



# LEBANON Response Plan

## Inter-Sector Coordination Group Meeting *January 24, 2025*



# Opening Remarks

*ISCG Co-Chairs*

# Agenda

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- 1. Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Analysis**
- 2. Returning IDPs Situation and Preliminary Findings**
- 3. Logistics Cluster Update**
- 4. AoB**



# Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Analysis

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

# Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Analysis

## 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.

# Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Analysis

## Methodology



### Population covered

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



### Period

- **Current:** October 2024- November 2024
- **Projected:** December 2024- March 2025



### Analysis Team

- 65 analysts participated from 30 organizations



### IPC AFI severity scale

- At district level for Lebanese residents and Syrian refugees (22 districts)
- Clustering of districts in the South of Lebanon into one unit of analysis
- At national level for all Palestinian refugees
- Total of 47 units of analysis



### Data sources







- **Outcomes:** VASyR 2024, LVAP 2023, mVAM 2024, MSNA 2023, High Frequency Crisis Monitoring Survey 2024
- **Other data:** Market Monitor (WFP), MFI (WFP), Tension monitoring (UNDP), LIMA (UNICEF/Nutrition Sector), DIEM (MoA and FAO), Protection Monitoring (UNHCR), Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM).



# Acute Food Insecurity results – Current







Total pop: 5.57 million

CURRENT ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY – Total Population  
OCTOBER 2024- NOVEMBER 2024

 1.59 M	IPC Phase	Population	%
29 percent of the population analysed facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above)	 Phase 1 – Minimal	1,655,000	30
	 Phase 2 – Stressed	2,329,000	42
	 Phase 3 – Crisis	1,386,000	25
	 Phase 4 – Emergency	205,000	4
	 Phase 5 - Catastrophe	0	0
IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION			







Lebanese: 3.86 million

CURRENT ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY – Lebanese  
OCTOBER 2024- NOVEMBER 2024

 928,000	IPC Phase	Population	%
24 percent of the population analysed facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above)	 Phase 1 – Minimal	1,379,000	36
	 Phase 2 – Stressed	1,557,000	40
	 Phase 3 – Crisis	828,000	21
	 Phase 4 – Emergency	100,000	3
	 Phase 5 - Catastrophe	0	0
IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION			







Syrian refugees: 1.5 million

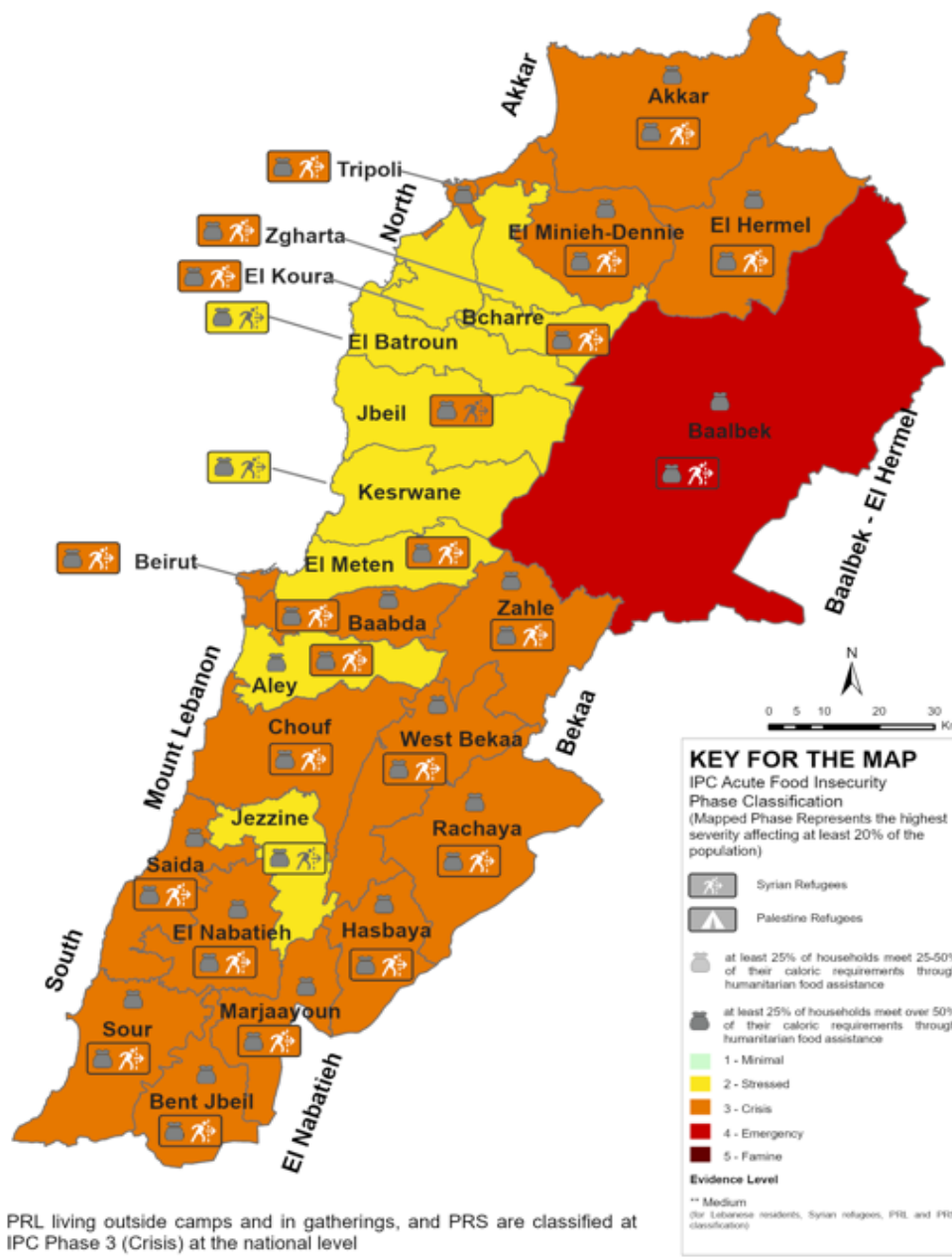
CURRENT ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY – Syrian refugees  
OCTOBER 2024- NOVEMBER 2024

 579,000	IPC Phase	Population	%
39 percent of the population analysed facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above)	 Phase 1 – Minimal	234,000	16
	 Phase 2 – Stressed	687,000	46
	 Phase 3 – Crisis	485,000	32
	 Phase 4 – Emergency	94,000	6
	 Phase 5 - Catastrophe	0	0
IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION			

Palestine refugees: 210 thousands

CURRENT ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY – Palestine refugees  
OCTOBER 2024- NOVEMBER 2024

 85,000	IPC Phase	Population	%
40 percent of the population analysed facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above)	 Phase 1 – Minimal	42,000	20
	 Phase 2 – Stressed	84,000	40
	 Phase 3 – Crisis	74,000	35
	 Phase 4 – Emergency	11,000	5
	 Phase 5 - Catastrophe	0	0
IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION			



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

# Acute Food Insecurity results – Projected

## Total pop: 5.59 million

### PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY – Total Population DECEMBER 2024- MARCH 2025

1.66 M	IPC Phase	Population	%
30 percent of the population analysed facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above)	Phase 1 – Minimal	1,582,000	28
	Phase 2 – Stressed	2,351,000	42
	Phase 3 – Crisis	1,456,000	26
	Phase 4 – Emergency	201,000	4
	Phase 5 – Catastrophe	0	0
IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION			

## Syrian refugees: 1.5 million

### PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY – SYRIAN REFUGEES DECEMBER 2024- MARCH 2025

597,000	IPC Phase	Population	%
40 percent of the population analysed facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above)	Phase 1 – Minimal	220,000	15
	Phase 2 – Stressed	686,000	46
	Phase 3 – Crisis	517,000	34
	Phase 4 – Emergency	81,000	6
	Phase 5 – Catastrophe	0	0
IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION			

## Lebanese : 3.86 million

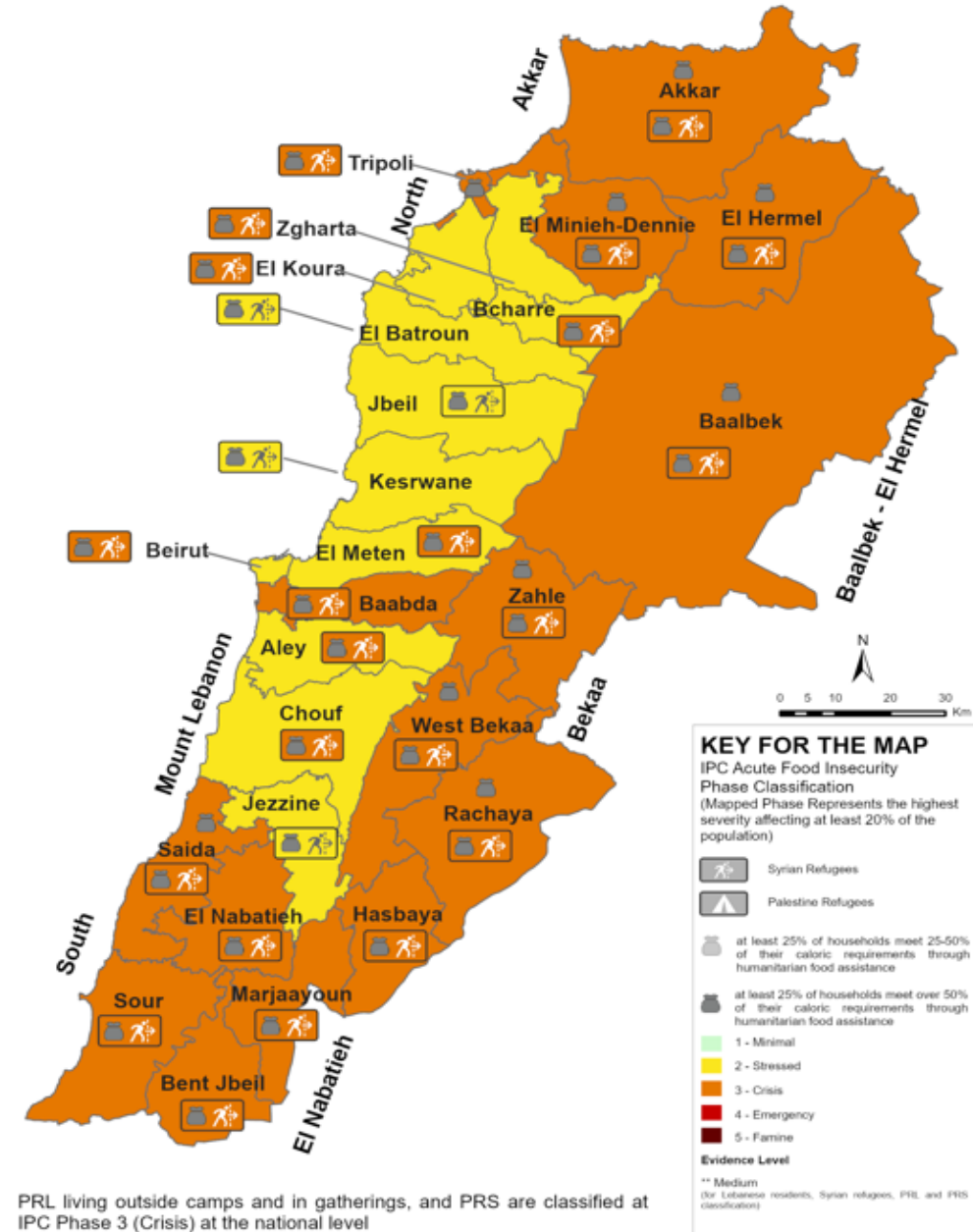
### PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY – LEBANESE DECEMBER 2024- MARCH 2025

970,000	IPC Phase	Population	%
25 percent of the population analysed facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above)	Phase 1 – Minimal	1,318,000	34
	Phase 2 – Stressed	1,576,000	42
	Phase 3 – Crisis	862,000	22
	Phase 4 – Emergency	109,000	3
	Phase 5 – Catastrophe	0	0
IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION			

## Palestine Refugees: 223 thousands

### PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY – PALESTINE REF. DECEMBER 2024- MARCH 2025

89,000	IPC Phase	Population	%
40 percent of the population analysed facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above)	Phase 1 – Minimal	45,000	20
	Phase 2 – Stressed	89,000	40
	Phase 3 – Crisis	78,000	35
	Phase 4 – Emergency	11,000	5
	Phase 5 – Catastrophe	0	0
IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION			



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

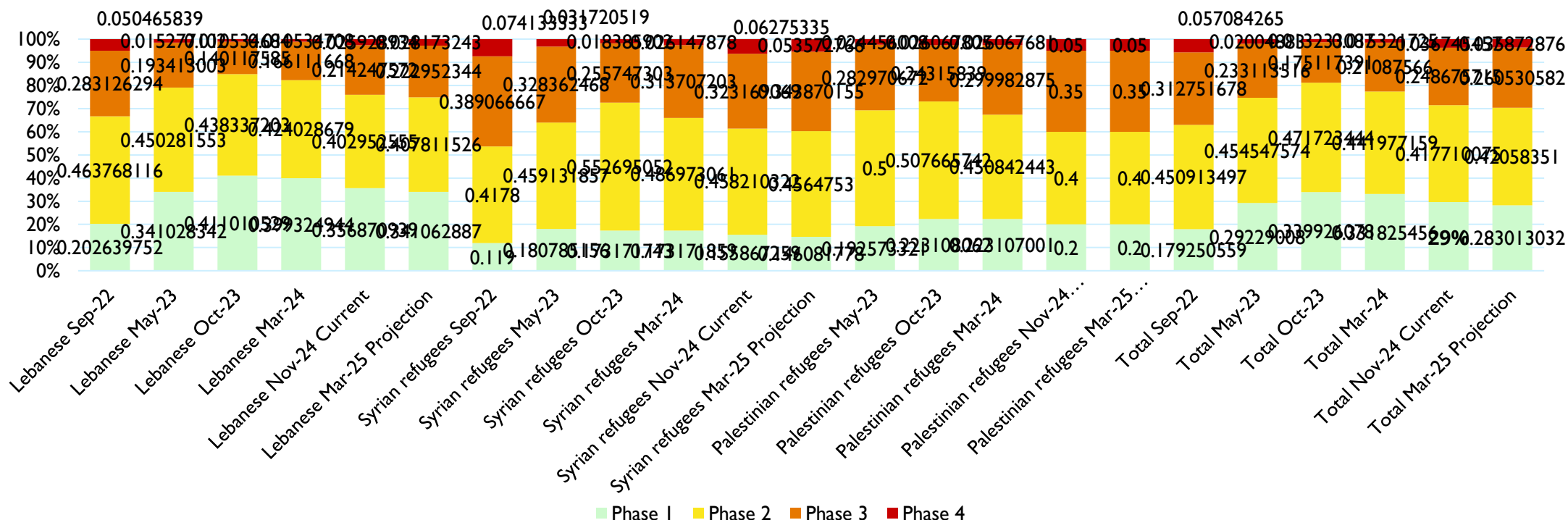


# Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Analysis

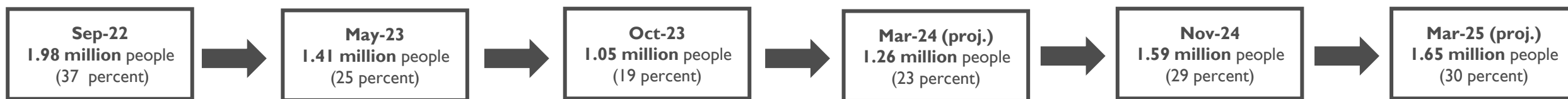


## Changes from Previous Analysis

Classification comparison with previous round



## Population classified in IPC P3 and above



# Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Analysis

## Discussion

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- What are the implications of the deterioration in the food security situation relevant to sectors?

### **Many affected households resorting to negative livelihood and food-based coping mechanisms**

- Impact on food consumption, malnutrition risk, morbidity and mortality.
- Increase in child labour resulting in a deprioritization of education (absenteeism and impact on academic performance)
- Households forced to use unsafe water sources and reduce hygiene-related expenses increasing risk of water-borne disease
- Deprioritization of rent or housing repairs could increase risk of evictions and protection/safety concerns.

### **Reduction in humanitarian food assistance and competition over resources could contribute to a rise in social tensions.**

### **Increased emotional distress / psychosocial needs.**

### **Reliance/need for cash assistance modalities to cover food and non-food needs (reduced incomes)**

### **Convergence of needs at area level and increased number of vulnerable people**

- Prolonging or compounding pre-crisis vulnerabilities e.g., districts in Akkar and North, Bekaa and Baalbeck El Hermel
- Increase from 1.26 M (23%) in Mar 2024 to 1.65 M (30%) in Mar 2025 e.g., districts in South and Nabatieh with returning IDPs

# Examples from other contexts

Sector	
Health and Nutrition	<p><b>IPC Indicators:</b> Malnutrition rates (acute malnutrition, wasting, stunting), mortality rates, morbidity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Implications:</b></li><li>• <b>Malnutrition increase of levels:</b> Higher rates of wasting and stunting indicate poor nutrition, leading to long-term physical and cognitive impairments.</li><li>• <b>Disease Outbreaks:</b> Food-insecure populations are more vulnerable to communicable diseases due to weakened immune systems, by example cholera in lebanon last year</li></ul>
Education	<p><b>IPC Indicators:</b> Household food consumption gaps, access to food.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Implications:</b></li><li>• <b>School Dropouts:</b> Households in IPC Phase 3+ often prioritize immediate survival, forcing children to leave school to work or beg for food. Child labor :- increase of child labor levels, due to drop of income families possible to apply livelihood coping mechanism.</li></ul>
Livelihood	<p><b>IPC Indicators:</b> Food prices, market availability, income sources, purchasing power.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Implications:</b></li><li>• <b>Market Disruptions:</b> In IPC Phase 3 and above, food shortages drive up prices, limiting economic activity and consumer spending.</li><li>• <b>Livelihood Erosion:</b> Households sell productive assets (land, livestock) to buy food, reducing long-term economic resilience.</li></ul>

## Examples from other contexts

Sector	
Agriculture and Livelihoods	<p><b>IPC Indicators:</b> Livelihood coping strategies, asset depletion, agricultural production.</p> <p>• <b>Implications:</b> • <b>Overexploitation of Resources:</b> Farmers adopt unsustainable practices, such as overgrazing, to compensate for production losses, harming ecosystems. • <b>Dependence on External Aid:</b> IPC Phase 4+ often requires food aid, weakening local food systems and creating long-term dependence. • <b>Loss of Livelihoods:</b> conflict and Climate shocks and resource depletion exacerbate food insecurity, trapping households in a cycle of poverty.</p>
Social and Political Stability	<p><b>IPC Indicators:</b> Food access inequality, household resilience, coping mechanisms.</p> <p>• <b>Implications:</b> • <b>Social Unrest:</b> Food scarcity in IPC Phase 3+ often leads to protests or conflicts over resources, destabilizing regions. • <b>Displacement and Migration:</b> In extreme phases, households are forced to migrate, straining infrastructure and resources in host regions</p>
Humanitarian and Governance	<p><b>IPC Indicators:</b> Institutional response capacity, humanitarian aid requirements.</p> <p>• <b>Implications:</b> • <b>Increased Aid Dependency:</b> IPC Phase 3+ populations require large-scale aid, overwhelming humanitarian organizations. • <b>Weak Governance:</b> Governments struggling to address food crises face reduced legitimacy and increased pressure from international actors.</p>

# Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Analysis

## Discussion

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- What is your recommendation to address the consequences of the food insecurity situation as a sectoral response and as a multi-sectoral response?

### **Provision of unconditional and unrestricted multipurpose cash assistance**

- Full food and non-food SMEB coverage and full transfer values recommended by sectors
- Inclusion of nutritionally vulnerable in eligibility criteria

### **Expanding livelihoods opportunities for the most vulnerable**

- Cash for work as part of recovery and reconstruction efforts
- Local food production

### **Conflict sensitivity, protection, PSEA and inclusivity** (gender, age, Persons with disability, older persons)

### **Strengthening advocacy, joint prioritization and complementarity between sectors**

- Enhancing basic services e.g., in schools (school feeding, WASH and health and nutrition programs to ensure children remain in school)
- Multisectoral needs assessments to identify priority needs and gaps



# Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Analysis

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# Returning IDPs Situation and Preliminary Findings

*Amanda Melville, Senior Protection Sector Coordinator (UNHCR)*

*Sophie Etzold, Protection and GBV Sector Coordinator (UNHCR)*



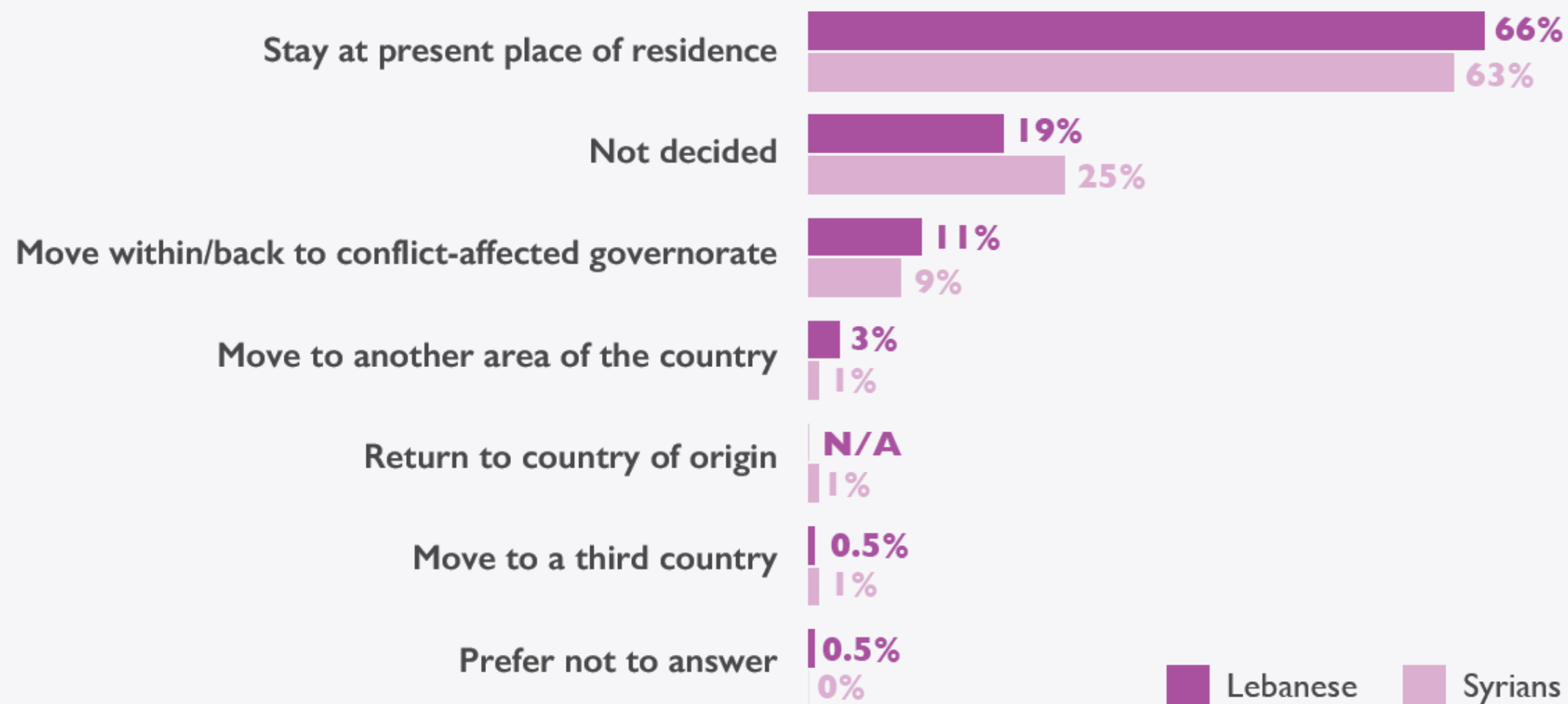
## Returning IDPs situation/Preliminary findings

*December 2024*

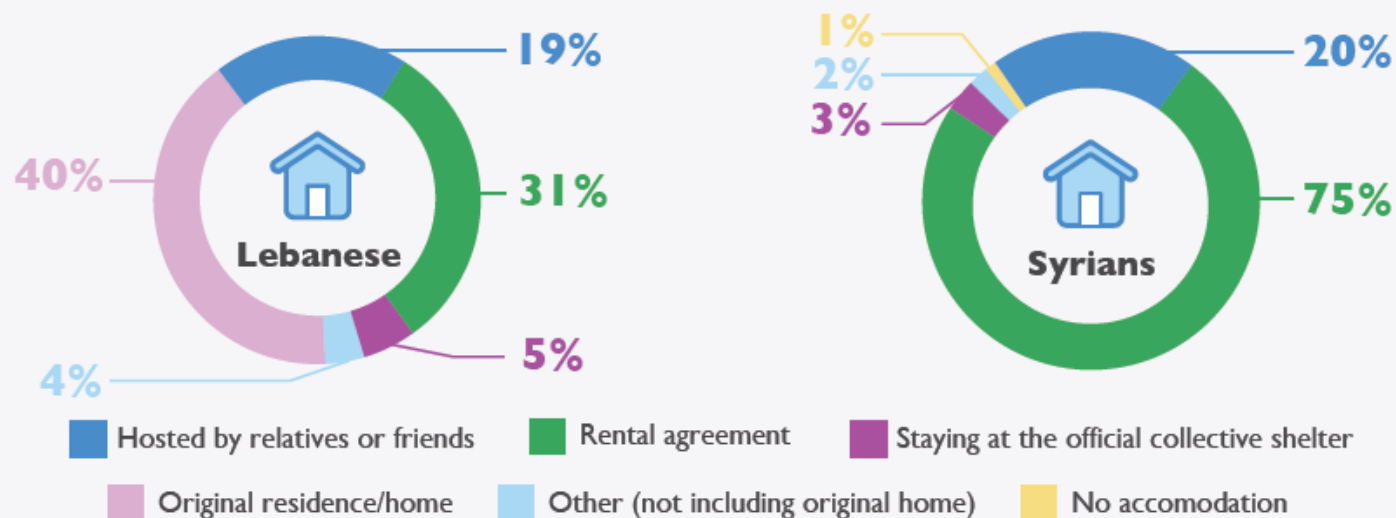
This dashboard presents the data collected through a series of Rapid Assessments, aimed at understanding the current locations, intentions, and barriers to return for internally displaced persons (IDPs) following the ceasefire in Lebanon and the large-scale movements it triggered. The assessments were carried out by the Protection teams across the four field offices during the week of 5–12 December, using a harmonized tool. The sampling frame was determined at the subnational level. It is non-representative at this stage but sufficiently large to provide an indication of the current situation, intentions and barriers to return for different populations. The respondents were selected from the lists of IDPs for whom UNHCR and partners have provided protection and shelter services. A total of 1,966 assessments were conducted. The respondents<sup>1</sup> were Lebanese IDPs and secondarily displaced refugees residing outside of collective shelters. When further data is available including from shelter partners in Collective Sites, this analysis will be updated.

**82% of Lebanese and 64% of Syrians moved after the ceasefire**

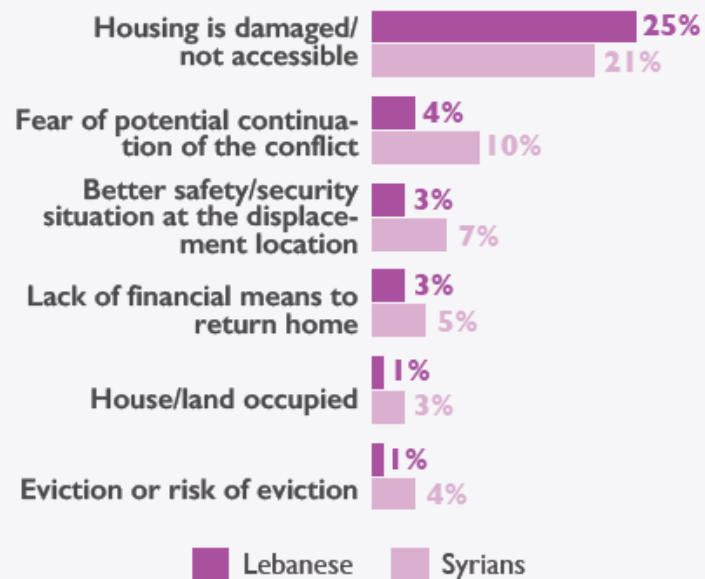
## Plans/intentions for the 6/7 weeks



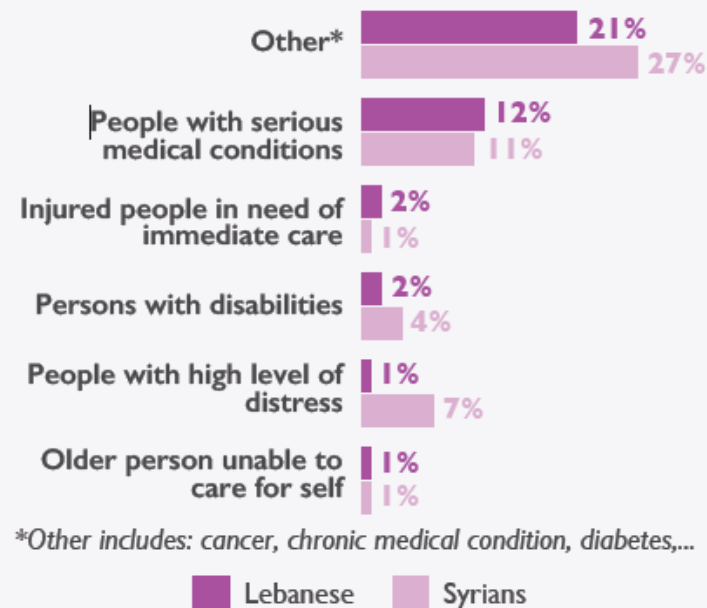
## Current place of accomodation



## Reasons not to return (top 6)



## Vulnerability prevalence (top 6)





## Logistics Cluster Update

*Valentina Signori, Logistics Cluster Coordinator (WFP)*

*Sua Choi, Logistics Cluster IM Focal Point (WFP)*

# Lebanon Logistics Cluster Concept of Operations



**Beirut** Coordination Cell  
+ Monthly Coord meeting in **Zahle** (and Tyre if needed)



Information Management (Lebanon Logistics Cluster Web)



Transport services for partners from Beirut and Zahle  
to hard-to-reach areas



- (1) Beirut Warehouse (**1,700** pallet positions / 2,720 m3)
- (2) Zahle Warehouse (**1,300** pallet positions / 2,080 m3),  
including temperature control
- (3) 2 Mobile Storage Units being installed in Tyre
- (4) Tripoli and Amman, Upon Request

ConOps Online





## Highlights

Since the Activation



**4.7 MILLION**  
Required Budget  
(Jan – Mar 2025)



**75**  
Partners  
Supported



**13**  
Coordination  
Meetings Facilitated



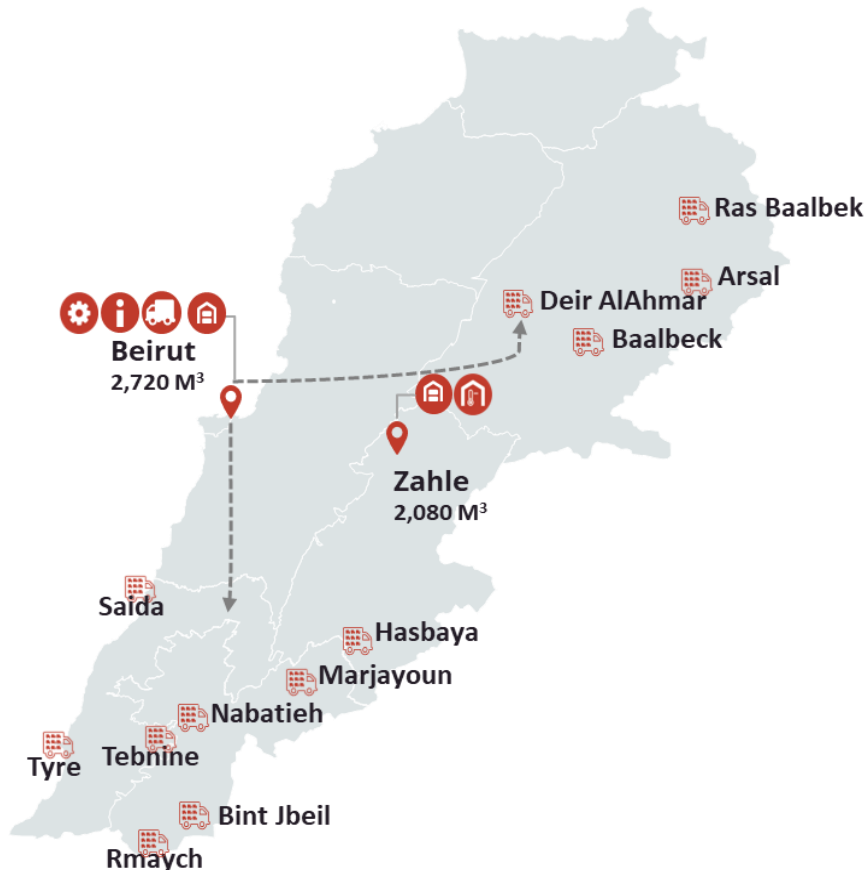
**30**  
Document  
Published



**19**  
Inter-Agency Convoys  
Facilitated to hard-to-  
reach areas.



**2**  
Warehouses  
Operational



**Online Service  
Request Form** for  
partners to access no-  
cost logistics services



**Standard Operating  
Procedures (SOP)**  
are also available  
online

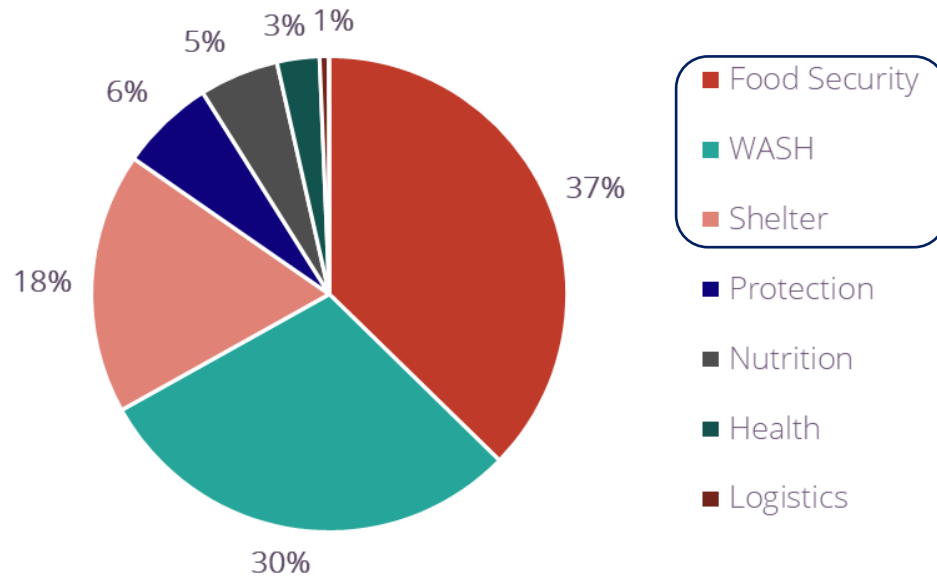




## Transport

**810 MT** transported on behalf of **15 organisations** since its activation

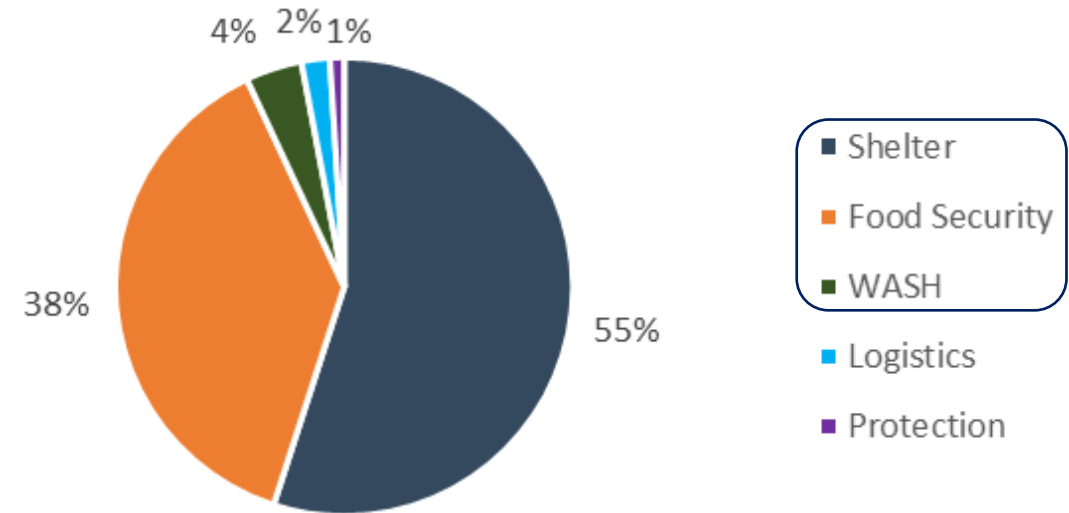
### Transport Product Category



## Storage

**956 m3** stored on behalf of **9 organisations** since its activation

### Storage Product Category



# Partners Logistics Gaps and Needs



## Bilateral catch-up

- Areas of operation and plans for coming months
- Expected gaps in logistics capacity  
(*upstream/downstream, storage, transport and last mile*)
- Warehouse capacity mapping
- Needs around the Syria Cross-Border Response

## Met with 9 organizations,

- Big actors mostly self-sufficiency and others still facing logistics gaps (customs, transport and storage)
- Common interest: Capacity strengthening & Knowledge Sharing
- Others: Interest around cross-border operation for Syria

# CONTACTS

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*Information Management Officer*

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**LEBANON LOGISTICS CLUSTER**

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**AoB**

# AoB

## Lebanon Coordination Page

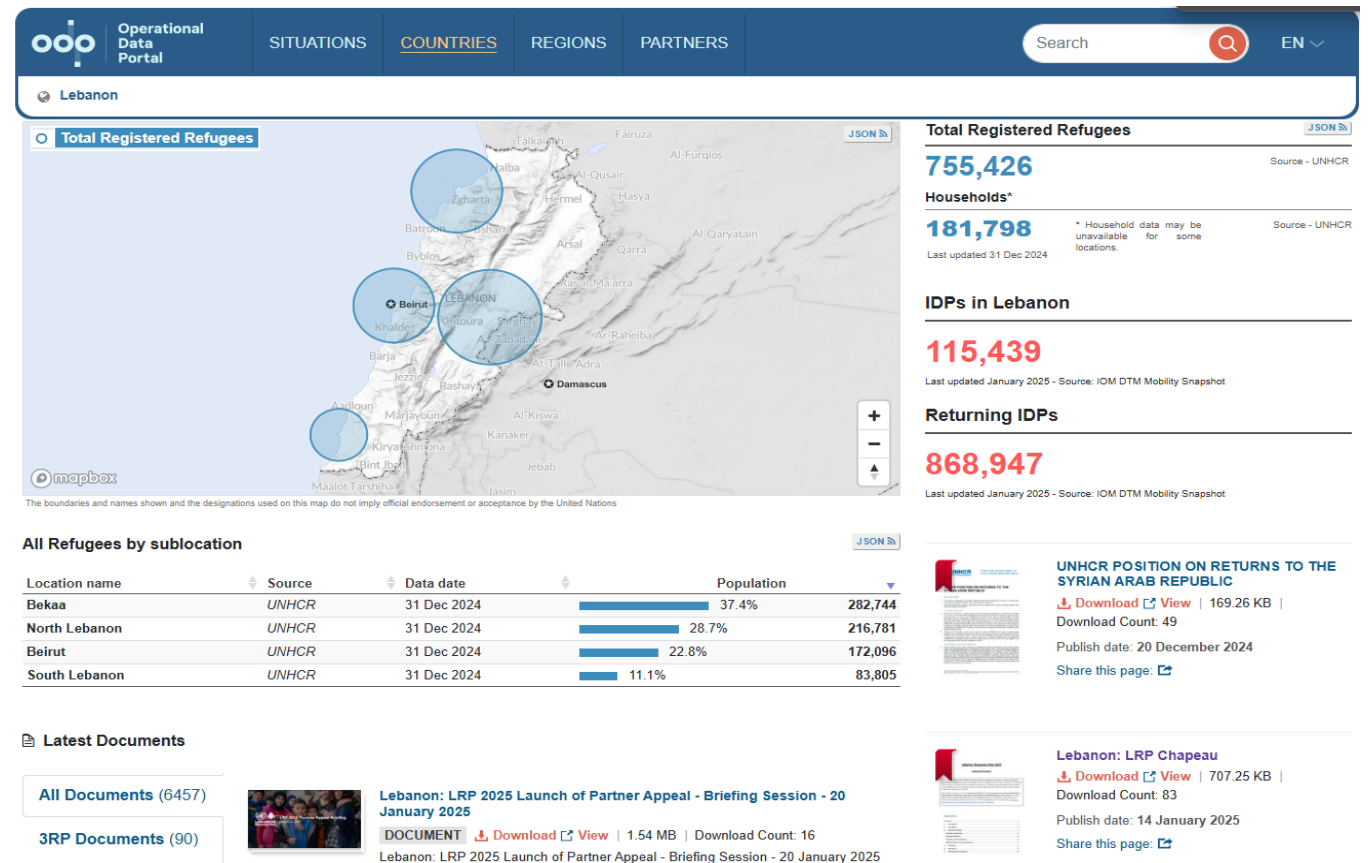


Lebanon Country Page: <https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/lbn>



### Key Features:

- Population Data
- Sector Working Group pages
- Latest Documents
- Interactive Dashboards
- Featured Documents
- Links to resources/websites



# AoB

## Updated LRP Timeline

Timeline	Planned actions
13 – 24 January	Call for expression of interest; online briefing for partners on the submission (20 Jan) Approval of sectoral strategies
27 – 30 January	Consolidation of the draft of LRP
3 February	Circulation of the edited version of the LRP ahead of the JTF
3 February – 4 February	Short presentations of the sector strategies by the lead agencies
06 February	Joint technical task force meeting (Sectors at deputy level, donor focal points and technical focal points for line Ministries)
Mid-February	Circulation of finalized LRP 2025





**Thank You**