



# 2022 1st QUARTER SECTOR DASHBOARD

## Food Security and Agriculture

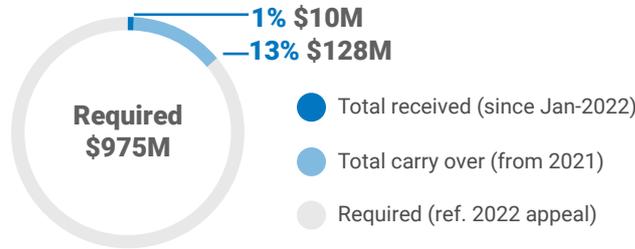


Inter-Agency  
Coordination  
Lebanon

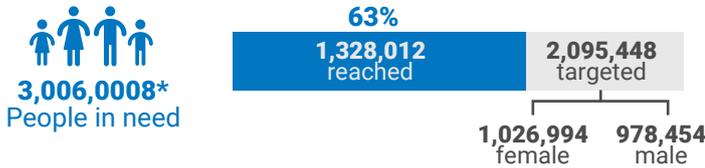
The dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanese Crisis Response Plan and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Food Security and Agriculture sector in Lebanon is working to: OUTCOME 1) Promote food availability; OUTCOME 2) Promote food accessibility; OUTCOME 3) Promote food utilization; OUTCOME 4) Promote stabilization.

### 2022 Sector Funding Status

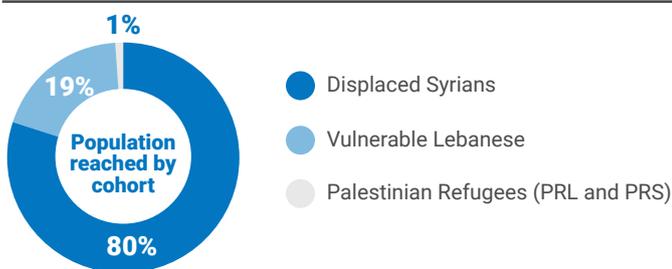
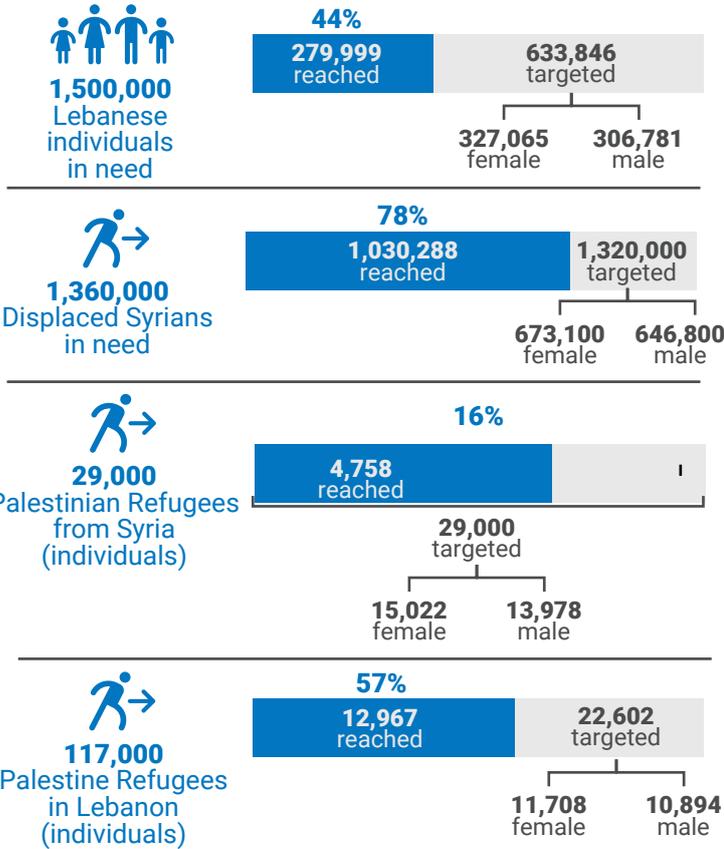
As of 31 March



### 2022 population reached



### 2022 population figures by cohort



### Progress against targets

#### Key Achievements

Number of individuals provided with in-kind food assistance (parcels provided on one-off basis)



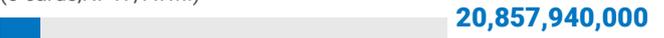
# of individuals having access to cash-based food assistance (through e-cards, NPTP, ATMs, food vouchers...)



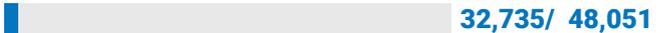
Total amount of cash-based food assistance (\$) redeemed through (e-cards, NPTP, ATM.)



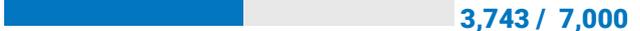
Total amount of cash-based food assistance (LBP) redeemed through (e-cards, NPTP, ATM.)



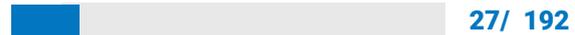
# farmers receiving emergency assistance (cash or vouchers) to promote agricultural investment



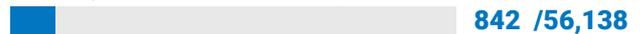
# of individuals having access to temporary/casual agricultural labor



# of local agricultural groups/ associations/ cooperatives/ SMEs receiving technical and or material support

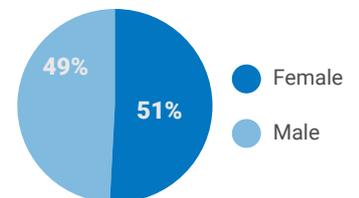


# of individuals attending trainings on skills and competencies to access temporary/casual labour in exchange of Food Assistance for Training



### Gender breakdown

Gender Breakdown of vulnerable people reached with cash based food assistance



### COVID-19 Response

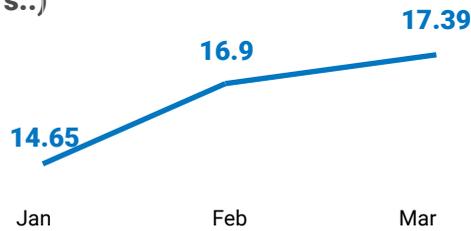
Food Parcels distributed **436**  
# of individuals receiving food parcels **1,752**

\*excluding refugees of other nationalities(12,686)

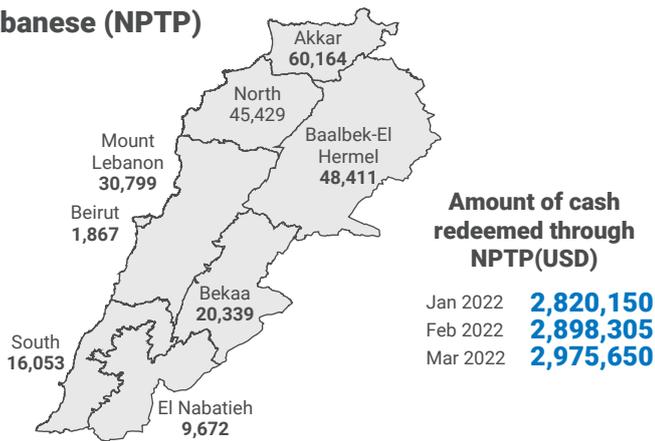


**Analysis**

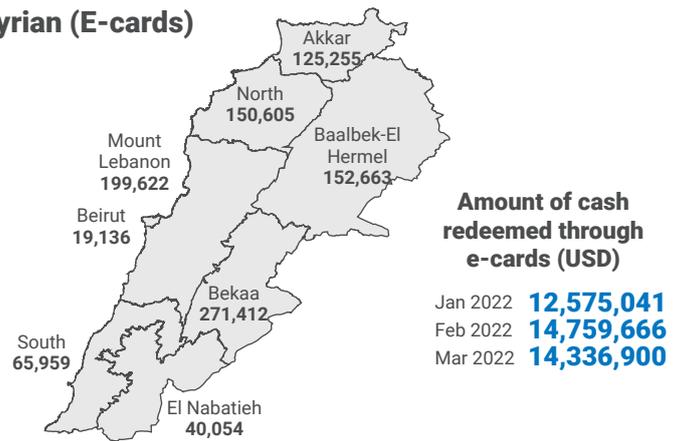
**Amount (in Millions) of USD injected in the cash based food assistance system through various modalities (NPTP, e-cards, ATMs, food vouchers..)**



**Lebanese (NPTP)**



**Syrian (E-cards)**



**1. Key achievements of the sector at the output level**

**Output 1.1 (AWP Activity 1):**

In Q1, 90,717 individuals received in-kind food assistance through food parcels (including food kits, ready-to-eat foods, hot meals) either as one-offs or short-term assistance, with 58 percent women and 42 percent men. This represents 57 percent of the annual target for 2022 (158,506). Cohorts reached during this period with the in-kind food assistance were mainly Syrian beneficiaries (72 percent) followed by Lebanese (22 percent) and Palestinians (6 percent). In addition, 1,029 households with Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) or children <5 years received food parcels' support (53 percent Lebanese; 47 percent Syrians), compared to the annual target of 23,776

In Q1, a national representative sample of households receiving in-kind food assistance through food parcels were interviewed in person and data on food indicators was collected. Results show 58 percent of those households have acceptable food consumption score. Those households are consuming staples and vegetables every day, frequently accompanied by oil and pulses, and occasionally meat, fish and dairy. There was no significant difference in the proportion of households within the acceptable food consumption group between female and male headed households, with 56.4 percent and 59 percent respectively.

During Q1, 176 small-scale farmers received trainings and/or inputs to improve: crop and/or livestock practices, the majority of which Lebanese with 92 percent women and 8 percent men. These beneficiaries reached in Q1 are still far beyond the annual total target (1 percent)

**Output 2.1**

During the first quarter, almost 1.3 million (52 percent women and 48 percent men) individuals received cash-based food assistance through various cash restricted and non-restricted modalities redeemable at ATM's or WFP retail network or a combination of both) with 81 percent for Syrian displaced beneficiaries of which 52 percent women (mainly through e-cards) and 19 percent for Lebanese of which 51 percent women (mainly through the NPTP for 97 percent of Lebanese). Target: 1,878,175.

The total amount redeemed by beneficiaries and disbursed as cash-based food assistance in Q1 reached was almost USD 49 million in addition to almost LBP 20.9 billion for partners disbursing in Lebanese Liras.

162 Post Distribution Monitoring reported by partners (target: 20) like small scale monitoring surveys carried out following distribution activities.

1,098 households (62 percent Lebanese, 37 percent Syrians and 1 percent PRL) with Pregnant and Lactating Women and/or with children < 5 years received cash-based food assistance (cash and/or vouchers) during the same period.



**Output 2.2:** During Q1, a total number of 27 farmers associations, cooperatives, informal groups and agricultural MSMEs received financial support in the form of grants representing 14 percent of the annual target for 2022(192). The total amount of grants received for these groups reached USD 38,195.

### Output 2.3

Around 32,735 (16 percent women) small-scale farmers received in Q1, emergency short-term support as cash or vouchers to purchase agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers, agricultural equipment, etc..) in order to promote agricultural investment and sustain their farming activities throughout 2022 and representing 68 percent of the total annual target estimated at . 48,051 vulnerable farmers.

### Output 2.5

A total of 3,743 individuals were employed during Q1 of 2022 in temporary/casual labour in the agriculture sector (30 percent women; 70 percent men) with 57 percent Lebanese individuals and 41 percent Syrians. This represents almost 7 percent vis-a-vis the estimated 2022 target of 56,138 Total amount in USD or LBP received by vulnerable people as cash assistance in exchange for temporary/casual labour. Target: \$32,825,595.

### Output 2.6

The number of individuals who received trainings on skills and competencies to access temporary or casual labour in exchange of Food Assistance for trainings (FFT) reached 842 individuals during

the first quarter of the year (94 percent Syrians and 6 percent Lebanese; 63 percent women and 37 percent men).

**Output 3.1:** Caregivers of children < 5 and Pregnant and Lactating Women who received information on healthy nutrition and diets, reached a total of 376 individuals (82 percent Syrians and 18 percent Lebanese and split by gender as 42 percent women and 58 percent men. In addition, 261 caregivers enrolled in malnutrition programmes were referred to the Food Security and Agriculture Sector and received assistance (54 percent Lebanese and 46 percent Syrians) with an overall sex-disaggregation of 48 percent women and 52 percent men.

### Output 4.1

The FSAS partners continue to provide support to strengthen the capacities of the public institutions and their related decentralized services in an effort to promote delivery of food security, agriculture and social protection programmes. As a result, the Ministry of Agriculture with its related decentralized institutions (the Green Plan and the General Directorate of Cooperatives) benefitted from technical assistance in addition to the continuation of a series of farmers' households survey on food security within an International Programme on "Data in Emergencies Monitoring". Results to be finalized in Q2.

## 2. Key challenges of the sector

As commodity prices are increasing, the Lebanese Lira still subject to depreciation and the SMEB cost increasing and changing, food access and availability remain a challenge and a concern. The FSAS partners' interventions are requested to continue providing assistance through various modalities and adapting it according to their funding status, in order to alleviate the increasing number of vulnerable populations in need of assistance and unable to meet their food and basic needs. These challenges are exacerbated by the continuing increase of fuel and gasoline prices impacting households' expenditure as well as costs of operations.

An additional major recent concern is the impact of the situation in **Ukraine on the overall food security** status of the country. As the majority of wheat is imported from the Black Sea area (96% of cereals from Russia, Ukraine, and Romania), alternatives are being explored by the Government (dealing with other exporting countries, discussions with the World Bank for a soft loan). Another approach would be to potentially increase local production of wheat and align it to the variety of wheat needed for bread production (soft wheat) through increasing cultivated areas, especially in abandoned areas.

In addition, prices of wheat and other imported food commodities (e.g. sunflower oil) are increasing, resulting in decreased purchasing power of vulnerable populations in addition to the potential supply chain shortages.

Furthermore, the situation has a negative impact on the already high agricultural input prices since the onset of the economic and financial crisis, which are mostly imported, especially in the case of fertilizers. This limits the purchasing power of small-scale farmers to secure these inputs, which pushes the majority of them to substitute the inputs with lower quality agricultural inputs, potentially resulting in lower yield and lower income.

### **Increasing needs of Lebanese population, compounded with dire situation of Syrian displaced people and other displaced cohorts.**

Lebanese people in need of food security assistance that includes essential food and non-food items jumped to 2.1m from 1.5m in 2021, equivalent to 40% increase.

The Government-led NPTP Safety Net suffered from low eligibility rate (25-35% of households assessed) during current scale-up exercise. NPTP may need to assess more households than planned (130,000) to reach its target to enroll additional 40,000 households in 2022.



### 3. Key priorities for the following quarter

Priorities in Q2 for the sector remain aligned with the priorities of the strategy paper and Annual Work Plan:

- The number of people in need increased, so it is essential to ensure scale up of emergency assistance that ensures direct access to food, both in-kind and through cash-based activities in addition to advocating for meaningful transfer values. NPTP scale-up to reach 75,000 households is supposed to be completed during Q2.
- Within the different ongoing and planned response plans and frameworks, the FSAS will continue to facilitate and encourage partners wishing to provide food assistance interventions to coordinate among themselves, in order to avoid duplication of beneficiaries receiving assistance. This should be achieved through an effective mechanism in order to use the available resources in an optimized and cost-efficient manner.
- Support to vulnerable small scale farmers should be increased, in spite of the the current low level of funding for this type of assistance. Interventions on the provision of agricultural inputs' vouchers will continue aiming at protecting and restoring the agriculture-based livelihoods of men and women farmers.
- In addition, supporting small scale farmers through matching grants will start in Q2 to allow them to rehabilitate their lands through land reclamation initiatives and the construction of water reservoirs.
- The current Emergency Response Plan is currently being reviewed and will be extended to December 2022 for Lebanese and

Migrants assistance with interventions on three main pillars: (i) emergency food and basic needs assistance (cash or in-kind); (ii) Emergency food assistance through various modalities (cash or in kind); and (iii) basic assistance through cash. The deduplication exercise applies the same way as above .

- The Vulnerability Assessment for Syrian Refugees 2022 data collection is set to start in June 2022. This will allow to update the number of Syrian refugees in need once the new data is available.
- In Q2, coordination with the Livelihoods sector's partners will be resumed for 2022 on specific thematic areas and more specifically on the mapping and interventions on agriculture value chains. The Food Security and Agriculture Sector will work in close collaboration with the Livelihoods sector to develop a paper on value chains (most probably wheat) especially in the areas of large scale production, post-harvesting processing, and marketing. The paper will include recommendations for the sector on interventions in the immediate, medium, and long-term run. This will be coordinated with Ministry of Agriculture and Lebanese Agricultural Research Institute as well from the national counterparts.
- The referral system requires further follow up with FSAS Partners, with particular focus on updating the online tool on activity info through service mapping.
- The FSAS will re-initiate discussions with its partners on mainstreaming cross-cutting topics (protection, gender, SGBV, PWD, conflict sensitivity) to identify what actions are feasible to be taken during 2022 to be in line with the sector' strategy



## 4. 3W Map (Partners per governorate)

### 21 Reporting Partners

ACF Spain, ADRA, ANERA, CARE, Caritas Lebanon, CCP JAPAN, FAO, FoH, IOCC Lebanon, ISWA, MCC, MERATH Lebanon, MoSA, Plan International, PU-AMI, SCI, ShareQ, Tabitha-Dorcas, URDA, WFP, WHH-Jafra.

