

# War Losses

## Raw Data

**Nov 29 2024**

This report presents raw data collected by **InfoPro Research** from multiple authoritative sources including the World Bank, UNDP, UN OCHA, IOM, government ministries, and independent humanitarian organizations. All figures may be subject to revision as the situation evolves. The analysis considers both direct war impacts and indirect effects on the broader economy.

This information – combined with other surveys, sources, and updates – will be used in a to-be-published assessment report on the human, social, economic, and business losses resulting from the October 2023 - November 2024 war.

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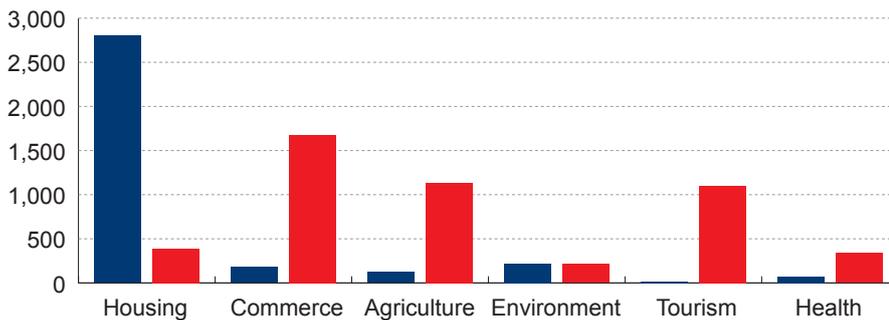
# Macro Indicators

Huge human losses are the most painful amongst all losses. Almost 3,800 people lost their lives and 15,700 were injured. The number of displaced people reached 900,000 people (Lebanese and Syrians), according to UN agencies. Over 562,000 people fled to Syria since the escalation of the war (63 percent Syrians, 37 percent Lebanese).

## OVERALL DAMAGES

In a damage and loss assessment released in mid-November, the World Bank estimated losses and damages at \$8.5 billion. Economic losses reached \$5.1 billion while damage to physical structures was estimated at \$3.4 billion with housing being the hardest hit sector. An estimated 166,000 individuals lost their jobs resulting in a loss in earnings of \$168 million.

### War Impact by Sector (USD million)



## GDP CONTRACTION

According to the World Bank, the war is likely to have led to real GDP contraction in 2024 of at least 6.6 percent. This compounds five years of sharp economic contraction exceeding 34 percent. According to Bank Audi, GDP is expected to shrink by eight percent in 2024 in case the war continues to the end of the year. It attributes the contraction to stagnation in household consumption, private investment, and exports. It said that the indirect cost to the economy due to lost economic activity is by far larger than direct damage.

GDP was projected to contract by 9.2 percent in 2024 assuming the fighting will continue until the end of the year, according to a rapid appraisal by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) issued in October.

Decline in Key Sectors	
Energy and water	24.5 percent
Trade	21.2 percent
Transport and communications	12.0 percent
Merchant services	8.1 percent
Agriculture and livestock	6.3 percent
Industries	3.9 percent
Construction output	1.2 percent
Public administration	0.95 percent

Source: UNDP

The UNDP said: "Even if the hostilities were to cease by the end of 2024, the economy is likely to further contract by an additional 2.3 percent in 2025 and 2.4 percent in 2026. The medium term negative economic outlook is attributed to an expected sharp slowdown in economic activity, the anticipated slow pick-up of recovery and reconstruction efforts due to institutional weakness, in addition to significant losses in capital across all sectors, including infrastructure, buildings, factories, equipment, and utilities."

### **EMPLOYMENT**

Unemployment is expected to rise to nearly 33 percent from 30 percent, according to the UNDP. It also expects the exchange rate to depreciate, the Consumer Price Index to increase by six percent, and private consumption to decline by 15 percent.

According to a survey by InfoPro Research of more than 100 medium and large companies in the Greater Beirut, 64 percent of companies lost an average of 40 percent in revenues in September when compared to August. More than half of the businesses said that when compared to September 2023, their revenues dropped by an average of 56 percent. The war forced 26 percent of companies to reduce working hours, and a fifth to start or increase remote work. Less than ten percent of businesses started reducing pay, and only four percent have to let go of employees. According to the survey, which didn't cover companies in the southern suburbs South, and Bekaa, many businesses indicated that more pay decreases and layoffs were expected.

### **FOREIGN CURRENCY RESERVES**

Market interventions by the Central Bank (BDL) to prevent a devaluation of the lira by using its foreign currency reserves resulted in a decrease of more than \$400 million of these reserves in October alone to reach \$10.3 billion. That was the first decline since July 2023 when BDL reserves were \$8.6 billion then shifted to a growth trend for the first time since the beginning of the crisis. They dropped further to \$10.2 billion as at mid-November. BDL's policy allowing depositors to carry out additional withdrawals from their dollar deposits, under circulars 158 and 166, in light of the war circumstances may lead to a further depletion of its reserves if they continue for a longer period of time.

### **BUDGET NEEDS REVISION**

The numbers of the 2025 draft budget have become unrealistic, especially projected revenues, because the 44 percent increase in revenues was supposed to be generated from taxes and fees that are the most affected by the war such as income and capital taxes, domestic fees on goods and services, and fees on international trade, according to MP Ibrahim Kanaan, who chairs the parliamentary Finance and Budget Committee. He said that it is not possible to secure financing or resort to Treasury advances to cover expenditure and for this reason the draft budget needs to be revised. This demand was echoed by Mohamed Choucair, Chairman of the Economic Organizations, who said that if the draft budget is not amended, this will inevitably lead to serious repercussions on the financial, economic and social levels.

# Housing - Real Estate

**\$389**

**12-month housing sector losses\* (USD million)**

**\$2.8**

**Housing sector damage\*\* (USD billion)**

**\$3.2**

**Total (USD billion)**

\* Economic losses, including rental revenue, operating revenue, wages of domestic workers, and property tax revenue

\*\*Cut-off date: October 27, 2024. Apartments account for 91 percent of the total cost of damage and houses for eight percent.

Source: *Interim Damage and Loss Assessment Nov. 2024 World Bank*

Housing is the sector that has suffered the most damage. **Almost 100,000 housing units have been damaged** by October 27, 2024, impacting over eight percent of the housing stock in the assessed areas. Nearly 18 percent of the damaged units are completely destroyed and 82 percent are partly damaged. (Source: Interim Damage and Loss Assessment Nov. 2024 World Bank)

**The number of registered real estate transactions plunged by 43 percent** in September 2024 compared to August of the same year due to the escalation of the fighting even though the number of transactions more than doubled in the first nine months of 2024 compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The growth is attributed to the fact that real estate registries were often closed in the first nine months of 2023 due to strikes by public sector employees. (Source: Directorate General of Land Registry and Cadastre, Credit Libanais)

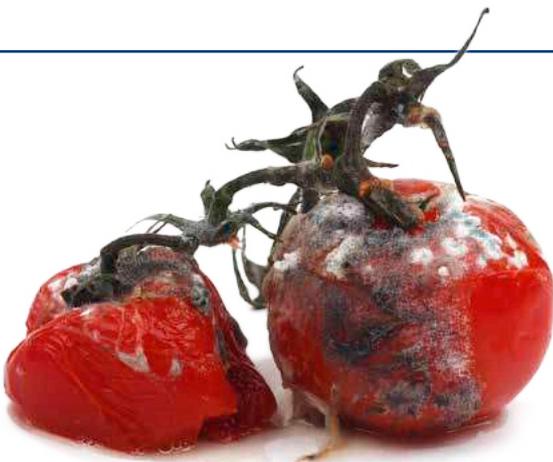
**Rental rates surged particularly in areas with large numbers of displaced people.** The increase was steeper in the case of furnished apartments due to higher demand with rental rates sometimes tripling on an annual basis. As a result, the stock of furnished apartments for rent is almost depleted. (Source: Bank Audi, Oct. 20, 2024)



# Agriculture



\* Losses estimated at \$1.13 billion resulting from lost harvest caused by destruction of crops and livestock and displacement of farmers.  
 Source: Interim Damage and Loss Assessment Nov. 2024 World Bank



The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has confirmed that **70 percent of the agricultural sector has been directly or indirectly affected by the war** and that 65,000 olive trees were completely burned (Source: Caretaker Minister of Agriculture Abbas Al Hajj Hassan)

**1,900 hectares of agricultural land and pasture burned** mainly due to white phosphorus (Source: National Council for Scientific Research (CNRS), cited by Crop and Food Security Assessment Nov. 2024 FAO-WFP)

**60 greenhouses burned** by shelling (Source: Agriculture Directorate in the South cited by Crop and Food Security Assessment Nov. 2024 FAO-WFP)

**12 000 hectares of cropland could not be harvested** due to fighting and 230 hectares were burned. The total 12,230 hectares of cropland represent 22 percent of the agricultural land in the South and Nabatieh governorates (Source: Council of the South cited by Crop and Food Security Assessment Nov. 2024 FAO-WFP)

**Exports plunged by 70 percent** and local sales dropped by 50 percent (Source: Gabi Faraj member of Bekaa Farmers and Peasants Association and of Potato Farmers' Syndicate)

**The disruption of olive harvest** caused by shelling and displacement is likely to result in \$58 million in losses. Around 12 percent of olive groves have been destroyed. (Source: Interim Damage and Loss Assessment Nov. 2024 World Bank)

**Banana plantations in the South suffered losses estimated at \$353 million** resulting from damage and the inaccessibility of plantations (Source: Interim Damage and Loss Assessment Nov. 2024 World Bank)

**Damage to livestock** (cattle, poultry, sheep, goats, and other animals) is estimated at \$99 million and losses at \$533 million. Poultry has suffered the highest losses (\$297 million), followed by cattle (\$154 million). (Source: Interim Damage and Loss Assessment Nov. 2024 World Bank)

**The fighting killed more than one million chickens and over 18,000 heads of cattle.** It completely damaged 5,200 beehives and partially damaged 20,000 beehives. (Source: Caretaker Minister of Agriculture Abbas Al Hajj Hassan)

**Local consumption of chicken and eggs has dropped** by around 25 percent. High supply and weak demand have led to a drop in prices resulting in further losses. (Source: Syndicate of Lebanese Poultry Producers)

## Commerce

**\$1,674**

12-month losses\*  
(USD million)

**\$178**

Damage\*\*  
(USD million)

**\$1.9**

Total  
(USD billion)

\*Losses were mainly driven by the displacement of employees and business owners, supply chain disruptions, and shifts towards consumption of essential goods. About 83 percent of losses are in war-affected areas, the remaining 17 percent in the rest of the country

\*\* Cut-off date: October 27, 2024

Source: *Interim Damage and Loss Assessment Nov. 2024 World Bank*

**Nearly 11 percent of establishments in areas affected by the war has been damaged**, with the highest costs incurred in the South. (Source: Interim Damage and Loss Assessment Nov. 2024 World Bank)

**Only a few large insurance companies are still covering war risks** on imported cargo but at a high premium (Source: Marwan El Yaman, Chairman of the Lebanese Shipping Agents Syndicate)

**The cost of war risk insurance increased** by two to 2.5 percent (Source: Assaad Mirza, Chairman of Association of Insurance Companies in Lebanon (ACAL))

**Imports of some luxury items have decreased while imports of some essential goods have increased** by 20 percent, such as canned food, edible oil, and legumes. (Source: Mohamad Abou Haidar, Director General of the Ministry of Economy and Trade)

**The value of damaged cars is about \$60 million** and more than 30 showrooms have been damaged. (Source: Elie Azzi, Chairman of the Syndicate of Importers of Used Cars in Lebanon)

**Nearly 1,000 out of 7,000 pharmacies in the country have closed** (Source: Mohamed Choucair, Chairman of the Economic Organizations)



# Education

In the education sector, **12-month losses are estimated at \$215 million** (lost private school tuition payments and the costs of temporary schooling) (Source: Interim Damage and Loss Assessment Nov. 2024 World Bank)

Start of the 2024-2025 academic year for **public schools has been postponed** to November 4, 2024.

**Around 545,000 students have been displaced.** They include 400,000 Lebanese students. The remainder are Syrian and Palestinian refugees (Source: Ministry of Education and Higher Education)

**More than 45,000 teachers** are unable to carry out their job (Source: Ministry of Education and Higher Education)

**Nearly 36 percent of grade 12 students** in the South and Baalbek were displaced (Source: Lebanon Education Sector Rapid Assessment, Nov. 2024, LIFE Lebanon)

By August 2024, **60 percent of parents reported disruptions** in their children's education (Source: Lebanon Education Sector Rapid Assessment, Nov. 2024, LIFE Lebanon)

**Nearly 75 percent of public schools and educational establishments are not functional** due to damage or repurposing as shelters (Source: Lebanon Education Sector Rapid Assessment, Nov. 2024, LIFE Lebanon)

**594 public education institutions have been repurposed** as shelters (505 public schools, 70 technical and vocational education centers, and 19 branches of the Lebanese University) (Source: Lebanon Education Sector Rapid Assessment, Nov. 2024, LIFE Lebanon)



# Environment



\*\* Annual losses estimated at \$198 million resulting from disruptions in natural resource ecosystem services and \$16 million due to the war's impact on solid waste management provision

\*\* Cut-off date: September 27, 2024

Source: *Interim Damage and Loss Assessment Nov. 2024 World Bank*

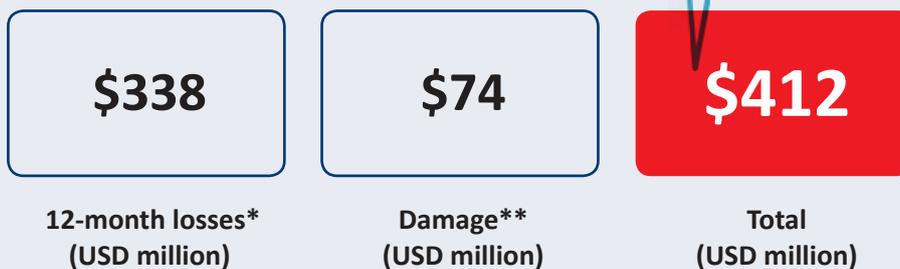
**Nearly 13 percent of forests, 16 percent of grasslands, and 17 percent of riverine ecosystems were impacted by the war.** In the South Governorate alone, 14 percent of the coastline has been affected. (Source: Interim Damage and Loss Assessment Nov. 2024 World Bank)

Exacerbated by intense air raids and hindered firefighting effort, **fire damage in the South increased ten times in 2024** with wildfires burning over 10,800 hectares. (Source: Hadi Jaafar, Professor at American University of Beirut (AUB), Nov. 3, 2024)

**Fires mainly affected shrubland and grassland.** They also caused extensive damage to forests along the 120-kilometer Southern border, penetrating up to ten kilometers inwards in some areas. (Source: Hadi Jaafar, Professor at American University of Beirut (AUB), Nov. 3, 2024)



# Health



\*Losses result from increased costs for additional health treatment of injuries and sicknesses due to the war and displacement, decreased revenue from inoperative facilities, and reduced availability of health personnel to provide adequate medical service, leading to a rise in mortality and morbidity

\*\*Cut-off date: October 27, 2024

Source: Interim Damage and Loss Assessment Nov. 2024 World Bank)

**Clashes have impacted 66 percent of hospitals and 36 percent of primary healthcare centers.** Nearly 36 percent of hospitals and primary healthcare centers became partially or fully non-operational mainly in the South and Nabatieh governorates and southern suburbs. (Source: Interim Damage and Loss Assessment Nov. 2024 World Bank)

**Around 31 hospitals and 26 primary healthcare centers were damaged,** principally in the South and Nabatieh governorates and southern suburbs. (Source: Interim Damage and Loss Assessment Nov. 2024 World Bank)

Total injuries	15,859
Total deaths	3,823
Closed primary health care centers	53
Hospitals closed	7
Health facilities damaged	51

Attacks on health care	
Attacks	140
Deaths	233
Injuries	206
Attacks impacted health facilities	36
Attacks impacted transport	90

Source: Lebanon Health Sector Emergency Situation Report-Nov. 25, 2024-ReliefWeb

**Around 750 nurses have been displaced** and most of an estimated 2,000 nurses in war areas are likely to have stopped work (Abir Alameh, Chairperson of the Order of Nurses in Lebanon)

**Displaced people included 11,600 pregnant women** according to approximate statistics. Most of them suffer from the lack of adequate medical care. Average number of births per month among the displaced is 1,500. (Source: Gynecologist Faysal El Kak)

It has become very difficult and even impossible for the insured to add a clause to their hospitalization policies for war damages because **a large number of reinsurance companies have stopped their coverage in Lebanon** due to very high war risks. Local insurers are unable to cover war damages because this will lead to their bankruptcy. (Source: Assaad Mirza, Chairman of Association of Insurance Companies in Lebanon (ACAL))

The majority of hospitalization insurance policies, which were issued in the past two years, include, in principle, the passive war risk clause. The insured could benefit from this coverage provided they are not directly participating in the war. In other words, **combatants are not covered.** (Source: Said Hadifeh, member of the Insurance Arbitration Council at the Ministry of Economy and Trade)

**Insurance policies bought by schools to cover pupils don't include the passive war risk clause.** (Source: Said Hadifeh, member of the Insurance Arbitration Council at the Ministry of Economy and Trade)

# Information and Communications Technology (ICT)

**The war put 175 telecom stations operated by Touch out of service**, including nine stations completely destroyed and 11 partially damaged. **Alfa has 161 stations that have become inoperable**. The destroyed stations are located in the southern suburbs, South, and Bekaa (Source: Ministry of Telecommunications, Nov. 13, 2024)

**The combined losses of OGERO, and mobile phone operators Touch and Alfa are estimated at \$67 million** (Source: Ministry of Telecommunications, Oct. 22, 2024)

**The war has worsened the challenges** that startups [most of them ICT businesses] have been facing since the onset of the crisis and it threatens the survival of the little remaining startup activity. Investors do not have the appetite to invest in this high-risk market and the fragile infrastructure has been further damaged. Many startups had to pause operations, close their businesses or relocate – mostly to GCC countries. (Source: Triska Hamid, angel investor and writer focusing on technology and startups, Oct. 24, 2024)



# Manufacturing

**About 85 percent of factories** in the South, Nabatieh, and Baalbek-Hermel governorates stopped operations (Source: George Bouchikian, Minister of Industry, Nov. 27, 2024)

Besides direct damage, **the manufacturing sector suffered indirect losses** as a result of the disruption of raw material supply chains and the impact of the decline of airport traffic on exports. (Source: George Bouchikian, Minister of Industry, Nov. 27, 2024)

**The factories that have stopped operations represent 25-30 percent** of the total number of factories in the country. They are mainly located in southern governorates, Bekaa, and the southern suburbs (Source: Salim Zeenni, Chairman of the Association of Industrialists, Nov. 25, 2024)

**Nearly 400 of the 1,100 factories** registered at the Association of Industrialists in Bekaa are located in Baalbek which was heavily targeted by raids. (Source: Salim Zeenni, Chairman of the Association of Industrialists, Nov. 25, 2024)

**Few large factories (five to eight percent) were able to relocate** to safer areas. (Source: Salim Zeenni, Chairman of the Association of Industrialists, Nov. 25, 2024)

**Clothing and footwear factories topped the list of affected plants**, according to initial estimates, because demand for their products has decreased due to the war. (Source: Salim Zeenni, Chairman of the Association of Industrialists, Nov. 25, 2024)



# Tourism and Hospitality

**\$1,097**

**12-month losses\***  
(USD million)

**\$18**

**Damage\*\***  
(USD million)

**\$1.1**

**Total**  
(USD billion)

\*Losses driven by a drastic drop in tourist arrivals, hotel occupancy, and inbound travel that has affected revenues of hotels, restaurants, and other sectors that rely on tourist spending such as retail, and transportation businesses.

\*\*Cut-off date: October 27, 2024

Source: *Interim Damage and Loss Assessment Nov. 2024 World Bank*

**Tourism receipts are expected to decrease to \$2 billion** in 2024 from \$6 billion in the previous year. (Source: Jean Abboud, Chairman of the Association of Travel and Tourist Agents in Lebanon (ATTAL))

Many evacuation calls and travel advisories by foreign countries resulted in a **75 percent drop in airport arrivals and less than ten percent hotel occupancy rates** in the summer of 2024. (Source: Interim Damage and Loss Assessment Nov. 2024 World Bank)

**Tourist arrivals dropped by 24 percent** in the first eight months of 2024 compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. (Source: Ministry of Tourism, Bank Audi)

**Passenger arrivals per day at the airport have nosedived** from over 13,000 to 3,500-4,000 passengers at present. (Source: Jean Abboud, Chairman of the Association of Travel and Tourist Agents in Lebanon (ATTAL), Nov. 28, 2024)

**The travel sector declined by 80 percent** in 2024 compared to previous years. Only Middle East Airlines (MEA) was operating during the clashes at the airport which used to receive flights from nearly 60 airlines. (Source: Jean Abboud, Chairman of the Association of Travel and Tourist Agents in Lebanon (ATTAL))

**Estimated tourism and hospitality losses in conflict-affected areas represent 43 percent** of the total with the remaining 57 percent occurring in the rest of the country. (Source: Interim Damage and Loss Assessment Nov. 2024 World Bank)

"In the long term, **the resumption of tourism activity may be delayed**, possibly complicating post-conflict economic recovery." (Source: Interim Damage and Loss Assessment Nov. 2024 World Bank)



**The footfall rate of restaurants is expected to drop by 75 percent** (Source: Tony Ramy, Chairman of the Syndicate of Owners of Restaurants, Cafés, Night-Clubs & Pastries, August 13, 2024)

"**Israeli airstrikes had targeted the ancient city of Tyre**, home to some of the world's best-preserved Roman ruins, including a large hippodrome. Earlier strikes on Baalbek endangered its famed triad of Roman temples devoted to Jupiter, Venus, and Mercury, which have been a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1984. Widely circulated images showed of **smoke plumes rising near Baalbek's Jupiter Temple**. The strikes have forced thousands of civilians to flee the area and jeopardized other archaeological treasures, including the 1243 CE Qubbat Doris shrine, where one of the stones from its dome was reported to have broken off. Two historic city walls—one from the Ottoman era and another dating to the French Mandate—also sustained heavy damage." (Source: Lebanon Revival website, Nov. 20, 2024)

# Water and Electricity

**The losses in the water and electricity sectors** result from the additional cost of urgent repairs, investment in infrastructure to improve service in displacement areas, direct damage to infrastructure, and decrease in revenue collection (Source: Walid Fayad, Minister of Energy and Water, Nov. 16, 2024)

**The electricity sector's infrastructure losses are estimated at \$300 million to \$400 million**, while revenue collection declined by about \$130 million (Source: Walid Fayad, Minister of Energy and Water, Nov. 27, 2024)

**The total cost of destroyed water sector facilities, buildings, and equipment exceeds \$200 million.** Revenue collection of water establishments dropped by more than \$30 million (Source: Walid Fayad, Minister of Energy and Water, Nov. 27, 2024)

**The violent strikes that targeted the water and electricity sectors destroyed** drinking water purification stations, sewage treatment plants, public water wells, pumping stations, transmission lines, water storage tanks, distribution networks, and solar energy systems that supply power to these facilities. (Source: Walid Fayad, Minister of Energy and Water, Nov. 27, 2024)

**The South Lebanon Water Establishment alone lost ten of its employees.** (Source: Walid Fayad, Minister of Energy and Water, Nov. 27, 2024)

