



Food Security & Agriculture Sector

National Meeting

Tuesday March 12, 2024

FSA sector coordinator
pardie.karamanoukian@wfp.org

Agenda

- Updates from the sector
 - January 2024 Activity Info reporting
 - 2024 LRP appeal
 - South emergency response
 - Ramadan response in South & Nabatieh CS
 - IPC projection update
 - CERF & LHF 2024 1st allocation

- MSNA Findings Presentation - Food Security Sector – REACH initiative

- January Market Monitor Food Security data – WFP RAM unit

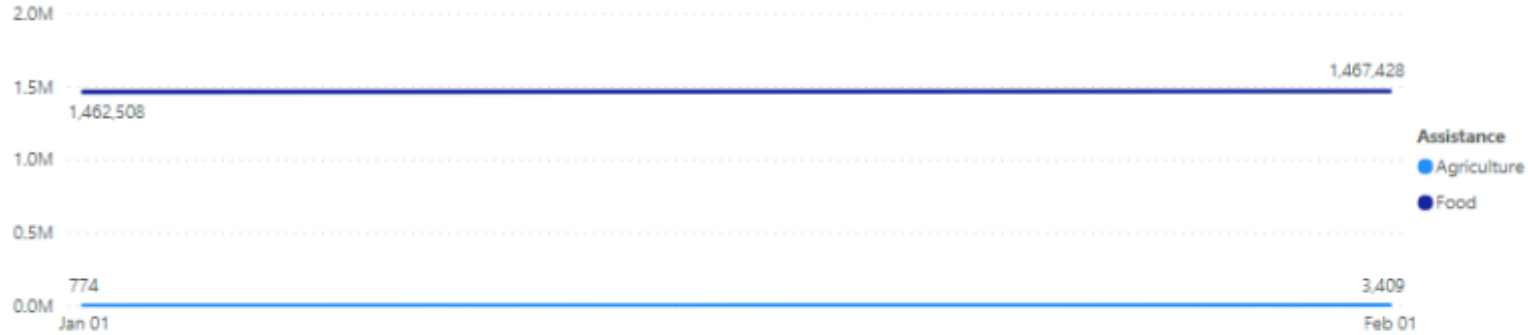
- Food Security Situation Monitoring – WFP RAM unit

January 2024 AI reporting

1.41M

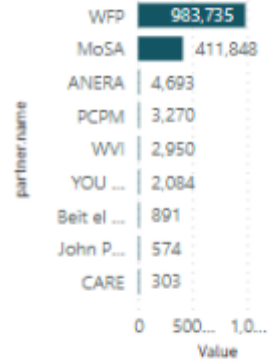
Total Unique Reached

Beneficiaries Reached by Month



Reported Partners

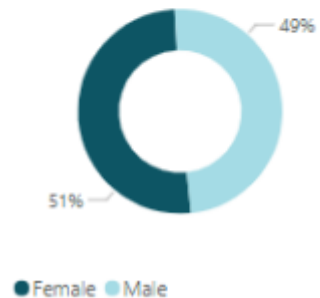
18



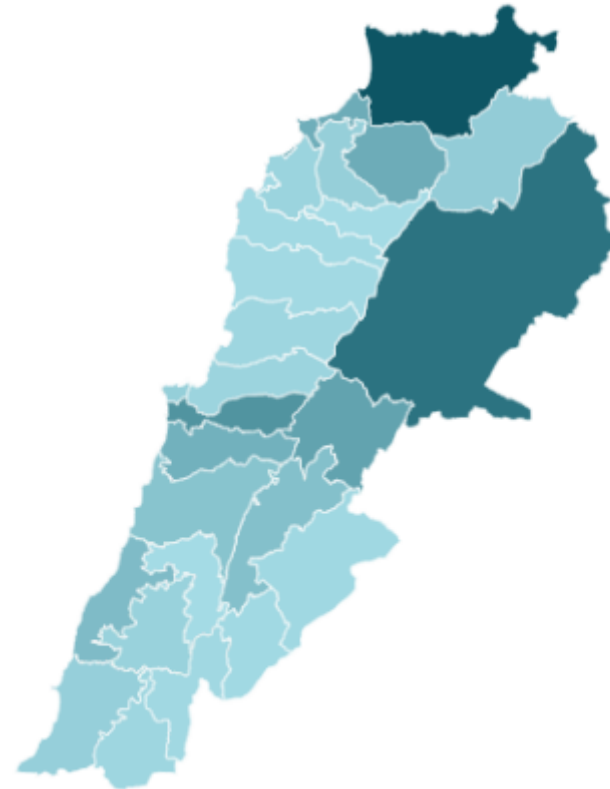
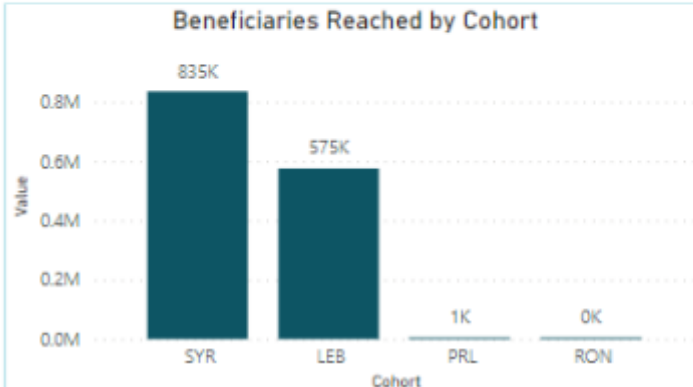
Beneficiaries Reached By Modality

| Assistance | Value |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Agriculture | |
| AA - Cash/Voucher | 709 |
| AA - CFA | 125 |
| AA - CFT | 28 |
| AA - In-Kind | 1,988 |
| AA - Training | 1,234 |
| Food | |
| FA - Cash/Voucher | 1,252,512 |
| FA - In-Kind | 154,313 |

Value by Gender



Beneficiaries Reached by Cohort



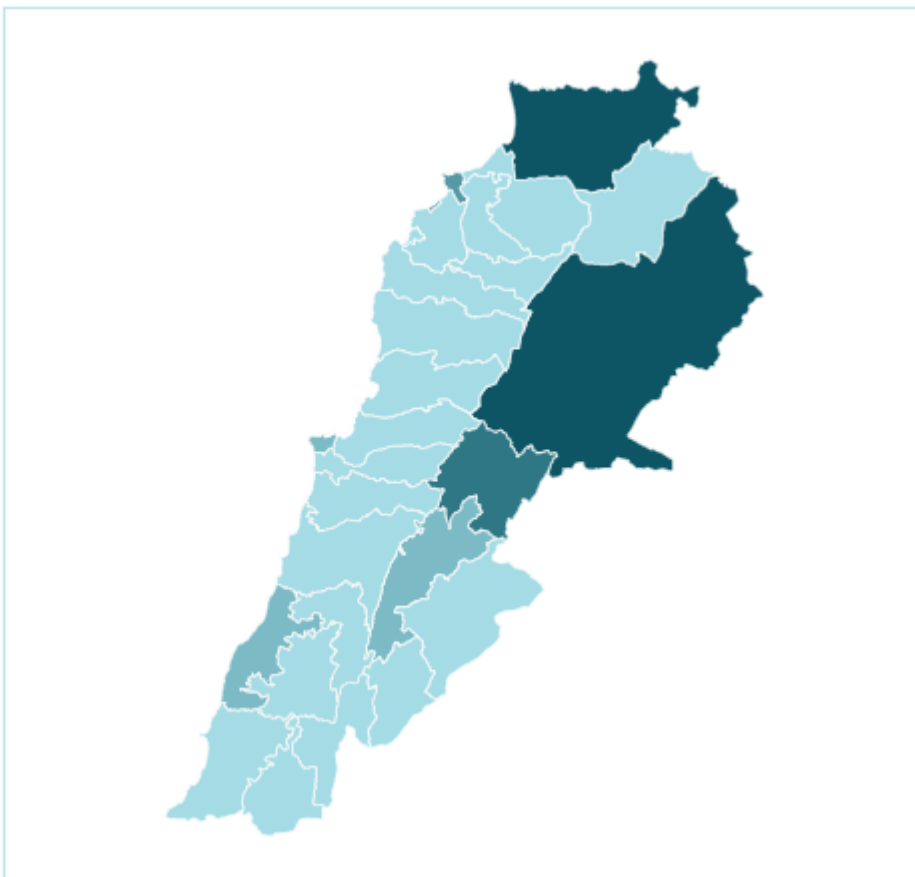
Jan & Feb 2024 AI reporting

18

Partners

Partners

ANERA
Beit el Baraka
CARE
Fair Trade Lebanon
FAO
GNFF
John Paul II Foundation
LOST
MERATH Lebanon
MoSA
PCPM
ShareQ
Solidarités international
WFP
WHH-LOST
White hands association
WVI
YOU MATTER



| Output | Indicator short Label | Unit | Value |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Food Assistance - All modalities | Food parcels | Individuals | 436,458 |
| Food Assistance - All modalities | Restricted cash | Individuals | 714,699 |
| Food Assistance - All modalities | Unrestricted cash | Individuals | 1,778,779 |
| Support Employment and Employability | CFA/FFA | Individuals | 224 |
| Support Employment and Employability | Individuals received CFT/FFT | Individuals | 28 |
| Support To Farmers | Cash/Voucher To Farmers | Farmers | 709 |
| Support To Farmers | In-kind To Farmers | Farmers | 1,988 |
| Support To Farmers | Trainings To Farmers | Farmers | 1,234 |

2024 LRP appeal

| Sectors | 2023 LCRP Sectors Budget | 2023 ERP Sectors Budget | 2024 LRP Sectors Budget | 2024 LRP Partners Appeal | Out of the total appeal budget, the total amount for the South escalation response | # Appealing partners* | GAP | % 2024 LRP Partners Appeal |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Basic Assistance | \$494 M | | \$453 M | \$708 M | \$44 M | 43 | \$255 M | 156.34% |
| Education | \$363 M | \$22 M | \$284 M | \$385 M | \$12 M | 55 | \$101 M | 135.63% |
| Food Security and Agriculture | \$1301 M | | \$780 M | \$548 M | \$17 M | 60 | -\$232 M | 70.31% |
| Health | \$318 M | \$67 M | \$295 M | \$277 M | \$26 M | 47 | -\$18 M | 93.74% |
| Protection, Child Protection, GBV | \$235 M | \$38 M | \$207 M | \$201 M | \$24 M | 62 | -\$7 M | 96.86% |
| Shelter | \$115 M | | \$100 M | \$71 M | \$31 M | 23 | -\$29 M | 71.28% |
| WaSH | \$206 M | \$48 M | \$190 M | \$154 M | \$21 M | 35 | -\$36 M | 81.32% |
| Social Stability | \$171 M | | \$165 M | \$237 M | \$13 M | 55 | \$72 M | 143.89% |
| Livelihoods | \$248 M | | \$188 M | \$205 M | \$14 M | 76 | \$17 M | 109.21% |
| Nutrition | \$45 M | \$11 M | \$47 M | \$9.2 M | \$3 M | 18 | -\$38 M | 19.56% |
| Energy* | \$99 M | | | | | | | |
| Migrants | \$ M | \$12 M | | | | | | |
| Coordination & Common Services | \$ M | \$2 M | | | | | | |
| Total | \$3.59 Billion | \$200 Million | \$2.71 Billion | \$2.80 Billion | \$205 Million | 116 | \$.09 Billion | 103.23% |

2024 LRP appeal

26 NNGOs

AICA
Al Majmouaa
Al Makassed
AMEL
AND
B&Z
Caritas Lebanon
DPNA
Fair Trade Lebanon
Farah Social Foundation
Ghirass for Society
Development
HAND
IR Lebanon
Jafra Foundation
Lebanese National Energy - LNE
LOST
LSESD
Migration Services and
Development - MSD
Naba'a
Nahnoo
Nusaned
RMF
Safadi Foundation
SBT
shareQ
SHEILD

28 INGOs

ACF Spain
ACTED
ADRA
ANERA
Arche Nova
ARCS
AVSI
CARE
CONCERN
COOPI
DCA
DRC
GVC
IOCC Lebanon
IRC
MCC
Mercy Corps
NRC
PCPM
PU-AMI
RI
SCI
SHEILD
SIF
Solidarités international
Tabitha-Dorcas
Welthungerhilfe
WVI

5 UN agencies

WFP
FAO
UN Women
UNDP
UN-Habitat

60 appealing
partners

2024 LRP appeal

| Outcome | OUTPUTS | Out of the total appeal budget, the total amount for the South escalation response | Partners Appeal Budget (in USD) | 2024 Budget | Partners Appeal Budget (in USD) | 2024 Needs Based Appeal (Outputs- USD) From logrames | % |
|--|--|--|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|--|---------|
| 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 insecure individuals have access to food through various modalities | \$16,703,033 | \$548,403,262 | \$780,000,000 | \$432,842,791 | \$714,000,000 | 60.62% |
| 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: Farmers receive capacity building/technical assistance, in-kind and cash-based assistance for improved production and productivity | | | | \$44,013,919 | \$40,000,000 | 110.03% |
| OUTCOME 2: To improve agricultural production and productivity of most vulnerable farmers through AGRICULTURE LIVELIHOODS ASSISTANCE to protect, restore and sustain their livelihoods | OUTPUT 2.2: Support to agricultural cooperatives, associations and MSMEs for improved production and productivity | | | | \$26,051,055 | \$4,000,000 | 651.28% |
| OUTCOME 2: To improve agricultural production and productivity of most vulnerable farmers through AGRICULTURE LIVELIHOODS ASSISTANCE to protect, restore and sustain their livelihoods | OUTPUT 2.3: Support employment and employability to improve livelihoods sources | | | | \$37,708,396 | \$22,000,000 | 171.40% |
| OUTCOME 3: To enhance national CAPACITIES, COORDINATION AND INFORMATION SHARING on food security and agriculture | OUTPUT 3.1: Capacity strengthening to public sector and humanitarian staff on food security and agriculture | | | | | | |

2024 LRP appeal

| OUTPUTS | 2024 Needs Based Appeal (Outputs-USD) From logrames | Partners Appeal Budget (in USD) | % | Appealing partners |
|---|---|---------------------------------|---------|---|
| OUTPUT 1.1: Food insecure individuals have access to food through various modalities | \$714,000,000 | \$432,842,791 | 60.62% | 48 appealing partners: ACF, ADRA, ACTED, AICA, Al Makassed, Al-Shouf, AND, ANERA, AVSI, B&Z, CARE, Caritas, CONCERN, DCA, DPNA, DRC, FTL, FSF, Ghirass, GVC, HAND, IOCC, IRL, ISWA, Jafra, LOST, LSESD, LUPD, MCC, Medglobal, MSD, Nabaa, NRC, Nusaned, PCPM, SCI, SDAid, Shareq, SHEILD, SIF, SI, Tabitha-Dorcas, FRPD, Utopia, WHH, WFP, WVI, You Matter |
| OUPUT 2.1: Farmers receive capacity building/technical assistance, in-kind and cash-based assistance for improved production and productivity | \$40,000,000 | \$44,013,919 | 110.03% | 42 appealing partners: ACF, ACTED, Al Majmoua, Al Shouf, ANERA, Arche Nova, Armadilla, B&Z, CARE, COOPI, DCA, DPNA, FTL, FAO, FSF, GVC, IOCC, IRC, ISWA, Jafra, LNE, LOST, LSESD, LUPD, Mercy Corps, Nahnoo, NRC, PU-AMI, RI, RMF, Safadi, SBT, SCI, SHEILD, SI, UNWOMEN, UNDP, UN HABITAT, WHH, WFP, WVI |
| OUTPUT 2.2: Support to agricultural cooperatives, associations and MSMEs for improved production and productivity | \$4,000,000 | \$26,051,055 | 651.28% | 29 appealing partners: ACTED, Al Majmouaa, Al Shouf, AMEL, ARCS, B&Z, CARE, Caritas, DPNA, FTL, FAO, FSF, GVC, IOCC, LOST, Mercy Corps, NRC, PCPM, PiN, PU-AMI, RI, RMF, SBT, SCI, SHEILD, SI, WHH, WFP, WVI |
| OUTPUT 2.3: Support employment and employability to improve livelihoods sources | \$22,000,000 | \$37,708,396 | 171.40% | 26 appealing partners: Arche Nova, ACF, ACTED, AICA, Al Makassed, Al Shouf, AND, ANERA, B7Z, DPNA, FTL, FAO, IOCC, LNE, LOST, LSESD, NRC, PCPM, PiN, RMF, SBT, SCI, Shareq, SHEILD, UNHABITAT, WFP, WVI |

Total number of Partners

30

ACF, ADRA, Beit El Barakah, CARE, Caritas, Concern, DCA, Ghirass, IRL, ISF, La guilde - Nation Station, MCC, Mercy corps, Nabaa, Nabad, Nusaned, Order of Malta, PCPM, Plan Lebanon, SCI, Sheild, SI, Swiss Barakah, UNHCR, UNICEF, URDA, WFP, and WVI



24,570 in-kind parcels



454,024 meals



340 RTE parcels



150 farmers



35,000 households



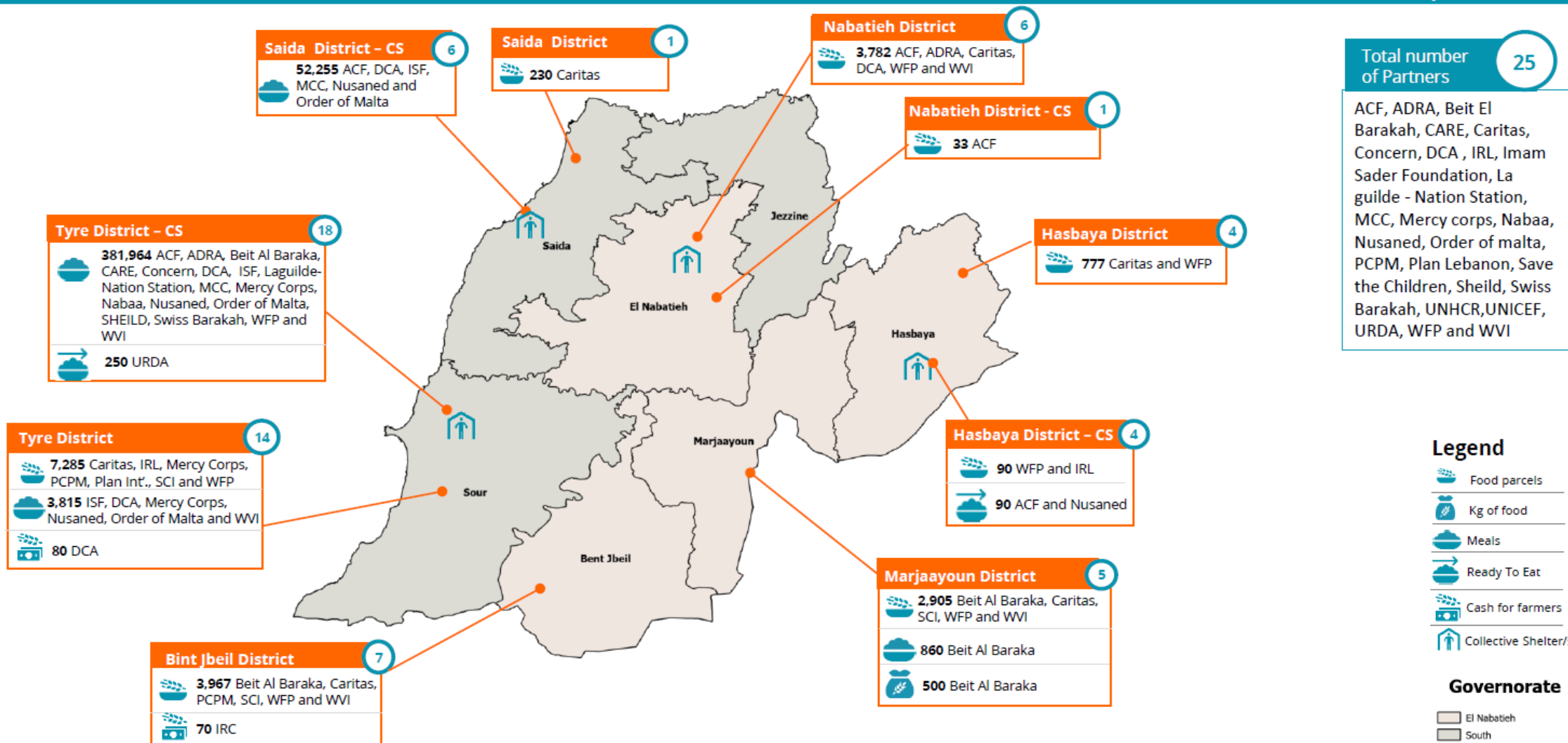
**More than USD 5 Million spent
(by February 2024)**

South Emergency Response

Lebanon: South Emergency Response Map – South and Nabatieh

October 2023 - March 2024

Data as of 6 March 2024



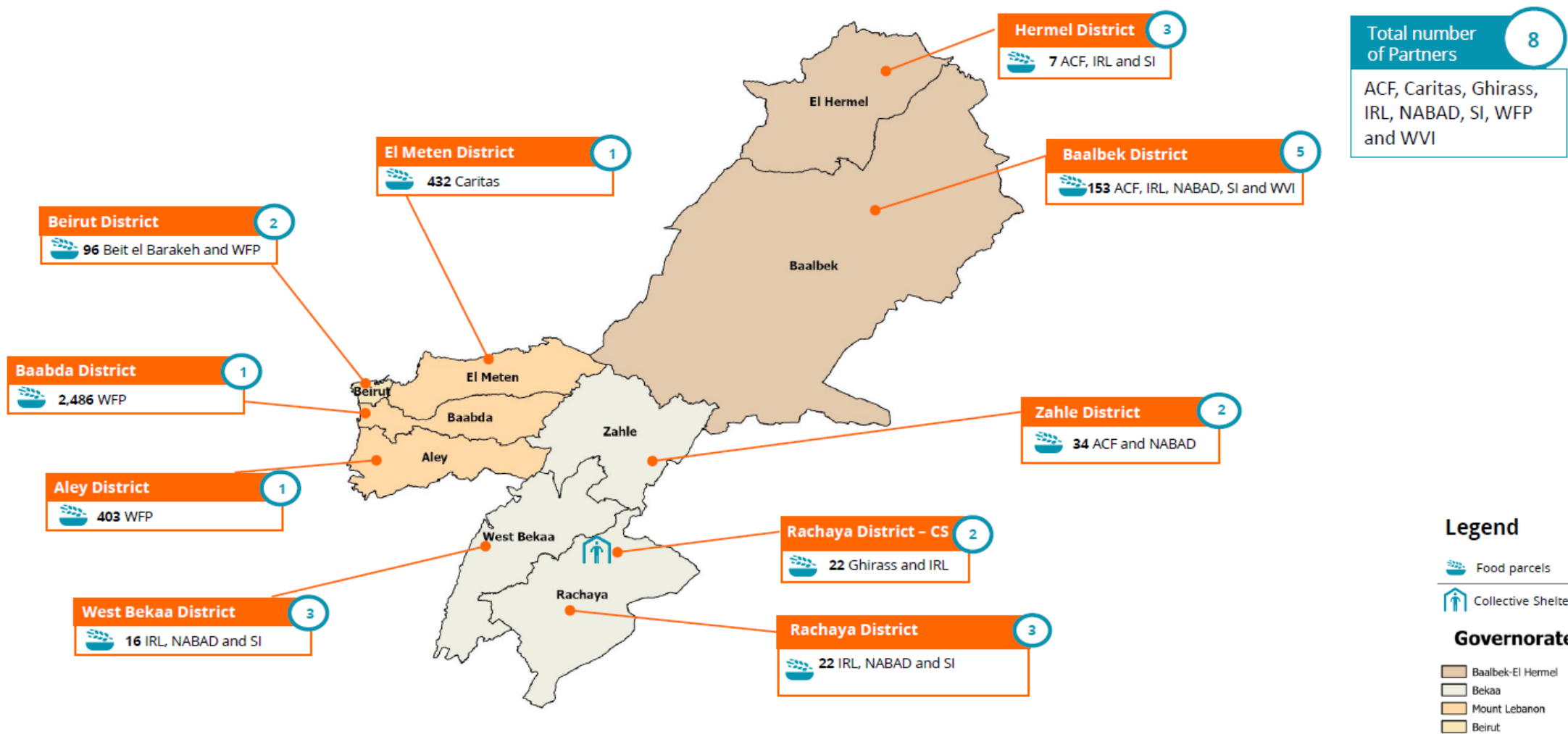
South Emergency Response

Lebanon: South Emergency Response Map – BML, Bekaa and Baalbek-Hermel

October 2023 - March 2024



Data as of 6 March 2024



Ramadan response mapping

20 reporting organizations

| Organization | Governorate | District | villages) | Target populat | Target type | Modality | households | Description of modality | START DATE | END DATE |
|--------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|
| | South | Sour | Rashidieh | PRL | Non-IDP | Partial food parcel | 510 | Dry Food Parcel | 12/03/2024 | 22/03/2024 |
| | South | Sour | Buss | PRL | Non-IDP | Partial food parcel | 510 | Dry Food Parcel | 12/03/2024 | 22/03/2024 |
| | South | Sour | Rashidieh | PRS | Non-IDP | Partial food parcel | 127 | Dry Food Parcel | 12/03/2024 | 22/03/2024 |
| | South | Sour | Buss | PRS | Non-IDP | Partial food parcel | 127 | Dry Food Parcel | 12/03/2024 | 22/03/2024 |
| | South | Sour | Rashidieh | PRL | Non-IDP | Cash | 510 | MPCA | 12/03/2024 | 22/03/2024 |
| | South | Sour | Buss | PRL | Non-IDP | Cash | 510 | MPCA | 12/03/2024 | 22/03/2024 |
| | South | Sour | Rashidieh | PRS | Non-IDP | Cash | 127 | MPCA | 12/03/2024 | 22/03/2024 |
| | South | Sour | Buss | PRS | Non-IDP | Cash | 127 | MPCA | 12/03/2024 | 22/03/2024 |
| | South | Saida | sahel Zahrani villages | Lebanese | IDP | Full Food parcel | 800 | 32 kg | | |
| b | El_Nabatieh | El_Nabatieh_District | Bintjbeil and sarrouding villages | Lebanese | Non-IDP | Full Food parcel | 600 | Dry Food Parcel | 01/03/2024 | 05/04/2024 |
| b | El_Nabatieh | El_Nabatieh_District | Bintjbeil and sarrouding villages | Lebanese | Non-IDP | Cash | 600 | | 01/03/2024 | 05/04/2024 |
| | Akkar | Akkar_District | All | Lebanese | Mix | Full Food parcel | 1000 | 42 kg parcel | 07/03/2024 | 29/04/2024 |
| | Akkar | Akkar_District | Refugee Camps referred by secto | Syrian Refugees | IDPs in CS | Full Food parcel | 450 | 42 kg parcel | 07/03/2024 | 29/04/2024 |
| | North | Tripoli | All | Lebanese | Non-IDP | Full Food parcel | 760 | 42 kg parcel | 07/03/2024 | 29/04/2024 |
| | North | Tripoli | All | Syrian Refugees | Non-IDP | Full Food parcel | 190 | 42 kg parcel | 07/03/2024 | 29/04/2024 |
| | El_Nabatieh | El_Nabatieh_District | All | Lebanese | Non-IDP | Full Food parcel | 850 | 42 kg parcel | 07/03/2024 | 29/04/2024 |
| | El_Nabatieh | El_Nabatieh_District | All | Others | Non-IDP | Full Food parcel | 150 | 42 kg parcel | 07/03/2024 | 29/04/2024 |
| | South | Saida | All | Lebanese | Non-IDP | Full Food parcel | 350 | 42 kg parcel | 07/03/2024 | 29/04/2024 |
| | South | Saida | All | PRL | Non-IDP | Full Food parcel | 150 | 42 kg parcel | 07/03/2024 | 29/04/2024 |
| | Mount_Lebanon | Chouf | All | PRL | Non-IDP | Full Food parcel | 200 | 42 kg parcel | 07/03/2024 | 29/04/2024 |
| | Mount_Lebanon | Chouf | All | Lebanese | Non-IDP | Full Food parcel | 326 | 42 kg parcel | 07/03/2024 | 29/04/2024 |
| | Beirut | Beirut_District | All | Lebanese | Non-IDP | Full Food parcel | 500 | 42 kg parcel | 07/03/2024 | 29/04/2024 |
| | South | Sour | All | Lebanese | IDPs outside CS | Full Food parcel | 500 | 42 kg parcel | 07/03/2024 | 29/04/2024 |
| | Akkar | Akkar_District | Wadi khaled | Lebanese | Non-IDP | Full Food parcel | 137 | 21 kg Parcel | 10/03/2024 | 05/04/2024 |
| | Akkar | Akkar_District | Wadi khaled | Syrian Refugees | Mix | Full Food parcel | 27 | 21 kg Parcel | 10/03/2024 | 05/04/2024 |
| | North | Tripoli | Abou samra | Lebanese | Non-IDP | Full Food parcel | 66 | 21 kg Parcel | 11/03/2024 | 05/04/2024 |
| | North | Tripoli | Abou samra | Syrian Refugees | Mix | Full Food parcel | 57 | 21 kg Parcel | 11/03/2024 | 05/04/2024 |
| | North | Tripoli | beddawi, Nahr el bared | PRL | Non-IDP | Full Food parcel | 58 | 21 kg Parcel | 11/03/2024 | 05/04/2024 |
| | North | Tripoli | beddawi, Nahr el bared | PRS | Non-IDP | Full Food parcel | 58 | 21 kg Parcel | 11/03/2024 | 05/04/2024 |
| | South | Saida | Old Saida | | Non-IDP | Full Food parcel | 100 | 21 kg Parcel | 15/3/2024 | 31/3/2024 |
| | South | Saida | Dalaa | | Non-IDP | Full Food parcel | 200 | 21 kg Parcel | 15/3/2024 | 31/3/2024 |
| | Bekaa | West_Bekaa | All | Syrian Refugees | Non-IDP | Full Food parcel | 400 | 30 Kg Parcel | 04/04/2024 | 08/04/2024 |
| | North | Tripoli | All | Lebanese | Mix | Full Food parcel | 1000 | Dry Food Parcel | 10/03/2024 | 25/03/2024 |

Ramadan response in South & Nabatieh

| Date | District | Shelter | Group | Participants | Organizations present |
|--------|------------------|---------------------------|---------|--------------|---------------------------|
| 22-Feb | Tyre | Tyre Public School - 2nd | Males | 9 | FSAS – ACF - Nusaned -ISF |
| | | | Females | 10 | FSAS – ACF - Nusaned -ISF |
| 23-Feb | Sahel El Zahrani | Montana Hotel | Males | 8 | FSAS – ACF - Nusaned |
| | | | Females | 9 | FSAS – ACF - Nusaned |
| 26-Feb | Tyre | Takmeleyet Albanat school | Males | 3 | WV– ACF - Nusaned -ISF |
| | | | Females | 11 | WV– ACF - Nusaned -ISF |

- Breakfast: general satisfaction
- Lunch: some level of discontent in South / general satisfactions with suggestions for improvement
- Dinner: general satisfactions with suggestions for improvement

Ramadan response in South & Nabatieh in CS

| Org. | Modality | Shelter | Frequency | Distribution |
|---------|----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| ISF | Hot meal Iftar (soup - hot dish) | Tyre | Daily | Started as of Monday 11 |
| Nusaned | Hot meal Iftar (soup - hot dish) | Zahrani | Daily | Started as of Monday 11 |
| WVI | Fresh basket | Tyre & Zahrani | Weekly / Daily | Started as of Monday 11 |
| ACF | RTE | Tyre & Zahrani | Bi-weekly | Round1 - Completed Monday 11 |
| WVI | In-kind food parcel | Hasbaya & Nabatieh | Once in March | To be completed |
| WVI/ACF | RTE | Hasbaya & Nabatieh | Once in March | To be completed |

| RTE for Ramadan - Description | Unit | Quantity | Currency |
|--|-------|----------|----------|
| Hummus with tahini - 380 gr | Piece | 5 | \$ |
| Fava Beans (foul) - 400 gr | Piece | 5 | \$ |
| Tuna, Canned in Oil, Drained - 160 gr | Piece | 5 | \$ |
| Sardines in oil - 125 gr | Piece | 3 | \$ |
| Dates, Dried - 400 gr | Piece | 2 | \$ |
| salted bread sticks - 432 gr | Piece | 2 | \$ |
| Processed cheese - 300g | Piece | 3 | \$ |
| sugar | Bag | 1 | \$ |
| Tea pack of 100 sachet | Piece | 1 | \$ |
| Jallab liquid (condensed syrup) of 1 Litter | Piece | 1 | \$ |
| Sahlab (powder) Domo or Similar, 200 G, 2 sachet/bag | Piece | 2 | \$ |
| Halewe 450 G | Piece | 1 | \$ |
| Kaak | Piece | 4 | \$ |

Ramadan response in South & Nabatieh out of CSs

| Governorate | District | # of IDP HHs | # of IDP HHs to be covered | Organizations |
|-------------|--------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| South | Saida | 766 | 231 | DCA, Ghirass |
| | Saida – Sahel el Zahrani | 1,737 | | WFP March Nabaa April |
| | Tyre | 6,318 | 1,573 | WVI, IRL, ISWA, WFP |
| Nabatieh | Nabatieh | 4,064 | 948 | WVI, IRL, WFP |
| | Hasbaya | 204 | | WVI, IRL, WFP |
| | Marjeyoun | 491 | 62 | WVI, IRL, WFP |
| | Bent Jbeil | 1,271 | 558 | WVI, IRL, WFP |

IPC Projection update

Analysis Update Plan

- Dates: March 18 till March 22;
- 4 to 5 days are expected to be required for the update;
- Till 3 PM due to Ramadan fasting
- Participation of around 30-35 facilitators/analysts in total;
- Half day quick refresher in the first day – then start of analysis update;
- Around 59 units of analysis;
- Venue will be shared later on;

IPC Projection update

| | Facilitators | Organization |
|----|----------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Georges Abi Rizk | WVI |
| 2 | Lena Abou Jaoude | FAO |
| 3 | Yasmine Aridi | WFP |
| 4 | Elissa Naim | FAO |
| 5 | Ibrahim Chebbo | Oxfam |
| 6 | Pauline Eid | WVI |
| 7 | Sarah Osmane | UNHCR |
| 8 | Asdghig Boghossian | WFP |
| 9 | Rima El Hajjar | MoA |
| 10 | Pardie Karamanoukian | FSAS |
| 11 | Abdallah Souhani | WFP |

ORGANIZATIONS 20

- 3 NNGOs
- 5 INGOs
- 6 UN
- 1 academic institution
- Gov.
- 2 sectors

ACF, AUB, CARE, CARITAS, FAO, FSAS National and Regional, FSF, MoA, Nusaned, Nutrition Sector/UNICEF, OCHA, Oxfam, SCI, UNHCR, UNRWA, WFP and WVI

CERF & LHF 1st allocation updates



30 MUSD Allocation

Strategic Parameters:

LHF Allocation
18 - 21 M\$



Pillar 1: Upscaling response to the south



Pillar 2: prioritizing critical humanitarian lifesaving element of the LRP



Pillar 3: Strengthened response quality + Localization

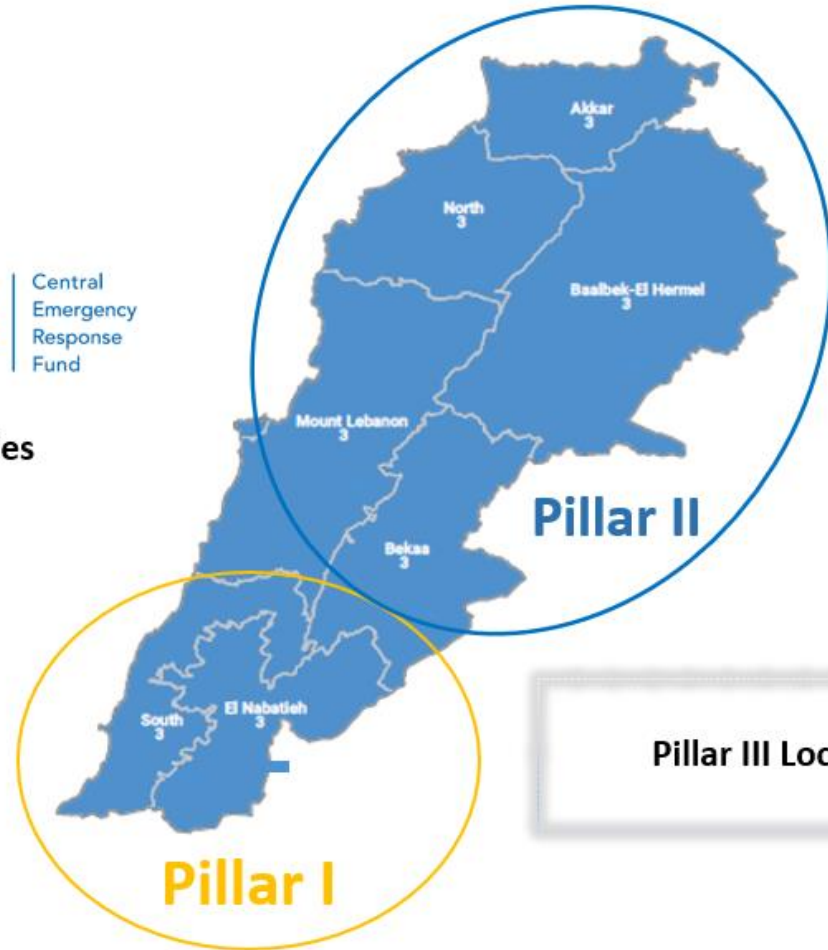
CERF Allocation
9 M\$

Vulnerability focused response prioritizing critical humanitarian lifesaving element of the **LRP** including expanding and continuing the **response to the south**

CERF & LHF 1st allocation updates



Funding UN Agencies



LHF Lebanon Humanitarian Fund
Funding NGOs



CERF & LHF 1st allocation updates

Pillar I

- MPCA to NPTP/ESSN HHs in border areas
- MPCA to Lebanese HHs not registered in any social safety net systems residing in border areas
- MPCA to NPTP/ESSN HHs in the South/Nabatieh to cover gap in TV
- MPCA to Syrian refugees registered residing in border areas

In coordination
with the Basic
Assistance sector

- Support to Lebanese HHs not registered in any social safety net systems residing in border areas not identified under CERF
- FA to IDPs and Non-IDPs (inkind, RTE, hot meals)
- Support to Community Kitchens with bulk food commodities and CFW to IDPs

Pillar II,

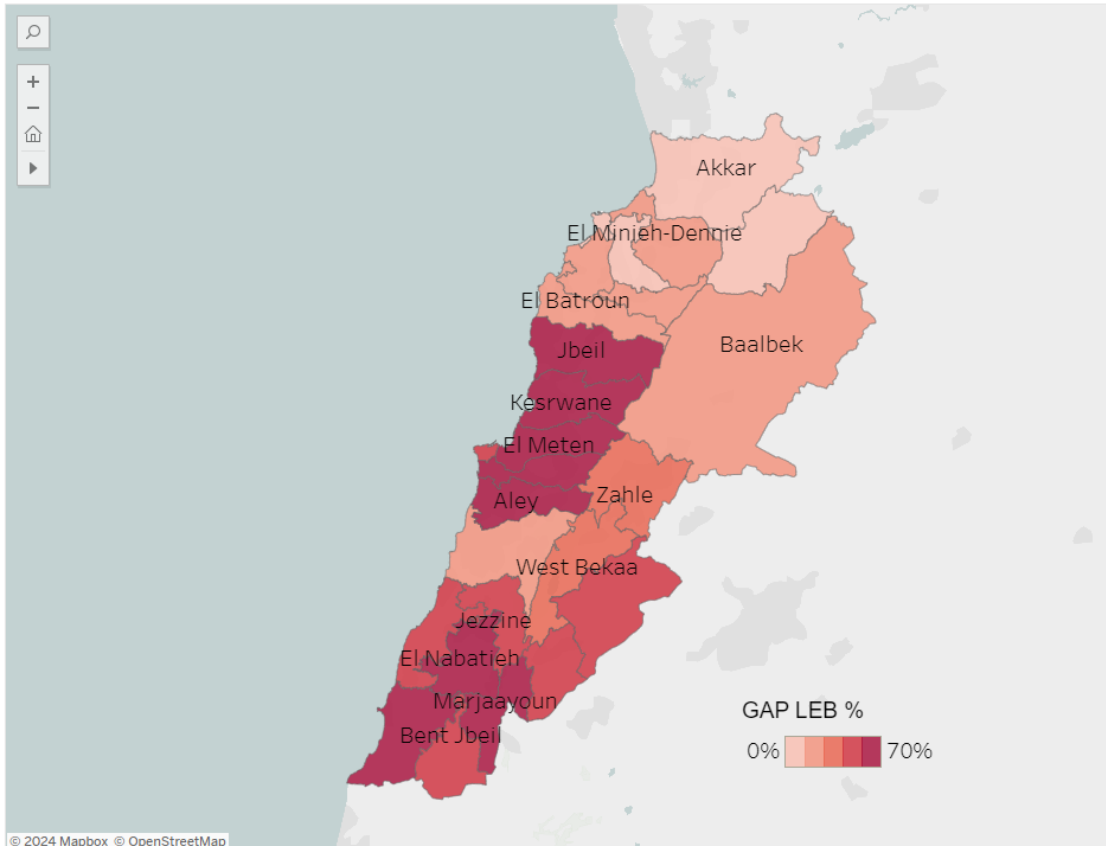
NA

- FA through in-kind, hot meals, restricted cash and unrestricted cash

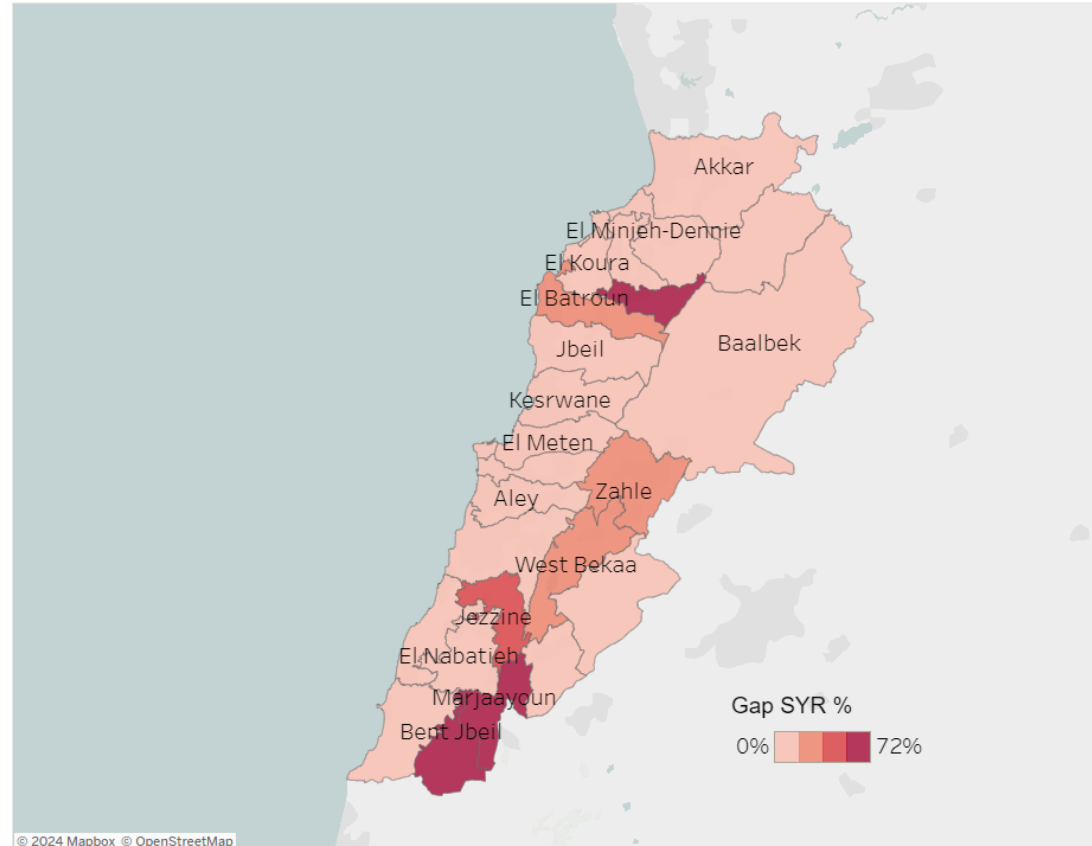


CERF & LHF 1st allocation updates

Gap Analysis* for Lebanese



Gap Analysis* for Syrian refugees



Proposed districts:

Akkar, El Minie-Dennie, Tripoli
Zahle, West Bekaa, Rachaya, Baalbek
Aley, Chouf, Baabda, Metn, Keserwen

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment

Food Security Key Findings

March 2023

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action



OCHA



Contents

- 01 MSNA objectives & methodology**
- 02 Food Security Findings**

A world map is centered in the background, rendered in a light gray color. Overlaid on the map is a complex geometric pattern of thin, light gray lines forming a network of irregular polygons, resembling a low-poly mesh or a network diagram. The overall aesthetic is clean and modern.

01

Objectives and Methodology

Objectives

01

General objectives

- Provide a comprehensive **overview of the multisectoral needs and humanitarian conditions** in Lebanon.
- Deepen the understanding of the crisis by **assessing its magnitude and severity among the targeted population.**
- Enhance current humanitarian response plans and **provide input for future collective planning.**

02

Additional objectives

- Inform the **2024 humanitarian response planning** and sectoral and overall PiN and severity calculations.
- Conduct a thorough **inter-sectoral analysis** to assess the magnitude and severity of humanitarian needs; and **identify differences in needs among geographical areas, population groups, and vulnerability profiles.**
- Examine the **variations in the scope & severity of multi-sectoral humanitarian needs over time** by comparing the findings of the MSNA 2023 with the results of the MSNAs in 2021 & 2022.

Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment - MSNA

Overview

2023
6,464 HH
18,741 individuals

2022
5,659 HH

2021
5,613 HH

- PRL data representative for 12 camps
- Migrant populations differentiated based on residential status
- Representativeness at national, regional, district, camp level dependent on population groups/population densities

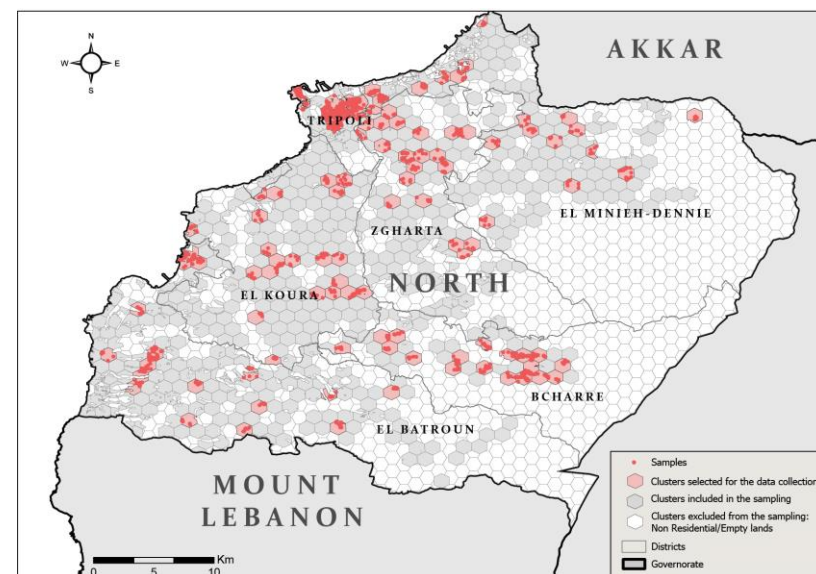
Data

3 population groups 11 sectors 310 indicators 169 VASyR aligned

Sampling

- LBN** - 3,642 HH(12,606 individuals)
[2-stage cluster sampling with statistical precision]
- PRL** - 1,157 HH(3,997 individuals)
[2-stage stratified sampling with statistical precision]
- MIG_(LO)** - 781 HH(1,246 individuals)
[2-stage stratified cluster sampling with statistical precision]
- MIG_(LI)** - 884 HH(892 individuals)
[Non-probability. Indicative findings. No statistical precision]

LBN HH sampling



hexagons overlaid with population density data in North

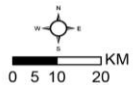
Assessment Coverage

MSNA LBN COVERAGE



MSNA LBN DISTRICTS COVERAGE

- District fully covered
- District not fully covered
- District not covered

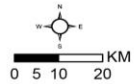


MSNA PRL COVERAGE

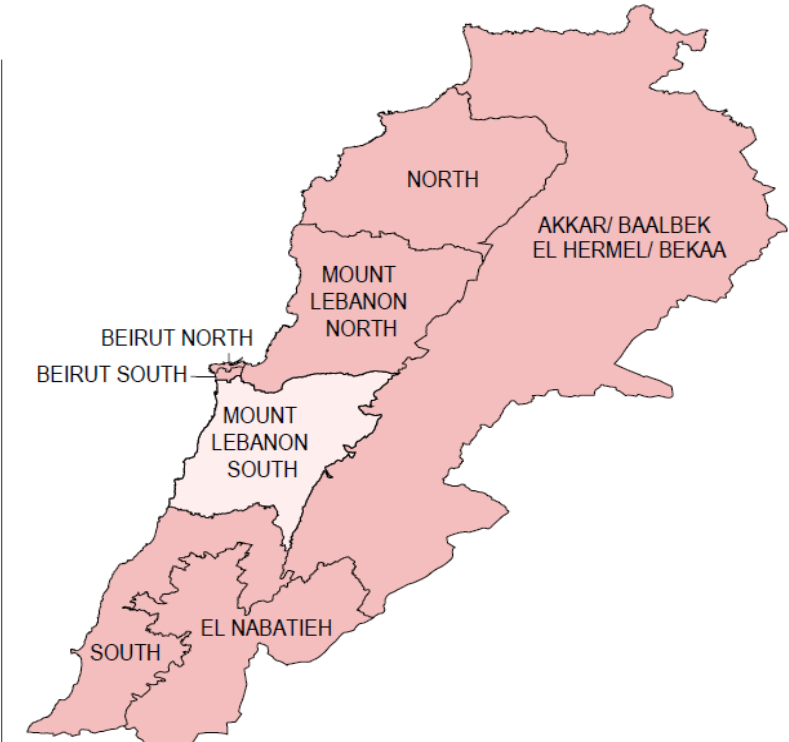


MSNA PRL COVERAGE

- Assessed PRL camps
- Governorate covered
- Governorate not covered

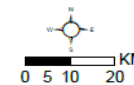


MSNA MIGRANTS LIVE-OUT COVERAGE



MSNA MIGRANTS LIVE OUT REGIONAL COVERAGE

- Region covered - Indicative findings
- Region covered - Representative findings



Sampling units

23 Districts

Total # of HHs

3642 HHs

Sampling units

12 PRL camps

Total # of HHs

1157 HHs

Sampling units

8 Regions

Total # of Live- out HHs

781

Total # of Live- in HHs

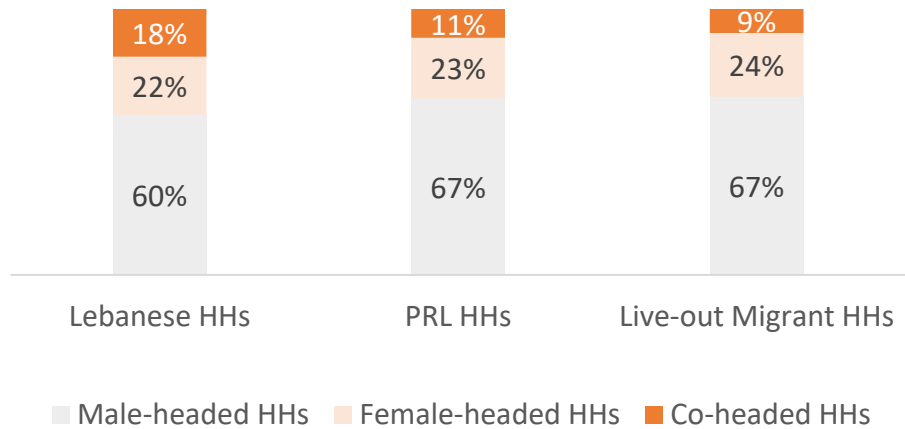
884

Household characteristics

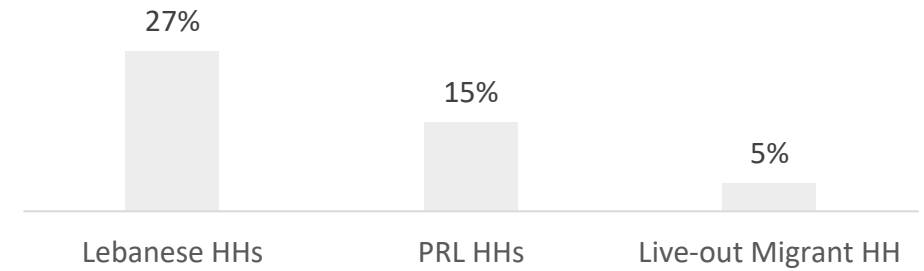
Average household size

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| Lebanese | 3.4 |
| PRL | 3.4 |
| Live-out migrant | 1.7 |

% of assessed HHs by gender of head of household



% of assessed HHs reporting having at least one member with a disability (level 3 or 4)



A world map is shown in a light gray, semi-transparent style, overlaid on a background of a light gray geometric pattern of interconnected lines forming various polygons. The map is centered on the Atlantic Ocean. A large red number '02' is positioned in the center of the map, over the European continent.

02

Food Security Findings

Food Consumption Score

Areas with the lowest % of HHs reporting acceptable FCSs were:

- **Lebanese HHs:** Zgharta district (58%)
- **PRL HHs:** Mr Elias camp governorate (52%)
- **Live-out migrant HHs:** North region (67%)

Acceptable food consumption scores were higher among male-headed HHs than female-headed HHs among the three population groups.

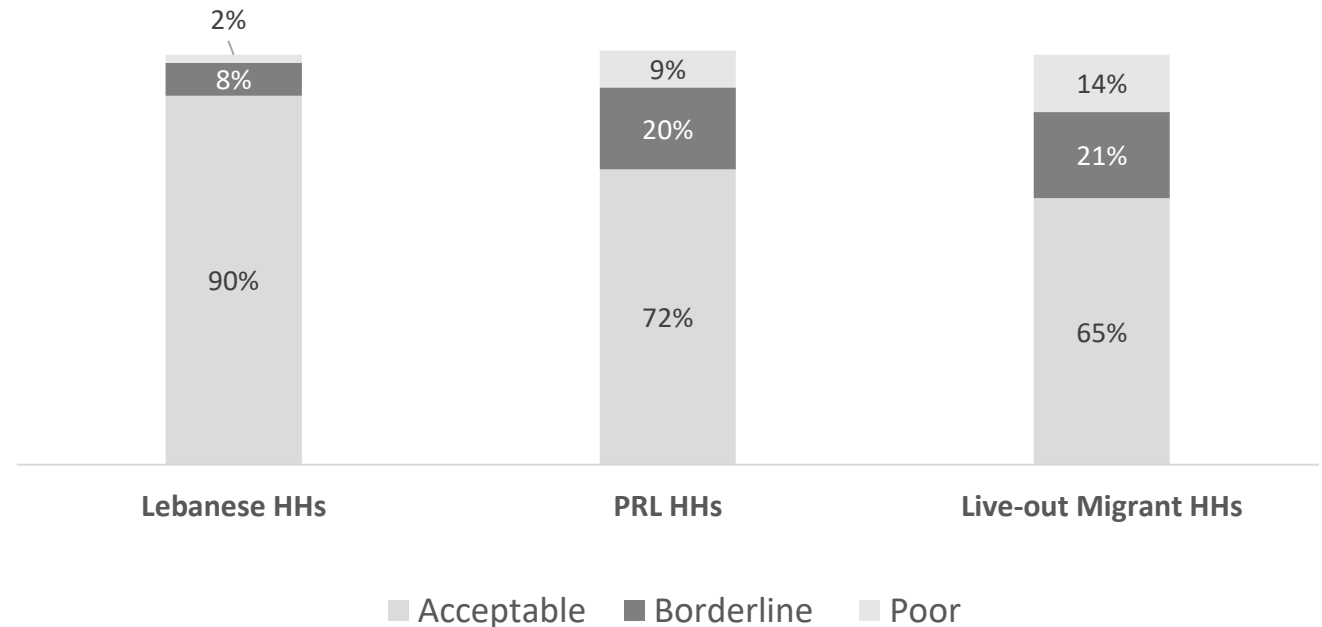
Areas with highest % of poor FCSs :

- **Lebanese HHs:** North governorate (5%)
- **PRL HHs:** Beirut governorate (26%)
- **Live-out migrant HHs:** Mount Lebanon - North region (24%)

Live-in migrant HHs:

- 93% had an acceptable FCS, 6% - borderline, and 1% - poor.

% of HHs with poor, borderline or acceptable food consumption score (FCS) based on diversity and frequency of food groups consumed in the 7 days prior to data collection



Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

% of HHs reporting resorting to at least one negative food coping strategy in the 7 days prior to data collection:

- 76% of Lebanese HHs
- 62% of PRL HH
- 87% of Live-out migrant HHs

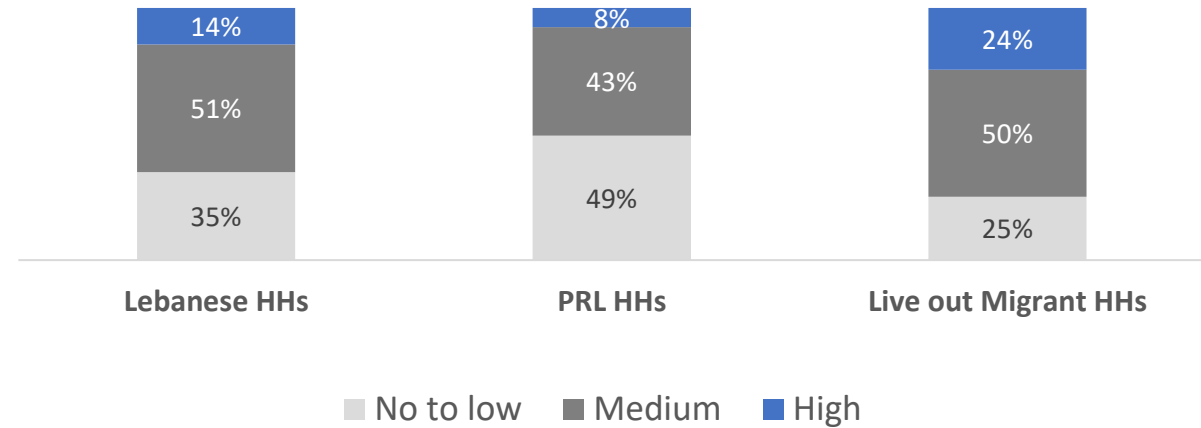
Areas with highest % of HHs reporting high rCSI:

- **Lebanese HHs:** Baalbek-El Hermel governorate (30%)
- **PRL HHs:** South governorate (16%)
- **Live-out migrant HHs:** South region (29%)

Live-in migrant HHs:

- RCSi: No to low 91%, Medium 9%, High 1%

% of HH with low, medium or high reduced coping strategy index (rCSI) based on the coping strategies reported in the 7 days prior to data collection:



The most adopted coping strategies in the 7 days prior to data collection were:

| | Lebanese | | PRL | | Live-out | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|
| | % of HHs | n. of days/week | % of HHs | n. of days/week | % of HHs | n. of days/week |
| Relied on less preferred food | 75% | 3.9 | 67% | 2.0 | 86% | 4.4 |
| Limited portion size at mealtimes | 42% | 1.9 | 42% | 1.9 | 60% | 2.5 |
| Reduced no. of meals eaten in a day | 21% | 0.9 | 94% | 0.9 | 44% | 2.1 |
| Borrowed food/ relied on help | 17% | 0.6 | 27% | 0.6 | 35% | 0.9 |

Livelihoods Coping Strategy Index (LCSi)

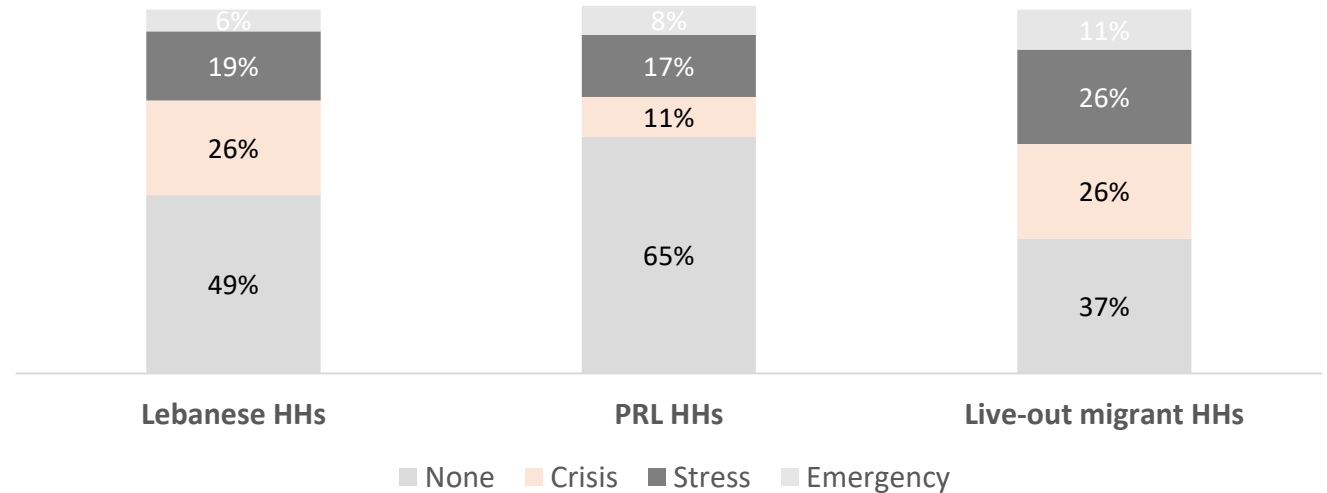
Areas with highest % of HHs reporting emergency LCSi:

- Lebanese HHs: Baalbek district (19%)
- PRL HHs: Nahr El Bared camp (39%)
- Live-out migrant HHs: Beirut south region (20%)

Live-in migrant HHs:

- LCSi: None 94%, Crisis 3%, Stress 3%, Emergency 1%

% of HH, by Livelihoods Coping Strategy Index (LCSi):



% of HHs by most adopted crisis and emergency coping strategies in the 7 days prior to data collection:

| | Lebanese | PRL | Live-out |
|--|----------|-----|----------|
| Reduced expenditure on health | 26% | 12% | 30% |
| Accepted high risk, dangerous or exploitative work | 3% | 5% | 8% |
| Moved to less expensive accommodation | 4% | 5% | 3% |
| Sold productive assets and/or means of transport | 10% | 5% | 1% |

Household Hunger Scale

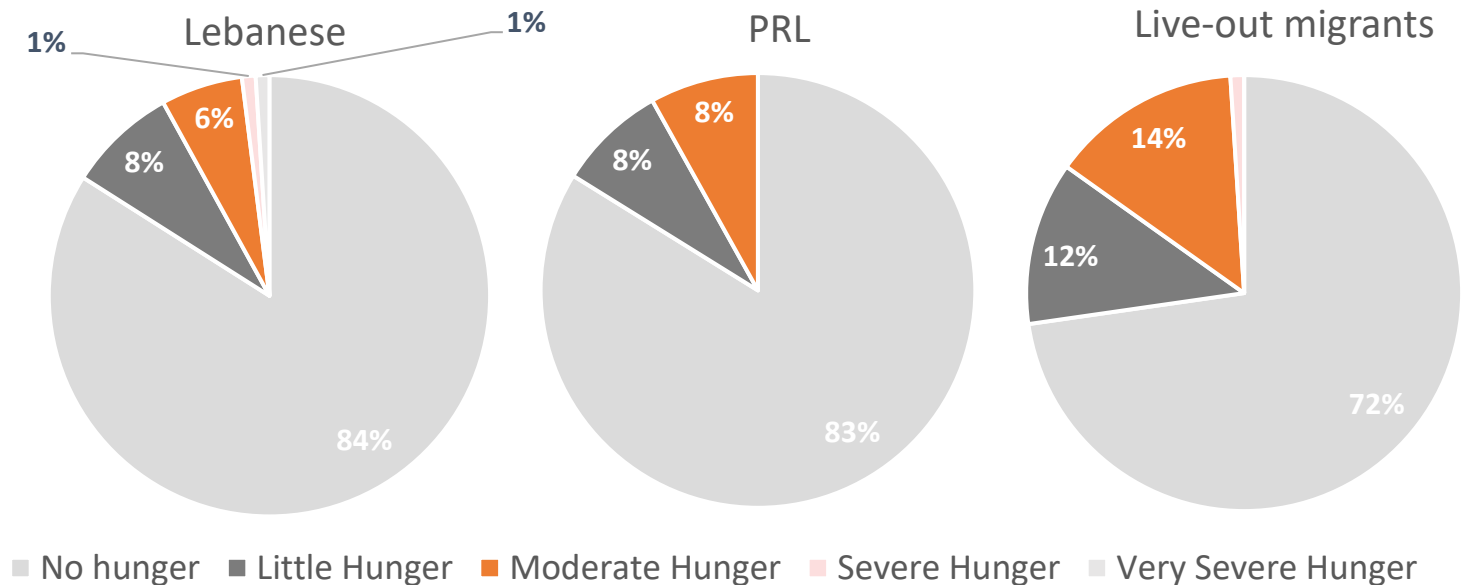
Areas with the highest % of HHs reporting severe or very severe hunger in the HH:

- **Lebanese HHs:** Beirut (5%)
- **PRL HHs:** Burj El Shimali camp (6%)
- **Live-out migrant HHs:** South region (5%)

Live-in migrant HHs:

- 100% of live-in migrant HHs reported no or little hunger

% of HHs reporting no, little, moderate, or severe hunger in the household:



Number of meals and food stocks

Areas with the highest average number of meals consumed by Adults or children under 5:

- **Lebanese HHs:** Akkar (3.0 for adults & 4.4 for children)
- **PRL HHs:** Ein el Helwe camp (3.9 for adults & 4.1 for children)
- **Live-out migrant HHs:** Akkar/ Baalbek & Bekaa region for adults (2.9) & South region for children (3.6)

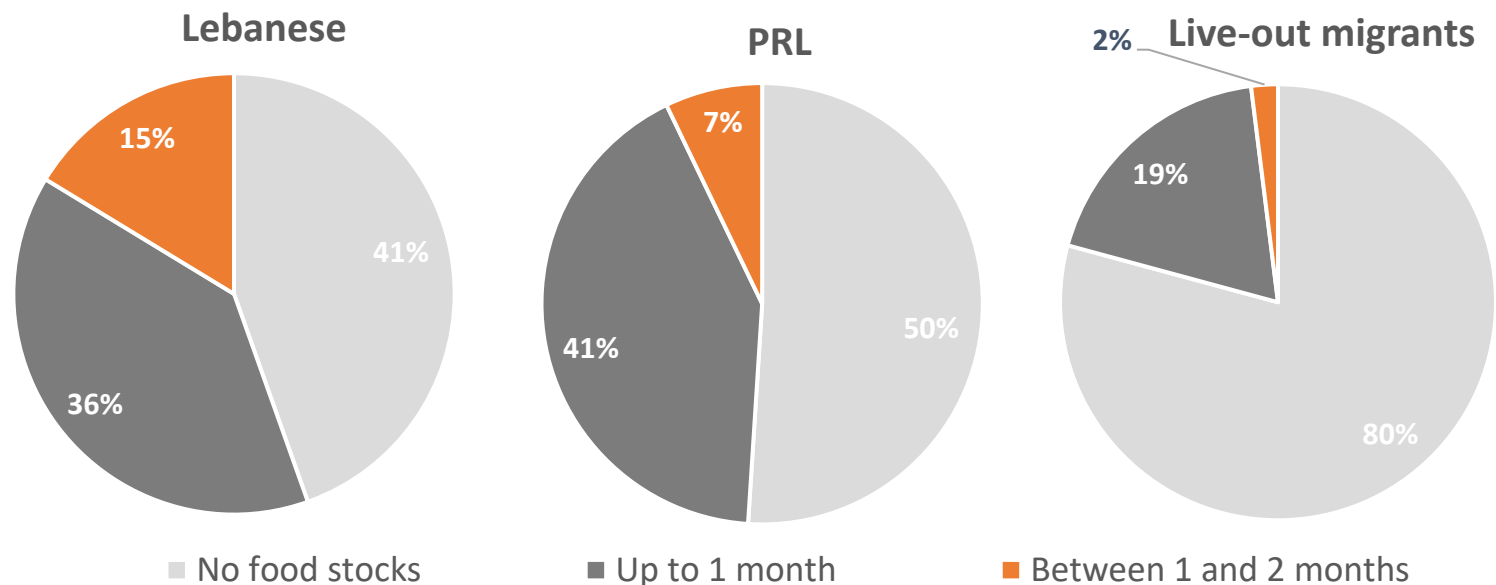
Live-in migrant HHs:

- Average number of meals consumed by adults: 2.8
- Food stocks: none 29%, up to 1 month 52%, between 1 and 2 months 16%

Average number of meals consumed per day by most adults and children under 5 in the HH:

| | Lebanese | PRL | Live-out |
|------------------|----------|-----|----------|
| Adults | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.4 |
| Children below 5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3 |

% of HHs by reported number of months food stocks are expected to last:



Energy sources and food storage

Areas with the highest number of HHs reporting not storing food in the fridge :

- **Lebanese HHs:** Sour (34%)
- **PRL HHs:** Burj El Chimali camp (40%)
- **Live-out migrant HHs:** North region (39%)

Live-in migrant HHs:

- Energy to prepare meals: gas 97%, Electricity 21%
- Food storage method: Powered fridge 96%, containers with ice 4%

% of HHs by most commonly used sources of energy to prepare meals reported:

| | Lebanese | PRL | Live-out |
|--|----------|-----|----------|
| Gas | 99% | 78% | 97% |
| Electricity (generator, electric powered cooker/heater) | 6% | 26% | 6% |
| Wood | 5% | 0% | 0% |
| Diesel | 0% | 1% | 0% |

% of HHs by top 3 reported food storage methods:

| | Lebanese | PRL | Live-out |
|--|----------|-----|----------|
| Powered fridge | 87% | 71% | 73% |
| Containers with cold water or ice/ non-refrigerated container/outside | 12% | 24% | 24% |



Thank you for your attention



aline.maalouf@reach-initiative.org



REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

Lebanon Food Security and Market Update

March 2024

**WFP Lebanon -
Research, Assessment and
Monitoring**



**World Food
Programme**

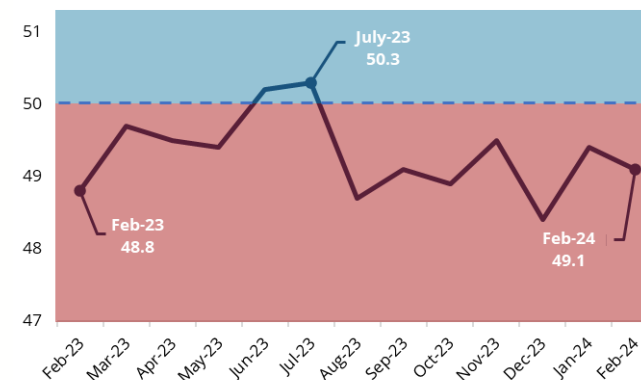
**SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES**

1. Market Situation Analysis

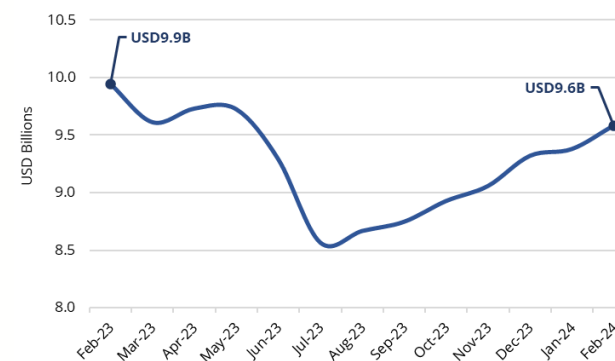
Economy and Markets

- The 2024 budget law was passed by Parliament with some modifications and forecasted a balanced budget
- Public sector raises in salaries, pensions, allowances, and bonuses for current workers and pensioners, including the military. The amounts will be withdrawable in USD cash
- Public sector strikes prior to the raises threatened to disrupt the supply of essential items
- The Red Sea crisis caused shipment rerouting, increased costs, and longer import times
- Ongoing conflict along the Southern border continued to drag on the overall economic outlook, most notably tourism and agriculture
- Central Bank foreign currency reserves grew by USD 1 billion from July 2023 to February 2024
- Government launched its National Social Protection Strategy in mid-February

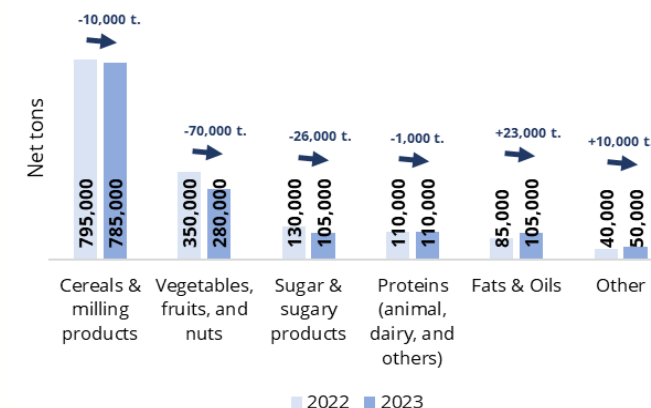
BLOM Bank's Purchasing Managers Index (Feb 23 - Feb 24)



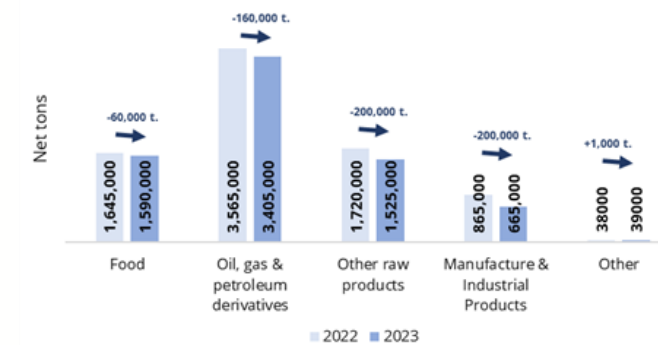
BDL Foreign Currency Reserves (Feb 23 - Feb 24)



Import of food groups between January and August

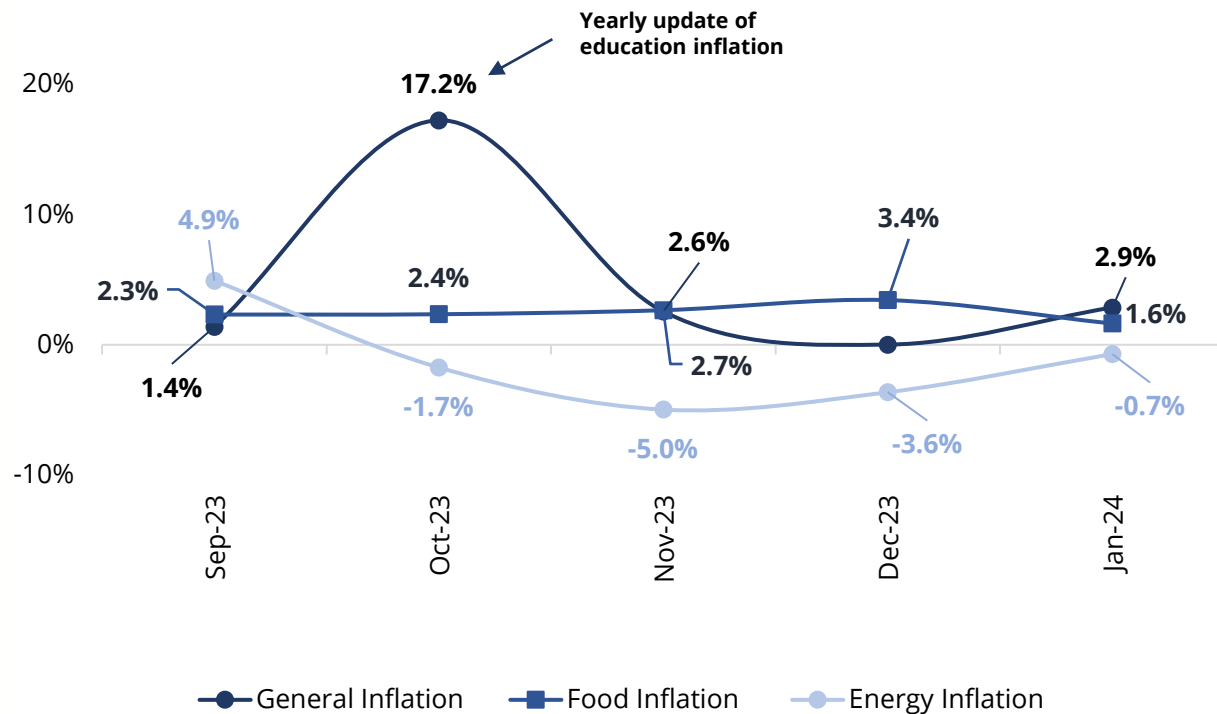


Imports between January and August



Inflation

Monthly Inflation Rates (Sep 23 - Jan 24)



Source: Central Administration of Statistics

INFLATION AS OF JANUARY 2024

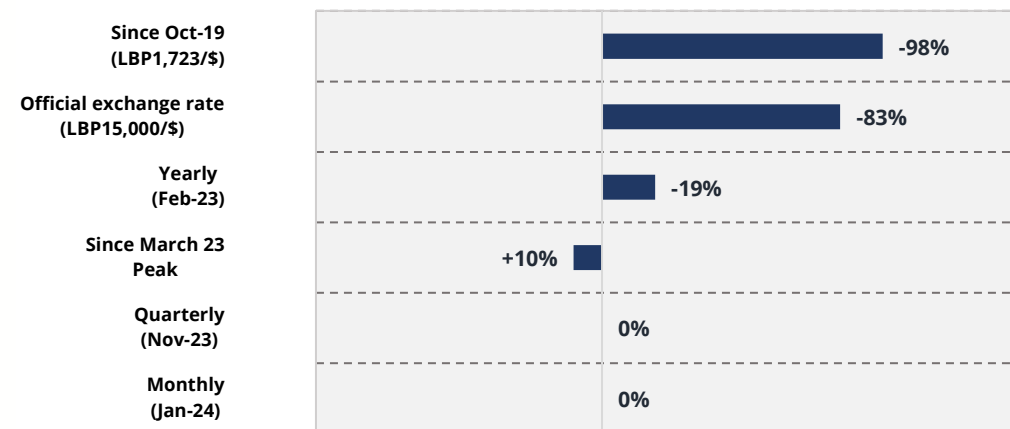
| | General Inflation | Food Inflation | Energy Inflation |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Monthly (since Dec-23) | 2.9% | 1.6% | -0.7% |
| Quarterly (since Oct-23) | 6% | 8% | -9% |
| Yearly (since Jan-23) | 177% | 181% | 67% |
| Since Oct-19 | 5,500% | 22,600% | 7,700% |

Source: Central Administration of Statistics

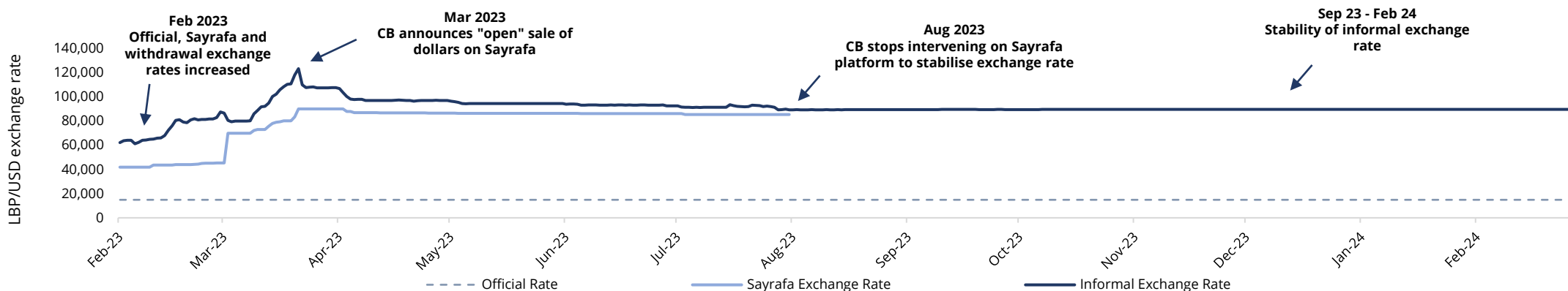
Informal market rate remains stable at around LBP89,700/USD

- The Central Bank continues to take steps towards **unifying the different exchange rates** applied in the economy (Circulars 166 & 167)
- The **LBP remained stable** in the informal market exchange rate, registering an average value of **LBP89,700/USD**
- The **LBP appreciated by 10 percent since March 2023**, when the average monthly rate was LBP98,700/USD.
- **The lira is still depreciated by 19 percent compared to last year** (February 2023) and by 83 percent compared to the official exchange rate of LBP15,000/USD.

LBP percentage value change - informal exchange rate Feb 24



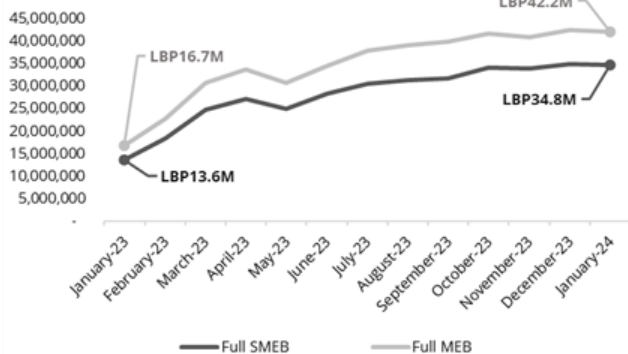
Timeline of the Exchange Rates' Variations and Central Bank interventions (Feb 23 - Feb 24)



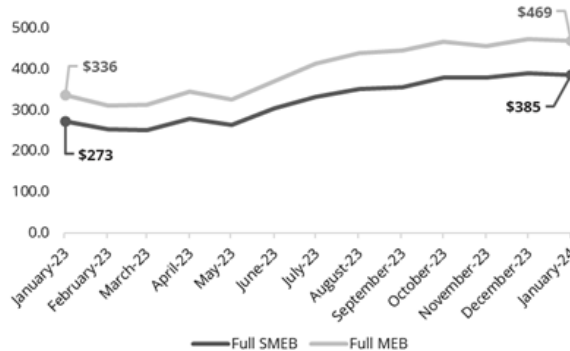
Source: <https://lirarate.com>

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

LBP34.8M (-0.3 percent since Dec-23)

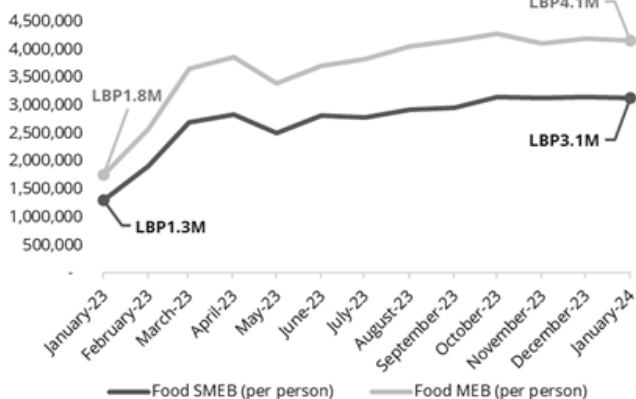
USD385 (-1.0 percent since Dec-23)

Full MEB

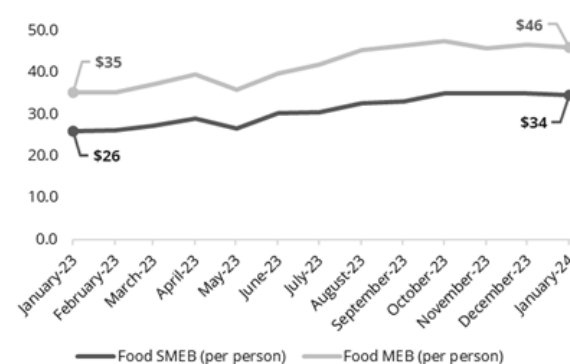
LBP42.2M (-0.5 percent since Dec-23)

USD469 (-0.9 percent since Dec-23)

Food SMEB and MEB in LBP (per person)



Food SMEB and MEB in USD (per person)



Food needs per person

Food SMEB

LBP3.13M (-0.3 percent since Dec-23)

USD34.5 (-1.5 percent since Dec-23)

Food MEB

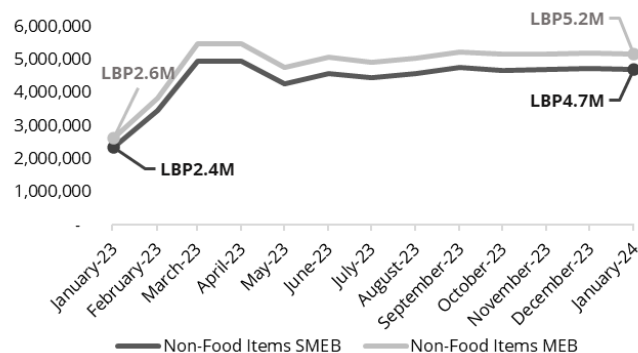
LBP4.15M (-0.9 percent since Dec-23)

USD46.0 (-1.4 percent since Dec-23)

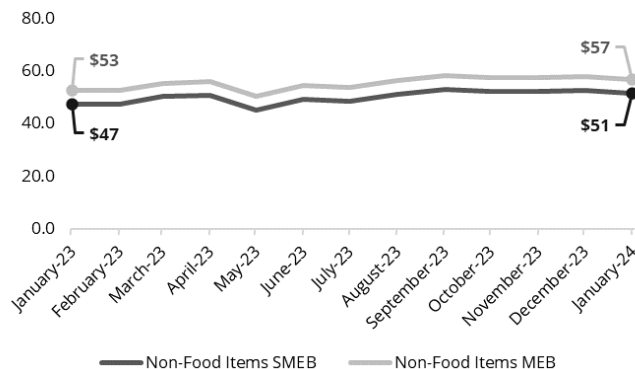
Source: WFP price data. The weights of the commodities used in the calculation of the price of the basket was further updated in the calculation of the basket cost from February 2021 onwards. Further revisions to the previously published prices might take place in the future.

Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket

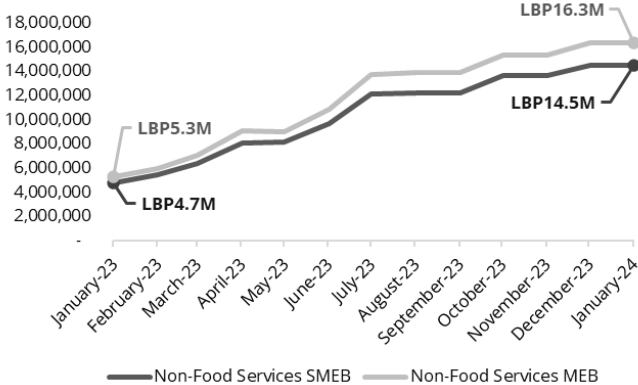
Non-Food Items (NFI) SMEB and MEB in LBP (per household)



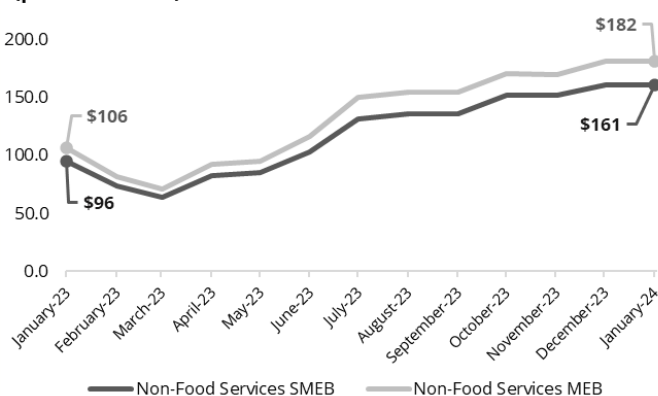
Non-Food Items (NFI) SMEB and MEB in USD (per household)



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



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



Non-food needs for a family of five

Non-Food SMEB

LBP19.17M (-0.2 percent since Dec-23)

USD213 (-0.6 percent since Dec-23)

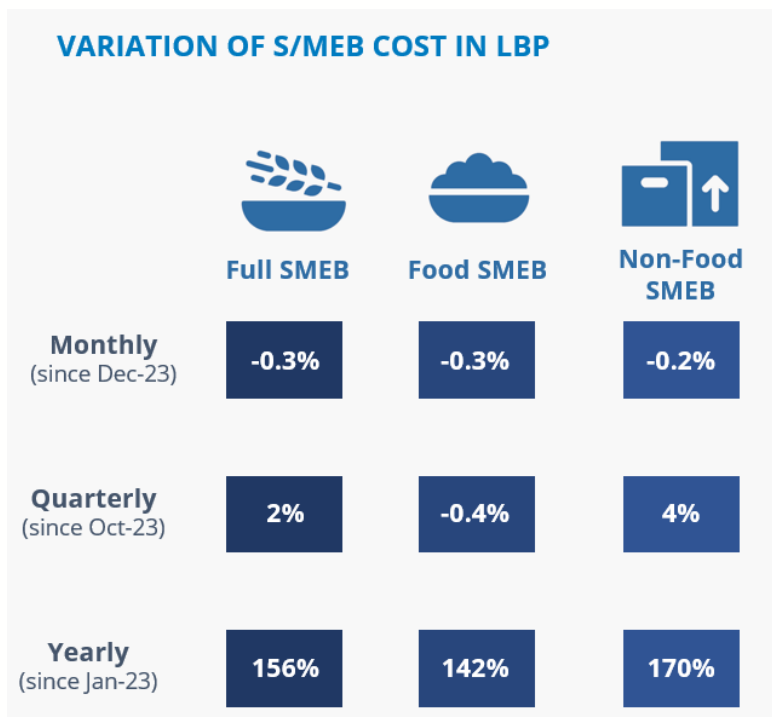
Non-Food MEB

LBP21.48M (-0.2 percent since Dec-23)

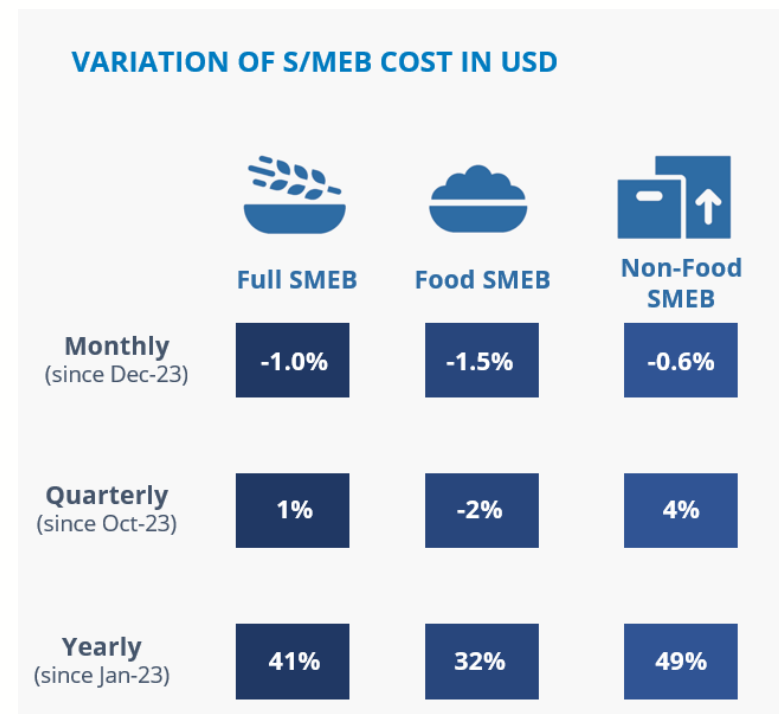
USD239 (-0.5 percent since Dec-23)

Source: WFP price data. The weights of the commodities used in the calculation of the price of the basket were 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



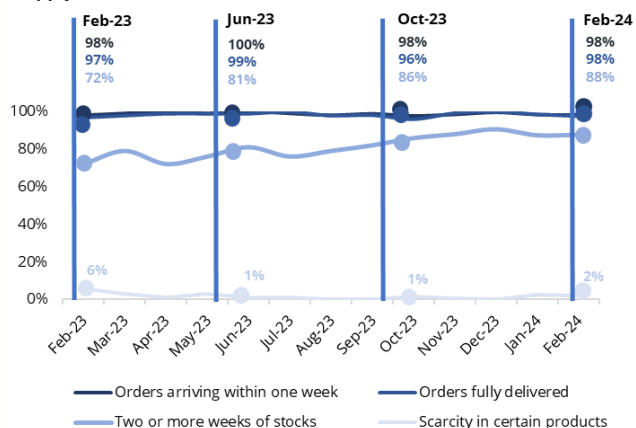
Source: WFP RAM



Source: WFP RAM

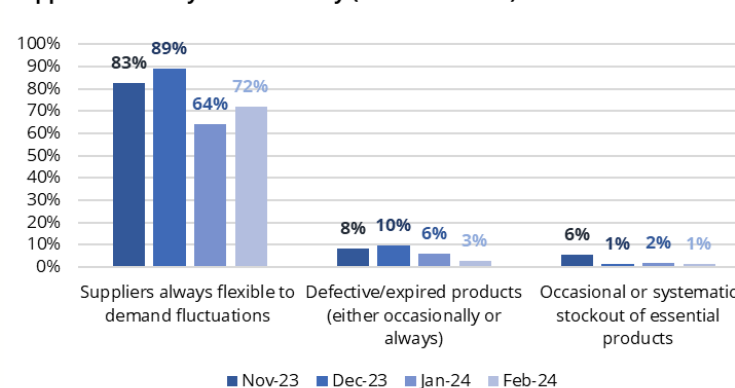
Supply Chain Delivery System Situation

Supply Chain (Feb 23 - Feb 24)



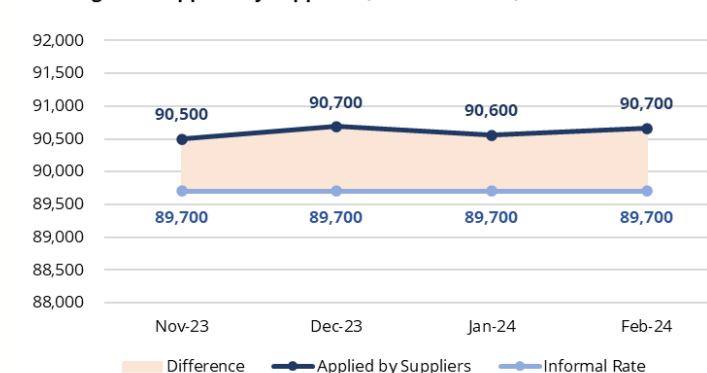
- Stock levels continued to register high levels at WFP-contracted shops despite security concerns at the border
- 88 percent of shops reported to have enough stock to last two weeks or more
- Some 2 percent of shops reported scarcity in specific products, mostly non-food items

Supplier flexibility and reliability (Nov 23 - Feb 24)



- Supplier adaptation to demand fluctuations increased compared to January 2024 albeit at lower levels when compared to December 2023
- The delivery of expired or defective products was an issue for a smaller minority of shops compared to previous months, and almost no stockout of essential products was reported

Exchange rate applied by suppliers (Nov 23 - Feb 24)



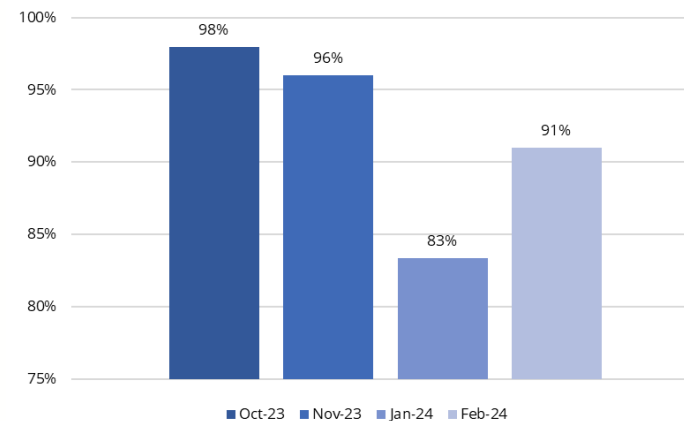
- The exchange rate applied by suppliers mirrored the stability of the informal rate, with the gap between both rates averaging around LBP1,000/USD

Sources: WFP Retail Unit – Monthly Retailers Survey

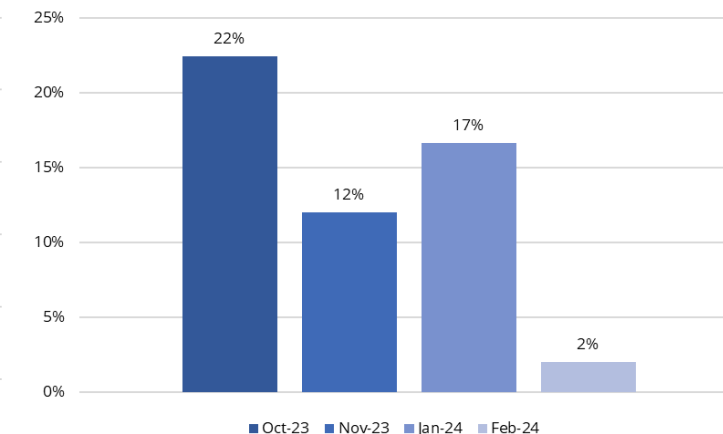
South Market Situation Monitoring

- **Markets remain functional despite ongoing conflict.** Limited number of shops in both governorates closed due to the escalation of hostilities by the end of Feb 2024 (9%).
- **Food stocks remain available.** More than half of the shops report more than 4 weeks of stocks of essential items, while 97% report more than 2 weeks of stock coverage.
- **Improvement in products delivery** noted in Feb 2024 compared to the previous month, as well as anticipating receiving orders within less than a week time.

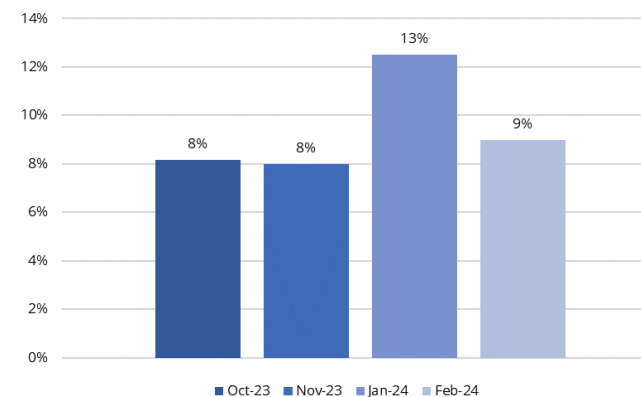
Remained Accessible



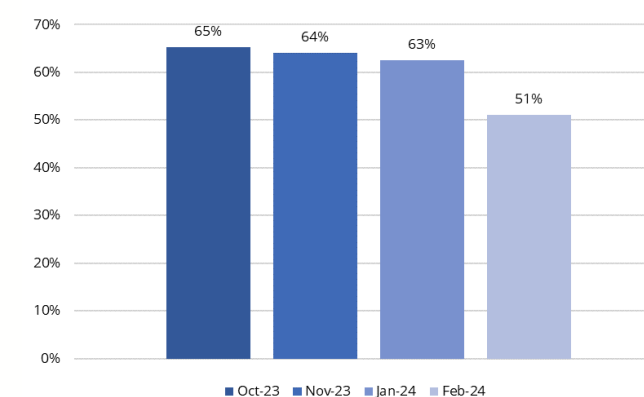
Supply Disruptions



Order Delivery Longer than a Week



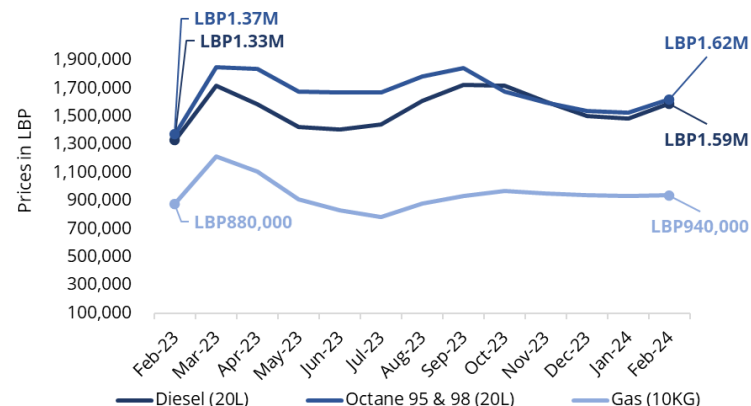
More than 4 weeks Coverage



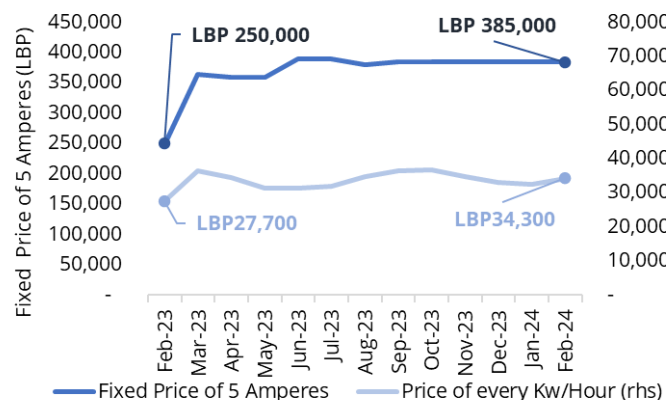
Energy & Electricity

- Prices of diesel and motor engine fuels showcased a recent uptick influenced by an increase in global oil prices. The price of gas remained stable.
- Prices of electricity supply from generator subscriptions, as set by the Ministry of Energy and Water, also saw a slight uptick.
- A private generator subscription of 5 Ampere for 12 hours a day would cost, on average, LBP4.8 million or USD53.3 if we adhered to prices published by the Ministry.
- EDL recently announced that it decreased the rate it used when converting its bills from USD to LBP, while subscribers could start paying their electricity bills in USD cash or in Lebanese pounds based on the exchange rate that is determined by the Central Bank.

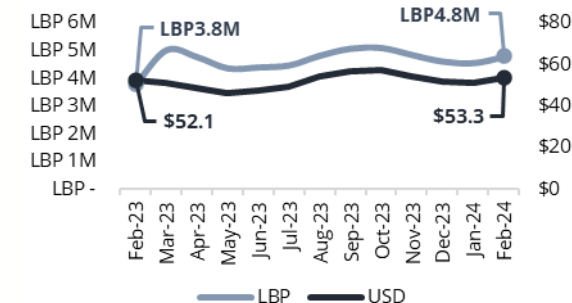
Fuel and gas prices in LBP (Feb 23 - Feb 24)



Generator prices in LBP (Feb 23 - Feb 24)



5-Ampere subscription scenario



Scenario: Price of a 5 Ampere generator subscription for 12 hours a day (national average), according to Ministry prices and assuming an average constant consumption of 1.5 Ampere or 0.345 Kw/Hour

Sources: IPT Group (Fuels Prices) – Ministry of Energy and Water (Generator Prices)

2. Food Security

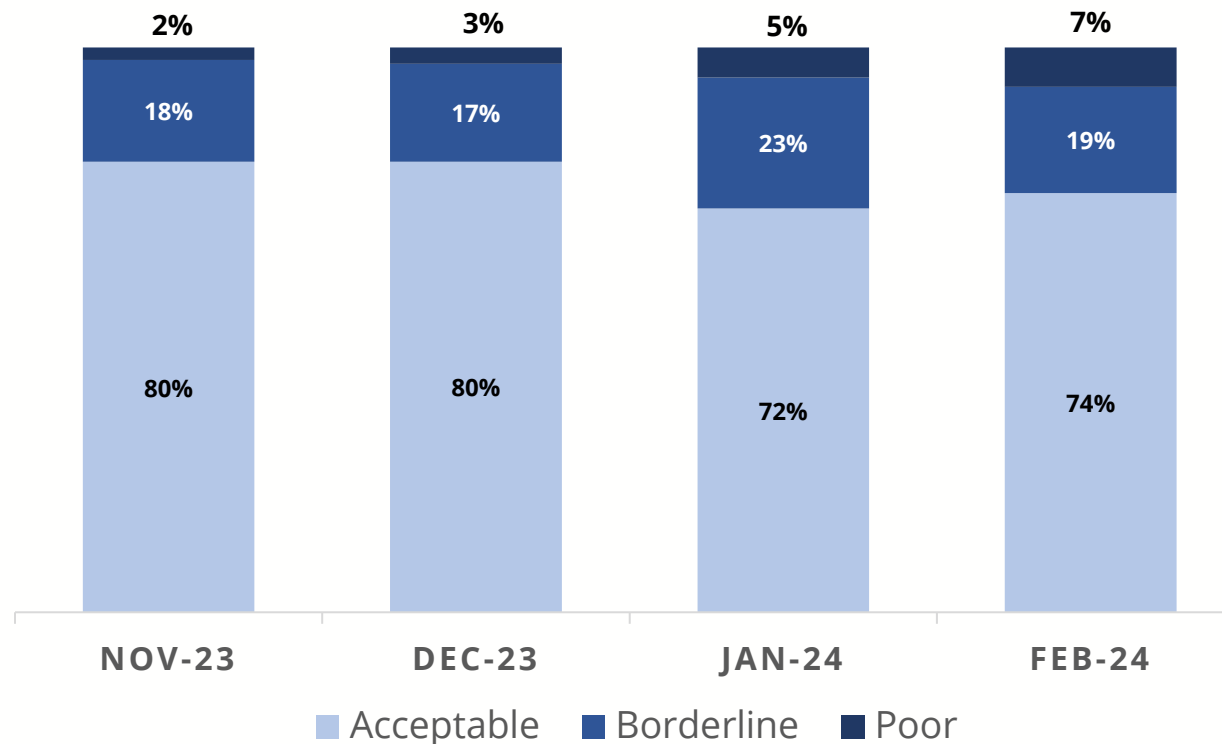
mVAM - Methodology

- WFP's mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (**mVAM**) surveys **monitor household food security through mobile phone interviews**. mVAMs provide regular access to up-to-date household food security data in a rapidly changing environment.
- **Approximately 1,200 unique respondents are surveyed every month throughout all governorates**, with the number of respondents proportionate to each governorate population. Household numbers are dialled through **random digit dialling**.
- **mVAM surveys cover both Lebanese resident and Syrian refugee populations** and are carried out monthly. These surveys provide information on food security, employment and livelihoods, amongst many other fields. mVAM data are used by WFP and its partners to monitor food security trends, and to draw the profile of food insecure households.

Food Consumption

Food Consumption Groups

- In 2024, **around quarter of households reported inadequate food consumption**, a 5% jump from the last months of 2023.
- Nov and Dec 2023 are comparable as regarded to households in each food consumption category
- The percentage of households with poor food consumption tripled from Nov 2023 to Feb 2024.

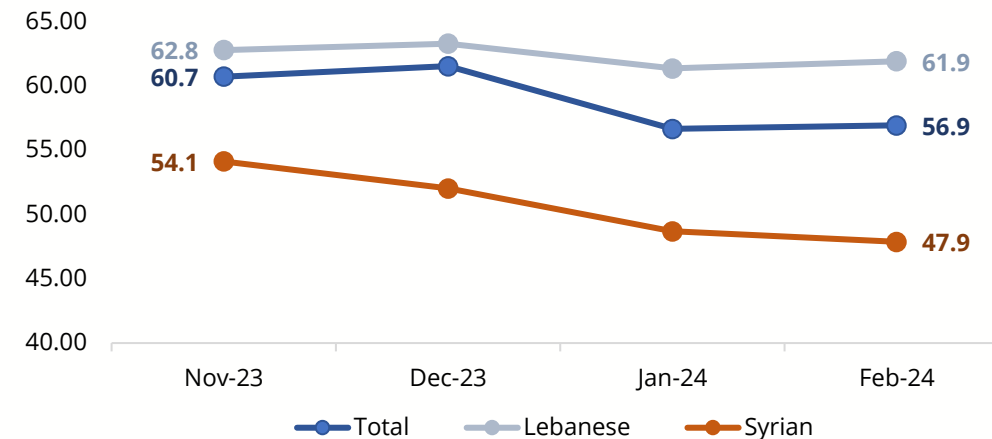


Sources: mVAM Nov 23 – Feb 2024

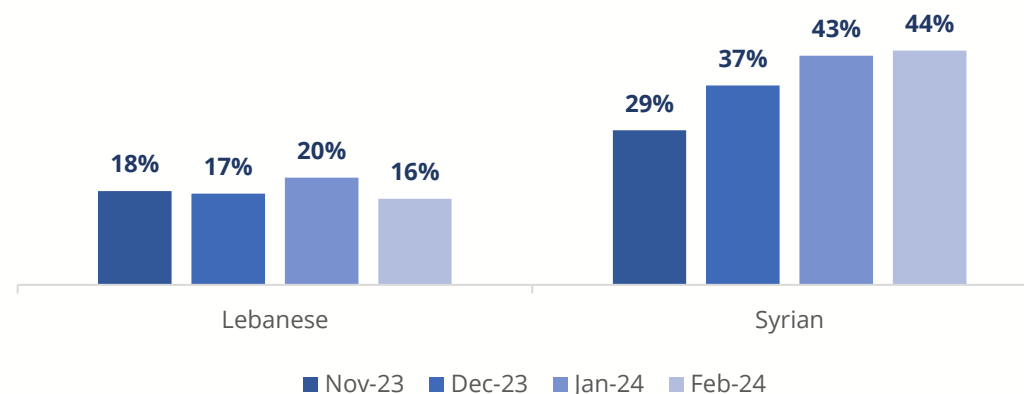
Food Consumption

- % of Lebanese households with poor or borderline food consumption remained almost similar except with a slight increase during January 2024 (following the Christmas season)
- % of Syrian households with poor or borderline food consumption increased by 15 percentage points in the last 6 months.
- The increase followed the reduction in value and coverage of assistance to Syrian refugees in December 2023 with the beginning of the 2023/2024 targeting cycle

Food Consumption Score



% of households with poor or borderline food consumption by nationality



Average Food Consumption Pattern (Days per Week)

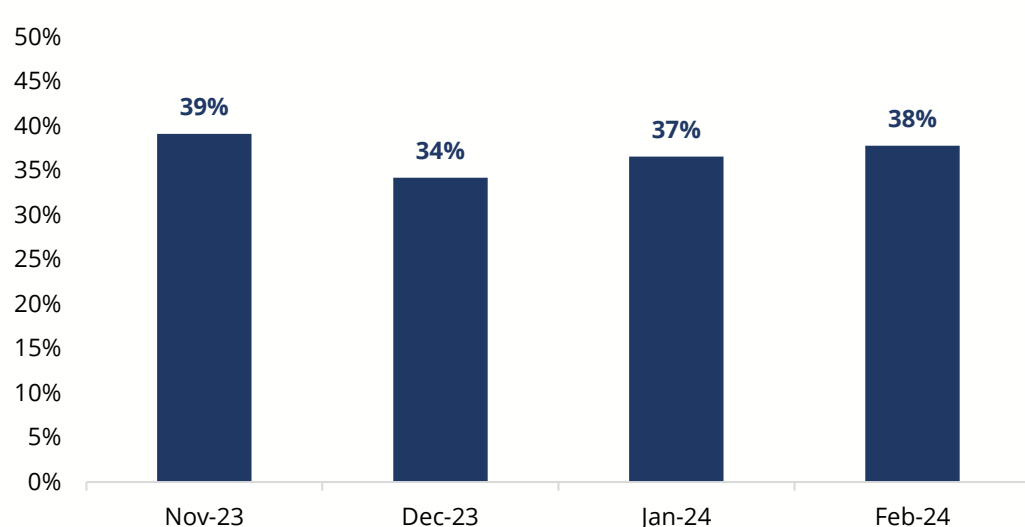
- The mean number of days consuming starches and sugars remained almost stable
- The highest protein consumption was noted in Dec 2023
- Consumption of Fruits remained low across all months.

| | Nov-23 | Dec-23 | Jan-24 | Feb-24 |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Staples | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Pulses and nuts | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Dairy | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Meat and Eggs | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Vegetables | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Fruits | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Oil and Fats | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Sugar and Sweets | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 |

Reduced Food-related Coping Strategy

- The food-related coping strategies were slightly less adopted during Dec 2023 (4 days versus 5 days for other months)

% of households with rCSI>18



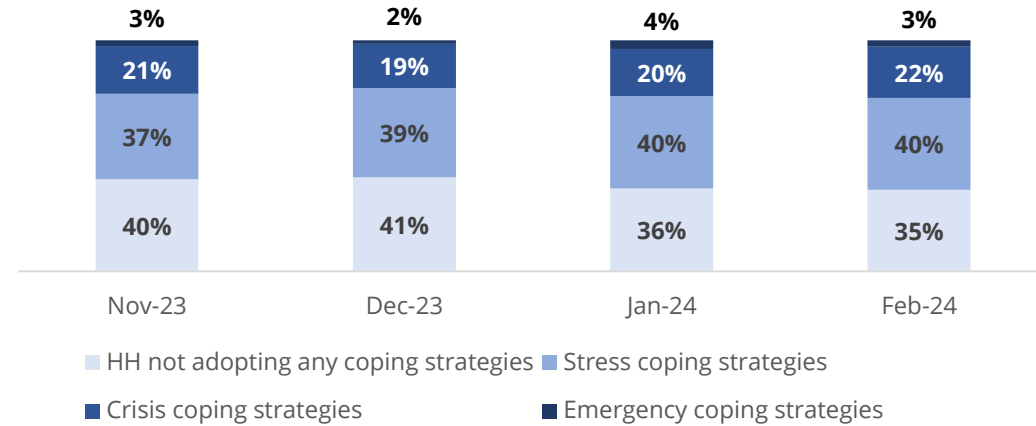
Adoption of rCSI strategies (in days per week)

| | Rely Less Expensive or Less Preferred Food | Borrow or Help | Limit Portion Size | Reduce number of Meals | Restrict consumption of adults |
|--------|--|----------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Nov-23 | 2.81 | 0.93 | 2.29 | 2.94 | 2.22 |
| Dec-23 | 2.51 | 0.73 | 2.13 | 2.51 | 2.02 |
| Jan-24 | 2.94 | 0.72 | 2.27 | 2.63 | 2.09 |
| Feb-24 | 2.86 | 0.73 | 2.44 | 2.91 | 2.17 |

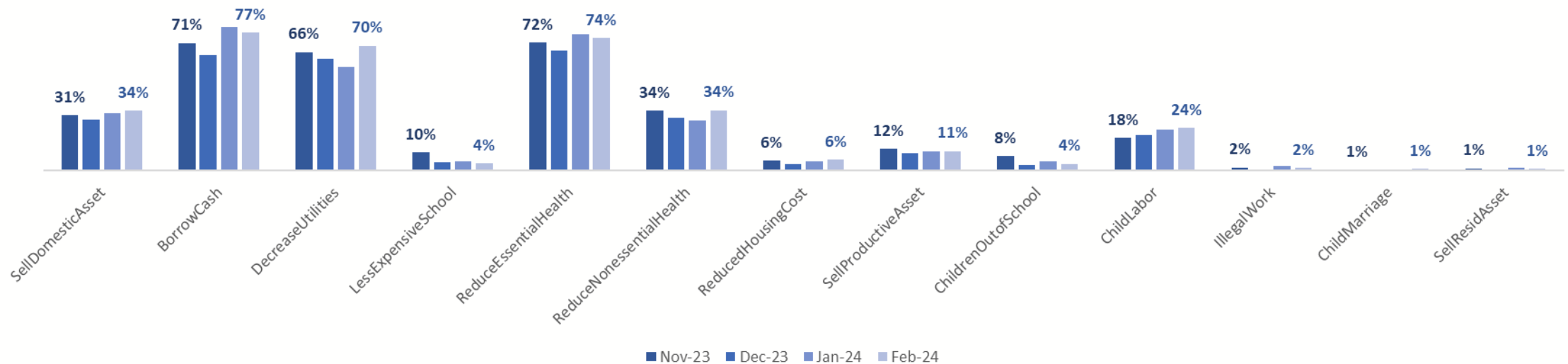
Livelihood Coping Strategies

- While fewer households were applying emergency coping strategies in December. It returned to 3% percent in the following months.
- Decreasing utility cost are among the most commonly applied strategies

% of households adopting livelihood coping strategies



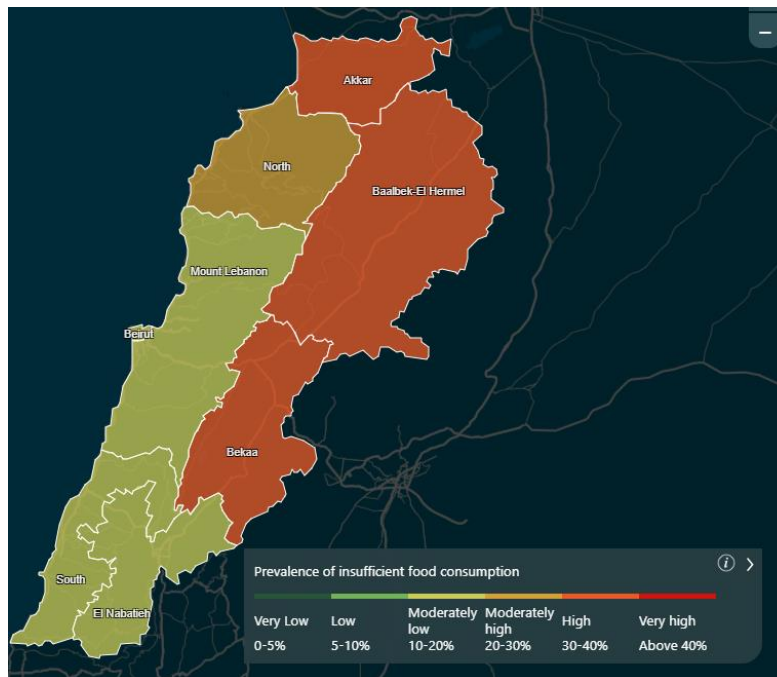
% of households applying specific livelihood coping strategies -FS



3. Food Security Analysis: Hunger Map

HungerMap^{LIVE} Findings

- HungerMap^{LIVE} is the World Food Programme (WFP)'s global hunger monitoring system. It combines key metrics from various data sources to help assess, monitor and predict the magnitude and severity of hunger in near real time. The Lebanon section is updated using mVAM survey data (for FS indicators) and Joint Malnutrition Estimates (for Nutrition data).
- As of March 11, there were an estimated 1.346 million individuals with insufficient food consumption and an estimated 1.871 million individuals using crisis or above crisis food-based coping (i.e. rCSI above 19). Insufficient food consumption has been on the rise since early January (+284,000 individuals), while crisis food-based coping had decreased between January and February (-107,000 individuals) but is on the rise once again in March (+131,000 individuals since February).



Source: HungerMap^{LIVE} – Lebanon | Accessed March 11, 2024





World Food Programme, Lebanon

Sin El Fil, Cardinal Sayegh Street
[WFP.org/countries/Lebanon](https://www.wfp.org/countries/Lebanon)

Contact information

Abdallah Alwardat, Country Director

Antoine Renard, Deputy Country Director (Operations)

Marco Principi, Head of Research, Assessment & Monitoring, marco.principi@wfp.org