



Lebanon

Humanitarian Situation

Report No. 1 (2025)



Reporting Period: 01 January 2025 – 15 February 2025

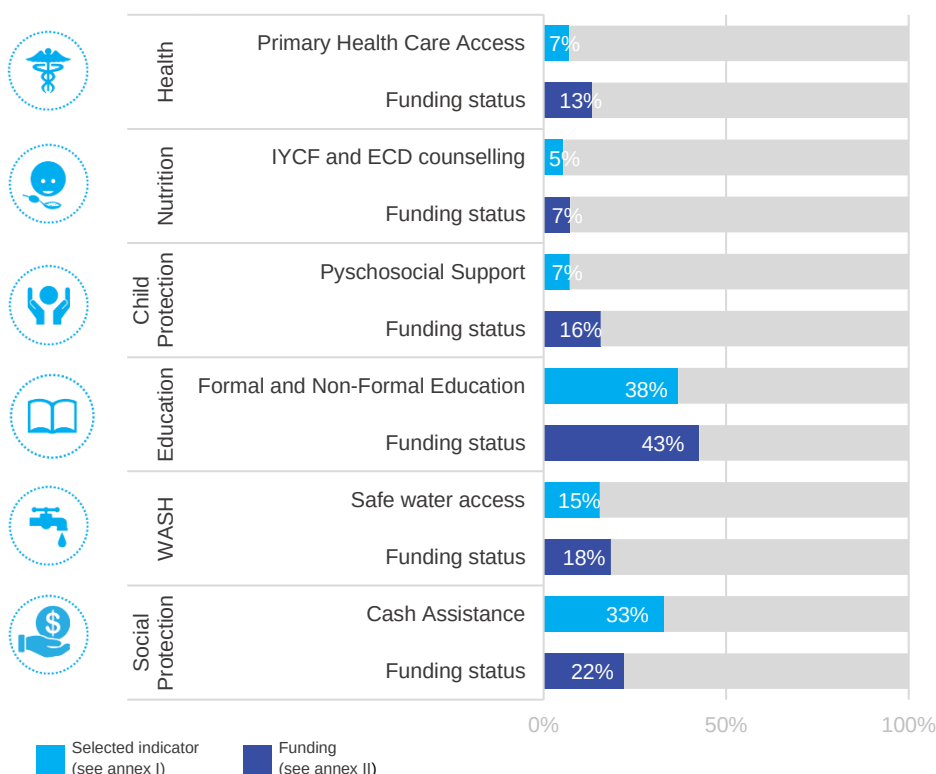
Highlights

- In 2025, children in Lebanon are bearing the profound toll of the conflict that escalated across the country in 2024. A new UNICEF report exposes the **deterioration of key support systems for children**—such as safe learning environments, and access to healthcare, nutrition, and clean water—leading to heightened risks of exploitation, barriers to processing emotional trauma, and significant challenges to their cognitive and social development.
- More than 103,000 people remained internally displaced in Lebanon as of January 2025, with 70 per cent of them being children and women. Additionally, Lebanese authorities have recorded nearly 90,000 new arrivals from Syria since December 2024.
- In the post-conflict transition context, UNICEF programmes are supporting national efforts to **recover and reform critical social services**, including reopening public schools and repairing water and health facilities. By January 2025, **UNICEF's support to public systems had benefited more 1.7 million people** in Lebanon.

Situation in Numbers

-  **1,300,000** children in need of humanitarian assistance
-  **3,700,000** people in need of humanitarian assistance
-  **103,346** internally displaced persons (IOM)
-  **89,400** people arriving from Syria into Lebanon (UNHCR)

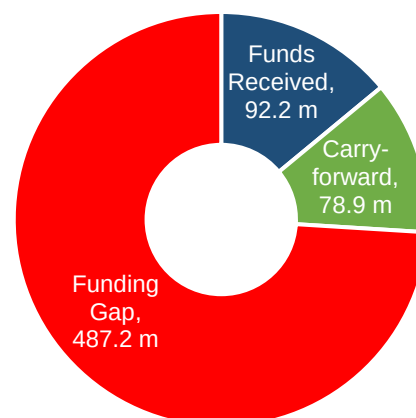
UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



UNICEF Lebanon Appeal 2025

US\$ 658.2 million

Funding Status (in US\$)



Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) Lebanon outlines UNICEF's humanitarian strategy in 2025 to respond to the needs of 2.4 million people, including 840,000 children, affected by the multiple crises in Lebanon. The 2025 HAC requires US\$ 658 million, being 26 per cent funded, including funding carried over from previous years.

UNICEF activated its Level-3 Corporate Emergency Procedures for organization-wide support to its humanitarian response in Lebanon for the period of October 2024 to March 2025. The measures included advancing Emergency Programme Funds (EPF) totalling US\$ 13.75 million to expand operations and mainstream Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) in the response.

UNICEF has supported vulnerable populations in Lebanon through a series of crises, including the conflict that escalated across the country in 2024—reports covering UNICEF's results in previous years are available [here](#).

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The effects of the conflict that escalated across Lebanon in 2023–2024 continue to be felt by children and families in 2025. The ceasefire, initially agreed to last until 27 January 2025, was extended until 18 February 2025, with regular violations of its terms being reported, including 58 civilians killedⁱ, and sustained restrictions to the return of residents of Lebanon's villages near the Blue Line. By the end of January 2025, more than 103,000 people remained internally displaced (IDPs) — 70 per cent children and women — while over 883,000 IDPs had begun returning home.ⁱⁱ

After more than two years under a caretaker government, Lebanon formed a new government in February 2025, including a new Prime Minister and President. The new government faces challenges related to sustained military activities, pre-existing vulnerabilities due to the financial crisis, and extensive damage to civilian infrastructure and services during the conflict. Preliminary damage assessments have revealed the destruction of at least 14 schools, with over 100 schools heavily damaged;ⁱⁱⁱ the disruption of operations in 40 hospitals;^{iv} closure of 100 primary health centres and dispensaries;^v damage to at least 45 water networks;^{vi} and destruction of over 268 hectares of crops and 446 tonnes of produce.^{vii} Full assessments of the damage caused by the conflict are being finalised by humanitarian and development actors in coordination with the Lebanese government.

Population movements across the Lebanon-Syria border linked to the changes in the Syrian government have decelerated. By mid-February 2025, Lebanese authorities had reported around 89,400 arrivals from Syria since December 2024 — 36 per cent sheltering in 186 informal collective sites and 64 per cent living within host communities — among them 20,000 Lebanese returnees.^{viii}

A new Child-Focused Rapid Assessment conducted in Lebanon by UNICEF in January 2025 shows that 45 per cent of surveyed households were forced to cut spending on health, 30 per cent reduced spending on education, and 33 per cent did not have access to the medications their children needed. The assessment also revealed that even after the ceasefire, school attendance remains low — one in four children (25 per cent) is still out of school. Before the ceasefire, 65 per cent of children had been unable to attend school. See more details on Education on page four.

Programme Strategy and Response: Summary

UNICEF's programmatic strategy aims to support national efforts in recovering and reforming critical social services, while addressing the humanitarian needs of vulnerable populations. In 2025, UNICEF aims to:

- 1. Protect children** as they return home and heal from the conflict by scaling up Explosive Ordnance Risk Education, grave violations monitoring, and expanding the provision of specialized services to prevent and respond to violence.
- 2. Pave the way for national recovery and reforms** by supporting national and local public systems:
 - All children are back to school and learning (schools repairs, operational support, and learning recovery).
 - WASH systems are repaired/operational and interim measures are in place to ensure service continuity.
 - Primary health care is restored, reaching those in need across Lebanon.
 - National social protection systems and services are strengthened to reach vulnerable families.
- 3. Provide a package of services** for children and youth on the move, including clean water, sanitation, health, Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and child protection, learning, nutrition, and youth engagement.
- 4. Prepare for future shocks** by enhancing contingency measures and strategic pre-positioning of supplies in case of further escalation and civil unrest while responding to current acute humanitarian needs.

UNICEF has expanded its channels for communities to provide feedback in a timely and dignified manner, in line with Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and Social and Behaviour Change standards, while enhancing **gender-responsive and disability-inclusive** programming, regardless of children's nationality, balancing humanitarian and development needs based on 'do no harm' principles. UNICEF has strengthened **PSEA** and mobilised community leaders to disseminate information on available services and the ethical conduct expected of humanitarian workers.

Health

In cooperation with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), UNICEF supported 42,075 people (50 per cent women) in accessing health services at Primary Health Care Centres (PHCCs) across Lebanon in January 2025. MoPH's mobile PHCC Satellite Units (PSUs) and Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) were supported by UNICEF to deliver health services in informal tented settlements (ITSS) and to people on the move, including medical consultations, immediate medical assistance, and immunization, reaching more than 33,473 people. UNICEF has integrated immunization into its humanitarian response, with 44,427 children vaccinated against childhood illnesses in the reporting period, including 12,683 children vaccinated against measles.

UNICEF is also supporting health workers in reaching out to communities through its 'AaSalamah' programme — in January 2025, more than 13,510 children received comprehensive home visits to check their health. In terms of hospital-level care, UNICEF supported 245 pregnant women and sick newborn babies by covering their patient share of delivery and neonatal/paediatric care in public hospitals. Support for children injured during the conflict, including their long-term medical, mental, and social recovery, is being scaled up in 2025.

In the post-ceasefire transition context, UNICEF's Health programme is working to provide supplies and logistical support to re-open PHCCs closed or damaged during the conflict, maintain an uninterrupted supply of vaccines for children through cold chain networks, ensure vaccinators are trained, and support the functioning of the National Immunization Technical Advisory Group (NITAG).

Nutrition and Child Development

Essential nutrition and early childhood development (ECD) interventions have been integrated into UNICEF's multiple service delivery platforms in Lebanon, including mobile health teams and Nutrition, Education, and Child Protection partners, to support children on the move, as well as vulnerable and displaced families. Additionally, UNICEF established 14 ECD/Baby-Mother corners across the country to deliver essential nutrition services in a safe environment. Responding to the new cross-border emergency, UNICEF offered essential nutrition services in 131 shelters in the Bekaa and Baalbek-Hermel governorates hosting families newly arriving from Syria.

Through these combined efforts, in January 2025, UNICEF screened 8,729 young children and 3,776 pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) for wasting. Identified cases of wasting were admitted into treatment programmes. To prevent malnutrition, 3,566 young children and 1,898 adolescent girls and women, including 558 newly arrived from Syria, received nutrition supplements, such as micronutrient powders, high-energy biscuits, multiple micronutrient supplements, complementary food jars, and small-quantity lipid-based nutrient supplements. Collectively, 9,619 caregivers received counselling on ECD and infant and young child feeding (IYCF), including 763 caregivers newly arrived from Syria.

In the post-ceasefire transition context, UNICEF has supported MoPH in establishing IYCF surveillance systems to monitor the nutrition status of young children following the ceasefire. In January 2025, 195 children were assessed, and their caregivers received essential nutrition services.

UNICEF leads the Nutrition sector in Lebanon and has strengthened sector-wide capacities by training over 583 PHCC staff across all governorates on the provision of nutrition supplies. Additionally, UNICEF disseminated messages on breastfeeding, optimal nutrition, ECD, and responsive care to 34,312 caregivers across the country.

Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

UNICEF is working with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), key national and local authorities, and partners to drive long-term transformational change aimed at safeguarding children's rights while preventing and addressing the vulnerability of children and women to exploitation, abuse, neglect, and violence. In response to the combination of crises and conflict in Lebanon in recent years, UNICEF has been providing psychosocial support throughout the country to assist children in their healing process — 19,670 children and caregivers were supported in January 2025.

In the post-ceasefire transition, UNICEF has intensified its efforts to raise awareness on Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) due to the large number of people returning home to areas affected by the conflict. In the reporting period, 21,114 children, caregivers, and frontline workers were sensitised to the risks associated with unexploded ordnance and white phosphorus, and 542,430 EORE information, education, and communication (IEC) materials were distributed, including through a partnership with the Lebanese Armed Forces Mine Action Center. Additionally, more than 3.4 million people were reached with EORE information through a digital campaign launched in January 2025.

Responding quickly and effectively to gender-based violence (GBV) can save lives and is a critical step toward the healing process for survivors. In January 2025, UNICEF provided urgent care and referrals and psychosocial support to 1,140 women and girls at risk and survivors of GBV, while working with communities to change social norms that tolerate violence and abuse.

Due to the recent population movements from Syria into Lebanon, UNICEF has implemented GBV risk mitigation activities in 34 collective shelters across the Bekaa and Baalbek governorates. As part of these efforts, 560 Laha/dignity kits containing menstrual hygiene items were distributed to support women and girls newly arriving from Syria. The

distributions were accompanied by information sessions on GBV, PSEA, and the identification of vulnerable children, including unaccompanied minors and those requiring medical care or hospitalisation. The GBV risk mitigation activities highlighted significant gaps in privacy for newcomers in the Bekaa shelters and revealed inadequate WASH facilities in some locations, forcing women and children to use neighbourhood showers—exposing them to risks of exploitation and abuse. UNICEF and partners are following up with WASH partners to support and improve the hygiene facilities available for people newly arrived from Syria.

Education

UNICEF is collaborating with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) and partners of the Transition Resilience Education Fund (TREF) to ensure high-quality and inclusive education for all children in Lebanon. For the 2024/2025 school year, preliminary enrolment figures from MEHE indicate that 302,546 children (205,641 Lebanese, 96,905 non-Lebanese) are enrolled in public schools. UNICEF is supporting MEHE throughout the school year by providing attendance fees, which include HR costs for special contract teachers and School Funds, for 912 public schools¹. In the reporting period, UNICEF's interventions supported 154,398 children (102,802 Lebanese, 51,596 non-Lebanese students) to access to formal education. Around 42,000 non-Lebanese children are currently excluded from classes due to the lack of required documentation for registering in the new school year (e.g., valid residency permits or valid UNHCR certificates). UNICEF is working closely with UNHCR to expedite the renewal of expired UNHCR certificates for affected families and with scaling up referrals of out-of-school children to alternative learning opportunities.

Despite the ceasefire and the resumption of in-person learning in most schools, 35 public schools in sensitive locations continue to deliver remote/online education. The Madristi ("My School" in Arabic) digital platform, powered by Learning Passport technology, has been supporting students from these schools to access digital learning resources aligned to the national curriculum. The platform also supports blended learning opportunities across Lebanon and currently has over 50,000 registered users. An additional resource for children, the national Call & Learn tutoring hotline supported by UNICEF, provided 9,744 children enrolled in formal education (60 per cent girls) with individualised learning support through 28,430 calls during the reporting period.

To promote disability inclusion in public education, UNICEF has been implementing its Inclusive Education Programme in 117 inclusive schools. As of January 2025, 224 paraprofessionals had been trained and deployed to serve children with disabilities. UNICEF is also collaborating with MEHE to conduct infrastructure damage assessments of schools affected by the conflict in Lebanon, contributing to national rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts.

Providing learning opportunities for out-of-school children remains a key component of UNICEF's Multiple Flexible Pathways (MFP) programme in 2025, aimed at bridging educational gaps and ensuring every child has a chance for a brighter future. Through its Dirasa school-bridging programme, UNICEF supported 58 financially struggling private schools, enabling them to remain operational and facilitating the enrolment of 9,989 out-of-school children in non-formal education. Furthermore, 25,821 students already enrolled in these schools benefitted from educational supplies and psychosocial support.

Additionally, through its Makani community centres, UNICEF supported 26,652 marginalised and vulnerable children, youth, and caregivers with multisectoral activities, including education, child protection, early childhood development, nutrition, and youth engagement. Makani centres have also played a critical role in supporting newly arrived children from Syria. UNICEF mobilized assistance across 187 shelters in the Baalbek-Hermel, delivering a package of integrated services to 3,623 children including 116 children with disabilities. To ensure a wider coverage, six temporary Makani centres were established, reaching 2,632 children including 33 children with disabilities who previously had no access to services. In January 2025, UNICEF also distributed learning and recreational materials to 2,030 children newly arrived from Syria in shelters, including educational kits, LEGO sets, and ECD kits.

These combined efforts of UNICEF and partners have ensured access to education to 174,632 children, including 154,398 formal education public school students and 20,234 children in non-formal education programmes.

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

UNICEF is working with the Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW) and the Water Establishments to strengthen public water systems across Lebanon. In January 2025, more than 1.7 million people benefited from sanitation services provided by functioning wastewater treatment systems supported by UNICEF, and 369,000 people had access to safe drinking water services through UNICEF's interventions in support to water facilities in Lebanon.

Since the onset of the refugee crisis in Lebanon in 2011, Syrian families — including those living in informal tented settlements — have relied on life-saving water and sanitation services provided with the support of the international community. In January 2025, UNICEF provided 58,437 Syrian refugees with safe and sufficient water for drinking and domestic use, as well as 58,130 refugees with sanitation and desludging services across informal settlements.

¹ The Education component in the 2025 HAC appeal is complemented by nexus and development funding received against other frameworks, including UNICEF's Country Programme Document.

Additionally, UNICEF organised hygiene promotion sessions for 32,375 people, focusing on water conservation, personal hygiene, and the maintenance of WASH infrastructure at the local level.

In the post-ceasefire transition context, UNICEF's WASH programme is collaborating with MoEW to conduct infrastructure damage assessments and repair water and wastewater facilities and networks affected by the conflict in Lebanon. Efforts are also focused on strengthening compliance with safety standards for water and wastewater systems and implementing corrective measures.

Social Protection & Humanitarian Cash Assistance

In partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), UNICEF has been working to strengthen the coverage, adequacy, inclusivity, and effectiveness of national social grants. Building on expansion of the National Disability Allowance's (NDA) coverage to include children, social grants and cash transfers funded through UNICEF reached 33,000 households in January 2025, benefitting 148,500 people. UNICEF continues working with MoSA on the implementation of National Social Protection Strategy—progress has been made with draft implementation plans for 2025 submitted by Ministries focal points.

Following MoSA's announcement in 2024 on the allocation of LBP 450 billion (approximately US\$ 5 million) from the national budget to support persons with disabilities, UNICEF has worked closely with the Ministry to operationalise the payments, which have been delivered in batches. In 2025, UNICEF supported MoSA in reaching 45,000 families with persons with disabilities, benefitting approximately 202,500 individuals.

In a post-ceasefire transition context, the Government of Lebanon through the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and MoSA, in coordination with local authorities and with support from UNICEF and WFP, is registering approximately 250,000 families that were affected by the conflict. MoSA social workers have started registering families through face-to-face household visits—approximately 20,000 households were visited to date.

Youth & Adolescents

UNICEF has integrated adolescent development and participation into its humanitarian response in Lebanon, recognizing the importance of amplifying the voices of young people and equipping them with skills to contribute meaningfully to national recovery efforts. A total of 11,066 young people (72 per cent female) is actively volunteering through [Nahno-Volunteer platform](#). Out of these, 253 (73 per cent female) started volunteering in January 2025 through the new volunteering opportunities posted on the platform in the areas of climate action, health, and entrepreneurship.

UNICEF has worked to keep youth engaged in learning, skilling, and positive behaviours during the crises faced by Lebanon. In January 2025, 646 young people were equipped with industry-certified digital training via the [Nammiskills platform](#), enhancing their employability prospects. Through UNICEF's Generation of Innovation Leaders (GIL), which addresses unemployment among marginalised youth and lack of access to the knowledge economy, 62 young people were supported with design thinking labs and business development incubation. These combined efforts have provided 708 adolescents and youth with access to skills building programmes.

Under UNICEF's Cash for Work programme, 163 young people played a vital role in the emergency response across Lebanon. Their efforts included producing approximately 2,000 winter kits for individuals in the hardest-hit communities and manufacturing 40 tons of wooden pallets to provide heating support for affected families in the most impacted areas. Additionally, young people were trained to assist with minor rehabilitation work in two schools that were previously used as shelters. Participants in the programme also receive psychosocial support, psychological first aid, and digital literacy training.

Rapid Response Mechanism and Winterization

UNICEF's Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) was activated in 2024 to address displacement waves and reach families in high-risk zones during the conflict. In the post-ceasefire transition context, the RRM is being adjusted to serve as an agile resource for UNICEF to respond quickly to new emergencies, such as the new population movements from Syria into Lebanon. In January 2025, UNICEF's RRM had reached 83,385 people, including 53,226 people with Non-Food Items (NFIs), such as 123,183 bottles of water, 10,346 hygiene kits, and 1,496 baby kits, and 30,159 people with winterization support, such as 6,039 winter clothing kits and 14,472 thermal blankets.

Due to the fluid security situation in Lebanon, UNICEF has been actively coordinating with national authorities and UN agencies for the safe delivery of relief items, such as clean water, nutrition supplements and hygiene supplies, to populations in high-risk zones, including through the organisation on joint humanitarian convoys.

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

UNICEF continues to have mechanisms in place to disseminate critical information and enable communities to provide feedback on services offered by UNICEF and its partners. In January 2025, UNICEF's Call Centre received and responded to approximately 8,500 calls. Common inquiries include IDPs seeking information about services to support

their return to their cadasters of origin, as well as guidance on access to initiatives under the National Disability Allowance. Syrian families continue to report challenges with school enrolment, frequently citing instances where children were turned away due to a lack of required documentation. UNICEF used feedback received as an evidence-base for advocacy with relevant governmental counterparts, including school enrolment issues, which highlighted the value of AAP in programme design and decision-making about critical services.

UNICEF Lebanon's social media channels reached more than 5.5 million people in January 2025 with messages on 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, online safety, and EORE for returning IDPs. Additionally, 9,036 children and caregivers were engaged in community activities, such as edutainment for inclusion (storytelling, theatre, and games), awareness raising, door-to-door visits and RCCE on provision of life-saving information and promotions of positive & healthy behaviours.

In collaboration with the Primary Health Department at the Ministry of Public Health, UNICEF initiated in January 2025 a series of online trainings for 200 healthcare professionals working in PHCCs Satellite Units (PSUs). The training focuses on PSEA and the expected behaviour of healthcare workers when interacting with vulnerable beneficiaries and children affected by the conflict.

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).

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.

Human Interest Stories



“It hurts to see the village like this. I used to play with my friends in our neighbourhood. During the war, we could hear the bombings all around us. My house was destroyed 10 months ago.”

says Ali, 13 years-old, as he sees the damages to a school in southern Lebanon caused during the conflict.

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

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Summary of Programme Results

The table below reflects provisional Humanitarian Programme Monitoring (HPM) indicators related to UNICEF's Lebanon HAC 2025.

Sector / Indicator	UNICEF and Partners Response			Sector Response ²
	2025 Target	Total results (1-31 Jan 2025)	Total results (1-31 Jan 2025)	Total results (1-31 Jan 2025)
Health				
# children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities	600,000	42,075	7%	NA
# children vaccinated against measles	244,000	12,683	5%	NA
Nutrition				
# caregivers of children 0-59 months receiving IYCF and ECD counselling	180,000	9,619	5%	9,619
# children 0-59 months receiving nutrition services	356,000	8,729	2%	8,729
# pregnant and lactating women receiving nutrition services	230,000	3,776	2%	3,776
Child protection, GBViE & PSEA				
# children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	276,000	19,670	7%	24,232
# women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	300,000	1,140	4%	3,057
Education³				
# children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	457,500	174,632	38%	175,839
WASH				
# people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	2,400,000	369,000	15%	401,000
Social Protection				
# people reached in households receiving humanitarian multipurpose cash assistance	450,000	148,500	33%	NA
Youth & Adolescents				
# adolescents and youth participate in skills building programmes	60,000	708	1%	NA
# adolescents and youth accessing employment support services	6,000	163	3%	NA
Rapid Response Mechanism				
# people reached with multi-sector essential supplies including for winterization	600,000	83,385	14%	NA

² Sector targets in the inter-agency 2025 Lebanon Response Plan Interagency have not yet been delineated at the output/activity level per indicator; they are at the overall sector caseload planning level. For Nutrition, sector target is 923,617 people; for Protection (incl. CP & GBV), sector target is 1,502,655 people; for Education sector target is 904,331 people; for WASH, sector target is 2,325,666 people.

³ The Education component in the 2025 HAC appeal is complemented by nexus and development funding received against other frameworks, including UNICEF's Country Programme Document.

Funding Status

The table below reflects funds received against the 2025 HAC Lebanon.

Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Resources received in 2025	Carry-Forward from 2024	\$	%
WASH	207,800,000	14,496,277	23,870,875	169,432,848	82%
Health	71,000,000	492,400	8,887,363	61,620,237	87%
Nutrition	37,500,000	196,030	2,530,188	34,773,781	93%
Education	131,800,000	37,557,582	18,633,352	75,609,066	57%
Child Protection and GBVIE	41,500,000	2,478,402	4,011,108	35,010,490	84%
Social Protection	70,300,000	1,970,845	13,512,872	54,816,283	78%
Youth & Adolescents	33,800,000	3,543,031	3,957,164	26,299,805	78%
Palestinian Programme	43,200,000	946,466	1,270,453	40,983,081	95%
Field Operations and RRM	21,300,000	1,293,484	2,198,024	17,808,492	84%
Being allocated	-	29,200,000	-	-	-
Total	658,200,000	92,174,517	78,871,400	487,154,083	74%

END NOTES

ⁱ OHCHR <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/lebanon/lebanon-flash-update-58-escalation-hostilities-lebanon-06-february-2025>

ⁱⁱ IOM DTM <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/mobility-snapshot-round-74-30-01-2025?close=true>

ⁱⁱⁱ UNICEF Lebanon Humanitarian Situation Report No.11/2024

^{iv} Lebanese Ministry of Public Health

^v WHO statement, 16 Oct. 2024

^{vi} UNICEF Lebanon Humanitarian Situation Report No. 11/2024

^{vii} FAO - DIEM-Impact Report, Sept 2024

^{viii} UNHCR [UNHCR Regional Flash Update #14 - Syria Situation Crisis \(13 February 2025\) - Syrian Arab Republic | ReliefWeb](#)