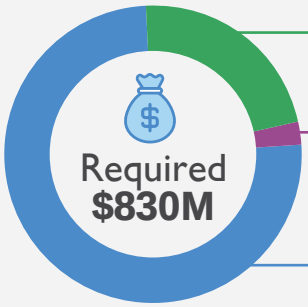
2025 End-of-Year Sector Dashboard

Food Security and Agriculture

The end-of year 2025 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 December 2025. 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 food security and livelihoods; OUTCOME 3: Enhancing national capacities, coordination, and information sharing on food security and agriculture.

2025 Sector Funding Status

As of December 31st



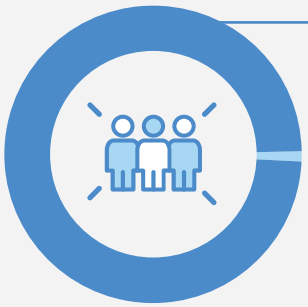
22.4% $185.5M
Total received
(since Jan-25)

2.5% $20.3M
Total carry over
(from 2024)

75.1%
Required
(ref. 2025 appeal)

2025 Population Reached

2,741,166
People in Need



2,419,922* 99%
Reached

2,005,561
Targeted
Male **1,192,968**
Female **1,239,670**

2025 Population Figures by Cohort

1,202,212
Lebanese
individuals in need

821,276 72%
Reached

1,140,000
Targeted
Male **547,200**
Female **592,800**

1,337,114
Displaced
Syrians in need

1,561,136* 142%
Reached

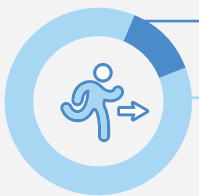
1,100,890
Targeted
Male **550,445**
Female **550,445**

12,664
Palestinian Refugees from Syria (individuals)

16,601 138%
Reached

12,031
Targeted
Male **5,799**
Female **6,232**

110,000
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (individuals)



13,466 13%
Reached

104,500
Targeted
Male **52,668**
Female **51,832**

79,176
Migrants
(individuals)

7,443 10%
Reached

75,217
Targeted
Male **36,856**
Female **38,361**

* *Total Reach: Individuals were not supported continuously throughout the year, instead enrollment was adjusted as new eligible cases were identified and prioritized. As a result, while the monthly active caseload remained below the planned caseload, the cumulative number of unique individuals supported reached 99% of the target.*

* *Displaced Syrians Reach: Overachievement was driven by the inclusion of post-December 2024 arrivals from Syria, whose needs required immediate food assistance support.*

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LEBANON Response Plan

2025 End-of-Year Sector Dashboard

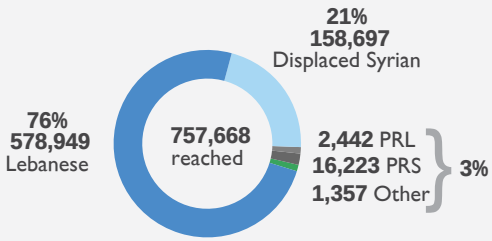
Food Security and Agriculture

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

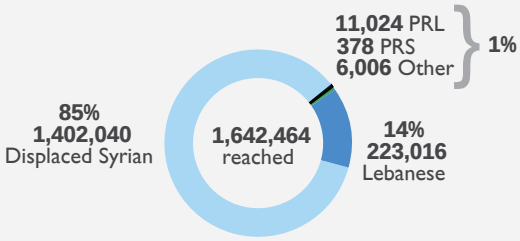
Individuals receiving in-Kind food assistance

757,668 / 2,432,638



Individuals receiving cash-based food assistance

1,642,464 / 2,432,638



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)

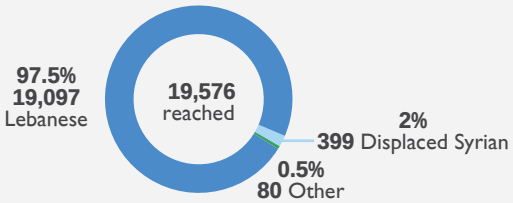
18,308 / 77,500

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

677 / 18,965

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

591 / 18,965



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

242 / 300

Outcome 3: To enhance national CAPACITIES, COORDINATION AND INFORMATION SHARING on food security and agriculture

Individuals benefitting from capacity building (FSA partners, Govt stakeholders,etc.)

214 / 532

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LEBANON Response Plan

2025 End-of-Year Sector Dashboard

Food Security and Agriculture

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS & RESULTS

In 2025, the Food Security and Agriculture sector continued to operate in a difficult context shaped by economic decline, insecurity, and a significant funding gap. Despite these constraints, sector partners reached around 2.42 million individuals by the end of the year with food, agriculture type of assistance, equivalent to 99% of the annual target. This represents a slight increase from 2024, when 1.96 million individuals were reached (98% of the target), and reflects the sector's continued focus on life-saving food assistance for the most vulnerable populations.

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

During 2025, Food Security and Agriculture sector partners provided food assistance to more than 2.4 million food-insecure individuals through a combination of unrestricted and restricted cash-based assistance and in-kind food assistance. Assistance was delivered through a rotation approach, with eligibility reviewed periodically to ensure support remained focused on individuals with the highest levels of vulnerability. Individuals were not supported continuously throughout the year, instead enrollment was adjusted as new eligible cases were identified and prioritized. As a result, while the monthly active caseload remained below the planned caseload, the cumulative number of unique individuals supported over the reporting period reached 99% of the target.

Reach varied considerably across population groups. Around 801,965 Lebanese individuals were reached cumulatively for the whole year, representing 72% of those targeted, reflecting the prioritization of households facing the most severe food insecurity. Assistance to displaced Syrians exceeded the target, with around 1.56 million individuals reached (142%). This overachievement was partly driven by the inclusion of post-December 2024 arrivals from Syria, whose needs required immediate food assistance support. Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS) also exceeded their target, reaching 138% of planned reach, while assistance to Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon (PRL) and migrant populations remained significantly below targets, reaching 13% and 10% respectively.

Outcome 2: To improve agricultural production and productivity of vulnerable farmers and small-scale actors through agriculture livelihoods assistance

In 2025, around 19,576 vulnerable farmers and small-scale agricultural actors benefited from agriculture livelihoods support, including capacity-building activities, in-kind inputs, cash-based agricultural assistance, and cash-for-work opportunities. This represents a modest increase compared to 2024; however, overall reach remained limited, largely due to funding constraints. In parallel, 242 agricultural cooperatives, agricultural MSMEs, and informal associations were supported as entities through similar modalities. Most agricultural livelihoods interventions continued to focus on Lebanese farmers, reflecting both access considerations and national priorities related to domestic food production.

Outcome 3: To enhance national capacities, coordination, and information sharing on food security and agriculture

During the same period, the sector supported capacity strengthening for 214 public-sector and technical staff. These efforts contributed to improved coordination and information-sharing across the response and remained in line with 2024 levels, supporting the sector's intermediate outcome on enhanced coordination and system strengthening.

Overall, the Food Security and Agriculture sector largely met its planned reach despite significant funding and contextual challenges. Food assistance remained the core of the response, while livelihoods and employment activities were more constrained. Persistent gaps for certain population groups and intervention types highlight the need for more flexible and predictable funding, alongside continued attention to inclusive programme design in 2026.

Gender Analysis:

Gender-disaggregated data indicate that women and men benefited from food assistance in similar proportions. Differences were more evident in livelihoods and employment activities, where women were more represented in cash-based agricultural assistance and skills development activities, while participation in labour-intensive activities remained lower. These differences are likely linked to care responsibilities, social norms, and the nature of the activities offered.

Mainstreaming Activities:

Throughout 2025, sector partners integrated gender, protection, and conflict sensitivity considerations into programme design and implementation. Protection principles informed targeting, distribution arrangements, and accountability mechanisms, while conflict-sensitive approaches guided implementation in areas hosting multiple population groups. Gender considerations were reflected in modality selection and participation criteria, particularly within livelihoods activities. These efforts helped improve the safety, relevance, and quality of sector interventions.

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LEBANON Response Plan

2025 End-of-Year Sector Dashboard

Food Security and Agriculture

Prioritization:

The sector experienced a reduction in resources during 2025 to support displaced populations across all groups, the sector and partners redesigned assistance, prioritized areas and applied robust prioritization criteria to reach the most vulnerable people, supported with a collective coordination approach. The methodology of targeting using a combination of the ECMEN methodology, identifying households falling below the MEB and those categorized as MDDI poor, using data from the latest VASyR 2025 assessment. For Lebanese, the PiN was calculated using the ECMEN methodology (households below MEB) and MDDI indicators from Lebanon Household Survey (LHS) 2023 and mVAM 2025, the agriculture response focused on safeguarding the livelihoods and minimum productive capacity of farming households affected by conflict and drought to prevent further food insecurity. Key actions include emergency production support with seeds, seedlings, fertilizers, small equipment, animal feed, veterinary and extension services; urgent water access for crops and livestock in drought-affected areas; emergency cash or vouchers to displaced and returnee farmers to resume production; restoration of market linkages to ensure input access and product sales; and strengthening local institutions and farmer organizations to sustain service delivery and reduce reliance on humanitarian aid.

Localization:

The humanitarian response of the FSA sector relies on the contextual knowledge and field presence of sector partners, and needs assessments and analysis are consulted with affected communities local authorities and civil society, and response actions are rooted in local strategies and community-based actors. The Sector started a sub working group for local organizations in August 2025 to coordinate more closely and build capacity for local partners where it is needed, using the local language. In mid-2025 the sector started advocating for more efficient implementation of programming while maintaining the same level of quality. The strategy prioritizes localizing intervention and programming for agriculture and inputs suppliers, building resilient local supply chains and food systems for food assistance, with transparent accountability supported by a localization dashboard and smart targets. Implementation will transition toward nationally led and locally implemented responses, strengthening MoA, municipalities, and local institutions in the LRP process, coordinated with MoA and delivered through local cooperatives, NGOs, CBOs, and extension agents. Local actors identify affected farmers, distribute inputs, provide on-farm guidance, monitor delivery, and ensure community accountability, prioritizing locally sourced inputs to sustain supply chains and markets.

Challenges, Risks and Mitigation Measures

The year 2025 was marked by several challenges:

Funding Gaps: With only 21% of appeal requirements funded (USD 172.19M of USD 830M), the sector struggled to meet targets, especially for Lebanese households. This resulted in lower coverage (26% vs. target) and limited scale-up of agricultural and livelihood interventions.
Mitigation: partners prioritized the most vulnerable households, pooled resources, and advocated with donors for flexible funding.

Economic Instability: Hyperinflation and currency depreciation continued to erode the value of assistance, requiring frequent recalibration of transfer values.
Mitigation: use of USD pegged transfers where feasible, and harmonization across agencies to avoid disparities.

Operational Constraints: Import restrictions, high input costs, and limited availability of quality agricultural goods constrained in-kind and livelihood support.
Mitigation: partners leveraged local suppliers, promoted climate-resilient inputs, and pre-positioned stocks.

Access and Security: Certain rural and peri-urban areas were difficult to access due to tensions and localized insecurity.
Mitigation: stronger coordination with local authorities, flexible delivery schedules, and reliance on community-based networks.

Social Cohesion Risks: Perceptions of imbalance in assistance between Lebanese and displaced Syrians heightened tensions.
Mitigation: transparent communication, inclusion of Lebanese beneficiaries in all modalities, and support to shared community assets through CfW projects.

Environmental Risks: Unsustainable agricultural practices risk degrading natural resources. Mitigation: promotion of conservation agriculture, water efficiency, and capacity building on climate adaptation.

Shocks during 2025: Additional burden on partners and demand for response as few shocks took place required ad-hoc response such as flooding, building collapse, displacement due to targeted airstrikes, etc.

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LEBANON Response Plan

2025 End-of-Year Sector Dashboard

Food Security and Agriculture

Key Priorities For Next Year

- Scaling assistance to Lebanese households to close the coverage gap and address rising food insecurity.
- Sustaining large-scale food assistance to displaced Syrians and Palestinian refugees, maintaining life-saving outcomes.
- Expanding agricultural support with emphasis on climate-smart approaches, smallholder resilience, and women/youth inclusion.
- Strengthening livelihoods interventions, especially cash-for-work and vocational training, to diversify income sources.
- Enhancing localization, empowering national NGOs and community-based partners to deliver assistance more efficiently.
- Deepening accountability and protection mainstreaming, ensuring affected communities remain at the center of the response.
- Resource mobilization and advocacy, highlighting urgent funding gaps to avoid pipeline breaks.
- Technical assistance to government counterparts ministries, ensuring joint coordination, planning and leadership,as well as, a transitional role for selected aspects of coordination at national level.
- In 2026, the sector aims to reinforce the balance between emergency food assistance and livelihood recovery, ensuring both immediate survival and longer-term resilience of affected populations.

Case Study

The Food Security & Agriculture Sector's work on integrating partners into Shock-Responsive Social Safety Nets (SRSN) platform in Lebanon throughout 2025 demonstrated how coordinated humanitarian action can reinforce national systems during periods of needs. The sector and MoSA technical team convened operational and technical partners to harmonize transfer values, align targeting approaches, and unify vulnerability criteria for affected Lebanese populations. This helped ensure timely and predictable support to shock-affected households, especially in regions with high displacement pressures. Through joint Geo-split planning, partners were able to rapidly scale in response to localized shocks—whether market disruptions, cross-border tensions, or mobility displacement patterns—while maintaining coherence with national frameworks.

At the core of this progress was the sector's strengthened engagement with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA). Throughout 2025, technical dialogue with MoSA focused on bridging humanitarian delivery models with the Ministry's social assistance architecture, particularly the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) and the emerging social registry roadmap. At the same time working with MoSA on providing protocol's including memo to guide partners.

Sector partners supported MoSA in refining referral pathways, improving data flows, and ensuring that household-level information captured during emergency interventions was compatible with state-owned systems. This collaboration also reinforced MoSA's coordination leadership at governorate level, including joint field monitoring and participation in sector working groups, increasing transparency and alignment between humanitarian programming and national priorities.

The sector's capacity building actvities for 20 organizations served as kick off on how collective action can advance both SRSN objectives and national ownership. Partners jointly piloted harmonized tools conducted market assessments to inform transfer values and produced consolidated geographical gap analyses that guided MoSA's planning. Their engagement also helped build a shared understanding of caseload evolution, enabling the sector to shift PRL, PRS, and Migrant caseload targets in 2026 to the MPCA chapter in coordination with MoSA. Through shared learning, technical collaboration, and unified communication, these 20 partners demonstrated how humanitarian actors can simultaneously meet urgent needs and invest in the long-term resilience of Lebanon's social protection ecosystem under the Government leadership where the sector shadowed the process and provided all technical assistance required.

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LEBANON Response Plan

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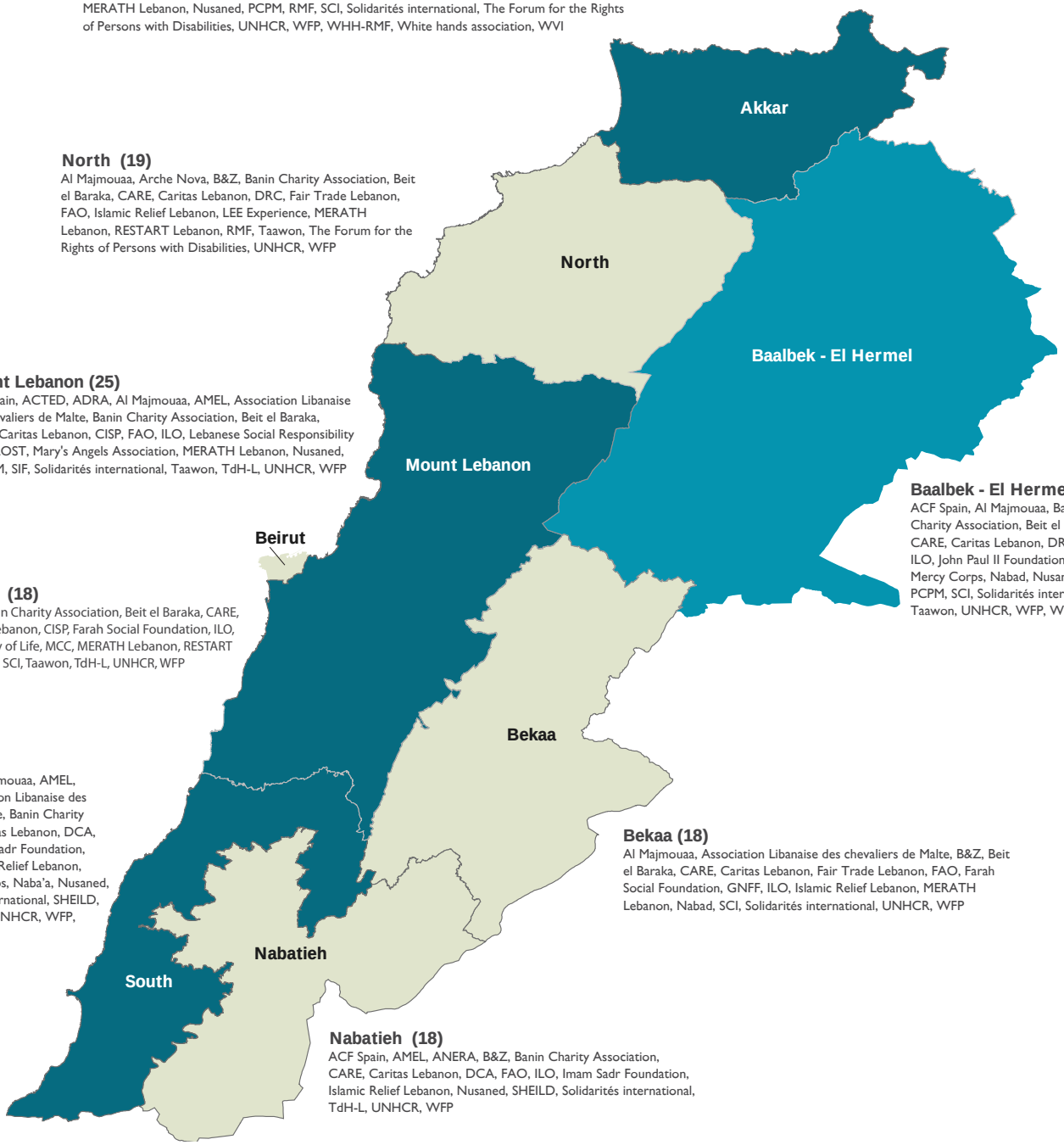
Food Security and Agriculture

3W Map at Governorate level



Akkar (25)
Al Majmouaa, Arche Nova, Arche Nova and MADA, CARE, Caritas Lebanon, Fair Trade Lebanon, FAO, GNFF, ILO, Islamic Relief Lebanon, John Paul II Foundation, Key of Life, LEE Experience, MERATH Lebanon, Nusaned, PCPM, RMF, SCI, Solidarités international, The Forum for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, UNHCR, WFP, WHH-RMF, White hands association, WVI

North (19)
Al Majmouaa, Arche Nova, B&Z, Banin Charity Association, Beit el Baraka, CARE, Caritas Lebanon, DRC, Fair Trade Lebanon, FAO, Islamic Relief Lebanon, LEE Experience, MERATH Lebanon, RESTART Lebanon, RMF, Taawon, The Forum for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, UNHCR, WFP

Mount Lebanon (25)
ACF Spain, ACTED, ADRA, Al Majmouaa, AMEL, Association Libanaise des chevaliers de Malte, Banin Charity Association, Beit el Baraka, CARE, Caritas Lebanon, CISP, FAO, ILO, Lebanese Social Responsibility - LSR, LOST, Mary's Angels Association, MERATH Lebanon, Nusaned, OXFAM, SIF, Solidarités international, Taawon, TdH-L, UNHCR, WFP

Baalbek - El Hermel (21)
ACF Spain, Al Majmouaa, Banin Charity Association, Beit el Baraka, CARE, Caritas Lebanon, DRC, FAO, ILO, John Paul II Foundation, LOST, Mercy Corps, Nabad, Nusaned, PCPM, SCI, Solidarités international, Taawon, UNHCR, WFP, WVI

Beirut (18)
B&Z, Banin Charity Association, Beit el Baraka, CARE, Caritas Lebanon, CISP, Farah Social Foundation, ILO, ISWA, Key of Life, MCC, MERATH Lebanon, RESTART Lebanon, SCI, Taawon, TdH-L, UNHCR, WFP

South (26)
ACF Spain, Al Majmouaa, AMEL, ANERA, Association Libanaise des chevaliers de Malte, Banin Charity Association, Caritas Lebanon, DCA, FAO, ILO, Imam Sadr Foundation, INITIATE, Islamic Relief Lebanon, MCC, Mercy Corps, Naba'a, Nusaned, OXFAM, Plan International, SHEILD, Taawon, TdH-L, UNHCR, WFP, WHH-Jafra, WVI

Bekaa (18)
Al Majmouaa, Association Libanaise des chevaliers de Malte, B&Z, Beit el Baraka, CARE, Caritas Lebanon, Fair Trade Lebanon, FAO, Farah Social Foundation, GNFF, ILO, Islamic Relief Lebanon, MERATH Lebanon, Nabad, SCI, Solidarités international, UNHCR, WFP

Nabatieh (18)
ACF Spain, AMEL, ANERA, B&Z, Banin Charity Association, CARE, Caritas Lebanon, DCA, FAO, ILO, Imam Sadr Foundation, Islamic Relief Lebanon, Nusaned, SHEILD, Solidarités international, TdH-L, UNHCR, WFP

The achievements presented in this dashboard reflect the collective efforts of 56 partners, based on data reported through ActivityInfo: ACF Spain, ACTED, ADRA, Al Majmouaa, AMEL, ANERA, Arche Nova, Association Libanaise des chevaliers de Malte, B&Z, Banin Charity Association, Beit el Baraka, CARE, Caritas Lebanon, CISP, DCA, DRC, Fair Trade Lebanon, FAO, Farah Social Foundation, GNFF, ILO, Imam Sadr Foundation, INITIATE, Islamic Relief Lebanon, ISWA, John Paul II Foundation, Key of Life, Lebanese Social Responsibility - LSR, LEE Experience, LOST, MADA Association, Mary's Angels Association, MCC, MERATH Lebanon, Mercy Corps, Naba'a, Nabad, Nusaned, OXFAM, PCPM, Plan International, RESTART Lebanon, RMF, SCI, SHEILD, SIF, Solidarités international, Taawon, TdH-L, The Forum for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, UNHCR, WFP, WHH, WHH-Jafra, White hands association, WVI.

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