



Lebanon

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 9

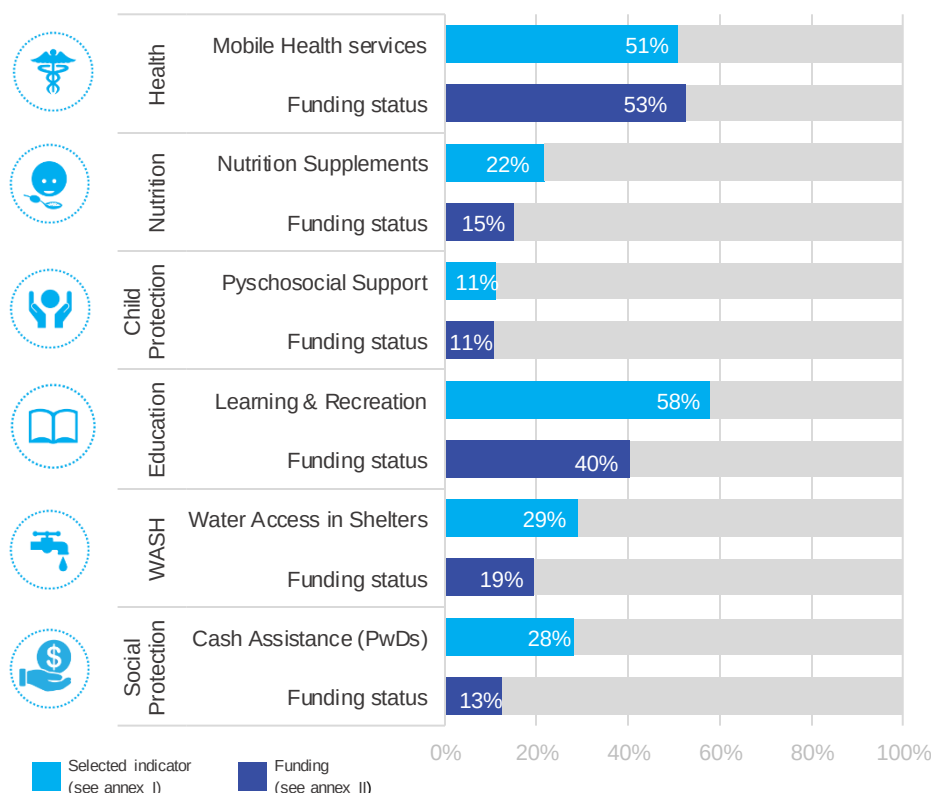
unicef 
for every child

Reporting Period: 23 September 2024 – 28 November 2024

Highlights

- A **ceasefire agreement** between Lebanon and Israel came into effect on 27 November 2024. Prior to the ceasefire implementation, **high-intensity airstrikes were carried out across Lebanon**, including at border crossing points and in densely populated areas in Beirut.
- The agreement has led to a mass movement of people returning home to areas where infrastructure was damaged during the conflict and is potentially contaminated with unexploded ordnance. Initial reports indicate an **80 per cent reduction in the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in shelters** by 28 November 2024.
- UNICEF has already distributed more than **136,000 Explosive Ordnance Risk Education information materials** to displaced persons and an additional 300,000 are being distributed in cooperation with national authorities.
- During the reporting period, UNICEF supported **695 collective shelters hosting 121,602 IDPs** including **341 shelters with an integrated package of child-centred services**, such as clean water, sanitation, healthcare, nutrition, and psychosocial support.

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status

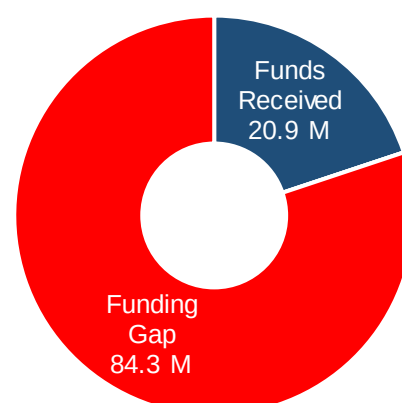


Situation in Numbers

- 350,000** children in need of humanitarian assistance
- 1,000,000** people in need of humanitarian assistance
- 40,700** IDPs in collective shelters
- 16,500+** people injured, including reports of **1,436 children**
- 3,950+** deaths, including reports of **248 children**

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 strategy to respond until December 2024 to the needs of one million people affected by hostilities, including 350,000 children. It requires US\$ 105 million and is 20 per cent funded as of 27 November 2024. With an expanded scope, the HAC Lebanon complements the "Syrian Refugees and Other Vulnerable Populations HAC" addressing previous crises in Lebanon.

On 2 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 advancing to Lebanon Country Office, Emergency Programme Funds (EPF) totalling US\$ 13.75 million to quickly expand operations and mainstream Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) in the response.

Flexible funding enables UNICEF to respond promptly and more effectively, prioritizing resources where they are most needed and adapting to the evolving situation in Lebanon. UNICEF would like to thank donors to the Global Thematic Fund, the Governments of the United Kingdom, Australia, Japan, and the Central Emergency Response Fund, ILO, Education Cannot Wait, private donors, and the National Committees for UNICEF from Germany, Canada, Japan, Sweden, the United States, and the United Kingdom, whose support enabled preparedness for the escalation and immediate response. With a funding gap of 80 per cent against the HAC Lebanon, UNICEF requires an additional US\$ 84.3 million to continue supporting Lebanon following the cessation of hostilities. UNICEF has been responding to the impacts of the conflict since October 2023 – reports prior to 23 September 2024 are available [here](#).

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

A ceasefire agreement between Lebanon and Israel was announced on 26 November 2024, coming into effect at 04:00 AM on 27 November 2024. In the hours preceding the ceasefire implementation, an intensification of airstrikes was carried out across Lebanon, including at border crossing points and in densely populated areas in central Beirut.

The conflict was the deadliest period Lebanon has experienced in decades, with an average of more than three children killed every day over the past two months. As of 27 November 2024, 3,961 persons were reported killed, including 248 children and 736 women, as well as 16,520 injured, including 1,436 children and 2,827 women.ⁱⁱ

Following the ceasefire announcement, thousands of displaced persons began returning to their homes in southern and eastern Lebanon, where villages were severely damaged during the conflict and are potentially contaminated with unexploded ordinances of war. Initial reports from national authorities show an 80 percent reduction in the number of IDPs in collective shelters, dropping from nearly 190,000 on 26 November to 40,700 on 28 November 2024.ⁱⁱⁱ The World Bank reported that around 100,000 housing units have been partially or fully damaged.^{iv} Displaced families with damaged properties and those from areas yet to be demilitarised may need to stay in shelters for a longer period.

Prior to the ceasefire, more than 620,000 people had left Lebanon for Syria since 23 September 2024, including 234,242 Lebanese and 390,656 Syrians, according to the Lebanese General Security Directorate.^v Additionally, 33,138 Lebanese were reported to have arrived in Iraq.^{vi} Humanitarian actors have reported movement flows from Syria to Lebanon, mainly of Lebanese nationals returning after the ceasefire – official return rates are not yet available.

The conflict caused a significant impact on civilian infrastructure and public services, including 40 hospitals left with disrupted operations^{vii}, 98 Primary Health Centres and dispensaries closed^{viii}, and 36 water facilities damaged, affecting the water supply for over 390,000 people. The new school year in public schools' shifts serving Lebanese children restarted on 4 November 2024, with more than 886 public schools open for in-person or online learning by 28 November 2024. The registration for shifts serving non-Lebanese students opened on 25 November 2024 – see more on Education on page four.

Programme Strategy and Response: Summary

UNICEF has adapted its emergency response strategy to focus on the **needs of affected people throughout their displacement journey**, including in collective shelters, host communities, and on their return home. UNICEF continues addressing pre-existing vulnerabilities in Lebanon to mitigate social tensions related to both short- and long-term secondary displacement. Interventions focus on **preventing the breakdown and potential collapse of key social services** at community and national levels.

UNICEF is expanding its channels for communities and IDPs to provide feedback in a timely and dignified manner, in line with Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) standards, while enhancing **gender-responsive and disability-inclusive** programming. This will target affected populations regardless of nationality, balancing humanitarian and development needs based on 'do no harm' principles. UNICEF is also strengthening the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and mobilising trusted community leaders to disseminate accurate information on available services and the ethical conduct expected of humanitarian workers.

UNICEF's priorities to support affected populations and families throughout their displacement journey include:

1. Ensuring **safe water supply for one million people** through public water systems, focusing on repairs and maintenance of water and wastewater facilities and upgrading sanitation facilities in displacement sites.
2. Bringing **500,000 children and adolescents back to learning**: UNICEF is working with the Ministry of Education to roll out the new school year in public schools and provide all children with education.
3. Expanding **cash assistance** for vulnerable families under the **National Social Protection Strategy** to reach vulnerable people not covered by existing schemes – in collaboration with other UN agencies.
4. Scaling up **preparedness for new shocks and protection of children**: UNICEF will enhance capacity to respond to a new escalation, **winter needs**, and mounting **child protection** concerns.
5. **Amplifying the voices of children** advocating for their rights and placing their protection, dignity, and survival at the heart of UNICEF's advocacy. Children must not bear the brunt of yet another crisis.
6. Providing an **integrated package of child-centred services in shelters**, including clean water, sanitation, health, child protection, education, nutrition, early childhood development, and youth engagement.

Integrated Package of Child-centred Services in Shelters

Due to the growing number of IDPs in collective shelters prior to the ceasefire, UNICEF invested in maximizing the impact of its interventions in shelters to ensure children receive holistic support rather than fragmented interventions, while aiming to avoid duplication of aid and enhance sector coordination. In line with these objectives, UNICEF has prioritized the provision of integrated child-centred package of services including clean water and sanitation, learning and recreation, psychosocial support, healthcare, youth engagement, and infant, and young child feeding (IYCF).

As of 27 November 2024, UNICEF had supported 695 shelters, out of which 341 were receiving at least four types of services by UNICEF and sector partners. Following the ceasefire, it has been reported thousands of IDPs moving out of shelters as families started to return to their communities. It is anticipated that a significant number of shelters may close over the coming days while others will remain open to support vulnerable families that have nowhere to go.

Health

In close coordination with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), UNICEF has supported the activation of mobile PHCCs Satellite Units (PSUs) and Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) to deliver health services to displaced families, such as medical consultations, immediate medical assistance, and immunization. Since 23 September 2024, 203,390 people (50 per cent female) have been supported by mobile health teams, including 193,615 people reached by 59 PSUs and 9,775 people served by five MMUs. Additionally, 89 static PHCCs supported by UNICEF ('AaSalameh' Programme) provided health services to 95,455 people.

UNICEF has integrated immunization into its emergency activities, with 52,603 children vaccinated since 23 September 2024, including 10,414 children vaccinated for Polio and Measles to prevent disease outbreaks. UNICEF has also supported 317 displaced pregnant women by covering their patient share of delivery costs in 20 public hospitals and provided financial support for acute and intensive neonatal and paediatric care for 434 displaced sick newborn babies and children.

Lebanon's health system has been under immense strain due to the increased number of casualties and displacement of health workers. To date, UNICEF has provided 167 tons of emergency medical supplies to MoPH that can support public health systems to cover up to 700,000 people for three months.

Nutrition and Child Development

UNICEF has integrated essential nutrition and early childhood development (ECD) services into multiple platforms supporting displaced families in host communities and collective shelters, including service delivery through mobile health teams and Nutrition, Education, and Child Protection Sectors partners. Through these combined efforts, UNICEF has distributed high-energy biscuits and micronutrient supplements to 10,628 young children and 1,729 adolescent girls, and pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) to prevent malnutrition since 23 September 2024. More than 23,129 children and PLWs were screened for acute malnutrition, with 2,444 identified cases and 473 admitted in treatment programmes. Additionally, 52,175 caregivers received counselling on breastfeeding, IYCF, ECD, and responsive care. UNICEF continues to support the IYCF national hotline, which received 1,937 calls from IDPs in the reporting period, out of which 392 cases were referred for additional specialized support.

In collaboration with child protection actors, nutrition services have also reached crossing points on the Lebanon-Syria border, where UNICEF has provided energy and protein rations to 338 children and mothers on the move.

UNICEF leads the Nutrition Sector in Lebanon and has strengthened Sector-level capacities by training over 793 frontline workers on Nutrition/ECD in emergencies and procuring tons of nutrition supplies.

Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

Following the large-scale population movement returning to areas targeted during the conflict, UNICEF is working to raise awareness among families about Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE). As of 27 November 2024, more than 1,932 children, caregivers and frontliners have been sensitized on the risks associated with unexploded ordnance and white phosphorus, and 136,125 EORE materials had been distributed to IDPs. In partnership with the Lebanese Armed Forces Mine Action Center, an additional 300,000 EORE informational materials are being disseminated.

UNICEF is working throughout Lebanon, including on the border with Syria, to prevent the separation of children from their families as they move across the country. UNICEF is distributing identification bracelets to children, disseminating reliable information, and assisting in family reunification. As of 27 November 2024, 94 unaccompanied and separated children had been identified nationwide, 88 of whom have already been reunited with their families.

The conflict in Lebanon has heightened psychological distress among children and families, leaving them with lasting trauma and emotional scars. In response, UNICEF has provided 24,337 children and caregivers receiving community-based psychosocial support in the reporting period.

The protection of displaced women and girls' rights remains at the core of UNICEF's response. A tailored package of services to support them in adopting protective measures against GBV risks is being implemented, including awareness-raising interventions and psychological first aid - 4,955 people have been reached by 27 November 2024. In parallel, 21,723 dignity/Laha kits that include menstrual hygiene products were distributed to women and girls in collective shelters and UNRWA sites.

UNICEF's child protection and GBV emergency programmes are currently 91 per cent unfunded. Existing resources have allowed UNICEF to provide specialised case management to 114 children and GBV emergency case management to 273 women and girls in GBV safe spaces. Additional funding is required to scale up these specialised protection services for children and women, including throughout their journey to return home.

Education

The 2024-2025 school year in public schools restarted on 4 November 2024 for morning shifts serving mainly Lebanese children, with 253,000 students already registered. More than 886 public schools have resumed learning activities through two main modalities: 352 schools with entirely online learning and 534 schools open for in-person classes, including 139 schools operating in shelters with designated floors allocated for classrooms. The registration in shifts for non-Lebanese students was launched on 25 November 2024. As IDPs return to their communities following the ceasefire, schools used as shelters are planned to gradually become operational for in-person classes.

UNICEF is working with the Ministry of Education & Higher Education (MEHE) to resume learning for all children and implement the Ministry's Learning Continuity Response Plan. The Madristi ('My School' in Arabic) digital platform is deployed to allow children to continue their studies through blended learning. The national Call & Learn Tutoring hotline is being expanded with UNICEF support to provide free, individualized learning support over the phone. More than 10,767 children (56 per cent girls) were supported through the hotline since early October 2024.

In collective shelters, UNICEF employs a flexible, multi-sectoral approach to address the needs of displaced children. Since 23 September 2024, UNICEF has distributed learning and recreational materials to 115,450 displaced children, including educational, LEGO, and ECD kits. In parallel, UNICEF has mobilized 800 facilitators (60 per cent women) from its Multiple Flexible Pathway Programmes ('Makani' My Space and 'Dirasa' My Study) to implement life skills, edutainment, and recreational activities, and roll out a basic learning package to maintain children engaged in learning and help them to cope with trauma. In addition, 41 Makani centres have reopened in safe areas to address the growing needs of Lebanese and non-Lebanese out-of-school and displaced children.

Building on UNICEF's inclusive response approach, as of 27 November 2024, the disability assessments carried out in 321 shelters have identified 1,431 children with disabilities (CWDs) (47 per cent girls). Based on the assessed needs, 97 CWDs have been supported with assistive devices (wheelchairs, crutches, mattresses, spectacles, hearing aids), 74 CWDs have started therapy sessions through UNICEF partners, and 48 CWDs have been referred to other organizations. Besides children, UNICEF's assessment has also identified 1,120 adults and youth with disabilities in shelters (59 per cent female), 405 of whom have already been referred to receive services.

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

UNICEF continues to support water systems nationwide as part of its regular development programmes, with more than 95 interventions to repair and maintain Water Establishments facilities serving 1.5 million people across Lebanon since mid-September 2024. Additionally, UNICEF's WASH emergency response has focused on communities hosting IDPs and areas directly affected by shelling. Since 23 September 2024, UNICEF has supported the continuity of water supply for more than 555,700 people through the repairs of water facilities and the provision of 502,600 litres of fuel, 95 pumps, 18 tons of chlorine, two generators, and 24 km of pipes to Water Establishments in Lebanon.

In collective shelters, as of 27 November 2024, UNICEF had distributed 32 million litres of trucked water for domestic use for 72,606 displaced people, in addition to 840,000 litres of bottled water for drinking. To prevent water-borne disease outbreaks and support good hygiene practices, UNICEF has supported the desludging of 2.1 million litres of waste from shelters and provided critical hygiene supplies to 84,718 people, including by distributing 19,184 hygiene kits. Access to sanitation and hygiene facilities in 178 displacement sites was improved through the installation of 675 showers and 413 toilets by UNICEF, with works for additional shelters pending funding availability.

Social Protection & Humanitarian Cash Assistance

UNICEF is working with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) to deliver a disability-inclusive emergency response. In October 2024, UNICEF implemented an advance payment for 27,000 persons with disabilities registered for National Disability Allowance (NDA) as part of its regular programming in partnership with MoSA and the International Labour Organization (ILO).^{ix} In addition, 43,389 people in families with a registered NDA beneficiary were provided with US\$ 100 cash top-ups by 27 November 2024.

On 15 November 2024, the MoSA announced the utilization of LBP 4.5 billion (approximately US\$ 5 million) from the national budget to support persons with disabilities. UNICEF is working closely with the MoSA on the operationalization of the payment which should reach beneficiaries by mid-December 2024.

Youth & Adolescents

Youth engagement is a key principle for UNICEF across all its programmes. Since 23 September 2024, UNICEF has mobilised and engaged 4,817 adolescents and young people in response activities nationwide, including delivering relief items to displaced families. Through UNICEF partners, young people were trained to cook and distribute nearly 60,000 meals to displaced families and frontline workers. Under UNICEF's Cash for Work programme, 101 young people are producing 4,000 sleeping bags and 7,750 winter kits for IDPs and vulnerable families. These services delivered through youth engagement and volunteering have reached 94,233 IDPs in the reporting period.

UNICEF continues to keep displaced youth engaged in learning, skilling, and positive behaviours. As of 27 November 2024, over 4,000 displaced youth are being equipped with industry-certified digital training via the Nammiskills platform, enhancing their employability prospects in the gig economy. UNICEF has also conducted life skills and mental health awareness sessions for more than 6,000 adolescents and youth in shelters, communities, and Palestinian camps.

The new academic year for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) public schools started on 4 November 2024 for all nationalities, with 36,000 students registered and 48 TVET schools reopened for in-person learning as of 27 November 2024. UNICEF has solarised two TVET schools being used as collective shelters in the reporting period, with solar support identified for additional schools. UNICEF completed an ICT assessment in 20 TVET digital hubs covering 120 classrooms, which will be equipped with internet facilities and 250 tablets for online or blended learning.

Rapid Response Mechanism and Winterization

UNICEF's Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) has been active since 23 September 2024 to address displacement waves and reach families in conflict zones. The RRM serves as an agile response framework linked to emergency interventions in WASH, health, protection, and other sectors to ensure a comprehensive approach. As of 27 November 2024, UNICEF's RRM had reached 151,399 IDPs with Non-Food Items (NFIs), such as bottled water and hygiene items reported under the WASH and Child Protection sections (see page four), in addition to 25,238 blankets, 12,978 mattresses and sleeping bags, 2,589 winter clothing items, and 6,486 baby kits.

UNICEF has been actively coordinating with national authorities and UN agencies the safe delivery of relief items, such as clean water, nutrition supplements and hygiene supplies, to populations in conflict zones. As of 27 November 2024, UNICEF had safely conducted **14 humanitarian convoys to support 49,565 people in high-risk areas** in Tyre, Rmeich, Marjaayoun, Qlayaa, Jabboule, Hasbaya, Zahrani, and Deir El Ahmar, including joint convoys with UNHCR, UNFPA, WFP and the Logistics Cluster. Considering the phased implementation plan of the ceasefire agreement, UNICEF will continue to assess the situation and organize humanitarian convoys as needed to reach families in stranded or high-risk areas.

In line with the Inter-Agency Winter Response Plan, UNICEF's winterization interventions include the distribution of blankets, warm clothing items and plastic tarpaulin sheets, as well as cash assistance focused on families with young children outside shelters in areas 500 meters above sea level. Additional funding is required to implement UNICEF's winter plan fully. With resources currently available, UNICEF has procured 60,000 winter clothing kits, 15,000 blankets, and 4,500 tarpaulin sheets to be distributed in November-December 2024. Winter items produced by youth are also being used as part of the winter response.

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

UNICEF has AAP mechanisms in place to disseminate critical information and allow IDPs to share feedback on services provided by UNICEF and partners. In the reporting period, UNICEF's Call Center received and responded to 28,400 calls from IDPs, primarily related to shelter, food, cash assistance, and health services. UNICEF has been actively distributing leaflets in collective shelters with information on how to contact UNICEF's Call Center.

Since 23 September 2024, more than 366,548 individuals have been reached through UNICEF Lebanon's social media channels with messages related to water-borne diseases awareness, family reunification and tracing, hygiene, nutrition, services available for children with disabilities, GBV, and mental health during the conflict for parents and children. Social Behavioural Change interventions have been active in and outside shelters – 2,173 children and caregivers joined edutainment activities for inclusion, such as storytelling, theatre, and games, in the reporting period.

The RCCE National Interagency Working Group is led by UNICEF to support stakeholders in responding to affected communities both in and out of shelters in terms of community engagement, dissemination of key messages, social listening, and information, education, and communication materials. UNICEF has established a RCCE public repository of resources approved by the Lebanese Government.

To combat the exploitation of displaced women and girls receiving aid, and ensure girls are consulted and receive vital information during emergencies, UNICEF has capacitated more than 165 shelter focal points (60 per cent women), and 40 frontline workers on topics such as PSEA, AAP, "do no harm" principles, disability inclusion, community engagement, gender, GBV, facilitation & consultation with girls on their needs, and safe distribution of relief items.

In partnership with the Social Workers Syndicate and women-led organizations, UNICEF has reached out to people on the move, linking them to available services, sharing information on feedback channels, and distributing NFIs. Beirut was virtually the only city in Lebanon with displaced families living on the streets - approximately 250 families were identified (estimated 2,000 people) before the ceasefire. Through UNICEF and partners' interventions and advocacy, more than 210 families moved out of the streets as of 27 November 2024. UNICEF will continue to advocate with authorities to find suitable solutions for the most vulnerable families following the cessation of hostilities.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

As per the humanitarian coordination architecture under the joint Lebanese Government-UN Steering Committee, UNICEF leads the WASH, Education, Nutrition, and Child Protection sectors and participates in the Health, Basic Assistance, Livelihoods, and Protection sectors, including the working groups on GBV, Gender, and Humanitarian Access. 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 Emergency Response is coordinated through the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG).

UNICEF has supported the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Unit of Beirut to bridge the gap between on-the-ground data in collective shelters and the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) national dashboard. The DRR focal points in shelters connect IDPs and governmental units, facilitating referrals to services provided by multiple organisations, including the safe identification and referral of PSEA and GBV cases.

Human Interest Stories



Christine, 11-year-old, was forced flee her home in the Southern suburbs of Beirut, walking to central Beirut with her family. Now living in a school shelter, she finds comfort in her friendship with Zeinab, also 11-year-old.

Together, they started making bracelets and teaching other children how to make themselves one. Zeinab dreams of her village in south Lebanon, her home, and the laughter she shared with her family there.

"I believe I'll see my village again someday. It will always be my home," says Zeinab.

Summary of Programme Results

The table below reflects the Humanitarian Programme Monitoring (HPM) indicators related to UNICEF's Lebanon HAC.

Sector / Indicator	UNICEF and Partners Response				Sector Response ¹
	Target (Dec 2024)	Total results to date (23 Sep – 27 Nov)	Progress since last SitRep	Achievement %	Total results to date (23 Sep – 27 Nov)
Health					
# people accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities ²	200,000	95,455	▲ 12%	48%	NA
# people supported by mobile medical teams	400,000	203,390	▲ 24%	51%	NA
Nutrition					
# of caregivers counselled or reached with awareness on appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) and ECD	108,000	52,175	▲ 15%	48%	58,034
# children receiving Protein Energy Supplements (Ready to use complementary food, SQLNS, High Energy Biscuits) and/or micronutrient supplement (MNP)	49,000	10,628	▲ 6%	22%	10,628
Child Protection					
# children, adolescents, and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	220,000	24,337	▲ 7%	11%	46 162
# of children who have received individual case management	6,000	114 ³	0%	2%	328
GBV					
# women and girls receiving dignity/LAHA kits	60,000	21,723	▲ 3%	36%	49,700
# women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, or prevention	60,000	4,955	0%	8%	19,165
# women and girls accessing safe spaces	7,500	273	▲ 39%	4%	6,751
Education					
# displaced children receiving learning and recreational materials	200,000	115,450	▲ 1%	58%	162,470
WASH⁴					
# people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs through public networks ⁵	1,000,000	555,700	▲ 1%	56%	654,800
# people in shelters temporarily accessing water for domestic needs ⁶	250,000	72,606	▲ 7%	29%	131,937
# people receiving critical hygiene supplies	250,000	84,718	▲ 6%	32%	215,669
Social Protection⁷					
# of individuals in households with a person with disability reached with an emergency cash transfer	155,000	43,389	▲ 92%	28%	NA
# people reached with Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance	465,000	0 ⁸	-	-	NA
Youth & Adolescents					
# adolescents and young people mobilized and engaged in the emergency response through economic empowerment	2,600	101	▲ 16%	4%	NA
# adolescents and young people mobilized and engaged in the emergency response through volunteering and engagement	22,500	4,817	▲ 33%	21%	NA
# internally displaced individuals supported with services as response to the emergency through youth mobilization	200,000	94,233	▲ 5%	47%	NA
Rapid Response Mechanism					
# people reached with rapid response items (NFIs)	400,000	151,399	0%	38%	497,376

1 Sector targets in the Interagency Flash Appeal have not been delineated at the output/activity level per indicator; they are at the overall sector caseload planning level. For Nutrition, sector target is 190,000 children and PLWs; for the Child Protection AoR, sector target is 200,000 people (children and caseworkers); for Education sector target is 272,000 (children and caregivers) and WASH sector target is 1,000,000 people to be reached through system-support and 350,000 people to be reached with direct support. Also, while UNICEF does not lead the health sector, UNICEF is contributing to the Health Sector which is under the lead of WHO; the Health sector target is 400,000 people.

2 Includes UNICEF-supported PHCCs.

3 Reach remains low due to lack of funding.

4 WASH results were achieved through the reprogramming of pre-existing funds as well as utilisation of UNICEF's Emergency Programme Funds

5 This indicator primarily focuses on access to water through public systems (e.g. support to the Water Establishments)

6 This indicator excludes water provided to shelters through public networks, which is capture on the first WASH indicator.

7 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.

8 This intervention has not started as it is contingent on funding available.

Funding Status

The table below reflects funds received against the HAC Lebanon by 26 November 2024.

Sector	Requirements	Funds available	Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2024	\$	%
WASH	30,000,000	5,800,696	24,199,304	81%
Health	8,000,000	4,209,649	3,790,351	47%
Nutrition	6,700,000	1,007,277	5,692,723	85%
Social Protection	17,050,000	2,146,484	14,903,516	87%
Education	8,500,000	3,420,255	5,079,745	60%
Child Protection and GBVIE	12,500,000	1,350,976	11,149,024	89%
Youth & Adolescents	8,600,000	1,015,853	7,584,147	88%
RCCE, PSEA, AAP, Comms	2,000,000	398,069	1,601,931	80%
Field Operations and RRM	7,000,000	1,057,517	5,942,483	85%
Palestinian Programme	4,900,000	508,277	4,391,723	90%
Being allocated		16,316	-	-
Total	105,250,000	20,931,369	84,318,631	80%

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

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END NOTES

i Flash Appeal: Lebanon, October - December 2024

ii Lebanese Ministry of Public Health

iii Disaster Risk Management National – Collective Shelters Dashboard

iv World Bank Lebanon Interim Damage and Loss Assessment (DaLA)

v The figures for Lebanon are based on the official numbers released by the Government of Lebanon (Lebanese Presidency of the Council of Ministers – Situation Report #49), which are reported daily. Differences in numbers between UNICEF Lebanon and UNICEF Syria SitReps reflect variations in reporting sources, data collection methods, and the verification status of the figures.

vi UNHCR Iraq Flash Update #20: Update on Displacement from Lebanon

vii Lebanese Ministry of Public Health

viii WHO <https://hq.who.int/departments/communications/cmail20.com/t/d-l-euuhidt-jyyhcdlv-y/>

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