

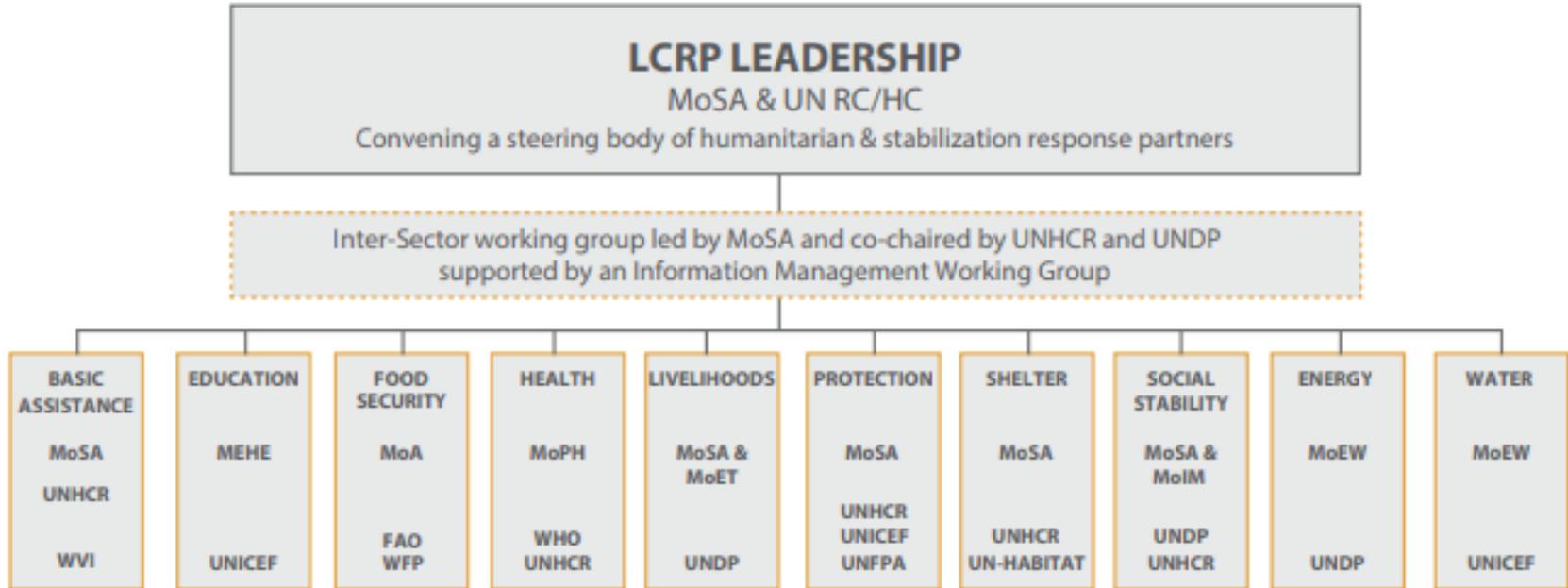


# LEBANON FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

**Promoting food security for vulnerable host communities and displaced Syrians in Lebanon: challenges and impacts**

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# Food Security and Agriculture Sector in the LCRP Structure



# Food Security and agriculture sector objectives



The Food Security and agriculture sector aims to:

- Effectively **coordinate interventions** and build strong partnerships (45 partners) to support sustainable, comprehensive **food availability, access, utilizations and stability initiatives** in Lebanon, drawing on both humanitarian and development funding streams
- Reduce food insecurity by 2020 and improve the resilience of the agricultural sector. Food assistance is combined progressively with support to food value chains and/or rural livelihood opportunities as a model of humanitarian and development nexus



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# Current outcome areas and support to LCRP impacts

## SECTOR OUTCOMES

### Outcome #1

 \$69.7 m

Improve food availability through in kind food assistance and sustainable food production value chain.

- Indicators** Percentage of targeted households with borderline or acceptable food consumption score.
- Percentage of farmers with increased production, access to market, reduced produce waste and losses, and those benefitting as a result of Trans-boundary animal and plant disease control and prevention.
  - Percentage of main staples/cereals available for food after calculating the amounts for industrial use and exports.

### Outcome #2

 \$411.8 m

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

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

### Outcome #3

 \$18.1 m

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

- Indicators** Percentage of women with a minimum dietary diversity score.
- Percentage of beneficiaries supported in improved food safety and quality, and dietary diversity practices.

### Outcome #4

 \$9 m

Promote food security while enhancing access and application of climate-smart practices, promoting resilience of livelihoods and conservation of natural resources and effectively in coordinating with other actors in FSS as well as other sectors, ETWG\* and MoA departments during 2019 period.

Outcomes are based on the four pillars of food security



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## The four outcomes of the sector contribute to LCRP impact statements:

1. Displaced persons from Syria and vulnerable populations live in a safe, protective environment
2. Immediate humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable populations are met
3. Vulnerable populations have equitable access to basic services through national (public and private) system
4. Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability is reinforced

# Food security facts



## Facts from the 2019 VASYR assessment:

- Almost two thirds of Syrian refugee households remain marginally food secure in 2019 (63%), a slight increase from 57% in 2018. Female-headed households continue being worse affected by food insecurity.
- The share of expenditure on food has also risen in 2019, which points at an increased economic vulnerability
- A quarter of Syrian displaced HHs still have poor or borderline food consumption
- The two main sources of income are WFP assistance (24%), and informal debt from friends and shops (22%)
- 55% Of Syrian Displaced HHs remains under extreme poverty line (Survival Minimum Expenditures Basket) and more economically vulnerable

**10%** Of Lebanese HHs vulnerable to food insecurity (data 2015)

**73%** of Farmers in need of agricultural support

**95%** of PRS are food insecure

# Food security facts



Food insecurity remains a serious concern and therefore one of the sector's priorities continues to be improving the availability and access to food for the most vulnerable



## Sector Monitoring Framework

- At sector output and outcome level, the 2017-2020 LCRP continues to be monitored through ActivityInfo, which reports against a standard set of indicators agreed by sectors and helps inform progress against sector logframes
- Individual sectors partners are responsible for reporting updates on progress and resources allocated/used against sector strategies and corresponding results frameworks, using ActivityInfo and/or through studies, assessments, etc

# Food security monitoring: Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM)



Under the **FSS logframe**, the main indicator to measure food availability and access at outcome level is: % of targeted HH with borderline or acceptable food consumption score disaggregated by gender - female & male and by cohorts. It is measured through Food Security Outcome Monitoring Surveys

- Partners can use different methods to monitor food security outcomes :
- For example in WFP it can be done through impact longitudinal studies; Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) or specific thematic evaluations
- When conducting FSOM surveys and monitoring FS indicators partners can also use slightly different food security questions

# Example of WFP FSOM 2019



## Example FSOM from WFP

The FSOM regularly measures the outcomes of WFP's assistance (unconditional resource transfers to support access to food) on targeted displaced Syrians by monitoring status of both beneficiary and non-beneficiary Households

Beneficiaries HH receive different cash-based food assistance modalities: **Food e-card**: households; **Cash for food e-card**: households ; **Multipurpose cash for essential needs e-card**

In 2019 assistance was provided to approximately 645,000 displaced Syrians



## Highlights:

- Providing cash-based food assistance to displaced Syrians yields results on their food security; however the results change according to the amount of transfer they receive.
- For example, the percentage of households with acceptable food consumption increased for those assisted with \$27 per person for food together with \$175 per household for multipurpose cash, but slightly decreased for those who only receive \$27 per person for food e-card.
- Beneficiaries are consuming more cereals, pulses, and milk and adopted fewer coping strategies to cover food and other basic needs.
- With the current economic downturn preliminary results of latest monitoring show that the average amount of accumulated debts increased for all modalities and that adequate FCS are deteriorating





**Structural:** Syria conflict has exacerbated pre-existing development constraints (see agricultural sector); current economic downturn

**Coordination:** multiple partners under food assistance and agricultural livelihoods; collaboration with other sectors to continue targeting the economically vulnerable with skills training and income generating opportunities; funding requirements

**Monitoring and evaluation:** re-targeting of displaced Syrians; different monitoring methodologies used by partners and limited comparability; monitoring of in-kind food assistance results; limited use of Activityinfo by partners; Data availability on vulnerable Lebanese food security and recent data on agriculture

*“Assistance helps fill the gaps”*

VASyR 2018



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**Thank you!**

