Lebanon Response Plan:
Situation & Needs Overview Briefing Meeting

15 December 2023
10:00 – 12:00

Agenda

1. **Introduction to Recent Needs Assessments 2023**: VASYR, MSNA, UNDP/ARK

2. **Needs Analysis 2023: Key Trends and 'Cross-population' Analysis by Thematic Area:**
   - Protection Risks Analysis
   - Access to Services
   - Socio-Economic Vulnerabilities (food security)
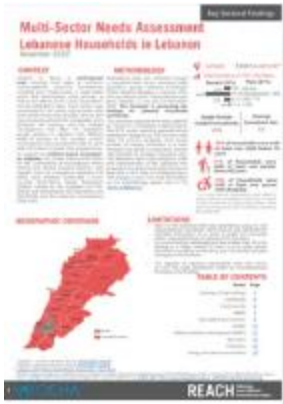   - Social Tensions

Overview of Needs Assessments 2023 & Different Data Sources

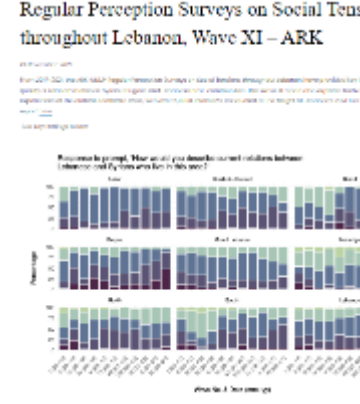# Overview of Needs Assessments 2023 & Different Data Sources

Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees VASYR
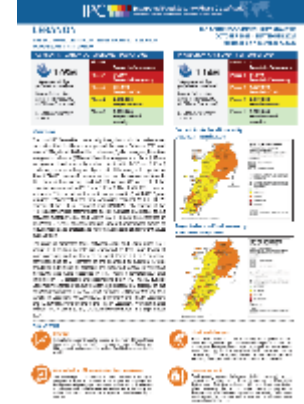2013 -> 2023

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

Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon - 2023

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:
Provide Multi-sectoral overview of Vulnerabilities
Inform Sector Strategies
Inform Targeting at HH level

Frequency: yearly, since 2013.
Face to face interviews (HH visits)
Results: National, Governorate and District
Population: Syrians
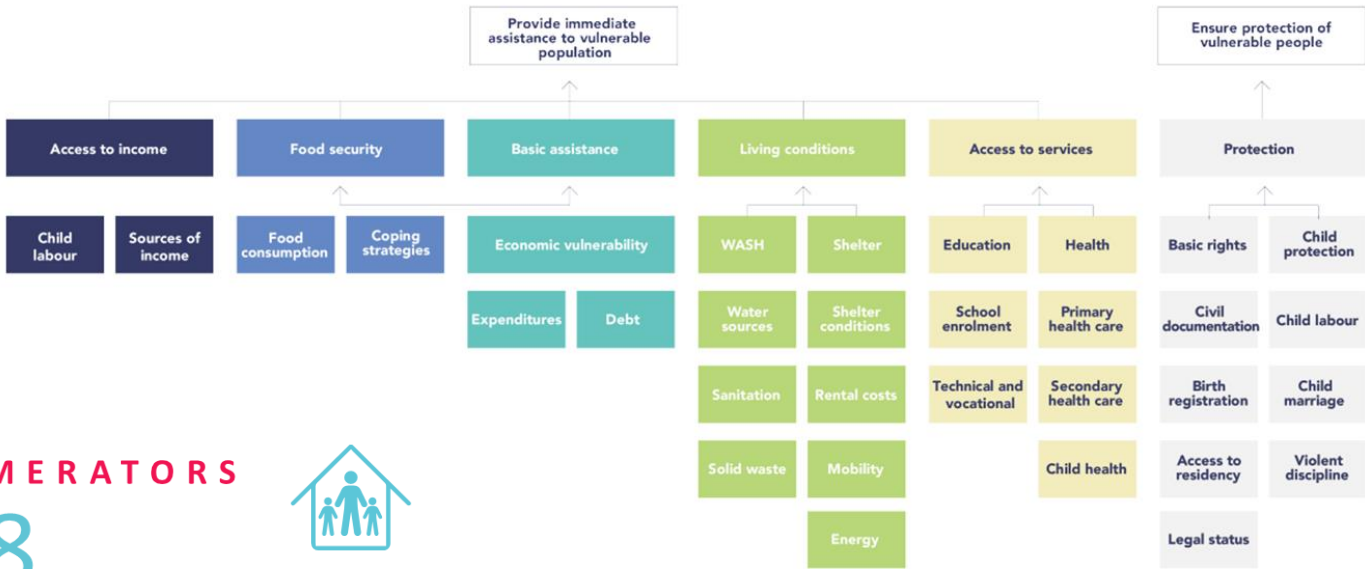
COMPLETED VISITS
5,078

TEAMS
69

ENUMERATORS
138
(2 per team)

5 to 6
per day

23,954

DATA COLLECTION
5 weeks
May/June

FIELD DATA COLLECTION
CARITAS | Makhzoumi Foundation
MEDAIR | SHIELD

MSNA 2023 Methodology

- Nationwide, household-level, face to face* structured interviews
- Data collected: July – October 2023
- PRL data representative for 12 camps
- Migrant populations differentiated based on residential status
- Representation at national, regional, district, camp level dependent on population groups

Overview

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

Data

3 pop groups   **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)
  [Random 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
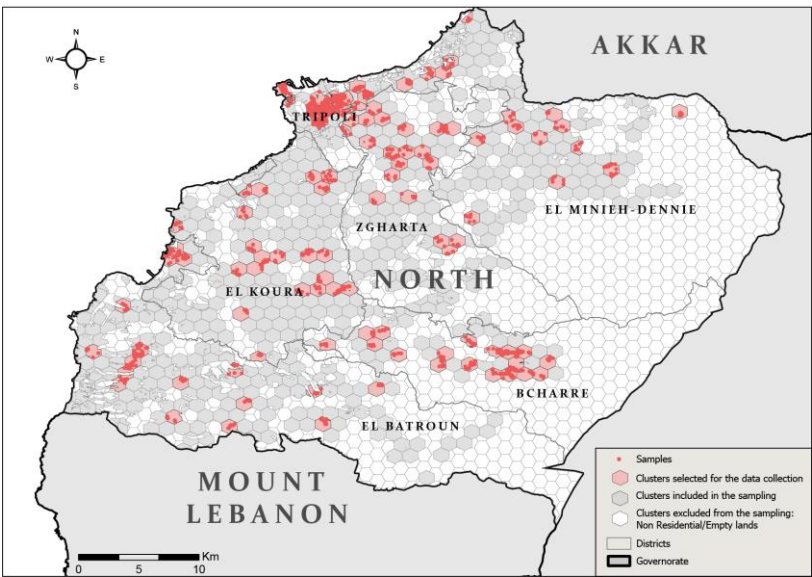
hexagons overlayed with population density data in North

* For the Live-out Migrant population, data collection was finalized via phone in Mount-Lebanon–South region and need to be trated as indicative.

December 2023

Tensions Monitoring System:
ARK/UNDP Regular Perception Survey on Social Tensions Oct 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

Overview of Needs Analysis 2023:
Key Trends and 'Cross-population' Analysis by Thematic Area

Protection Risks Analysis

Key Trends and 'Cross-population' Analysis by Thematic Area
Protection Risks Analysis

Protection Risks across population VASyR and MSNA

1) Legal Residency
2) Civil Documentation (Birth & Marriage registration)
3) Restrictive measures
4) Safety and Security
5) AAP
6) Child Protection (Child Labor and Child marriage)
7) Gender Highlights

LEGAL RESIDENCY

- **Legal residency is an issue concerning mainly displaced Syrians and migrants** with only 20% of all displaced Syrians and 46% of live-out migrants having legal residency
- **Main reason for lack of residency**: associated costs for migrants and for Syrians entering through unofficial border crossings and requirements by GSO to use a sponsor
- **Women** -higher percentage of not having legal residency

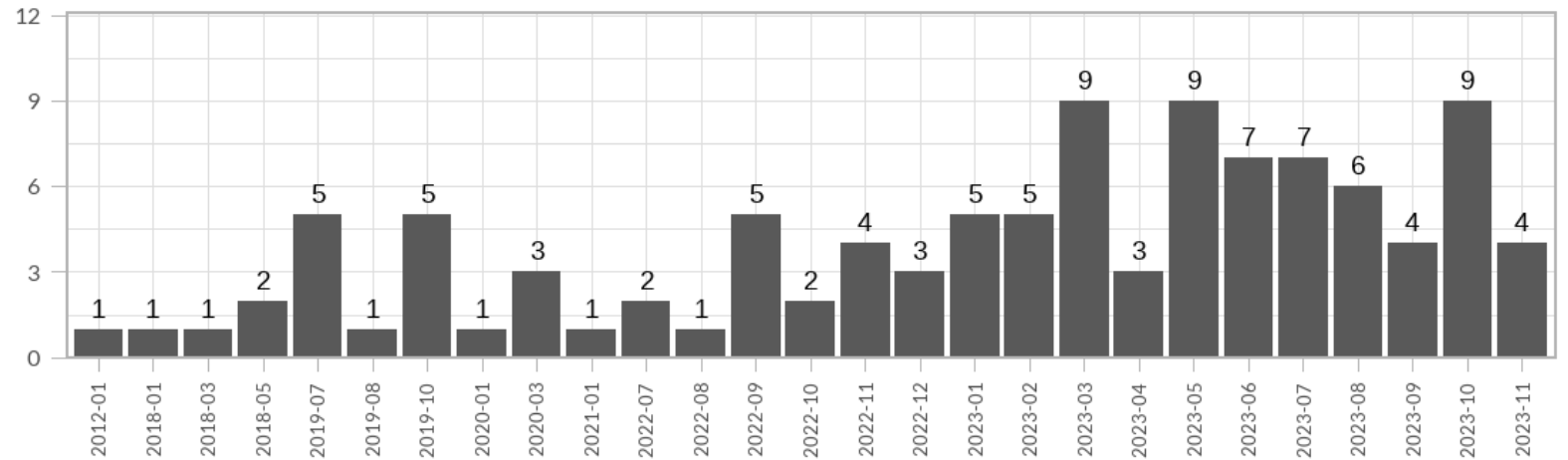|	LEB	MIGR (In)	MIGR (Out)	PRL	SYR
% of HH reporting no ID document for at least one HH member	1%	2%	27%	1%	3%
% of individuals who have legal residency in Lebanon	NA	94%	46%	NA	20%

RESTRICTIVE MEASURES

- **Tripple increase in people mentioning curfews** were implemented as restrictive measures in their areas: 12% in 2023 from 4% in 2022 (VASyR)

- **Increase in raids:** large spike in Q2 specifically

- Increasing trend of curfews imposed on Syrian refugees in the **South region.**

- Spike in **curfews and tent demolition reported in BML** in Q2 2023

- Increase in people reporting being targeted by restrictive measures based on not having legal residency

December 2023

Discriminatory Taxes and Fees Affecting Refugees: 2012-2023

Number of reported of taxes/fees by month reported
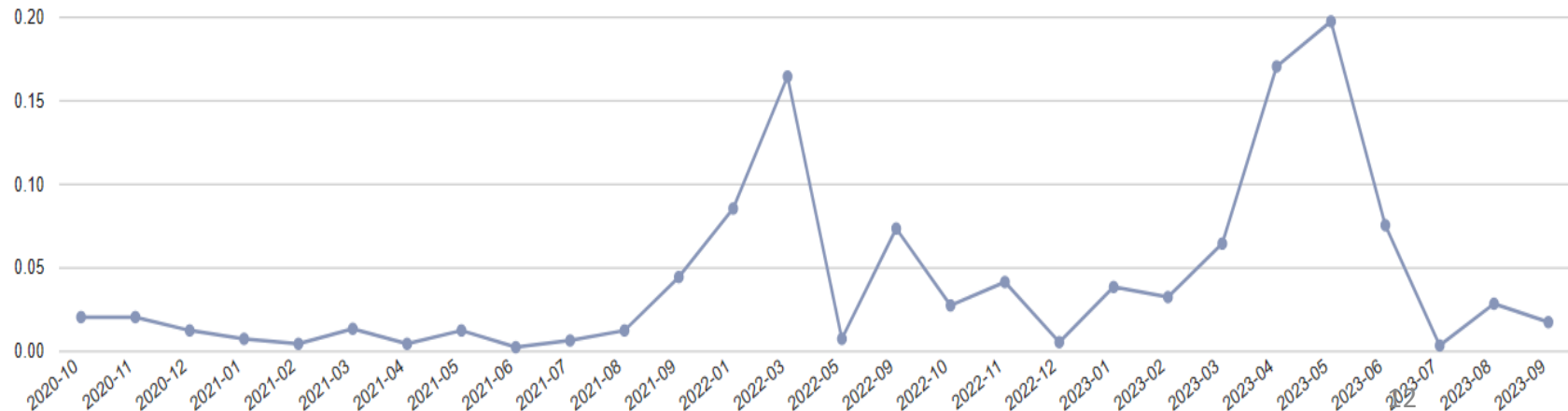
BIRTH CERTIFICATION – MARRIAGE CERTIFICATION

- **3.8% of children born** in Lebanon from Syrian displaced parents have no form of birth certification, 3.4% from Lebanese parents, 6.6% (PRL) and 5.6% Mig(Live-out).
- The number of **children born in Lebanon from Syrian displaced parents**, that have completed the birth registration process, which is the Foreigners' ministry and beyond, has been steadily increasing over the years (41.1% in 2023, 36.3% in 2022, and 31.3% in 2021).
- **Live-out migrants have the highest reporting** of having **no marriage documentation** of all cohorts(9.5%) – for those married in Lebanon.
- **The high reporting** of no marriage documentation for **Lebanese married outside of Lebanon** comes from the North region.
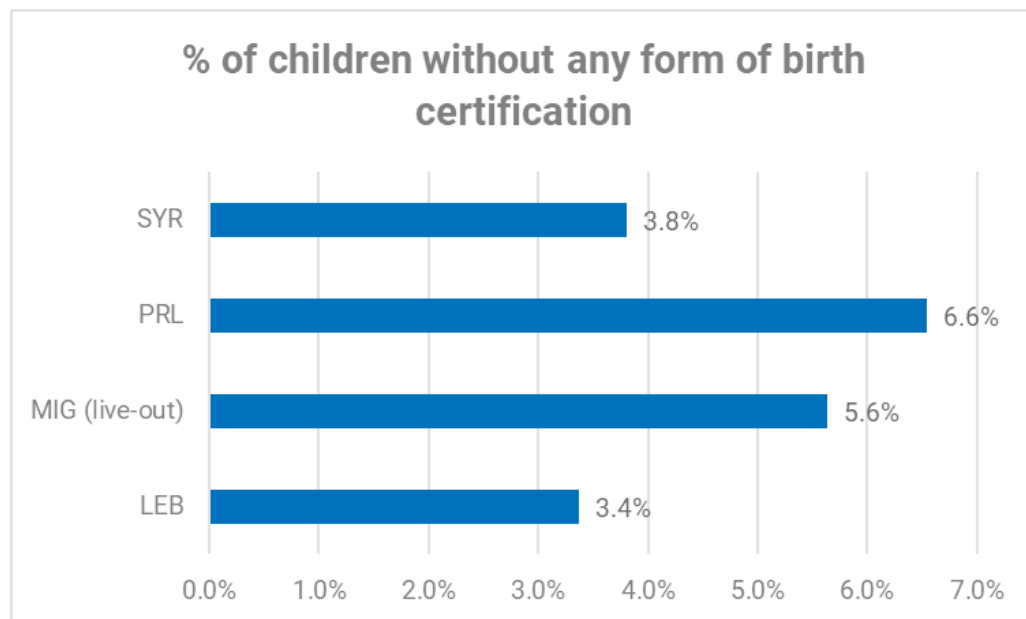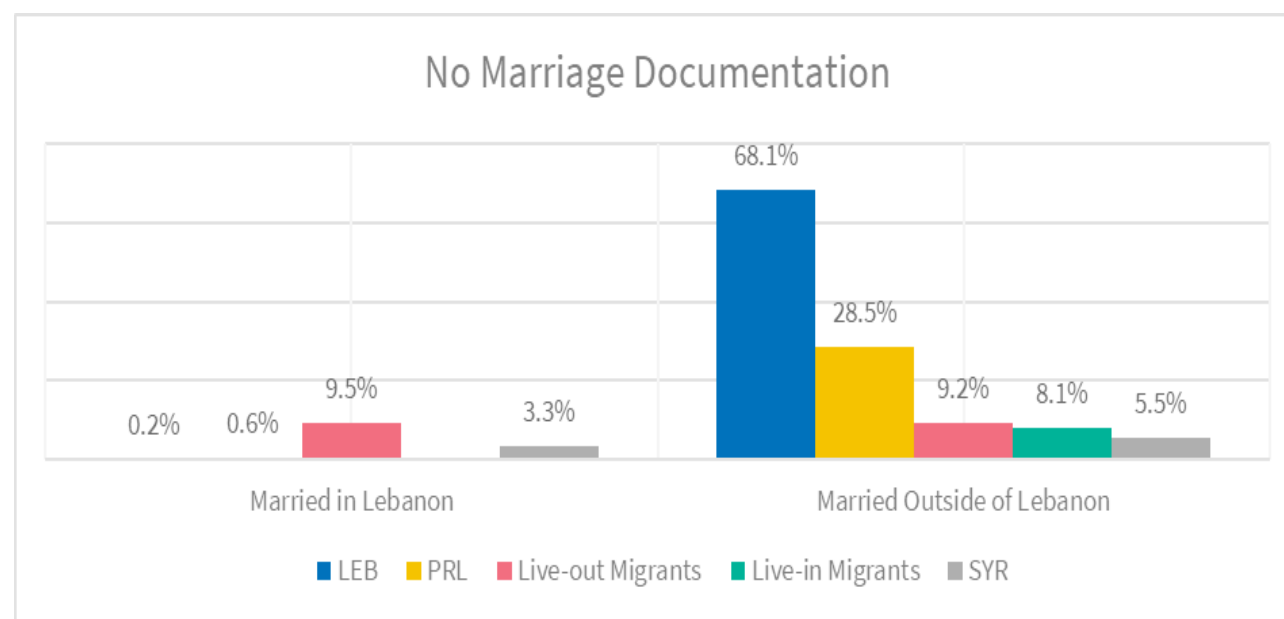
SAFETY and SECURITY CONCERNS

- **Highest % of safety and security concerns is mentioned by PRL** with over 60% of WGBM reporting any of the listed security concerns.

- Across the population groups and cohorts, for women, men, boys and girls – **bullying and verbal harassment is listed as the main safety concern, followed by kidnapping, being robbed**.

- Deportation risks were mentioned only by Syrians but low reporting (only 2-3%)

- **Sexual harassment** was listed for PRL and Lebanese girls higher than for other population groups.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE (AAP)

- The **Syrian cohort received the most aid** and was the least satisfied with the aid received (75% reported that the delivered assistance was not adequate to meet the needs of the household)
- **Migrants were the most satisfied** with aid received
- Lebanese were a close second.
- 95% of **PRL** reported that the quantity was insufficient

Received Humanitarian Aid in Last 12 Months

Legend: female, male, mix-gender co-headed HH

- LEB: female 24%, male 17%, mix-gender co-headed HH 21%
- PRL: female 47%, male 43%, mix-gender co-headed HH 26%
- Live-out Migrants: female 5%, male 9%, mix-gender co-headed HH 22%
- SYR: female 66%, male 63%

Priority Household Needs

Legend: Syrian, PRL, MIG (live-out), MIG (live-in), Lebanese

- Shelter / housing: Syrian 73%, PRL 53%, MIG (live-out) 46%, MIG (live-in) 9%, Lebanese 17%
- Need to repay debt: Syrian 21%, PRL 2%, MIG (live-out) 7%, MIG (live-in) 2%, Lebanese 4%
- Livelihoods support / employment: Syrian 10%, PRL 23%, MIG (live-out) 46%, MIG (live-in) 33%, Lebanese 25%
- Healthcare: Syrian 73%, PRL 81%, MIG (live-out) 39%, MIG (live-in) 26%, Lebanese 78%
- Food: Syrian 91%, PRL 77%, MIG (live-out) 71%, MIG (live-in) 16%, Lebanese 51%

CHILD PROTECTION

- **Child labor has increased** from 2% in 2019 to 7% in 2023 – and the highest % is among Syrian displaced
- There was an **increase in child marriage rate in 2023** by almost 4% from 2021.
- Rates are highest in Mount Lebanon governorate, there was a notable decrease in Beirut from 2022 to 2023

CHILDREN ENGAGED IN CHILD LABOUR

(Line chart: 2019: 2%, 2020: 4%, 2021: 5%, 2022: 4%, 2023: 7%)
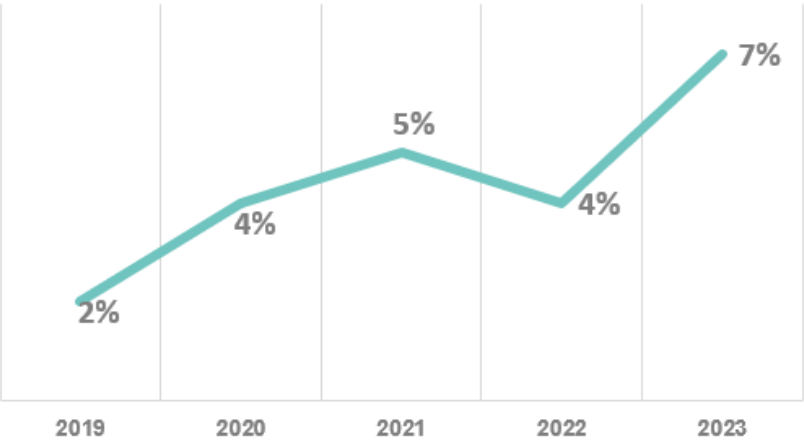
	LEB	MIG (live-out)	PRL	SYR
Children working (past 6 months)	4.0%	3.0%	4.0%	7.0%
Boys	6.0%	4.0%	7.0%	11.0%
Girls	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	3.0%

GIRLS BETWEEN 15 AND 19 YEARS OF AGE CURRENTLY MARRIED

(Line chart: 2021: 20.4%, 2022: 21.9%, 2023: 24.7%)
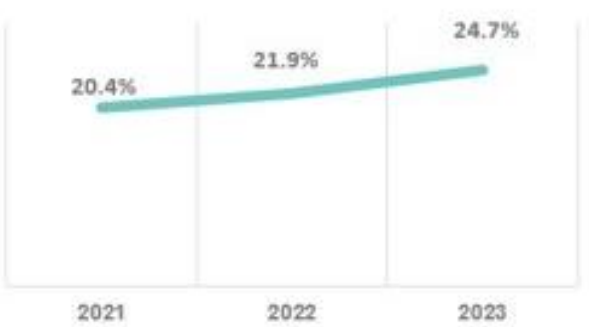
GENDER HIGHLIGHTS

- **48% FHH lived in substandard housing** with those living in non-permanent or substandard housing reporting higher level of risk

- 28% women, 19% men in non-permanent shelters

- **18% of FHH were hosted free of charge** compared to 4% MHH

- **49% of FHH households being food insecure,** as compared to 40% of MHH households

- **25% of FHH households exhibited poor dietary diversity**, compared to a mere 13% of MHH

- 59% FHH households couldn't afford essential medication - 65% were female-led HH

- **23% of FHH shared toilets**, compared to 13% of MHH

- Women and girls cannot afford menstrual hygiene products – barrier to attending school

GENDER HIGHLIGHTS

- Gender space shrinking – gender and diversity being targeted – operational impact on GBV and reproductive health programs

- Both MHH and FHH reported receiving assistance in the past year at similar rates, with 36% of FHH expressing higher satisfaction compared to 29% of MHH

- 19% of dissatisfied FHH stated that aid workers asked for favors in exchange for assistance, compared to 8% of MHH

- Women's participation in the labor force remained similar to 2022 18%, while men's participation remained significantly higher at 77%

Top 3 reasons for women and men not working in the past 30 days

Reason	Women	Men
Dependent children or family member	65%	5%
No work in the area where I live	6%	32%
Injury/medical condition/disability	9%	29%
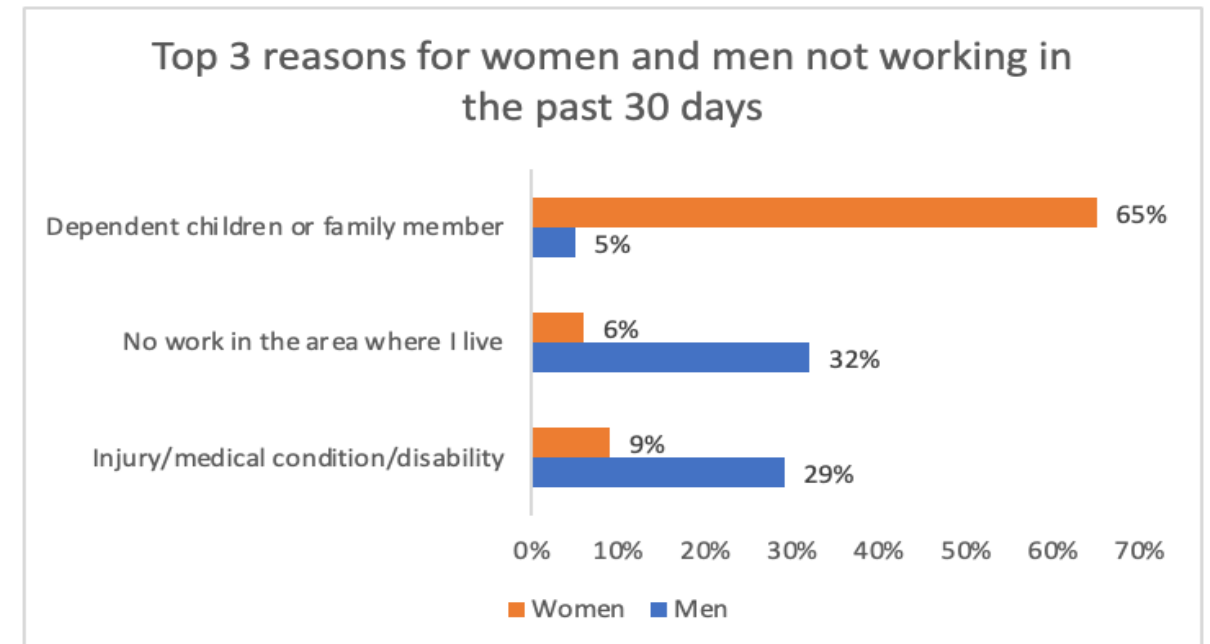
Access to Services

Key Trends and 'Cross-population' Analysis by Thematic Area
Access to Services

- The economic situation in Lebanon remains dire.

- Soaring prices pose substantial challenges for individuals and families to access basic services.

- Inflation is a major obstacle to accessing clean water in Lebanon.

- Restrictive measures and fear of deportation are significant concerns, shrinking the protection space.

- Rising trends in the exploitation and harassment of women and girls.

- Spike in anti-gender rhetoric affecting advocacy for people's rights and partners operations.

- Lebanon faces a combination of economic, security, and social challenges.

- These issues impact various facets of society, exacerbating the difficulties faced by individuals and families.

Key Trends and 'Cross-population' Analysis by Thematic Area
Access to Services: 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		

Pie chart:
- PRS 2%
- PRL 0%
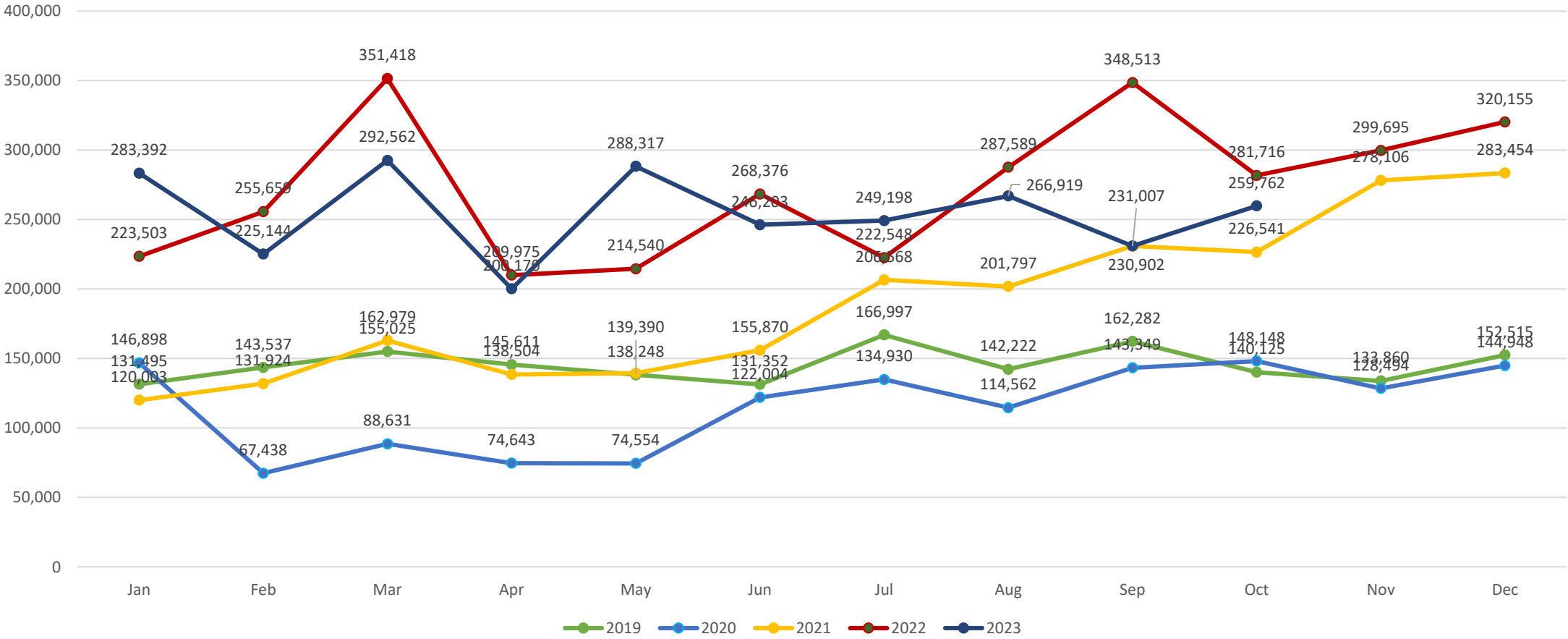- Others 1%
- Displaced Syrians 41%
- Lebanese 56%
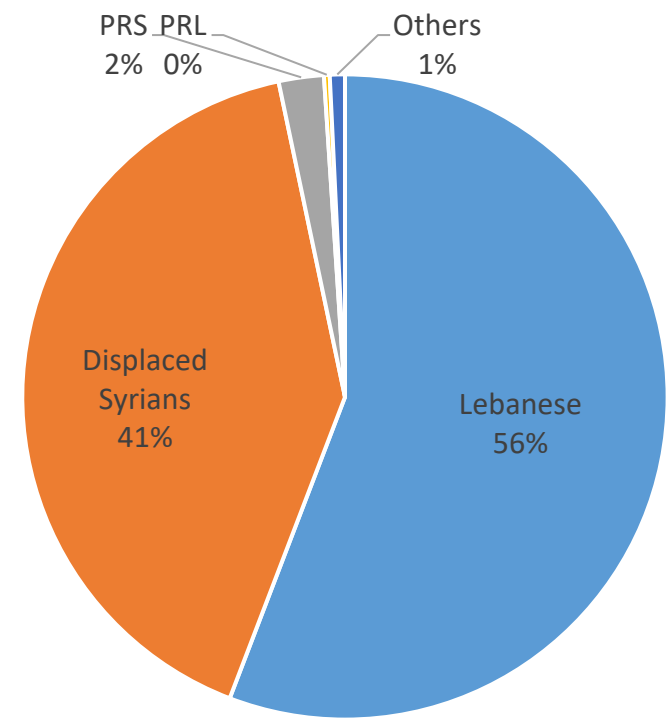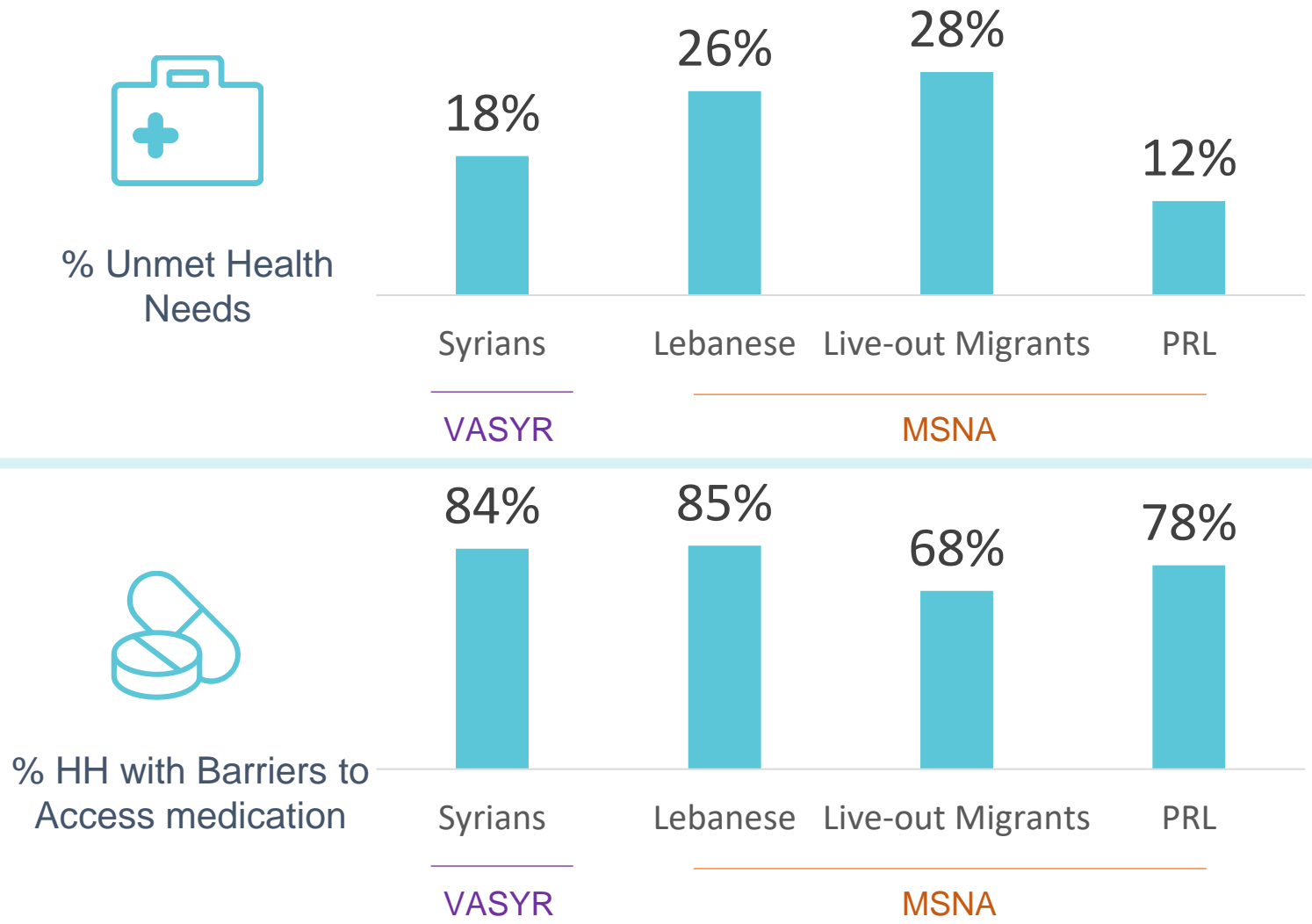
2,542,674 subsidized consultations

➤ Lebanese: 56% *(Steady for 2023)*
➤ Non- Lebanese: 44%

Key Trends and 'Cross-population' Analysis by Thematic Area
Access to Services: Health

Number of Subsidized Primary Health Care Consultations in PHC Centers
2019 - October 2023 (Source: Activity Info)

Key Trends and 'Cross-population' Analysis by Thematic Area
Access to Services: Health

SITUATION:
↗ Needs
↗ Demands (Economic Crisis & Recent Displacement)
↘ Resources
↗ Security risks
↗ **Risk of outbreaks: ongoing complex crises, weakened water, sanitation, and health systems, and a shortage of human resources.**

Barriers to Access: Affordability, Availability, Geographical, Acceptability (social stigma).

- Maintain & expand support by Health partners to PHCs.
- Expand support to hard-to-reach areas linked with the fixed center. Comply with SOPs
- Advocate for endorsed memos and legislations for free vaccination services in PHCs.
- Focus support on the comprehensive package of care.
- Advocate for additional support to hospital care for Lebanese population.
- Closely coordinate with the sector to strengthen the referral pathways; community -->PHCC-->Hospital
- Support emergencies through existing channels. Make sure contingency stock is available and each programme to account for immediate emergency response capacities.
- Respect national guidelines and policies.

Key Trends and 'Cross-population' Analysis by Thematic Area
Access to Services: Nutrition

- **Increasing trends in stunting rate**
- Stunting highest in ITS followed by Akkar, Palestinian camps, BBH and Bekaa.
- **Increasing trends in wasting**
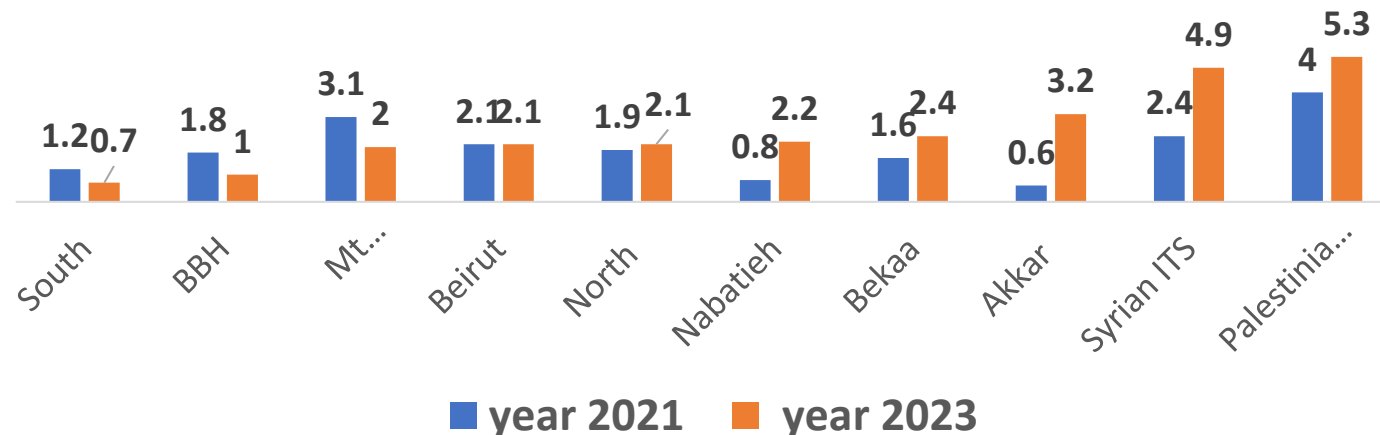- Highest wasting in Palestinian camp, ITS followed by Akkar and Bekaa and Nabatiyeh
- **Wasting** in Palestinian camps and ITS has reached to 5% threshold
- In 2023 **5200 admitted to wasting program- Over 80%** increase compared to 2022)

Stunting trends 2021-2023 (based on preliminary results of LIMA)

Region	2021	2023
Beirut	11.6	6.2
Nabatieh	6.1	7.3
North	6.9	7.4
South	7.4	9.3
Mt Lebanon	6.7	9.9
Bekaa	4.9	10.4
BBH	7.3	10.9
Palestinian..	10.1	11.7
Akkar	8.5	12.7
Syrian ITS	25.8	37.1
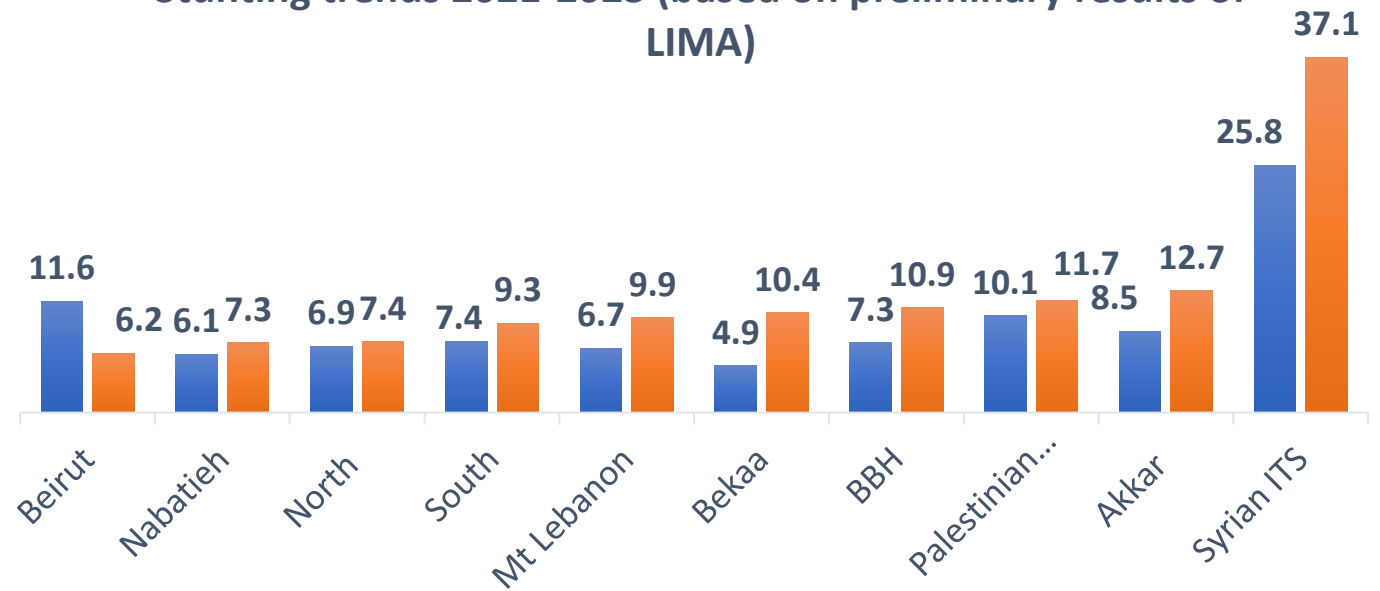
Wasting trends 2021-2023 (preliminary results of LIMA 2023)

Region	2021	2023
South	1.2	0.7
BBH	1.8	1
Mt...	3.1	2
Beirut	2.1	2.1
North	1.9	2.1
Nabatieh	0.8	2.2
Bekaa	1.6	2.4
Akkar	0.6	3.2
Syrian ITS	2.4	4.9
Palestinia...	4	5.3

■ year 2021 ■ year 2023

Key Trends and 'Cross-population' Analysis by Thematic Area
Access to Services: Nutrition **Child Food Poverty**
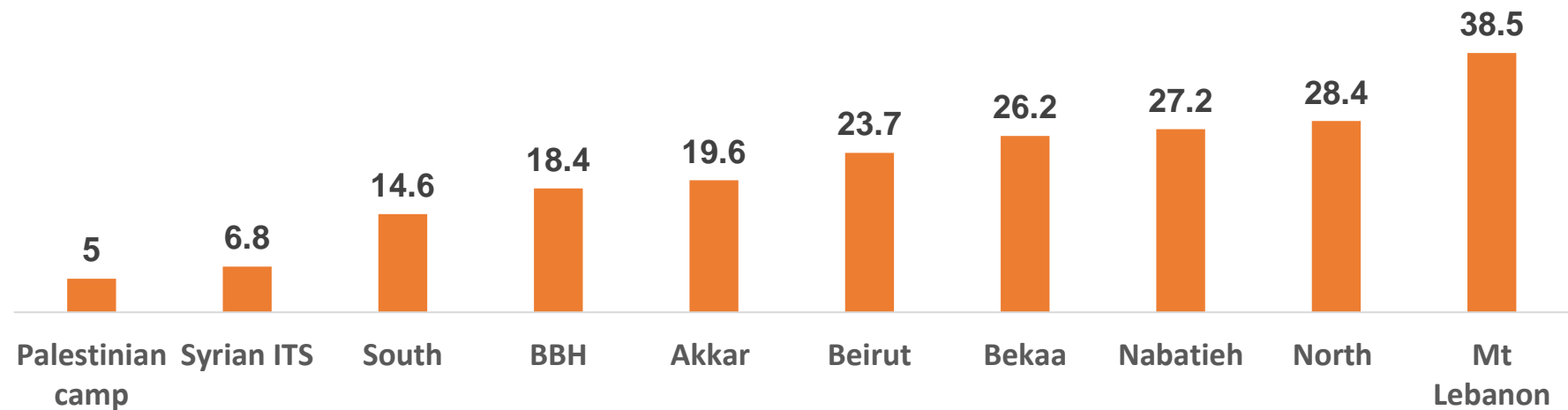
70%
missing the Exclusive Breastfeeding

80%
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

CHILD FOOD POVERTY
A Nutrition Crisis in Early Childhood in Lebanon   June 2023

Minimum Dietary Diversity, preliminary results of LIMA 2023

Palestinian camp	Syrian ITS	South	BBH	Akkar	Beirut	Bekaa	Nabatieh	North	Mt Lebanon
5	6.8	14.6	18.4	19.6	23.7	26.2	27.2	28.4	38.5

1st Lebanon Integrated Micronutrient, Anthropometric and Child Development Survey 2023   Official Launch – MOPH | 13 July 2023

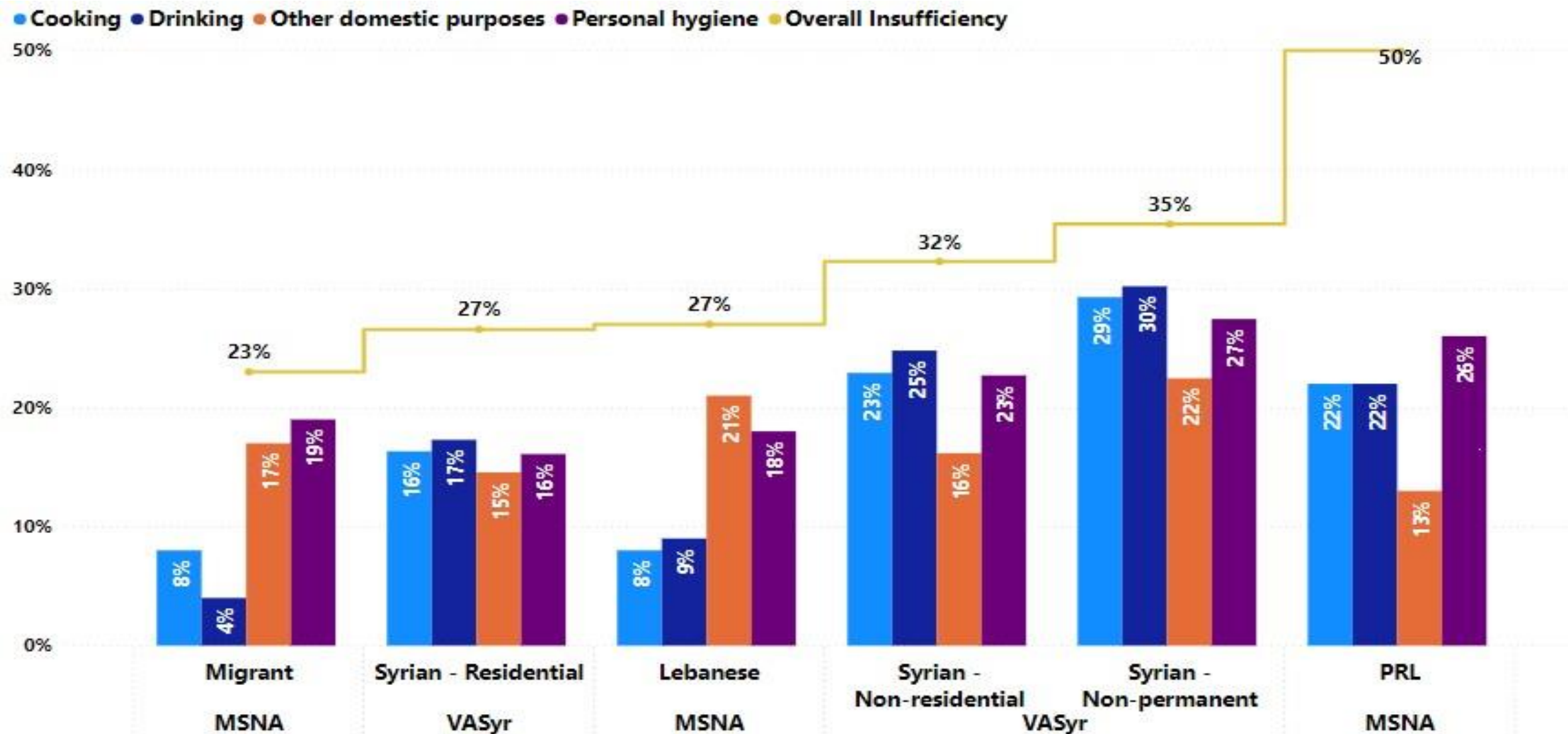December 2023   25

Key Trends and 'Cross-population' Analysis by Thematic Area
Access to Services: WaSH - **Water Insufficiency**

WaSH SECTOR Lebanon

● Cooking ● Drinking ● Other domestic purposes ● Personal hygiene ● Overall Insufficiency

Key Trends and 'Cross-population' Analysis by Thematic Area
Access to Services: WaSH

Proportion of HHs expenditure/income spent on water and hygiene products

	Lebanese HHs	PRL HHs	Live-out migrant HHs
% of monthly HH **expenditure** spent on **water**	4 %	4 %	3.5 %
% of HH monthly **expenditure** spent on **hygiene items**	6 %	6 %	3.5 %
% of monthly HH **income** spent on **water**	5 %	4.5 %	4 %
% of monthly HH **income** spent on **hygiene items**	8 %	7 %	4 %

*the **cost of water** should not exceed 3% of household income

Only **26% of households' wastewater can be considered safely managed,** which positions Lebanon at the bottom of the safely managed sanitation ladder (bottom 28 out of 135 monitored countries).
At least 1.5 million Lebanese discharge wastewater NOT to the WWTP.

Key Trends and 'Cross-population' Analysis by Thematic Area
Access to Services: Shelter

- The majority of HH across all population groups live in residential shelters located in urban settings
- Between all population groups, displaced Syrians live in the worst Shelter conditions

	Syrian HH (VASyR 2023)	Lebanese HH (MSNA 2023)	PRL HH (MSNA 2023)	Live-out Migrant HH (MSNA 2023)
Type of Shelter	71% of Syrian HH live in residential shelters, 20% live in non-permanent shelters and 9% live in non-residential shelters.	99.5% of Lebanese HH live in residential shelters and less than 1% live in non-residential shelters.	99% of PRLs live in residential shelters and only 1% live in non-residential shelters.	93% of live-out migrants live in residential shelters and 7% live in non-residential shelters
Shelter Conditions	Across all shelter types, 52% of HH are living in shelters that are dangerous, substandard or overcrowded.	57% of HH reported living in shelters with no damage. Further analysis on the data is required to determine the other percentages, following the same calculation as VASyR.	56% of HH reported living in shelters with no damage. Further analysis on the data is required to determine the other percentages, following the same calculation as VASyR.	56% of HH reported living in shelters with no damage. Further analysis on the data is required to determine the other percentages, following the same calculation as VASyR.
Type of occupancy	At the National level, the percentages for the families renting shelters and families hosted for free remained somewhat stable (83% renting and 6% hosted for free). The percentage of families hosted in exchange for work increased from 6% in 2022 to 9% in 2023.	In 2023, 15% of Lebanese families are paying rent. Most of the Lebanese responders (70%) own the shelter they live in.	In 2023, 46% of the interviewed PRLs reported having informal ownership of their shelters, 31% reported owning the shelter, 19% are renting their accommodation	In 2023, 65% of live-out migrants reported having verbal or written lease agreement, 24% are hosted in exchange for work and 10% are hosted for free.

Key Trends and 'Cross-population' Analysis by Thematic Area
Access to Services: Shelter

• The majority of HH are paying rent in USD, a major shift from 2022.

	Syrian HH (VASyR 2023)	Lebanese HH (MSNA 2023)	PRL HH (MSNA 2023)	Live-out Migrant HH (MSNA 2023)
Rent Payment Modality	In 2023, 78% of the Syrian refugees are paying rent in USD 61% reported an increase in rent since 2022.	74% are paying rent in USD and 26% of the population are still paying in LBP. 61% reported an increase in rent since 2022.	97% are paying rent in USD and only 3% are still paying in LBP. 38% reported an increase in rent since 2022.	98% are paying rent in USD and only 2% are still paying in LBP. 84% reported an increase in rent since 2022.
Rent	At the national level, the average rent increased in all shelter typologies . The overall increase across all shelter types is 553% in LBP and 105% in USD The average rent at the national level is 60 USD or 5,630,000 LBP	The average rent at national level is 159 USD for those paying in USD and 915,942 LBP for those still paying in LBP.	The average rent at national level is 146 USD for those paying in USD and 4,200,000 LBP for those still paying in LBP.	The average rent at national level is 81 USD for those paying in USD and 2,000,000 LBP for those still paying in LBP.
Governorates with Highest Rents	• Non-permanent shelters: Highest rents observed in South governorate followed by El Nabatieh • Residential and Non-Residential Shelters: Highest rents observed in Beirut, followed by Mount Lebanon.	Highest rents reported in Beirut and Mount Lebanon governorates	Highest rents reported in Dbayeh, El Buss and Wavel camps.	Highest rents reported in Beirut and Mount Lebanon governorates
Governorates with Lowest Rents	Across all shelter types, the lowest rents are observed in Akkar and Baalbek El Hermel governorates.	The lowest rents are reported in El Nabatieh and Baalbek El Hermel governorates.	Lowest rents reported in Nahr el Bared camp.	Lowest rents are reported in South and El Nabatieh governorates

Key Trends and 'Cross-population' Analysis by Thematic Area
Access to Services: Education

Challenges:

- Economic crisis, affecting families' ability to access education.

- Availability of continuous quality education services.

- Non-formal education (supply and transition issues).

Key Findings:

- 2% increase in enrollment figures for the academic year 2022-2023.

- Out-of-school children (OOSC) is around 27 % (7 % Lebanese, 57 % Syrians, 40 % Palestinians (PRS and PRL), and others.

- Increase of primary school enrolment rate has increased by five percentage. Likely attributed to the removal of some of the administrative barriers by MEHE.

- Gender; slightly more girls in both primary and secondary **public schools**.

Key Trends and 'Cross-population' Analysis by Thematic Area
Access to Services: Education

Barriers to Education:

- Common barriers are cost of transportation and materials, followed by administrative barriers, as well as child labor.
- Lebanese (23%), uncertainty of schools not reopening, and the cost of education (school registration fees in secondary schools, transportation to school, education materials, snacks, etc.).
- Syrian displaced children, cost of transportation to schools (34%) and the cost of educational materials (29%).
- By gender, similar for both boys and girls, with girls reporting slightly higher rates across almost all barriers. However, 14.1% of boys report needing to work as a barrier, compared to only 4.2% of girls
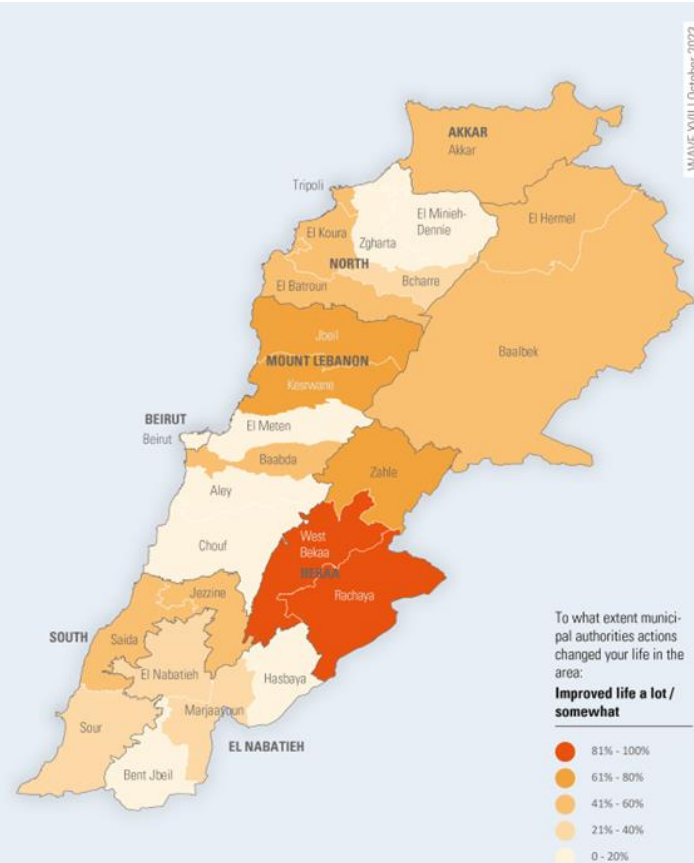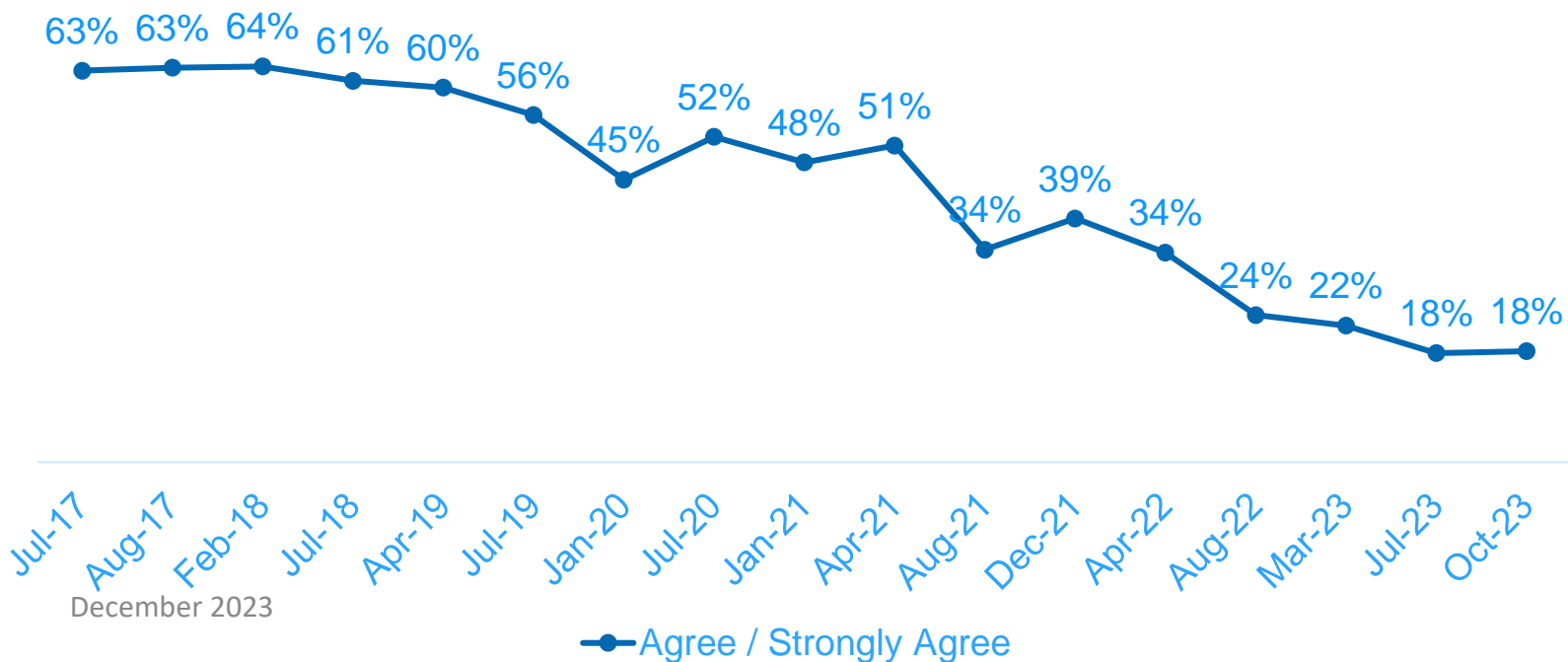
People in Need Methodology:

- For Lebanese: all OOSC children; all children in Public and Semi-Public schools (source: MEHE); all children in private schools who have safety concerns (source: MSNA 2023). For Syrians, Palestinians and migrants: all children between the ages of 3-18. (source: LRP Population Package).

Key Trends and 'Cross-population' Analysis by Thematic Area
Access to Services: Municipal Services

- Trust in municipalities continue to decline and hit an all-time low in 2023
- Sentiments are positively impacted by diaspora inflow, political campaigning, functioning services and negatively impacted by rising insecurity and lack of resources
- Key challenges are lack of personnel and capacity – and lack of necessary equipment, machinery and infrastructure to deliver services

Agreement with the statement, *'The municipality is doing the best it can to respond to the needs of people in this community*

Data points for "Agree / Strongly Agree":
- Jul-17: 63%
- Aug-17: 63%
- Feb-18: 64%
- Jul-18: 61%
- Apr-19: 60%
- Jul-19: 56%
- Jan-20: 45%
- Jul-20: 52%
- Jan-21: 48%
- Apr-21: 51%
- Aug-21: 34%
- Dec-21: 39%
- Apr-22: 34%
- Aug-22: 24%
- Mar-23: 22%
- Jul-23: 18%
- Oct-23: 18%

— Agree / Strongly Agree

December 2023

WAVE XVII | October 2023

To what extent municipal authorities actions changed your life in the area:
Improved life a lot / somewhat

- 81% - 100%
- 61% - 80%
- 41% - 60%
- 21% - 40%
- 0 - 20%

Socio-Economic Vulnerabilities

Integrated Phase Classification – Lebanon Acute Food Insecurity Analysis

December 2023

1. IPC in Lebanon

Methodology

Population covered

- **99 percent of the total population:** (Lebanese, Syrian, 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 population
- 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)

The IPC Acute Food Insecurity Scale
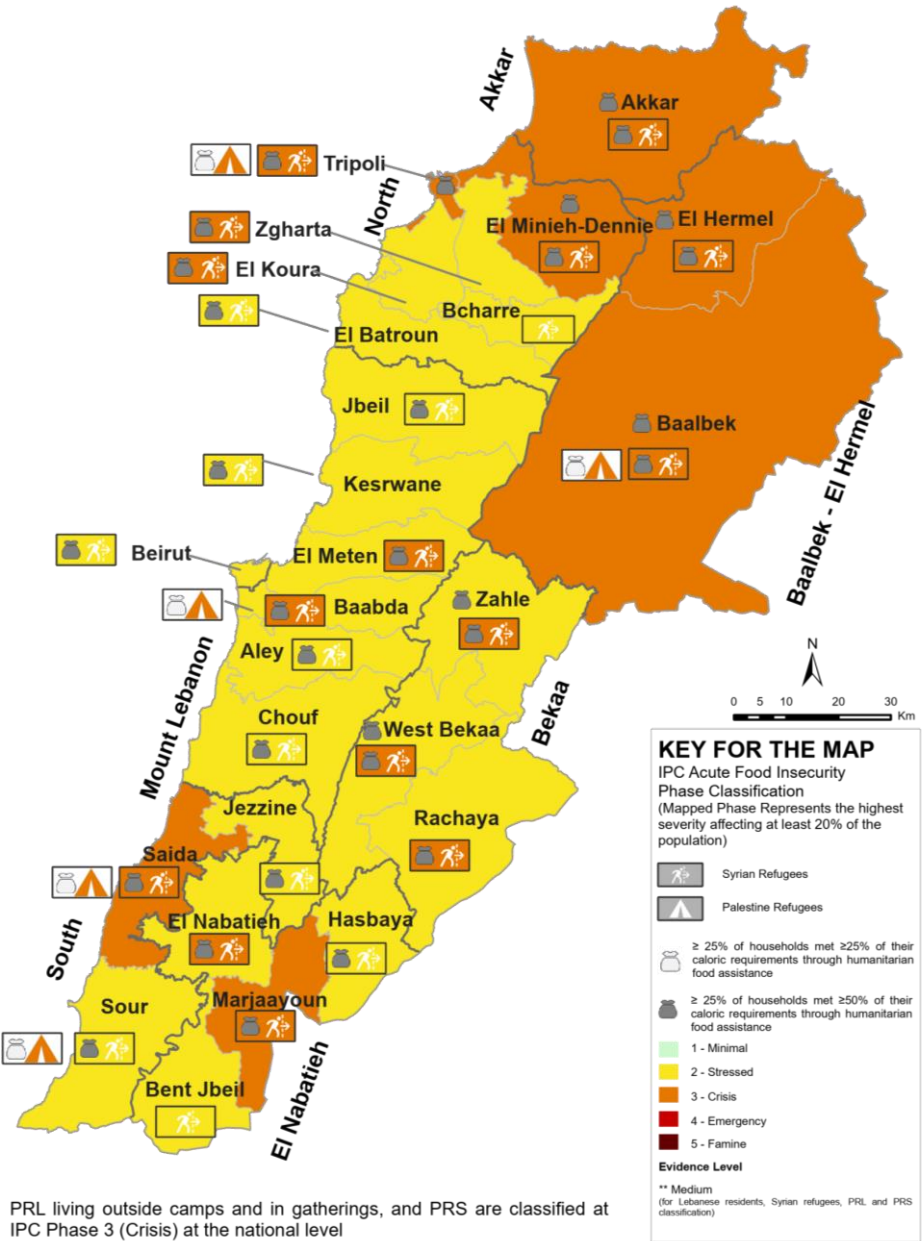
Urgent action required

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.*

2. IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis – Current Period (Oct 2023 - March 2024)

Acute Food Insecurity Results

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

The IPC classifies each district by phase, to the highest severity affecting at least 20 percent of the population.

KEY FOR THE MAP
IPC Acute Food Insecurity
Phase Classification
(Mapped Phase Represents the highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

Syrian Refugees

Palestine Refugees

≥ 25% of households met ≥25% of their caloric requirements through humanitarian food assistance

≥ 25% of households met ≥50% of their caloric requirements through humanitarian food assistance

1 - Minimal
2 - Stressed
3 - Crisis
4 - Emergency
5 - Famine

Evidence Level
** Medium
(for Lebanese residents, Syrian refugees, PRL and PRS classification)

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

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	People	Percent
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	People	Percent
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	People	Percent
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	People	Percent
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

CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS ANALYSIS AND KEY DRIVERS

Classification comparison with previous rounds
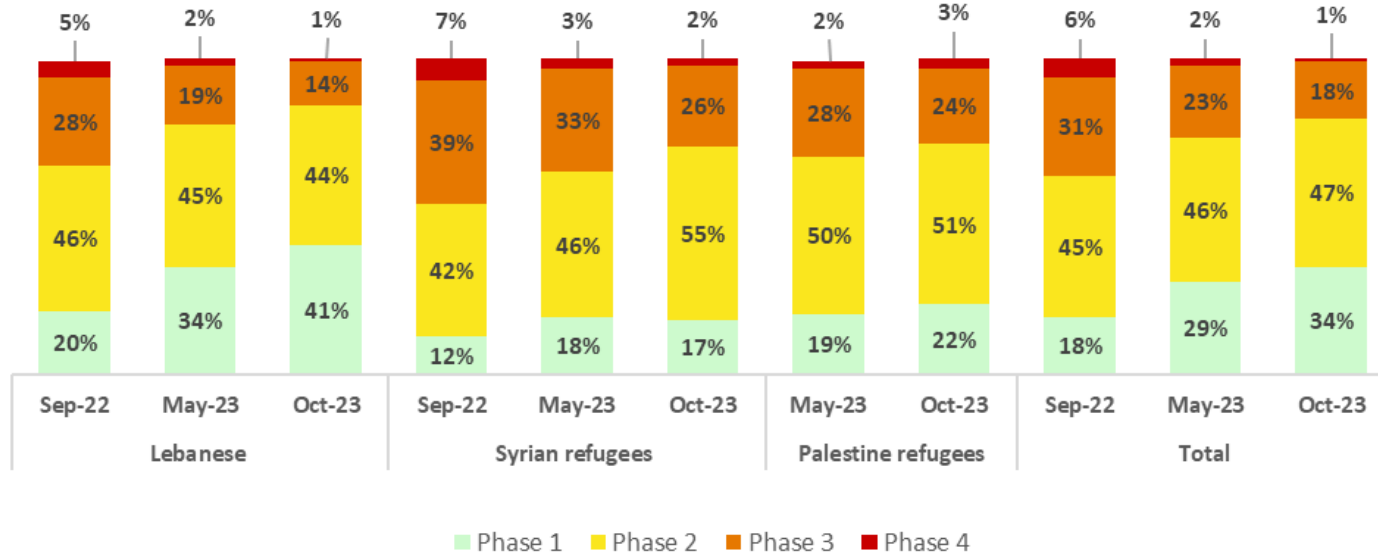
Population classified in IPC P3 and above
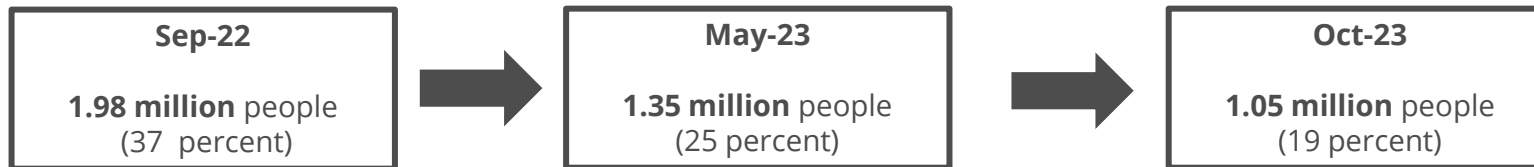
KEY DRIVERS:

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.

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

3. IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis – Projected Period (April– September 2024)

Acute Food Insecurity Results

	ECONOMIC SITUATION	Stable, subject to significant risks

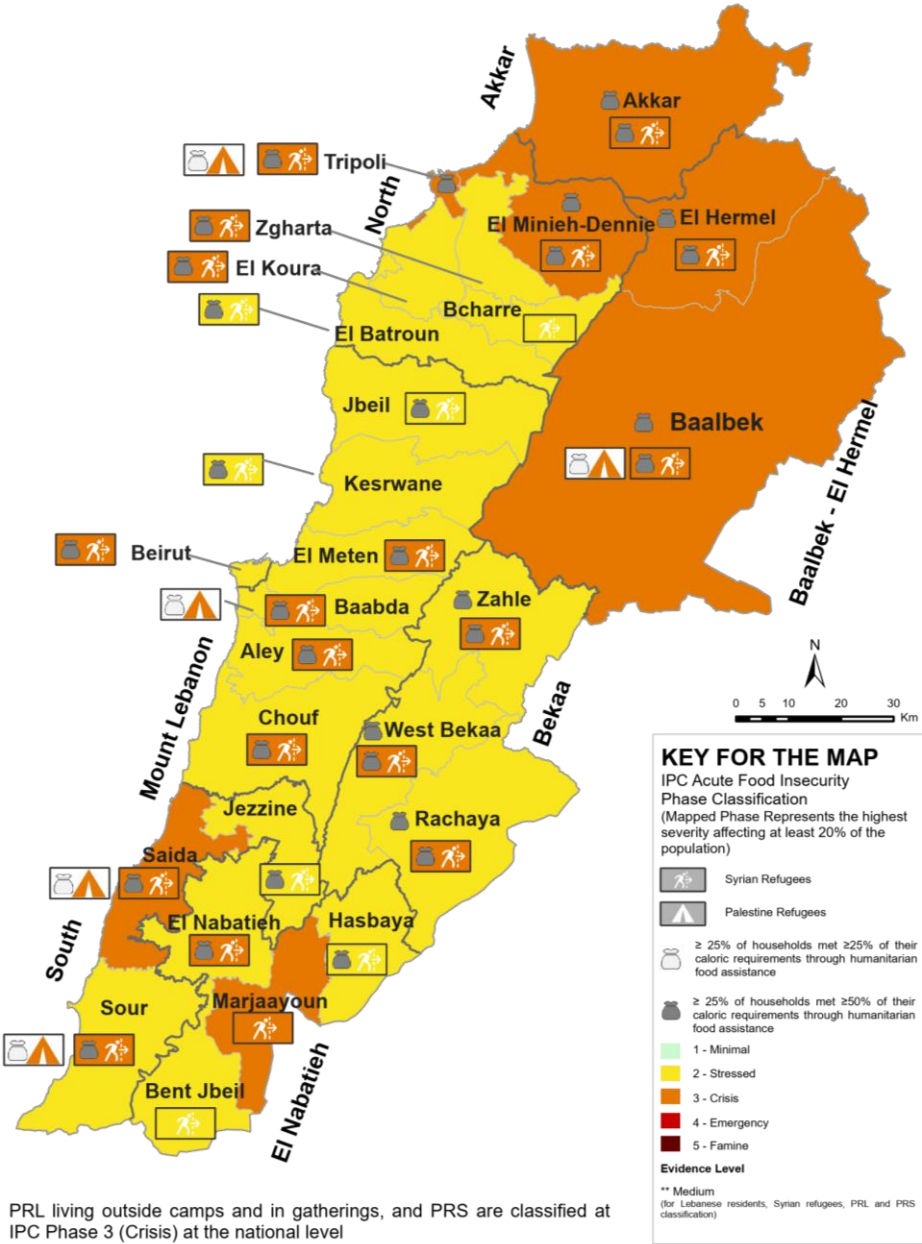|	HUMANITARIAN FOOD ASSISTANCE	Negative impact of expected cuts on refugees

	SECURITY SITUATION	Continuous monitoring of the situation

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

The IPC classifies each district by phase, to the highest severity affecting at least 20 percent of the population.

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

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
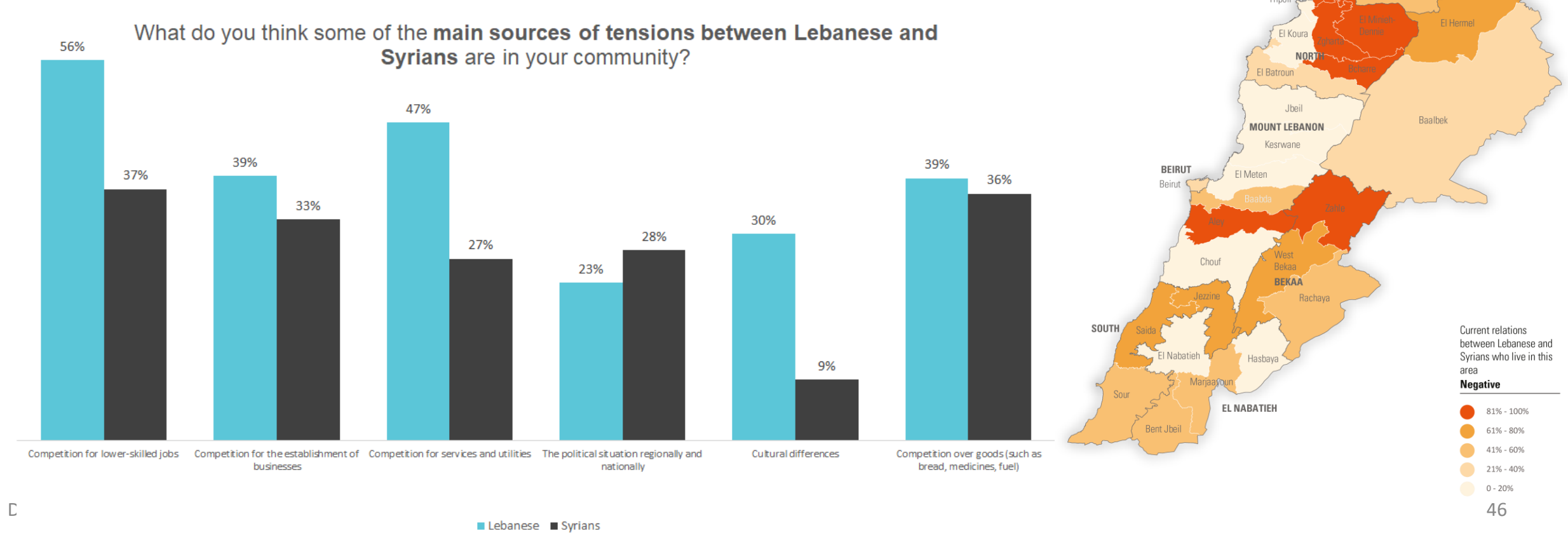
12,100

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

Social Tensions

Key Trends and 'Cross-population' Analysis by Thematic Area
## Social Tensions

- **Inter-communal tensions are high with an uptick in restrictive measures and anti-refugee rhetoric**
  - in 2023, negatives sentiments peaked in March and October with 45% of respondents reporting negative inter-communal relations

- Negative sentiments are driven by economic competition over lower skilled jobs and services

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

Bar chart values:
- Competition for lower-skilled jobs: Lebanese 56%, Syrians 37%
- Competition for the establishment of businesses: Lebanese 39%, Syrians 33%
- Competition for services and utilities: Lebanese 47%, Syrians 27%
- The political situation regionally and nationally: Lebanese 23%, Syrians 28%
- Cultural differences: Lebanese 30%, Syrians 9%
- Competition over goods (such as bread, medicines, fuel): Lebanese 39%, Syrians 36%

■ Lebanese ■ Syrians

Current relations between Lebanese and Syrians who live in this area
Negative
- 81% - 100%
- 61% - 80%
- 41% - 60%
- 21% - 40%
- 0 - 20%

46

Key Trends and 'Cross-population' Analysis by Thematic Area
Social Tensions

- **Intra-Lebanese relations are highly volatile – and are increasingly driven by economic competition**

- Relations are most negative in West Bekaa (95%), Minnieh-Dannieh (92%), Aley (92%), and Hermel (83%)
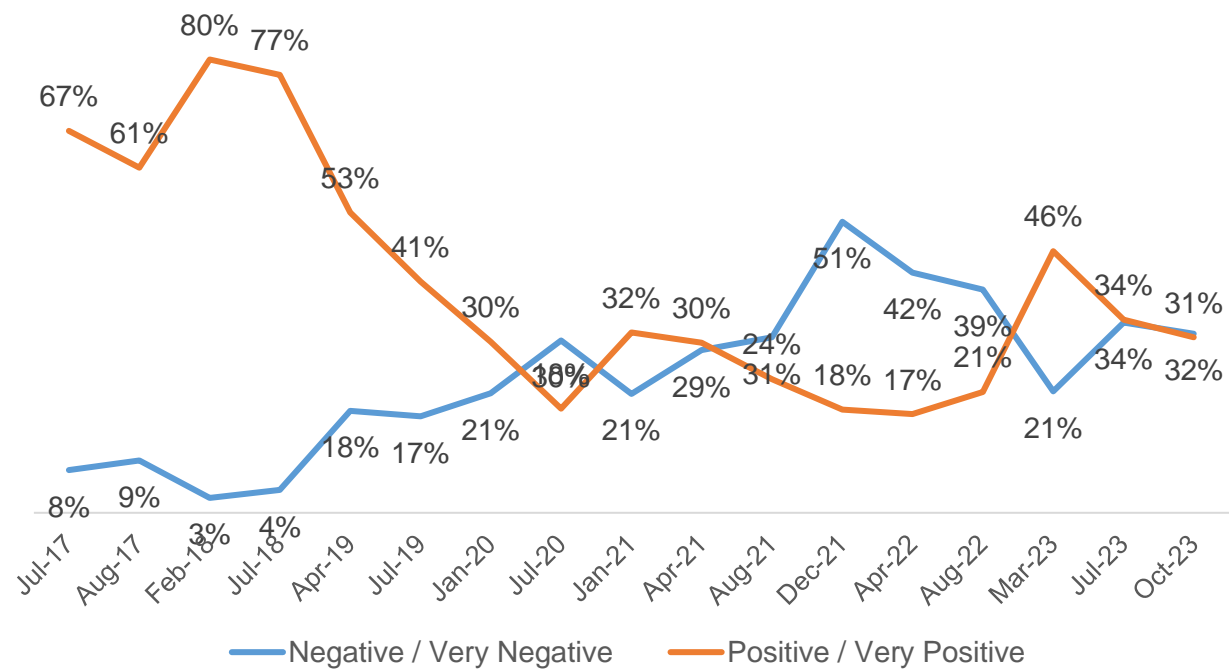
Legend:
- ■ Differences in socio-economic status/class
- ■ Political and sectarian conflicts
- ■ Cultural and religious differences
- ■ Economic competition (Jobs and resources)

Line chart legend:
- Negative / Very Negative
- Positive / Very Positive
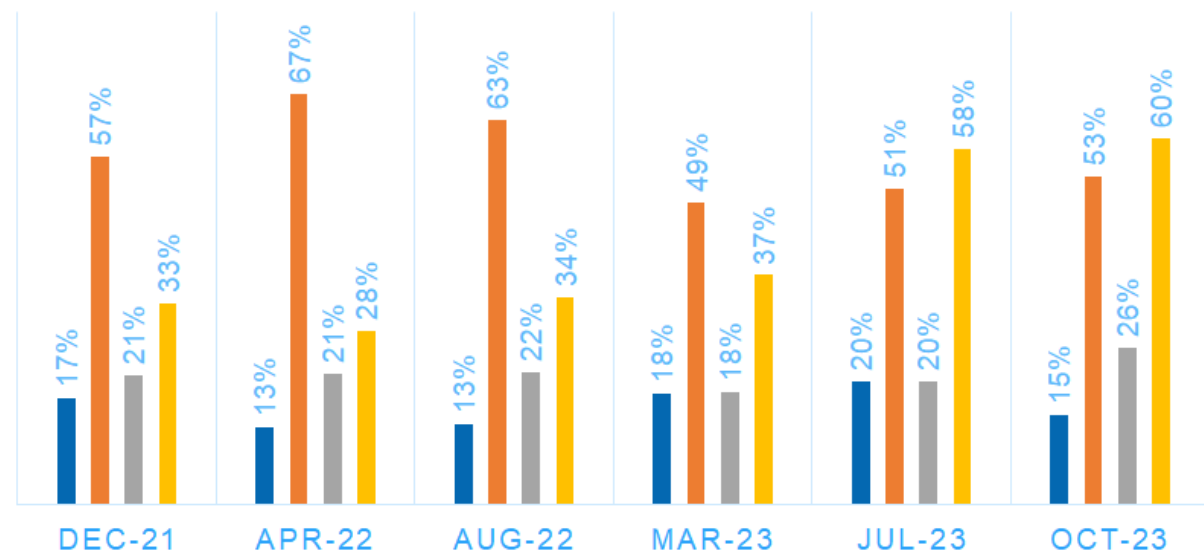
- Tensions are generally more political in nature – however in 2023, economic competition is now the most cited tension, cited by 60%, followed by political and sectarian conflict at 51%
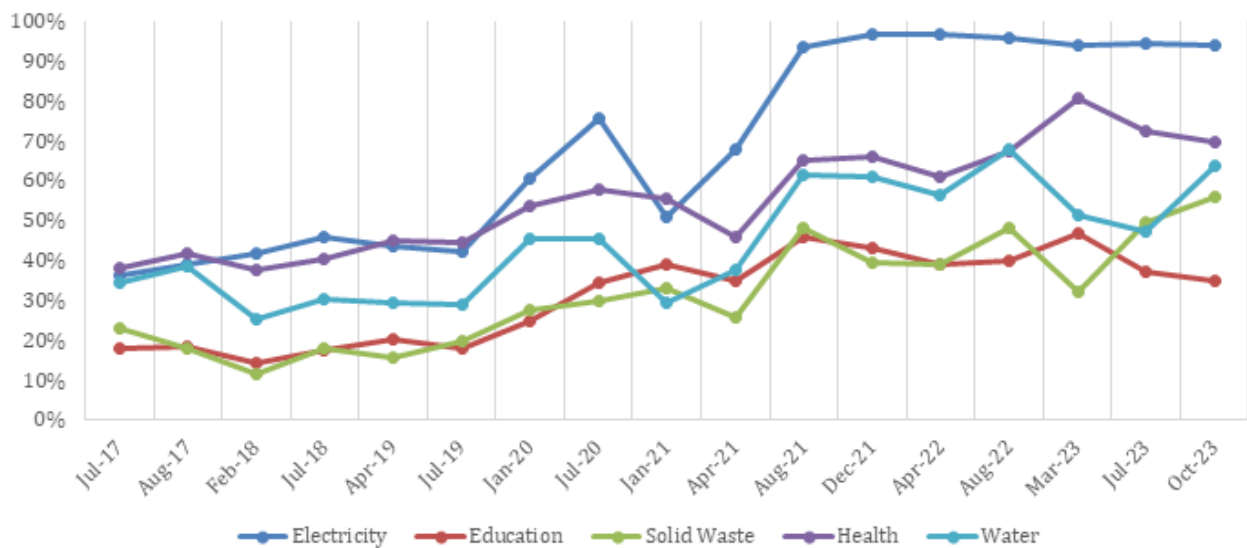
Key Trends and 'Cross-population' Analysis by Thematic Area
Social Tensions

Service-related tensions across populations on the rise

Public perceptions about the quality of services have significantly deteriorated compared to pre-crisis levels:

- Electricity - from 44% in 2019 to 94% in 2023

- Health - from 45% in 2019 to 70% in 2023

- Water - from 29% in 2019 to 64% in 2023

- Solid waste - from 20% in 2019 to 56% in 2023

- Education - from 18% in 2019 to 35% in 2023

Which three services drive tensions?

North
- Security
- Education
- Medical Care

Akkar
- Electricity
- Waste Removal
- Water

Mount Lebanon
- Shelter/housing
- Water
- Waste Removal

Baalbeck El-Hermel
- Medical Care
- Water
- Security

Beirut
- Shelter/housing
- Electricity
- Waste Removal

Bekaa
- Water
- Medical Care
- Electricity

South
- Shelter/housing
- Medical Care
- Waste Removal

Nabatieh
- Medical Care
- Water
- Electricity

Highest Service Causing tension

Legend: Electricity, Education, Solid Waste, Health, Water

Key Trends and 'Cross-population' Analysis by Thematic Area
Social Tensions

Feelings of unsafety at night reached an all-time high as of October 2023

- Feelings of unsafety reached an all-time high - with 71% of respondents feeling unsafe or very unsafe in their neighborhood during the night

- Feelings of unsafety were the highest in Bekaa (98%) followed by Beirut (87%), the North (82%), and Mount Lebanon (79%)

- However, perceptions of safety during the day slightly improved, reaching 29% compared to 35% in July 2023. This applied to Mount Lebanon, Akkar, North, and South

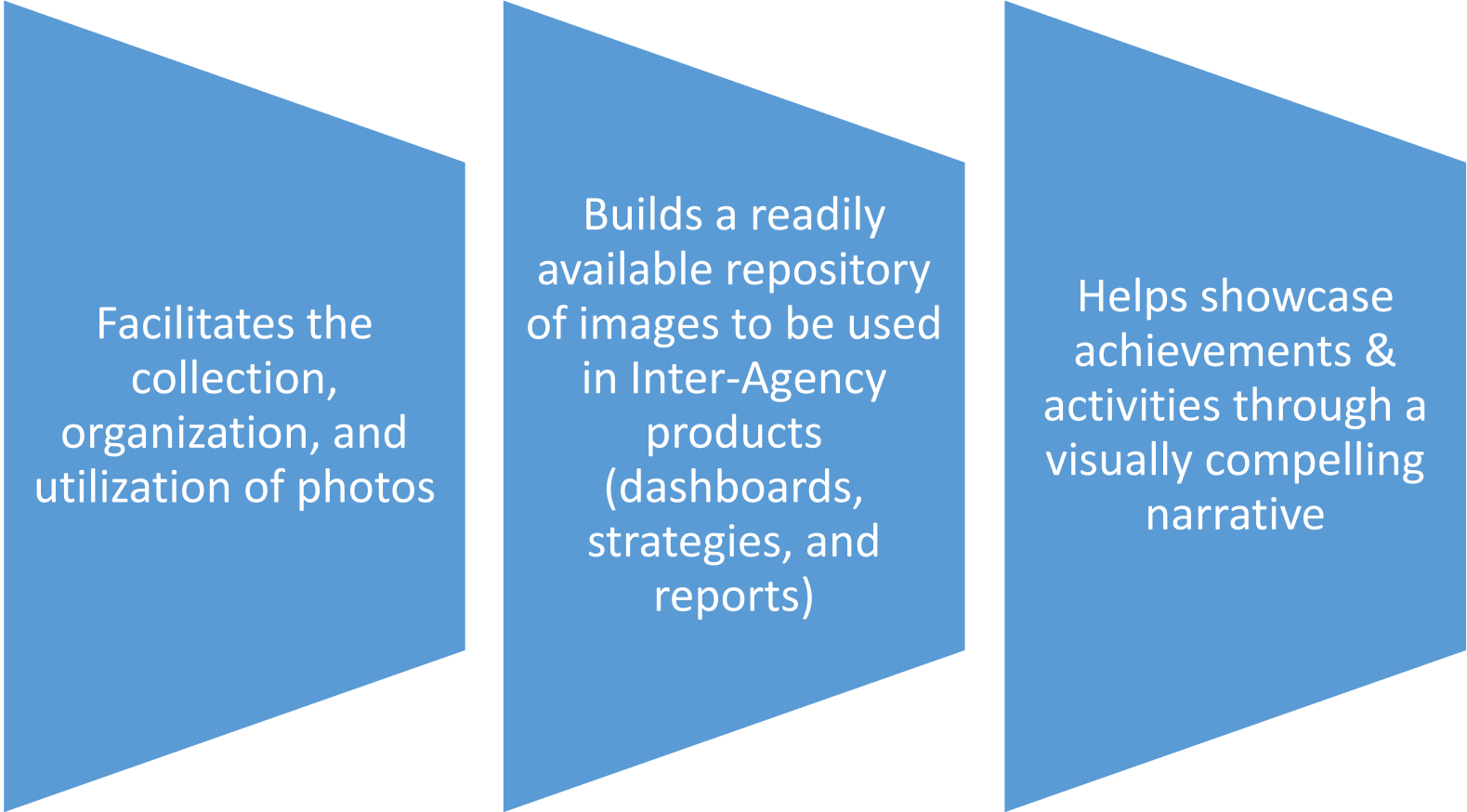*Rate the safety of your neighborhood during the day and the night (Unsafe/Very Unsafe)*

Night — Day
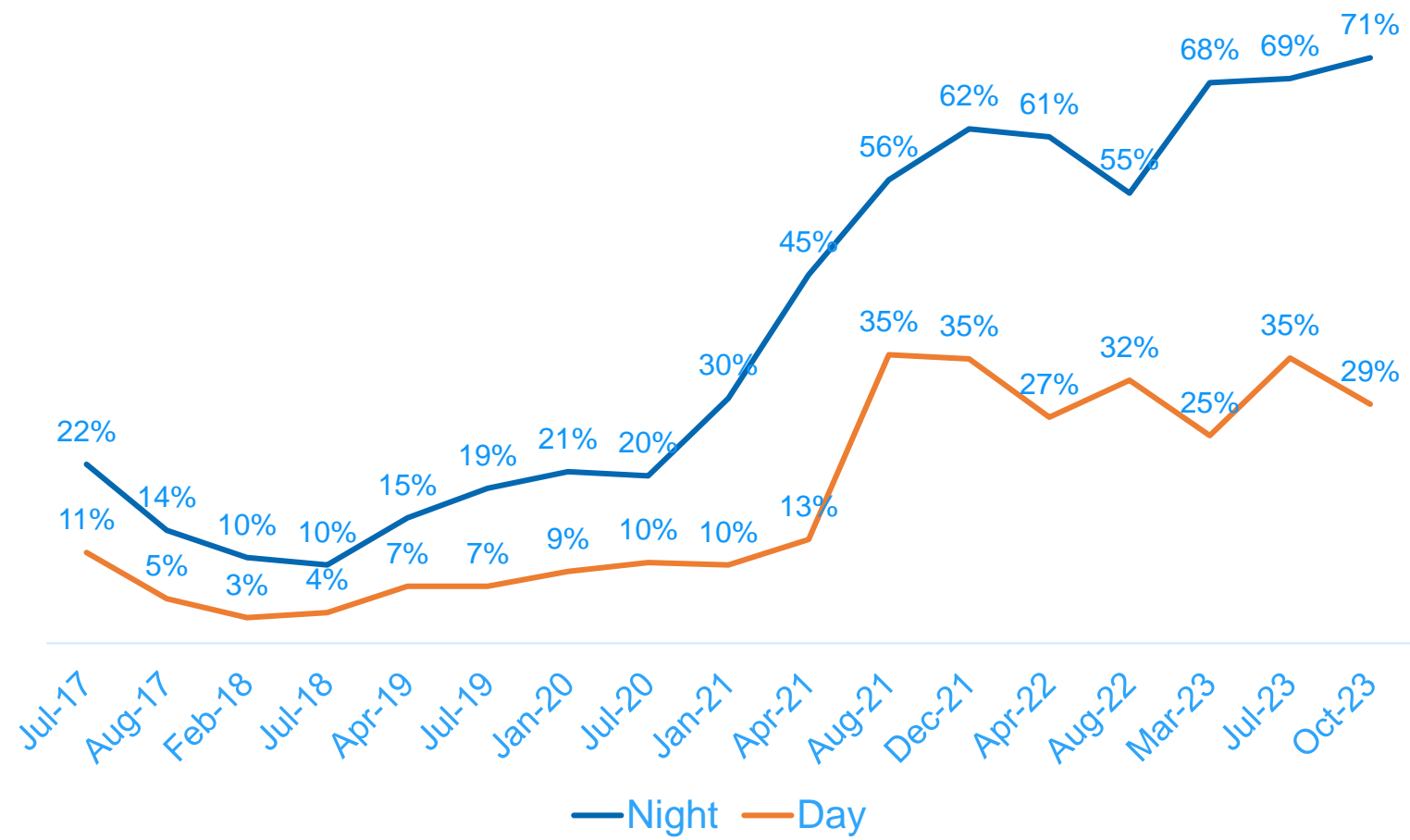
AoB

Inter-Agency Photo Repository

How is the tool helpful?

Facilitates the collection, organization, and utilization of photos

Builds a readily available repository of images to be used in Inter-Agency products (dashboards, strategies, and reports)

Helps showcase achievements & activities through a visually compelling narrative

Inter-Agency Photo Repository

What are the key features?

Partner

Images per Sector

Captions

Credits

Comments (if any)
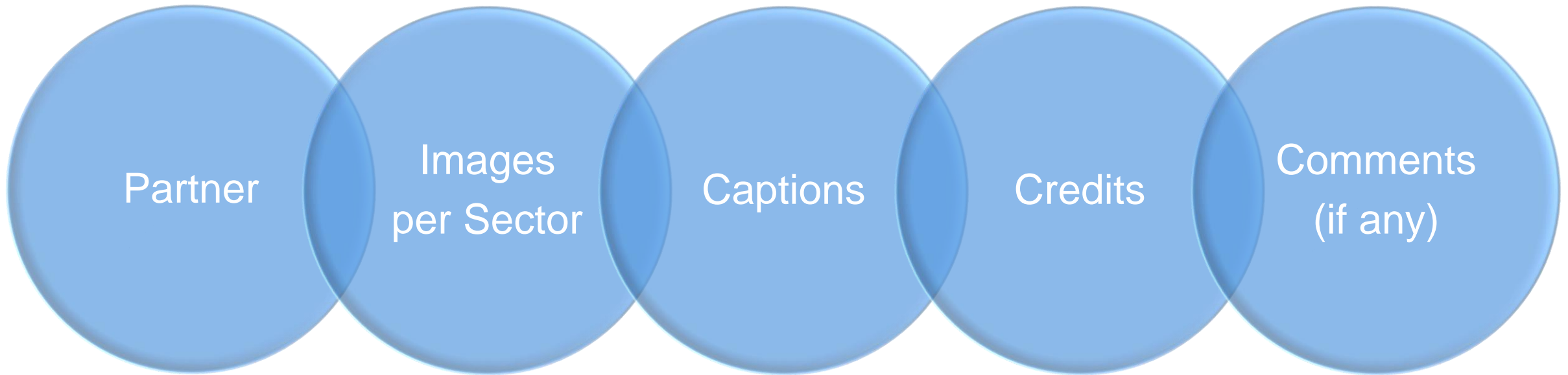
Inter-Agency Photo Repository

How to use the repository?

1. Access the Collection Link

2. Refer to the Guidance Note here

Remember to number photos when uploading in bulk and to add captions and credits!

Please ensure that these photos include:

1. Diverse and comprehensive representation of the sectors' work and activities
2. Equal representation of **all population groups**:
   - Lebanese
   - Displaced Syrians
   - Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS)
   - Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)

Inter-Agency Photo Repository

That the Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan (3RP) Comms team has added one of Medair's human-interest stories to the 3RP website (https://www.3rpsyriacrisis.org).

HUMAN-INTEREST STORIES

STORIES FROM THE REGION

SIDRA
STORY BY ASAM; PHOTO BY ASAM/SIBEL SALIH

NASHWA
STORY AND PHOTO BY THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)

MOHSEN
STORY AND PHOTO BY WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL (WVI)

ABBAS
STORY BY MEDAIR; PHOTO BY MEDAIR/ABDUL DENNAOUI

Thank you