



Food Security & Agriculture Sector

Tuesday February 13, 2024

Online

Agenda

- 2023 End of year progress update – Kazem
- LRP 2024 strategy, PiNs/Targets, financial requirements – Pardie
- 2024 planning: calendar; presentation booking; recommended TV – Pardie
- NNGO core group election results – Pardie
- Market Monitor – Elise WFP
- South - Rapid situation monitoring – Yasmine WFP
- Impact assessment of the escalating hostilities in southern Lebanon on agriculture, food security and livelihoods – Lena FAO
- South conflict response updates – Sarah & Michelle
- North floods response updates – Nancy
- AOB



LEBANON FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Activity info Updates 2023

Filters

Assistance

- (All)
- Agriculture
- Food

Activity

- (All)
- AA - Cash...
- AA - CFA
- AA - CFT

Governorate

(All)

Partner

(All)

Month

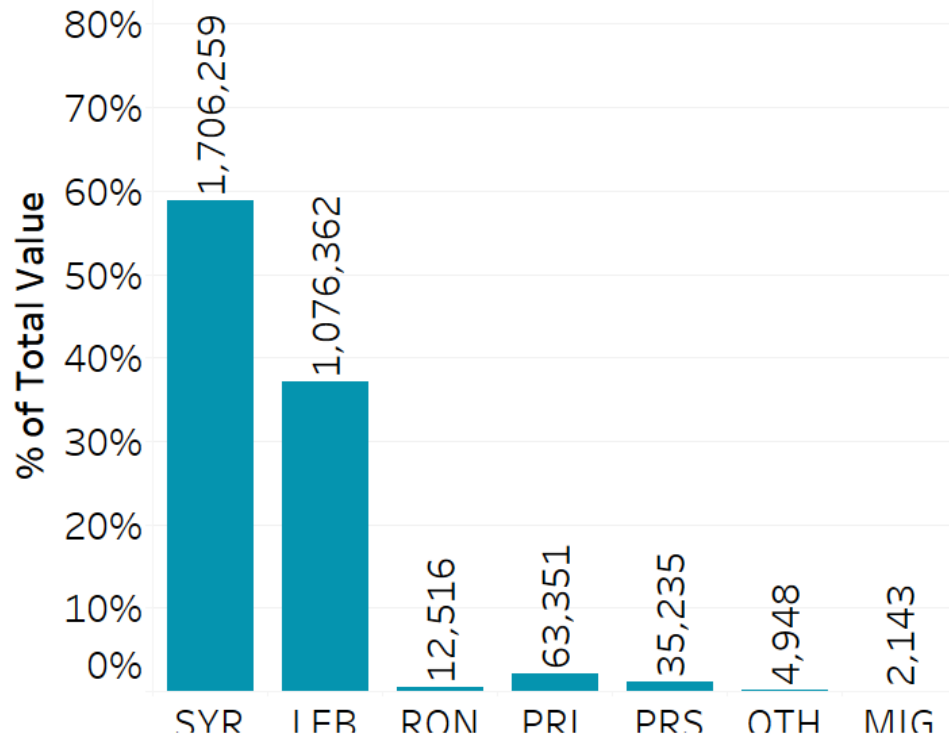
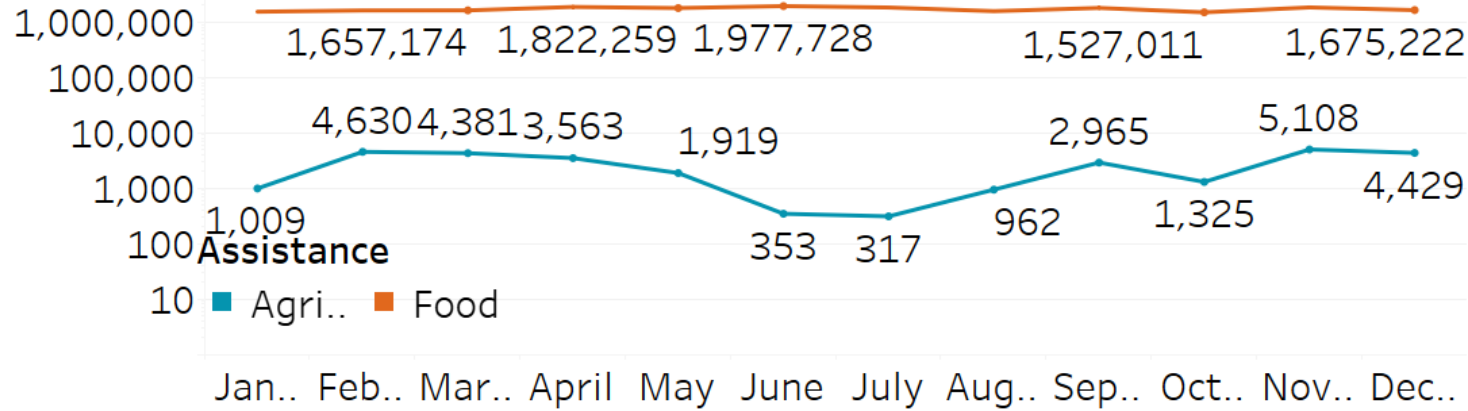
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Cohort

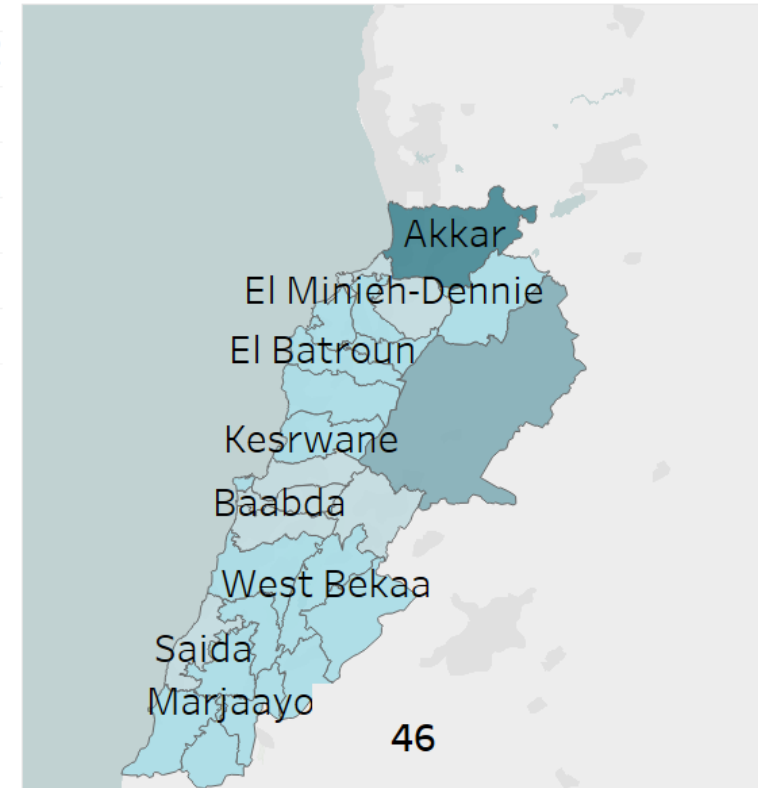
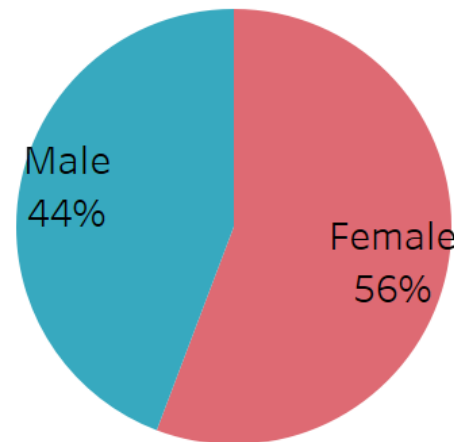
(All)

Regions

(All)



Total Unique Reached*
2,586,155



ACF Spain ACTED ADRA Al-Shouf Cedar Society AMEL ANERA Arche Nova and MADA AVSI BASSMA Beit el Baraka CARE Caritas Lebanon DRC Fair Trade Lebanon FAO Farah Social Foundation GNFF GVC HAND IR Lebanon IRW ISWA Jafra Foundation John Paul II Foundation La Guilde LOST MCC MERATH Lebanon Mercy Corps MoSA Naba'a Nusaned OXFAM PCPM RMF Salam LADC ShareQ SIF Solidarités international Tabitha-Dorcas UNRWA WFP WHH-LOST WHH-RMF White hands association WVI

Filters

Assistance

- (All)
- Agriculture
- Food

Activity

- (All)
- AA - Cash/...
- AA - CFA
- AA - CFT
- AA - In-Kind
- AA - Train...
- AA - Train...

Month

(All)

Regions

(All)

Governorate

(All)

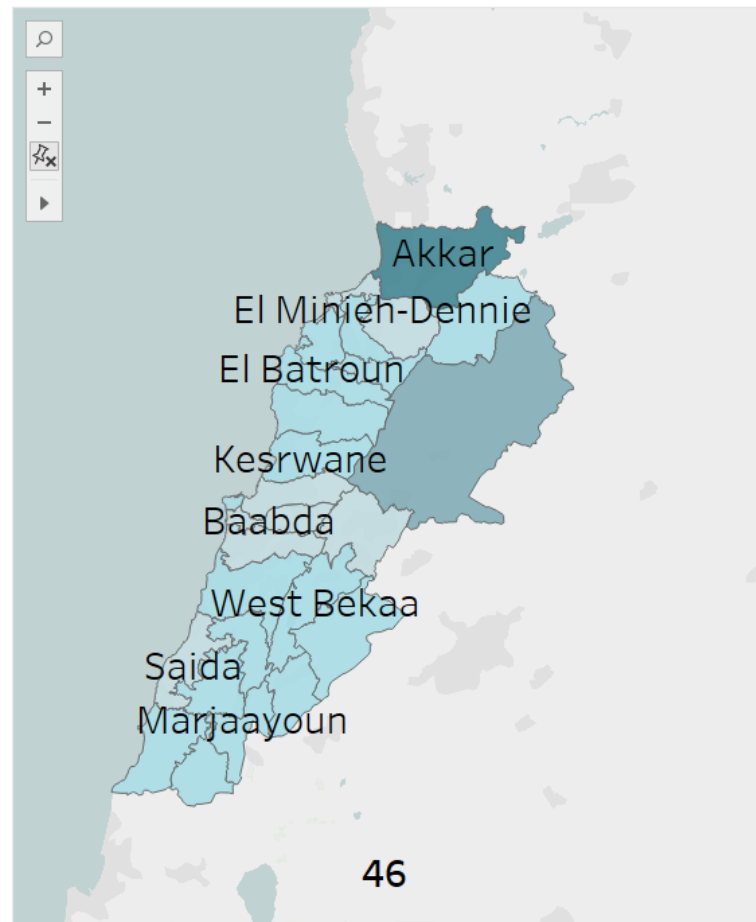
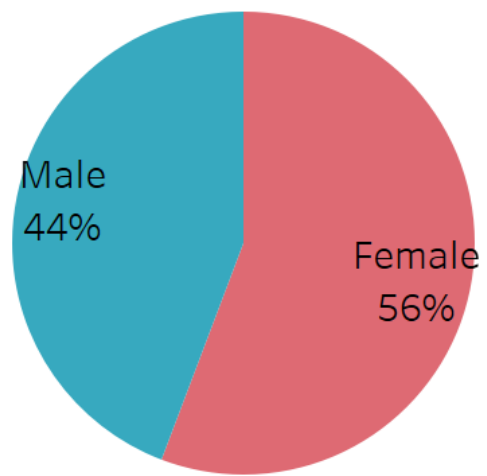
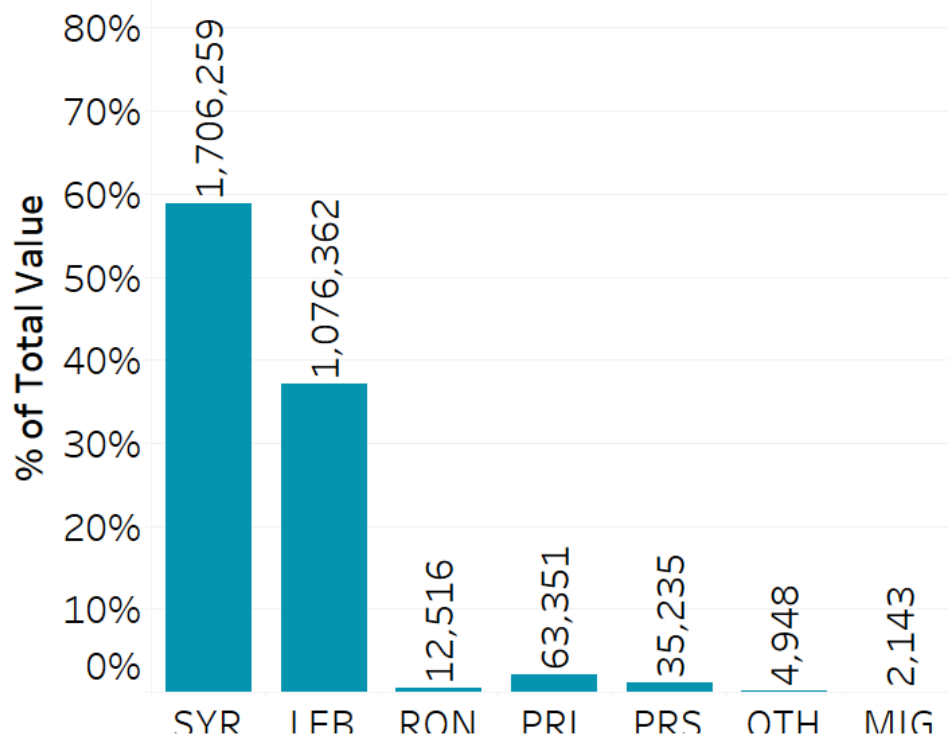
Partner

(All)

Cohort

(All)

Assi..	Activity	August	September	Month October	November	December
Food	FA - Cash/V...	441,031	1,458,390	1,434,204	1,484,932	1,256,266
	FA - In-Kind	133,109	365,072	75,338	380,335	404,373
	FA - Meals	27,802	7,795	17,469	5,948	14,583
Agricul..	AA - Cash/V..	823	1,190	12	475	
	AA - CFA			164	355	260
	AA - CFT			28		295
	AA - In-Kind	1	251	132	2,911	3,476



ACF Spain ACTED ADRA Al-Shouf Cedar Society AMEL ANERA Arche Nova and MADA AVSI BASSMA Beit el Baraka CARE Caritas Lebanon DRC Fair Trade Lebanon FAO Farah Social Foundation GNFF GVC HAND IR Lebanon IRW ISWA Jafra Foundation John Paul II Foundation La Guilde LOST MCC MERATH Lebanon Mercy Corps MoSA Naba'a Nusaned ...

Filters

Assistance

- (All)
- Agricultu...
- Food

Activity

(All)

Regions

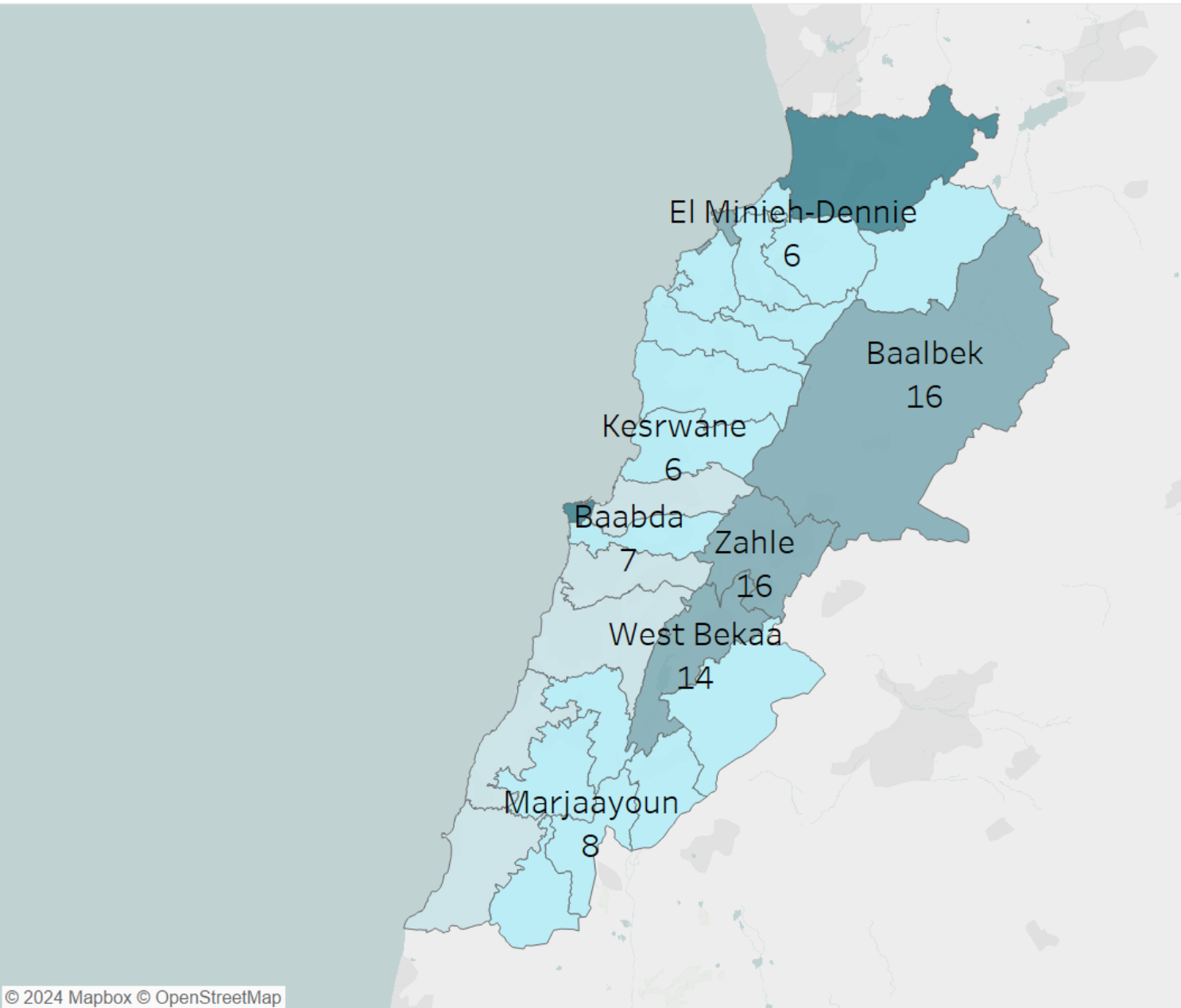
- (All)
- Bekaa
- BML-So...
- North

Governorate

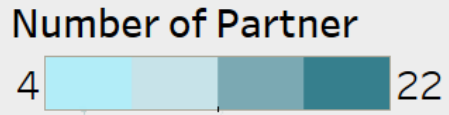
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Partner

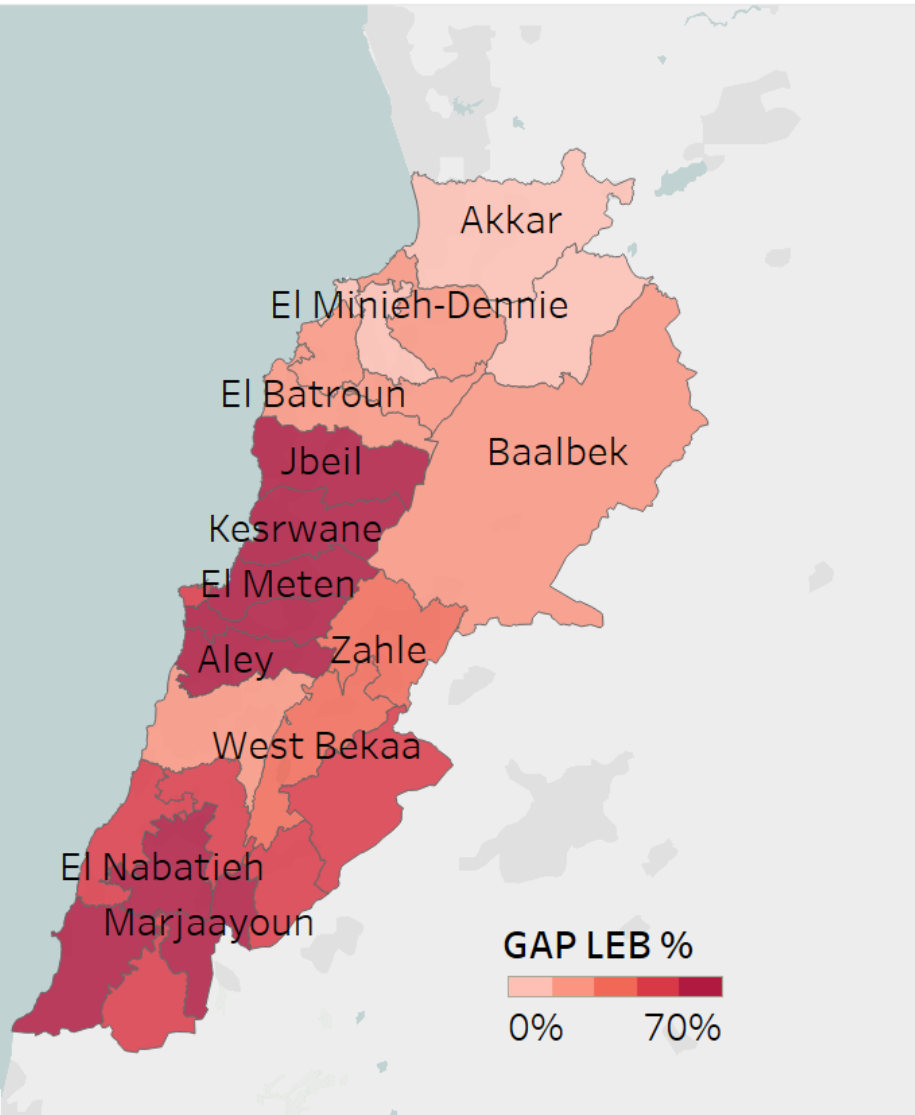
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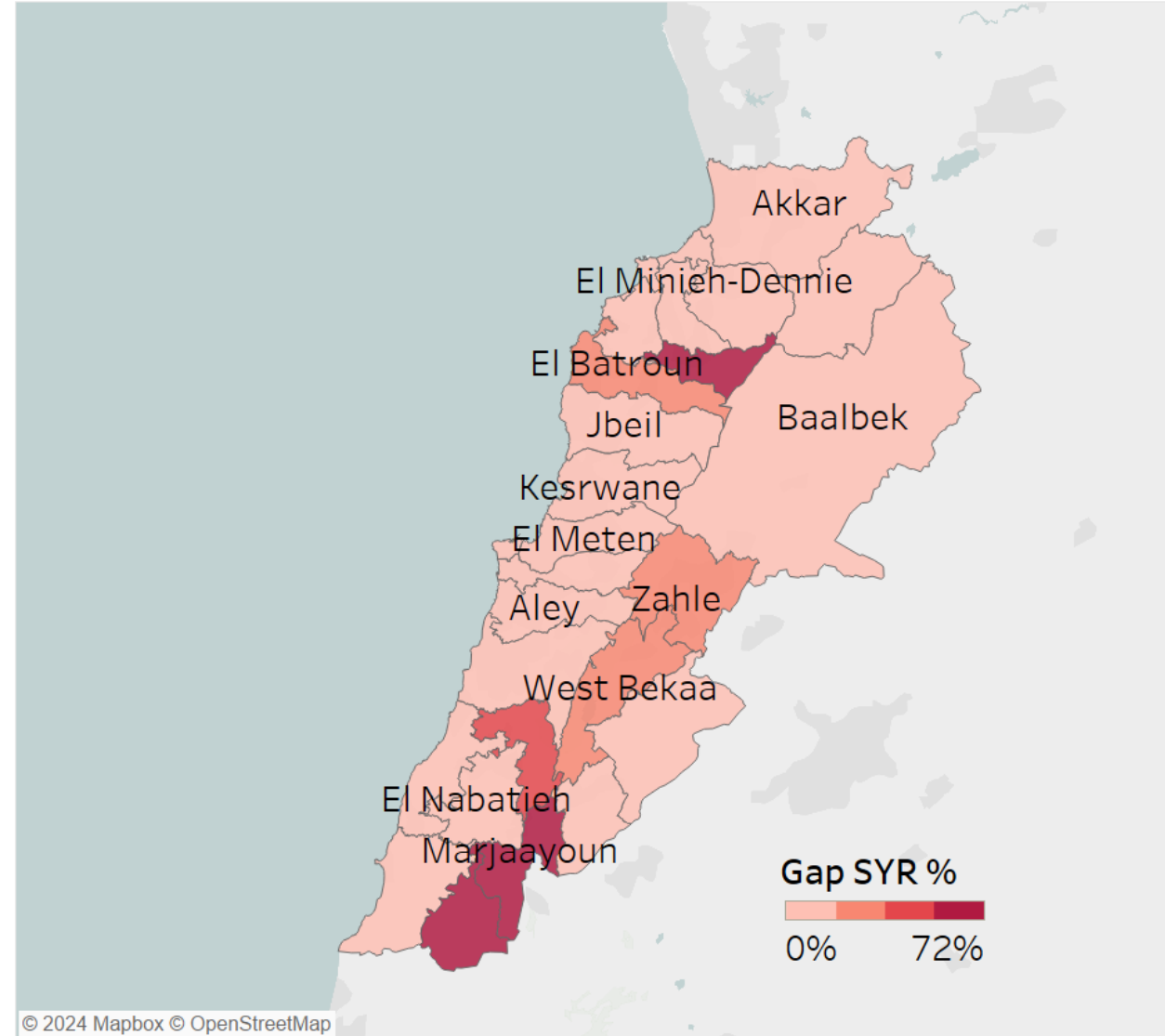
- 46**
- ACF Spain
 - ACTED
 - ADRA
 - Al-Shouf Cedar Society
 - AMEL
 - ANERA
 - Arche Nova and MADA
 - AVSI
 - BASSMA
 - Beit el Baraka
 - CARE
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 - GVC
 - HAND
 - IR Lebanon
 - IRW
 - ISWA
 - Jafra Foundation
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 - La Guilde
 - LOST
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 - Mercy Corps
 - MoSA
 - Naba'a
 - Nusaned
 - OXFAM
 - PCPM
 - RMF
 - Salam
 - LADC
 - ShareQ
 - SIF
 - Solidarités international
 - Tabitha-Dorcas
 - UNRWA
 - WFP
 - WHH-LOST
 - WHH-RMF
 - White hands association
 - WVI



Gap Analysis* for Lebanese



Gap Analysis* for Syrian refugees



The Gap Analysis is calculated based on people assisted with food compared to the people in need

2024 Strategy

OUTCOME 1: To ensure most vulnerable communities in Lebanon receive FOOD ASSISTANCE to reduce their food gaps and diversify their food intake

Output 1.1: Food Assistance – unrestricted cash; restricted cash; in-kind; hot meals

OUTCOME 2: To improve agricultural production and productivity of most vulnerable farmers through AGRICULTURE LIVELIHOODS ASSISTANCE to protect, restore and sustain their livelihoods

Output 2.1: support to individuals/farmers

Output 2.2: support to agricultural coops/MSMEs/associations

Output 2.3: CFW/CFT in agriculture

OUTCOME 3: To enhance national CAPACITIES, COORDINATION AND INFORMATION SHARING on food security and agriculture

PiN and Targets Methodology

Lebanese

PiN: for 17 districts ECMEN from LVAP data <MEB + remaining 9 districts IPC

Target: for 17 districts ECMEN from LVAP data <SMEB + remaining 9 districts IPC Phase 4 100% & Phase 3 90%

Severity: IPC severity

Syrian refugees

PiN: ECMEN from VASyR data <MEB

Target: ECMEN from VASyR data <SMEB

Severity: IPC severity

PRL/PRS

PiN: ECMEN from UNRWA data <MEB

Target: ECMEN from UNRWA data <SMEB

Severity: IPC severity

Migrants

PiN: FCS from MSNA (borderline + poor)

Target: FCS from MSNA data (poor)

Severity: 20% rule

Overview of PiNs, targets and Financial requirements

	Total Population	2023 PiN	2024 PiN	2023 Targets	2024 Targets	2023 Financial requirement	2024 Financial requirement
Lebanese	3,864,296	1,461,000 (38% from pop)	1,043,442 (26% from pop)	1,382,000	748,446 (72% from PiN)		USD 406 M (including agriculture)
Syrian refugees	1,500,000	1,370,000 (91% from pop)	1,272,215 (83% from pop)	1,355,000	1,151,617 (91% from PiN)		USD 414 M
PRS	31,400 / 23,026	31,400 (100% from pop)	16,348 (71% from pop)	31,400	14,967 (92% from PiN)		USD 1.3 M (excluding UNRWA)
PRL	180,000	180,000 (100% from pop)	93,300 (52% from pop)	180,000	75,600 (81% from PiN)		USD 2.5 M (excluding UNRWA)
Migrants	160,738 / 135,420	44,700 (33% from pop)	47,764 (35% from pop)	22,350	19,442 (41% from PiN)		USD 8.3 M
Total	5,736,434 / 5,702,742	3,087,100 (54% from total population)	2,473,069 (43% from total population)	2,970,750	2,010,072 (81% from PiN)	USD 1.3 B	USD 821 M (including 60 M south CP)

2024 Partners' Appeal

Deadline: Tuesday 20 February

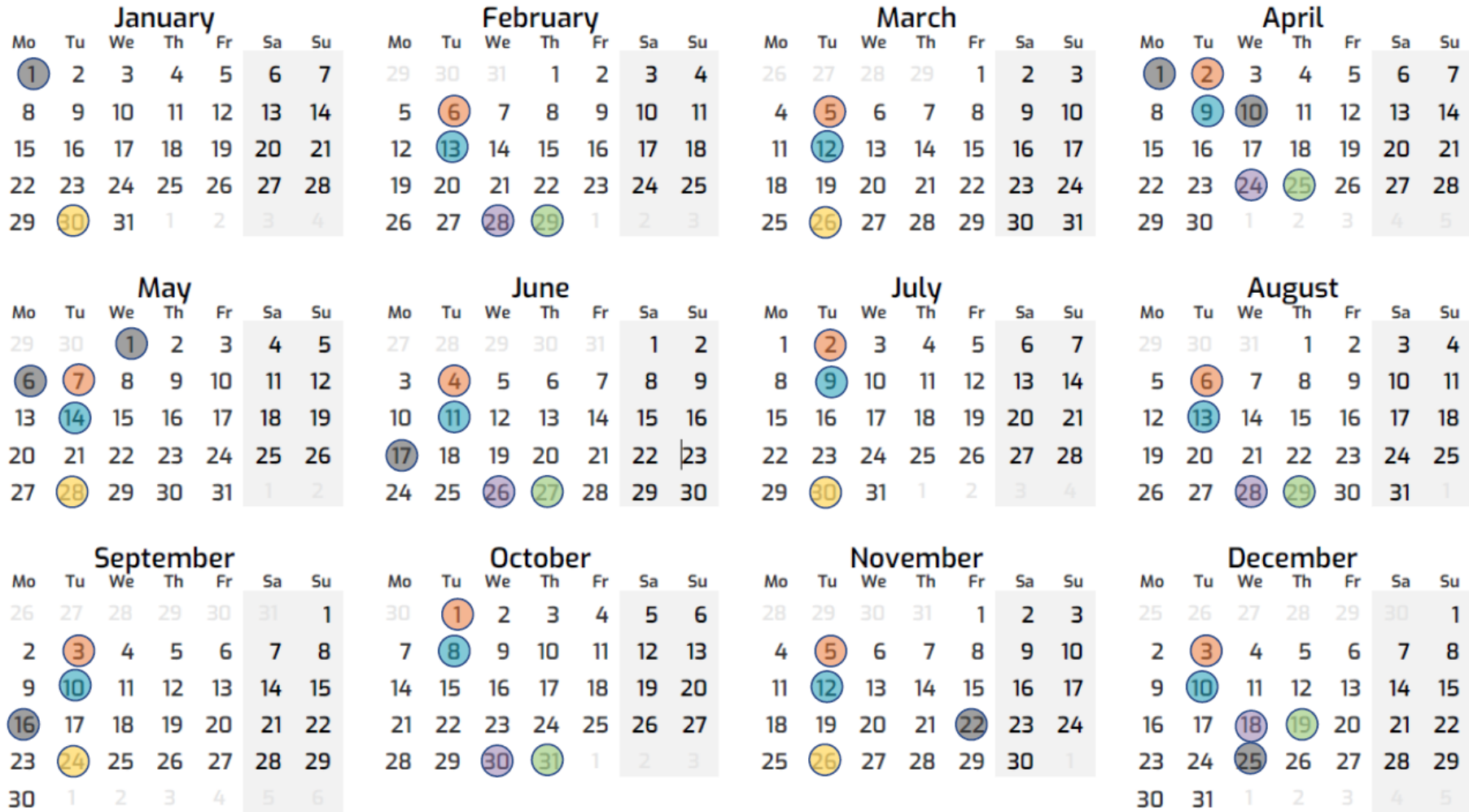
Tool: ActivityInfo

Briefing meeting took place Monday 11 February

To note:

- Appeal at output level
- tag population groups and governorates
- new appealing partners to submit required documents

2024 Meetings Calendar



[Link](#)

Core Group

Meeting
Monthly, first Thursday
9.00 – 10.00

National Meeting

Monthly, second
Tuesday
9.30 – 11.30

Reporting

Deadline
Monthly, after 10
working days

BML-South

Meeting
Bi-monthly, last Thursday
10.00 – 12.00

North Meeting


Bi-monthly, last
Tuesday
11.00 – 1.00

Bekaa Meeting

Bi-monthly, last
Wednesday 11.00 –
1.00

Observed Holiday

Presentation booking [link](#)



**LEBANON
FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE
SECTOR**

2024 FSAS NATIONAL MEETING BOOKING FOR PARTNERS

Date (Tu 09:30 - 11:30)	Organisation	Presentation Title	Focal person	Focal person Email
March				
April				
May				
June				
July				
August				
September				
October				
November				
December				

2024 FSAS REGIONAL MEETING BOOKING FOR PARTNERS

Bekaa & Baalbek/Hermel (last Wednesday bi-monthly 11-1) michele.aboutanoss@wfp.org

Date	Organisation	Presentation Title	Focal person	Focal person Email	Comment
Feb. 28					
Apr. 24					
Jun. 26					
Aug. 28					
Oct. 30					
Dec. 18					

2024 RECOMMENDED TRANSFER VALUES



Recommended TV for Food Assistance

USD 25 per person per month to a maximum of 6 members per household



Recommended TV for Non-food Assistance

USD 100 per household per month

* Recommended TV is calculated based on MEB per capita GAP to account for credit and debts, using the ECMEN methodology

NNGO core group election results

22 voting NGOs
(8 NNGOs/14INGOs)



14



12

9

9

nusaned
نسانيد

Charbel Tawil
charbel.tawil@nusaned.org



Alex Salha
a.salha@fairtradelebanon.org





World Food
Programme

WFP Lebanon Research, Assessment & Monitoring Unit

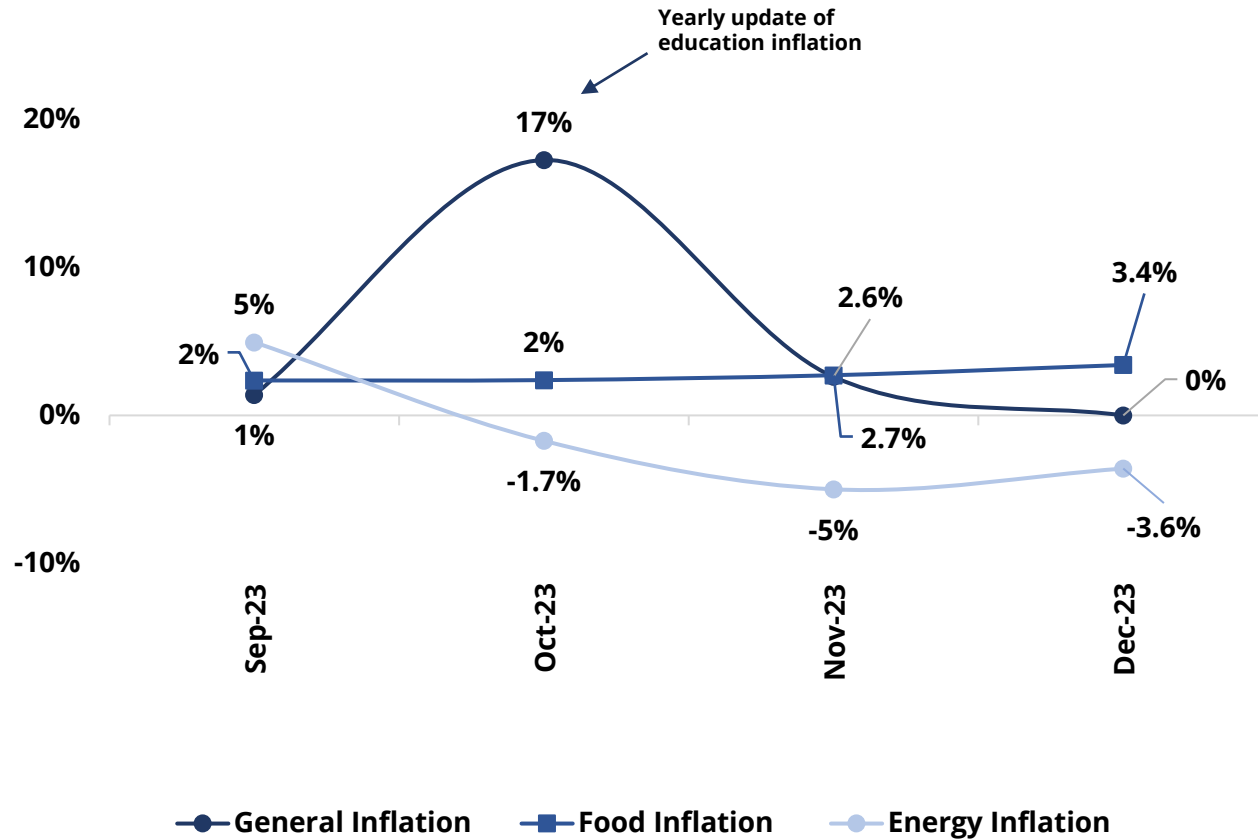
Food Security and Markets Situation Analysis

February 2024

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

Inflation

Monthly Inflation Rates (Sep 23 - Dec 23)



INFLATION AS OF DECEMBER 2023

	General Inflation	Food Inflation	Energy Inflation
Monthly (since Nov-23)	0%	3.4%	-3.6%
Quarterly (since Sep-23)	20%	9%	-10%
Yearly (since Dec-22)	192%	208%	101%
Since Oct-19	5,300%	22,300%	7,800%

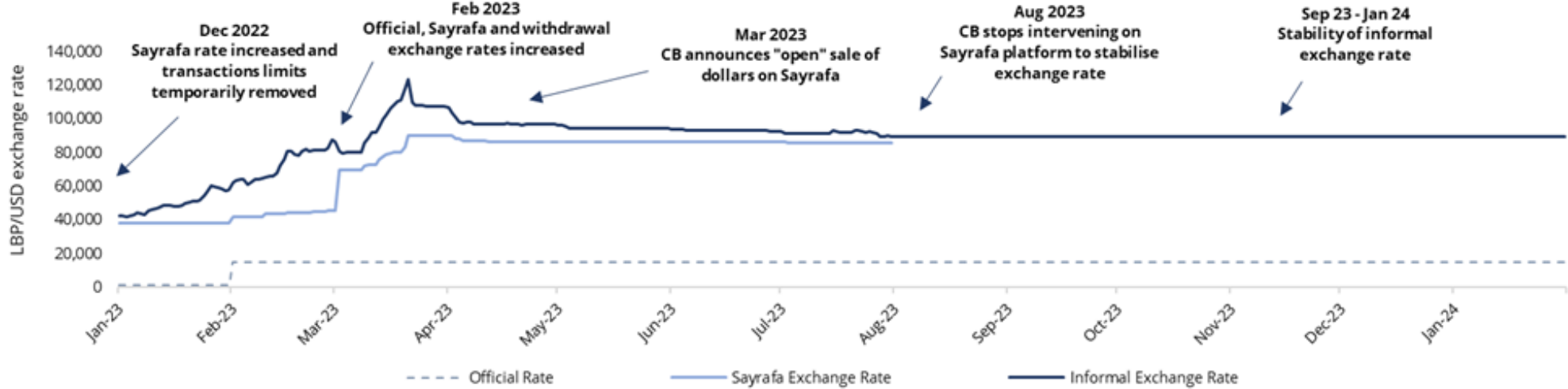
Source: Central Administration of Statistics



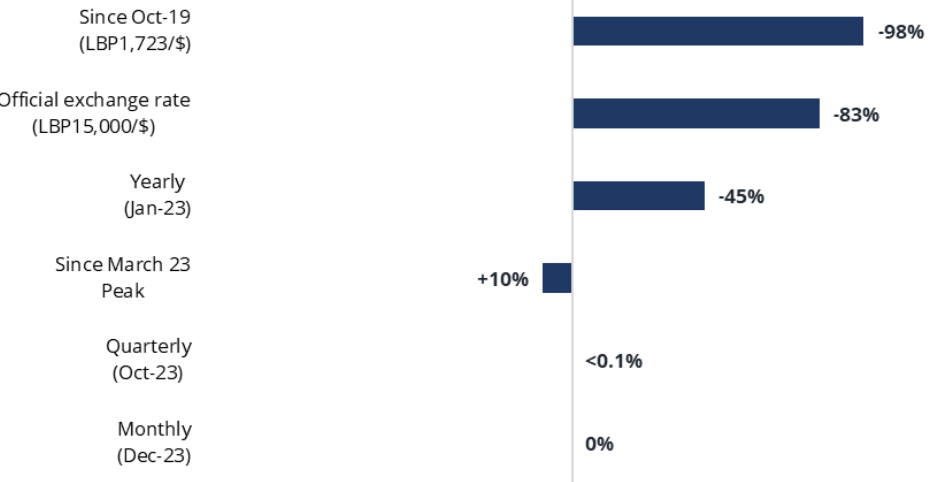
World Food Programme

Informal market rate stabilized at around LBP89,700/USD

Timeline of the Exchange Rates' Variations and Central Bank interventions (Jan 23 - Jan 24)



LBP Summary Value Variation on Informal Exchange Rate Market (As of January 2024)

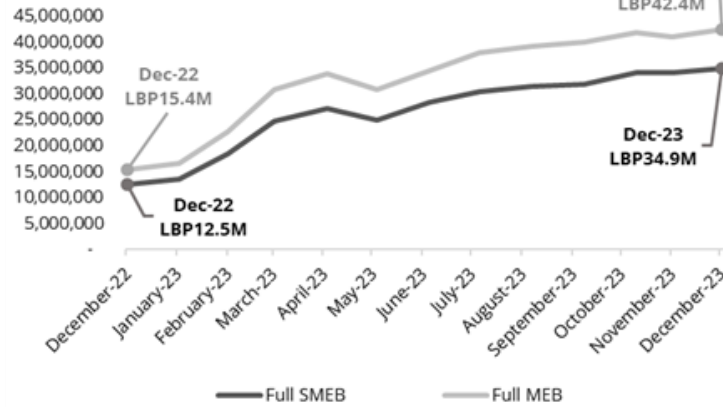


- The LBP remained stable in the informal market exchange rate, registering an average value of LBP89,700/USD;
- The Lebanese pound has appreciated by 10 percent against the US dollar since March 2023, when the average monthly rate reached LBP98,700/USD, and the LBP/USD rate swung on average by LBP2,200 per day.
- The lira is still depreciated by 45 percent compared to last year (January 2023) and by 83 percent compared to the official exchange rate of LBP15,000/USD

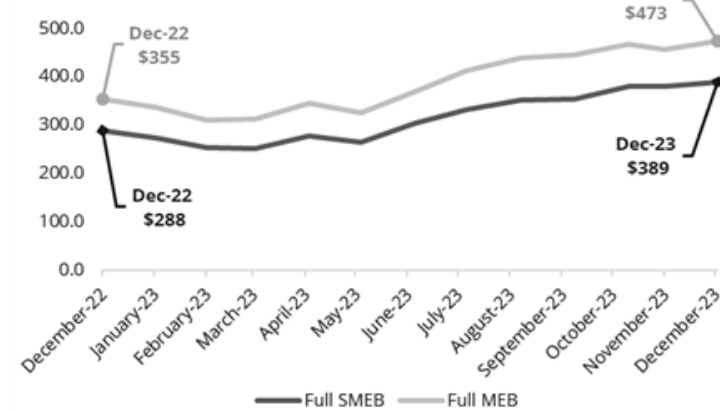
Source: <http://lebaneselira.org> & <https://lirate.com> – reported rates for black market and syndicate are the average of the buy and sell rates

Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket

Full SMEB and MEB in LBP (per household)



Full SMEB and MEB in USD (per household)



Food and non-food for a family of five

Full SMEB

LBP34.9M (+2.6 percent since Nov-23)

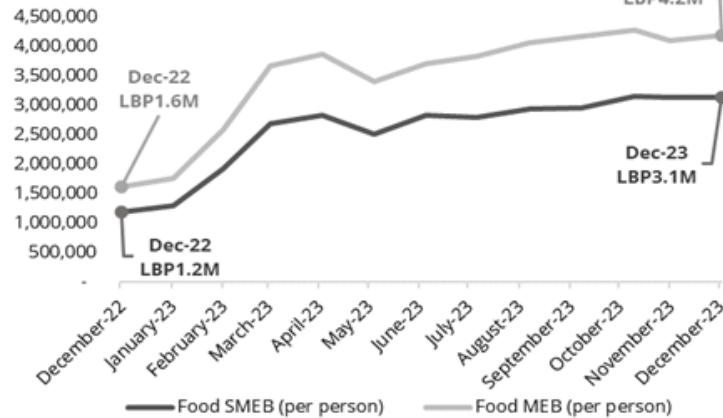
USD389 (+2.6 percent since Nov-23)

Full MEB

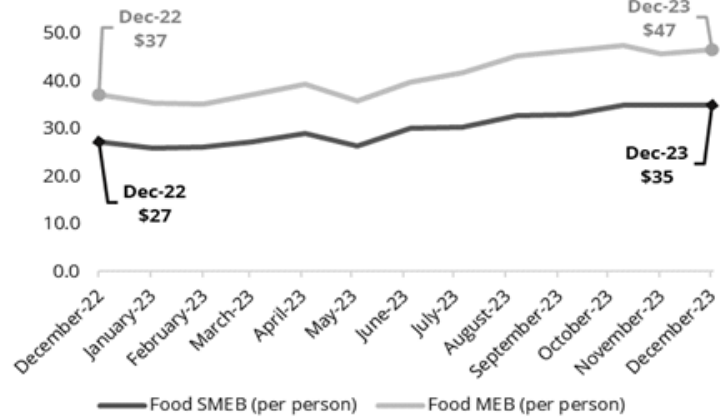
LBP42.4M (+3.7 percent since Nov-23)

USD473 (+3.7 percent since Nov-23)

Food SMEB and MEB in LBP (per person)



Food SMEB and MEB in USD (per person)



Food per person

Food SMEB

LBP3.1M (+0.1 percent since Nov-23)

USD35 (+0.1 percent since Nov-23)

Food MEB

LBP4.2M (+2.1 percent since Nov-23)

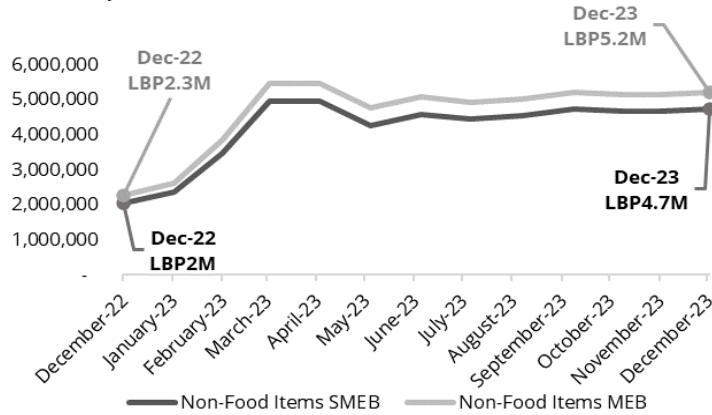
USD46.6 (+2.1 percent since Nov-23)



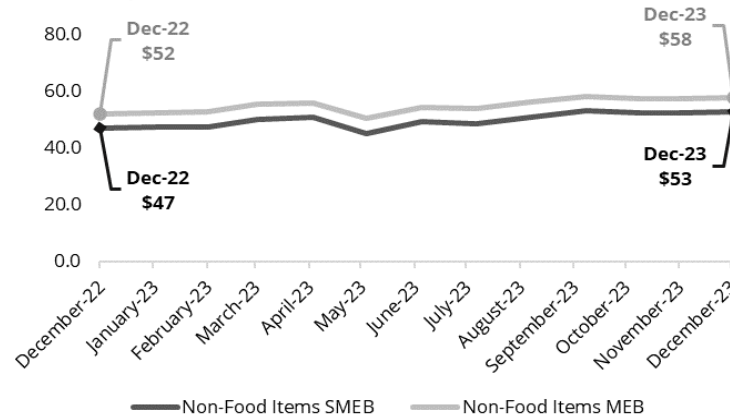
World Food Programme

Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket

Non-Food Items (NFI) SMEB and MEB in LBP (per household)



Non-Food Items (NFI) SMEB and MEB in USD (per household)



Non-food for a family of five

Non-Food SMEB

LBP19.2M (+4.8 percent since Nov-23)

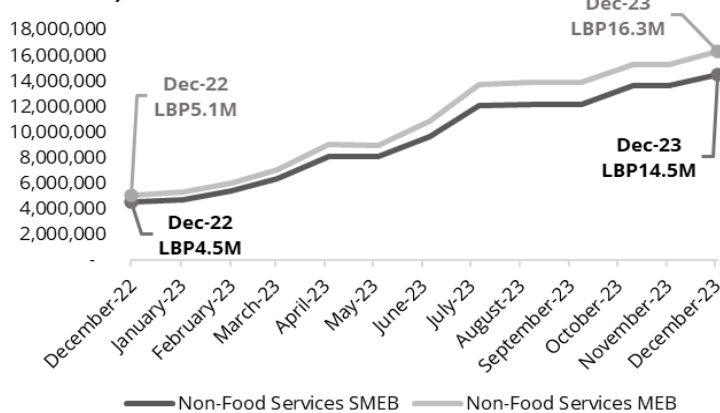
USD214 (+4.8 percent since Nov-23)

Non-Food MEB

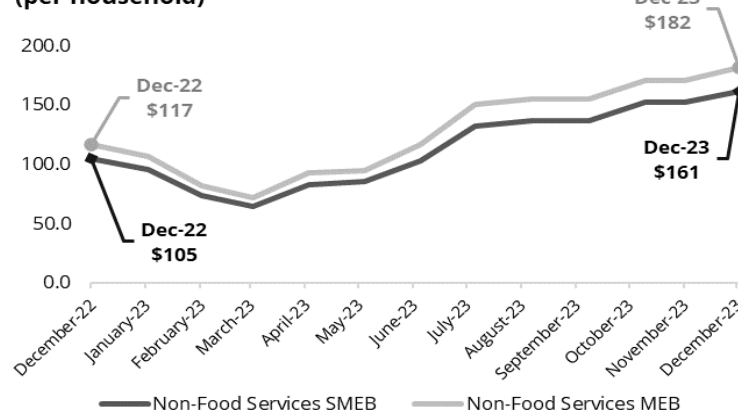
LBP21.5M (+5.2 percent since Nov-23)

USD240 (+5.2 percent since Nov-23)

Non-Food Services (NFS) SMEB and MEB in LBP (per household)

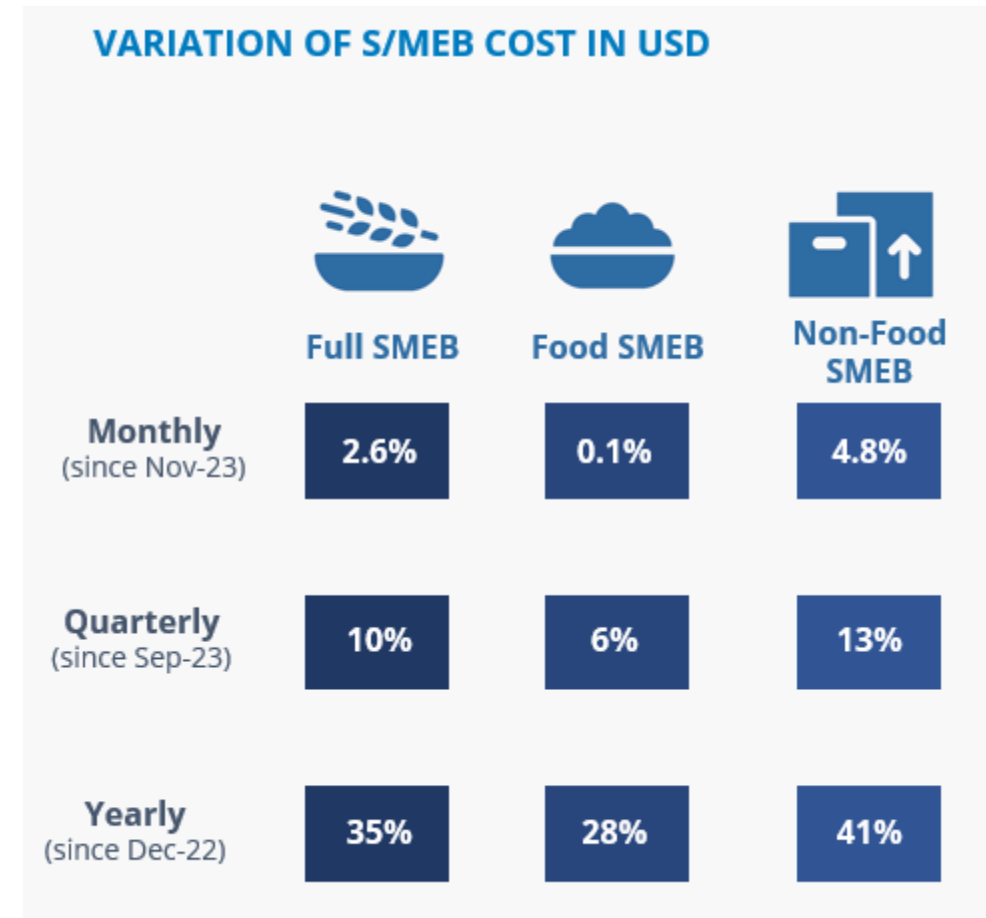
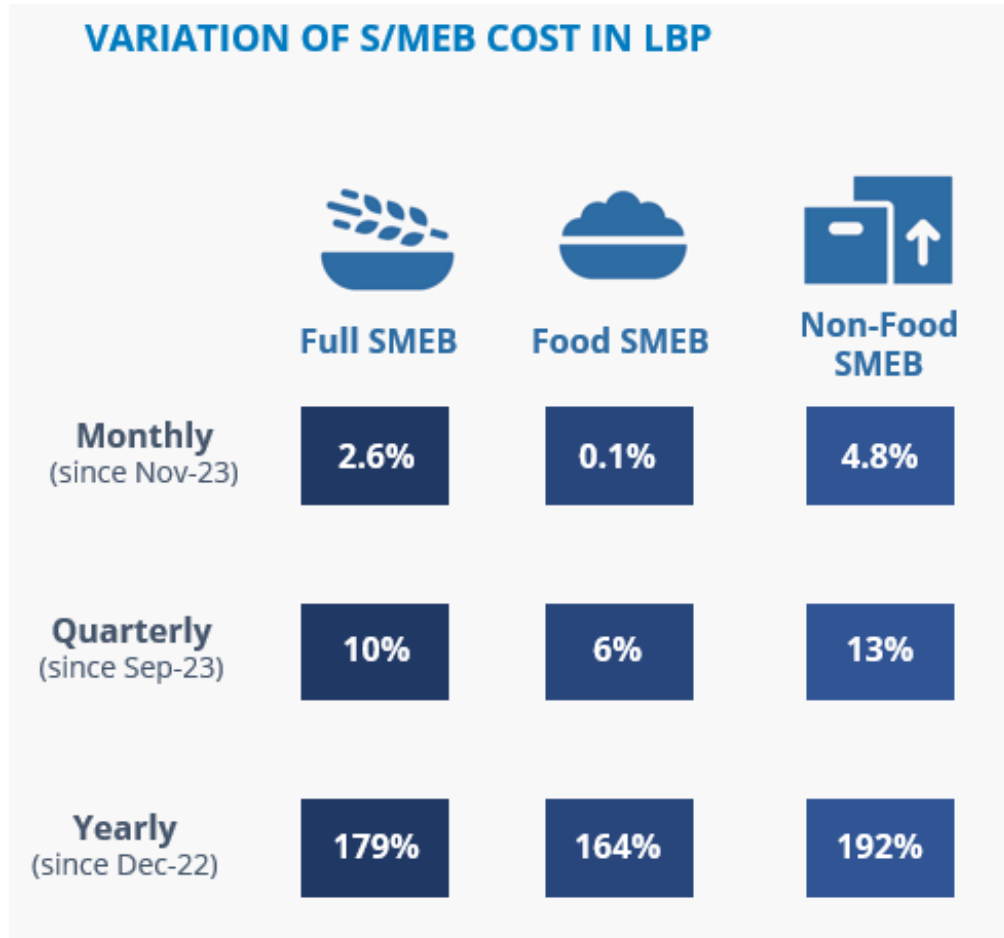


Non-Food Services (NFS) SMEB and MEB in USD (per household)



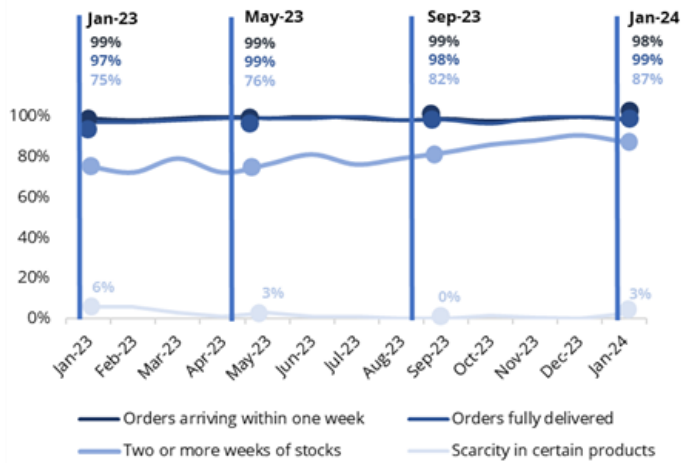
Source: WFP price data. The weights of the commodities used in the calculation of the price of the basket was further updated in the calculation of the basket cost from February 2021 onwards. Further revisions to the previously published prices might take place in the future.

SMEB cost variation in LBP and USD

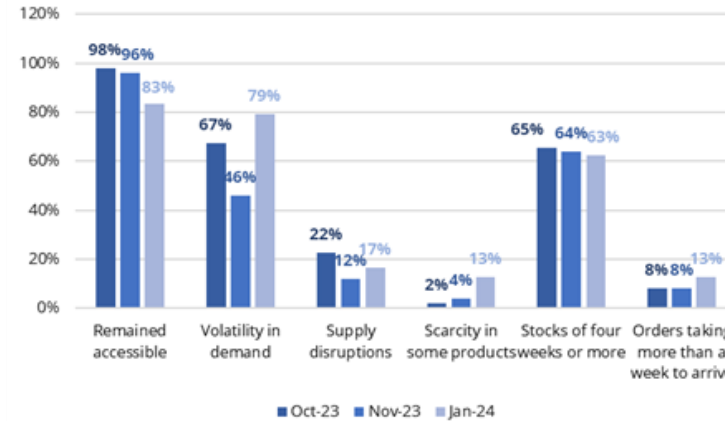


Supply chain delivery system levels similar to previous months

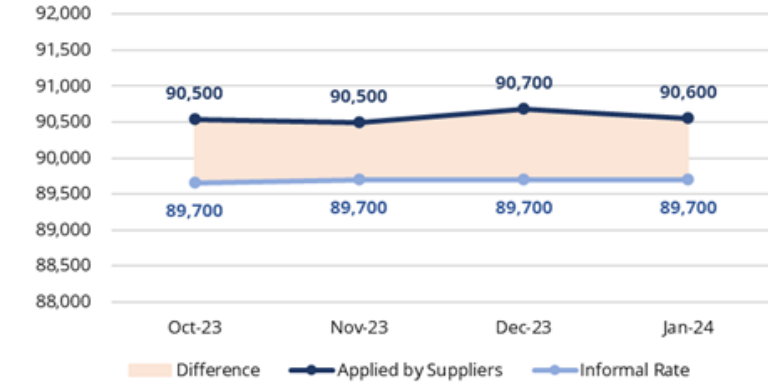
Supply Chain (Jan 23 - Jan 24)



Rapid Market Assessments in South and El Nabatieh Governorates



Exchange rate applied by suppliers (Oct 23 - Jan 24)



- Almost all shops reported orders fully delivered within one week;
- 87 percent of shops reported having two or more weeks of stocks (down from 91 percent of shops in December 2023);
- Some three percent of shops reported scarcity in certain products.

- Around 83 percent of WFP-contracted shops were accessible in January 2024;
- 63 percent of shops reported having enough stocks to cover demand for four weeks or more in case suppliers could no longer deliver essential items;
- Some 17 percent experienced some disruption in supply in early January, a slight increase from 12 percent back in November but less than the average in October (22 percent).

- The exchange rate applied by suppliers mirrored the stability of the informal rate, with the gap between both rates averaging around LBP1,000/USD;

A woman wearing a blue WFP cap and a blue t-shirt with the WFP logo and ".org" is working in a market stall. She is surrounded by various fresh produce, including large crates of red tomatoes, bunches of yellow bananas, and green beans. The background shows other people and market stalls under a covered structure.

Thanks!
Questions?

WFP Lebanon

RAM Unit



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Programme

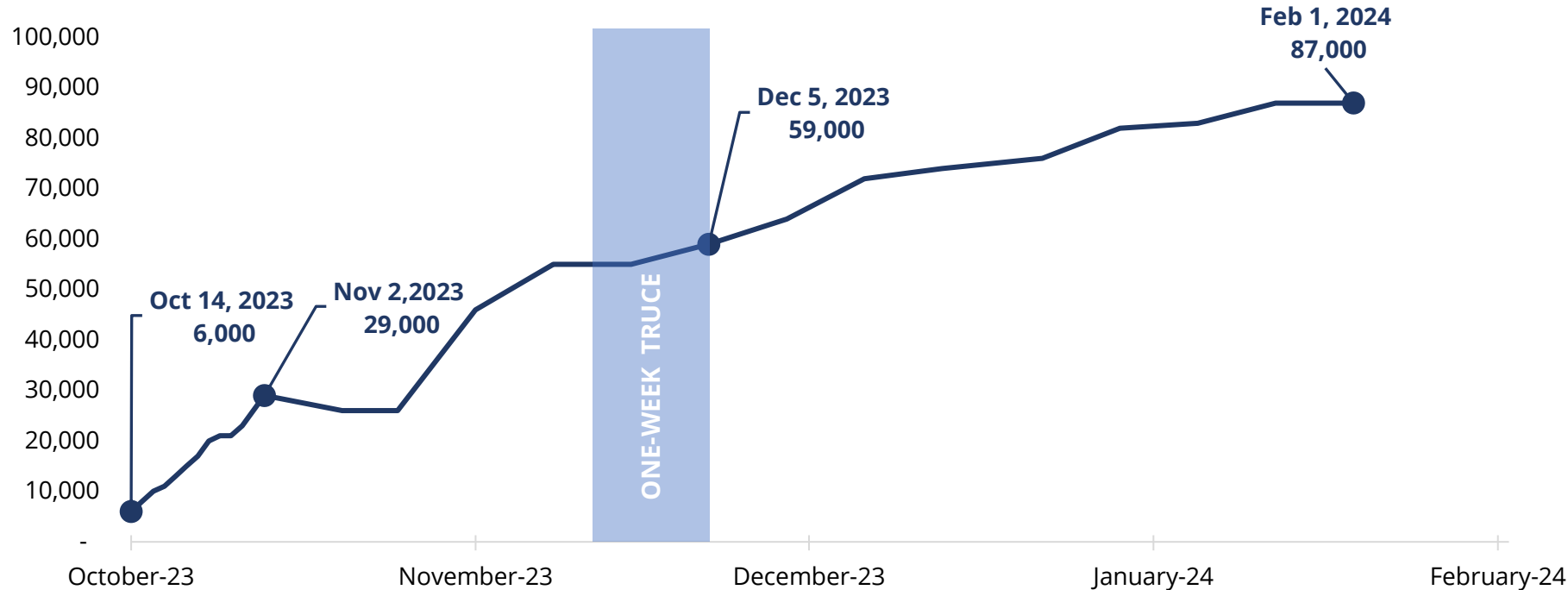
SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

Rapid Situation Monitoring – South & El Nabatieh Governorates

Total Displaced Population Over Time

Source: IOM

IDPs overtime



Only people in affected areas were included in the sample



Sample included Lebanese and Syrians

Total sampling frame = 26,786



Random sample was drawn from WFPs database (NPTP, ESSN, In-Kind, school feeding, CFF, MPC, Food E-Card)



Data collection took place via phone calls through the call centre between November and December 2023.

Key Findings

Significant displacement persists, with 2/3 of households relocating recently

- Increased registration with local authorities; Lack of knowledge about **registration** mechanisms main obstacle to higher registration.

Most displaced HHs have been able to find adequate shelter, but only through social networks or self-reliance

- Toilet sharing and crowding are faced by the majority.

Significant financial burden continues to be faced by both displaced and non-displaced HHs, despite improved access to food and essential needs

- SMEB increased by 7 percent between September and November. South Governorate showcasing highest inflation.
- 1/3rd of HHs facing extra shelter cost in the form of renting.
- Limited number of WFP contracted shops affected by the ongoing clashes.

Operational disruptions and sales challenges reported by affected farmers

- Impact the long-term livelihoods of affected farmers.
- Damages to certain crops affecting prices of food products such as olive oil.

Syrian refugees tend to have fewer coping mechanisms than Lebanese in their response to the shocks

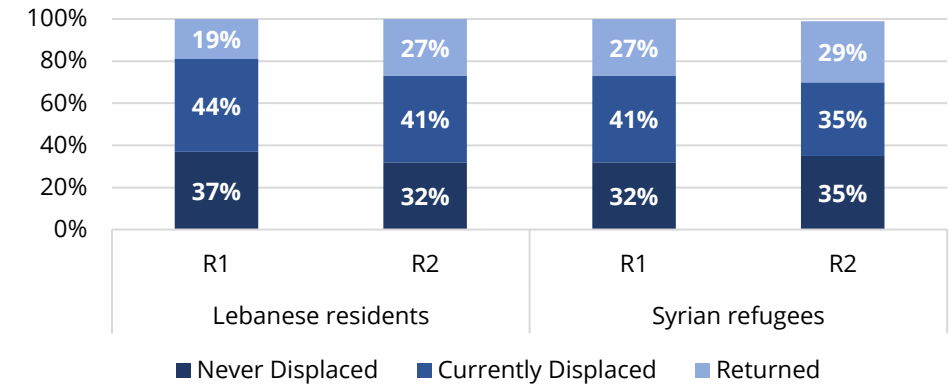
Detailed Findings

1. Displacement Trends

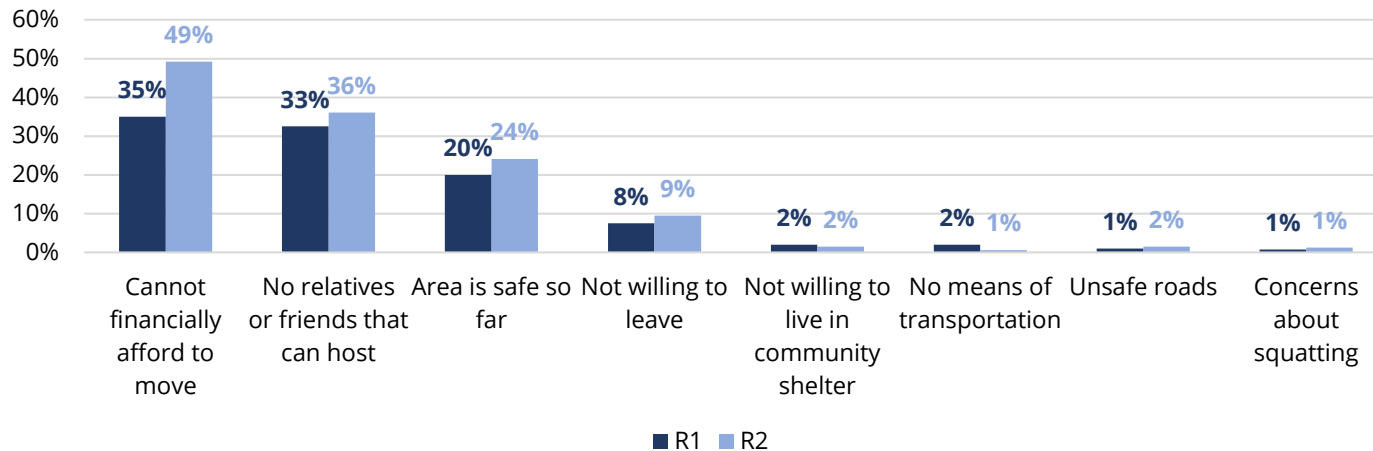
Displacement Situation - Status

- Significant displacement remains. More than **2/3** of surveyed households forced to relocate at least once over the past three months. Around **4 out of 10 households still currently displaced** as of early December. Lebanese residents remain slightly more affected than Syrian refugees.
- **Financial challenges** is a significant burden for households. Nearly 50 percent could not relocate due to lack of financial capacity. Large segments of returnees also reported returning home not being able to cope with displacement cost.

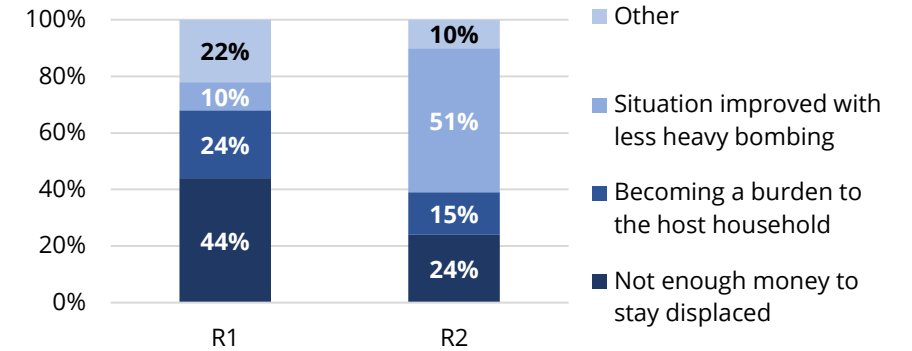
Displacement status



Reasons for not relocating (multiple choice)



Reasons for returning



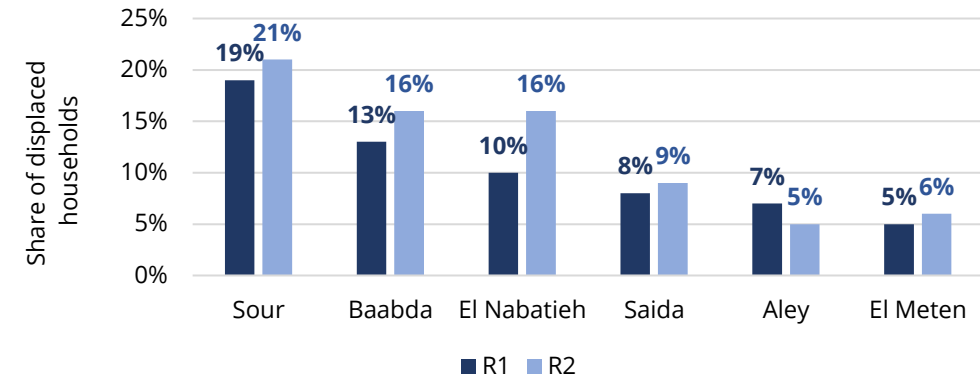
*The second round was conducted during the temporary truce in the conflict (Nov 24 – Nov 30), which may explain the increase in returnees saying that it was safer for them to return.

R1 = Round 1 (Nov 8-13)
R2 = Round 2 (Nov 23 – Dec 2)

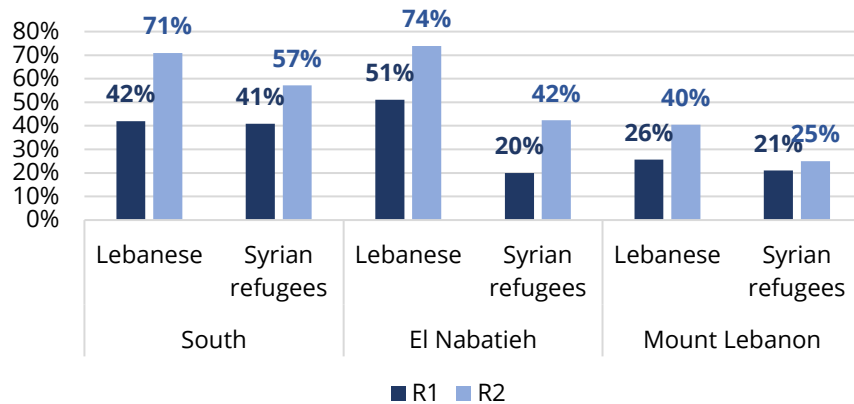
Displacement Situation - Location & Registration

- Most households continue to seek refuge in safer southern districts (Sour, El Nabatieh, Saida) or in the Baabda district.
- Lebanese displaced households were more likely to self-register at local authorities than Syrian refugees, despite increases in registration rates between Round 1 and Round 2.
- Lack of knowledge about self-registration mechanisms and the will to return soon to the original shelter were the key obstacles to registration.

Top districts of displacement



Registration share by governorate of displacement
Top 3 governorates



If not registered, why - Round 2



R1 = Round 1 (Nov 8-13)
R2 = Round 2 (Nov 23 - Dec 2)

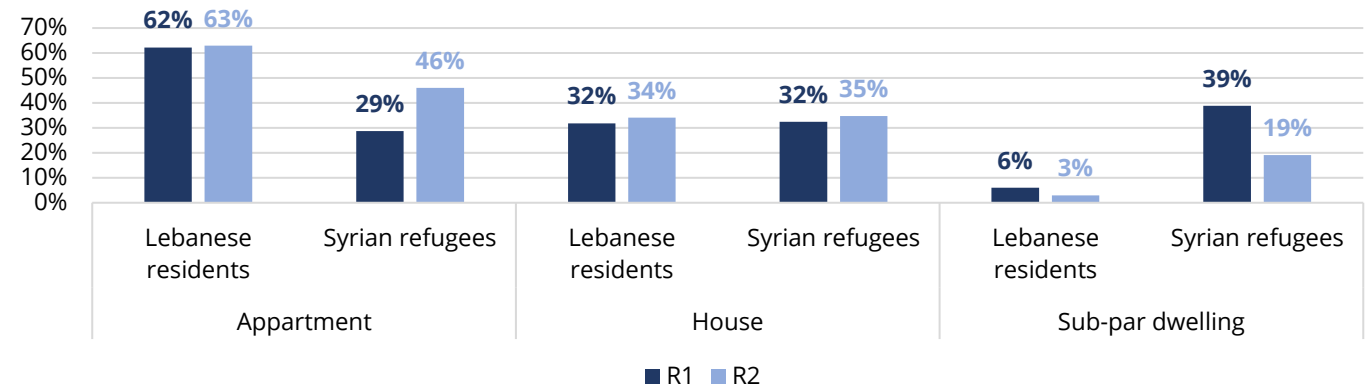
Detailed Findings

2. Living Conditions and Needs of IDPs

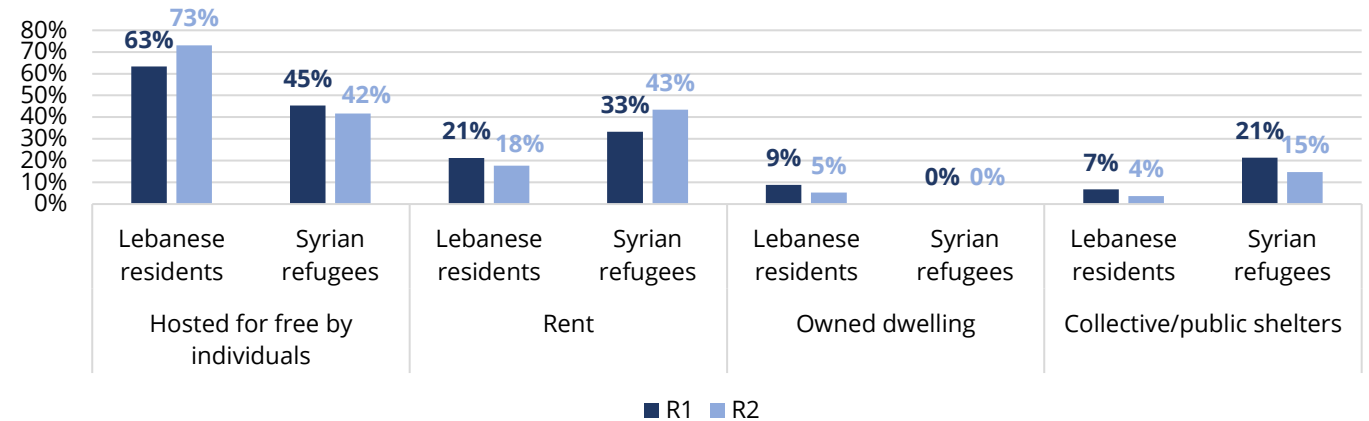
Living Conditions – Shelter & Occupancy Type

- The majority of households were able to find adequate shelter types, however had to rely on **social networks** to do so.
- Around 3 in 4 Lebanese and 42 percent of Syrian refugees were **hosted** by individuals during displacement in early December.
- Another 3rd continued to incur additional costs (associated with **renting** their shelter) due to displacement, while 1 in 10 Syrian refugees were living in **tents** during displacement in early December.

Shelter types when displaced



Occupancy types when displaced

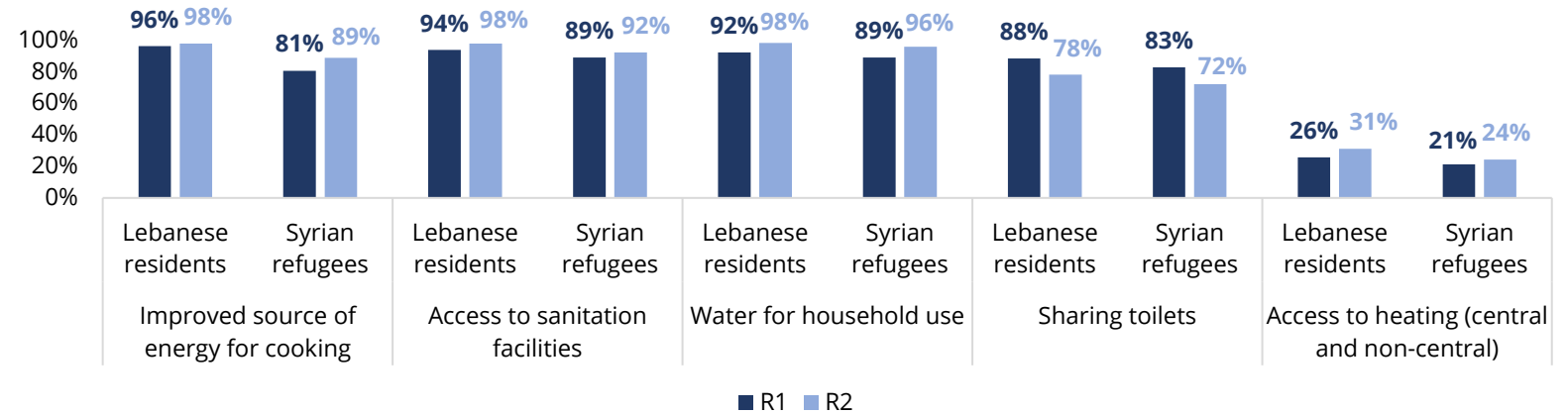


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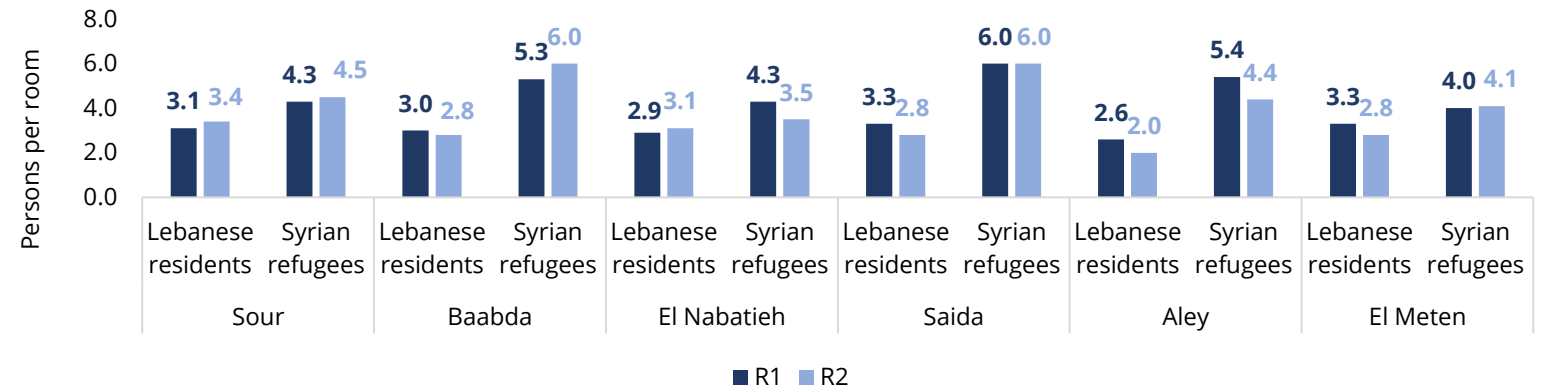
Living Conditions – Housing

- 3 in 4 households continued to have to **share their toilet** facilities .
- Crowding index in the displacement location was notably higher among Syrian refugees.

Housing conditions when displaced



Crowding index when displaced (top districts of displacement)



R1 = Round 1 (Nov 8-13)
R2 = Round 2 (Nov 23 - Dec 2)

A person wearing a blue baseball cap with 'WFF' on the back and a blue t-shirt with a logo and '.org' on the sleeve is seen from behind, working in a market stall. They are surrounded by various fresh produce, including large crates of oranges, bunches of yellow bananas, and green beans. The background shows other people and market stalls under a large canopy.

Thanks!
Questions?



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Data in Emergencies Information System DIEM-Monitoring | LEBANON

ROUND 6 – Situation of southern Lebanon on farmers

Monitoring the Impacts of Shocks to Agriculture
Livelihoods and Food Security

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FAO in partnership with MoA, conducted a household survey using computer assisted telephone interviews from 31 October to 30 November 2023.

Objectives of the assessment:

- Monitor the impacts of multiple shocks including economic shocks
- Provide early-warning information to support decision-making processes.

Governorate name	# of questionnaires
Bekaa	150
Mount Lebanon	150
El Nabatieh	150
North	150
South	150
Akkar	150
Baalbeck El Hermel	150
Total	1050

Household per
governorate
150

Household Surveyed
1050

Governorates
7 (excluding Beirut)



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THEMATIC AREAS



November 2022 (Round 4)

August 2023 (Round 5)

November 2023 (Round 6)



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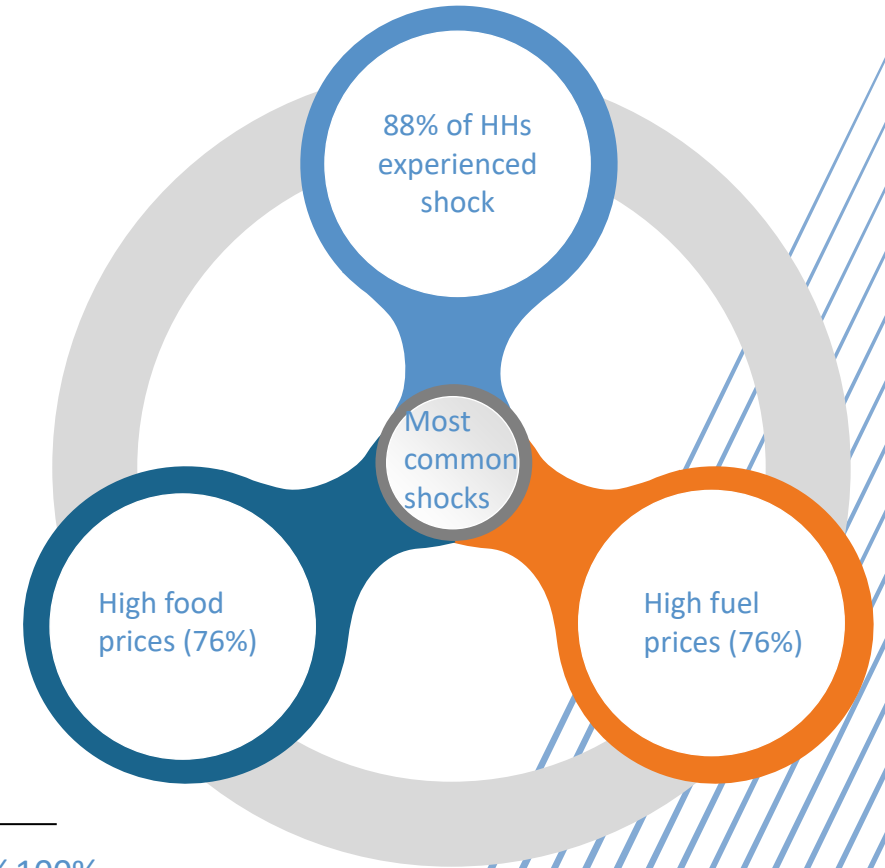
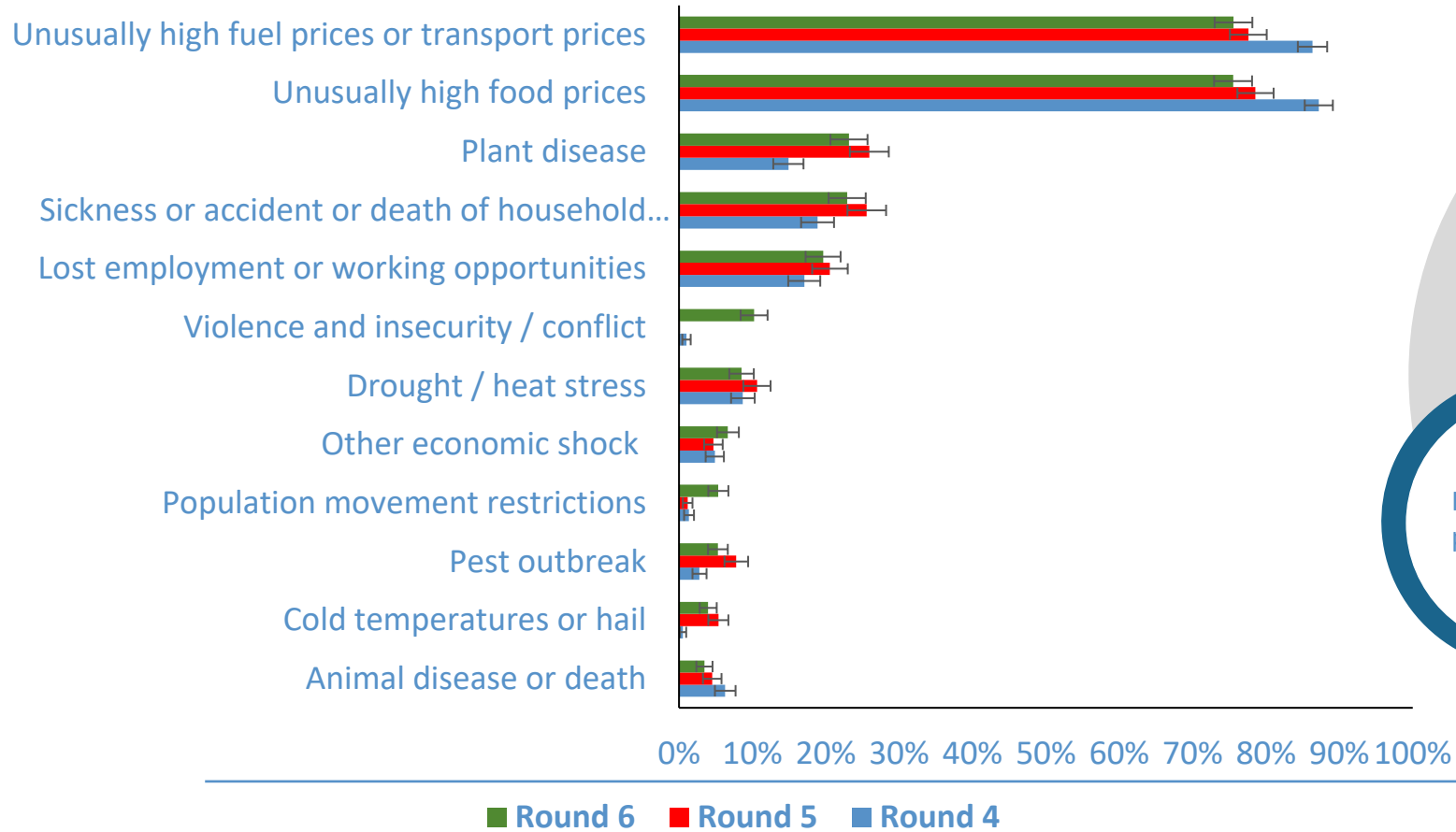
SHOCKS AND INCOME

- Various types of shocks
- Income changes





Percentage of main shocks experienced





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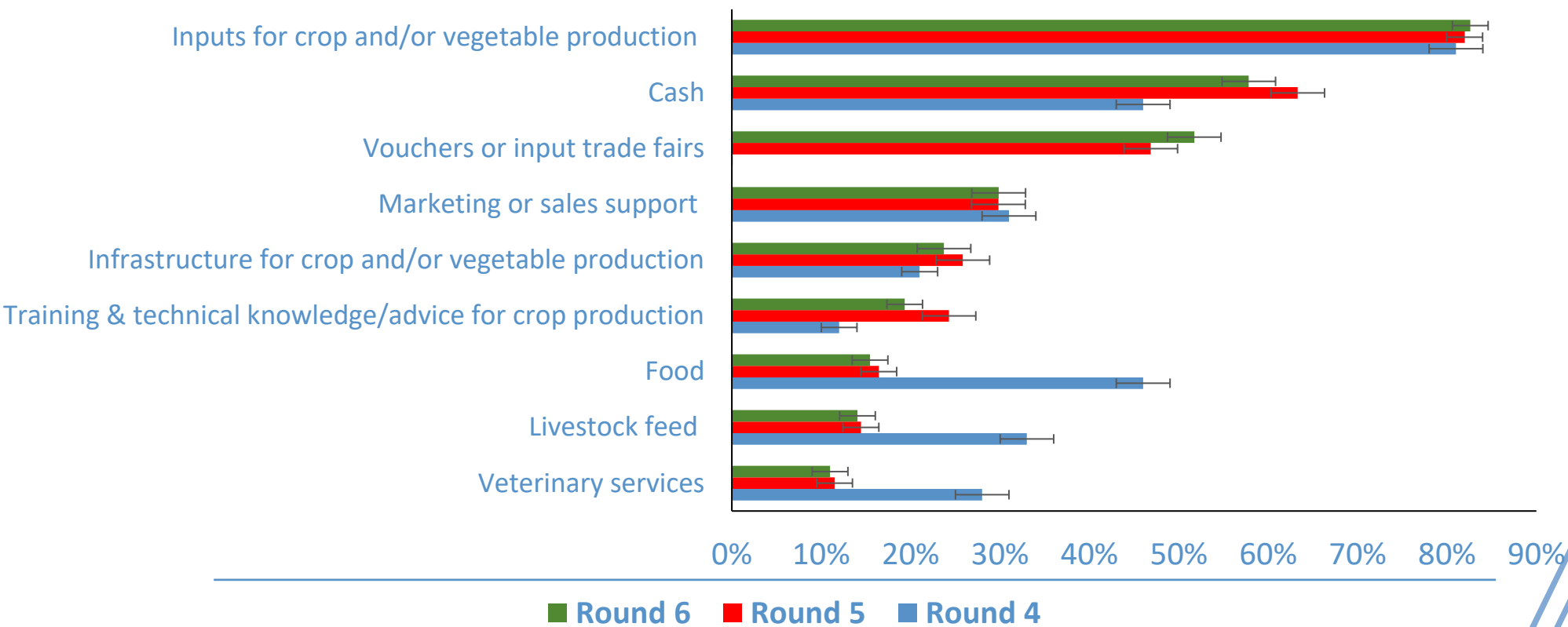
NEEDS FOR ASSISTANCE

- Greatest needs for households





Percentage of households indicating their needs for several types of assistance

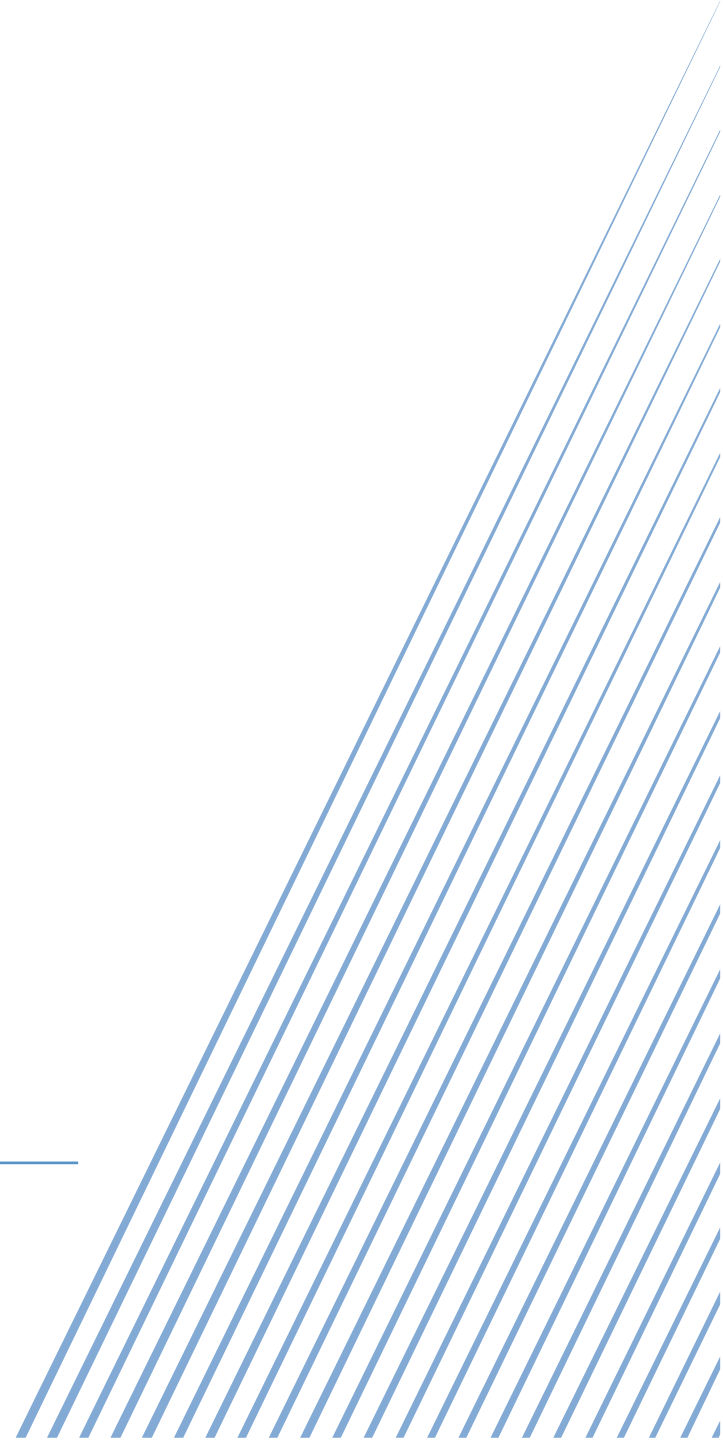


1. Nearly 98% of the agricultural households indicated a need for assistance.
2. Respondents expressed a top need for inputs for crop production, cash support and vouchers.



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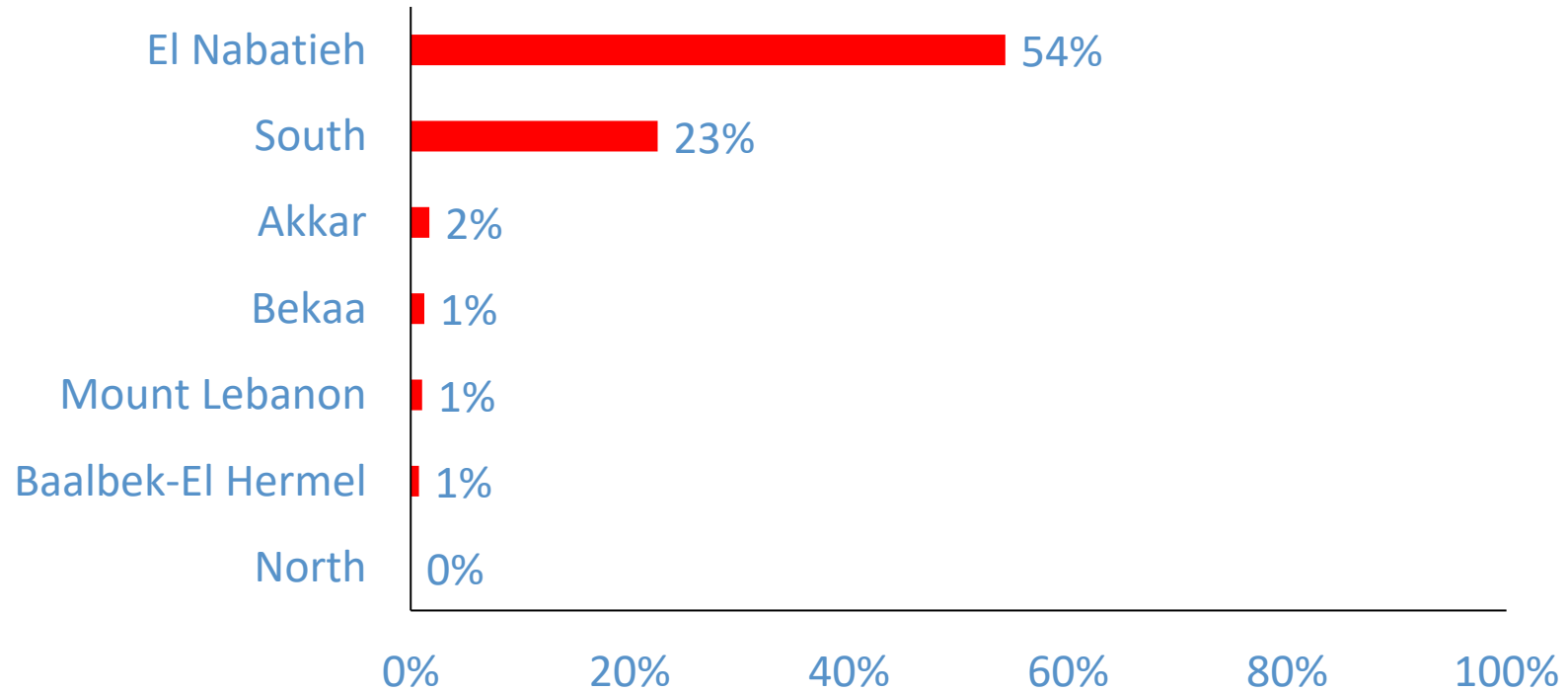
Situation in Southern Lebanon





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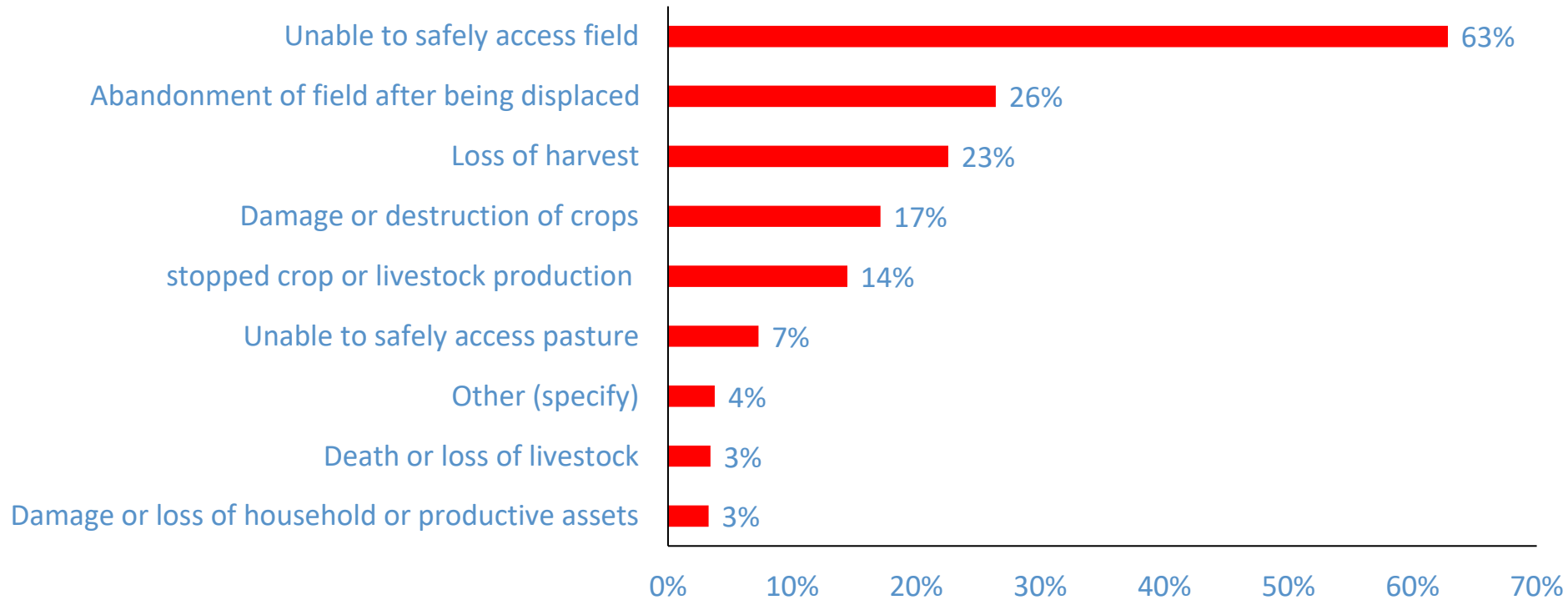
Percentage of farmers reported being affected by the situation in southern Lebanon by governorate



38% were affected by the situation in southern Lebanon.
39% of the affected households were reported to be displaced.



Percentage of households reporting impact of the situation in southern Lebanon on crops and livestock production

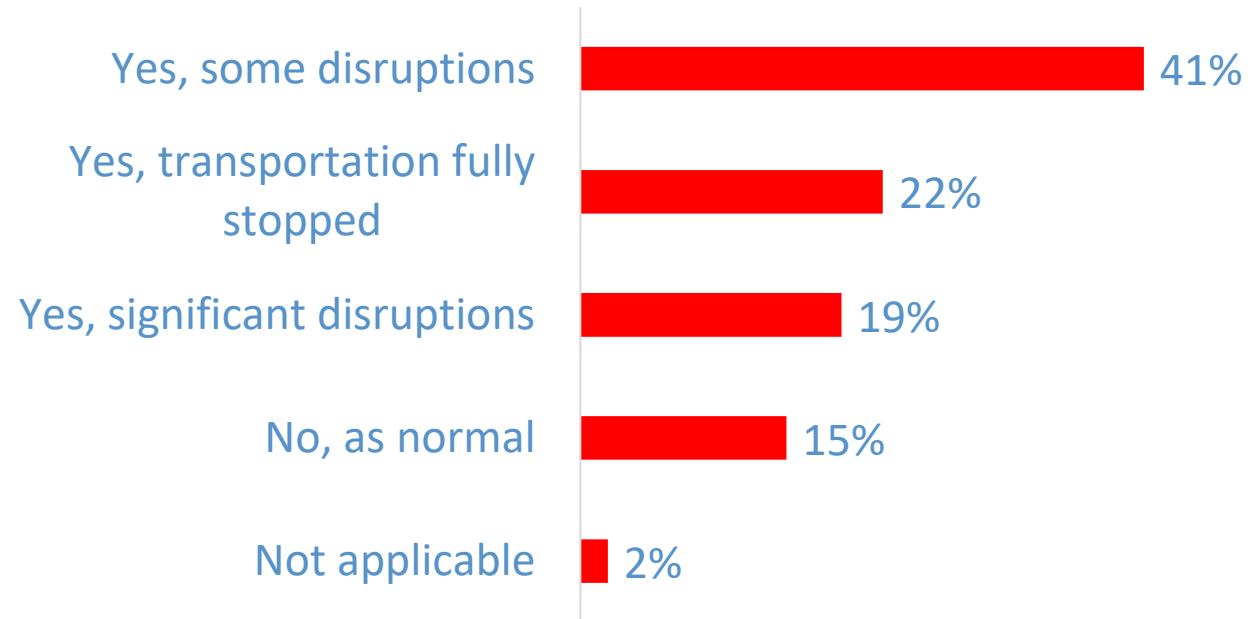


63% of the affected households were unable to safely access their field and 26% reported abandoning their field due to displacement and 23% reported losing their harvest.



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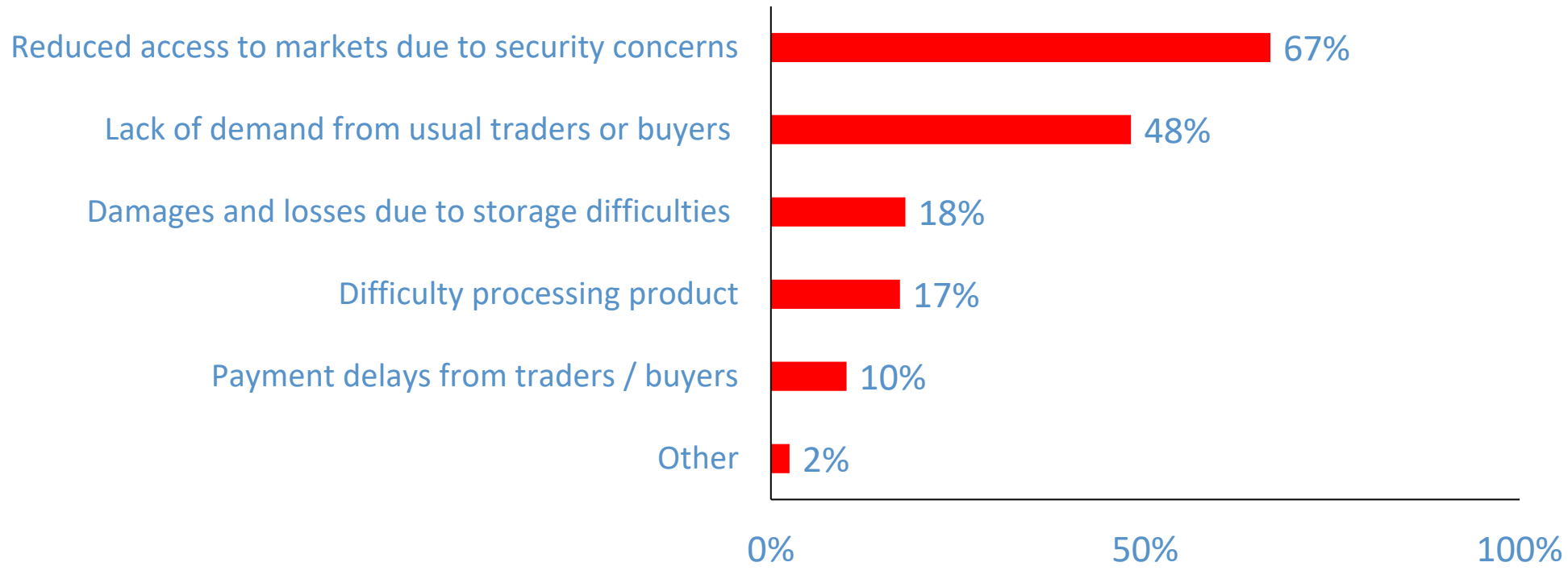
Percentage of affected households reporting disruptions in transporting their agricultural products for sales





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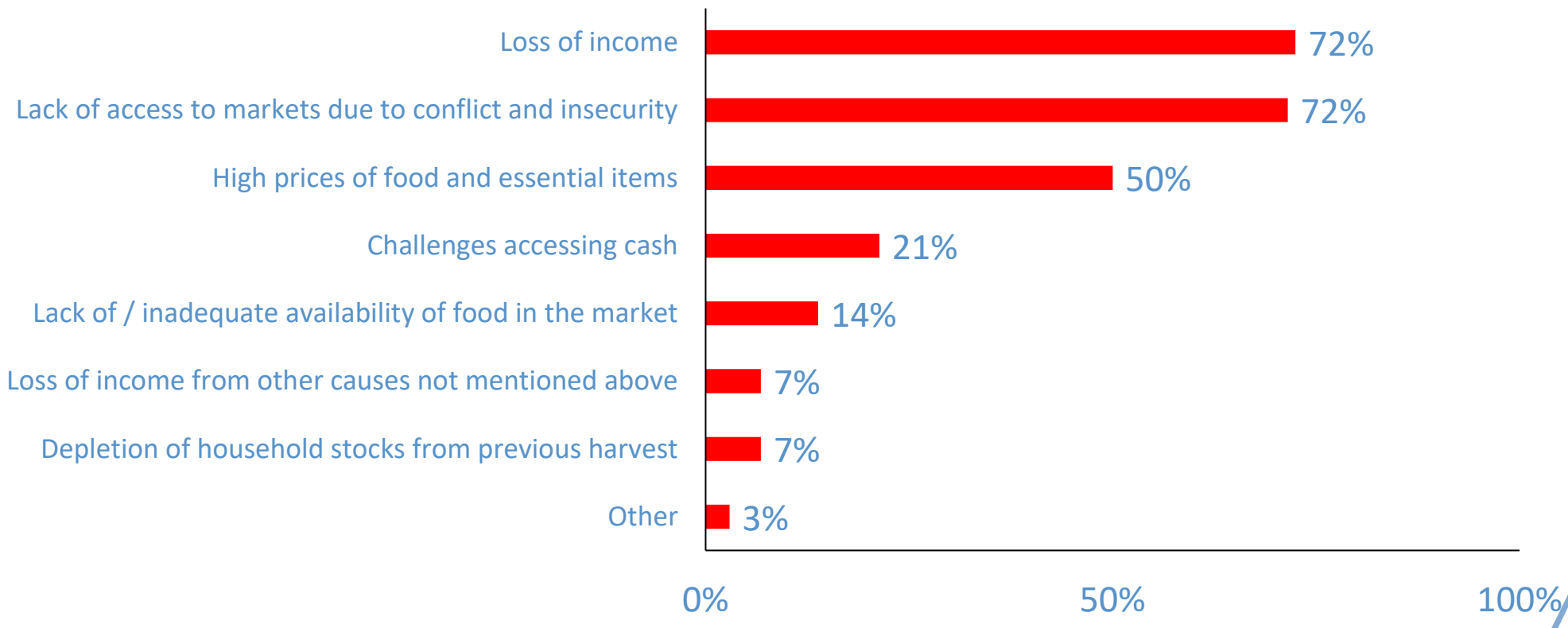
Impact of the situation in southern Lebanon on crops and livestock marketing and sales



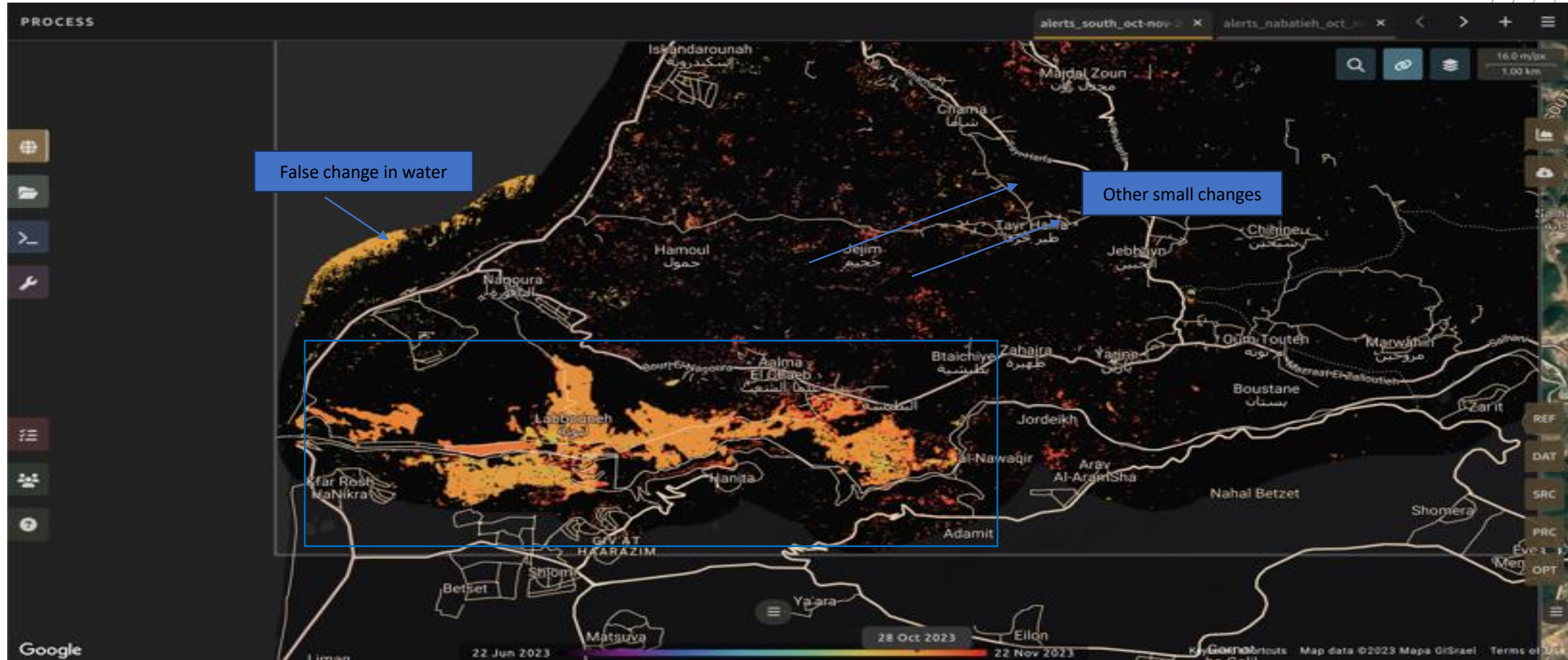
67% of the affected households were facing reduced access to markets due to security concerns, followed by 48% of affected households were facing lack of demand from usual traders or buyers.



Reasons for challenges accessing food and basic commodities (%)



35% of the affected households were facing challenges to access food and basic commodities, mainly due to loss of income (72%), lack of access to markets (72%) and due to high prices of food and essential items (50%).



Landsat and Sentinel-2 satellite image. The alerts and area calculations were done using the FAO SEPAL platform and QGIS.



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Class	Class name	Area (ha)
20	Shrubland	542.76
30	Grassland	237.60
41	Cropland, rainfed	111.72
42	Cropland, irrigated or under water management	98.96
43	Cropland, fallow	0.84
50	Built-up	115.80
60	Bare/sparse vegetation	0.24
111	Tree cover: closed, evergreen needle-leaved	127.24
114	Tree cover: closed, deciduous broadleaved	0.32
115	Tree cover: closed, mixed type	0.60
116	Tree cover: closed, unknown type	218.28
121	Tree cover: open, evergreen needle-leaved	0.12
126	Tree cover: open, unknown type	442.00

DIEM data showed that based on satellite, the total land area affected by fires in southern Lebanon has reached 1 897 hectares.



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RECOMMENDATIONS AND POSSIBLE RESPONSES

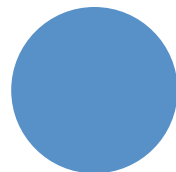




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01

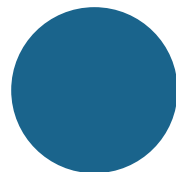
Conduct an impact
assessment to
quantify damages
and losses



Conduct an impact assessment to quantify damages and losses in crops and livestock production

02

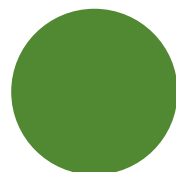
Immediate cash
and vouchers
assistance



Providing targeted cash and/or voucher assistance for agricultural inputs for small-scale producers.

03

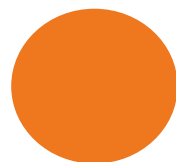
Immediate in-kind
agricultural inputs
support/distribution



Provide farmers with direct (in-kind) agricultural inputs, including seeds, seedlings, fertilizers, pesticides, livestock feed supply, etc.

04

Capacity
building to
farmers



Provide farmers with the essential knowledge through capacity building in parallel with the vouchers support



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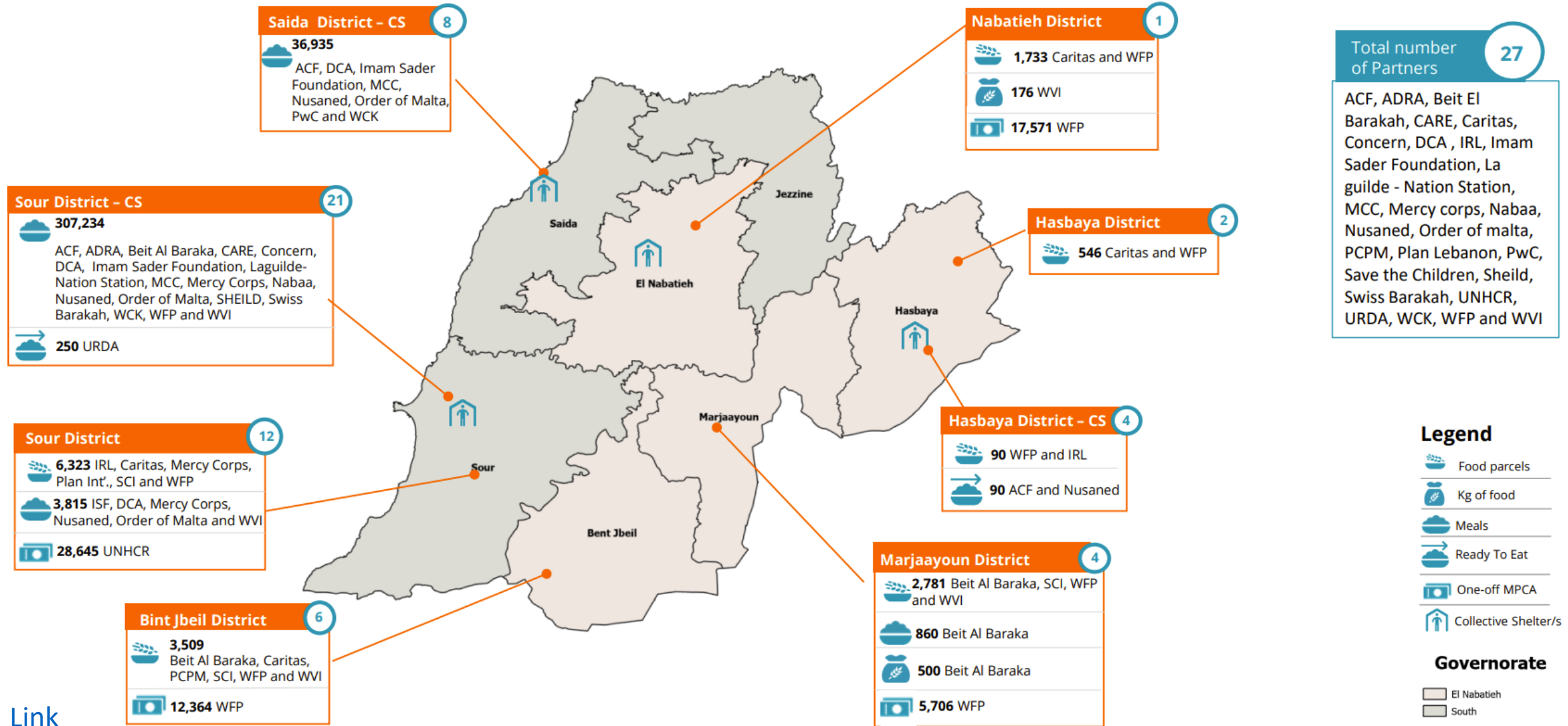
THANK YOU

A decorative graphic element consisting of a series of parallel, diagonal blue lines that originate from the bottom right corner and extend towards the top right corner of the page.

Lebanon: South Emergency Response Presence Map

October 2023 - February 2024

Data as of 9 February 2024

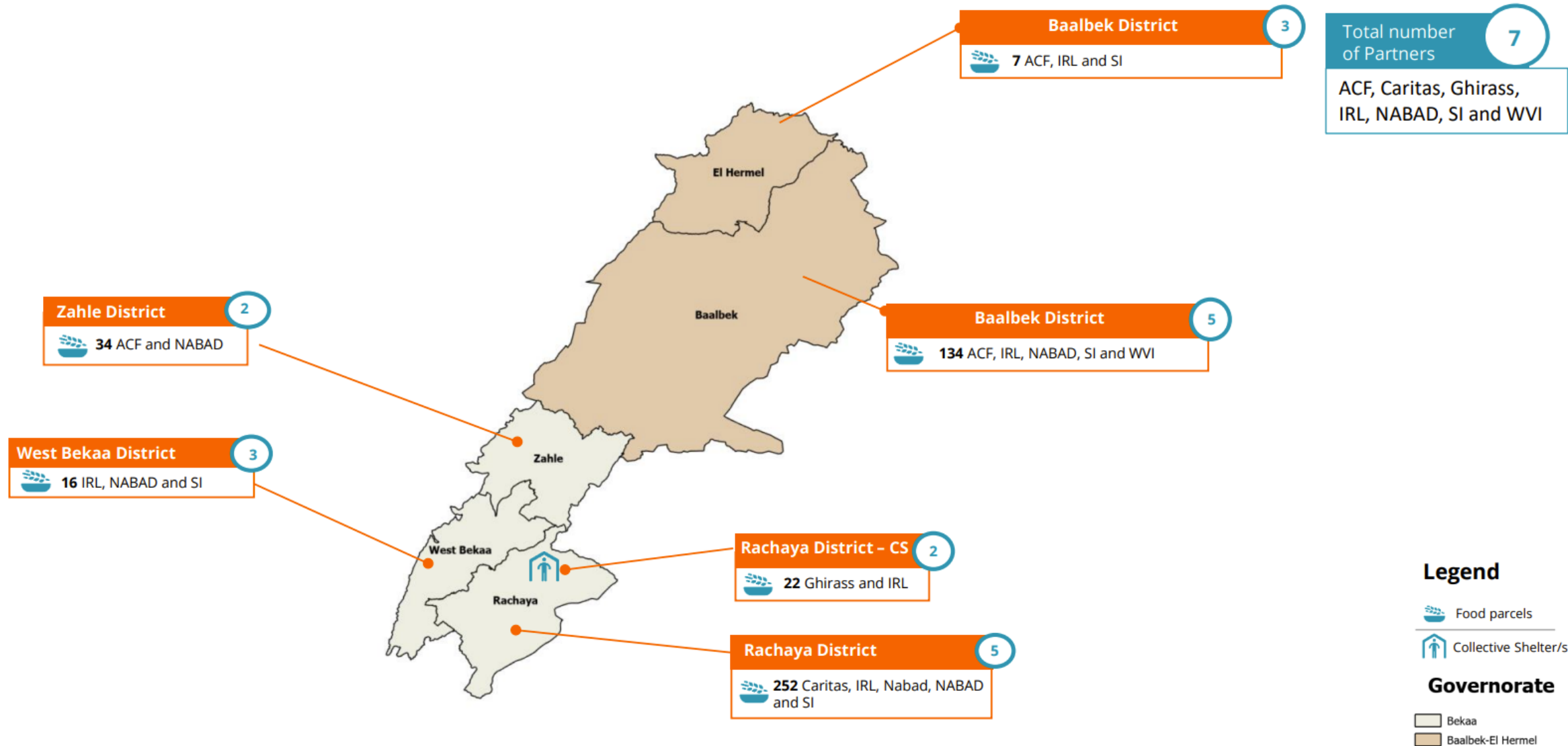


[Link](http://fcluster.org/lebanon)

Lebanon: South Emergency Response Presence Map

October 2023 - February 2024

Data as of 9 February 2024

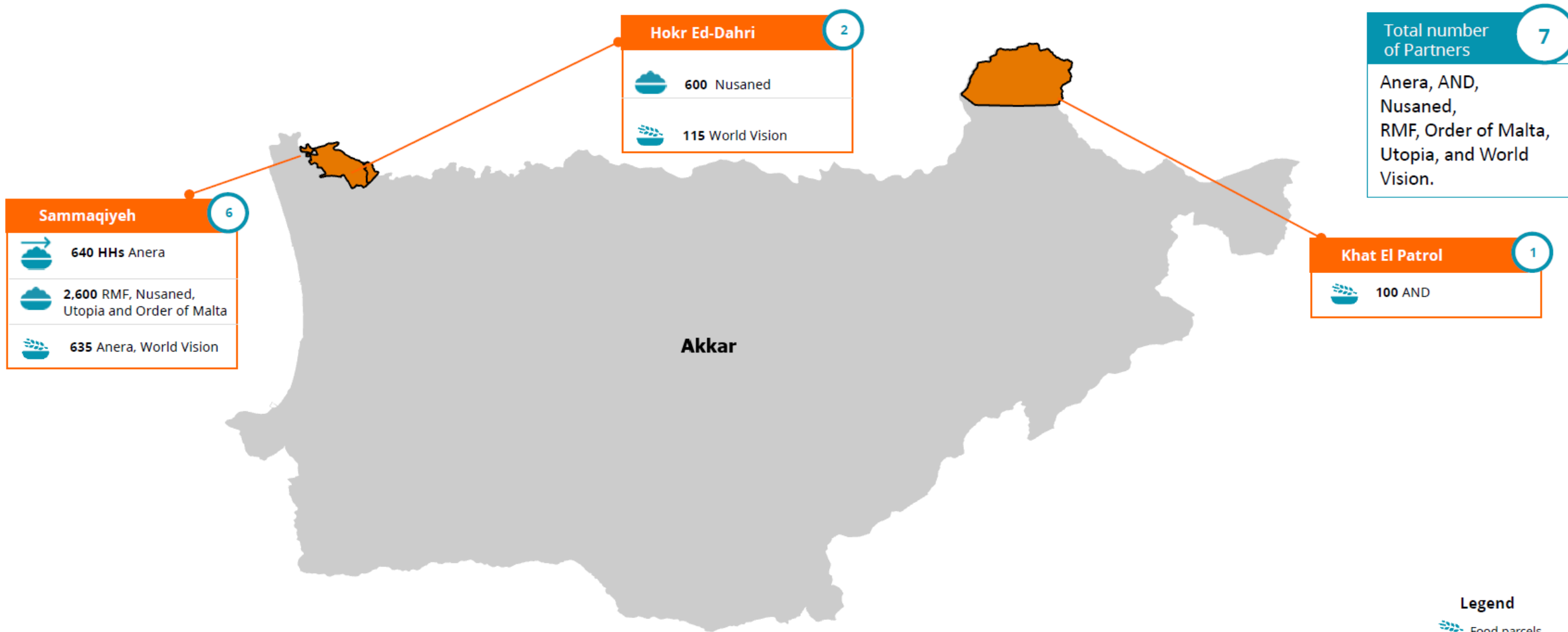


[Link](#)

Lebanon: Akkar Flood Response Presence Map

January 2024

Data as of 12 February 2024



[Link](#)

Akkar floods - Impact on agriculture



Based on the MoA assessment in Akkar (Semmaqieh, Arida, Kneiseh, Sheikh Zenad, Qlaiaat, Heker Al Dahri, Masoudieh, Tal Bibeh, Khat El Petrol, and Bani Sakher in addition to the surrounding affected villages) the below was identified:



Most of these villages were flooded where water level reached 1 meter in most of these villages



Many livestock and poultry, especially sheep and goats, have been reported dead in some farms in the Sahel Akkar and Wadi Khaled. More than 40 beehives were completely damaged. The fodder was totally lost.



Large percentage of crops were destroyed, mainly leafy vegetables, potatoes, carrots, wheat, barley, tomatoes, strawberries



Damages in steel structure, and plastic covers of green houses. Most of the crops in green houses were completely damaged. And the surviving ones will not produce any further.

Akkar floods - Impact on agriculture



Figure 1 Greenhouse and agricultural area covered by the flood



Figure 2 One of 10 cucumber greenhouse totally destroyed by the flood