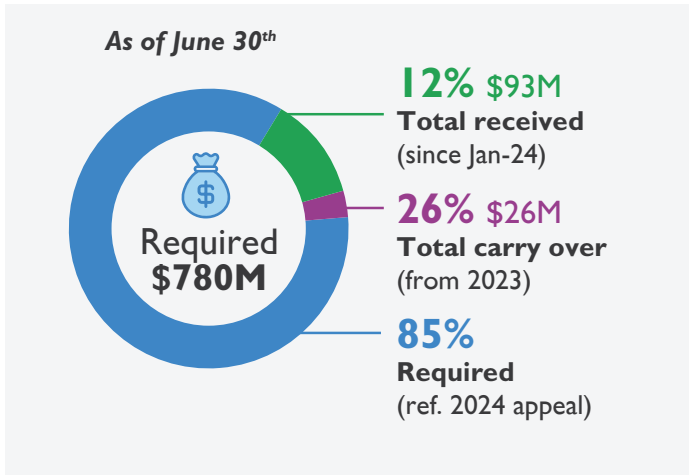




The first half of 2024 Food Security and Agriculture sector dashboard summarizes the progress made by Food Security and Agriculture sector partners involved in the Lebanon Response Plan (LRP) from January to June 2024. It identifies key challenges and priorities and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Food Security and Agriculture sector in Lebanon is focused on: **OUTCOME 1:** Ensuring that the most vulnerable communities in Lebanon receive food assistance to reduce their food gaps and diversify their food intake; **OUTCOME 2:** Improving agricultural production and productivity among the most vulnerable farmers through agricultural livelihoods assistance, aiming to protect, restore, and sustain their livelihoods; **OUTCOME 3:** Enhancing national capacities, coordination, and information sharing on food security and agriculture.

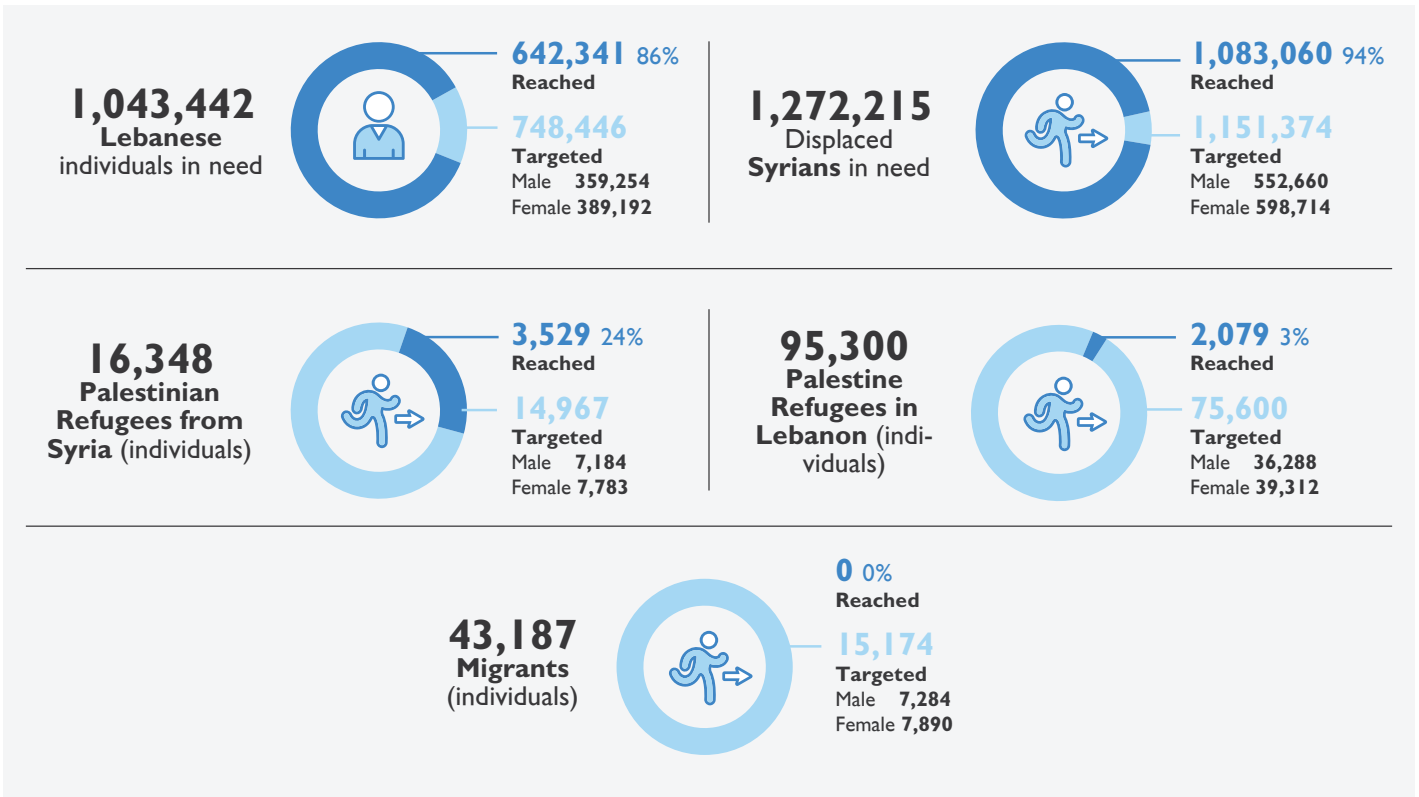
### 2024 Sector Funding Status



### 2024 Population Reached



### 2024 Population Figures by Cohort



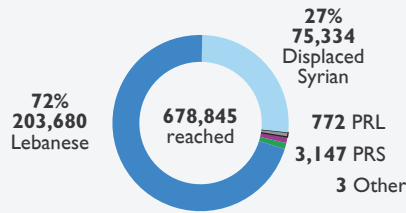


### Progress against targets

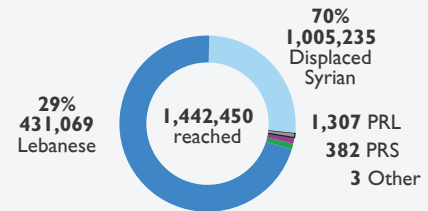
**Outcome 1: To ensure most vulnerable communities in Lebanon receive FOOD ASSISTANCE to reduce their food gaps and diversify their food intake**



Individuals receiving in-Kind food assistance



Individuals receiving cash-based food assistance



**Outcome 2: To improve agricultural production and productivity of most vulnerable farmers through AGRICULTURE LIVELIHOODS ASSISTANCE to protect, restore and sustain their livelihoods**



Small-scale farmers receiving assistance (capacity building, in-kind or cash-based assistance)



Individuals benefiting from temporary/casual labour in agriculture. (FFAs/Cash for Assets/Cash for Work/Cash for Services)



Individuals benefiting in skills development and training in agriculture. (FFTs/Cash for Trainings)



**\$ 533,166**

Total amount of USD disbursed as cash assistance to farmers and agricultural entities  
**195**

Agricultural cooperatives, MSMEs, associations supported ((capacity building, in-kind or cash-based assistance)







## I. Analysis of achievements of the sector at the output level

### To Ensure the Most Vulnerable Communities in Lebanon Receive Food Assistance to Reduce Their Food Gaps and Diversify Their Food Intake.

Since the beginning of 2024, over 1.7 million instances of food assistance have been provided to individuals in Lebanon, with 52% of these individuals being women. Of this assistance, 282,936 individuals received in-kind food assistance, including 203,680 Lebanese, 75,334 displaced Syrians, 772 Palestinian refugees from Lebanon (PRL), 3,147 Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS), and 3 individuals from other nationalities. In addition, 1,442,450 individuals received cash-based food assistance, including 431,069 Lebanese, 1,005,235 displaced Syrians, 1,307 Palestinian refugees from Lebanon (PRL), 382 Palestinian r efugees from Syria (PRS), and 4,457 individuals from other nationalities. Approximately 84% of the total food assistance was delivered through cash-based interventions, including e-cards, vouchers, and ATM transfers. The total amount of USD disbursed as cash-based food assistance reached \$89 million. After an initial 16 percent cut of cash assistance to Syrian refugees in December 2023, WFP further reduced cash assistance to refugees in May 2024 due to funding shortfalls, resulting in a total decrease of 37 percent.

### To Improve Agricultural Production and Productivity of the Most Vulnerable Farmers Through Agriculture Livelihoods Assistance to Protect, Restore, and Sustain Their Livelihoods.

In 2024, the Sector supported a total of 22,196 small-scale farmers, with 29% being women. This support included 9,393 small-scale farmers who received assistance through capacity building, in-kind support, or cash-based assistance. Among these, 6,833 were Lebanese, 2,362 were displaced Syrians, and 198 were individuals from other nationalities. The estimated amount of cash disbursed for small-scale farmers to enhance agricultural production is USD 533,166.

A total of 259 individuals benefited from skills development and training in agriculture through activities such as farmer field schools (FFTs) or cash for training, all of whom were Lebanese. Additionally, 629 individuals received temporary or casual labour opportunities in agriculture through activities such as food for assets (FFAs), cash for assets, cash for work, or cash for services. Of these, 500 were Lebanese and 129 were displaced Syrians.

### To enhance national capacities, coordination, and information sharing on food security and agriculture.

In 2024, the Food Security and Agriculture Sector continued to support several public institutions, including the Ministry of Agriculture, the General Directorate of Cooperatives, and the Ministry of Social Affairs with capacity building, in-kind and grants assistance. The sector also supported the capacity building of FSAS partners on various topics including food security and food security integrated phase classification (IPC) reaching 55 NNGO, INGO, UN staff and academics. Moreover, with the support of the sector gender focal points and in coordination with the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) working group, the FSAS conducted a two- days training on Gender and GBV in food security and agriculture to 28 sector members from national and international NGOs and UN agencies. With the support of the World Food Programme (WFP), the sector also established an assistance platform to support the enrolment of displaced people affected by the conflict in the South and conducted a data protection session for 8 partner organizations in the FSAS to improve coordinated emergency response. The sector ensures updated information on humanitarian assistance especially on the South Emergency Response by publishing monthly updates, supporting the production of needs assessments, and publishing and sharing relevant information regularly.





### Escalation of Hostilities in the South:

#### People Displaced in Collective Shelters:

Since the onset of the conflict until June 26, 2024, substantial efforts have been made to address the food needs of displaced individuals residing in collective shelters across Tyre and Saida. Over 551,000 meals have been provided to all IDP households in these shelters. During Ramadan, a total of 33,660 Iftar meals were distributed, alongside 553 Ready-to-Eat (RTE) packages, which were sufficient to cover two weeks of Sohour for the 280 households hosted in these shelters.

Due to funding shortages and feedback from Focus Group Discussions conducted within the collective shelters, the food assistance transitioned from Ramadan into a system of in-kind support. This included monthly dry food parcels, bi-monthly RTEs, and fresh produce. As of the end of June, 1,726 dry food parcels, 2,227 RTEs, and 7,000 kg of fresh produce (including lemons, potatoes, onions, and garlic) have been distributed to all 290 IDP households in Tyre and Saida collective shelters.

A hybrid modality was introduced on May 16 to diversify the assistance provided within these shelters, resulting in the distribution of 47,120 lunch meals since then. In Nabatieh, 168 dry food parcels and 260 RTE food parcels were distributed among the 69 displaced households. In the Bekaa, 31 food parcels were distributed to households in unfinished buildings and informal tented settlements, with plans for a fourth round of assistance in Rachaya by the end of June.

#### People Displaced and Hosted by Relatives and Households:

In the South governorate, 18,415 food parcels were distributed as part of the third round of blanket food assistance. A final round of blanket distribution is planned for July, after which a targeted response will be coordinated. In Nabatieh, 12,725 food parcels were distributed, marking the fourth round of blanket assistance.

In Beirut and Mount Lebanon (Aley, Baabda, Chouf, Jbeil, and Metn), 7,372 food parcels and 338 food vouchers were distributed, benefiting 4,867 IDP households as part of the second round of distributions in these areas. In Bekaa and Baalbeck-Hermel governorates, 915 food parcels were distributed. Coordination with DRR has ensured that all IDPs (Lebanese and Syrian refugees) registered with DRR were included in the inter-sector enrollment system and received food parcels. A second round of unrestricted cash-based food assistance was completed for 335 IDP households at the beginning of June, with plans for an additional three rounds of cash-based assistance.

#### People Remaining in Border/Unsafe Areas:

In the South governorate, 784 food parcels were distributed, benefiting 784 households. In Nabatieh, 7,680 food parcels were distributed, benefiting 7,680 households. Additionally, two community kitchens (in Rmeich and Souwaneh) received support in the form of cash and dry food commodities to sustain their operations and continue providing meals to both IDPs and residents remaining in their villages and surrounding areas.

## 2. Challenges, Risks and Mitigation Measures

The FSA sector is facing significant gaps in funding. As of June 2024, the Sector has only received 12% of its financial requirements. This funding shortfall is primarily attributed to a global decline in donor contributions, the impact of inflation, and competing priorities arising from other operational contexts.

Emerging drivers of food insecurity during the first half of 2024 include the ongoing hostilities in South Lebanon, which began in October 2023. These conflicts have resulted in significant population displacement and disruptions to the agri-food system's supply and demand chains. From January to June 2024, food and transportation costs in the South Governorate have continued to exceed national averages, adversely affecting the nutritional status of vulnerable populations.

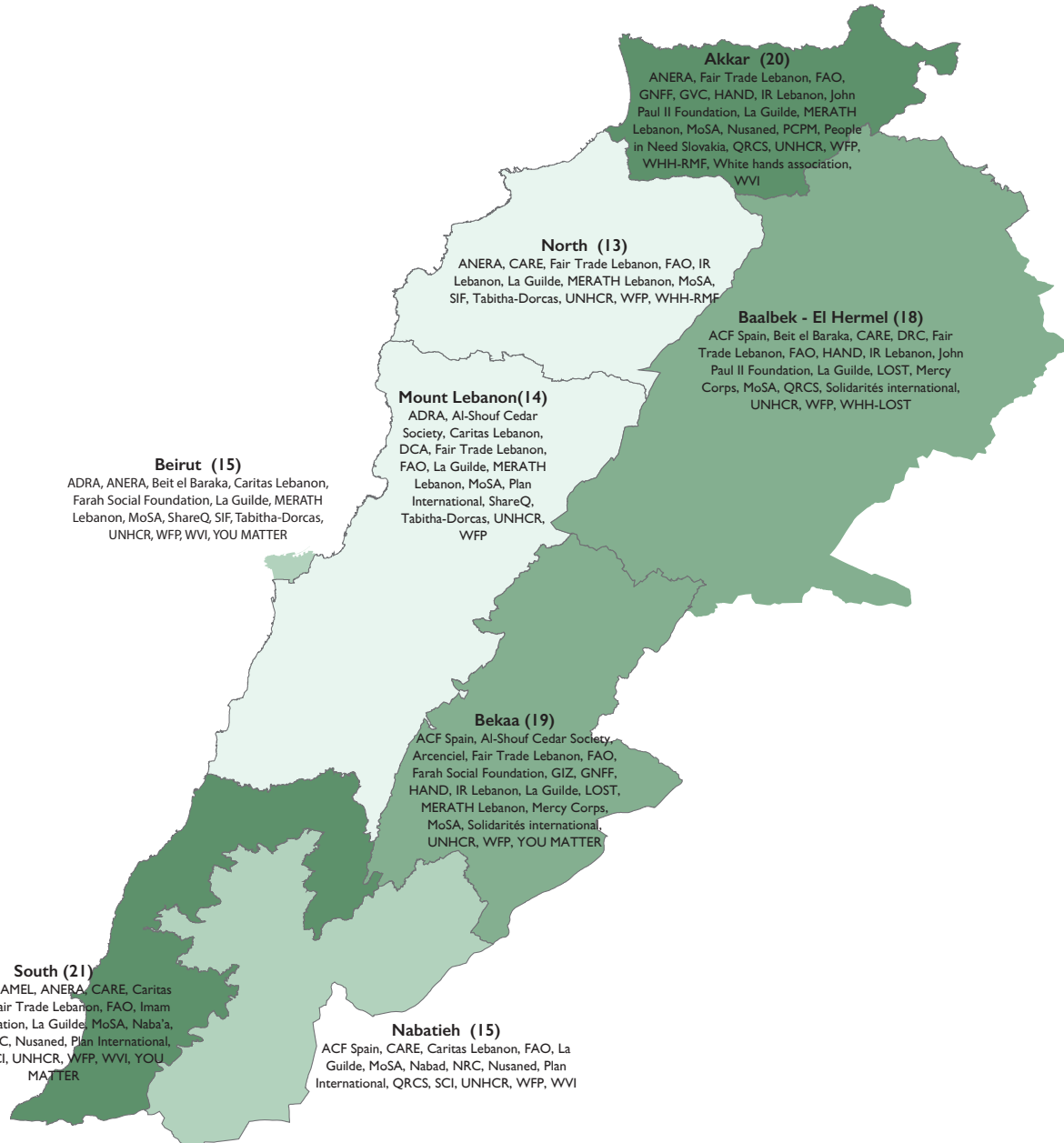
Financial constraints have prevented many households from relocating to safer areas, and some returnees have been compelled to return to unsafe regions due to the financial burden of displacement. This ongoing crisis underscores the urgent need for increased food and cash assistance, along with enhanced support mechanisms for both displaced and returnee populations.

### Escalation of Hostilities in the South:

The reduction in the coverage and value of regular assistance programs is placing increased strain on food systems and exacerbating food insecurity among affected households. There is an urgent need to escalate the food security response, particularly through the expansion of food and cash-based interventions, to effectively support the most vulnerable populations.

## 3. Key Priorities For The Next Quarter

The main priorities for the FSA sector in Q4 are the IPC Acute Food Insecurity training and analysis set to take place in October in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, FAO and WFP. The training will target sector partners as well as relevant ministry counterparts. The analysis will focus on the current situation covering the period October 2024 to March 2025, for Lebanese, Syrian Refugees and Palestinian Refugees. The report is expected to be published by the end of December.



The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 46 partners:

ACF Spain, ADRA, Al-Shouf Cedar Society, AMEL, ANERA, Arcenciel, Beit el Baraka, CARE, Caritas Lebanon, DCA, DRC, Fair Trade Lebanon, FAO, Farah Social Foundation, GIZ, GNFF, GVC, HAND, Imam Sadr Foundation, IR Lebanon, John Paul II Foundation, La Guilde, LOST, MERATH Lebanon, Mercy Corps, MoSA, Naba'a, Nabad, NRC, Nusaned, PCPM, People in Need Slovakia, Plan International, QRCS, SCI, ShareQ, SIF, Solidarités international, Tabitha-Dorcas, UNHCR, WFP, WHH-LOST, WHH-RMF, White hands association, WVI, YOU MATTER.