACS,ACTED,AMEL,AUB,AVSI,CCP JAPAN,CLMC, CONCERN,DAF,Dorcas,DRC,FAO,Interos,IOCC,IR,ISWA,LOST, LRC,LSESD,MCC,MoSA,PU-AMI,QRCS,Safadi Foundation,SCI, SHIELD,SIF,UNICEF,UNIDO,UNOCHA,UNRWA,WFP,WVI



Note: This map has been produced by UNHCR based on maps and material provided by the Government of Lebanon for UNHCR operational purposes. It does not constitute an official United Nations map. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.