



Young people are playing a critical role in the emergency response, being engaged in their communities and supporting displaced families across Lebanon.
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Lebanon Humanitarian Situation Report No. 3



Reporting Period: 23 September 2024 – 15 October 2024

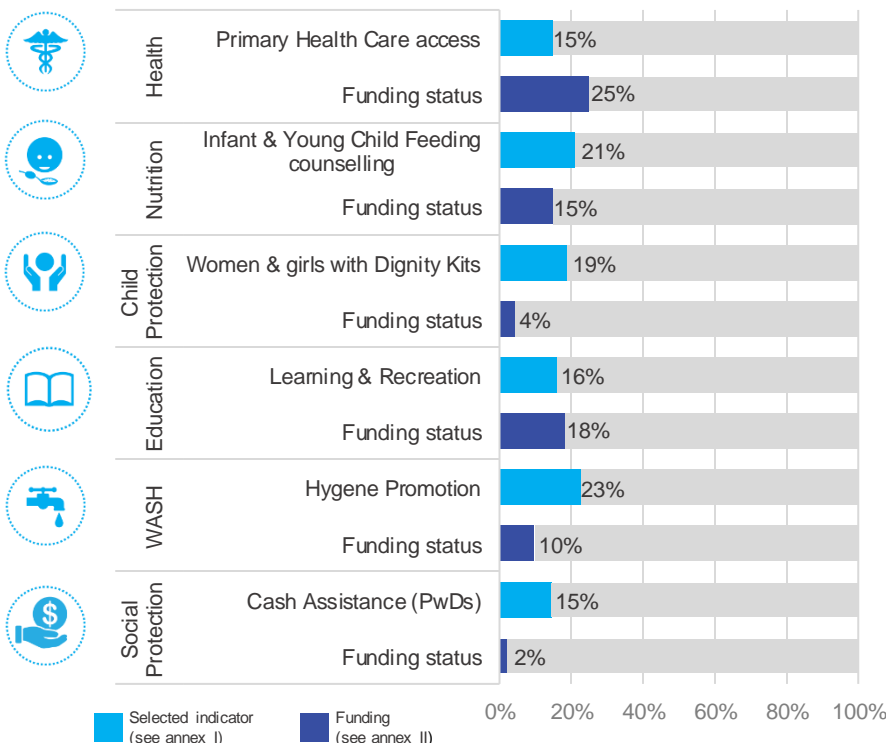
Highlights

- The government of Lebanon continues coordinating efforts to support over one million people affected by the escalation of hostilities on the Lebanon-Israel border. Nearly 75 percent of all casualties in the conflict took place since mid-September 2024, including reports of more than **890 children injured, and 127 children killed**.
- National authorities have opened more than 1,060 collective shelters for over 188,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) – half of them women and children. Approximately 80 per cent of shelters are full.
- The Ministry of Public Health has **confirmed a case of cholera in the Governorate of Akkar**. UNICEF has deployed a rapid response team (health, WASH, RCCE, IPC) working with stakeholders to support prevention and containment measures.
- Public schools remain closed for learning due to the postponement of the new school year to 4 November 2024 - nearly **60 per cent of all shelters are in public schools**. UNICEF is working with the Ministry of Education to ensure learning continues despite the multiple crises.
- In the first three weeks of mass displacement, UNICEF supported **482 collective shelters hosting 91,625 IDPs** with relief items and services, including access to water, hygiene, health care and child protection.

Situation in Numbers

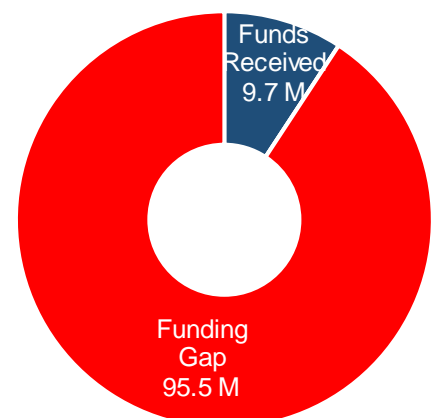
- 350,000** children in need of humanitarian assistance
- 1,000,000** people in need of humanitarian assistance
- 188,000+** IDPs in collective shelters
- 10,700+** people injured, including reports of 890 children
- 2,300+** deaths, including reports of 127 children

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



**UNICEF
Lebanon Appeal 2024**
US\$ 105.3 million

Funding Status (in US\$)



Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF's [Humanitarian Action for Children \(HAC\) Lebanon](#) was launched on 01 October 2024, in line with the UN Inter-Agency Flash Appealⁱ for Lebanon. The HAC outlines UNICEF's humanitarian response strategy until December 2024 to meet the needs of one million people, including 350,000 children, affected by the escalation of hostilities. It requires US\$ 105 million and is nine per cent funded as of 15 October 2024. The HAC Lebanon complements the "Syrian Refugees and Other Vulnerable Populations HAC," which has been responding to previous crises in Lebanon.

On 02 October 2024, UNICEF activated its Level-3 Corporate Emergency Procedures for organization-wide support to scale up its humanitarian response in Lebanon. The measures include providing the Lebanon Country Office with Emergency Programme Funds (EPF) totalling US\$ 5.7 million, as an advance to quickly expand operations and mainstream Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) procedures. UNICEF Lebanon also received US\$ 2 million in Global Humanitarian Thematic Funding at the onset of the escalation.

Flexible funding enables UNICEF to respond promptly and more effectively, prioritizing resources where they are most needed and allowing programmes to adapt to the evolving situation in Lebanon. UNICEF would like to thank donors to the Global Thematic Fund, the Government of the United Kingdom, and the National Committees for UNICEF from Germany, Canada and Sweden, whose support enabled UNICEF Lebanon to prepare for the escalation and respond immediately. Additional funding is urgently needed to meet the increasing needs of the affected population.

UNICEF has been responding to the impact of hostilities in Lebanon since October 2023. Reports on interventions and funding received prior to 23 September 2024 are available [here](#).

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

More than 10,000 strikes have been conducted across Lebanese Governorates, including Beirut, since the hostilities on the Lebanon-Israel border started in October 2023. ⁱⁱ Approximately 25 per cent of the country has received military evacuation ordersⁱⁱⁱ and peacekeepers have reported impact on UNIFIL infrastructure. The escalation in violence in the past three weeks has led to the deadliest period and largest displacement surge Lebanon has experienced in decades.

As of 15 October 2024, over 2,300 deaths were registered, including a reported number of 127 children, 261 women, 100 health workers and two UN staff, as well as injuries to over 10,700 people, including 890 children^{iv} and five UNIFIL peacekeepers since October 2023. Nearly 75 per cent of casualties took place since mid-September 2024.

The Lebanese Government estimates that over 1.2 million people are now affected by the conflict. As of 15 October 2024, national authorities had opened nearly 1,060 collective shelters hosting more than 188,000 IDPs – over half of them women and children. Out of these centres, 876 (82 per cent) had already reached their maximum capacity. An additional 11 UNRWA sites are hosting nearly 4,000 displaced individuals.^v Four Palestinian refugee camps have been affected by shelling.

More than 455,000 people fled Lebanon to Syria from 23 September to 15 October 2024, including 126,842 Lebanese and 329,386 Syrians, according to the Lebanese General Security Directorate^{vi}. The Masnaa road on the Lebanon-Syria border remains closed due to airstrikes damage, with reports of people crossing the border by foot.

The Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) has confirmed a case of cholera related to a patient from Samouniya in Akkar, who was being treated for severe acute watery diarrhoea and dehydration since 14 October 2024. MoPH is investigating the case, collecting samples from close contacts, and investigating water samples. The National Cholera Plan will be activated under the Ministry's leadership.

Disruptions to public infrastructure are intensifying, with reports of 15 hospitals damaged^{vii}, 100 of 207 Primary Health Centres (PHCCs) and dispensaries in conflict areas closed^{viii}, and 28 water facilities damaged, affecting water supply for over 360,000 people.^{ix} Public schools remain closed for learning following the postponement of the new school year (2024-2025) to 4 November by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE), as nearly 60 per cent of all shelters are located in public schools. Approximately 40 per cent of all enrolled students are currently displaced.

Programme Strategy and Response: Summary

Due to the surge in displacement figures, UNICEF has adapted its programmatic response to focus on the urgent needs of families who have been displaced, including in collective shelters, while addressing pre-existing vulnerabilities in Lebanon in order to mitigate social tensions related to short and long-term secondary displacement.

UNICEF is scaling up its on-the-ground presence, including the rapid mobilization of capacities in displacement hotspots and partnerships with actors able to reach high-risk zones. UNICEF is expanding its existing programmes to support IDPs in host communities, balancing inclusion into regular programming with outreach to those in shelters and hard-to-reach areas. UNICEF's Palestinian Programme continues to support children and families living in Palestinian Camps in Lebanon.

UNICEF's Emergency Response Strategy includes the following components:

- Expand channels for IDPs and host communities to provide programming input and feedback in a timely and dignified manner per **Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)** standards.
- Strengthen **localised and multisectoral operations** with the Government at national and subnational levels, including Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Units.
- Enhance **gender-responsive and disability-inclusive** programming, targeting affected populations regardless of nationality, balancing humanitarian-development needs, as per a 'do no harm' approach.
- Mainstream **Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)** and mobilise trusted community leaders to disseminate accurate information on available services and conduct by response workers.
- Enhance UNICEF's regular programmes to ensure **shock-responsiveness** by prepositioning emergency supplies and diversifying operational modalities to deliver services and goods.
- Integrate **solar equipment and solar repair services** in response activities to ensure energy supply for the continued provision of essential services.

Health

The Health Sector estimates that one million people are in need of support to access health services. In close coordination with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), UNICEF has supported the activation of mobile PHCC Satellite Units (PSUs) and Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) to provide health services to IDPs in shelters, communities and displacement hotspots, including check-ups, immediate medical assistance, and immunization services. As of 15 October 2024, 57 PSUs had served 14,618 people, and 5 MMUs had served 1,132 people, amounting to 15,750 people supported by mobile health teams (52 per cent male, 48 per cent female). In addition, 89 PHCCs supported by UNICEF ('AaSalameh' Programme) provided health services to 29,685 people. Immunization of displaced children is a key priority integrated into all emergency health activities, with 8,757 children vaccinated in shelters and host communities since 23 September 2024. These health interventions have supported a total of 43,998 displaced persons in 446 shelters and host communities in the reporting period.

Moreover, UNICEF has supported 73 displaced pregnant women in need of delivery services by covering their patient share of delivery costs in 20 government hospitals and provided financial support for intensive neonatal and paediatric care for 129 displaced sick newborns and children.

Since 23 September 2024, UNICEF has provided MoPH with 67 tons of emergency medical supplies, in addition to 100 tons previously distributed, including Emergency Health kits, obstetric and midwifery kits, and medications needed for the acute health needs of injured patients. These supplies can support over 700,000 people for three months.

Following the confirmation of a cholera case identified in Akkar, UNICEF has deployed a multi-disciplinary rapid response team (Health, WASH, RCCE) to support national and sub-national efforts in implementing prevention and containment measures under MoPH's leadership.

Nutrition and Child Development

The Nutrition Sector, led by UNICEF, estimates that 300,000 people need support to achieve adequate nutrition. UNICEF has expanded its nutrition services in the past three weeks, reaching displaced families in host communities and 246 collective shelters. Since 23 September 2024, UNICEF has distributed high-energy biscuits and micronutrient supplements to 4,318 children and 554 adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) to prevent malnutrition. UNICEF has also screened 13,271 children and PLW for acute malnutrition, and identified cases were enrolled in treatment programmes.

Counselling and messaging on breastfeeding, complementary feeding, early childhood development (ECD), and stimulating responsive care were provided to 22,738 caregivers of young children. In the reporting period, UNICEF trained more than 320 frontline workers on Nutrition/ECD in emergencies to support the Sector-wide response.

Aiming to leverage public systems for nutrition, UNICEF integrated nutrition activities into health services provided by mobile medical teams (MMUs and PSUs) to deliver preventive and curative nutrition services. UNICEF also mobilized additional education partners to deliver nutrition services in a total of 41 collective shelters and provided energy and protein nutrition rations to 34 children and PLWs on the move around the Lebanon-Syria border in collaboration with the child protection partners.

Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

The Protection Sector estimates that 400,000 children and 300,000 women and girls are at risk of child protection violations and gender-based violence (GBV). As of 15 October 2023, 67 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) were identified, and 65 of them have already been reunited with their families through UNICEF and its partners. UNICEF continues to identify injured children to provide them with critical protection services.

To ensure the provision of psychosocial support to children and caregivers, UNICEF is leveraging partnerships across its programmes and strengthening community-level capacities on the provision of psychological first aid, community-based psychosocial support in host communities and 140 collective shelters. Since 23 September 2024, UNICEF has provided psychological first aid to 3,527 children and caregivers, in addition to community-based psychological support for 3,300 children and caregivers, including in Palestinian camps.

As of 15 October 2024, UNICEF had distributed 11,407 dignity/Laha kits, which include menstrual hygiene products, to women and girls in collective shelters and UNRWA sites and provided them with information on GBV and Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). Information on child protection, GBV, mental health, psychosocial support and available services are also provided through in-person sessions, dissemination of referral pathways, and social media campaigns and Safe Spaces for Women & Girls.

Education

All public schools in Lebanon remain closed for learning following the postponement of the school year to 4 November 2024 by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE). UNICEF is working with MEHE to implement the Ministry's Learning Continuity Response Plan^x, ensuring that education for all children continues despite the multiple crises in the country. The plan includes opening 'hub' schools in public or private facilities to accommodate displaced students, operating in multiple shifts, and adopting a hybrid learning model to provide education in a flexible manner. It also offers a range of educational support services, such as distributing learning materials and textbooks, deploying the "Madristi" ('My School' in Arabic) digital platform powered by Learning Passport technology, and establishing gender-responsive digital/learning hubs.

Since 23 September 2024, UNICEF has distributed 3,004 learning and recreational materials to more than 32,340 children in collective shelters, including educational kits, early childhood development (ECD) kits, LEGO kits, and recreational kits. To create a supportive learning environment, UNICEF has deployed approximately 770 facilitators (60 per cent women) from its Multiple Flexible Pathway Programmes ('Makani' My Space and 'Dirasa' My Study) to provide on-the-ground support in shelters, reaching tens of thousands of children with an integrated package of activities tailored for the context – including learning activities, sports, and recreation activities. UNICEF is also piloting reading corners in shelters to offer displaced children with learning opportunities.

To ensure a disability-inclusive response, disability assessments were carried out in 56 shelters, where 118 children with disabilities (CWDs) have been identified by 15 October 2024. Assistive devices such as wheelchairs are being provided to CWDs, and follow-up therapy services and other devices will be distributed.

UNICEF and its partners have established support desks in nearly 100 shelters to facilitate IDPs' access to critical services since 23 September 2024, including learning. The support desks serve as key points of contact between IDPs and governmental units, facilitating the referrals to services provided by multiple organisations, including the safe identification and referral of cases involving PSEA and GBV. UNICEF has also trained 95 teachers and learning facilitators in Education in Emergency (EiE) approaches, as well as 89 teachers in psychological first aid.

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

The WASH Sector, led by UNICEF, estimates that one million people are in need of support to access water and sanitation. Since 23 September 2024, UNICEF has distributed 390,000 litres of bottled water for drinking and 9.1 million litres of trucked water for domestic use. In order to prevent water-borne disease outbreaks and support good hygiene practices, UNICEF has supported the desludging of 384,000 litres of waste from shelters and provided critical hygiene supplies to 57,148 people, including 12,244 hygiene kits. UNICEF continues to improve WASH conditions in collective shelters - nearly 4,700 IDPs, including an estimated 2,000 children, gained access to sanitation and hygiene facilities through 82 showers and 40 latrines installed by UNICEF in 12 displacement sites in the reporting period, with works underway for additional shelters nationwide.

Communities hosting IDPs and areas directly affected by shelling have faced increased pressure on the already overstretched WASH systems. Since 23 September 2024, UNICEF has supported the continuity of water supply for more than 620,000 people through the provision of 196,016 litres of fuel to the Water Establishments and repairs to 44 water facilities.

As part of its regular WASH programming, in the past week UNICEF conducted works in a water station in Aley^{xi} that have increased daily production by 10,000 cubic meters, improving access to safe water to over 40,000 people and supporting the area to meet the growing water needs of the community receiving a high influx of IDPs.

Social Protection & Humanitarian Cash Assistance

In partnership with the Lebanese Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and the International Labour Organization (ILO), UNICEF implemented an advance payment for 27,000 people with disabilities (PwDs) (68 per cent males, 32 per cent females), including 7,500 children with disabilities, registered for the National Disability Allowance (NDA) as part of its regular programming.^{xii} For the emergency response under the HAC Lebanon, UNICEF, in collaboration with MoSA has reached 22,635 people in families with a registered NDA beneficiary, with US\$ 100 cash assistance top-ups. Both payments were transferred during the first week of October with a redemption rate to date of 90 per cent for the advance payment and 88 per cent for the top-ups.

Additionally, UNICEF is jointly designing with MoSA and partners a new Emergency Disability Benefit to support families with PwDs beyond those already registered in the NDA.

Youth & Adolescents

Since 23 September 2024, UNICEF has identified 430 young volunteers to support response activities, of whom 215 have been mobilised to assist in distributing emergency items, recycling materials in shelters, and sorting and distributing clothing to displaced individuals. Young people trained by UNICEF and its partners were mobilised to cook and distribute approximately 21,500 hot meals to displaced people and frontline workers in the reporting period.

UNICEF is training young people and providing them with income-generating opportunities to produce emergency winter items such as sleeping bags, clothing items, and blankets. Since 23 September 2024, 500 sleeping bags have been produced by young people and will be distributed through UNICEF's Rapid Response Mechanism. In Palestinian camps, UNICEF trained 106 adolescents and young people in life skills, conflict resolution, and healthy lifestyles in the reporting period.

Rapid Response Mechanism

UNICEF's Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) has been activated to address new waves of mass displacement. The RRM serves as a critical, agile, and timely response framework within UNICEF's broader response strategy to respond to sudden population movements, including displaced or returning IDP children, families, and host communities. The RRM is linked to programmatic responses in WASH, health, protection, and other sectors to ensure a coordinated and comprehensive approach.

Since 23 September 2024, UNICEF's RRM reached 60,435 IDPs in collective shelters, including UNRWA sites, with Non-Food Items (NFIs), such as bottled water and hygiene items reported under the WASH and Child Protection sections (see page 4), in addition to 20,015 blankets, 4,108 mattresses, 3,350 sleeping bags, 1,100 winter clothing kits, and 2,538 baby kits.

Accountability to the Affected Populations (AAP), Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE), Gender, and Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

Community feedback mechanisms have been established to disseminate critical information in hard-to-reach areas and allow affected populations to voice complaints and share their experiences regarding services provided. UNICEF is actively distributing posters and leaflets to inform IDPs about the UNICEF Call Centre and has activated the RCCE task force to harmonise the modality of communicating with communities among UN agencies, sectors, and partners.

As access to menstrual hygiene products, clean water, and private spaces for bathing and changing can be extremely challenging in collective shelters, UNICEF trained in the past week 25 frontline workers from nine WASH partners on the importance of GBV/sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) risk mitigation in WASH interventions. The training session included specific actions to protect girls and women, such as ensuring sufficient lighting, security, safe access to services, reporting channels, and training suppliers on PSEA and GBV.

In collaboration with the Social Workers Syndicate and women-led organisations, UNICEF conducted a rapid needs assessment during the reporting period with 121 families currently living on the streets of Beirut. The assessment confirmed that displaced persons are facing severe health conditions, including three cases of children who required immediate hospitalisation and are being admitted in hospitals with UNICEF support. The most critical issue identified was the lack of toilets, with none of the surveyed families having access to adequate sanitation facilities. Open defecation in public spaces raises multiple concerns, including child protection risks, and the privacy and safety of women and girls. UNICEF is referring these families for urgent support to partners and working with local stakeholders, including the Shelter sector partners, to find emergency accommodation.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

As per the humanitarian coordination architecture in Lebanon, UNICEF leads the WASH, Education, Nutrition, and Child Protection (Area of Responsibility), and participates in the Health, Basic Assistance, Livelihoods, and Protection Sectors, including the GBV Working Group and Gender working group as well as the humanitarian access working group. In collaboration with the Disaster Risk Management Unit and the Lebanese Red Cross, UNICEF is supporting emergency preparedness and response planning across all Governorates. The Escalation Emergency Response is coordinated through the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG).

UNICEF is actively coordinating the safe delivery of its activities with national authorities and other UN agencies. Despite access constraints caused by the hostilities, such as the targeting of the main road entry point from Syria into Lebanon, UNICEF has successfully and safely dispatched a series of convoys to hard-to-reach areas in South Lebanon in the reporting period – including inter-agency convoys to Tyre (5 October), Rmeich (5 October), Rmeich with WFP (10 October), and Marajaayoun with UNHCR and WFP (15 October). The coordination of additional convoys is being planned to continue delivering essential items to populations remaining in high-risk areas.

Human Interest Stories



“It felt like the house was shaking under our feet. We grabbed our bags quickly and left. While we were leaving, the bombs dropped really close to us, and I was so scared.”

Narjis, 10 years old, has moved with her family to a collective shelter in Mount Lebanon.

UNICEF Lebanon Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/lebanon>

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Annex A

Summary of Programme Results

The table below includes provisional indicators. Detailed Humanitarian Programme Monitoring (HPM) indicators are under development.

Sector / Indicator	UNICEF and IPs Response		
	Target (by Dec 2024)	Total results to date (23 Sep – 15 Oct)	Achievement %
Health			
# people accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities ¹	200,000	29,685	15%
# people supported by mobile medical teams ²	400,000	15,750	4%
Nutrition			
# of caregivers counselled or reached with awareness on appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) and ECD	108,000	22,738	21%
# children receiving Protein Energy Supplements (Ready to use complementary food, SQLNS, High Energy Biscuits) and/or micronutrient supplement (MNP)	49,000	4,318	9%
Child Protection and GBV			
# women and girls receiving dignity/LAHA kits	60,000	11,407	19%
# children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support ³	220,000	3,300	1%
Education			
# displaced children receiving learning and recreational materials	200,000	32,340	16%
WASH			
# people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs ⁴	1,000,000	620,000 ⁵	62%
# people receiving critical hygiene supplies	250,000	57,148	22%
Social Protection⁶			
# of individuals in households with a person with disability reached with an emergency cash transfer	155,000	22,635	15% ⁷
# people reached with Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance	465,000	0	0% ⁸
Youth & Adolescents			
# young people mobilized to act as first responders, provide support in shelters, and assist in data generation activities.	1,600	215	13%
Rapid Response Mechanism			
# people reached with rapid response items (NFIs)	400,000	60,435	15%

¹ Includes UNICEF-supported PHCCs.

² Mobile teams include mobile medical units (MMUS) and Primary Satellite Units (PSUs).

³ Does not include Psychological First Aid interventions reaching 3,527 people.

⁴ This indicator primarily focuses on access to water through public water supply systems (e.g. support to the Water Establishments, repairs to facilities damaged by the conflict).

⁵ Results as per previous SitRep. New data is pending validation in line with the Water Establishments' current coverage.

⁶ The HAC indicator for Multi-Purpose cash transfers targets a total of 620,000 people, with two sub-indicator components presented in the SitRep with their respective targets, as the populations denominators are differentiated per nature of cash intervention.

⁷ No new result in the reporting period as intervention carried out during first weeks of October with the redemption rates confirmed during the reporting period.

⁸ This intervention has not started as its contingent on funding, inter-agency and governmental discussions. UNICEF is currently designing a winterization+ Cash component to its winterization plan following internal discussions at CO level.

Annex B

Funding Status

Sector	Requirements	Funds available	Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2024	\$	%
WASH	30,000,000	2,921,918	27,078,082	90%
Health	8,000,000	1,990,866	6,009,134	75%
Nutrition	6,700,000	1,007,277	5,692,723	85%
Social Protection	17,050,000	311,857	16,738,143	98%
Education	8,500,000	1,553,539	6,946,461	82%
Child Protection and GBVIE	12,500,000	556,459	11,943,541	96%
Adolescents/youth	8,600,000	121,415	8,478,585	99%
RCCE, PSEA, AAP, Comms	2,000,000	398,069	1,601,931	80%
Field Operations and RRM	7,000,000	767,968	6,232,032	89%
Palestinian Programme	4,900,000	101,094	4,798,906	98%
Total	105,250,000	9,730,462	95,519,538	91%

ⁱ [Flash Appeal: Lebanon, October - December 2024](#)

ⁱⁱ Lebanese Presidency of the Council of Ministers – Situation Report #19

ⁱⁱⁱ UN News: Lebanon Crisis <https://news.un.org/en/story/2024/10/1155726>

^{iv} Lebanese Ministry of Public Health Press Release

^v UNRWA SitRep #6 <https://www.unrwa.org/resources/reports/unrwa-situation-report-6-lebanon-emergency-response>

^{vi} Lebanese Presidency of the Council of Ministers – Situation Report #19

^{vii} Ministry of Public Health <https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/increasing-bombardment-damaging-essential-services-and-putting-children-lebanon>

^{viii} WHO https://hq_who_departmentofcommunications.cmail20.com/t/d-l-euuhid-t-jyyhcdlv-y/

^{ix} <https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/increasing-bombardment-damaging-essential-services-and-putting-children-lebanon>

^x Part of UNICEF's regular programming to support the NDA – not under HAC Lebanon

^{xi} Part of UNICEF's regular programming to support the Water Systems in Lebanon – not under HAC Lebanon

^{xii} UNICEF's support to MEHE's Learning Continuity Plan is part of the HAC Syrian Refugees