2024 Lebanon Response Plan

Planning & Needs Analysis Workshop

30 November 2023

Agenda

1. **Opening Session**

2. **Session I:** LRP 2024: Framing, Planning & Strategies – Timelines & Guidance

3. **Session II:** Data Findings from Key Assessments – Unpacking New Trends

4. **Session III:** Group Work - Thematic Discussions on Sectoral Needs and Situation Analysis
   Group 1: Protection
   Group 2: Access to Services
   Group 3:Economic Vulnerabilities
   Group 4: Social Tensions

5. **Session IV:** Feedback from Thematic Groups

6. **Closing Remarks**

Session I

LRP 2024: Framing, Planning & Strategies – Timelines & Guidance

Session I: Lebanon Response Plan 2024
Unpacking the LRP for 2024-2025

- An **integrated two-year humanitarian-stabilization framework** (2024-2025) with a unified planning process, governance structure, operational coordination system, and common appeal aims to deliver a nexus approach across populations in need.

- It builds on the content and lessons learnt from the **Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP)** and **Emergency Response Plan (ERP)**.

- The framework will promote a **shift towards development** objectives over time and emphasizes **longer-term government ownership** whenever possible.

- It will uphold the **centrality of protection** as a core principle, emphasizing the safeguarding of **humanitarian space** and ensuring the unimpeded ability of all actors to deliver timely humanitarian assistance.

- The framework will present a coherent and articulation of the **different types of needs of all vulnerable populations in Lebanon**.

Session I: Lebanon Response Plan 2024
Commitments discussed by RC/HC

- Ensure that coherent **sector strategies** remain the heart of the LRP, with ongoing **leadership from the Government, UN, and NGO sector co-leads**.
- Strengthen the commitment to **Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and localization**.
- Ensure a **coherent narrative**, evidenced by cross-population needs analysis (short/medium/long term), reinforcing existing systems and services.
- Reinforce coherent and **streamlined coordination structures**.
- Serve as the Lebanon **national chapter of the Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan (3RP)**.

Session I: Lebanon Response Plan 2024
Objectives of the LRP & Link to UNSDCF

Correspondence Humanitarian/Stabilization - CF Responses

Hum/Stabilization Response Plan (2024/25) Draft Strategic Objectives	CF Goals
SO1: Enhance protection of the vulnerable population	**Goal 1: Improved lives and well-being for all people in Lebanon** O1: Enhanced, inclusive, equitable, comprehensive, and sustainable social protection systems and programmes O2: Strengthened provision of and equitable access to quality services, including basic services O3: Enhanced protection for the most vulnerable
SO2: Provide immediate humanitarian assistance to vulnerable population to ensure their critical needs are met	**Goal 2: Improved resilient and competitive productive sectors for enhanced and inclusive income-generating and livelihood opportunities** O1: Enhanced competitiveness and business environment of MSMEs and high potential productive sectors' values chains O2: Strengthened diversified income opportunities to promote social and economic inclusion
SO3: Support service provision through national systems including national rapid response capacity	**Goal 3: Sustained peaceful and inclusive society for participatory and equitable development** O1: Strengthened inclusive social contract grounded in human rights and justice to enhance good governance, effective and accountable institutions, and women's participation O2: Strengthened security, stability, justice, and social peace
SO4: Reinforce Lebanon's economic, social and environmental stability	**Goal 4: Restored rich nature and ecosystem of Lebanon for inclusive green recovery** O1: Strengthened stabilization and green recovery to reduce climate change vulnerabilities and environmental risks

Session I: Lebanon Response Plan 2024
LRP - DRAFT Planning Assumptions

- Seek to address the **immediate and medium-term needs of all vulnerable populations in Lebanon**.
- Respond comprehensively to the impact of the **multiple crises in Lebanon on both people and institutions** in a holistic and integrated manner.
- Facilitate **multi-year thinking and planning**, including the strengthening of linkages with the UN Strategic Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).
- Base planning on **risk analysis and allow flexibility** to adapt to the changing context, including the assumption of ongoing impact from border hostilities.
- Build upon **business continuity planning and emergency preparedness and response planning exercises** undertaken across the Government, UN, and NGOs in 2023.
- Elevate **identified cross-sectoral priorities** through the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (to be captured in the LRP chapeau and workshops in January).
- Consider **3RP guidance** to ensure alignment and coherence with the regional response.

Planning Timeline and Process: Inter-Sector Level

Timeline	Simplified Planning Process Step
30 November 2023	**Lebanon Response Plan 2024 Planning & Needs Analysis Workshop:**
01 - 05 December 2023	**PIN Calculation Methodology, Results Architecture and Planning Assumptions**: further discussion with sectors
04-15 December 2023	**Sector Planning with Strategy Consultation Discussions**: • Ensure inclusive participation and consultations at all levels (including regions) – UN lead agencies; Government; Partners; Donors • Update sector strategy • Finalize sector situation analysis • Update PiN and targets
04-20 December 2023	**Development of Draft LRP Chapeau** (situation overview, structure and approach) • Mainstreaming leads to review sector strategies and include mainstreaming priorities
11 December 2023	**PM-led Meeting on LRP** (TBC)
31 December 2023	**Sector Strategies Finalized by Sector Leads** (including at ministerial level within line ministries when needed)
02 January 2024 19 January 2024 26 January 2024	**Appeal - Launch of Expression of Interest** / Capacity assessments for new sector partners Appeal Deadline for Partners Sectors to complete new partner capacity assessments
January 2024	**Workshops and Meetings on:** • LRP coordination and governance • Mainstreaming cross-cutting issues • Cross-sectoral prioritization process • Localization
31 January 2024	**Steering Committee Endorsement of Overall Framework** (co-chaired by PM and RC/HC)

Session I: Lebanon Response Plan 2024
Population Figures

- The LRP will address the needs of **all vulnerable people affected by the multiple crises** in Lebanon, including:
  - Lebanese
  - Displaced Syrians
  - Palestinian refugees in Lebanon
  - Palestinian refugees from Syria
  - Migrants

- The **population package** is being finalized and it will be added to the Guidance Package on Friday.

- Check-in on methodology for identifying sector **PIN** figures will be discussed in Friday's session with Sector Coordination Teams including IMOs.

Session I: Lebanon Response Plan 2024
Prioritization – Step 1: *Reality Check in Sectoral Planning (Dec)*

Key parameters for the Inter-Sectoral and Sectoral Coordinators, to ensure 'right-sized' plans that do not stretch beyond what can be achieved and prioritize the most effective interventions to meet needs:

- Capacity of public services and systems
- Criticality of activities
- Identifying negative consequences if activities/interventions are not supported
- Coordination in geographical areas where multiple partners operate
- Building on previously existing data, evidence, and good practices
- Historic trends: PIN/Target ratio; and Target/reach ratio

Key Parameters for LRP appealing partners when participating in sector strategy development processes:

1. Capacity to mobilize resources to reach the targeted population
2. Geographical coverage and operational presence
3. Technical capacity

Session I: Lebanon Response Plan 2024
Step 2: *Cross-sectoral prioritization (January)*

Prioritize critical evidence-based interventions that possess (*previously-used criteria, to be adapted*):

- A significant contribution to the **LRP Strategic Objectives**.
- Results with **cross-sectoral** potential.
- Results with a high potential for **decreasing tensions**.
- Recognizable **negative consequences** if not prioritized.
- A total package of services that maintains the **integrity** of the LRP (humanitarian + stabilization) even at a reduced level of funding.
- Feasibility considerations, including **cost-effectiveness**.

Session I: Lebanon Response Plan 2024
Governance Structure

The architecture of the governance structure is still being confirmed by the Government of Lebanon and will be communicated at a later stage.

Session I: Lebanon Response Plan 2024
LRP Guidance Package

00. 2024 LRP – Draft Guidance Note

01. Template – Sector Response Plan

02. Writing and Style Guide for the LRP

03. RBM, M&E, Theory of Change and Logframes

04. Population Package – *Pending*

05. Gender with Age Marker and Gender-responsive Humanitarian Response

06. Protection Mainstreaming Guidance

07. Conflict Sensitivity Guidance

+ 3RP Guidance Package *(next slide)*

Session I: Lebanon Response Plan 2024
Key 3RP Guidance to be used by LRP Sectors

Guidance Notes	Minimum Requirements
Addressing Gender-Based Violence and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	All sectors are asked to download, review and use the IASC Guidelines to mainstream GBV prevention and response across all sectors
Adolescents and Youth Programming	Needs of adolescents and youth are mentioned throughout the plan
One-Refugee Approach	Consider including or referring to other nationalities of refugees and asylum seekers, migrants and stateless persons to the extent possible
Environment	Environment Marker at the sector-level as planning, evaluation and reporting tools
Prioritisation	Apply key principles and parameters to effectively integrate prioritisation

Session I: Lebanon Response Plan 2024
Sector Response Plan Template

1. **Situation Analysis**

2. **Overall Sector Strategy**
   a. Theory of Change
   b. Assumptions and Risks
   c. Sector Results

3. **<u>Brief Highlights</u> regarding Mainstreaming of Gender and GBV, Protection, Conflict Sensitivity, PSEA, Environment**

4. **Logframe**

Session I: Lebanon Response Plan 2024
Situation Analysis - 1 Page in the Sector Response Plan

Four Thematic Papers being developed (based on VASyR, UNDP/ARK perceptions survey, mVAM, Tension Monitoring, Protection Monitoring + field insights through workshops):

- Economic Vulnerability
- Access to Services
- Protection Risks
- Social Tensions

Sector Leads, Coordinators and Co-Coordinators are encouraged to review the papers – *after the group work today*- and utilize them to inform the overall situational analysis, including the detailed current context for their sector.

Work with sector partners to identify any key additional data sources through surveys, impact assessments and ongoing sectoral monitoring.

Session I: Lebanon Response Plan 2024
Situation Analysis

Specifically, the sectors could:

- Share and discuss the papers with their Core Groups.
- Present data in Working Groups for further discussion.
- Present data in sub-national working groups for further insights.
- Use the data to update the sector's overall understanding of the context and needs.
- Utilize it to develop/update sector assumptions and risks through a participatory process.

Potential probing questions for discussion:

- Is there anything in the dataset that stands out to you for this year?
- Can you recognize positive trends and negative trends observed during implementation of the LCRP & ERP in 2023?
- What were the positive impacts of your sector's interventions?
- What do you think are the current gaps in the sector?
- What specific risks and their mitigation measures can you identify?
- Any programmatic recommendations moving forward?

Session I: Lebanon Response Plan 2024
Mainstreaming

- Integrate Gender and Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Protection, Conflict Sensitivity, PSEA, and Environment themes consistently **throughout the document**.

- Adhere to the guidelines provided in the **Guiding Package**.

- Provide a **summary** outlining the key components of mainstreaming.

Session I: Lebanon Response Plan 2024
Mainstreaming: Conflict Sensitivity

- **Include all vulnerable people** across social groups, adopting a cross-population targeting methodology and communicating it clearly.
- Avoid your strategic decisions leading to unintended negative effects, applying the **"7-step Analytical Cycle"** of Conflict Sensitivity and Do No Harm **early in your planning phase**. In this phase, you can also advocate with donors on flexibility in the selection criteria and areas of intervention to mitigate inter-group tensions.
- The commitment to inclusive humanitarian and development principles requires investing in significant **consultation and coordination efforts**. Key stakeholders to engage with in the planning process include relevant authorities, local institutions – including women's groups – and sister agencies.
- Transparency requires that aid allocation decisions and the criteria behind them to be widely and **clearly communicated** to avoid aid perception bias, build trust and prevent false information and political instrumentalization.

Session I: Lebanon Response Plan 2024
Mainstreaming: Gender and GBV

- ***Gender-based violence (GBV)*** *is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and is based on socially-ascribed (i.e. gender) differences between males and females.*
- GBV exists in every context worldwide and is particularly exacerbated in emergencies.
- Humanitarian actors – particularly those working in non-GBV specialized sectors - may not be able to tackle all the various root causes of GBV during acute emergency response. **However, ALL humanitarian actors, regardless of mandate or sector, have a responsibility to mitigate GBV risk in their wor**k.
- GBV risk mitigation: identify GBV risks and then take specific actions to reduce those risks.
- **Actions 2023/ 2024:**
  - **Gender and GBV focal points nominated in all sectors** (Nutrition to nominate a new one).
  - **Gender and GBV mainstreaming Tipsheets** drafted – to be endorsed by Core Group
  - **Gender and GBV action plans** drafted – to be used for 2024 planning
  - **Gender and GBV risks sectoral analysis** – drafted now with focal points
  - **Gender and GBV risk mitigation trainings** – ongoing with all sectors will continue in 2024
  - **GBV referral system:** ensure the implementation of GBV safe referral principles for frontline workers. Analyze **referrals** from humanitarian workers to identify indications of capacities to refer.

Session I: Lebanon Response Plan 2024
Mainstreaming: Protection

- *Not only looking at what is delivered but* ***to whom, how and what potential risks could be identified for those affected through the program*** *and its implementation modalities*
- **Need to identify protection risks and ensure mitigation measures** are in place including reporting, complaint and feedback mechanisms accessible to all population groups, considering age gender and diversity and disability aspects
- ***Protection Mainstreaming: imperative for all humanitarian actors*** *and is responsibility of* ***sector leads;***
- **Support to partners**: Expand the **Protection Mainstreaming Community of Practice** to more LNGOs and sustain its activities. Workshop and folder shared.
- **Support to national sectors**: Provide tailored technical support to Shelter, Basic Assistance, WASH, and Health sectors through protection risk analysis actions, including advocacy on key protection implications and a focus on cash and accessibility risks for OP/PwD.
- **Referrals**: Maintain the provision of orientation sessions on IA referral tools and enhance the use of referral reporting in national/regional working groups.

Session I: Lebanon Response Plan 2024
Mainstreaming: Environment

- **Key sectors**: SoST, WASH, Energy, FS, and Shelter.
- Adoption of the Lebanon **environmental marker guide**, finalized based on cross-sectoral inputs in 2023
- Emphasize Environment and Energy as instruments to **reduce inter- and intra-community tensions** and train municipalities on improved tensions and environmental response.
- Revise log frames and indicators to incorporate **relevant environmental indicators** or proxies, including financial tracking.
- Enhance **reporting** rates:
  - Identify reasons for low reporting rates.
  - Organize sessions with selected partners to identify bottlenecks in coordination with sector leads.
  - Prepare training sessions in coordination with IM for ActivityInfo – to be modified to include environmental due diligence requirements.
- Continue **training for partners** on environmental mainstreaming in project design and implementation.

Session II

Data Findings from Key Assessments – Unpacking New Trends

Session II: Data Findings from Key Assessments
Content

1. Overview of Available Data Resources used in the workshop

2. Cross Population Analysis (Select Indicators per Sector)

3. Key Trends to Highlight

More detailed analysis and comprehensive discussions will be explored in the thematic groups where specific aspects will be thoroughly examined. Your understanding of the preliminary and selective nature of this presentation is appreciated.

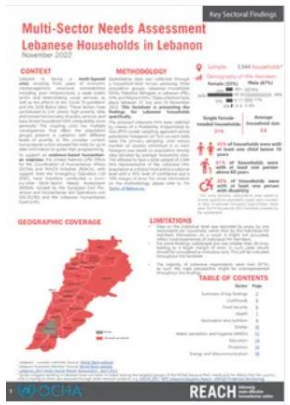
Overview of Available Data Resources

2023

Overview of Key Data Resources

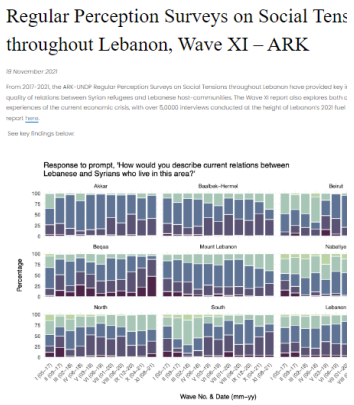
Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees VASYR 2013 -> 2023

Syrians



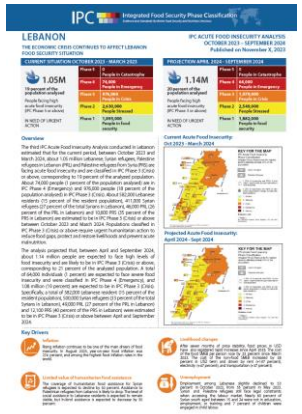
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment MSNA 2021 -> 2023

Lebanese
Migrants
PRL



Regular Perception Surveys on Social Tensions throughout Lebanon

Lebanese
Syrians



Integrated Phase Classification

Lebanese,
Syrian refugees,
PRL, PRS

WFP
Market Monitor

S/MEB and
Market Prices

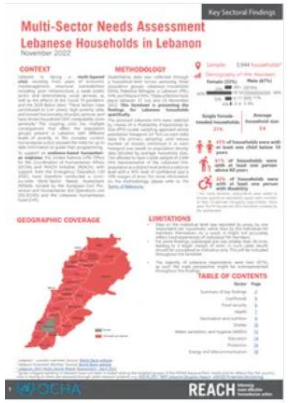
Lebanon Integrated Anthropometric, Micronutrient and Child Development Survey (LIMA) 2023

Preliminary findings

Overview of Key Data Resources

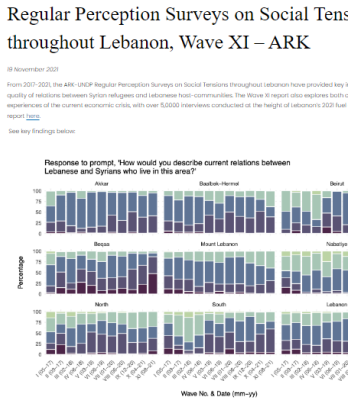
Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees VASYR 2013 -> 2023

Syrians



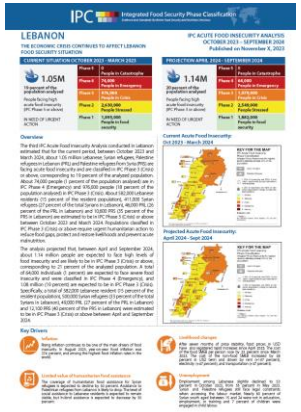
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment MSNA 2021 -> 2023

Lebanese
Migrants
PRL



Regular Perception Surveys on Social Tensions throughout Lebanon

Lebanese
Syrians



Integrated Phase Classification

Lebanese,
Syrian refugees,
PRL, PRS

WFP Market Monitor

S/MEB and
Market Prices

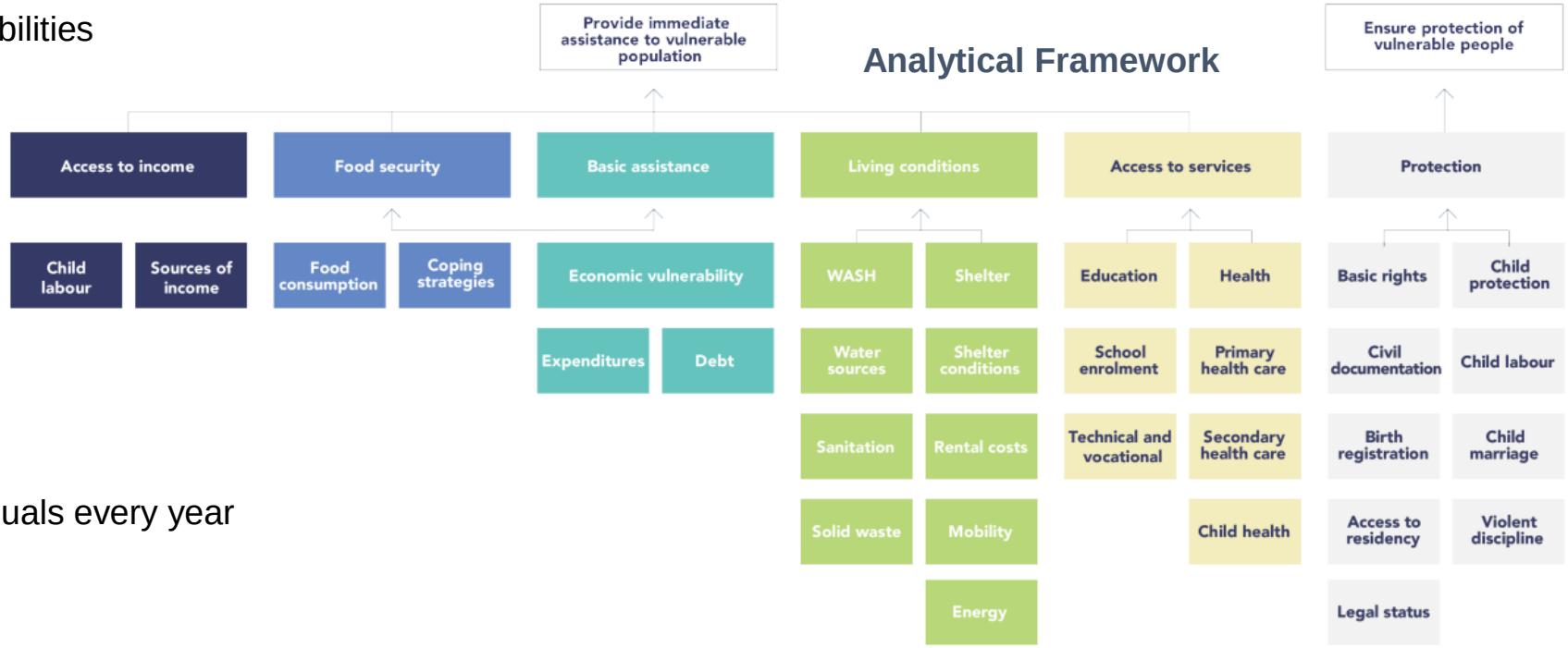
Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees

The Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR) analyses a representative sample of Syrian refugee households in Lebanon to provide a multisectoral update of the situation of this population.

Purpose:

1) Provide Multi-sectoral overview of Vulnerabilities
2) Inform Sector Strategies
3) Inform Targeting at HH level

- Frequency: yearly, since 2013.
- Face to face interviews (HH visits)
- Results: National, Governorate and District
- Population: Syrians



Sample size: ~5,000 household, 25,000 individuals every year

- 50 per cent estimated prevalence
- 10 per cent precision
- 1.5 design effect
- 5 per cent margin of error

[Lebanon Information Hub (unhcr.org)]

Tensions Monitoring System

ARK/UNDP Regular Perception Survey on Social Tensions October 2023

Methodology

1 Sampling

> Sample stratified across districts
> Formula includes vulnerability weight
> 40% of sample based on vulnerability weight - 60% allocated in proportion to population size

2 Probability Proportional to Size (PPS)

> Cadasters within district strata sampled per probability proportionate to population size with replacement

3 Geo-Location

> Cluster allocation, random GPS coordinates generated equal to the number of clusters → indicate the starting point for household selection
> Enumerators begin with the building closest to the GPS coordinate
> Using a random number table, enumerators walk in a random direction, skipping a random number of homes, and then conduct next interview

Sampling Size 5,000 surveys/wave (Leb/Syr)

Minimizing the margin of error for total-sample statistics | +-2.5%

Adequate statistical power to assess **meaningful differences**

District level distribution

16 waves (n=80,000) of surveying

Vulnerability-level geographies

Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment - MSNA

Overview

2023	2022	2021
6,464 HH	5,659 HH	5,613 HH
18,741 individuals		

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

Data

3 pop gps | **11** sectors | **310** indicators | **169** VASyR aligned

Sampling

LBN
- 3,642 HH(12,606 indiv)

[2-stage cluster sampling with statistical precision]

PRL
- 1,157 HH(3,997 indiv)

[2-stage stratified sampling with statistical precision]

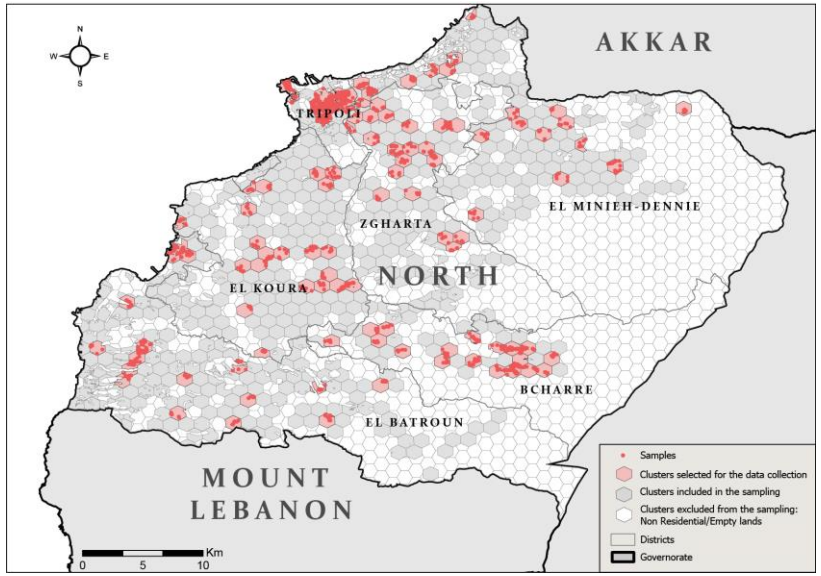
MIG(LO)
- 884 HH(1,246 indiv)

[2-stage stratified cluster sampling with statistical precision]

MIG(LI)
- 781 HH(892 indiv)

[Non-probability. Indicative findings. No statistical precision]

LBN HH sampling



hexagons overlayed with population density data in Mount Lebanon

Cross-Population Analysis

2023

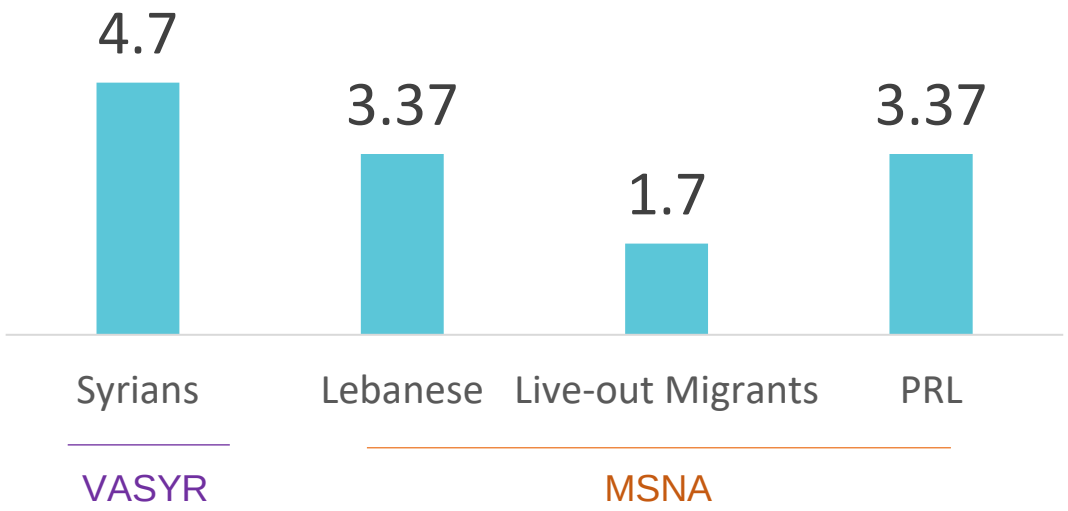
Disclaimer

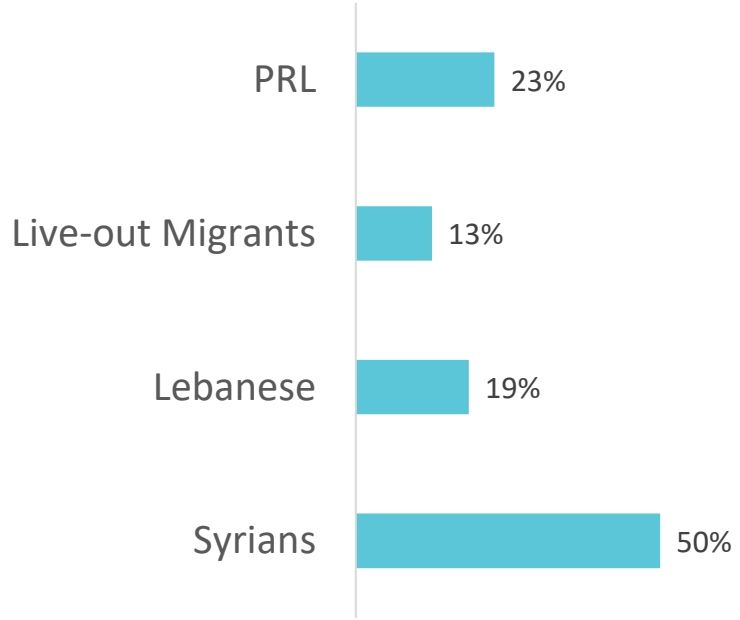
- Data Presented for 2023 VASYR, MSNA are based on preliminary results.
- Nuances and differences between survey methodologies are not comprehensively included in this analysis.
- The presentation focuses on descriptive statistics only.
- Data on some indicators not available for all population groups.
- Only selected indicators will be presented.

More detailed analysis and comprehensive discussions will be explored in the thematic groups where specific aspects will be thoroughly examined. Your understanding of the preliminary and selective nature of this presentation is appreciated.

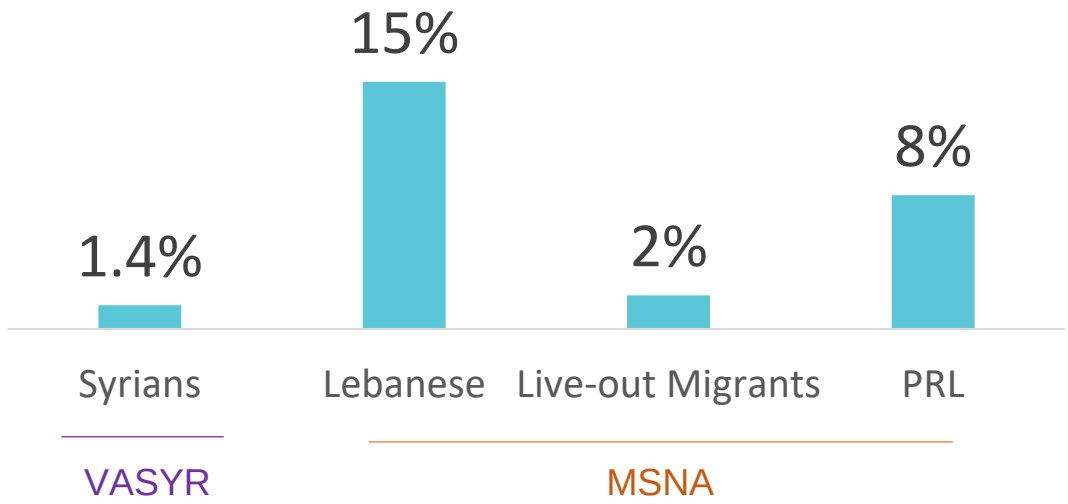
Demographics

Average HH size





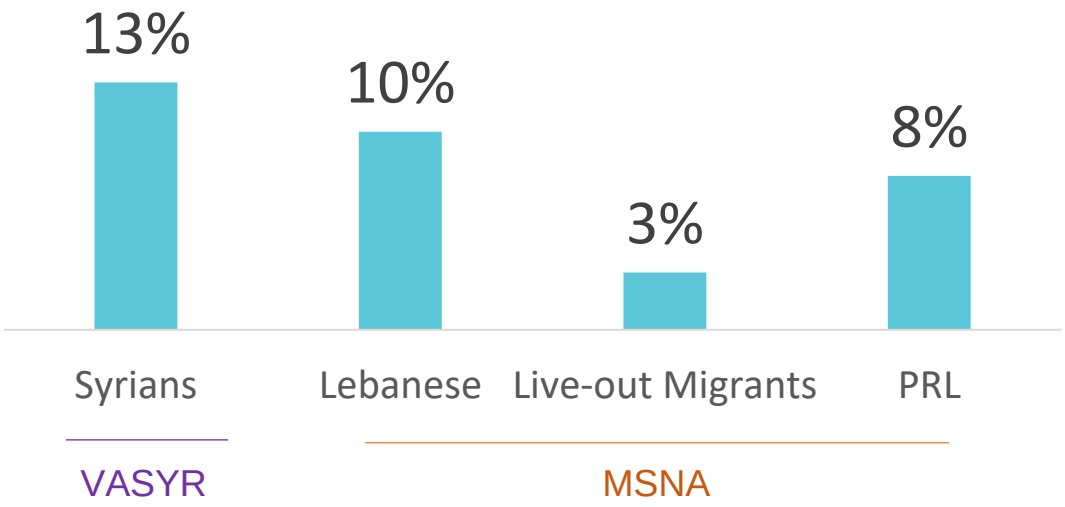
% of HH members who are older persons (>65)



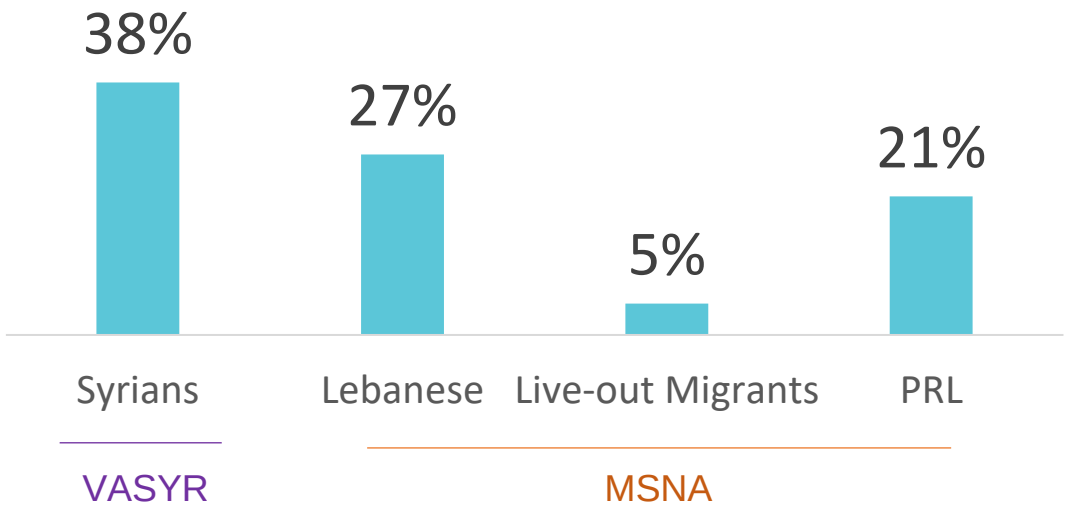
% of HH members who Children (<18)

Disability

% of individuals with disability WG level 3 and above

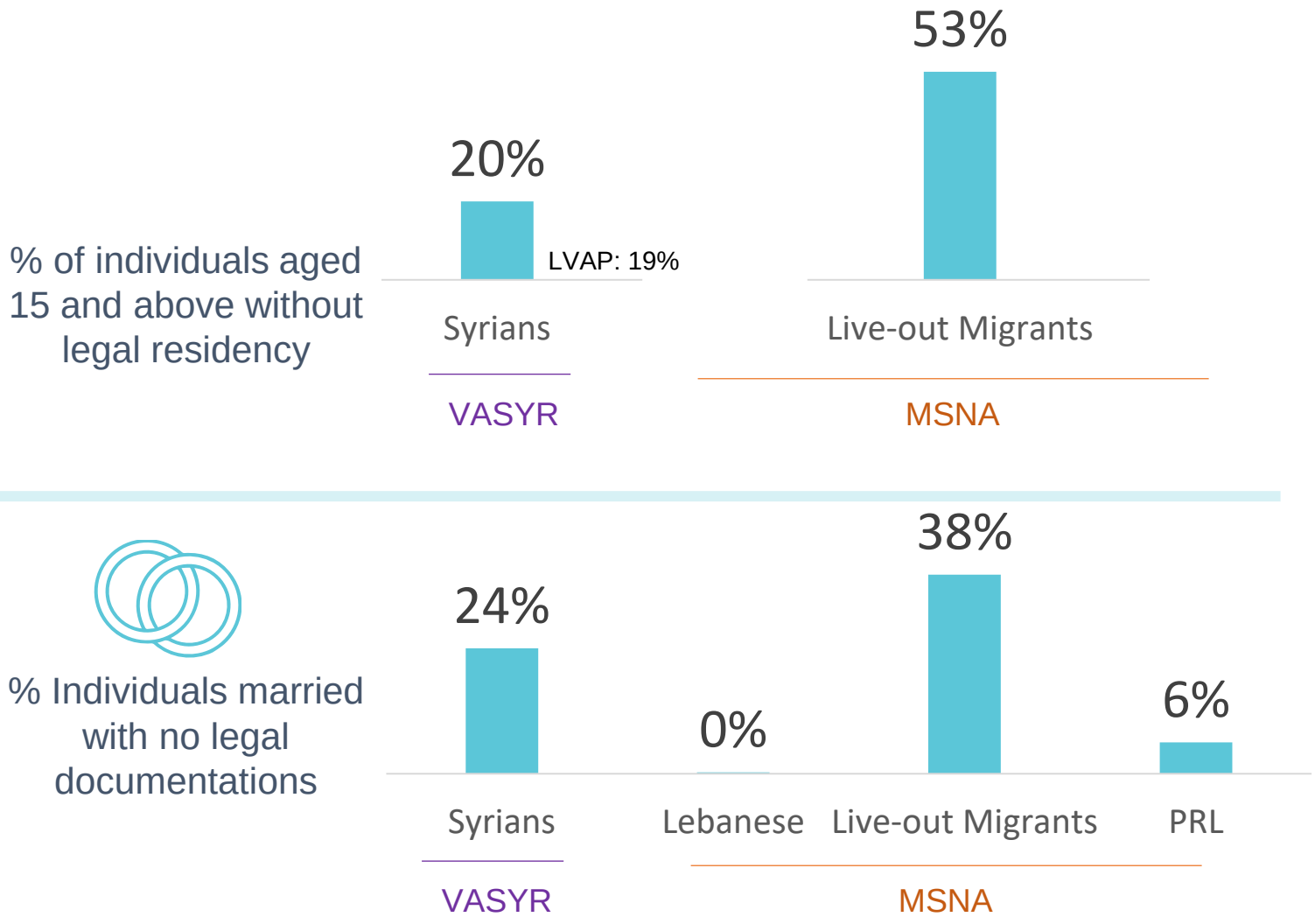


% of HH with At least one member with disability



November 2023

Protection


% of individuals aged 15 and above without legal residency
20%
LVAP: 19%
53%
Syrians
Live-out Migrants
VASYR
MSNA
% Individuals married with no legal documentations
24%
0%
38%
6%
Syrians
Lebanese
Live-out Migrants
PRL
VASYR
MSNA

GBV

Top 4 Safety and Security Concerns Reported

GIRLS

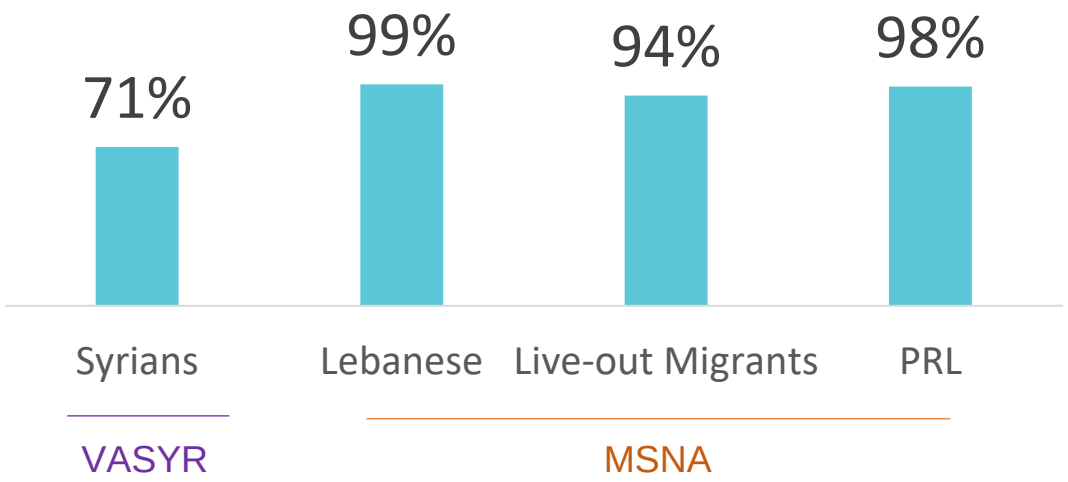
Syrians	Lebanese	Live-out migrants	PRL
1. Bullying (15%) 2. Verbal Harassment (9.4%) 3. Being Robbed (7.4%) 4. Being Kidnapped(7.3%)	**1. Being robbed (16%)** 2. Sexual harassment / violence (12%) 3. Being kidnapped (11%) 4. Verbal harassment (11%)	**1. Being Kidnaped (24%)** 2. Being robbed (17%) 3. Bullying (13%) 4. Sexual harassment / violence (9%)	**1. Bullying (26%)** 2. Being robbed (24%) 3. Being kidnapped (23%) 4. Verbal harassment (20%)
VASYR	MSNA		

WOMEN

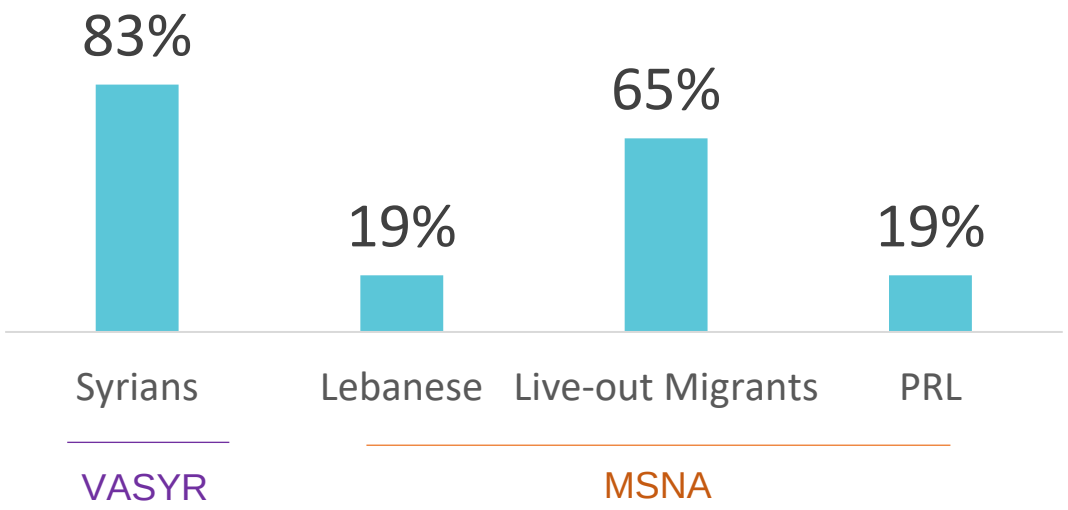
Syrians	Lebanese	Live-out migrants	PRL
1. Bullying (15%) 2. Verbal Harassment (9.4%) 3. Being Robbed (9%) 4. Being Kidnapped/ sexual Har. (5%)	**1. Being robbed (18%)** 2. Verbal harassment (8%) 3. Sexual harassment / violence (6%) 4. Being kidnapped (4%)	**1. Being Kidnaped (25%)** 2. Bullying (13%) 3. Verbal harassment (8%) 4. Physical harassment / violence (6%)	**1. Being robbed (36%)** 2. Verbal harassment (22%) 3. Being kidnapped (20%) 4. Physical harassment / violence (20%)
VASYR	MSNA		

Shelter

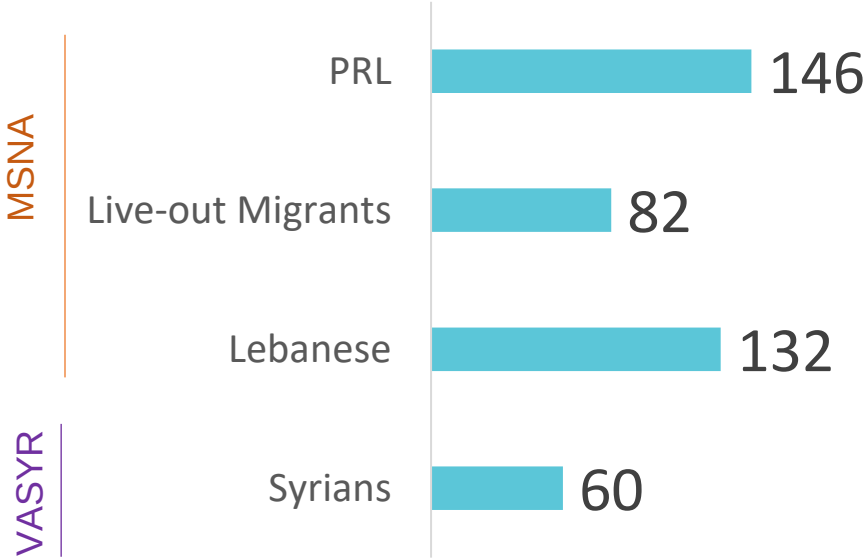
% HH living in Residential structures



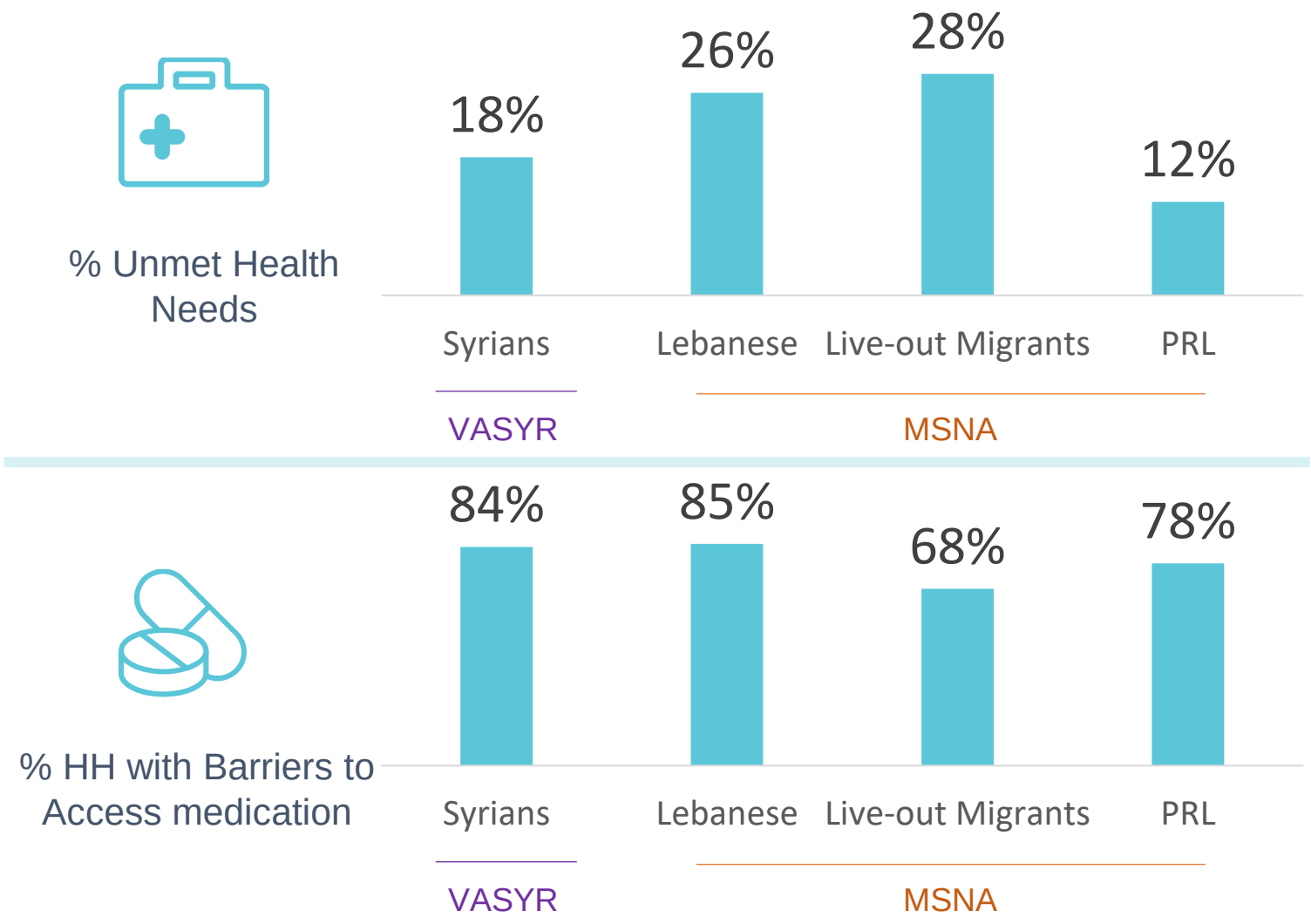
% HH Renting accommodation



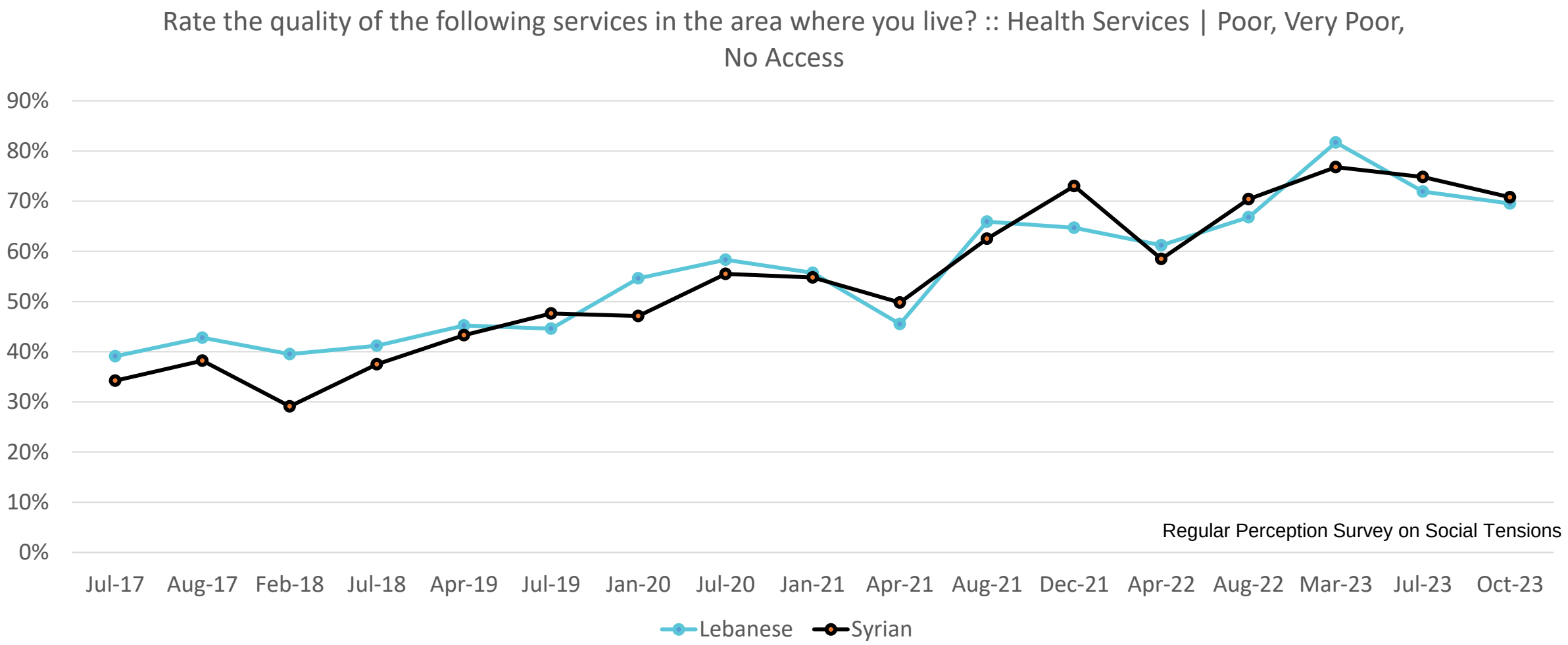
Average Rent (in USD)



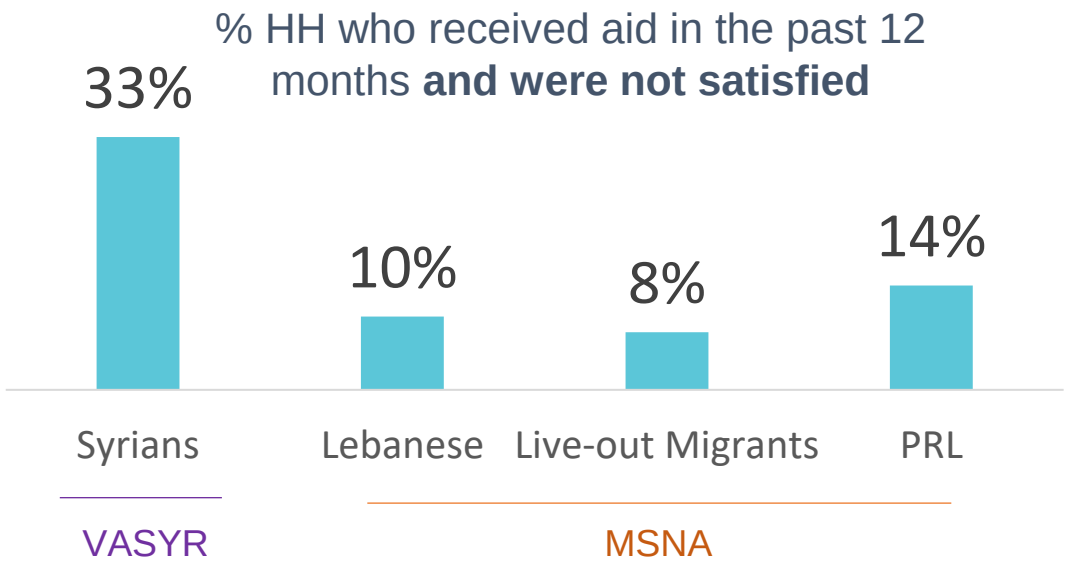
Health


% Unmet Health Needs
18%
26%
28%
12%
Syrians
Lebanese
Live-out Migrants
PRL
VASYR
MSNA
% HH with Barriers to Access medication
84%
85%
68%
78%
Syrians
Lebanese
Live-out Migrants
PRL
VASYR
MSNA

Health


Rate the quality of the following services in the area where you live? :: Health Services | Poor, Very Poor, No Access
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
Jul-17
Aug-17
Feb-18
Jul-18
Apr-19
Jul-19
Jan-20
Jul-20
Jan-21
Apr-21
Aug-21
Dec-21
Apr-22
Aug-22
Mar-23
Jul-23
Oct-23
Regular Perception Survey on Social Tensions
Lebanese
Syrian

Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)



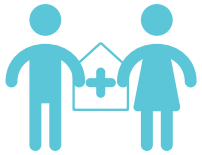
REASONS FOR DISSATISFACTION

SYRIANS
1. Assistance not adequate to needs of HH (77%)
2. Insufficient quality (37%)
3. Not received in timely manner (9%)

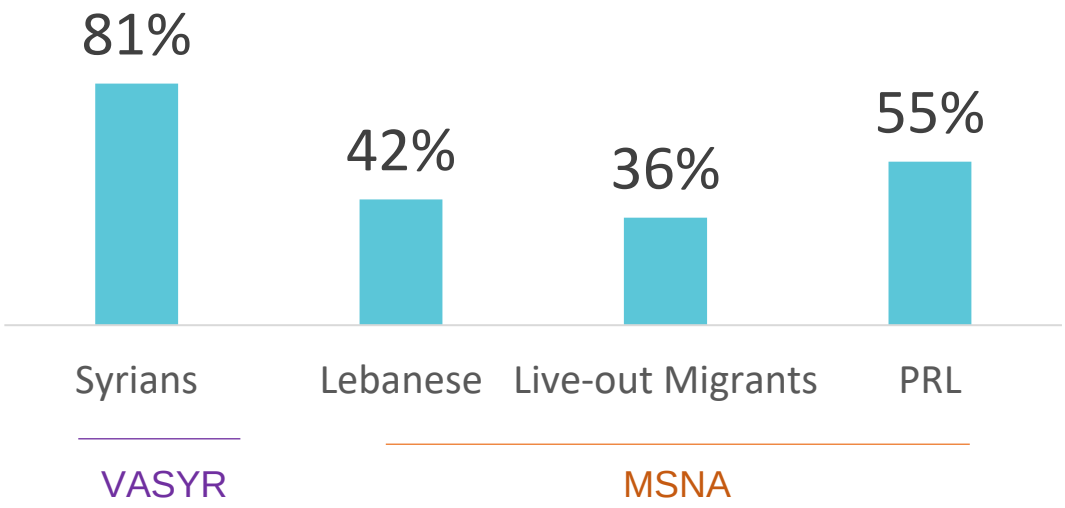
Lebanese
1. Assistance received was insufficient (55%)
2.Assistance not adequate to needs of HH (23%)
3. Assistance was of poor quality (20%)

PRL
1. Assistance received was insufficient (95%)
2.Assistance not adequate to needs of HH (21%)
3. did not recieve assistance on time (12%

Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)



% Satisfied with how aid workers behave in their area



Food Security: Integrated Phase Classification

Population covered

- **99 percent of the total population:** (Lebanese, Syrian refugees, PRL and PRS)

Period

- **Current:** October 2023- March 2024
- **Projected:** April- September 2024

Analysis Team

- 60 analysts participated form 32 organizations

IPC AFI severity scale

- At 26 district level for Lebanese residents and Syrian refugees
- At 5 areas level for PRL residing in camps
- At national level for PRL and PRS residing outside camps and in gatherings
- Total of 59 units of analysis

Data sources

- **Outcomes:** VASyR 2023, LVAP 2023, mVAM 2023, MSNA 2023, Socio Economic Survey of Palestine Refugees 2023
- **Other data:** DIEM (MoA and FAO), Protection Monitoring (UNHCR), Market Monitor (WFP), Tension monitoring (UNDP)

Urgent action required

Phase 1 None/Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Catastrophe/ Famine
Usually adequate and stable food access	Borderline adequate food access	Highly stressed and critical lack of food access with high and above usual malnutrition and accelerated depletion of livelihood assets	Severe lack of food access with excess mortality, very high and increasing malnutrition, and irreversible livelihood asset stripping	Extreme social upheaval with complete lack of food access and/or other basic needs where mass starvation, death and displacement are evident
RECOMMENDED ACTIONS				
	Action is required for disaster risk reduction and to protect livelihoods	*Urgent action is required to protect livelihoods and increase access to food to avoid a food emergency.*	*Urgent action is needed to save lives and livelihoods. If nothing is done, the population could face starvation or death.*	*Urgent immediate action is needed to stop widespread starvation and death, and the total collapse of livelihoods.*

Food Security: Current IPC AFI (Oct 2023 – Mar 2024)

CURRENT ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY
Lebanese Residents, Syrian Refugees, Palestine Refugees in Lebanon, and Palestine Refugees from Syria
OCTOBER 2023- MARCH 2024

1.05 M

19 percent of the population analysed facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above)

IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION

Phase 5	0 people in Catastrophe	0 percent
Phase 4	74,000 People in Emergency	1 percent
Phase 3	976,000 People in Crisis	18 percent
Phase 2	2,630,000 People Stressed	47 percent
Phase 1	1,895,000 People in No Acute Food Insecurity	34 percent

- **Lifesaving and Humanitarian Food Assistance** continues to be required to save lives and reduce food consumption gaps of populations in Emergency and Crisis (IPC Phases 4 and 3).
- **Urgency to take action to protect livelihoods and mitigate risks** as 47% of the population is classified in Phase 2 (Stress).

LEBANESE RESIDENTS - CURRENT ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY – OCTOBER 2023- MARCH 2024

582,000

15 percent of the population analysed facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above)

IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION

Phase 5	0 people in Catastrophe	0 percent
Phase 4	41,000 People in Emergency	1 percent
Phase 3	541,000 People in Crisis	14 percent
Phase 2	1,694,000 People Stressed	44 percent
Phase 1	1,588,000 People in No Acute Food Insecurity	41 percent

SYRIAN REFUGEES- CURRENT ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY – OCTOBER 2023- MARCH 2024

411,000

27 percent of the population analysed facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above)

IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION

Phase 5	0 people in Catastrophe	0 percent
Phase 4	28,000 People in Emergency	2 percent
Phase 3	384,000 People in Crisis	26 percent
Phase 2	829,000 People Stressed	55 percent
Phase 1	260,000 People in No Acute Food Insecurity	17 percent

Palestine Refugees in Lebanon- CURRENT ACUTE FOOD OCTOBER 2023- MARCH 2024

46,000

26 percent of the population analysed facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above)

IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION

Phase 5	0 people in Catastrophe	0 percent
Phase 4	4,000 People in Emergency	2 percent
Phase 3	42,000 People in Crisis	23 percent
Phase 2	90,000 People Stressed	50 percent
Phase 1	44,000 People in No Acute Food Insecurity	24 percent

Palestine Refugees from Syria - CURRENT ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY – OCTOBER 2023- MARCH 2024

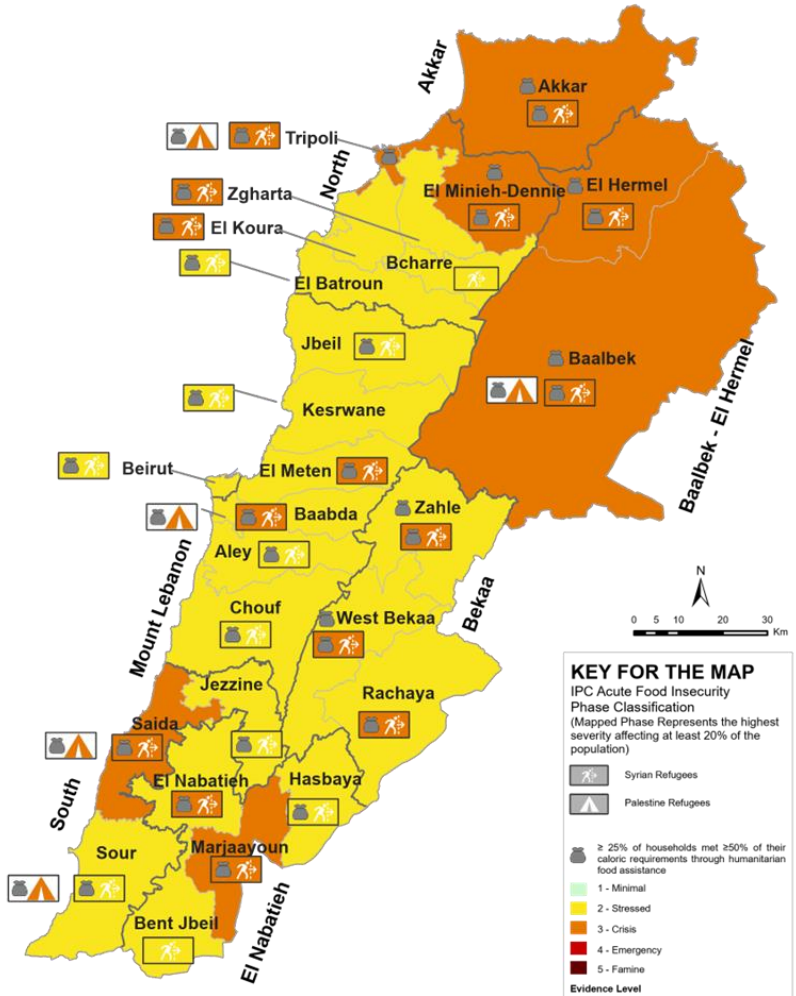
10,600

35 percent of the population analysed facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above)

IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION

Phase 5	0 people in Catastrophe	0 percent
Phase 4	1,500 People in Emergency	5 percent
Phase 3	9,100 People in Crisis	30 percent
Phase 2	16,000 People Stressed	55 percent
Phase 1	3,000 People in No Acute Food Insecurity	10 percent

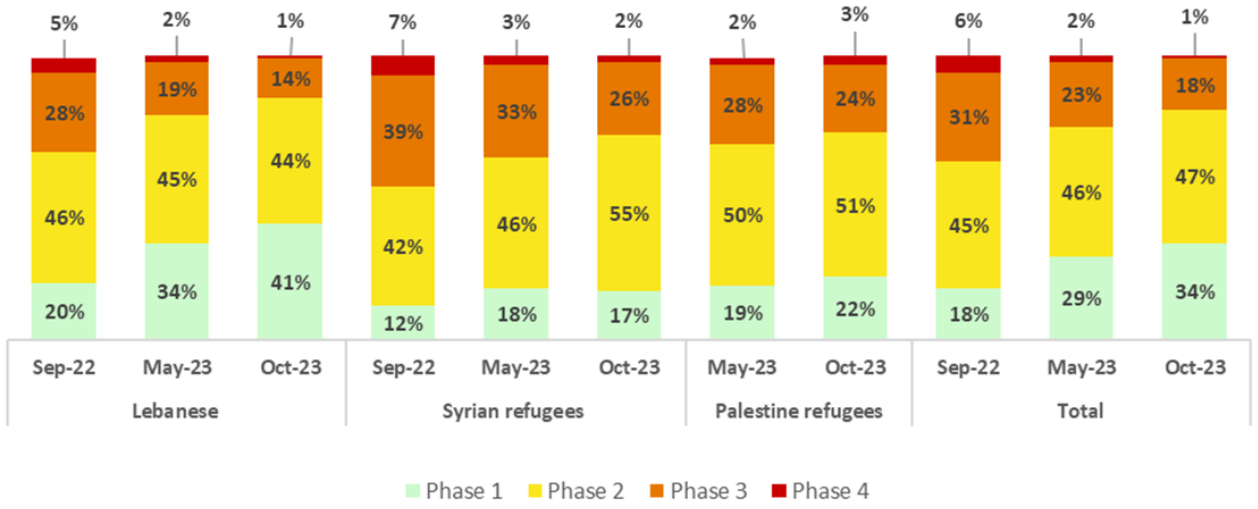
Lebanon
Current Acute Food Insecurity | October 2023 - March 2024



PRL living outside camps and in gatherings, and PRS are classified at IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) at the national level

Food Security: IPC Key Drivers

Classification comparison with previous rounds



Population classified in IPC P3 and above

Sep-22	May-23	Oct-23
1.98 million people (37 percent)	**1.35 million** people (25 percent)	**1.05 million** people (19 percent)

KEY DRIVERS:

INFLATION

The cost of the food SMEB per person in USD rose by 23 percent since March 2023, and has surpassed its pre-crisis level since August 2023.

ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY

A significant share of the population analysed did not have the capacity to afford basic needs having expenditure below the S/MEB thresholds

CONFLICT

Ongoing clashes on the Southern border, have led to over 40 thousand internally displaced persons (IDPs) seeking safety away from the conflict zone.

HUMANITARIAN FOOD SECURITY ASSISTANCE

HFSA contributed to relieve food gaps and prevented a further deterioration of the food security among the most vulnerable. However, provided transfer value remain lower than the recommended TV identified by the GAP analysis, despite TV increase for Syrian refugees.

LIVELIHOOD CHANGES

Despite increased economic activity and job creation in the second half of 2023, high unemployment and limited livelihood opportunities were also main drivers of food insecurity.

Food Security: Projected IPC AFI (Apr – Sep 2024)

PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY
Lebanese Residents, Syrian Refugees, Palestine Refugees in Lebanon, and Palestine Refugees from Syria
APRIL – SEPTEMBER 2024

1.14 M

21 percent of the population analysed facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above)

IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION

Phase 5	0 people in Catastrophe	0 percent
Phase 4	64,000 People in Emergency	1 percent
Phase 3	1,079,000 People in Crisis	19 percent
Phase 2	2,549,000 People Stressed	46 percent
Phase 1	1,882,000 People in No Acute Food Insecurity	34 percent

Assumptions for the projection:

ECONOMIC SITUATION	Stable, subject to significant risks
ECONOMIC SITUATION	Stable, subject to significant risks
SECURITY	Continuous monitoring of the situation

LEBANESE RESIDENTS - PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY – APRIL – SEPTEMBER 2024

582,000

15 percent of the population analysed facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above)

IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION

Phase 5	0 people in Catastrophe	0 percent
Phase 4	31,000 People in Emergency	1 percent
Phase 3	551,000 People in Crisis	14 percent
Phase 2	1,707,000 People Stressed	44 percent
Phase 1	1,575,000 People in No Acute Food Insecurity	41 percent

Syrian Refugees - PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY – APRIL – SEPTEMBER 2024

500,000

33 percent of the population analysed facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above)

IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION

Phase 5	0 people in Catastrophe	0 percent
Phase 4	28,000 People in Emergency	2 percent
Phase 3	473,000 People in Crisis	32 percent
Phase 2	740,000 People Stressed	49 percent
Phase 1	260,000 People in No Acute Food Insecurity	17 percent

Palestine Refugees in Lebanon- PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY- APRIL – SEPTEMBER 2024

49,000

27 percent of the population analysed facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above)

IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION

Phase 5	0 people in Catastrophe	0 percent
Phase 4	4,000 People in Emergency	2 percent
Phase 3	45,000 People in Crisis	25 percent
Phase 2	87,000 People Stressed	49 percent
Phase 1	44,000 People in No Acute Food Insecurity	24 percent

Palestine Refugees from Syria - PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY – APRIL – SEPTEMBER 2024

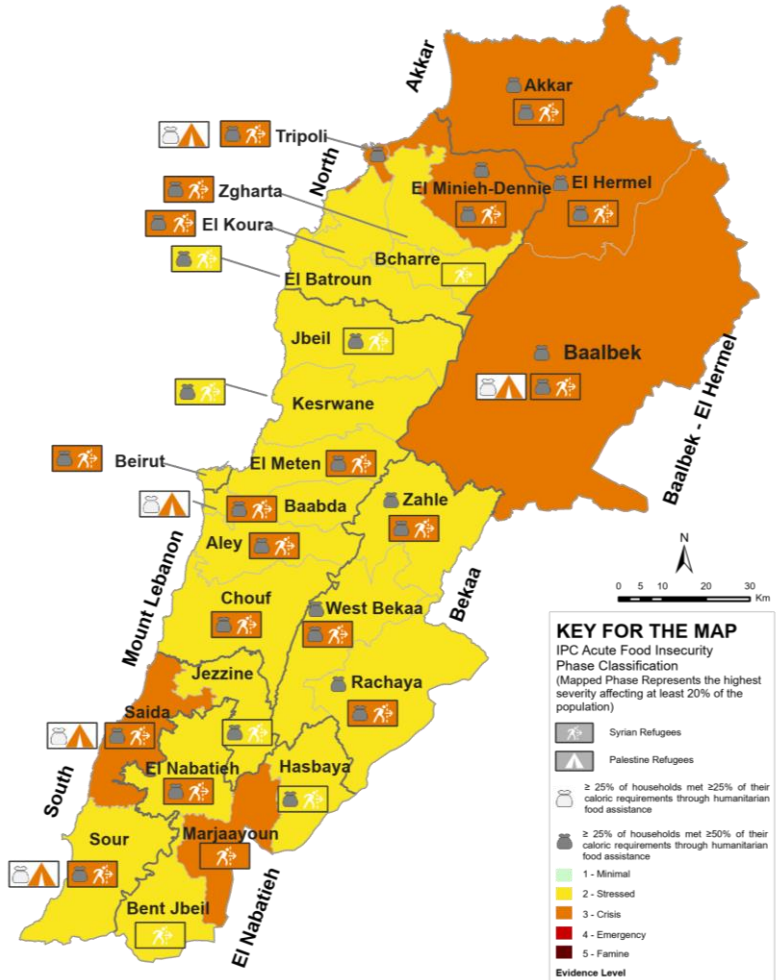
12,100

40 percent of the population analysed facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above)

IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION

Phase 5	0 people in Catastrophe	0 percent
Phase 4	1,500 People in Emergency	5 percent
Phase 3	10,600 People in Crisis	35 percent
Phase 2	15,100 People Stressed	50 percent
Phase 1	3,000 People in No Acute Food Insecurity	10 percent

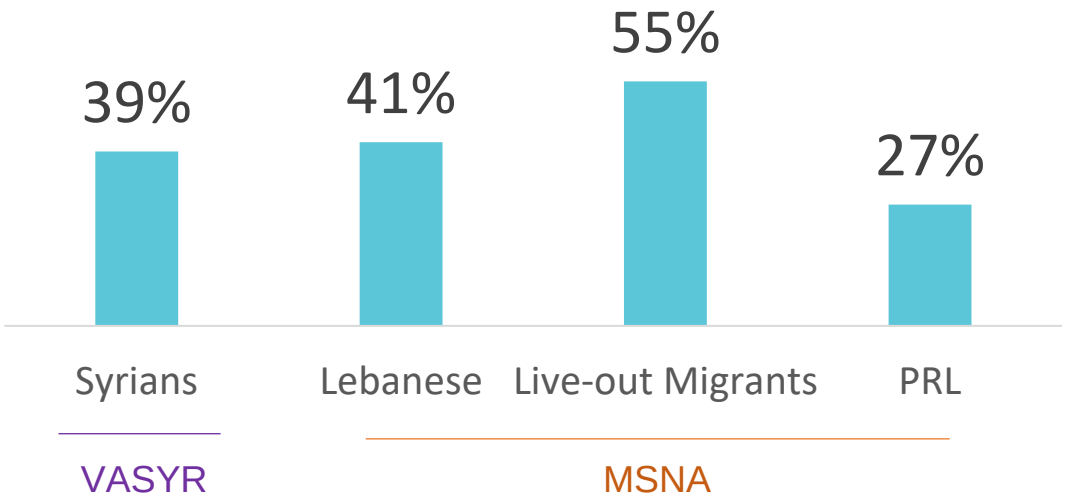
Lebanon
Projected Acute Food Insecurity | April - September 2024



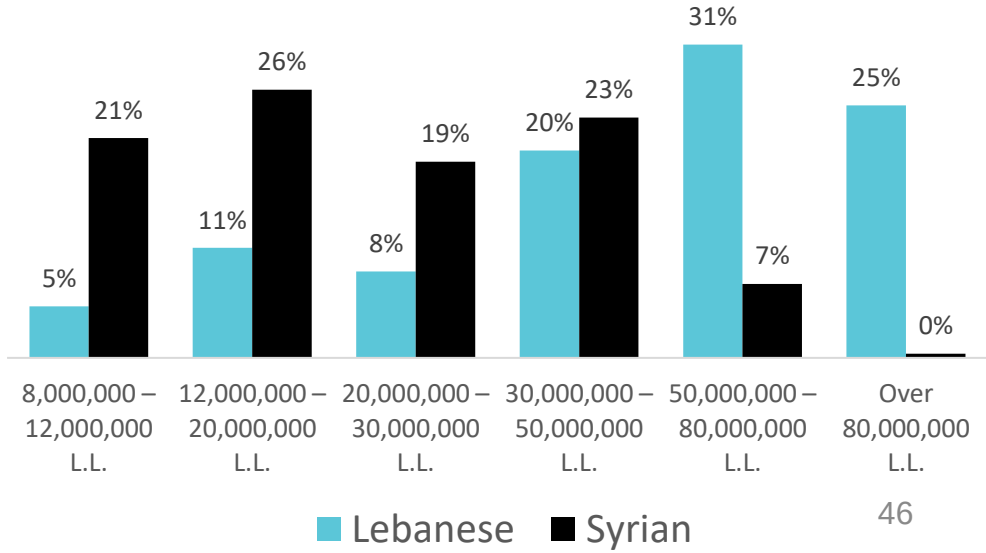
PRL living outside camps and in gatherings, and PRS are classified at IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) at the national level

Livelihoods

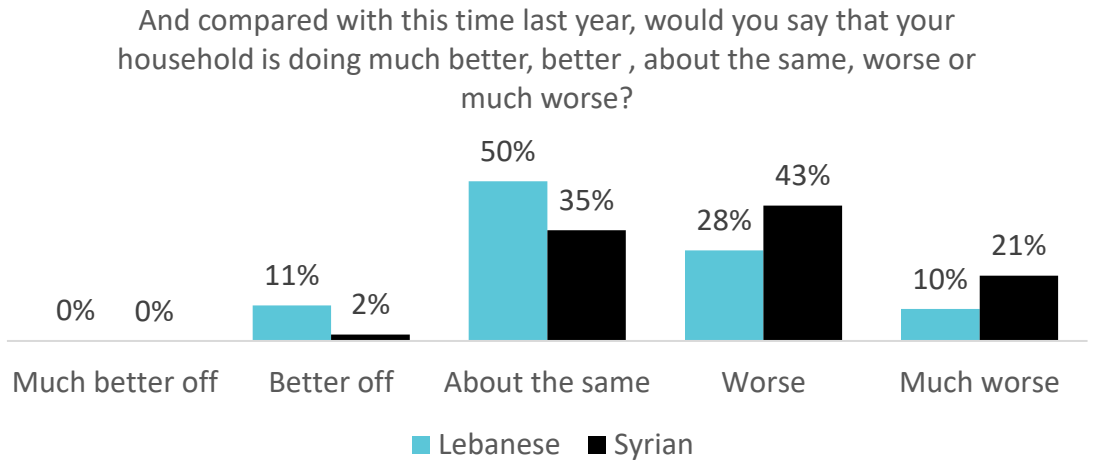
% of working age individuals who are employed

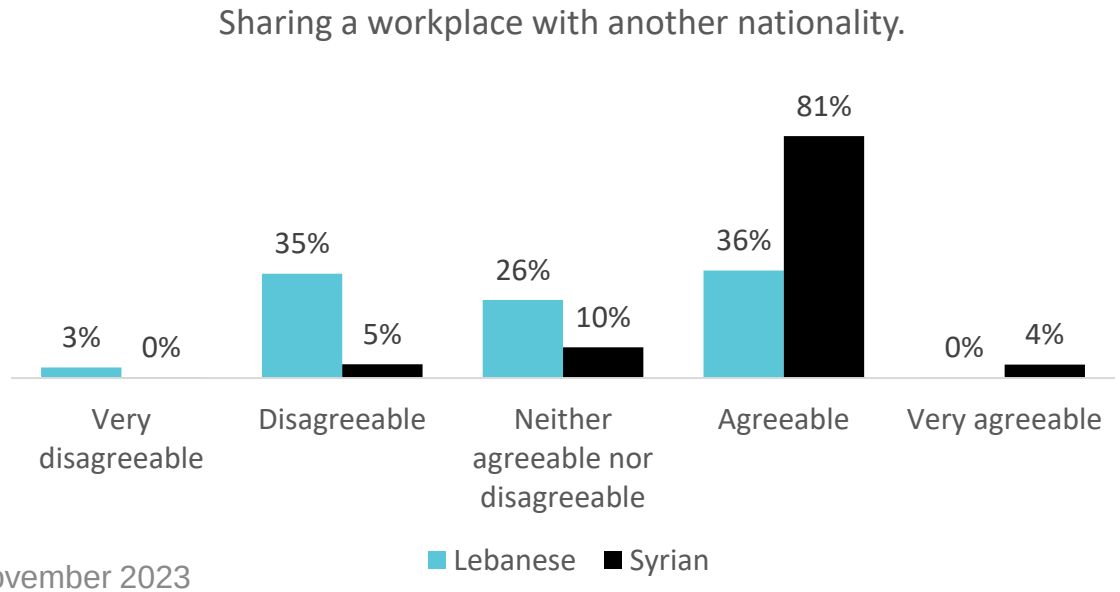


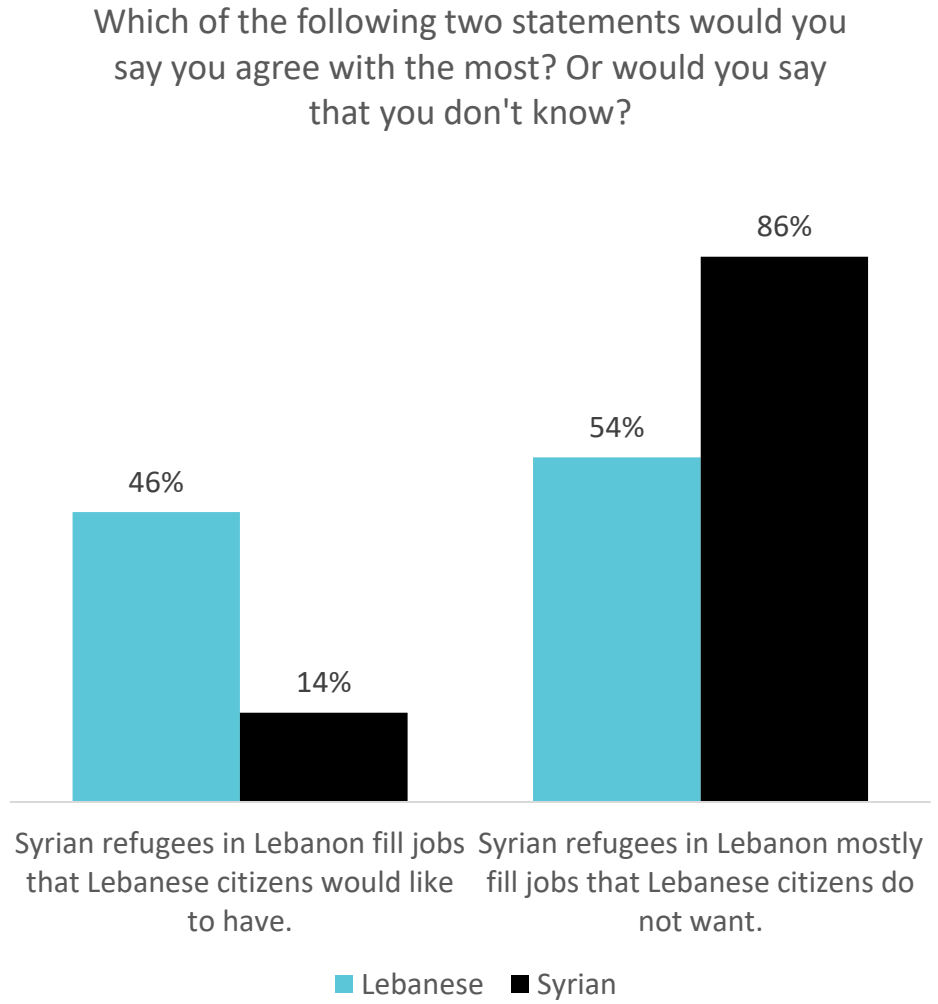
Which of the following would you say best describes your households total income from all sources last month? If you are unsure, which would you say best describes your household's average monthly income from all sources?



Livelihoods

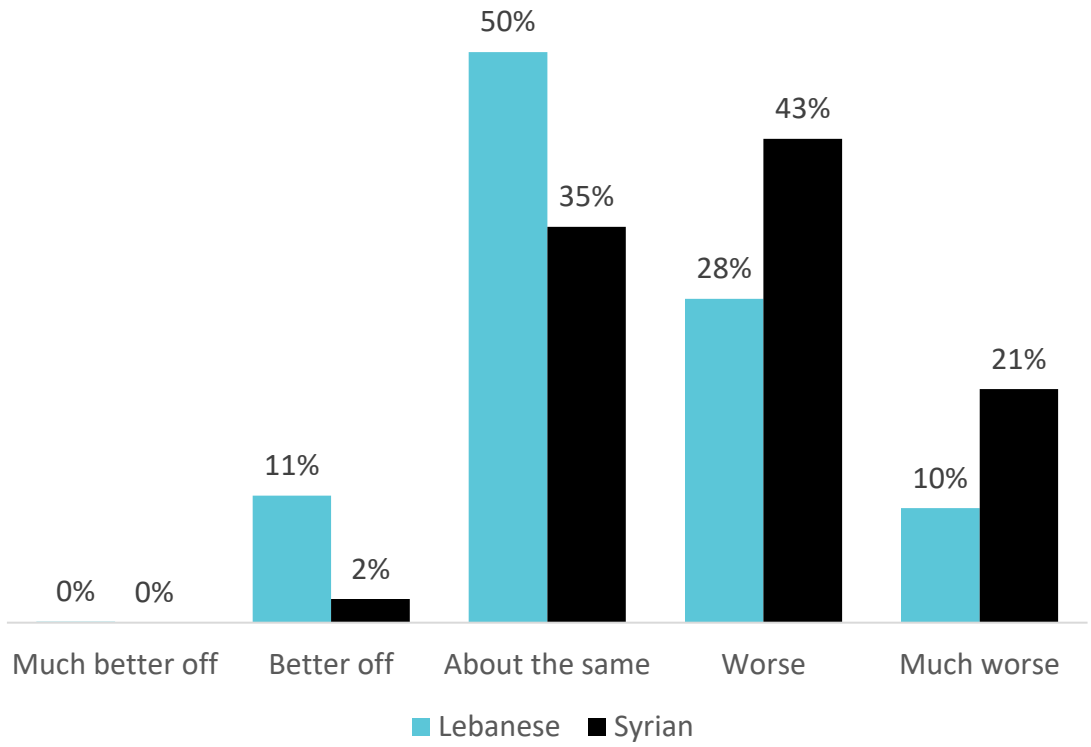




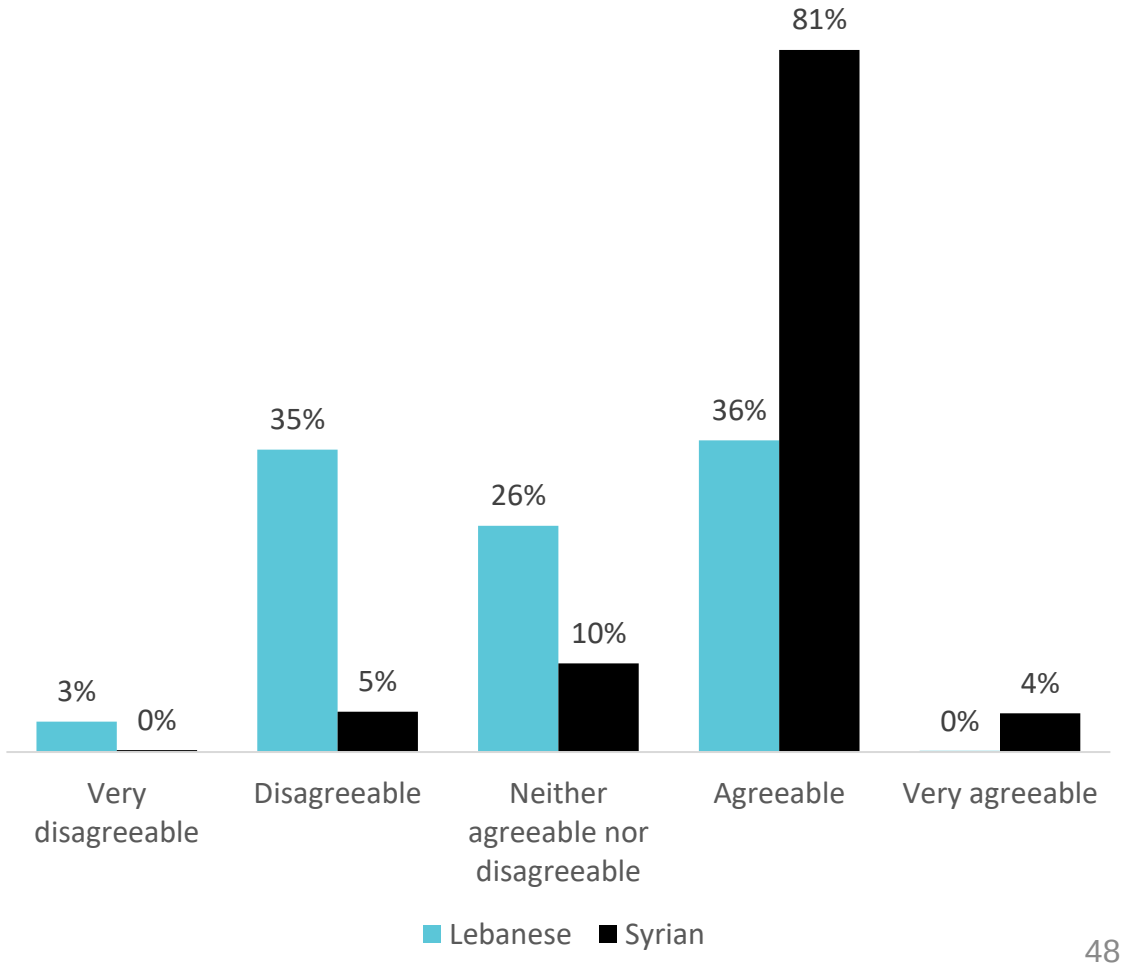


Livelihoods

And compared with this time last year, would you say that your household is doing much better, better , about the same, worse or much worse?

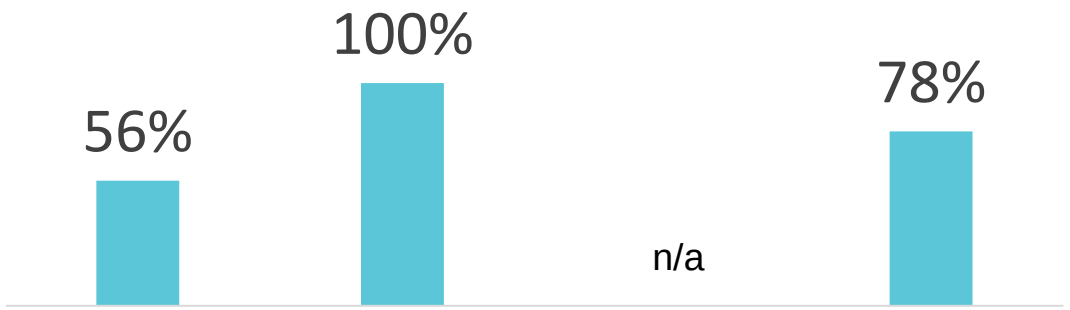


Sharing a workplace with another nationality.



Child Protection

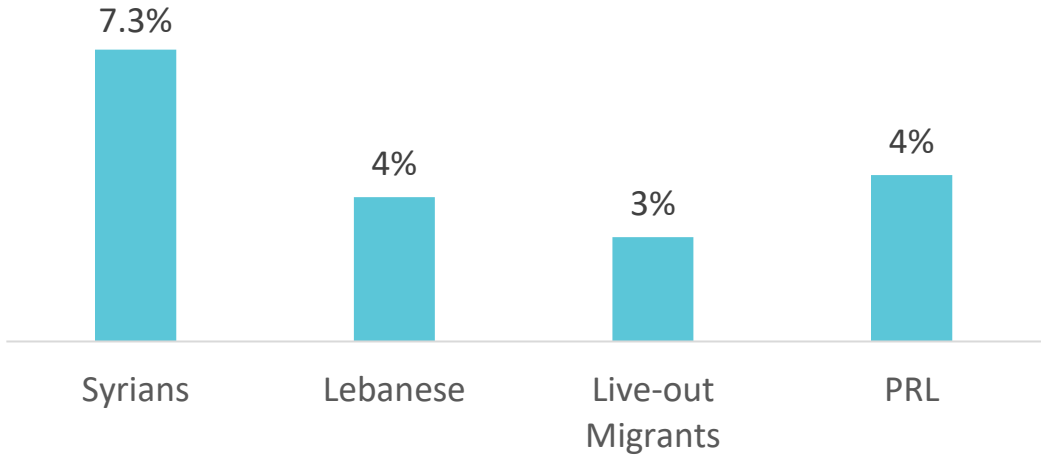
% of children who have birth registered (Noufous PRL-DPAR)



*DPAR: Department of Political Affairs and Refugees

% Children (5 to 17) engaged in child labor

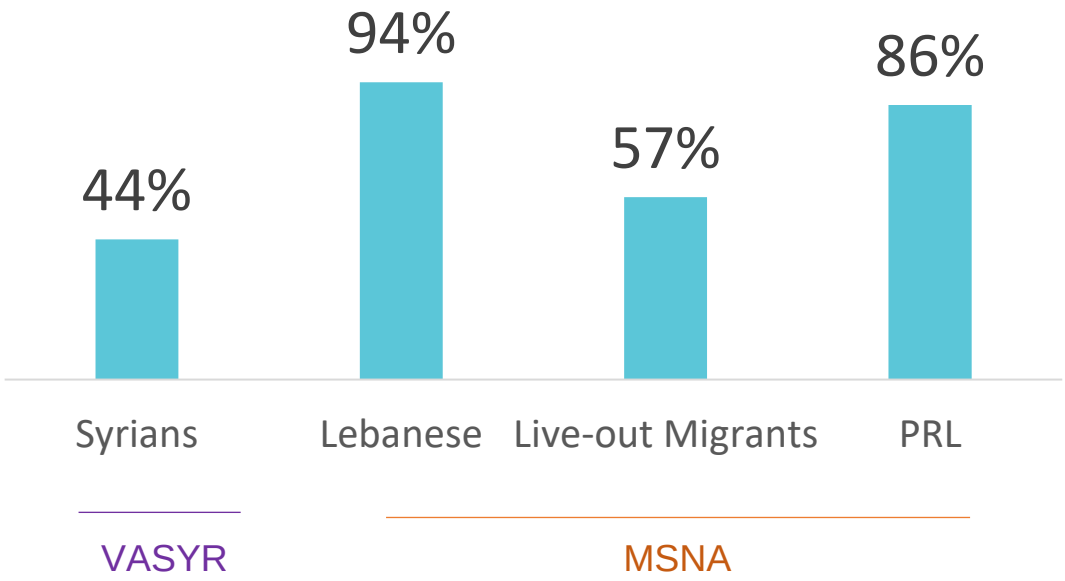
Higher among boys than girls (11% vs.3%)



25% of adolescent girls between the ages of 15 and 17 were married

Education

% of school aged children (6 to 18) enrolled and attending 22/23 school year



TOP 3 REASONS FOR NOT ATTENDING

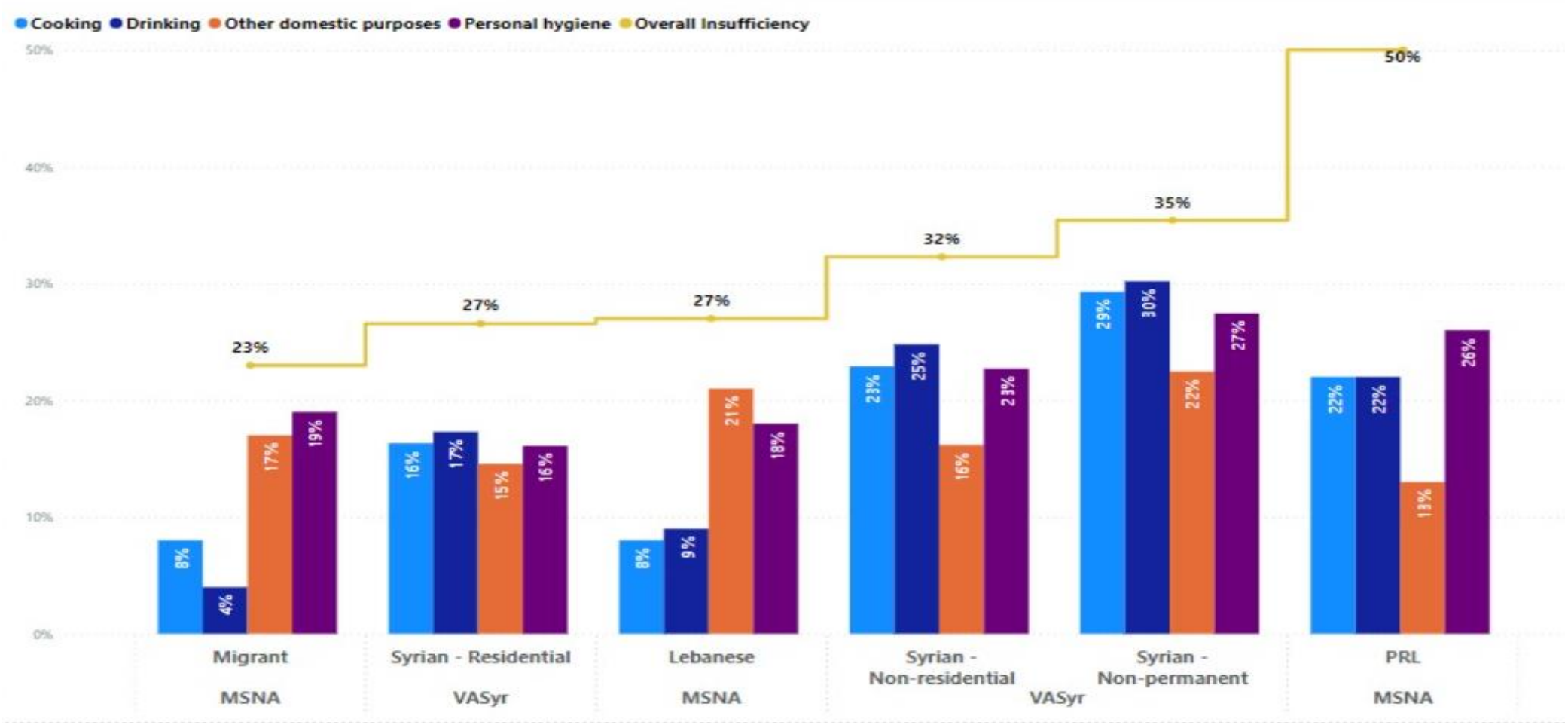
SYRIANS
1. Cost of transportation
2. Not in age of School
3. Cost of educational materials

Lebanese
1. Not in age of School
2. Cost of education material
3. Not attending due to work

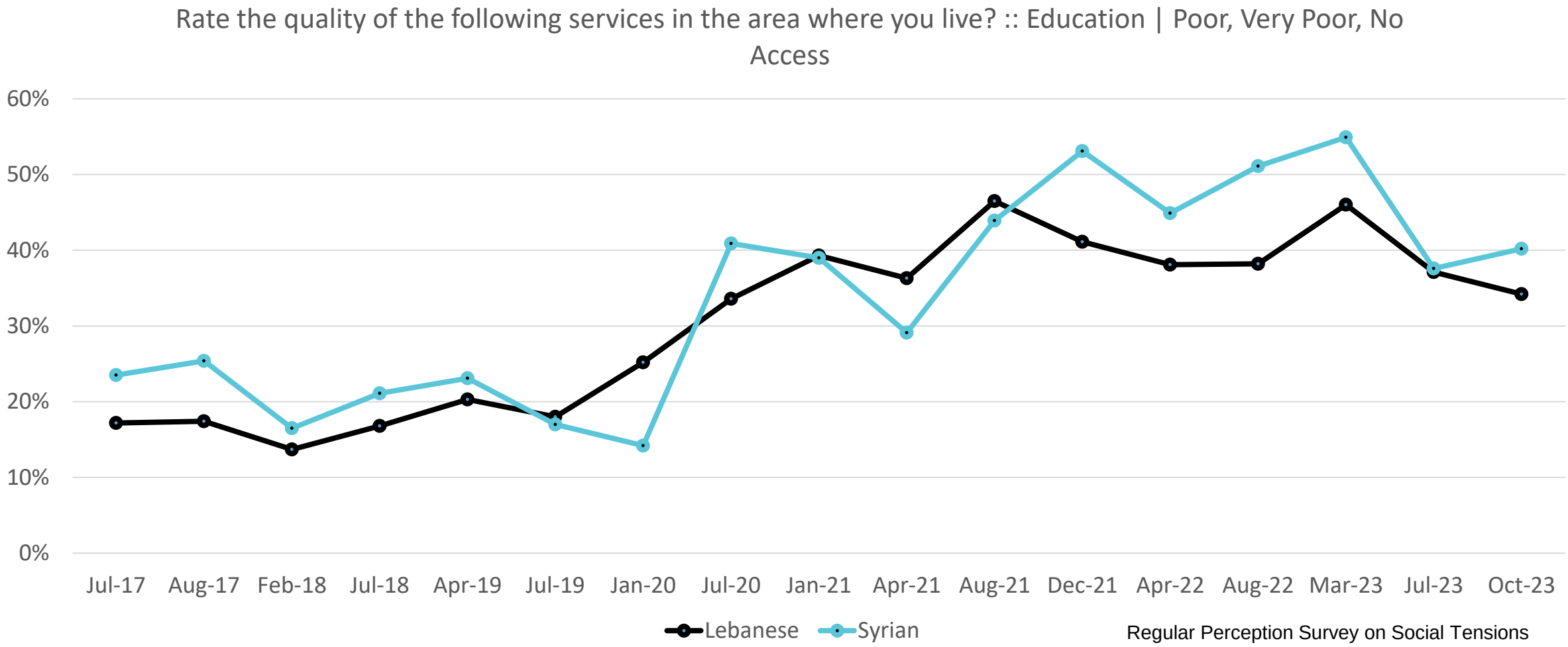
PRL
1. Not in age of School
2. Not attending due to work
3. Cost of education material

Water

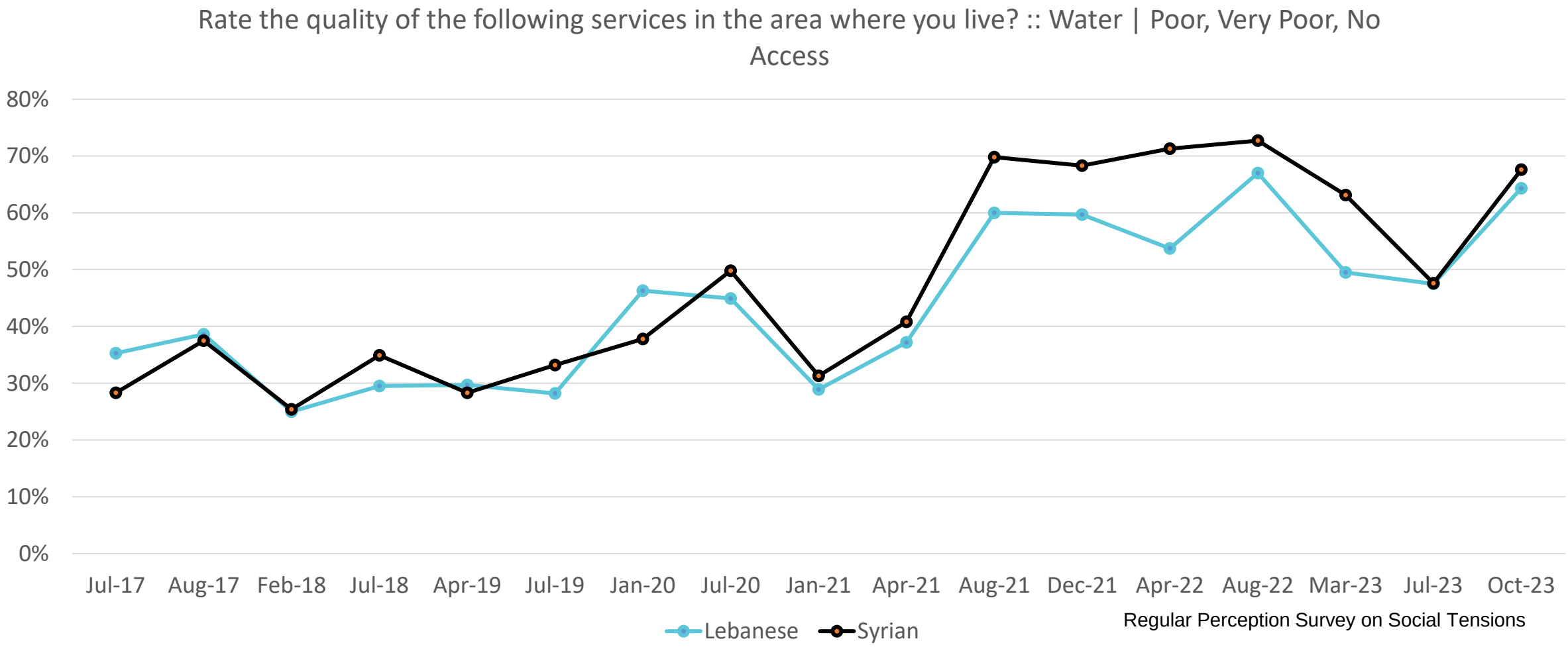
% HH not having sufficient water to cover all needs in the month preceding the survey



Education


Rate the quality of the following services in the area where you live? :: Education | Poor, Very Poor, No Access
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
Jul-17
Aug-17
Feb-18
Jul-18
Apr-19
Jul-19
Jan-20
Jul-20
Jan-21
Apr-21
Aug-21
Dec-21
Apr-22
Aug-22
Mar-23
Jul-23
Oct-23
Lebanese
Syrian
Regular Perception Survey on Social Tensions

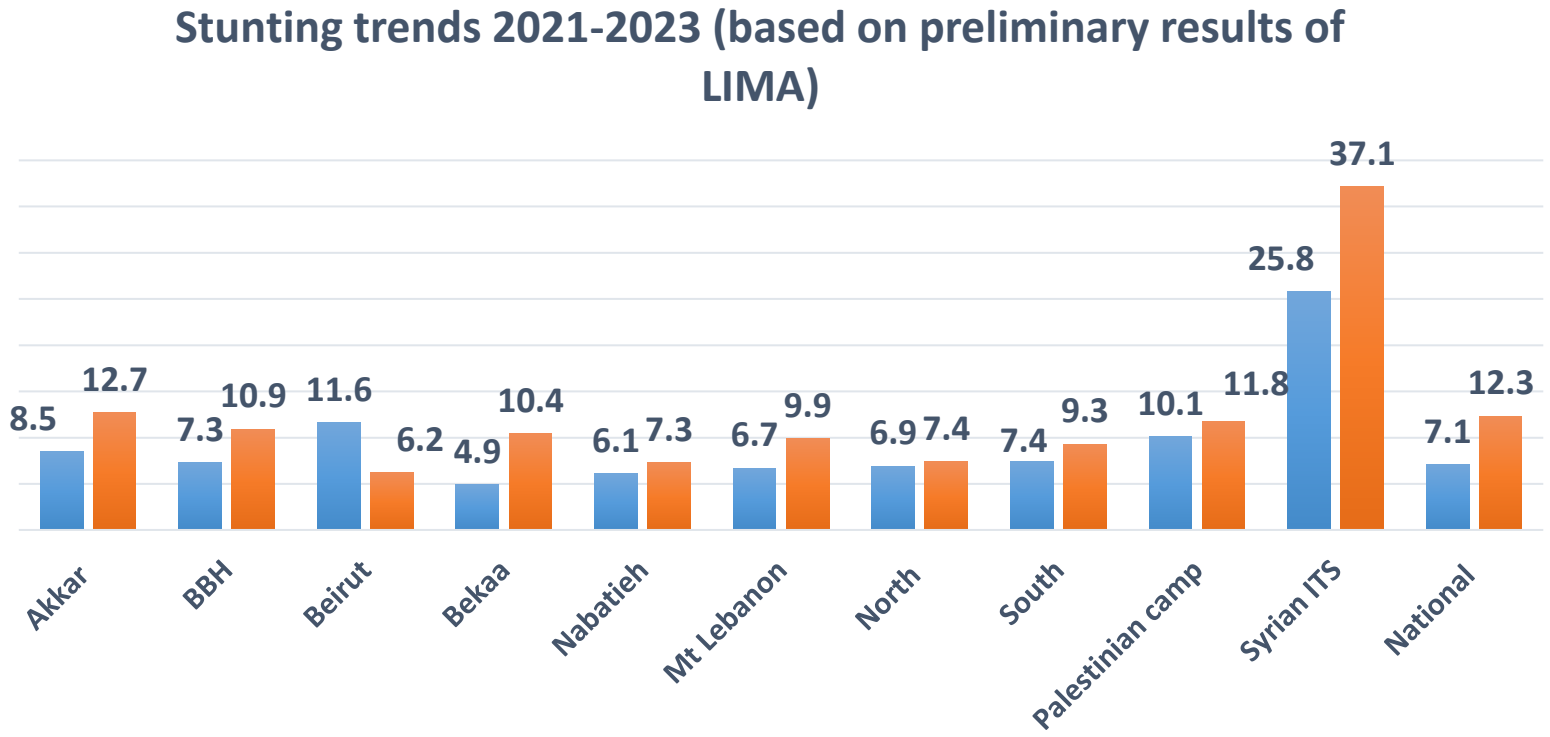
Water & Sanitation

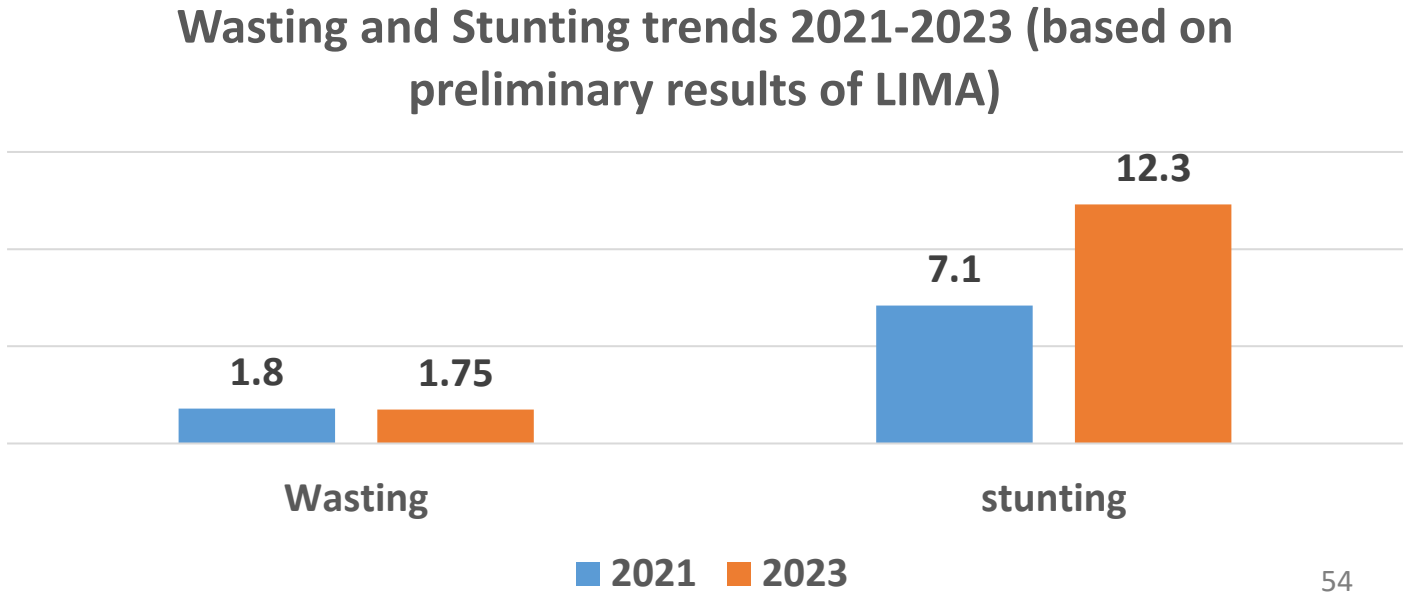


Regular Perception Survey on Social Tensions

Nutrition

- Stagnation in rates of wasting
- Increasing trends in stunting rate (chronic malnutrition nationally and almost in all governates
- Stunting highest in ITS followed by Akkar, BBH and Palestinian camps
- MSNA and VaSyR do not include anthropometric measures





Nutrition: Child Food Poverty

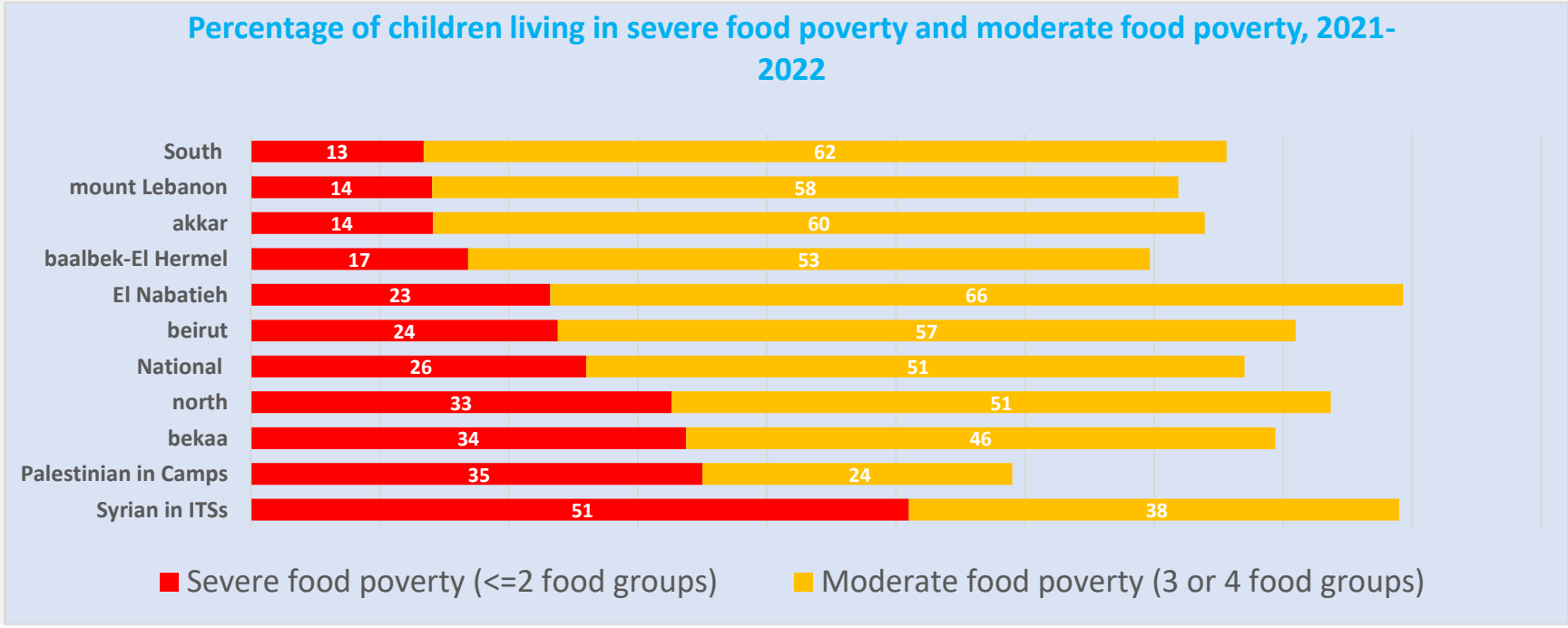
70%
missing the Exclusive Breastfeeding

94%
of children are not meeting minimum diversity in their diets

3 out of 4
children live in food poverty (they eat less than 4 four food groups per day)

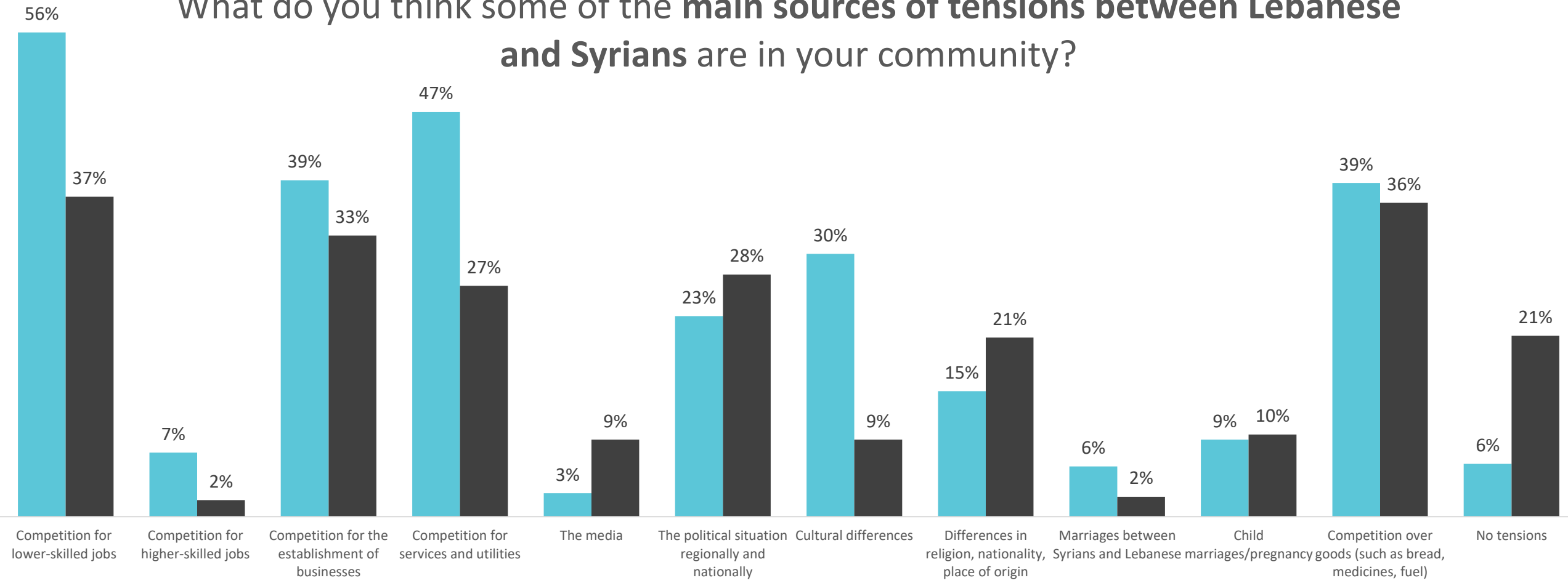
>1 out of 4
children under the age of five are fed at most two food groups

Percentage of children living in severe food poverty and moderate food poverty, 2021-2022



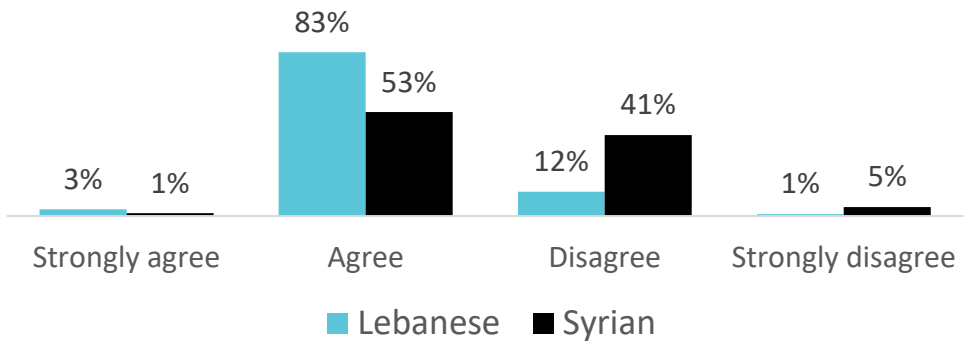
Social Stability

What do you think some of the **main sources of tensions between Lebanese and Syrians** are in your community?

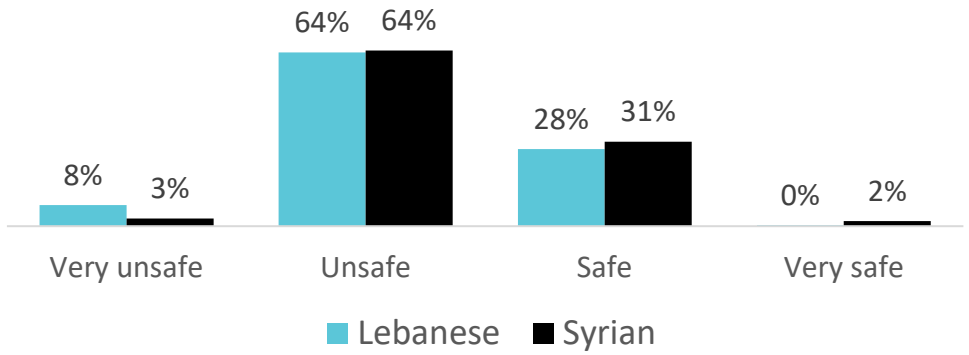


Social Stability

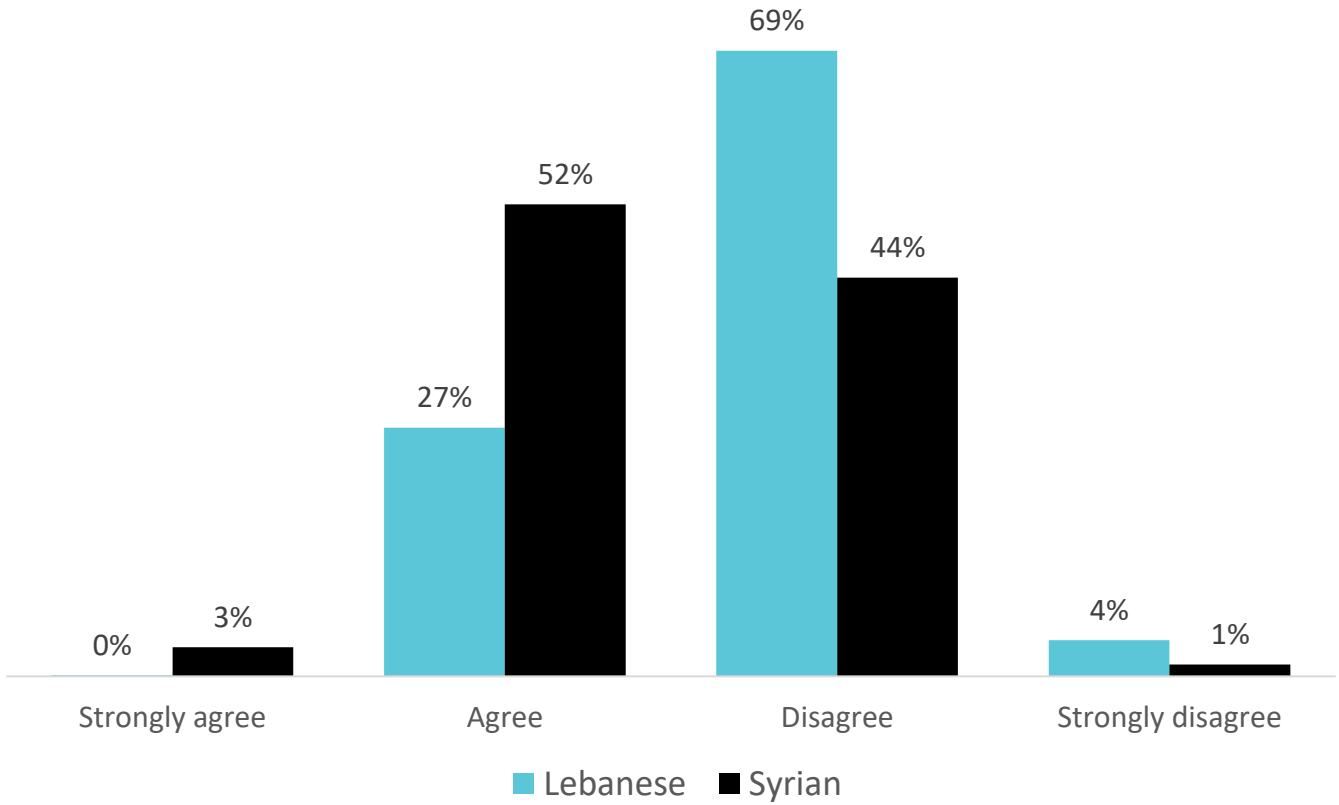
When tensions are high, some restrictions on foreigners' movement or curfews can help keep this area safe.



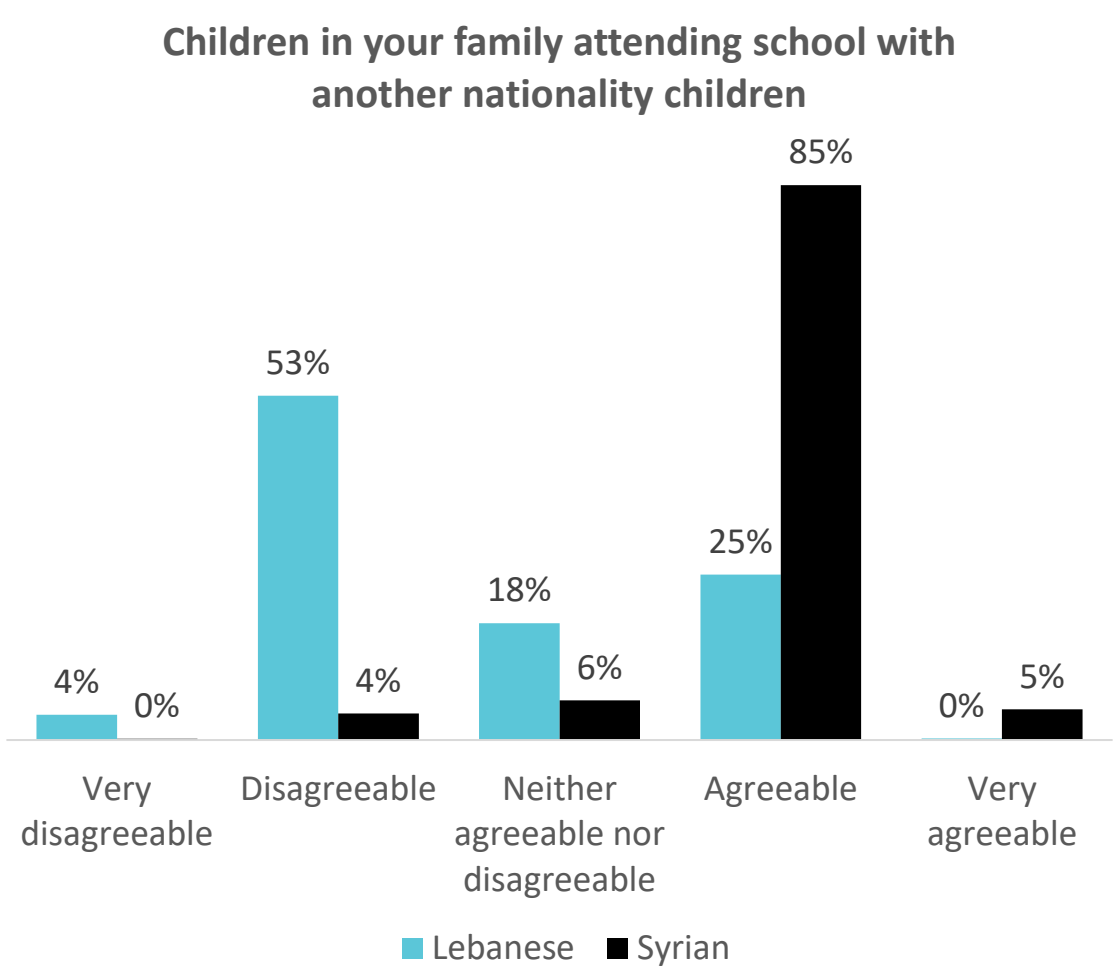
Generally speaking, how would you rate the safety of your neighbourhood during the night?

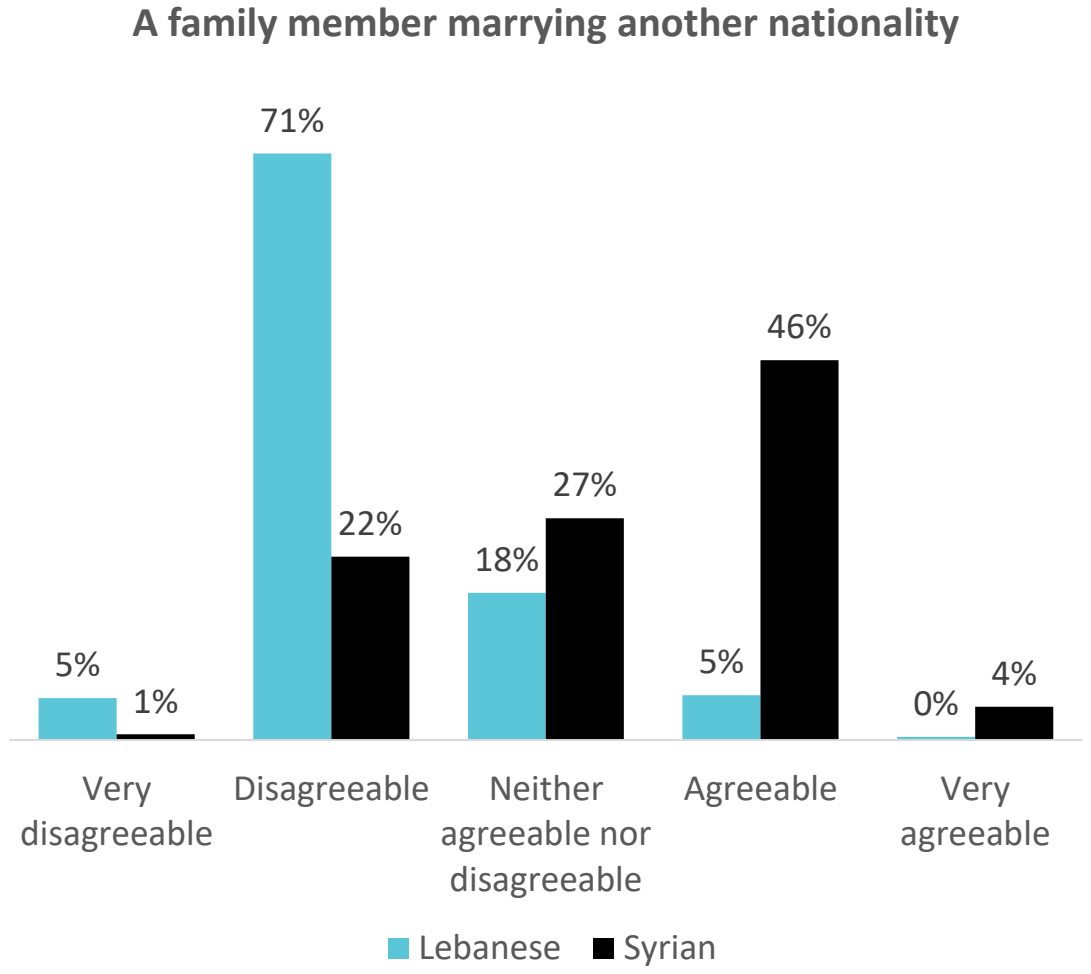


Lebanese and Syrians share many values and have compatible lifestyles.



Social Stability

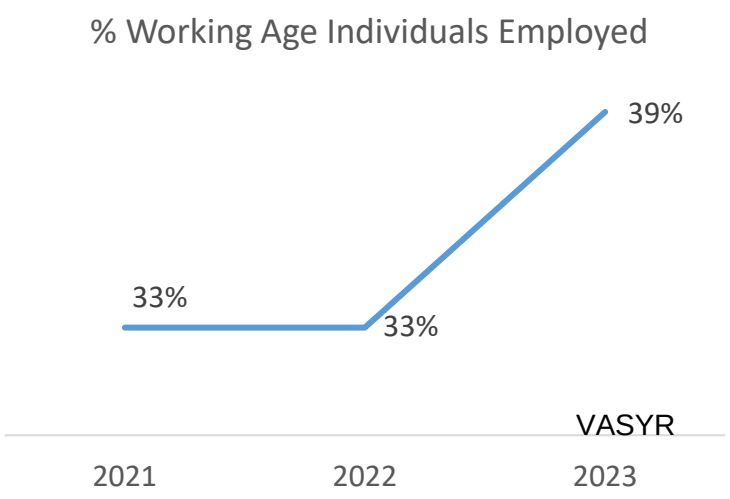


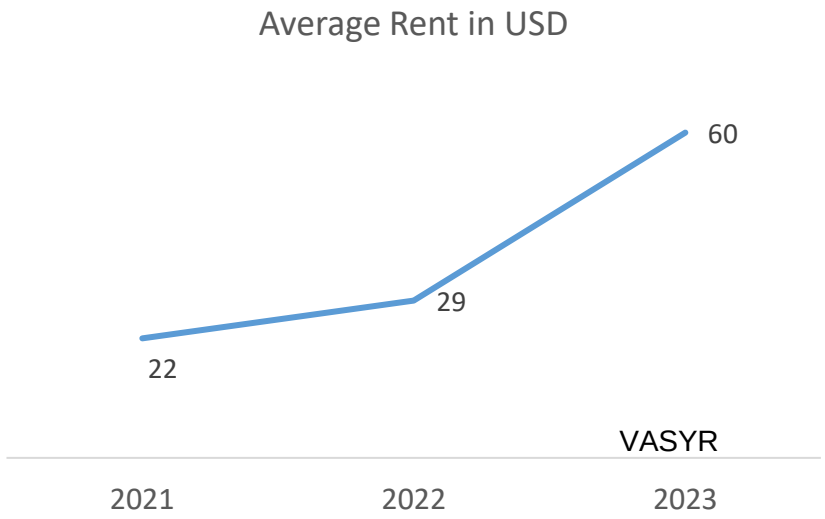


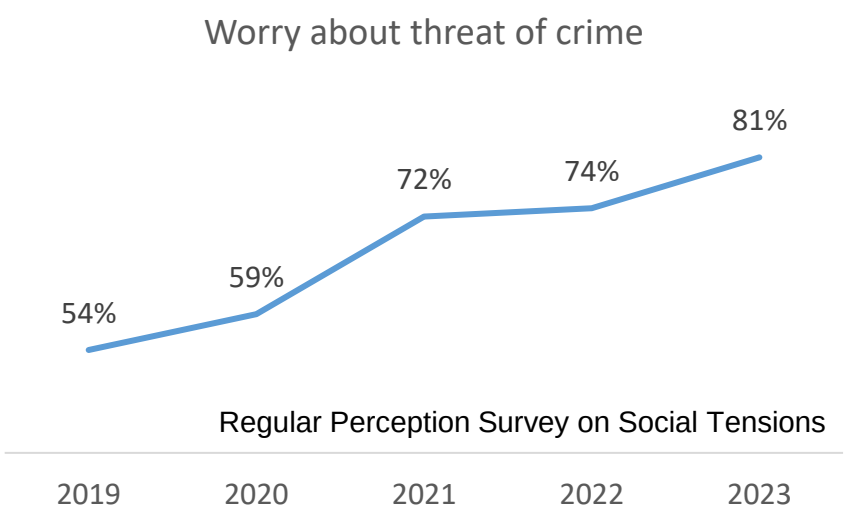
Key Trends to be Highlighted

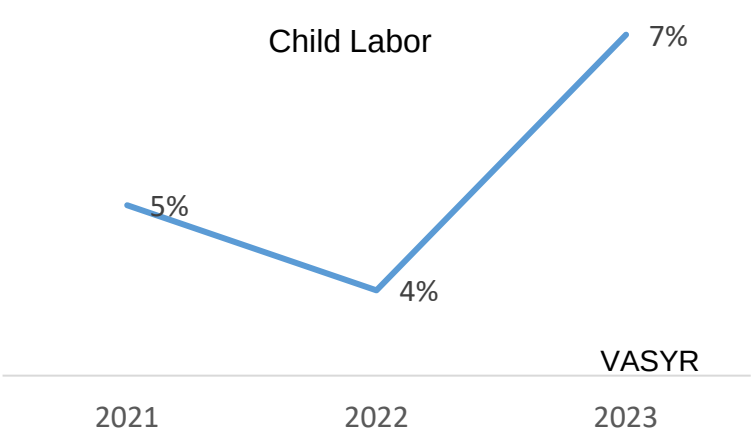
2023

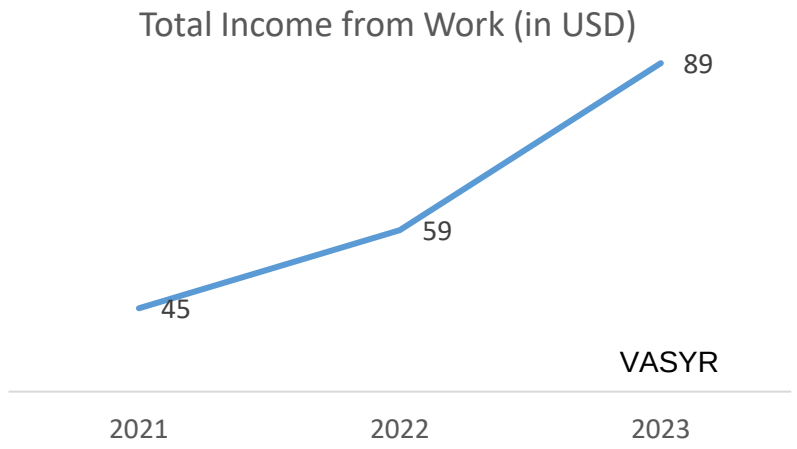
Displaced Syrians

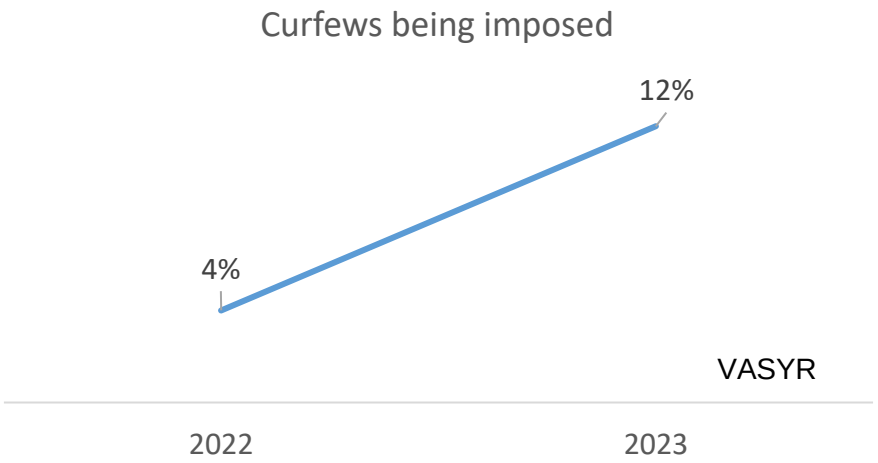






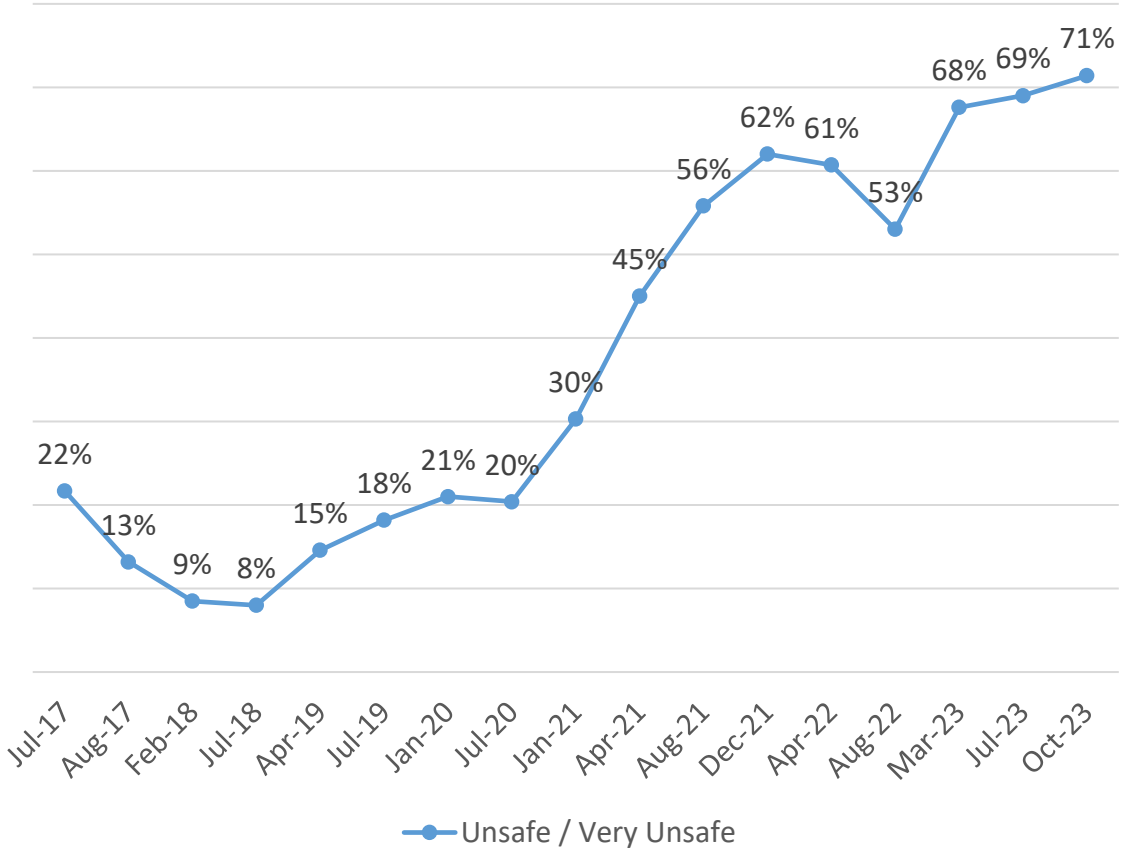




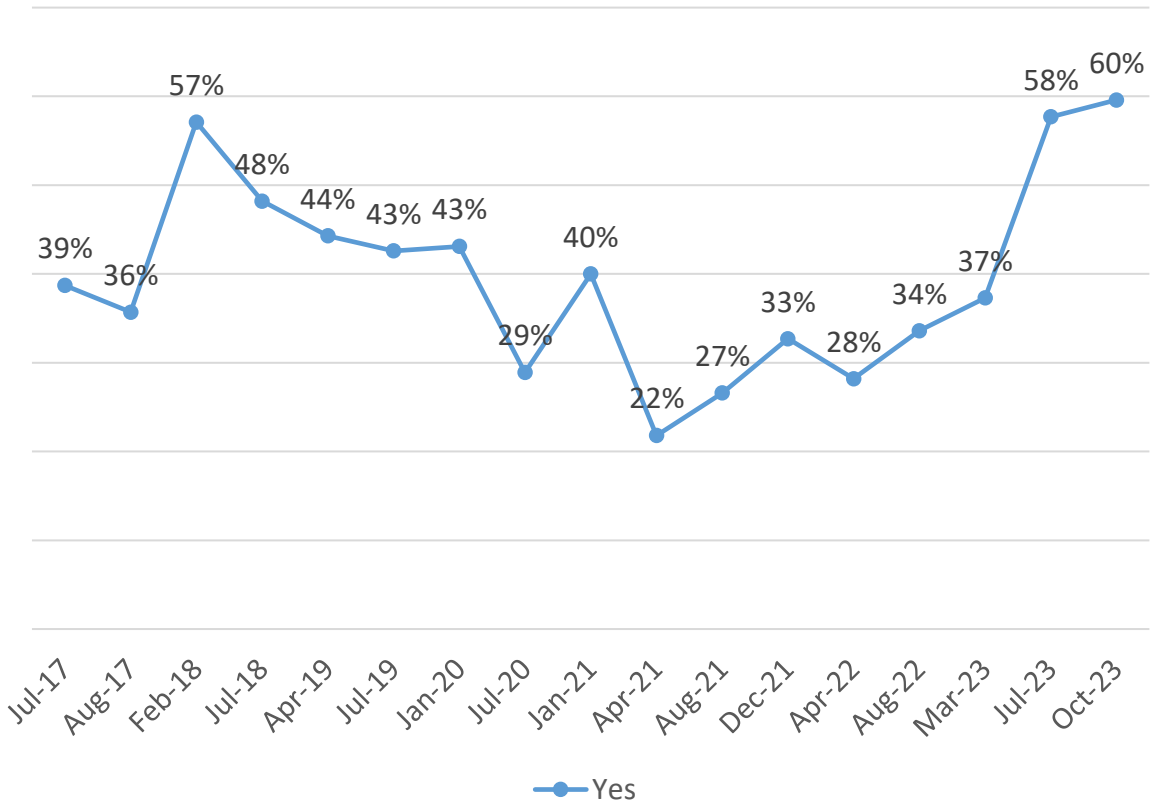


Lebanese

Generally speaking, how would you rate the safety of your neighborhood during the night?



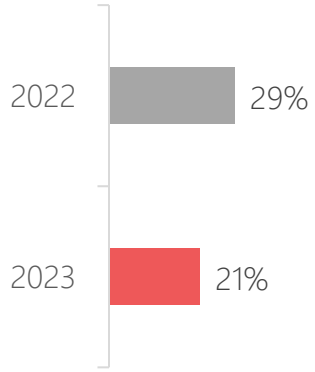
Issues that have caused tensions between Lebanese members of this area :: Economic competition (Jobs and resources)



Regular Perception Survey on Social Tensions

Lebanese Households

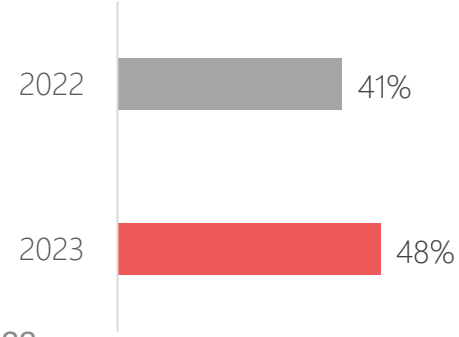
% of HHs with debt



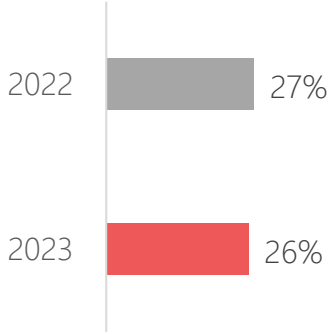
Top safety and security concerns reported

	2022	2023
woman	1. Being robbed **28%** 2. Verbal harassment **4%** 3. Physical harassment **3%**	1. Being robbed **18%** 2. Verbal harassment **8%** 3. Sexual harassment **6%**
girls	1. Being robbed **21%** 2. Verbal harassment **5%** 3. Kidnapping **4%**	1. Being robbed **16%** 2. Sexual harassment **12%** 3. Verbal harassment **11%**

% individuals employed

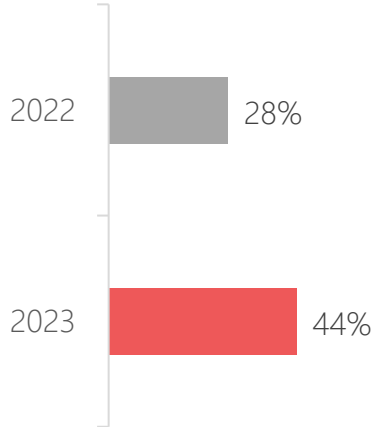


% of individuals with an unmet healthcare need (in last 3 months)



Live-out Migrant Households

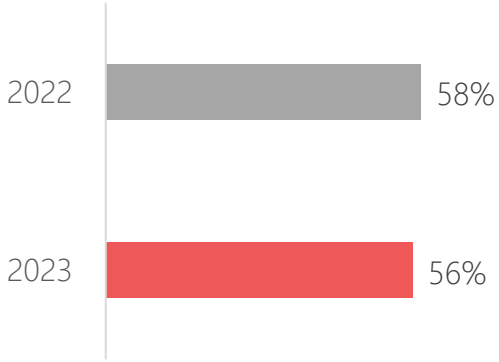
% of HH with debt



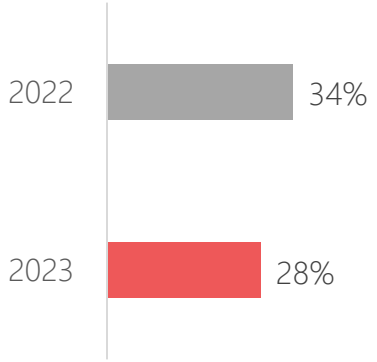
Top safety and security concerns reported

	2022	2023
women	1. Being robbed **23%** 2. Verbal harassment **4%** 3. Threatened with violence **3%**	1. Being robbed **25%** 2. Bullying **13%** 3. Verbal harassment **8%**
girls	1. Being robbed **11%** 2. Threatened with violence **2%** 3. Kidnapping **2%**	1. Kidnapping **24%** 2. Verbal harassment **18%** 3. Being robbed **17%**

% individuals employed

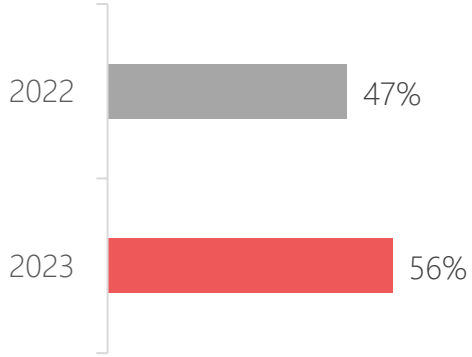


% of individuals with an unmet healthcare need (in last 3 months)



Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (in camp) Households

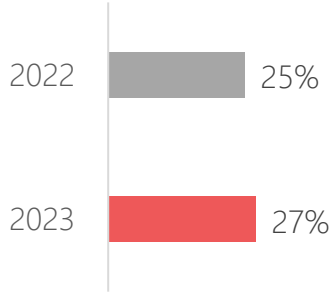
% of HH with debt



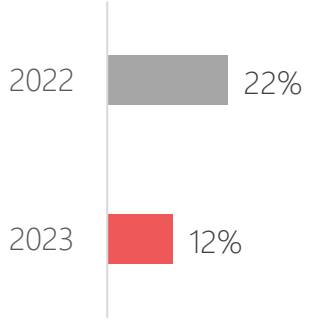
Top safety and security concerns reported

	2022	2023
woman	1. Being robbed **30%** 2. Verbal harassment **20%** 3. Kidnapping **13%**	1. Being robbed **36%** 2. Verbal harassment **22%** 3. Kidnapping **20%**
girls	1. Being robbed **24%** 2. Verbal harassment **23%** 3. Kidnapping **15%**	1. Bullying **26%** 2. Being robbed **24%** 3. Being kidnapped **23%**

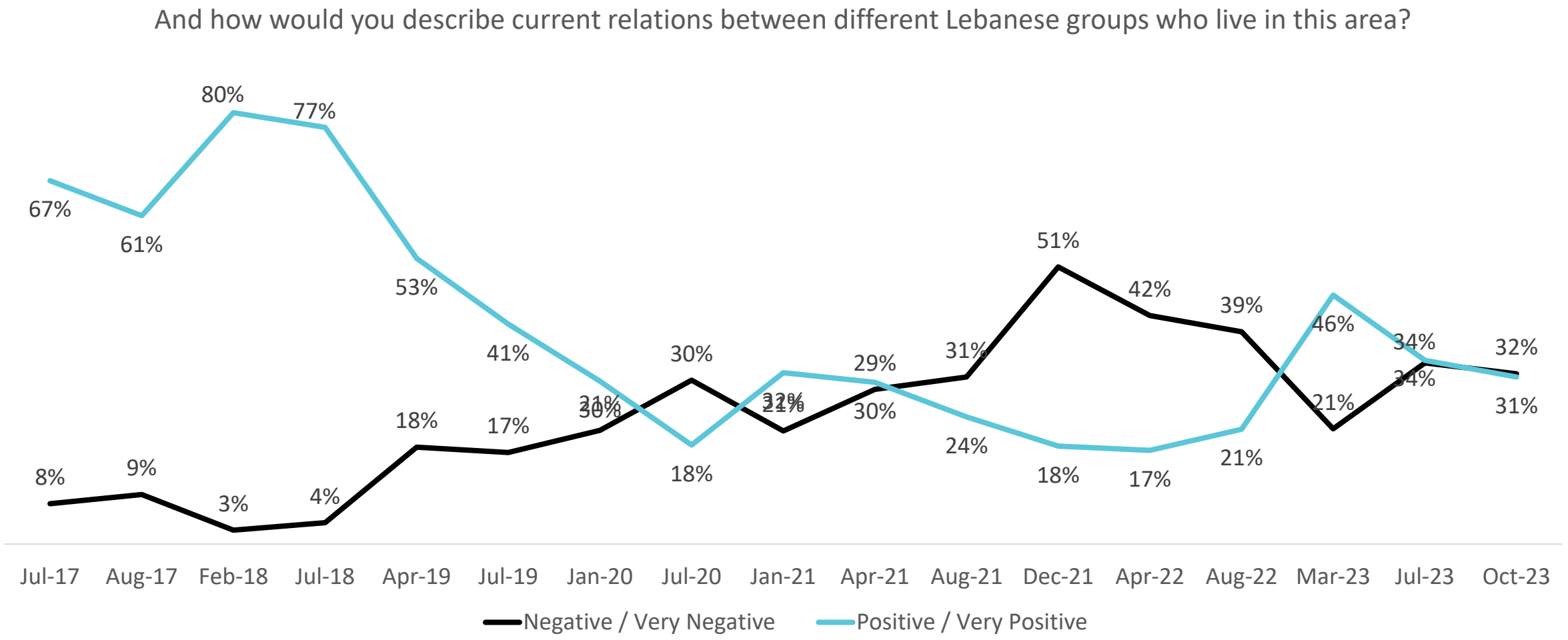
% individuals employed



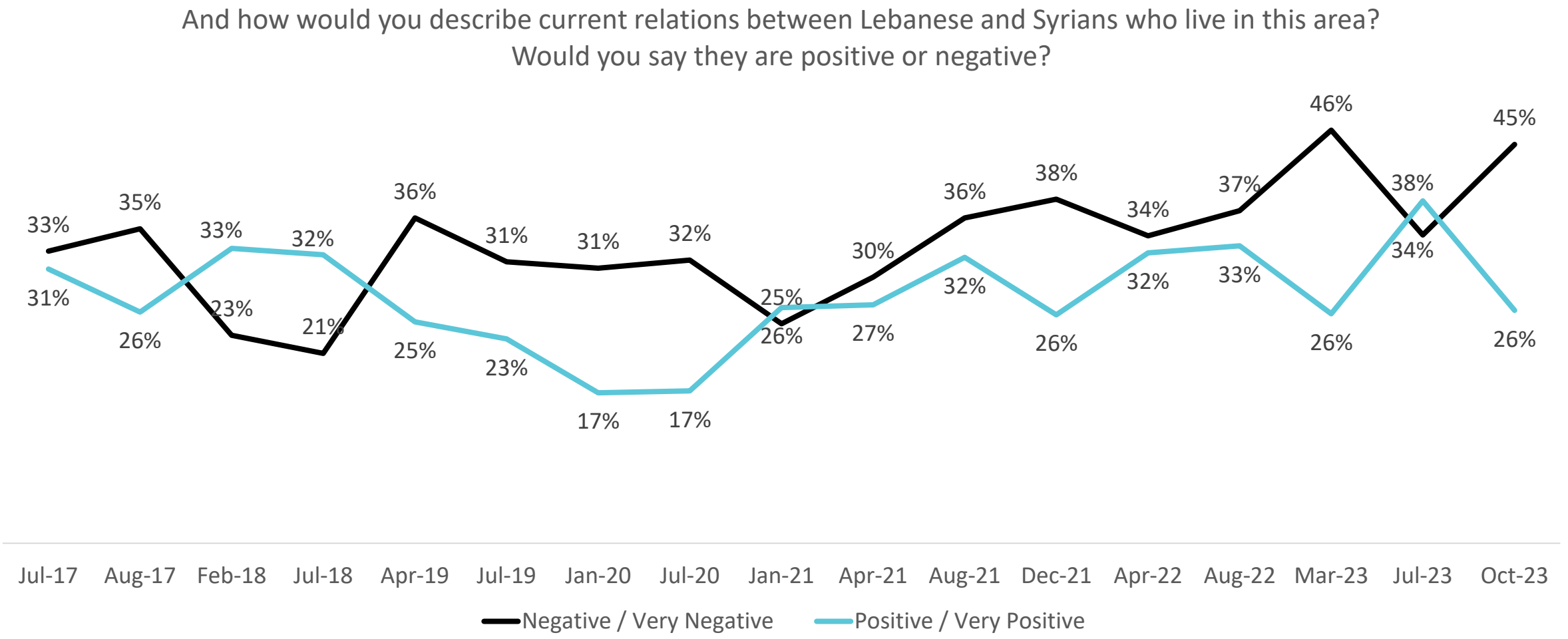
% of individuals with an unmet healthcare need (in last 3 months)



Social Tension – Intra-Lebanese



Social Tension – Inter-communal



Session III

Group Work - Thematic Discussions on Sectoral Needs and Situation Analysis

Session III: Group Work
Thematic Discussions & Guiding Questions

Group 1 Protection	Group 2 Access to Services	Group 3 Economic Vulnerabilities	Group 4 Social Tensions
• Legal residency & civil registration. • Child Protection (Child Labour, Child Marriage, Case Management) • Persons with Disabilities • GBV & PSEA • AAP	• Health • Education • Shelter, including evictions • Water, sanitation and energy • Municipal services - covering solid waste, conflict resolution, community police, community-based projects	• Poverty: S/MEB, income, debt and expenditure • Food security, consumption, coping strategies • Livelihoods and employment	• Quality of relations, drivers of tensions, aid perception bias • Restrictive measures, mobility, safety & security, communal insecurity & propensity to violence

✓Please review the documents posted on the door for the group distribution.

✓Enter the room based on your assigned group.

✓Feel free to rotate if relevant.

Session III: Group Work
Guiding Questions

Group Work – Interrogating key data points, complementing quantitative analysis with qualitative field insights, and exploring regional differences.

Guiding Questions:

1. What are the issues related to this analysis that you are observing? (use your local knowledge / change in context or in response).
2. Are there any groups more affected? Are there any groups having more challenges to access services (ex: Women, Boys and Girls, Elderly Women and Men)?
3. Are there any key issues requiring cross-sectoral or mainstreaming action in response planning?

Session IV

Feedback from Thematic Groups

Closing Remarks

Thank you!