

**Action Document for EU Trust Fund**  
**to be used for the decision of the Operational Board**

**1. IDENTIFICATION**

<b>Title/Number</b>	<b>Strengthening livelihood and food security of host communities and Syrian refugees through the development of sustainable agricultural practices.</b>
<b>Total cost</b>	<b>Total estimated cost:</b> EUR 25 000 000 <b>Total amount drawn from the Trust Fund:</b> EUR 25 000 000
<b>Duration</b>	Up to 36 months
<b>Country</b>	Jordan and Lebanon
<b>Locations</b>	Nationwide
<b>Indicative implementing Partner(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), lead;</li> <li>- World Food Programme (WFP), co-delegatee;</li> <li>- International Fund for Agriculture and Development (IFAD), co-delegatee.</li> </ul>
<b>Main Stakeholder(s)</b>	Ministry of Agriculture (Lebanon and Jordan) Ministry of Social Affairs (Lebanon)
<b>Aid method / Method of implementation</b>	Indirect Management – Delegation Agreement
<b>DAC-code</b>	Main sector: <b>31120 Agricultural Development</b> Additional components may cover also: 52010 Food security 16020 Employment policy and Administrative Management
<b>Objectives</b>	<p>The <b>Overall Objective</b> is to strengthen the livelihood opportunities, resilience and food security of refugees and host communities in Jordan and Lebanon.</p> <p>The <b>Specific Objectives</b> are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Increase employment opportunities and create income-generation activities through sustainable management of natural resources;</li> <li>– Improve agricultural productivity and ensure food security by enhancing sustainable and safe production capacity for vulnerable agriculture-based host communities and Syrian refugees.</li> </ul>

<b>Main Activities (indicative)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Creation of a farmers' registration system if long-term sustainability can be ensured;</li> <li>– Possible development of a social safety net support system for the most vulnerable farmers might be considered at the beginning of the project if feasible;</li> <li>– Conduct an Institutional assessment on the viability and long-term sustainability of the extension centres at the kick off of the project;</li> <li>– Capacity building of the national agricultural advisory and extension services;</li> <li>– Identification of and support to eligible small and vulnerable farmers, cooperatives, farmers' groups and/or individual micro-entrepreneurs for the provision of technical and financial assistance;</li> </ul> <p>Monitor and disburse livelihood support packages to micro and small-scale agri-food entrepreneurs to boost their productive capacity and/or recruit workers for the implementation of Climate smart agriculture technologies and practices;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Identification and implementation of priority areas for preservation and protection of forest areas, rangelands, agriculture related water and environmental management issues.</li> </ul>
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## 2. RATIONALE AND CONTEXT

The primary objective of the **EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis**, “The Madad Fund” (hereinafter referred to as the EUTF) is to *“provide a coherent and reinforced aid response to the Syrian and Iraqi crises and the massive displacement resulting from them on a multi-country scale. In pursuit of this objective, the Trust Fund shall address the needs of three groups: refugees, internally displaced persons and returnees and provide assistance to the communities and the administrations in which those groups find themselves, as regards resilience and early recovery”*.

After over six years of conflict, refugees from Syria in the region and host communities continue to require protection and assistance, with complex and evolving needs. In 2017 around 5.2 million Syrian refugees currently hosted by Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt still represent a massive humanitarian and development crisis for the region. These host governments have shown remarkable generosity and are the first and the most important responders to the crisis<sup>1</sup>. In Lebanon, more than one million registered Syrian refugees are equivalent to over 20% of the population and the 655,000 registered Syrian refugees in Jordan is equivalent to nearly 7% of the population.

<sup>1</sup> UNHCR <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php> - 5.10.2017

These economies have been suffering weak economic growth, stressed public finances and export disruption. In Lebanon, the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has fallen by more than 50% since the beginning of the crisis. The average economic growth during the period 2010-2014 in per capita terms was below 1% in Jordan and Lebanon<sup>2</sup>. Additional population pressure has overstretched both public infrastructure (e.g. roads, health, water) and private infrastructure (e.g. housing), with governments facing significant pressure to maintain the quality of services and infrastructure.

In particular, support to the **agriculture and food production sectors** is much needed as farmers have been hit hard by the Syrian crisis due to increased production costs and loss of markets. While agriculture provides economic and **employment opportunities**, local agricultural producers are not officially identified and consequently targeted by social and economic assistance, leaving them with limited access to social protection programmes. In line with National Development Strategies, the action will promote private investment in the agricultural value chains in order to address the needs of host communities impacted by the Syrian crisis in the agricultural sector and to indirectly create jobs and livelihood opportunities for Syrian refugees.

In Jordan, Syrian family based enterprises will be supported, in Lebanon, agriculture, construction and environment are traditionally employing Syrians since no work permit is needed but the project will create new opportunities in renovating the extension centres, in forest management and land reclamation. Food for assets and food for training will give opportunities to refugees receiving already food aid to top up their allocation if they engage in communal assets restoration or some training. FAO is currently working on a global Memorandum of Understanding with the International Labour Organization (ILO) to promote decent work in agriculture. Very strict measures as will ensure that the risk of exploitation will be minimum or nil.

The proposed action adheres to the priorities of the Regional Refugees and Resilience Response Plan (3RP) 2017-2018 and aligns itself to national priority policies and plans, incorporating in full the **Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (2017-2020)** and the **Jordan Response Plan (JRP)**.

The action addresses the needs of the most vulnerable **through effective resilience based interventions, while building a more sustainable response.**

Efficiencies include the use of cash based interventions, integrated education, farmer protection services, and a focus on service delivery through local and municipal systems to reduce duplication and build national capacities.

## 2.1. Summary of the action and its objectives

The **Overall Objective** of the proposed Action is to strengthen the livelihood opportunities, resilience and food security of refugees and host communities in Jordan and Lebanon.

The **specific objectives** of the action are:

- To increase employment opportunities and create income-generation activities through sustainable management of natural resources.

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<sup>2</sup> [http://publications.europa.eu/resource/cellar/878f00db-4405-11e6-9c64-01aa75ed71a1.0001.02/DOC\\_2](http://publications.europa.eu/resource/cellar/878f00db-4405-11e6-9c64-01aa75ed71a1.0001.02/DOC_2)

- To improve agricultural productivity and ensure food security by enhancing sustainable and safe production capacity for vulnerable agriculture-based host communities and Syrian refugees;

This will be achieved by addressing both the needs of the most vulnerable host communities and of Syrian refugees to ensure and promote their access to socio-economic resources, sustainable livelihoods, also by promoting gender equality and empowerment of women, to build the capacities and conducive conditions for farmers to contribute to their own subsistence and that of their communities.

In line with the Madad Fund Overall Objective *"to provide a coherent and reinforced aid response to the Syrian crisis on a regional scale, responding primarily to the needs of refugees from Syria in neighbouring countries, as well as of the communities hosting the refugees and their administrations, in particular as regards resilience and early recovery"*, the Action will contribute to the Specific Objective 3 of the current Result Framework([https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/eutf\\_madad\\_results\\_framework.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/eutf_madad_results_framework.pdf))

## 2.2. Context

Lebanon and Jordan host respectively the first and second highest number of refugees per capita. Both countries are not signatories to the 1951 "Convention relating to the status of refugees" neither to its 1967 Protocol<sup>3</sup>. In Lebanon, based on the "no camp" policy adopted by the government, Syrian refugees are scattered in more than 1700 localities across the country, where they live in apartments, collective shelters, tented settlements, unfinished houses, garages, warehouses or worksites. Since the beginning of 2015 and with the enforcement of stricter regulations applied by the Government, access to Lebanon by those fleeing the conflict in Syria has become close to impossible. In Jordan the legal instrument that provides the legal framework for the treatment of refugees is a 1998 Memorandum of Understanding signed between Jordan and the UNHCR. The MoU provides that Jordan accepts the definition of "refugee" contained in the 1951 Convention. Jordan also agrees to respect the principle of non-refoulement<sup>4</sup>.

### 2.2.2 Sector context: policies and challenges

#### *Economic development, livelihoods and social protection*

##### **Lebanon**

In Lebanon agriculture contributes about 4-5% of the national GDP, representing a source of income for about 20% of the population and employing 9% of the total workforce. In 2010, 23% of land of the Lebanese territory was cultivated<sup>5</sup>. The agricultural sector employs about 169 512 farmers (e.g. 3% of the population), up from 143 000 in 1961. Of all the farmers, 29% are in the North, followed by Mount Lebanon (21.6 percent) and the Bekaa (18%). Most of them (66%) have second, non-agricultural jobs<sup>6</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/3b66c2aa10.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.loc.gov/law/help/refugee-law/jordan.php>

<sup>5</sup> [http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/rne/docs/Lebanon-Plan.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/rne/docs/Lebanon-Plan.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> "Sustainable Agricultural Production through Promotion of No-Till Agriculture in Lebanon" Isam Bashour – FAFS, AUB

The Lebanese population was estimated to be 3.76 million in 2007 by the National Living Conditions Survey<sup>7</sup>. This number increases to around 4.04 million when Palestine refugees are included. The crisis in Syria that started in 2011 has resulted in a massive influx of displaced Syrians reaching an estimated 1.5 million people (1.2 million registered with UNHCR) equating nearly to ¼ of Lebanon's population being displaced persons from Syria<sup>8</sup>. A large proportion of these displaced populations are located mainly in agricultural areas of the Beqaa Valley and Akkar<sup>9</sup> (approximately 360,000)<sup>10</sup>.

Employment of Syrians is now mostly restricted to “third sector jobs” in construction, agriculture and cleaning services, where there is a labour shortage as the occupations do not match the income expectations and skills of much of the native Lebanese labour force<sup>11</sup>,

Moreover, the pressures on small scale farmers in the poor agriculture areas in terms of access to large markets, product competitiveness, and security related issues, are further exacerbated by the crisis. Agricultural supply chains are disrupted given impacts on land access and increasing costs of inputs. Moreover, Lebanese farmers used to rely heavily on Syrian highly subsidized agricultural inputs which are no longer available since the start of the conflict in Syria. This has resulted in a sharp increase in the costs of agricultural production.

The Government of Lebanon (GoL) implements a range of policies and programmes that directly or indirectly address chronic poverty, shocks and mitigate risks mainly from environmental shocks. The **National Poverty Targeted Programme** (NPTP) is the most important social safety net in Lebanon. It is a combination of social assistance and social service provision for ‘extremely poor’ Lebanese households in the form of partial medical bill payments, school fee waivers, free books, and food assistance. Funded by the World Bank, the GoL and UNHCR, the benefits of the Emergency National Poverty Targeted Programme (ENPTP) were expanded to include a separate food e-card issued for only the poorest among the extremely poor<sup>12</sup> 5,076 Lebanese households (average size 4.32). Very few vulnerable farmers from remote rural areas are actually benefiting from the NPTP. There are a range of other social protection mechanisms in Lebanon, but most of these do not target poor communities or workers in the informal sectors of the economy. The NPTP is not open to Syrian refugees, to which assistance is mostly provided via UN agencies and NGOs funded by international donors.

### *Current challenges of the Syrian crisis in the agricultural sector*

#### **Lebanon**

Due to the deterioration of the socio-economic conditions as well as the shrinking of the protection space, a large number of Syrians are forced to seek employment opportunities in the informal sector in order to sustain their basic needs. The agriculture and

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<sup>7</sup> <http://www.lb.undp.org/content/lebanon/en/home/library/poverty/living-conditions-of-households-2007.html>

<sup>8</sup> "Defining Community vulnerabilities in Lebanon" 2014-2015, Unicef, Ocha and Reach.

<sup>9</sup> [http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/rne/docs/Lebanon-Plan.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/rne/docs/Lebanon-Plan.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=122>.

<sup>11</sup> [http://publications.europa.eu/resource/cellar/878f00db-4405-11e6-9c64-01aa75ed71a1.0001.02/DOC\\_2](http://publications.europa.eu/resource/cellar/878f00db-4405-11e6-9c64-01aa75ed71a1.0001.02/DOC_2)

<sup>12</sup> Considering a lower poverty line of \$2.40/person/day and an upper poverty line of \$4.00/person/day [https://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/file\\_attachments/rr-poverty-inequality-social-protection-lebanon-200116-en\\_0.pdf](https://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/file_attachments/rr-poverty-inequality-social-protection-lebanon-200116-en_0.pdf)

construction sectors have traditionally been dominated by unskilled Syrian labourers since very few Lebanese accept to work in these sectors. It is estimated that agriculture usually absorbs about 200,000 seasonal Syrian workers, mostly irregular, given the difficulty in obtaining residency and work permits. Since over 55% of the registered Syrian refugees of working age are women<sup>13</sup>; seasonal employment in agriculture has the dual benefit of pulling more women into the labour force. Therefore, investments in labour-intensive projects, such as land reclamation and water management, can be a win-win programme whereby small Lebanese farmers would benefit from greater access to funding to support their medium and long-term investments in land reclamation projects while, at the same time, creating temporary livelihood opportunities for displaced Syrians and for unskilled Lebanese workers from the communities hosting the Syrian refugees.

### ***Economic development, livelihoods and social protection***

#### **Jordan**

Jordan has a population of an estimated 9.95 million people, 17% of the population reside in rural areas. The population figure includes 655 000 Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR 80% of which live outside camps.

With the Syrian conflict entering its seventh year, and with an economy in Jordan already under pressure for structural issues prior to the start of the conflict, the obstacles for refugees accessing livelihood opportunities are many. As of the first quarter of 2017, the total unemployment rate reached 18.2%, 33% among women and 13.9% among men for the same quarter<sup>14</sup> as well as around 30% among youth. With only 38 % of its population economically active, Jordan has the lowest labour market participation rate in the world.<sup>15</sup>

Agriculture contributes less than 4% of Jordan's GDP, but the sector employs a majority of those who reside in rural areas and provides a livelihood for some 15% of the country's overall population. An estimated three-quarter of farmers (56,589) in Jordan are characterized as poor, landless and small-scale. These factors are compounded by limited knowledge of improved agricultural technologies, water management practices, and financial services to support the participation of rural people and communities in markets. Jordan's smallholder farmers are the least resilient to the stresses of inflation and emerging threats of environmental degradation, land and water scarcity, and climate change.

Moreover, Jordan is a resource-constrained country, being semi-arid, with only 2.6% of arable land, with extreme water scarcity, ranking third as the most water insecure country in the world, more than 90% of the country receives less than 200 mm of annual precipitation. Consequently the agricultural sector faces several challenges that need support: high input costs, low-yielding varieties and breeds, inappropriate technologies and practices, and high post-harvest losses; a growing gap between consumer prices and farm-gate prices mostly due to inadequate post-harvest facilities and lack of market information; and limited competitiveness of Jordanian products in foreign markets

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<sup>13</sup><http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=122> and [http://publications.europa.eu/resource/cellar/878f00db-4405-11e6-9c64-01aa75ed71a1.0001.02/DOC\\_2](http://publications.europa.eu/resource/cellar/878f00db-4405-11e6-9c64-01aa75ed71a1.0001.02/DOC_2)

<sup>14</sup> Department of Statistics, Unemployment Statistics - Jordan, 2017

<sup>15</sup> ILO, *Labor Force Participation Rate*, 2016. Statistic represents % of total population (ages 15+). Women have especially low labour market participation rates, with only 13% actively participating.

because of high production costs and inconsistent quality and food safety. The conflicts in neighbouring countries have exacerbated these factors by disrupting trade routes.

### *Current challenges of the Syrian crisis in the agricultural sector*

#### **Jordan**

The majority of the Syrian refugees living in host communities work in the agricultural sector, mainly concentrated in vegetable production and the livestock sector.

The participation of Syrians in the agricultural sector is to a large extent not regularized and informal. However, among the several administrative changes that have been processed by the GoJ in the last months, Syrian workers in the agriculture sector have now been granted the permission to apply for work permits without the need to have a single employer or single position within a company. In January 2017, 12 000 refugees held an official work permit for the agricultural sector. Female Syrian refugees who work in the agricultural sector also engage in homebased production, or work on large-scale commercial farms. Women's involvement in the sector is mostly informal, without work permits and 40% of the women who work in this sector have agricultural experience from Syria.

However, the legislation does not allow refugees to own property in Jordan; therefore, if livestock can be owned if for home consumption, no natural (land) or physical (vehicle, motorbike, etc.) assets can be owned legally, only leased or rented (land, vehicle). Some Syrian refugees rent land informally when they have enough financial resources to do so. In that case no formal legal paper exists of the transaction: it is verbal arrangement between landlord and the person renting. Though many Syrian refugees are employed in the agricultural sector working on farms as farm hands, some of them raise their own livestock as a main activity or as a supporting activity<sup>16</sup>.

### **2.3. Lessons learnt**

#### *Knowledge Sharing and Lessons Learned*

With the crisis in Syria on-going, the need for **coordination** has been increasing to insure needs are identified, targets are set based on needs, planning is done properly and to maximize the impact of the response by avoiding duplication of efforts and minimizing gaps. With the Governments of Lebanon and Jordan taking the lead in the response, additional support from the International community is required to build the capacity of national staff.

With the 2017-2020 International community assistance shifting to more **stabilization** intervention, the activities have shifted from more short/direct term into medium-longer term that requires **longer term coordination and technical support**. The Food Security and agriculture livelihood sector coordinated by FAO, WFP and IFAD aims at ensuring an **integrated policy and programmatic approach to food insecurity and vulnerability**, aligned to Syrian Crisis Humanitarian Response strategy and the Governments of Lebanon and Jordan established frameworks and policies. The approach for fighting hunger combines targeted programmes for enhancing direct access to food for the most needy

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<sup>16</sup> UNHCR/ICARDA June 2017; Draft report study on "Agricultural Livelihoods for Syrian Refugees in Jordan"

with sustainable agriculture and rural development. In all cases, women perform a large share of the agricultural work.

## 2.4 Complementary actions

### **Jordan:**

This Action will contribute in Jordan, to the resilience and livelihoods portfolio already provided by the European Commission and the EUTF Madad.

The current EUTF portfolio in livelihoods in Jordan has reached in 2017 an amount of around EUR 50 million. The portfolio includes interventions to provide access to vocational training, through for example the regional programme QUDRA<sup>17</sup> which is providing certified semi-skilled professional training to 5,000 vulnerable Jordanians and Syrians; it also includes projects to create sustainable employment including tackling the private sector capacity development and supporting start-up or scale up businesses (through for instance the Danish Refugees Council lead of the Leaders consortium<sup>18</sup>). This intervention will therefore complement already ongoing efforts addressing agricultural needs and gaps.

The Action will also directly connect with the EU funded project to FAO (put reference name CTR 36892/2015) for improving rural livelihoods and the environment through the integral utilization of residues of treated wastewater and organic solid waste for the production of renewable energy and compost in Mafraq. This project, which will run until December 2018, has piloted the production of bio-solids and compost for the application on reforested areas and range. The bio-compost production will contribute to the intervention's activities to the benefit of the natural resources management and it will be basically used for forests rehabilitation and reforestation activities.

The FAO EU funded project is part of a EUR10 million allocation for livelihoods support under the programme "Support to the response to the Syria crisis in Jordan" adopted by the EU in December 2014 under the Special allocation for Jordan to respond to the Syria crisis, which has been supporting innovation with the aim to expand innovative business opportunities and create jobs especially for the youth in the Governorates, most affected by the inflow of Syrian refugees.

### **Lebanon:**

Some of the EU's foremost livelihood responses to the Syrian refugee crisis have come from MADAD Trust Fund. They include:

The regional Qudra programme (2016-2019) in addition to supporting schooling facilitates and improves access to work and livelihoods generation through investment. Qudra works in tandem with the EU bilateral programme "ProVTE" to develop curricula for practice-oriented technical vocational courses for a variety of professions.

The Local Economic Empowerment and Development to Enhance Resilience and Social Stability programme (LEADERS 2016-2019) focuses on a 'grass-roots community led participatory approach' to create more resilient and economic self-reliant communities.

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<sup>17</sup> This project focuses on education infrastructure, skills training, social cohesion and local administration.

<sup>18</sup> This project strengthens economic self reliance, resilience and social stability.

Similarly, the EU's funding of the 'Livelihoods and Social Stability' programme implemented by Search for Common Ground, aims to strengthen community resilience and cohesion among Syrian refugee and host community youth in Iraq, Jordan, and Lebanon. This is done by addressing youths' livelihood challenges through Business Development Services including training, coaching and mentoring.

Complementing the programmes above are TF Madad funded WASH programmes (two ongoing, and three potential pipeline) which address a broad range of the WASH issues which impede livelihoods and economic development; the activities include the rehabilitation of networks and wells, and the capacity development of Water Establishments, specifically with regards to design.

Under its bilateral envelope, EU is supporting a EUR 15m programme on private sector development. The overall objective of the programme is 'to contribute to Lebanon's economic development and job creation by enhancing the productivity and competitiveness of its private sector, with a focus on vulnerable groups'. Its' specific objective is to provide integrated non-financial and financial intermediation services to groups of micro and SMEs in the agribusiness and timber processing sectors.

The EU is also financing a project implemented by ACF which is to improve food security and nutritional capacities of vulnerable populations, and enhance small scale producers' assets in Baalbek-Hermel. This project is due to finish in December 2017.

The project selected as part of this Action Document will coordinate with the above initiatives and partners, in order to ensure complementarity and identify a specific niche for foreseen activities, with an underlying emphasis on reaching the most vulnerable women and girls, both refugees and host communities.

## 2.5 Donor co-ordination

All donors operate within the regulatory boundaries of the countries and in agreement with relevant authorities. Thus, there is coordination with the national authorities usually through specific working groups.<sup>19</sup> The lead in this coordination is entrusted to the EU Delegation/EUTF field staff.

In country, the relevant EU Delegation is leading coordination with EU Member States through regular meetings of the Development Counsellors, and participates to the coordination platforms established for the various National Response Plans to the Syrian refugee crisis.

As well as engaging in the formal structures of the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan the EUD in **Lebanon** co-chairs an informal donor coordination group and, together with EUTF field staff and ECHO colleagues, are active in other fora concerning the response to the Syrian refugee crisis, including the livelihoods working group under LCRP.

**In Jordan**, the EUD is also actively participating in working groups concerning the response to the Syrian refugee crisis, including the livelihoods working group within the Jordan response plan.

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<sup>19</sup> For example, the Jordan Response Platform to the Syrian Crisis is a partnership mechanism between the Government of Jordan, donors and UN agencies, operating through several thematic working groups (e.g. on health, education etc.).

At a broader level, the EU is also actively contributing to the overall donor coordination under the auspices of the United Nations in the framework of the 3RP that integrates humanitarian, development and macro-fiscal interventions.

The Madad Trust Fund management team is coordinating and liaising with the donors contributing to the Trust Fund, currently consisting of 22 MS and Turkey. Moreover, the EUTF management also coordinates with its contracted implementing partners and other relevant stakeholders on regional level and cross-border issues.

### **3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

#### **3.1. Objectives**

The **Overall Objective** is to strengthen the livelihood opportunities, resilience and food security of refugees and host communities affected by the Syrian crisis in Jordan and Lebanon.

The **specific objectives** of the action are:

- To increase employment opportunities and create income-generation activities through sustainable management of natural resources;
  - Improve agricultural productivity and ensure food security by enhancing sustainable and safe production capacity for vulnerable agriculture-based host communities and Syrian refugees.

#### **3.2. Expected results and main activities**

Output 1: Adequate agriculture production support systems for vulnerable farm communities are rolled out and good agriculture practices are supported and developed (Optional for Lebanon if sustainability can be ensured);

Output 2: Ability of national Institutions, farmer groups, agricultural technical centres and school/facilities to develop capacities of host and refugees communities is enhanced (Jordan and optional for Lebanon);

Output 3: Productive capacities of vulnerable host farmers and/or home-based micro and group-based small scale agri-food enterprises are increased and job opportunities in the form of agricultural labour are created; Output 4: Livelihoods and employment opportunities for the most food insecure created through sustainable management of natural resources.

The indicative activities are suggested to include, inter alia:

**Output 1: Adequate agriculture production support systems for vulnerable farm communities are rolled out and good agriculture practices are supported and developed (Optional for Lebanon if sustainability can be ensured);**

- Creation of a farmers' registration system if long-term sustainability and take up by the MoA can be ensured;
- Create a sub-registry (safety net) for the most vulnerable farmers using an agreed list of indicative indicators;
- The possible development of a social safety net support system for the most vulnerable farmers might be considered at the beginning of the project if feasible

**Output 2: Ability of national Institutions, farmer groups, agricultural technical centres and school/facilities to develop capacities of host and refugees communities is enhanced (Jordan and optional for Lebanon);**

- Conduct an Institutional assessment on the viability and long-term sustainability of the extension centres at the kick off of the project;
- Rehabilitation of National agricultural institution centres;
- Capacity building of the national agricultural advisory and extension services;

**Output 3: Productive capacities of vulnerable host farmers and/or home-based micro and group-based small scale agri-food enterprises are increased and job opportunities in the form of agricultural labour are created;**

- Identification of and support to eligible small and vulnerable farmers, cooperatives, farmers' groups and/or individual micro-entrepreneurs for the provision of technical and financial assistance;
- Monitor and disburse livelihood support packages to micro and small-scale agri-food entrepreneurs to boost their productive capacity and/or recruit workers for the implementation of Climate smart agriculture technologies and practices.
- Improve lasting work-related skills and livelihood opportunities for both host communities and refugees and increased access to labour market;

**Output 4: Livelihoods and employment opportunities for the most food insecure created through sustainable management of natural resources.**

- Identification and implementation of priority areas for preservation and protection of forest areas and rangelands;
- Identification and implementation of priority areas for agriculture related water and environmental management issues ;
- Create the conditions for agricultural products to gain access to market opportunities.

### **3.3. Risks and assumptions**

The main **risks** linked to the implementation of this action are:

- Insecurity could hinder access to some areas and this could delay/hamper the implementation of the activities;
- Low level of involvement and commitment of host government/local authorities/host communities could hinder the sustainability of the action;
- Lack of take-up on the part of stakeholders and partners in the value chains could affect the supply and marketing of quality inputs and agri-food commodities;
- Obstacles to access labour market and generate income for refugees;
- Identification of and access to the most vulnerable farmers;
- Abnormal fluctuations of prices of raw materials and processing equipment due to inflation rates could affect the implementation and sustainability. The farmers might face unpredicted additional costs which could jeopardise the completion of the work;

- Adverse weather (e.g. prolonged droughts, storms, floods, frosts and plant and animal pest and disease outbreaks) could hamper the supply of agricultural produce (and increase the price of raw materials);
- Weak national allocated budgets would reduce the level of Government inputs and affect project co-operation and implementation and the sustainability of capacity development interventions.

### **Assumptions**

In order for the action to carry out its intended effect, the following key assumptions are to be made:

- Security conditions and political stability on the ground will allow for the safety of the implementers;
- Relevant stakeholders in the public and private sectors are involved and are willing to cooperate for the implementation of the action;
- Continuous acceptance of refugees by host communities and host government. Willingness of Governmental authorities to remain supportive and of host communities to engage in the project;
- Continuous access to local labour market and support from employment agencies and local businesses.
- Do no harm - No stakeholders are perceived to be negatively affected by this action. It will be implemented nationally giving priority to the neediest farmers in the most vulnerable areas to benefit all communities with a continuous care for gender equity and equality.

### **Mitigation measures**

- To mitigate the risks, the proposed action will operate within the current legal framework and mandate of National relevant Ministries and local authorities and will keep on advocating to improve the legal framework for refugees in line with the Compact and the Partnership priorities.
- Special attention will be provided to establishing a monitoring and evaluation unit to follow the quantity and quality of work the farmers/entrepreneurs are implementing.
- Mitigating measures will be further defined in the actual projects.

### **3.4. Cross-cutting issues**

#### *Environmental sustainability*

The Action aims at improving the use of natural resources by increasing the efficiency and enhancing the good governance structures for its exploitation (e.g. improved water and pesticides management). At the same time the protection of natural ecosystem will be ensured and awareness raising activities on plant and animal conservation promoted. Moreover, the agriculture revenues will be increased through the protection of agricultural assets, the provision of safety nets and the good management of resources and land reclamation issues as well as the provision of technical support which in turn will ensure sustainability of the action and improved resilience of the beneficiaries.

### *Gender balance*

Needs, priorities and constraints of both women and men in the agricultural sector will be identified assessed and taken into consideration in the design of interventions. In particular, special attention will be put to ensure women and men have equitable access to the management of resources as well as in income generation and employment and training opportunities through the promotion and the capacity development, among others, of women headed farm/enterprise. Given that the current context in Lebanon/Jordan is in more in favour of the participation of men, among others especially in this sector, this action should contribute to equality and fill the gap in the national statistics by empowering women.

### **3.5. Stakeholders**

The main stakeholders of this proposed action are:

- EU Member States and other donors contributing to the Trust Fund;
- Ministries and authorities at various levels concerned and responsible for the wellbeing and living conditions of Syrian refugees and hosting communities;
- Specialised civil society organisations and agricultural producers unions;
- Indirect beneficiaries include the families of the women and men directly employed in the agricultural sector, targeted by the Action, as well as the local communities at large.
- Final beneficiaries: Syrian refugees residing in Jordan and Lebanon and vulnerable host communities, whom will be empowered by the action.

In particular, the direct beneficiaries consist of several groups:

- ✓ Lebanese small-holder farmers. These farmers are dispersed in almost all regions of Lebanon, with particular focus on the poorest areas with the highest concentration of displaced Syrians. Vulnerable Lebanese farm households, including women and youth, will benefit from higher income and better access to home-grown food products;
- ✓ Jordanian smallholder farmers, especially those of northern governorates hosting the majority of Syrian refugees. Those with limited sources of family income and employment, large family sizes and high dependency rates, living in the areas with low rainfall and extremely limited water resources and limited access to rural finance;
- ✓ Syrian refugees and other skilled or unskilled Syrian workers allowed working in construction and agriculture. Given the nature of the works, it is expected that workers will be male, especially young men (16- 25 years) and female, especially engaged in homebased production and in large scale commercial farms (informally). Nevertheless, the action will promote gender equity in the recruitment of workers along all activities.

Vulnerability criteria will be used by each agency in each country for the targeting of all beneficiaries. The criteria will be defined in negotiation with the Government. Actually, the government of Lebanon is requesting to have all program benefiting both communities on a

50/50 basis while Jordan is asking a 70/30 ratio (host community/Syrian Refugees) . These ratios will not be applied at activity level but on the overall program level.

- Output 1 (registry) will benefit exclusively the host community;
- Output 2 (extension centres) will benefit both host community and refugees;
- Output 3
  - Jordan: Home –based micro and group based small-scale food enterprises will benefit host community and refugees
  - Lebanon: Lebanese farmers will benefit from grants allowing them to employ workers which are expected to be in majority refugees;
- Output 4: Cash for work (forest and irrigation) will recruit mainly refugees but not exclusively while Food Assistance For Asset and Food For Training is exclusively for households benefiting from food aid which are in large majority refugees.

### **3.6. Partnership with the Three Rome Based Agencies.**

During the Strategic Dialogue Meeting on the partnership between the European Commission and the FAO held in Brussels on 25 September 2017, it was agreed to foster a closer dialogue and collaboration for the next two years in four key areas of work: Agricultural Investments and Sustainable Value Chains, Resilience and Food Crises, Climate Change and Natural Resource Management, and Nutrition and Sustainable Food Systems. In particular, "Cluster 1: Improving resilience to food crises" will enhance resilience through the operationalisation of the humanitarian/development nexus including peace when operating in conflict situations (including addressing the root causes of migration).

The three Rome-based Agencies (RBAs) developed a joint Conceptual Framework - "Strengthening Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition" - to work more and better together, and with key partners, to strengthen resilience of the most food-insecure. The Resilience framework provides a way for the Rome-based Agencies (RBAs) to seek and build complementary alignment across existing agency-specific approaches to support the resilience of food-insecure people rather than develop new approaches, thereby ensuring that RBA collaboration is cost-effective.

Each of the agencies has a well-defined mandate and operational modalities through which it has established its own strengths; these can be aligned to build resilience. It is precisely these differences in mandates and modalities that, when brought together, offer great opportunities for strengthening the resilience of food-insecure individuals, households, communities and population groups.

The common focus of the RBAs work is to strengthen the resilience of rural poor, vulnerable and food insecure people's livelihoods and production systems. The emphasis is on situations where the capacities of supporting structures and institutions – notably government systems, national and local institutions and farmers' organizations – are not in a position to offset or buffer the impacts of shocks and stressors. The four internationally recognised pillars of food security: availability, access, nutritional adequacy of food intake and food crisis prevention and management will be taken into consideration while resilience of agri-food systems as a way to improve the resilience of target groups will be enhanced.

These three Agencies would be the best placed in filling the gap between the humanitarian relief and development given their long term commitment in resilience-building, which has to be seen as a continuous and long-term effort that addresses the underlying cases of

vulnerability while building the capacity of people and governments to better manage risks in the future.

FAO will be encouraged to partner with international and national farmers organisations. Sub-granting to the organisations will be considered where possible, to increase the capacities of these organisations, create ownership and ensure sustainability of the action. This will also allow the Madad Fund to support organisations that do not have the capacity for a direct partnership with the Madad Fund.

The Trust Fund Manager will appoint a lead negotiator that will conclude the agreement with FAO on the action, following the Financial and Administrative Agreement between the European Community and the United Nations (FAFA).

## **4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES**

### **4.1 Financing agreement**

In order to implement this action, it is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner countries, as referred to in Article 184(2)(b) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

### **4.2 Indicative operational implementation period**

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 3.2 will be carried out, is up to 36 months, from the adoption of this Action Document by the Operational Board.

A possible extension of the implementation period may be granted by the Manager, and immediately communicated to the Operational Board.

### **4.3 Implementation components and modules**

#### **4.3.1 Indirect management with an international organisation**

This action may be implemented in indirect management with Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nation in co-delegation with World Food Programme and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

The proposed action will address both the specific needs of refugees and host communities to ensure and promote their access to socio-economic resources, sustainable livelihoods and market opportunities and to build the capacities and conducive conditions for farmers to contribute to their own subsistence and that of their communities. The needs are immense and there is ample space for engagement of actors, but in order to achieve tangible results with reasonable impact, the focus will be on a limited number of activities per action and per country.

This will be possibly achieved in partnership with the FAO, WFP and IFAD which have the status, mandate and role to bring sufficient added value to strengthen the resilience of rural poor, vulnerable and food insecure people's livelihoods and production systems.

In line with the above objectives and results, the implementation will be possibly delegated to the FAO by way of a co-delegation agreement (indirect management), because of its long term collaboration with and access to relevant national authorities in Jordan and Lebanon and because of its exclusive expertise and capacity as pillar assessed agency. In addition, the specific mandate and role of FAO both within the UN family as well as on the international arena, will contribute to leverage the attention to the need to

develop agricultural livelihood and food security for both host communities and refugees in Lebanon and Jordan.

The envisaged assistance to Lebanon is deemed to follow the conditions and procedures set out by the restrictive measures adopted pursuant to Article 215 TFEU.

#### 4.4 Indicative budget

Component	Amount in EUR
Indirect management	25,000,000

- *Costs for monitoring, evaluation, communication and visibility shall be included in the projects' budgets an included in the contract.*

#### 4.5 Performance monitoring

Monitoring shall be ensured primarily through EU Delegations in-country and in particular with the assistance of specific EUTF field & liaison officers posted within the EU Delegations. In addition, the EUTF is launching an independent M&E exercise to accompany all EUTF programmes and ensure that targets are met and lessons learnt can be incorporated into other EUTF actions.

The purpose of the EUTF Fund Monitoring and Evaluation Framework would be to assess, across various levels, the degree to which the Overall Objective of the EUTF has been achieved.

Partners implementing this Action will comply with the ad hoc Monitoring and Evaluation Framework developed for the EUTF Fund as well as with the quarterly progress reporting requirements and tools being developed by the EUTF.

The monitoring and evaluation exercises mentioned above will represent milestones in the implementation of the activities. These regular assessments will constitute a basis for a possible decision of suspension or revision of activities, should the conditions on the ground not allow for their proper implementation.

#### 4.6 Evaluation and audit

Projects shall carry out an obligatory final evaluation, and one external audit per year. Whenever possible, evaluations will be jointly carried out by partners. This will also contribute to harmonise further and higher education support to Syrian refugees and to the host countries in the region, in order to make technical co-operation more effective in line with current EU guidelines.<sup>20</sup>

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts.

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<sup>20</sup> EC Guidelines No. 3, *Making Technical Co-operation More Effective*, March 2009.

#### **4.7 Communication and visibility**

Communication and visibility of EU support is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU. Beneficiaries, host communities and administrations in Syria's neighbouring countries, the European public, EU Member States and other stakeholders of the EU Madad Fund need to be informed about the EU's efforts as the leading donor in the Syria crisis response. Insufficient visibility of the EU's actions weakens the EU's political traction in the region and its standing in Europe. A lack of knowledge about EU assistance could impede on the EU's political efforts to resolve the Syria crisis and its future role in a post-peace agreement transition.

Communication and visibility is an important part of all EU Madad Fund programmes and must be factored into all stages of the planning and implementation of the Action. Each implementer is required to draw up a comprehensive visibility, communication and outreach plan for their respective target country/community and submit a copy for approval to the EU Madad Fund's Communication and Outreach Lead. The related costs will be covered by the project budgets. The measures shall be implemented by the implementing consortium/ia, and/or contractors, and/or grant beneficiaries. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, procurement and grant contracts.

The global objective of the EU Madad Fund's communication and visibility campaigns, and hence of the implementing partner, is to improve recognition, public awareness and visibility of the comprehensive and joint EU efforts to effectively address the consequences of the Syrian and Iraqi crises. This should be done by highlighting the Action's real-life impact and results among defined target audiences in the affected region but also vis-à-vis the general public, donors and stakeholders in the EU Member States.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action and the specific requirements for the EU Madad Fund serve as a reference for the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the relevant contractual obligations. According to the EU Madad Fund's Visibility and Communications strategy all communication and outreach campaigns must be evidence-based, people-oriented and easily understandable. Regional outreach and communication must be conflict sensitive, strategic, do no harm and be mindful of the differentiation in messaging for beneficiaries and stakeholders in each country of implementation. The campaigns must center on beneficiaries and ensure adequate local ownership. Messaging should have a human face, be empathic, honest, transparent, direct, unambiguous, neutral and conducive to a highly sensitive human and political environment, in addition to being gender-sensitive and gender-balanced.

Furthermore, campaigns should also include components of participatory and engaging communication, where the beneficiary becomes a key actor. This will support the EU Madad Fund's programmes in promoting social cohesion, inclusion, dialogue and help mitigate tensions and misperceptions between refugee and host communities.

**LOGFRAME FOR LEBANON**

<b>Title: Strengthening livelihood and food security of host communities and Syrian refugees through the development of sustainable agricultural practices</b>						
<b>IMPACT</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Organization in charge</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>The social and economic inclusion and cohesion of the populations affected by the Syrian crisis in Jordan and Lebanon is strengthened through local agriculture development</b>	Risks of instability between Syrian refugees and & citizens of host communities	Risks currently increasing with increased vulnerability of all parties	Risks of instability in target areas significantly reduced through enhanced food security & improved income generation & employment creation	Government of Lebanon (i.e. MoA, MoSA etc) and United Nations' reports	RBA	
<b>OUTCOME</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Organization in charge</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Improved livelihoods and food security of vulnerable agriculture-based host communities and Syrian refugees in Jordan and Lebanon</b>	Percentage of the target population achieves Acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)	49 (Syrian refugees) 63 (Lebanese)	Above baseline	M&E report	RBA	No external factors (e.g. floods, droughts, pests & insecurity) affecting rural growth & stability
	Percentage of beneficiaries whose use of negative coping mechanisms has not increased by the end of their assistance (Coping Strategy Index, CSI)	23.7 (Syrian refugees) 18 (Lebanese)	Below baseline	M&E reprot		

	Percentage of the population in the targeted communities benefiting from an enhanced livelihood asset base (Asset Benefit Indicator, ABI <sup>21</sup> )	TBD	Improved from baseline	M&E report		
<b>OUTPUTS</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Organization in charge</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
1. Adequate agriculture production support systems for vulnerable farm communities are rolled out and good agriculture practices are supported and developed (Optional if sustainability can be ensured)	Percentage of vulnerable Lebanese farmers registered with MoA	0	30%	MoA Registration record	FAO	Farmers interested to be registered; and respond
	% of vulnerable farmers registered in NPTP	Not know	80%	NPTP	FAO/WFP	Vulnerable farmers are responding to the registration call
2. Ability of national institutions, farmer groups, agricultural technical centres and schools/facilities to develop capacity of host and refugee's communities is enhanced. (Optional)	Number of agriculture extension centres equipped with FTC	0	31	Vocational training using the FTC services	RBA	Equipment are of the highest quality
	Number of government, NGO & private sector SMSs/master trainers	Extension services ill equipped for landless, marginal & small-scale farmers	75	Project evaluation reports; and project baseline & completion reports	IFAD and FAO	Established staff willing to learn & practise new skills

<sup>21</sup> Baseline is to be established before start of the projects.

3. Productive capacities of vulnerable host farmers and/or home-based micro and group-based small-scale agri-food enterprises are increased and job opportunities in the form of agricultural labour are created	Numbers of vulnerable landless, marginal & small-scale men & women farmers	Unsustainable agricultural production practices	500 vulnerable men & women farmers adopting & practising new & improved CSA technologies & practices & GAPs	Project evaluation reports; and project baseline & completion reports	RBA	There are no external factors (e.g. floods, droughts, pests & diseases) affecting agricultural production; and poor farmers are willing & able to invest land, labour & finances in order to risk new & improved technologies & practices
	Percentage increase in farm labour (i.e. host community & refugee)	Not known	25 percent increase in demand for farm labour due to increased productivity			
4. Livelihoods and employment opportunities for the most food insecure created through sustainable management of natural resources.	Income of the most vulnerable targeted by the activities improved	0	30%	Employment and cash transaction record	FAO&WFP	Refugees are interested in the type of work proposed
<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Organization in charge</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Output 1. Adequate agriculture production support systems for vulnerable farm communities are rolled out and good agriculture practices are supported and developed</b>						
<b>Activity 1.1</b> : Create a farmers' registration system	Registration offices developed & functioning within MoA	0	31	Agriculture extension centres activity	FAO	Extension agent willing to include registration in their day to day job
<b>Activity 1.2</b> : Create a sub-registry (safety net) for the most vulnerable farmers using an agreed list of livelihood indicators	% of vulnerable farming households registered are listed in the sub-registry	0% (some farming households may be registered under the NTPT)	80%	List of vulnerable farming households	FAO/WFP	Farming community is willing to register Collaboration of the NTPT/MoSA
	Safety net sub-registry established &	0	1	Evaluation report on farmers'	FAO	Good communication between MoA and MoSA

	correlated with NPTP listings			registration system Project training reports Project progress reports		
<b>Activity 1.3</b> : Safety net assistance to the most vulnerable farmers listed in the sub-registry  (might be considered at the beginning of the project if feasible)	Number of Common cards distributed to vulnerable farming households	0	Min 5000	Common Cards distribution report Reconciliation report	WFP	There is no security or environmental challenges at distribution sites
	Percentage of the entitlement distributed to the targeted households	0	100	Bank transfer and reconciliation report	WFP	Banking system ATMs are functioning
	DRR mechanism to identify vulnerable population in need of safety net interventions	0	1	Report from the DRR unit from MoA	FAO	Early warning systems are in place to report to the DRR unit
<b>Output 2. Ability of national institutions, farmer groups, agricultural technical centres and schools/facilities to develop capacity of host and refugees' communities is enhanced</b>						
<b>Activity 2.1</b> : Rehabilitation of national agricultural institution centres (e.g. agriculture schools, agriculture extension centres, NCARE, veterinary services, etc)	Number of agricultural institutions (schools/ agri culture centres) rehabilitated	7 schools	17 (50 000D x 10 centres) 20% labour	Delivery report	FAO	The schools rehabilitation projects is implemented successfully
	<b>Activity 2.2</b> : Build the capacities of the national agricultural advisory and extension services (training and equipment)/curricula	Number of trainers Trained - ToT	0		70 (35 Lebanese + 35 Syrian Refugees)	FAO

development	Number of trained farmers	0	1000 (500 Lebanese and 500 refugees) (Trainees = 1000x10daysx14USD)		FAO: technical backstopping WFP: FFT	WFP include food for training under output 3 and 4
<b>Output 3. Productive capacities of vulnerable host farmers and/or home-based micro and group-based small-scale agri-food enterprises are increased and job opportunities in form of agricultural labour are created</b>						
<b>Activity 3.1:</b> Identification of eligible small and vulnerable farmers, cooperatives, farmers' groups and/or individual micro-entrepreneurs for the provision of technical and financial assistance	Number of Syrian refugees/host communities trained in financial literacy and enterprise management	0	1000	Baseline study and identification of beneficiaries	IFAD	Number of Syrian refugees/host communities trained in financial literacy and enterprise management
	Number of persons/households provided with targeted support to improve their income (disaggregated by gender)	0	1600	Baseline study / Progress Reports	IFAD	Number of persons/households provided with targeted support to improve their income (disaggregated by gender)
	Number of farmer identified for grant support (disaggregated by income and gender)	0	500	Safety net sub-registry, Livelihood survey report and NPPT	FAO and WFP	Very poor farmer respond to the call for interest
<b>Activity 3.2:</b> Monitor and disburse livelihood support packages (conditional cash or in kind transfer) to micro and small-scale agri-food entrepreneurs to boost their	Number of Syrian Refugees and members of host communities accessing Graduation packages and engaged in at least one new income generating activities	0	1600	M&E system / Progress reports	IFAD	Legislation does not prevail to support refugees

productive capacity and/or recruiting casual workers for the implementation of CSA technologies and practices	(disaggregated by income and gender)					
	Number of farm who finalized the improved infrastructure	0	450	Monitoring report and cash Transaction list	FAO (with support from WFP for cash transfer)	Farmer are willing to adopt new practices
	Number of farmers trained on CSA (disaggregated by income and gender)	0	1000	Training report	FAO (training session design and ToT), WFP (FFT and cash transfer through the Common Card)	
<b>Activity 3.3</b> : Draw lessons learned and provide policy recommendations for the institutionalisation of a “small grant fund”	Number of best practices on mechanism for allocation of grant	0	3	M&E report	RBA	
	Number of policy recommendation for support to farmer/entrepreneur investment	0	2	Knowledge platform report	RBA	Recommendation are acceptable within the political situation
<b>Output 4. Livelihoods and employment opportunities for the most vulnerable rural populations created through sustainable management of natural resources</b>						
<b>Activity 4.1</b> : Identification and implementation of priority areas for preservation and protection of forest areas and	Area of forests cleaned/managed	0	300 ha	Activity report	WFP (with technical support fromFAO)	Security does not prevail to access forest sites

rangelands	Number of briquettes produced	0	780 tons	Activity report		Enough wood is collected from forst sites
	Number of job created within the forest sector (disaggregated by income and gender)	0	320	Activity report		Participants are willing to work during the given period of time and site selection capable to absorb the predicted numbers. Partners are available and capable to implement the projects
<b>Activity 4.2</b> : Identification and implementation of priority areas for agriculture related water and environmental management issues	Number of job created within the agricultural water management sector (disaggregated by income and gender)	0	600	Activity report		
	Area of irrigation canals to be cleaned/rehabilitated/constructed	0	TBD	Activity report		

## LOGFRAME FOR JORDAN

Title: Enhancing resilient livelihoods and food security of host communities and Syrian refugees in Jordan and Lebanon through the promotion of sustainable agricultural development						
Impact:	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Organisation in Charge	Assumption
<b>The social and economic inclusion and cohesion of the populations affected by the Syrian crisis in Jordan and Lebanon is strengthened through local agriculture development</b>	Risks of instability between Syrian refugees and the villagers neighbouring camps & citizens of host communities	Risks currently increasing with increased vulnerability of all parties	Risks of instability in target areas significantly reduced through enhanced food security & improved income generation & employment creation	Government of Jordan (i.e. DoS, MoA, etc) and United Nations' reports	RBA	
Outcome:	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Organisation in Charge	Assumption
<b>Improved livelihoods and food security of vulnerable agriculture-based host communities and Syrian refugees in Jordan and Lebanon</b>	Percentage reduction of food insecurity & increased income for vulnerable Jordanian farm families & Syrian refugees	72% refugee households are food insecure; 21% rural population are poor	4,500 families with improved food security and reduced poverty (i.e. 20% increase in value of farm productivity and/or 20% increase in household income)	Project baseline & completion reports; and FAO, IFAD & WFP records	RBA	No external factors (e.g. floods, droughts, pests & insecurity) affecting rural growth & stability
Outputs:	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Organisation in Charge	Assumption
<b>1. Adequate agriculture production support systems for vulnerable farm communities are rolled out and good agriculture practices are supported and developed</b>	Percentage of vulnerable Jordanian farmers registered with MoA	0	70% of all farmers registered with MoA; and 50% of all landless/marginal farmers registered with MoA for safety net support	MoA registration records	FAO, WFP	Farmers interested to be registered; and respond

<p><b>2.</b> Ability of national institutions, farmer groups, agricultural technical centres and schools/facilities to develop capacity of host and refugee's communities is enhanced.</p>	<p>Number of research &amp; extension centres</p>	<p>Research &amp; extension services ineffective for landless, marginal &amp; small-scale farmers</p>	<p>10 agricultural offices &amp; extension centres upgraded &amp; functioning in areas of highest Syrian refugee populations</p>	<p>Project evaluation reports; and project baseline &amp; completion reports</p>	<p>FAO&amp;WFP</p>	<p>Construction works are of the highest quality</p>
	<p>Number of government (e.g. MoA &amp; NCARE), NGO &amp; private sector SMSs/master trainers</p>		<p>150 SMSs/master trainers knowledgeable &amp; promoting modern CSA &amp; GAP technologies &amp; practices</p>			<p>Established staff willing to learn &amp; practise new skills</p>
<p><b>3.</b> Productive capacities of vulnerable host farmers and/or home-based micro and group-based small-scale agri-food enterprises are increased and job opportunities in the form of agricultural labour are created</p>	<p>Numbers of vulnerable landless, marginal &amp; small-scale men &amp; women farmers</p>	<p>Unsustainable agricultural production practices</p>	<p>840 vulnerable men &amp; women farmers adopting &amp; practising new &amp; improved CSA technologies &amp; practices &amp; GAPs</p>	<p>Project evaluation reports; and project baseline &amp; completion reports</p>	<p>FAO, IFAD &amp; WFP</p>	<p>There are no external factors (e.g. floods, droughts, pests &amp; diseases) affecting agricultural production</p>
	<p>Percentage increase in farm labour (i.e. host community &amp; refugee)</p>	<p>Not known</p>	<p>25 percent increase in demand for farm labour due to increased productivity</p>			<p>Poor farmers are willing &amp; able to invest land, labour &amp; finances in order to risk new &amp; improved technologies &amp; practices</p>
<p><b>4.</b> Livelihoods and employment opportunities for the most food insecure created through sustainable management of natural resources.</p>	<p>Number of vulnerable agro-pastoral &amp; pastoral families</p>	<p>Degraded rangelands &amp; pastures</p>	<p>500 vulnerable men &amp; women agro-pastoralists &amp; pastoralists adopting &amp; practising CBNRM</p>	<p>Project evaluation reports; and project baseline &amp; completion reports</p>	<p>FAO &amp; WFP</p>	
	<p>Percentage increase in farm labour (i.e. host community &amp; refugee)</p>	<p>Not known</p>	<p>15 percent increase in demand for farm labour due to increased productivity</p>			

ACTIVITIES	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Organisation in Charge	Assumption
<b>Output 1 :Adequate agriculture production support systems for vulnerable farm communities are rolled out and good agriculture practices are supported and developed</b>						
<b>Activity 1.1</b> : Create a farmers' registration system  (will not be implemented in Jordan as part of this project)	Registration units established & functioning at MoA national and governorate levels	0	Registration system is developed and supported within MoA  10 MoA and DOS staff trained in data collection and processing	Project evaluation report on farmers' registration system  Project training reports  Project progress reports	FAO	Political will for a farmers' registration system
<b>Activity 1.2</b> : Create a sub-registry for the most vulnerable farmers using an agreed list of livelihood and food security indicators  (will not be implemented in Jordan as part of this project)	Sub-registry established & functioning within MoA at national and governorate levels	0	Sub-registry developed & correlated with NAF, DoS, and TUA listings  13 MoA enumerators trained & equipped in electronic cross-checking	Evaluation report on farmers' registration system  Project training reports  Project progress reports	FAO (lead) & WFP	NAF, DoS, andTUA are willing to collaborate
<b>Activity 1.3</b> : Safety net assistance to the most vulnerable farmers listed in the sub-registry  (will not be implemented in Jordan as part of this project)	Number of WFP e-cards distributed to vulnerable farming households		10,000 WFP e-cards distributed to the most vulnerable farming households  One million cash transfers to the most vulnerable farming households  Disaster risk reduction mechanisms to identify the most at-risk rural populations in need of safety net interventions developed & functioning	WFP e-card distribution & reconciliation reports  FAO technical report on DDR mechanisms (linked to FAO/TCP)  Project progress reports	WFP & FAO	Government early warning systems are in place to report on DRR mechanisms

	Number of cash transfers issued under e-card system		One million cash transfers to the most vulnerable farming households			
	Disaster risk reduction (DRR) mechanism within MoA to identify vulnerable population in need of safety net interventions		DRR mechanisms to identify the most at-risk rural populations in need of safety net interventions developed & functioning within MoA			
<b>Output 2. Ability of national institutions, farmer groups, agricultural technical centres and schools/facilities to develop capacity of host and refugees' communities is enhanced</b>						
<b>Activity 2.1</b> : Rehabilitation of national agricultural institution centres (e.g. agriculture schools, agriculture extension centres, NCARE, veterinary services, etc)	Number of agricultural offices & extension centres rehabilitated & functioning	10 degraded & outdated MoA governorate offices & NCARE extension centres in areas hosting the majority of Syrian refugees	10 agricultural offices & extension centres rehabilitated & functioning	WFP/MoA works contracts & progress reports Project progress reports	WFP (lead) and FAO	Contractors willing to employ Syrian refugees & Jordanians from rural host communities
	Number of workdays created (disaggregated by income & sex)	0	15,600 days of skilled and unskilled employment generated for 100 Jordanians artisans & labourers & Syrian refugees	Works monitoring sheets/delivery reports		
<b>Activity 2.2</b> : Build the capacities of the national agricultural advisory and extension services (training and equipment)/curricula development	Number of NCARE research & extension staff promoting modern approaches to CSA, GAP, etc	NCARE research & extension staff promoting outdated technologies & practices	100 research & extension staff train in modern approaches to CSA, GAP, etc ("ToT")	Project training reports FFS diaries Delivery reports (FFT) Project progress reports		Established staff willing to learn & practise new skills Poor farmers willing & able to invest land, labour & finances in

					FAO	order to risk new & improved technologies & practices
<b>Output 3. Productive capacities of vulnerable host farmers and/or home-based micro and group-based small-scale agri-food enterprises are increased and job opportunities in form of agricultural labour are created</b>						
<b>Activity 3.1</b> : Identification of eligible small and vulnerable farmers, co-operatives, farmers' groups and/or individual micro-entrepreneurs for the provision of technical and financial assistance	Number of Syrian refugees/host communities trained in financial literacy and enterprise management	0	1000	Baseline study and identification of beneficiaries	IFAD	
	Number of persons/households provided with targeted support to improve their income (disaggregated by sex)	0	1600	Baseline study / Progress Reports	IFAD	
	Number of farms identified for grant support (disaggregated by income and sex)	0	300	Sub-registry, Livelihood survey report and NPPT	FAO and WFP	Very poor farmer respond to the call for interest

<b>Activity 3.2 :</b> Monitor and disburse livelihood support packages (conditional cash or in kind transfer) to micro and small-scale agri-food entrepreneurs to boost their productive capacity and/or recruiting casual workers for the implementation of CSA technologies and practices	IFAD: Number of Syrian Refugees and members of host communities accessing Graduation packages and engaged in at least one new income generating activities (disaggregated by income and sex)	0	1600	M&E system / Progress reports	IFAD	
	Number of farm who finalized the improved infrastructure	0	250	Monitoring report and cash Transaction list	FAO (with support from WFP for cash transfer)	Farmer are willing to adopt new practices
	Number of farmers trained on CSA (disaggregated by income and sex)	0	300	Training report	FAO (training session design and ToT), WFP (FFT and cash transfer through the One Card	
	Number of the farmer's family members (women) trained on home-based skills	0	300	Training report		

<b>Activity 3.3</b> : Draw lessons learned and provide policy recommendations for the institutionalisation of a “small grant fund”	Number of best practices on mechanism for allocation of grant	0	3	M&E report Knowledge platform report	IFAD,FAO,WFP	Grant allocation are recognised as good practices  Recommendation are acceptable within the political situation
	Number of policy recommendation for support to farmer/entrepreneur investment	0	2			

**Output 4: Livelihoods and employment opportunities for the most vulnerable rural populations created through sustainable management of natural resources**

<b>Activity 4.1</b> : Identification and implementation of priority areas for preservation and protection of forest areas and rangelands	Area of forests & rangelands restored	0	1 110 hectares of forests & rangelands restored to production through CBNRM approaches	M&E and activity report	WFP (Lead)  FAO (technical support)	There are no external factors (e.g. floods, droughts, pests & diseases) affecting implementation
	Number of nurseries restored	0	19 (13 forest and 6 rangeland)			
	Number of workdays created (disaggregated by income & sex)	0	149,700 days of skilled & unskilled employment generated (disaggregated by nationality and sex)			

<p><b>Activity 4.2</b> Identification and implementation of priority areas for agriculture related water and environmental management issues</p>	<p>Number of jobs created within the agricultural water management sector (disaggregated by income and sex)</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>350</p>	<p>Activity report</p>	<p>FAO (lead) WFP (labour component)</p>	<p>Participants are willing to work during the given period of time and site selection capable to absorb the predicted numbers. Partners are available and capable to implement the projects</p>
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