



# 2022 3rd QUARTER SECTOR DASHBOARD

## Food Security and Agriculture

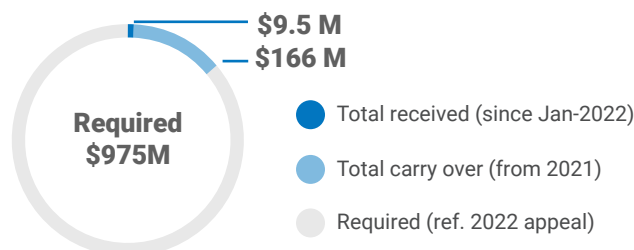


Inter-Agency  
Coordination  
Lebanon

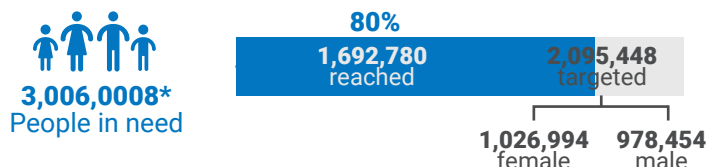
The dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanese Crisis Response Plan and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Food Security and Agriculture sector in Lebanon is working to: OUTCOME 1) Promote food availability; OUTCOME 2) Promote food accessibility; OUTCOME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

### 2022 Sector Funding Status

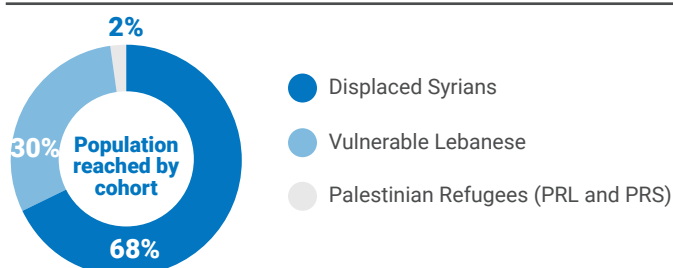
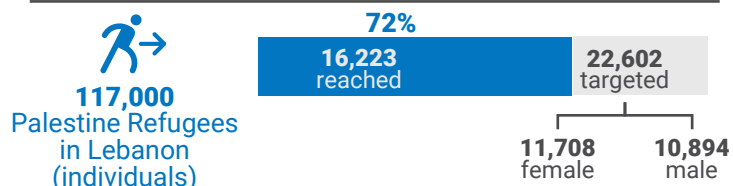
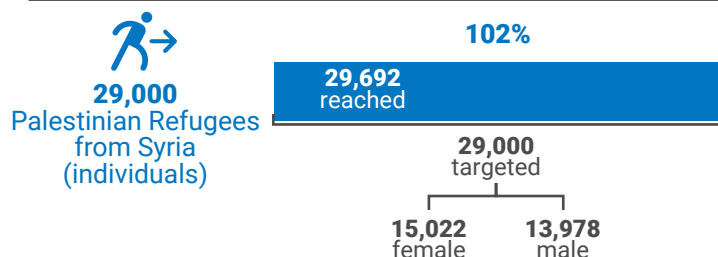
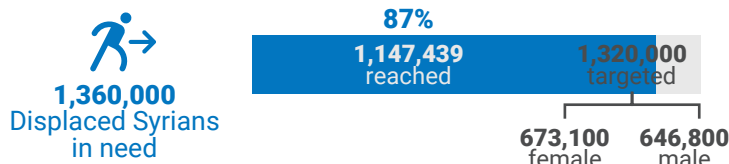
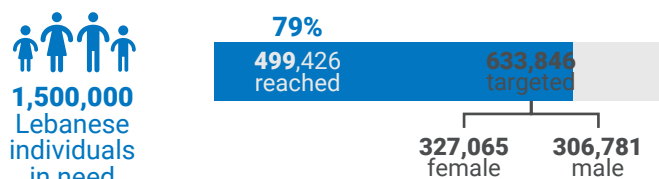
As of 30 September



### 2022 population reached



### 2022 population figures by cohort



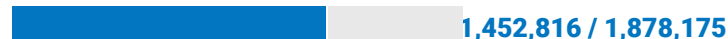
### Progress against targets

#### Key Achievements

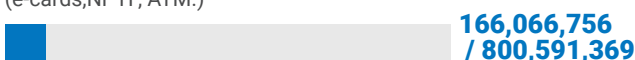
Number of individuals provided with in-kind food assistance (parcels provided on one-off basis)



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



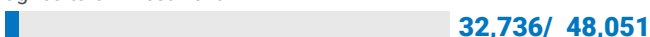
Total amount of cash-based food assistance (\$) redeemed through (e-cards, NPTP, ATM.)



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



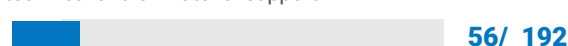
# farmers receiving emergency assistance (cash or vouchers) to promote agricultural investment



# of individuals having access to temporary/casual agricultural labor



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

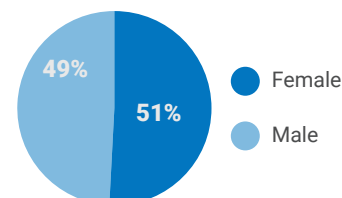


# of individuals attending trainings on skills and competencies to access temporary/casual labour in exchange of Food Assistance for Training



### Gender breakdown

Gender Breakdown of vulnerable people reached with cash based food assistance

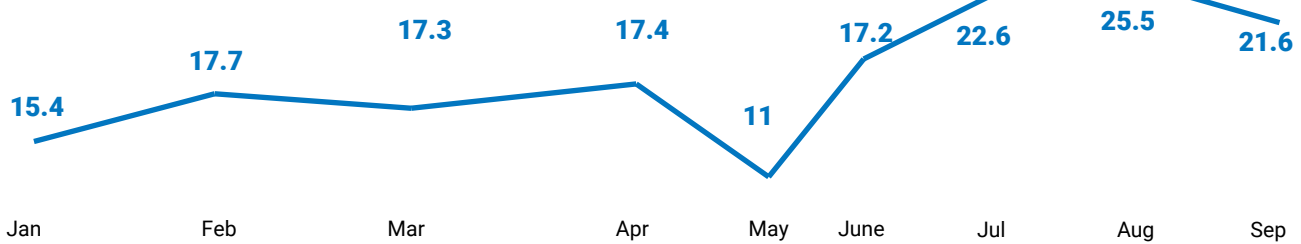


\*Excluding refugees of other nationalities(12,686)

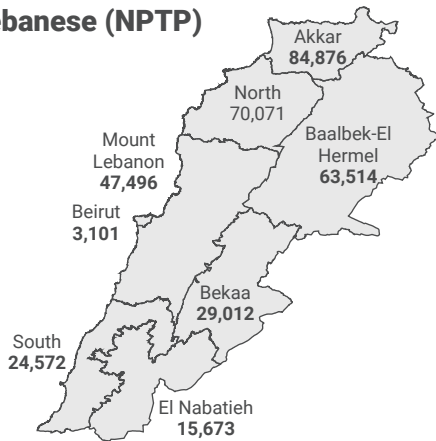


### Analysis

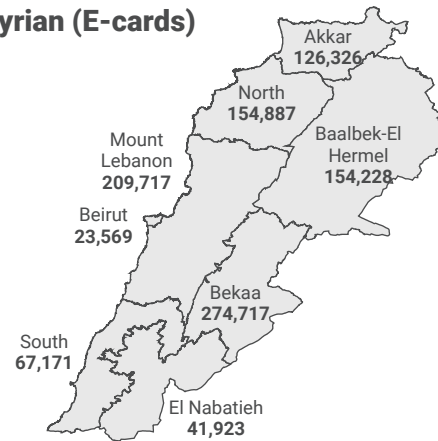
**Amount (in Millions) of USD injected in the cash based food assistance system through various modalities (NPTP, e-cards, ATMs, food vouchers..)**



#### Lebanese (NPTP)



#### Syrian (E-cards)



## Multi-sectoral situation update

In the third quarter of 2022, families across Lebanon continued to face diminishing purchasing power, affecting vulnerable peoples' ability to meet basic needs. The Lebanese Pound continued to fluctuate, reaching average levels of LBP 36,346 to the dollar in the month of September. The Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) increased from LBP 844,000 in June to LBP 860,000 in July and is expected to continue to rise in the coming period. Since the beginning of 2022, food prices have increased by 30 percent. Since the beginning of 2022, food prices have increased by 37% and since the start of the crisis in October 2019 by more than 2,000%, or 21-fold. Families relying on bottled water for domestic use had to pay 5 to 6 times more than the prior year, and similar increases in the price of trucked water have been observed (July 2022, UNICEF).

A price hike in telecommunications costs in July triggered a response across sectors, monitoring the development and reviewing mitigation measures to address the impact on contact between affected populations and response actors, including as a barrier to services and information. After a drop in beneficiary hotline call numbers in July, the numbers started to normalise in August and September as partners and beneficiaries identified alternative ways to maintain regular communication.

Protection monitoring continues to highlight that economic vulnerability is contributing to a worsening rate of legal residency among displaced people, which in turn inhibits freedom of movement and access to justice. Respondents identified difficulty accessing work opportunities and limita-

tions on social interactions as ongoing challenges. According to the latest UNDP-ARK perception survey (July 2022), 37% of respondents reported negative inter-communal relations (compared to 36.1% in August 2021 and 21% in July 2018). This suggests that relationships remain strained, with pressure points ranging from access to services and job competition, to historical tensions between communities. Women and girls reported an increased perception of insecurity. Female headed households often live in sub-standard shelter conditions, and gender-based violence has increased, including child marriage. Syrian women in ITS struggle with menstrual hygiene management, with an estimated price increase on some menstrual hygiene items since 2019 of 234%.

Following the identification of cholera cases in Syria, a draft National Cholera Prevention, Preparedness and Response plan was developed for Lebanon. The plan is centred around interventions under the Joint Health Sector, Joint Water/WaSH Sector and Risk Communications and Community Engagement Taskforce (RCCE), with cross-sectoral coordination across the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) and the Emergency Response Plan (ERP). Lebanon is considered a high-risk country due to the deterioration in water and sanitation standards across the country and limited access to hygiene among the most vulnerable populations.



## 1. KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SECTOR AT THE OUTPUT LEVEL

Since the beginning of the year, 200,128 individuals received in-kind food assistance, either as one-off or short-term assistance, of which 55% were women. In-kind food assistance was provided to Lebanese (55%), Syrian refugees (40%), Palestinian refugees and some refugees of other nationalities. A total of 1,428,610 individuals received food assistance through cash-based transfers (51% women). Syrian refugees account for 74% of these beneficiaries, while Lebanese account for 24% (mainly through the National Poverty Targeting Programme), Palestinian refugees for 2% and refugees of other nationalities for 1%. In addition, 33,803 beneficiaries (54% women) received food vouchers, of which 52% Lebanese, 33% Syrian refugees, 15% Palestinian refugees and some refugees from other nationalities. The total amount disbursed and redeemed by beneficiaries totalled USD 166,066,756 (20% of the annual target) and 58.2 billion LBP.

In the first nine months of 2022, 650 small-scale farmers received trainings and/or inputs to improve crop and/or livestock farming practices, of which 88% are Lebanese, and 17% women. As some interventions are still in the preparatory phase, the reach is expected to increase during Q4. Around 32,736 small-scale farmers (68% of the target - 16% women) received emergency short-term support as cash or vouchers to purchase agricultural inputs in order to promote agricultural investment and sustain their farming activities. The total amount disbursed as cash or vouchers to promote agricultural investment reached USD 9.8 million.

A total of 4,194 individuals were employed during Q1 to Q3 in temporary/casual labour in the agriculture sector (30% women). Out of them, 55% are Lebanese individuals, 42% Syrians, 2% Palestinians and 1% other nationalities. They received a total of USD 189,674 and LBP 7,227,000 out of the planned USD 32,825,595 as cash-based transfer for food assistance for assets (FFA). While only 882 individuals, out of 28,328 targeted, received trainings on skills and competencies to access temporary or

casual labour in exchange of Food Assistance for trainings (FFT) (94% were Lebanese and 6% Syrians; 63% women). They received a total of USD 23,457 out of the USD 20,476,830 planned for 2022.

The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), in collaboration with WFP and FAO, conducted Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Acute Food Insecurity (AFI) level 1 training to 64 government, NGO and UN staff in September. Following the training, the IPC analysis was carried out targeting Lebanese and Syrian refugees. The IPC analysis will enable the humanitarian actors to have a better understanding of the food insecurity situation in the country, ensuring a common base for advocacy and humanitarian action for immediate responses and projections. The results of this analysis will inform the response plan for 2023.

The FSAS partners continue to provide support to strengthen the capacities of public institutions and their related decentralized services to promote delivery of food security, agriculture and social protection programmes. As a result, MoA with its related decentralized institutions (the Green Plan and the General Directorate of Cooperatives) both at central and regional levels benefitted from technical assistance support. In addition, the Statistics and Economic Service of MoA benefitted from the support provided through the continuation of a series of farmers' household surveys on the impact of multiple shocks on their food security and agricultural livelihoods, within an International Programme on "Data in Emergencies Monitoring". Results have been finalized in June 2022 and a presentation delivered to the FSAS working group.

Referral trends: There have been 1,643 referrals to Food Security and Agriculture sector in 2022. This is 1.3% of the total referrals made in Lebanon (129,975). A sharp referral increase was recorded in the North region, from 152 in Q2 to 1,200 in Q3. Out of the total, 4.3% were accepted, 3% were not accepted, for 10.8% no feedback was recorded, and 81.9% were acknowledged.

## 2. KEY CHALLENGES OF THE SECTOR

Prices of imported food commodities continued to increase resulting in decreased purchasing power of vulnerable populations, in addition to potential shortages in the food supply chain. The Government continues to seek alternative ways to support (e.g., from the World Bank in terms of a soft loan to import wheat for bread) and is exploring the possibility to extend the areas cultivated with wheat that is suitable for bread manufacturing.

In local currency, the SMEB amounted to LBP 9.9 million per household in September 2022. While SMEB figures in Lebanese pounds have been steadily rising since October 2019, the basket's value in USD has registered a relatively more stable evolution after a sharp initial fall, reaching USD 272 in September 2022, compared with USD 620 in October 2019. This is mainly due to the steep decline in the Non-Food Services segment of the basket from USD 403 in October 2019 to USD 92 in September 2022 (WFP market monitoring – Oct 2022). The food SMEB is constantly increasing, forcing the FSAS partners to readjust assistance and

adapt their interventions. In September, the amount disbursed to Syrian refugees (around LBP 500,000 per person) was twice lower than the SMEB of September 2022 (LBP 988,000). To cope with this constant change, some partners have opted for a disbursement of entitlements in USD. Nonetheless, readjustments will take place in Q4 to ensure the transfer value is reviewed and increase. Challenges in ensuring harmonization of both the currency and the transfer value are driving tensions within and between communities. Hence, the Sector is advocating for harmonized transfer values, communicating good practices with partners as well as ensuring clear communication around criteria for cash transfers. From the agricultural livelihoods' perspective, and in the context of the protracted economic and financial crisis with imported agricultural inputs, the prices are still high and unaffordable to small-scale farmers. Emergency support in the form of cash and/or vouchers for the purchase of these inputs remains a challenge, in order to allow farmers to sustain their farming activities for the coming agricultural season.

## 3. KEY PRIORITIES FOR THE FOLLOWING QUARTER

As more and more Lebanese have been receiving food assistance, deduplication of assistance has become a matter of urgency. While consultations happened during Q3, further action is needed in Q4 to ensure a solution for deduplication of Lebanese beneficiaries. In order to ensure efficiency in beneficiary targeting, the Sector is currently discussing ways of the "booking" system on RAIS for registered Syrian refugee beneficiaries.



### 36 Reporting Partners

ACF Spain, ADRA, ANERA, Arche Nova, MADA, AVSI, B&Z, BASSMA, Bedayati, CARE, Caritas Lebanon, CCP JAPAN, FAO, FoH, GNFF, IOCC Lebanon, IRW, ISWA, MCC, MERATH Lebanon, MoSA, Naba'a, Plan International, PU-AMI, RI, SAFADI, SCI, ShareQ, SIF, Tabitha-Dorcas, UNRWA, URDA, WFP, WHH, Jafra, and WVI.

