Food Security Sector Working Group Meeting

MoA – Bir Hassan
11/07/2017
1. Sector contingency plan
2. Sector gap analysis
3. WFP presentation on livelihood programmes
4. AUB presentation of targeting formula for displaced Syrians
5. Presentation on Green Plan project: land reclamation and water management
6. Updates on TVET
7. AOB
FSS – IA contingency plan
SECTOR RESPONSE 1: Inter-community clashes leading to mass evictions and severe restrictions on refugees and vulnerable populations.

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Activity Indicator</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Unit cost</th>
<th>Total cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provision of emergency food assistance (in-kind/cash)</td>
<td># of HHs receiving emergency food assistance</td>
<td>6,940</td>
<td>$83</td>
<td>$576,020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Funding gap: $ 576,020**

*FUNDING GAP, UNIT COST AND TOTAL COST SUBJECT TO CHANGE AS CALCULATIONS ARE STILL ON GOING AND WILL BE SHARED ASAP*
UNRWA will take the lead on the response affecting Palestinians however the humanitarian community (8 partners) would support to the response upon inter-agency request. The response will follow the below approach:

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Activity Indicator</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Unit cost</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provision of emergency food assistance (in-kind/cash)</td>
<td># of HHs receiving emergency food assistance</td>
<td>5,017</td>
<td>$83</td>
<td>$416,411</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Funding gap: $ 416,411

FUNDING GAP, UNIT COST AND TOTAL COST SUBJECT TO CHANGE AS CALCULATIONS ARE STILL ON GOING AND WILL BE SHARED ASAP
There are existing national response plans involving different national entities in Lebanon which will be the first responder in case such an event occurs.

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Activity Indicator</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Unit cost</th>
<th>Total cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provision of emergency food assistance (in-kind/cash)</td>
<td># of HHs receiving emergency food assistance</td>
<td>140,237</td>
<td>$83</td>
<td>$11,639,671</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Funding gap: $ 11,639,671

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

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

* For those shops involved in cash based transfers interventions
Similar composition in terms of food items and variety

More Energy

More proteins

Less fat

Lower price
# Emergency Food parcel composition comparison

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

Less Rice 15 kg are quite much

More Lentils and Beans

No chick peas (highest price)

Vermicelli inclusion

More Flour and Bulgur
## Nutrition composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ENERGY</th>
<th>PROTEIN</th>
<th>FAT</th>
<th>CALCIUM</th>
<th>IRON</th>
<th>IODINE</th>
<th>VIT. A</th>
<th>THIAMINE</th>
<th>RIBOFLAVIN</th>
<th>NIACIN</th>
<th>VIT. C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Previous Parcel</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>134%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>204%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>115%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Proposal</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>117%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>202%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>121%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Market Price of the Emergency Food parcel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food Items</th>
<th>Price per kg Average market price</th>
<th>New Proposal (Kg)</th>
<th>Previous Food Parcel (Kg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SALT, IODISED</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>562.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RICE</td>
<td>2250</td>
<td>24750</td>
<td>33750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LENTILS</td>
<td>1625</td>
<td>13000</td>
<td>9750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEANS (KIDNEY)</td>
<td>2175</td>
<td>15225</td>
<td>11418.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHICKPEAS</td>
<td>4250</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PASTA</td>
<td>1375</td>
<td>8250</td>
<td>4125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHEESE, CANNED</td>
<td>10500</td>
<td>10500</td>
<td>20475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIL, VEGETABLE</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>12000</td>
<td>13500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUGAR</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>6250</td>
<td>5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANNED MEAT</td>
<td>9500</td>
<td>9500</td>
<td>7125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANNED FISH</td>
<td>9000</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>6750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHEAT FLOUR, WHITE</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>9000</td>
<td>4500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BULGUR WHEAT</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>10500</td>
<td>7875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost LBP</td>
<td>124225</td>
<td>137581.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COST USD</td>
<td>82.82</td>
<td>91.72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sector GAP analysis
Improve direct access to food: number of beneficiaries receiving Cash based transfer for food

Total Beneficiaries Sector target: 888,710
Total beneficiaries Jan-May 2017 up to: 772,411

Improvement:

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

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

Graph:
- Total (Sector target)
- Total Reached
FOOD AVAILABILITY: Promote food availability through in-kind food assistance and sustainable food value chain

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

Total Beneficiaries Sector target: 51,000
Total beneficiaries Jan-May 2017 up to: 79,371

Partners:
DAF
Dorcas
FAO
IOCC
IR
LRC
LSESD
QRCS funded by FAO
FSS Agricultural Livelihoods Activities
January – May 2017
**Enhanced Lebanese small scale and family farming production and adoption of climate smart technologies**

**January – May 2017**

Total Beneficiaries Sector target: 21,693

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

Partners:
- ACTED funded by OCHA
- FAO
Number of farmers/ producers supported access to markets
January – May 2017

Total Beneficiaries Sector target: 5,423
Total beneficiaries Jan-May 2017 up to: 0
Number of LEB assisted to reduce food wastage and losses
January – May 2017

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

Partners:
• Acted funded by OCHA
• FAO
Number of farmers benefiting from control of trans-boundary animal and plant diseases
January – May 2017

Total Beneficiaries Sector target: 0
Total beneficiaries Jan-May 2017 up to: 128

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

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

Partners: FAO
Number of local agricultural associations supported/created eg: cooperatives, farmers groups

January – May 2017

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

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

Total Beneficiaries Sector target: 5,423

Total beneficiaries Jan-May 2017 up to: 0
Total Beneficiaries Sector target: 1,150
Total beneficiaries Jan-May 2017 up to: 343

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

Partners:
AVSI funded by UNICEF
Number of individuals employed in agriculture sector
January – May 2017

Total Beneficiaries Sector target: 10,000
Total beneficiaries Jan-May 2017 up to: 627

Partners:
• ACF funded by WFP
• SHIELD funded by WFP
• WVI funded WFP
Number of farmers benefiting from improvement agricultural productive infrastructure and/or communal assets
January – May 2017

Total Beneficiaries Sector target: 21,693
Total beneficiaries Jan-May 2017 up to: 0
## Other Agriculture activities
### January – May 2017

### Improved optimal nutrition practices amongst the targeted populations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Sector targets</th>
<th>Total Reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>928</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Partners:**
  - ACF
  - ACTED funded by OCHA

### Number of Food Security Assessments conducted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Sector targets</th>
<th>Total Reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Partners:**
  - LSESD

### Number of National Staff Trained

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Sector targets</th>
<th>Total Reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Number of Institutions/Facilities supported

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Sector targets</th>
<th>Total Reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WFP livelihood programmes
Livelihood and Resilience Framework for Syrian Refugees and Host Communities in Lebanon

July 11th, 2017
WFP’s Operations in Lebanon

Provide relief to more than 700,000 registered Syrian Refugees and around 53,000 vulnerable Lebanese through value-based direct food assistance to fill short-term food gaps.

**SO1:** Food insecure refugees - including school age children - and crisis affected host populations have access to life-saving, nutritious and affordable food throughout the year.

**SO2:** Vulnerable women and men in targeted refugee and Lebanese communities sustainably improve their access to food while enhancing their skills, capacities, and livelihood opportunities by 2020.

**SO3:** Vulnerable populations in Lebanon are enabled to meet their basic food needs all year long.

**SO4:** National institutions and national and international humanitarian actors are supported in their efforts to improve effectiveness and efficiency of their assistance.
Proactive Partnership Strategy - Engaging and working together with…

**UN & Cooperating Partners**

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

**Local & National Government**

- Asset creation projects implemented with local authorities (i.e municipalities and unions of municipalities) based on the concept of “giving back to communities”.
- Support to the National Poverty Targeting Programme with the roll out of SCOPE; Use of livelihoods programming to support the graduation of beneficiaries in direct coordination with MoSA.

**Coordination of Multisector Investments for Higher Outcomes**

- WFP together with UNDP is leading a Recovery Context Analysis (RCA) in collaboration with MoSA, key UN agencies and the World Bank to inform joint strategic planning and field-level operational partnerships related to resilience and development objectives.
Livelihood Framework 2017-2018 – bringing livelihood activities to scale

**Conditional Cash Transfer**

**Short term goals**

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

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

**Resilience Building Programmes**

**Medium and long term**

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

  - Food Value Chain Development:
    - Creation of market channels to support small holder farmers and cooperatives
    - FFA with long-term strategic objectives
    - Community Based Participatory Planning
    - Graduation Programme linked to scaling up of digital livelihoods.

  - Recovery Context Analysis: to prioritize interventions and build operational partnerships for resilience at different levels.
Food Assistance for Asset (FFA) Framework

The framework presents an overview of the factors that WFP and CP’s should consider throughout planning, implementation, and monitoring of all FFA related interventions.
Food Assistance for Asset (FFA) Framework

Key elements for implementation of FFA:

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

• Main objectives for all asset creation projects:
  - Positive impact on food security and nutrition;
  - Presence of food insecure households within the community;
  - Benefits to vulnerable groups and local community;
  - Alignment with labour requirements.

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

• Participation criteria:
  - Above the age of 18
  - Able to engage for full project period for at least 40 – 42 hours per month
  - Targeting only one member per household
  - Physically able to engage in labour intensive work
  - Willingness to participate
### FFA & FFT in 2017 – Partners & Activities

#### South
- **Partner**
  - SHEILD
  - ACF
- **Activity**
  - Reforestation Activities
  - Rehabilitation of Drainage canal
  - Rehabilitation/Construction of irrigation channel
  - Waste sorting facility
- **Locations**
  - Aitaroun
  - Abbaseye
  - Ben Jbiel
  - Bet Lief
  - Hebbreye
  - Der Kanoon El Nahr
  - Jabal Amel
  - Nabatiyeh
  - KfarRouman
  - Chebaa
  - Marjayoun
  - Bissariyye
  - Nabatieh
- **Target Beneficiaries**
  - 1,200 participants = 8,500 beneficiaries

#### North
- **Partner**
  - ACTED
  - PU-AMI
  - DRC
  - Save the Children
  - IOCC
- **Activity**
  - Restoration of Al Oustan river
  - Landscape Regeneration
  - Training on water retention techniques and permaculture
  - Rehabilitation of Tripoli Souks
  - Waste Sorting facility
  - Rehabilitation/Construction of water supply network, roads, drainage canal, irrigation channel, retaining wall, river,
  - Home based skills training
  - Rehabilitation of fisherman’s cooperative
  - Reforestation
- **Locations**
  - Qobayyat
  - Akkar
  - Mechmech
  - Wadi Kahled
  - Tabbeneh
  - Tripoli
  - Borj Arab
  - Knayseh
  - Bireh
  - Tel Maayan
  - Kherbet Daoud
  - Bebnine
  - Abdeh
  - Amayer
  - Hrar
- **Target Beneficiaries**
  - 2,800 participants = 14,000 beneficiaries

#### Stream
- **Community Assets**
- **Agriculture Infrastructure**
- **Trainings**
# FFA & FFT in 2017 – Partners & Activities

## Bekaa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partner</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Locations</th>
<th>Target Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACF</td>
<td>- Rehabilitation of drainage canal and irrigation channels</td>
<td>Anjar, Fakeha, Boudai, Baalback, Douris, Iaat, Hermel, Qaa, Arsal, Baalback, Bar Elias, Majdel Anjar, Marj, Qabb Elias</td>
<td>4,500 participants = 22,500 beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOCC</td>
<td>- Support to agriculture nurseries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOST</td>
<td>- Reforestation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Save the Children</td>
<td>- Community awareness sessions on nutrition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Home based skills development such as agro-food processing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Mount Lebanon/Beirut

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partner</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Locations</th>
<th>Target Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Al Chouf Cedar Society</td>
<td>- Forest management (reforestation, irrigation, trail maintenance, technical capacity building)</td>
<td>Barouk, Maaser El Chouf, Batloun, Niha, Ain Zhalta, Jabaa, Bmohray, Khreibeh, Aamatour, Mosti, Ain Qani</td>
<td>1,700 participants = 8,500 beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Food for Tech – contributing to digital livelihoods

The project model: English for IT + Digital training + Practical Experience from private sector reference projects
2017 Target: 1000 participant equivalence of 5,000 beneficiaries

100 participants per cycle

Profile of Participants

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

Types of skills

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

Partners

- AUB
- Locations
  - North Bekaa
  - Beirut

Why is it relevant?

- Sustainable, transferable and relevant skillsets
- Real added value for companies’ business models through cost savings.
- High demand for digital skills in Middle East, Europe and USA.
- Provides remote access to work
- Potential of scalability across the region.
Objective: Enhancing linkages between small farmers and markets will strengthen livelihoods, build food system’s resilience and contribute to productive capacities and sustainable asset creation.

Focus

1. Establish new markets and build on existing outlets

2. Create market linkages between beneficiaries of food assistance and fresh food producers and small holder farmers

3. Develop capacities for long-term impacts on the host community

Modality

Installation of a Point of Sales system in the 2 markets constructed by WFP in the Bekaa and other existing markets in collaboration with UNDP.

1. Assessing food value chains and support needed to boost local production.
2. Improve the management and technical capacities of existing market operational bodies such as agri. Cooperatives and farmers.

Through FFA modality, link small scale labour intensive work to strategic interventions set under the Ministry of Agriculture’s Strategy and Green Plan.
Questions?

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

Presentation of Findings
16/06/2017

J. Chaaban, T. Ismail, R. Al-Mokdad
AUB Research Team
Outline

1. Background & Objectives

2. Recalibrated formula: Data, adaptation, model and variables used

3. Simulations with respect to total welfare
   1. Targeting effectiveness
   2. Targeting accuracy performance

4. Conclusion
Background and Objectives

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

Accordingly, the objectives of this exercise:

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

VASyR 2016 (Main data set)
- Main Dataset for model simulation and testing
- Nationally representative random sample of the Syrian refugee population
- Consists of approximately 4,500 households and 22,850 individual observations
- Extensive cleaning and merging were needed to prepare main data set

ProGres database (PG)
- March 2017 data
- Limited number of variables (12)
Adaptation and Model

- Shift from testing models from case level to individual level to enhance accuracy

  • Proxy used for welfare: monthly expenditure per capita (USD, aggregated)

  • Since the majority of Syrian refugees are poor, the log function was adopted as it transforms the skewed expenditure variable into one \( \log(y) \) that is more approximately normal:
    - Reducing the skewness of the distribution
    - Reducing the variability of the data (outliers)
    - Making the interpretation of the coefficients easier as they represent the percentage change in expenditure per capita (\( Y \)) as a result of a unit change in an independent variable (\( X \))
The model is based on data available in ProGres

ProGres variables used for the generation of indicators: arrival date, district of arrival, age, gender, relationship, disability, and medical condition

Run a regression model for the welfare indicator, log (monthly expenditure per capita):

\[
\log(Y_1) = f(hhsize, arrival date, district of arrival, other HHcharacteristics, HHshares, HHsums, HoHcharacteristics)
\]
1. Household Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable Description</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Districts of arrival</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrival date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH size</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependency ratio</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 3 dependents in HH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least 1 elderly member (above 60) has a medical condition in HH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least 1 dependent member in HH has a disability</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 2. Household Shares

**Variable Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share of members below 5 years of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of members between 6 and 10 years of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of members between 11 and 17 years of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of members between 18 and 60 years of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of members above 60 years of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of male members between 18 and 50 years of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of female members between 18 and 50 years of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of members with a disability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of elderly members (above 60) with a medical condition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Household Sums

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sum of members below 5 years of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum of members between 6 and 10 years of age</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sum of members between 11 and 17 years of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum of members between 18 and 60 years of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum of members above 60 years of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum of members with a disability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 4. Head of Household Characteristics

### Variable Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head of HH age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of HH is female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of HH has a disability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of HH has a medical condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of HH is below 18 years of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of HH is above 60 years of age</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Comparison of Variables: 2016 - 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable Description</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arrival Date</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Districts of Origin</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Districts of Arrival</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household size (case)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household size (squared)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of members under 5 years of age</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of members between 5 and 17 years of age</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of male members between 18 and 50</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of female members between 18 and 50</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of members between 51 and 70</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of members above 71</td>
<td>X</td>
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</table>
## Comparison of Variables: 2016 - 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable Description</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share of members between 6 and 10 years of age</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of members between 11 and 17 years of age</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of members between 18 and 60 years of age</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of members above 60 years of age</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum of members under 5 years of age</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum of members between 6 and 10 years of age</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum of members between 11 and 17 years of age</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum of members between 18 and 60 years of age</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum of members above 60 years of age</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Comparison of Variables: 2016 - 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable Description</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share of members with a disability</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum of members with a disability</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members above 60 years of age with a medical condition</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependency ratio</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependent members with a disability</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 3 dependents in HH</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of HH is female</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of HH age</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head above 60 years of age</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of HH is female and below 18 years of age</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of HH is disabled</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of HH education level</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of HH with a medical condition</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of HH below 18</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Simulations with respect to total welfare

• Simulations done on the VASyR data set
• Used per capita monthly expenditure as a proxy for welfare
• Cutoff-point: MEB 114$\text{/person/month}$ (to generate poor vs. non-poor individuals)
• Simulated the impact of the targeting mechanism with respect to poverty
# Targeting Effectiveness
*(compared to 2016 targeting model)*

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

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

Distribution of Benefits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEB</th>
<th>Poverty Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2016 Desk Formula</strong></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2017 Desk Formula</strong></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

*Includes transfers received from both UNHCR and WFP
Distribution Across Vulnerability Categories

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

• The 2017 desk formula has a high coverage rate of the poor.

• It also has the highest targeting differential and BPAC and can rank the refugee population by economic vulnerability.

• This formula can be run multiple times within one year from its development. Coefficients can be used to compute vulnerability score of new cases.

• To rank new cases, the formula should be run on the entire population (including the new cases) and then all individual observations should be sorted based on the vulnerability score attained.
Green Plan project: land reclamation and water management
Promotion of Agricultural Livelihoods and Employment through Investment in Land Reclamation and Water Reservoirs

Dany Lichaa El-Khoury
FSSWG meeting
July 11, 2017
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Project Title</strong></th>
<th>Promotion of Agricultural Livelihoods and Employment through Investment in Land Reclamation and Water Reservoirs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Symbol</strong></td>
<td>OSRO/LEB/602/NET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funded by</strong></td>
<td>The Kingdom of Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Budget</strong></td>
<td>USD 8,250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Implementing Agency</strong></td>
<td>UN FAO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Implementing Partner</strong></td>
<td>Green Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Start date</strong></td>
<td>1 December 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Duration</strong></td>
<td>3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beneficiaries</strong></td>
<td>Green Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Small &amp; Medium Farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Syrian Refugees &amp; workers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Increasing investment in host community farming infrastructure, which results in indirect support to Syrian refugees
It is a Win-Win Strategy

01

Lebanese Small-Scale Farmers

02

Syrian Refugees & Unskilled Workers
Agriculture and rural livelihood of male and female in Lebanon is sustainable and adopt climate change sustainable natural resources management and conservation approaches.

**Impact**

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

**Outcome**

1. Procedures Updated
   - The Green Plan procedures are simplified, updated, and tailored to the work requirements.

2. Demands reviewed Projects selected
   - All existing farmers' demands are reviewed and suitable projects identified and approved.

3. Construction Disbursement
   - Land Reclamation and Water Infrastructure construction sites are implemented.

4. Training Business Planning
   - Sustain. Ag. Prod. for small & medium farmers are designed and supported with appropriate training.

**Output**
The project works directly with Green Plan Grants Department and the 8 Regional Offices.
390 ha
Land Reclaimed

25,000 m³
Water Stored

3,000 seedling
Trees Planted

1,220 Farmers Benefited

81,200 Work days Created
FAO intervention reduces application processing time down to 5 months (3 months before and 2 after the works)
Farmers selection is based on an interview detailing the livelihood conditions.
The project identified 3 limitations in the Green Plan procedures hindering the access of the poorest population.

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

**3,000 m²**
Parcel size is the minimum to be eligible for a subsidy from Green Plan.

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

* Ministry of Finance
Green Plan Capacities Developed

Accredited Administrative System

Support to bottom-up annual budget preparation

Develop M&E mechanism

Update the farmers guide to subsidies conditions

Support to GIS Unit
**Project Major Timeline**

- **Start and inception**
  - Dec-16
  - Jan-17
  - Mar-17
  - May-17
  - Jul-17
  - Sep-17
  - Nov-17
  - Jan-18
  - Mar-18
  - May-18
  - Jul-18
  - Sep-18
  - Nov-18
  - Jan-19
  - Mar-19
  - May-19
  - Jul-19
  - Sep-19
  - Nov-19

- **Selection of Beneficiaries**
  - 1st farmer contacted
  - 1st job created
  - 1st farmer contactted
  - 1st work reception
  - 1st disbursement
  - 1st job created

- **Green Plan Level**
  - Green Plan level
  - Farmers guide
  - M&E mechanism
  - ISO 9001 certification

- **Review of existing applications backlog**
  - Reception
  - & Disbursement

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

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✉️ Dany.LichaaElKhoury@fao.org
Agro-TVET Sub technical meeting (agriculture and food related education activities)
Agro-TVET Subtechnical Group Meeting

29/06/2017-MOA

Major Outputs and action points
Agenda of the meeting

• Presentation for WARD entitled “Towards better understanding of TVET system and Curriculum Development”

• Brief presentation by FAO on feedback from the last sub-technical group meeting and future activities

• Define mechanism for course categorization (short, long, vocational, etc), evaluation and registration with MoA

• Determining next meeting date and theme

• AOB: not discussed above
TVET has three different nature, depending on several factors as follows:

- **comprising education, training and skills development**
  - Type: Technical /vocational? The difference is related more to the outcomes of each one of the two types: competencies, the learner/graduate profile as well as the skills/jobs needed to be fulfilled after graduation

- Nature: Formal/Non Formal/ Informal? The factors determining it are: Duration, training Center, School, Age conditions, Pre requisite, Assessment, Diplomas and Certification
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Formal</th>
<th>Non-formal</th>
<th>Informal</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Technical</strong></td>
<td>BT</td>
<td></td>
<td>Special courses (extension)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vocational</strong></td>
<td>BP</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>Special courses (extension)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LP (DS)</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Meister</td>
<td>9 months</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Meeting Action points

• A policy framework sheet on basic elements for TVET system and national standardization will be developed in collaboration with participating NGO following MOA guidelines.

• FAO will contact on a one to one basis each partners to include in the table the classification of their education activities following the matrix presented by WARD,

• FAO will review and modify the questionnaire based on the discussed basic elements of the TVET and will be sent to the group to fill and or update the data accordingly.

• MOA will be initiating registration of actor’s activities in TVET. For this MOA will be communicating with actors based on FAO list of actor and the set guidelines of the policy framework to be produced by the group in line with action points of item 1 and 4 of the agenda.

• Next meeting will be held on the 3rd of august 2017. As requested by MOA, theme of the next meeting will be to present the basic elements and guidelines of the policy framework to all actors conducting Agro - TVET activities and which were not present during the meeting.
Thank you