



LEBANON
Response Plan

Inter-Sector Coordination Group Meeting

December 12, 2025



Opening Remarks

ISCG Co-Chairs

Agenda

1. Lebanon Response Plan 2026

2. Preparedness Planning

- Access Scenarios
- Stocktaking & Next Steps

3. Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Results

4. AoB

Action Points

Follow Up

Meeting	Action Point	Status
7 Nov 2025	ISCG Co-Chairs to include an agenda item in the next ISCG meeting on the “Current Situation and Emergency Preparedness”, and to invite the AWG to present the preparedness scenarios as well as the OCG Co-Chairs.	Complete
7 Nov 2025	ISCG Co-Chairs to develop and a draft template to guide sector coordinators in outlining the methodology used to calculate sector PiN & Targets. Sector coordinators to prepare Sector Leads who will present the finalized information (meeting date: Tue 18 Nov 2025 1:30 PM to 5:00 PM). Invitations and meeting schedules have been extended to Sector Coordinators and co-Coordiators (UN and NGO) to join Sector Leads and co-Leads.	Complete
11 Sep 2025	Sector leads to finalize internal reviews of sector coordination structures, in consultation with national and sub-national coordinators and co-coordinators. Furthermore, leads are expected to share any alternative proposals for sub-national sector coordination arrangements, with rationale, to the HCT. Deadline: End of September	Ongoing
11 Sep 2025	Sector leads to support the review and finalization of revised ToRs for all sectors. Deadline: 15 December 2025	Ongoing
11 Sep 2025	The ISCG Co-Chairs to compile the results of all changes across sectors and inter-sector into one consolidated doc. <i>Note: This step can only be completed once sectors have finalized their internal reviews.</i>	Ongoing
2 May 25	Protection sector coordinators to send the Protection Monitoring Reports to all sectors with sector specific findings recommendations for their review.	Ongoing



Lebanon Response Plan 2026

Stephanie Laba, Inter-Agency Coordination Officer (UNHCR)

Lebanon Response Plan 2026

Steering Committee Meeting

Meeting convened on 10 December 2025 | Beirut

Key Outcome: LRP 2026 endorsed under the joint co-chairmanship of H.E. Dr. Tarek Mitri, Deputy Prime Minister, and Mr. Imran Riza, UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator

Strategic Priorities for 2026

- Deliver **prioritized and principled assistance and protection** focused on life-saving and critical needs.
- **Strengthen national systems and municipalities** as part of the transition toward nationally led responses.
- Facilitate **safe, dignified, and sustainable returns**, consolidated in a **dedicated Return Chapter**, in line with national policies and international standards.
- Maintain **contingency preparedness** for potential new emergencies.

Key Messages from Leadership

- **Government of Lebanon:** Emphasized coherence, solidarity, and progress toward sustainable solutions to displacement.
- **UN RC/HC:** Reaffirmed the LRP as the central framework for humanitarian assistance, system strengthening, stability, and paving the road for longer-term recovery.
- **Ministry of Social Affairs:** Reiterated the vision to **channel cash assistance for Lebanese citizens through the national social protection system.**

Collective Commitment

- Inclusive and prioritized assistance.
- Safeguarding essential services and protection.
- Advancing reforms and Lebanon's transition toward national ownership and long-term stability.

Timeline	Planning Process Step	Status	Focal Point
18 July	JIAF training workshops for sectors to be conducted.	Done	JIAF Focal Points
31 July	Area-Based Sub-National Operational Coordination ToRs to be developed and shared.	Done	ISCG Co-Chairs
31 July	Overall Population Figures to be developed and shared with ISCG Co-Chairs.	Done	AAWG & IMWG
15 Sep	LRP 2026 Guidance Package to be presented and shared to ISCG & HCT (Planning Timeline, Planning Assumptions, Population Package, Guiding Templates)	Done	ISCG Co-Chairs
7 Oct	Sectoral PiN and severity estimates to be shared with ISCG Co-Chairs. Sector Strategies & Logframes to be initiated.	Done	Sector Coordination Teams
14 Oct	LRP 2026 Planning & Needs Analysis Workshop: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present the results of needs assessment and geographical prioritization (MSNA Lite, VASyR, IPC, 332 Mapping). Present on PiN and cross-sectoral severity (JIAF). Provide thematic presentations and discussions on situation and needs analysis. 	Done	ISCG Co-Chairs
28 Oct	Sector Strategies & Logframes to be submitted to the ISCG Co-Chairs. Documents to be updated based on the “LRP Guidance Package” in consultation with partners and core group members.	Done	Sector Coordination Teams
31 Oct	Sector Strategies & Logframes to be reviewed for redline comments.	Done	ISCG Co-Chairs & LRP M&E
31 Oct	LRP Introductory Text to be updated and finalized.	Done	ISCG Co-Chairs
5 Nov	Sector Strategies & Logframes to be finalized after addressing reline comments (including at ministerial level within line ministries) and circulated to partners, with confirmed ‘outputs’.	Done	Sector Coordination Teams
5 Nov	Inter-Sector PiN, Targets, and Total Sector Appeal to be finalized based on the submitted sector strategies.	Done	IMWG
10-21 Nov	Simplified LRP Partners Expression of Interest to be launched.	Done	IM & ISCG Co-Chairs
10 Dec	Steering Committee Meeting to be conducted to discuss the framework at the strategic level and endorse the LRP 2026 (co-chaired by PM and RC/HC)	Done	ISCG Co-Chairs
10 Dec	LRP 2026 to be submitted to the GHO/ 3RP.	Done	ISCG Co-Chairs

Lebanon Response Plan 2026

At a Glance



5.3M
Total
Population

2026 Planning Figures



2.99M
People in Need



1.5M
People Targeted



155 Appealing UN and NGO partners

50



MPCA
Chapter

75



Education

69



Food Security
& Agriculture

60



Health

78



Livelihoods

28



Nutrition

90



Protection,
Child Protection,
GBV

39



Shelter

64



Social
Stability

50



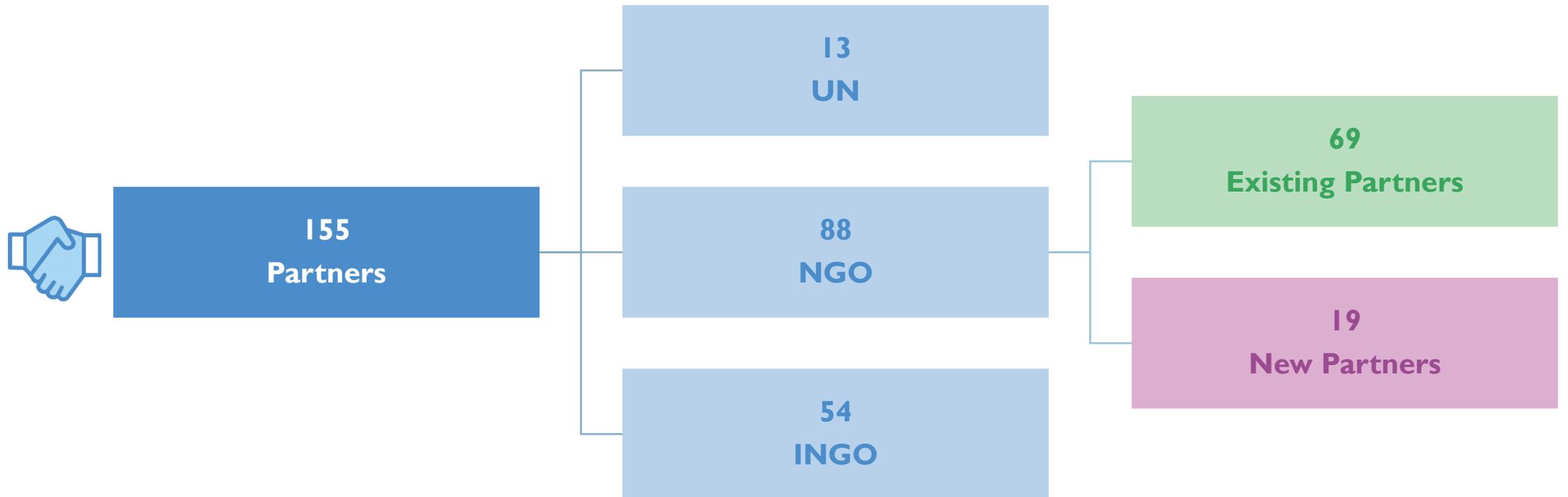
WaSH



\$1.62B
2026 Sector Appeal

Lebanon Response Plan 2026

Partners Expression of Interest

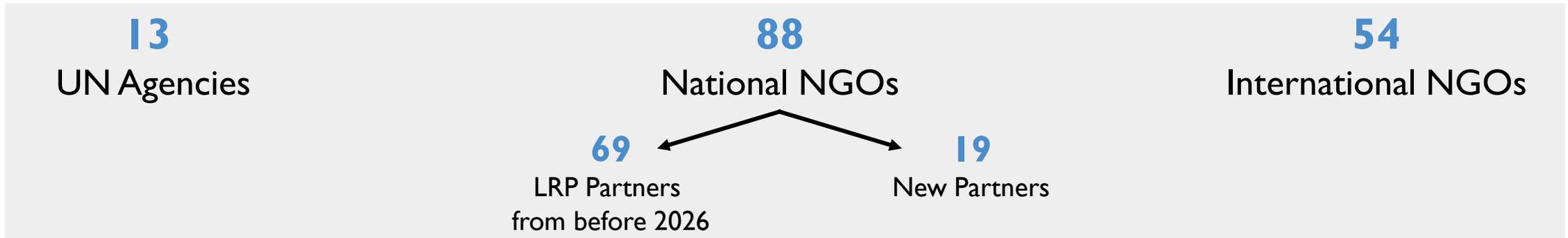


Lebanon Response Plan 2026

Partners Expression of Interest

 **155** Appealing Partners

By Organization



By Sector



Lebanon Response Plan 2026

Joint PMT-ISCG Meeting Update

- The Programme Management Team (PMT) under the UNCT and the ISCG under the HCT held the first meeting on 5 December to kickstart discussions about joint efforts to strengthen coherence between the LRP and the Cooperation Framework. The LRP is a transition plan in preparation for the new CF in 2028.
- Key points raised during the discussion include
 - Joint recognition of contextual factors including funding challenges driving shifts (e.g., shifting from direct delivery to system strengthening and technical assistance)
 - The need to build on the existing relationships and coordination tools/capacities under the LRP rather than creating new parallel structures.
 - Differences between LRP and CF (e.g., not having common government line ministry focal points and points around NGO involvement)
 - Further work for clarity on humanitarian, stabilization, recovery, and development definitions
- Next steps will include developing a concept paper; planning consultations to be held in Q1 2026 for the review of the current CF (through a small taskgroup), and looking at ways to engage government counterparts early in the process.



Preparedness Planning



Scenarios

Joelle Harfouche, Humanitarian Affairs Officer (OCHA)

Georges Achi, Head of Mission (INSO)

Scenarios & HNS

Overview

1. AWG Scenarios planning (covering October 25- March 26)
2. Update on HNS
 - Notified movements
 - HNS preparedness checklist

The Access Working Group (AWG) has developed three scenarios covering the period of October 2025-March 2026



Purpose:

- Outline possible trajectories for Lebanon over the next six months.
- Assess implications for **humanitarian access, protection, and operations.**
- Inform contingency planning and coordination efforts.

Context:

- Persistent disarmament impasse and fragile security environment.
- Deepening economic deterioration and governance paralysis.
- Ongoing cross-border tensions and regional volatility.

Scenarios

Scenario 1 – Prolonged Status Quo

Description:

- Political and security situation largely unchanged.
- Disarmament process stalled; limited Hezbollah–Israel confrontation.
- Economic hardship worsens amid lack of reforms and external aid.

Triggers:

- Continued diplomatic stagnation on disarmament.
- Gradual economic decline without significant international support.
- Progressive escalation in Israeli attacks in scale, scope, and intensity, with possibility of timebound major flare-ups (i.e. controlled conflict)"

Humanitarian Implications:

- Persistent high needs; possibly 250,000 displaced.
- Limited but manageable access challenges.
- Localized instability and competition over resources.
- Continued refugee inflows from Syria straining services.

Scenarios

Scenario 2 – External Escalation

Description:

- Major confrontation triggered by regional dynamics (Gaza ceasefire aftermath, Israel-Iran escalation, or cross-border incidents).
- Israeli military operations expand, targeting southern Lebanon and strategic sites nationwide.
- Extensive destruction, displacement, and infrastructure collapse.

Triggers:

- Regional spillover from Israel-Iran or Gaza developments.
- Major cross-border exchange escalating beyond containment.
- Perceived or real threat to Israeli security prompting pre-emptive strikes
- Renewed external escalation carries significant risks of triggering an internal conflict.

Humanitarian Implications:

- Up to 900,000 displaced; overwhelmed shelters and services.
- Widespread damage to health, water, and electricity networks.
- Severe access constraints; humanitarian corridors may be required.
- Heightened protection risks, aid politicization, and resource shortages.

Scenarios

Scenario 3 – Internal Escalation

Description:

- Internal violence triggered by domestic political or sectarian flashpoints (e.g., assassinations, protests, clashes).
- Breakdown of state control; resurgence of militias and localized governance.
- Risk of territorial fragmentation along sectarian and political lines.

Triggers:

- Assassination or major political shock.
- Collapse of consensus within the army or key security institutions.
- Worsening socio-economic crisis sparking sectarian violence.

Humanitarian Implications:

- Large-scale displacement concentrated along sectarian divides.
- Increased violence against civilians and IDPs.
- Severe access fragmentation and aid diversion.
- Economic collapse and widespread shortages of essentials.
- Possible intervention by regional actors deepening instability.

Scenarios

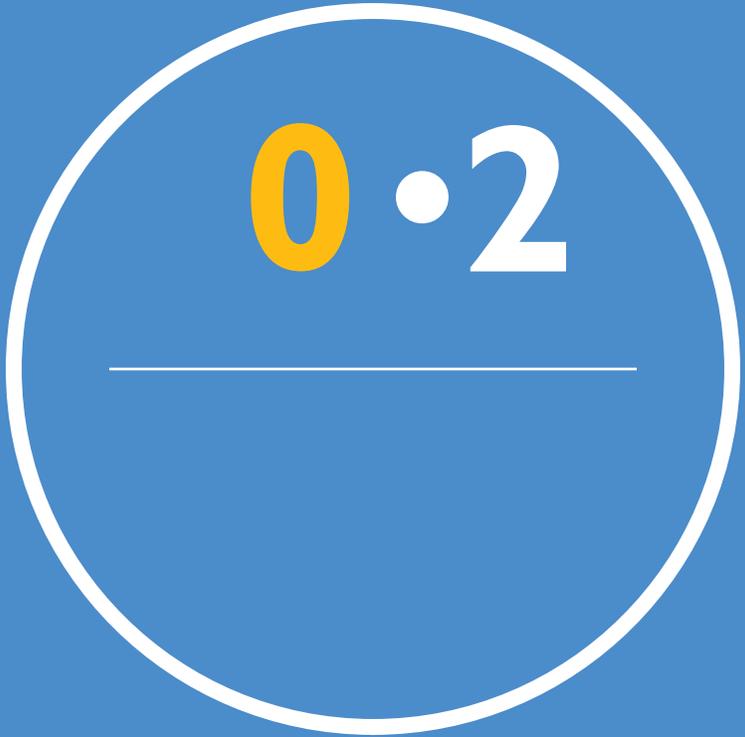
AWG Scenarios - Observations

- The situation remains highly uncertain and volatile, influenced by both internal and external factors, including political instability in Israel and the US.
- Scenario 1 appears most likely in the short term but is not sustainable; prolonged stagnation raises the likelihood of Scenarios 2 or 3—or a rapid shift between them.
- Scenarios 2 and 3 overlap, as external escalation could trigger internal conflict and vice versa, both producing similar humanitarian and access implications.
- Confidence in projections remains low, with potential for abrupt oscillation (e.g., escalation followed by temporary calm or internal unrest).

Scenarios

AWG Scenarios – Key Considerations (Preparedness Actions for Scenarios 2 & 3)

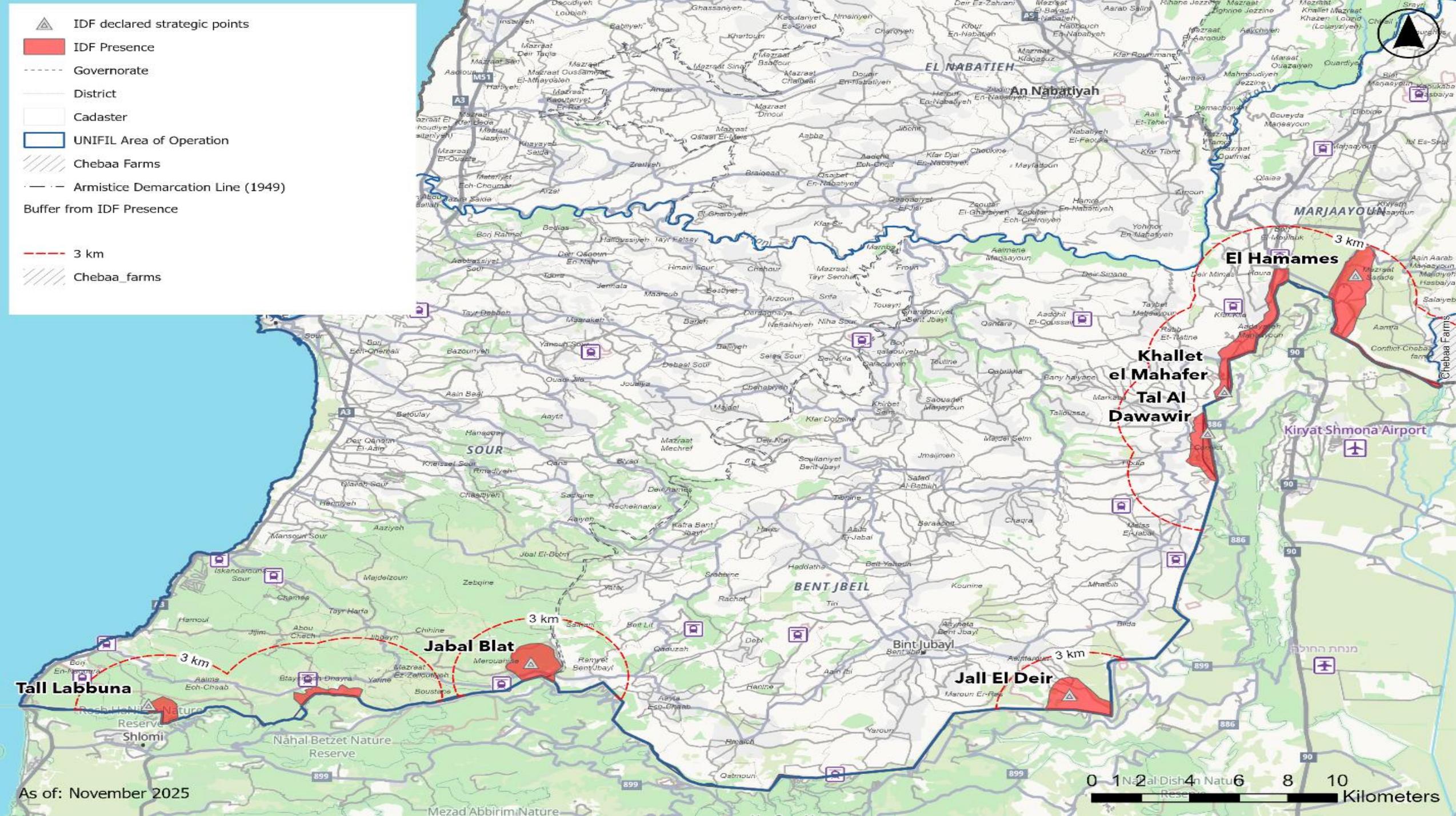
- Reassess prepositioning and coverage beyond current hubs to enable potential crossline humanitarian operations.
- Review displacement scenarios and adapt shelter and response strategies to shifting population patterns.
- Maintain and broaden coordination with LAF, UNIFIL, GoL, DRR/M, and emerging local actors who may gain influence if state structures weaken.
- Prepare to re-activate and expand the Humanitarian Notification System (HNS) in both South and North Lebanon Regions.
- Negotiate access for independent needs assessments, while leveraging and integrating existing data from NGOs, ISCGs, UNIFIL, OCHA, and others.
- Strengthen coordination and resource-sharing among humanitarian actors to ensure operational continuity under high-risk conditions.



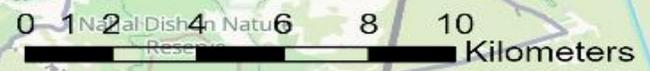
Update on HNS



-  IDF declared strategic points
-  IDF Presence
-  Governorate
-  District
-  Cadaster
-  UNIFIL Area of Operation
-  Chebaa Farms
-  Armistice Demarcation Line (1949)
-  Buffer from IDF Presence
-  3 km
-  Chebaa_farms



As of: November 2025



Update on HNS

Notified Movements Since CoH (01 to 30 November 2025)



LEBANON

Humanitarian Movements Facilitated by HNS - Summary

Period Covered

11/1/2025

11/30/2025

30



Total humanitarian movements - completed deliveries from 3 November 2025 to 28 November 2025.

35

Total notified humanitarian movements

2



Trucks completed deliveries

40



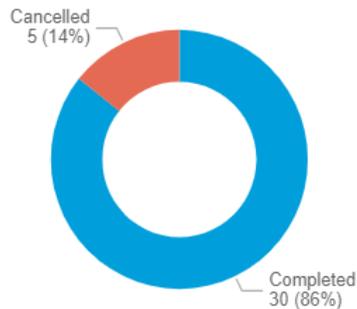
Cars completed deliveries

4



Humanitarian organizations reported deliveries

Number of movements by status



Type of movements for completed deliveries



Number of organizations that have conducted movements



Governorate

Select all

El Nabatieh

South

Update on HNS

Notified Movements Since CoH (18 Feb – 30 November 2025)



LEBANON

Humanitarian Movements Facilitated by HNS - Summary

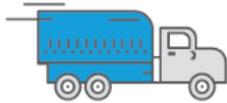
Period Covered

2/18/2025

11/30/2025

Calendar button - choose date

176



Total humanitarian movements - completed deliveries from 19 February 2025 to 28 November 2025.

203

Total notified humanitarian movements

39



Trucks completed deliveries

267



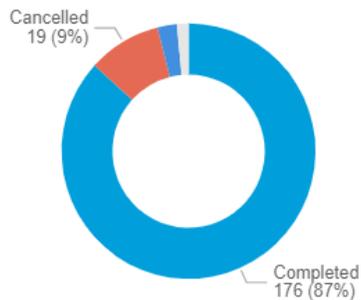
Cars completed deliveries

19

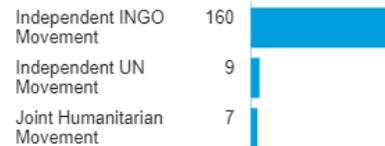


Humanitarian organizations reported deliveries

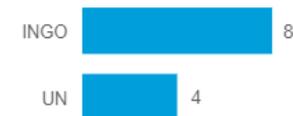
Number of movements by status



Type of movements for completed deliveries



Number of organizations that have conducted movements



Governorate

Select all

Bekaa

El Nabatieh

South

Update on HNS

Preparedness Checklist

Area	Key Actions	Notes / Follow-up	Status
1. Scope and coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep HNS scope and mapping updated to reflect reality on the ground (e.g. additional occupied points, shifting areas of control, UN presence). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular review at AWG/CMCoord level. Integrate feedback from field and UNDSS. 	Ongoing
2. Alternative mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop contingency plan if UNIFIL cannot facilitate notifications due to drawdown. (SLR). Identify backup channels (e.g. OCHA ROMENA). Reactivate the NLR system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Test handover process. 	Ongoing
3. Recipients mapping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map all potential HNS recipients under different scenarios (internal conflict/external escalation). 		Ongoing
4. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update SOPs to reflect new notification lines, roles, and thresholds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Circulating draft through AWG for feedback. 	Ongoing
5. Training and Simulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct tabletop exercise to test revised HNS preparedness measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simulate both internal and external escalation scenarios. Review lessons learned with AWG. 	Pending

Ideas to strengthen info-sharing?

Feedback from ISCG members about access constraints

Q&A



- THANK YOU!
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- ocha-leb-access@un.org



Stocktaking & Next Steps

Eyram Dzitrie, Humanitarian Affairs Officer (OCHA)

Stocktaking on Preparedness

National Inter-Sector Update

- **Contingency stocks** to support up to 1 million people. Cost of gaps for 2-4 weeks (including cash assistance): approx. \$64 M, to be discussed with donors to ensure critical items are prepositioned.
- **Logistics:** update of vendor/supplier lists, and recent joint table-top (simulation) exercise to identify logistics bottlenecks including port congestion and ways to expedite customs clearance procedures for humanitarian cargo.
- **Shelters:** list of previous collective sites (CSs) compiled by the Shelter Sector. But the GoL remains responsible for approving lists of shelters in the event of new emergencies.
- **Rapid assessments:** Rapid needs assessment tools involving use of KIIs (and possibly household surveys), are being adapted by the AAWG (sectors to review and validate once shared), with consultations with agencies on implementation to be planned.
 - Main challenge has been assessing needs of those outside CSs
 - ERNA+ site monitoring tool for collective sites – is a light review needed?

Stocktaking on Preparedness

Reflection on Lessons Learned & Next Steps

- Engagement and **outreach to local actors** who might be responding in the immediate phase and could support assessments.
- **Strengthen disability inclusion:** Drawing on feedback from Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) and working closely with the Disability Inclusion Working Group to inform sectoral and cross-sectoral preparedness.
- To address gaps in capacity to deliver **Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services**, engage key sectors (health, protection) and National Mental Health Program (NMHP).
- **Continue to support engagement with national authorities (MoSA, DRM, LRC, HRC, etc.)** to understand National preparedness priorities and how we can coordinate better.
 - ⇒ Compile and align **planning assumptions and planning numbers** (population movement incl. possibility to cross over into Syria, areas potentially at more risk e.g., camps, acceptance of IDPs)
 - ⇒ **Maintain information on ISCG, Sector & OCG capacity** and identify areas where external support for critical functions would be necessary

Stocktaking on Preparedness

Subnational OCG preparedness updates per region

- Related to risks of new conflict escalation, what are the top 2-3 preparedness priorities or gaps being discussed by the OCG for your region?
- What engagements with local authorities about preparedness have taken place already or are being planned for the next 2-4 weeks?
- What support from the national level would your region need at the inter-sector and sector level in the event of an escalation?



Bekaa



Beirut and Mount Lebanon

Beirut and Mount Lebanon

Preparedness Priorities or Gaps being Discussed by the OCG

- Gap in contingency stock and partner capacity
- Coordination structure and communication streamlining
- Review of safe areas and confirmation of collective shelters for realistic planning
- Data collection and access to accurate and up-to-date information
- Access to vulnerable groups and locations

Beirut and Mount Lebanon

Engagements with Local Authorities and Follow Up for Next Weeks

- UN agencies / Engagement with local authorities including to discuss preparedness
- Plan meeting with OCG members, including DRM/DRR DRMs/DRRs
- Update information on contingency stock, capacity to respond, funding

Beirut and Mount Lebanon

What Support from the National Level Would your Region Need at the Inter-Sector and Sector Level in the Event of an Escalation?

- Consolidating and updating contact lists for all coordination bodies and emergency focal points
- Clear guidance on access protocols.
- Comprehensive partner capacity mapping across regions
- Clarification of how national and subnational coordination mechanisms would function during an emergency
- Support in obtaining guidance for shelter options for non-Lebanese



North



South



IPC Results

Mohie Al Wahsh, Food Security and Agriculture Sector Coordinator (WFP)

Integrated Phase Classification - Lebanon Acute Food Insecurity Analysis

October 2025

Not for circulation



1. IPC in Lebanon

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				
	<i>Action is required for disaster risk reduction and to protect livelihoods</i>	<i>Urgent action is required to protect livelihoods and increase access to food to avoid a food emergency.</i>	<i>Urgent action is needed to save lives and livelihoods. If nothing is done, the population could face starvation or death.</i>	<i>Urgent immediate action is needed to stop widespread starvation and death, and the total collapse of livelihoods.</i>

Analysis Parameter



Population covered

- **99 percent of the total population:** (Lebanese, Syrian refugees, Palestine refugees, “Newly” Displaced from Syria)



Period

- **Current:** November 2025 till March 2026
Projected: April till July 2026



Data sources

- **Outcomes:** VASyR 2025, mVAM 2025, UNRWA High Frequency survey 2025
- **Other data:** Market Monitor (WFP), MFI (WFP), Tension monitoring (UNDP), Surveillance Data (UNICEF/Nutrition Sector), World Bank (RDNA), D&L (FAO), Protection Monitoring (UNHCR), Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM).



IPC AFI severity scale

- At district level for Lebanese residents and Syrian refugees
 - Lebanese: 19 units of analysis
 - Syrian refugees: 25 units of analysis
- At national level for all Palestinian refugees
- Newly Displaced: 3 units of analysis
- Total of 48 units of analysis



IPC Analysis Partners



GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS

- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Environment
- Ministry of Energy & Water
- Ministry of Economy & Trade
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Health
- Central Administration of Statistics
- CNRS



UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES

- WFP
- FAO
- UNHCR
- UNOCHA
- UNRWA
- IOM
- UNICEF
- Food Security and Agriculture Sector
- Basic Assistance Sector
- Nutrition Sector



NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

- ACF
- Caritas
- Care
- DCA
- Oxfam
- Nusaned
- Save the Children
- World Vision
- IOCC
- Tabitha
- Merath
- FEWSNET
- FSF
- Solidarite
- B&Z
- Fair Trade Lebanon
- Shield



UNIVERSITIES

- American University of Beirut

2. IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis – Current Period (November 2025 – March 2026)

Acute Food Insecurity results - Current

Total pop: 5.19 million

CURRENT ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY - Total Population NOVEMBER 2025 - MARCH 2026

874,000	IPC Phase	Population	%
17 percent of the population analysed facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above)	Phase 1 - Minimal	2,213,000	43
	Phase 2 - Stressed	2,104,000	41
	Phase 3 - Crisis	851,000	17
	Phase 4 - Emergency	22,000	0
	Phase 5 - Catastrophe	0	0
IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION			

Lebanese: 3.86 million

CURRENT ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY - Lebanese NOVEMBER 2025 - MARCH 2026

484,000	IPC Phase	Population	%
13 percent of the population analysed facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above)	Phase 1 - Minimal	1,940,000	50
	Phase 2 - Stressed	1,440,000	37
	Phase 3 - Crisis	484,000	13
	Phase 4 - Emergency	0	0
	Phase 5 - Catastrophe	0	0
IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION			

Syrian refugees: 1 million

CURRENT ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY - Syrian refugees NOVEMBER 2025 - MARCH 2026

277,000	IPC Phase	Population	%
28 percent of the population analysed facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above)	Phase 1 - Minimal	206,000	21
	Phase 2 - Stressed	517,000	51
	Phase 3 - Crisis	276,000	28
	Phase 4 - Emergency	1,000	0
	Phase 5 - Catastrophe	0	0
IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION			

Newly Displaced from Syria: 96,000

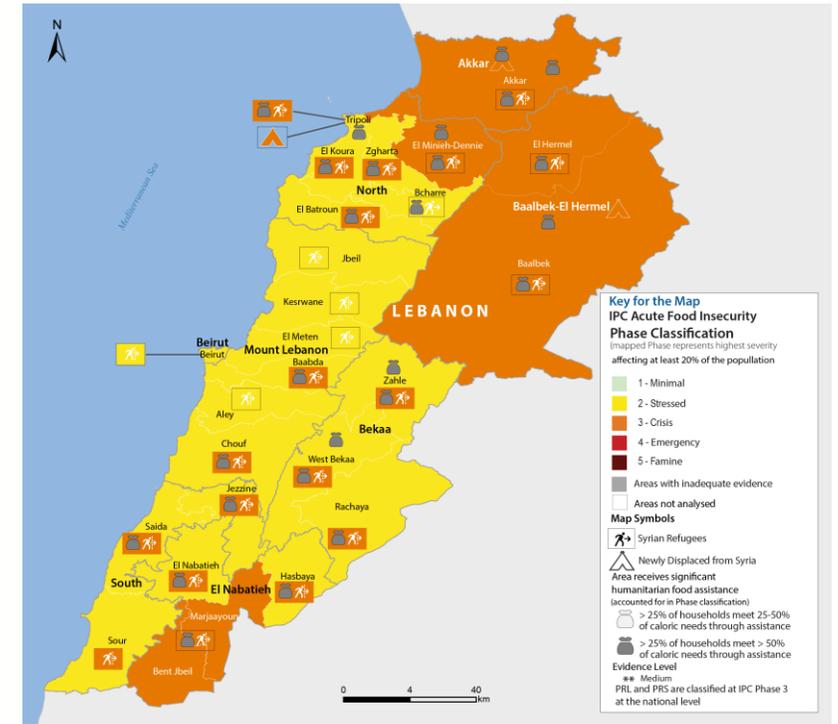
CURRENT ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY - Newly Displaced NOVEMBER 2025 - MARCH 2026

43,000	IPC Phase	Population	%
45 percent of the population analysed facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above)	Phase 1 - Minimal	10,000	10
	Phase 2 - Stressed	43,000	45
	Phase 3 - Crisis	34,000	35
	Phase 4 - Emergency	10,000	10
	Phase 5 - Catastrophe	0	0
IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION			

Palestine refugees: 232,000

CURRENT ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY - Palestine refugees NOVEMBER 2025 - MARCH 2026

69,000	IPC Phase	Population	%
30 percent of the population analysed facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above)	Phase 1 - Minimal	58,000	25
	Phase 2 - Stressed	104,000	45
	Phase 3 - Crisis	58,000	25
	Phase 4 - Emergency	12,000	5
	Phase 5 - Catastrophe	0	0
IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION			



*Numbers and percentages may not add up due to rounding

Not for circulation

Lebanese

15 units of analysis classified at IPC Phase 2 (Stress)

P3+ = 15%	Baabda
	El Nabatieh
	Saida
	Sour
	West Bekaa
P3+ = 10%	Aley
	Bcharre & Zgharta
	Chouf & Jezzine
	Hasbaya & Rachaya
	Tripoli
	Zahle
P3+ = 5%	Beirut
	El Batroun & El Koura
	El Meten
	Jbeil & Kesrwane

4 units of analysis classified at IPC Phase 3 (Crisis)

P3+ = 25%	Akkar
	Baalbek & El Hermel
P3+ = 20%	Bent Jbeil & Marjaayoun
	El Minieh-Dennie

Syrian Refugees

6 units of analysis classified at IPC Phase 2 (Stress)

P3+ = 15%	Aley
	Bcharre
	Beirut
	El Meten
	Jbeil
	Kesrwane

19 units of analysis classified at IPC Phase 3 (Crisis)

P3+ = 40%	Baalbek
P3+ = 35%	El Hermel West Bekaa Zahle
P3+ = 30%	Akkar El Minieh-Dennie El Nabatieh Saida
P3+ = 25%	Baabda Bent Jbeil & Marjaayoun El Koura Hasbaya Sour Tripoli Zgharta
P3+ = 20%	Chouf El Batroun Jezzine Rachaya

New Arrivals from Syria

3 units of analysis classified at IPC Phase 3 (Crisis)

P3+ = 45%	Akkar
	Baalbek - El Hermel
	Tripoli

3. IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis – Projected Period (April 2026 – July 2026)

Assumptions (April 2026 – July 2026)



Security & Displacement

Continued hostilities, albeit at lower intensity

- Airstrikes and shelling are routinely reported despite the ceasefire remaining in force.
- 64,400 individuals remain internally displaced as of October 2025
- A full return to pre-Oct 2023 “status quo” remains unlikely in the near term
- Localized incidents along the border with Syria remain possible



Political situation

Some doubts on reform momentum

- President and Government working in tandem to advance reform and international engagement.
- Vacancies in key security and administrative positions continue to be filled.
- Municipal elections were held in May 2025. Ongoing parliamentary debate over electoral law for 2026 Parliamentary elections.
- Conference on investment in Lebanon announced for November 2025
- Renewed IMF negotiations are beginning to stall



Agriculture

Water crisis significantly impacts cereal output

- 2025 saw the weakest cereal harvests in recent years
- The 2025 cereal output is estimated at about 90 000 tonnes, nearly 50 percent below the five-year average
- Wheat import requirements for 2025/26 are forecast at around 700,000 tonnes, up from 600,000 in 2024/2025

Assumptions (April 2026 – July 2026)



Prices and Exchange Rate

Softening, yet sustained inflation

- Inflation is expected to remain subdued, with food and NFI SMEBs fluctuating within ± 2 percent monthly, barring new supply shocks or renewed conflict.
- The services component of the SMEB (USD251 per household in August 2025 vs. USD 403 at the onset of the crisis) is anticipated to increase gradually as tariffs and fees continue their correction.
- Exchange-rate stability is expected to persist through early 2026, assuming fiscal restraint and no renewed escalation of conflict.



Market functionality

Consolidated recovery

- Availability, stock coverage and resilience of supply chains expected to remain at full capacity, with only lingering unpredictability of prices affecting the functionality of markets.



Humanitarian Food Assistance

Improved access, drop in funding

- Access remains somewhat improved compared to full-scale conflict, but persistent risk remains, particularly in border areas.
- Further cuts likely absent new resources—implying lower HFA coverage and/or transfer values over the outlook.



Income opportunities

Temporary Improvement

- Income opportunities remain constrained but increasingly dollar-denominated. Remittances to be negatively affected by FATF-grey listing and EU-black listing. Assuming continued political stability and no renewed escalation, income conditions are expected to improve moderately, albeit unevenly.

Acute Food Insecurity results – Projected

Total pop: 5.19 million

PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY – Total Population APRIL 2026 – JULY 2026

961,000	IPC Phase	Population	%
18 percent of the population analysed facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above)	Phase 1 – Minimal	2,214,000	43
	Phase 2 – Stressed	2,017,000	39
	Phase 3 – Crisis	898,000	17
	Phase 4 – Emergency	63,000	1
	Phase 5 – Catastrophe	0	0
IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION			

Lebanese: 3.86 million

PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY – Lebanese APRIL 2026 – JULY 2026

493,000	IPC Phase	Population	%
13 percent of the population analysed facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above)	Phase 1 – Minimal	1,942,000	50
	Phase 2 – Stressed	1,430,000	37
	Phase 3 – Crisis	493,000	13
	Phase 4 – Emergency	0	0
	Phase 5 – Catastrophe	0	0
IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION			

Syrian refugees: 1 million

PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY – Syrian refugees APRIL 2026 – JULY 2026

334,000	IPC Phase	Population	%
34 percent of the population analysed facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above)	Phase 1 – Minimal	205,000	20
	Phase 2 – Stressed	461,000	46
	Phase 3 – Crisis	297,000	30
	Phase 4 – Emergency	37,000	4
	Phase 5 – Catastrophe	0	0
IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION			

Newly Displaced from Syria: 96,000

PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY – Newly Displaced APRIL 2026 – JULY 2026

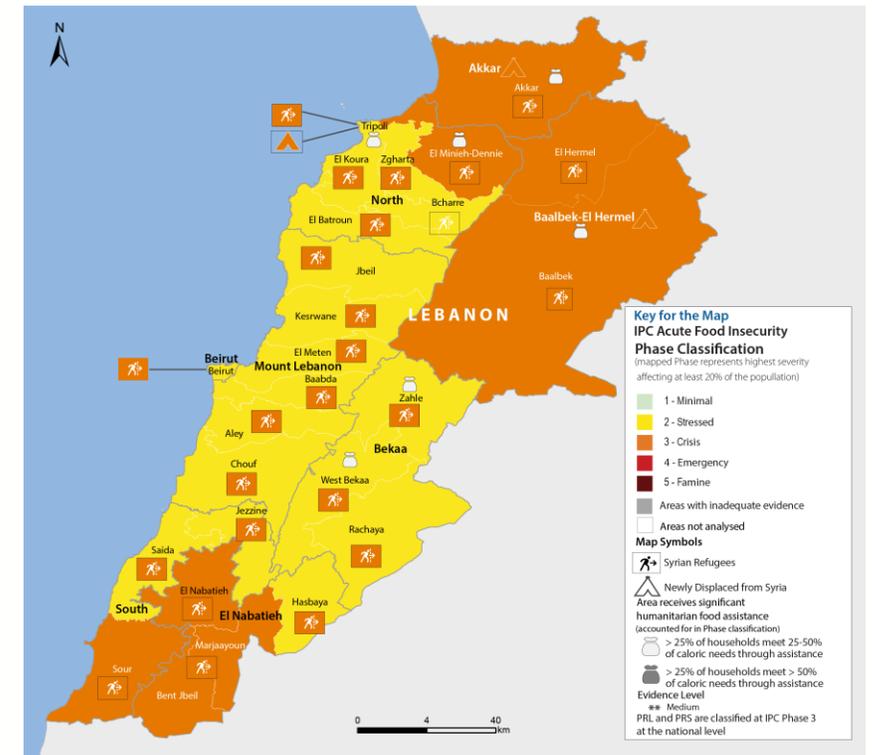
53,000	IPC Phase	Population	%
55 percent of the population analysed facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above)	Phase 1 – Minimal	10,000	10
	Phase 2 – Stressed	34,000	35
	Phase 3 – Crisis	38,000	40
	Phase 4 – Emergency	14,000	15
	Phase 5 – Catastrophe	0	0
IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION			

Palestine refugees: 232,000

PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY – Palestine refugees APRIL 2026 – JULY 2026

81,000	IPC Phase	Population	%
35 percent of the population analysed facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above)	Phase 1 – Minimal	58,000	25
	Phase 2 – Stressed	93,000	40
	Phase 3 – Crisis	69,000	30
	Phase 4 – Emergency	12,000	5
	Phase 5 – Catastrophe	0	0
IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION			

*Numbers and percentages may not add up due to rounding



Lebanese

13 units of analysis classified at IPC Phase 2 (Stress)

P3+ = 15%	Baabda Saida West Bekaa
P3+ = 10%	Aley Chouf & Jezzine Hasbaya & Rachaya Tripoli Zahle
P3+ = 5%	Bcharre & Zgharta Beirut El Meten Jbeil & Kesrwane
P3+ = 0%	El Batroun & El Koura

6 units of analysis classified at IPC Phase 3 (Crisis)

P3+ = 25%	Akkar Baalbek & El Hermel
P3+ = 20%	Bent Jbeil & Marjaayoun El Minieh-Dennie El Nabatieh Sour

Syrian Refugees

1 units of analysis classified at IPC Phase 2 (Stress)

P3+ = 15%	Bcharre
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24 units of analysis classified at IPC Phase 3 (Crisis)

P3+ = 45%	Baalbek El Hermel
P3+ = 40%	Akkar West Bekaa Zahle
P3+ = 35%	El Minieh-Dennie El Nabatieh Saida
P3+ = 30%	Baabda Bent Jbeil & Marjaayoun El Koura Hasbaya Sour Tripoli Zgharta
P3+ = 25%	Chouf El Batroun Jezzine Rachaya
P3+ = 20%	Aley Beirut El Meten Jbeil Kesrwane

New Arrivals from Syria

3 units of analysis classified at IPC Phase 3 (Crisis)

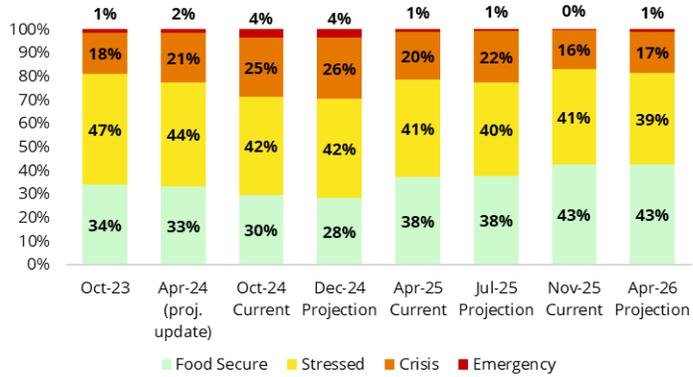
P3+ = 55%	Akkar Baalbek - El Hermel Tripoli
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3. IPC Acute Food Insecurity Trends

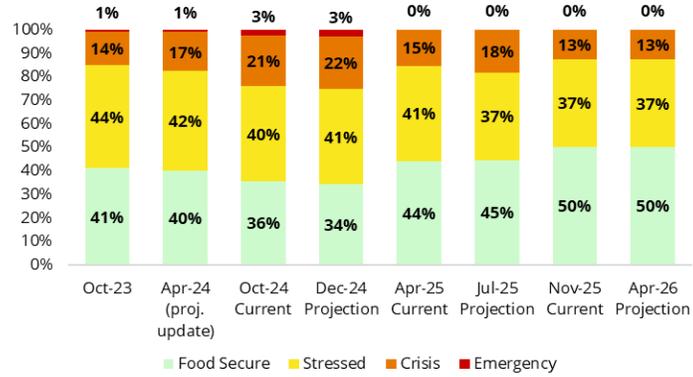


CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS ROUNDS

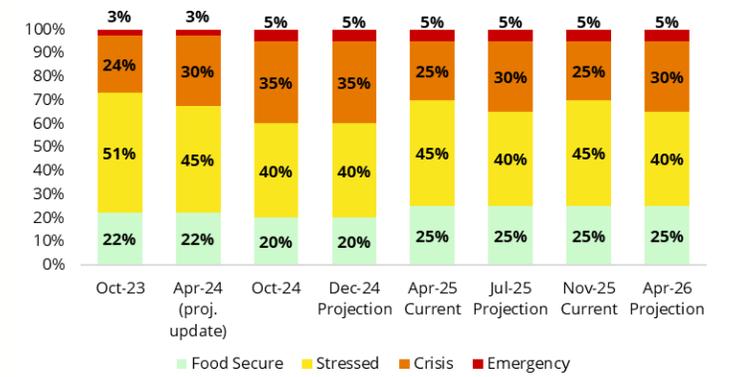
Total Population



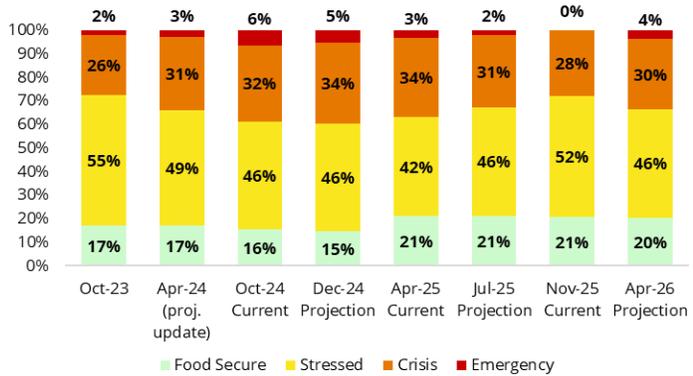
Lebanese



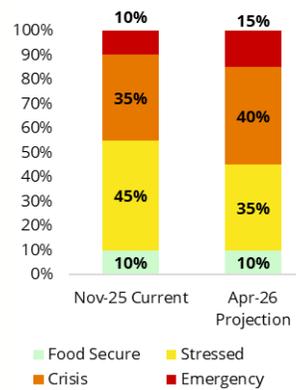
Palestine refugees



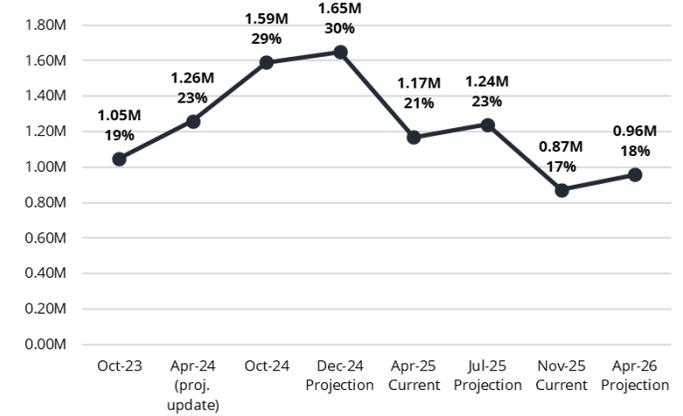
Syrian refugees



Newly Displaced from Syria



IPC Phase 3+ (millions of individuals and share of population)



Q & A



AoB

AoB I - Post-2024 Arrivals from Syria Dashboard

Update

- Dashboard is now centralized and issued on monthly basis with national and area specific sections.
- Sector IMO's are requested to upload the monthly data **after** confirmation from sector coordinators.
- Monthly dashboards will be shared with ISCG members.

AoB 2 - Mitigation of Environmental Risks of Inactive Informal Settlements

- Paper developed by Shelter, WaSH, and Social Stability sectors.
- Technically revised and endorsed by MoSA & MoIM.
- Next Step:
 - Develop a dashboard that can track the number of active and inactive sites as well as highlight the priority sites according to the set endorsed criteria.
 - Disseminate the paper including the link to the dashboard with ISCG members.

AoB 3 – Meeting with Humanitarian Donors WG

Heads Up

- Sector coordination teams will receive an invitation from the Humanitarian DWG through the ISCG.
- As humanitarian donors receive partners proposals, information from sectors is required on severity area and priority activities to inform donors decisions.
- A follow up email will be shared with the necessary details.



Thank You