



UNICEF is distributing thousands of emergency and winter kits with warm clothing, boots, jackets, gloves, scarves, and more—helping vulnerable internally displaced and on-the-move children in Lebanon.
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Reporting Period: 01 January 2025 – 15 March 2025ⁱ

Lebanon

Humanitarian Situation

Report No. 2 (2025)



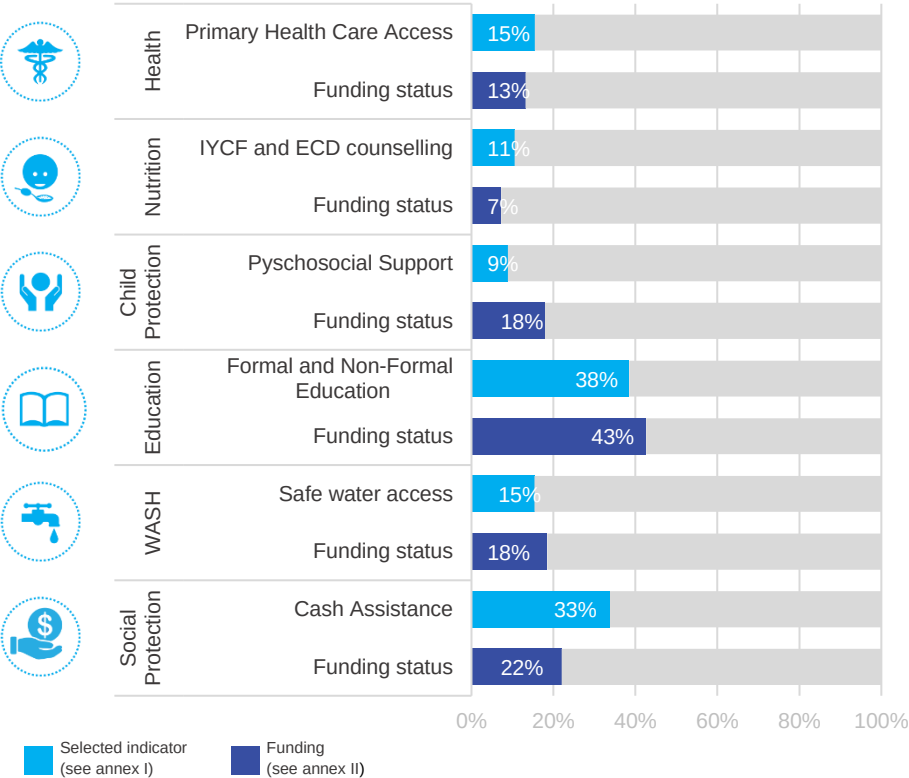
Highlights

- Violations of the ceasefire agreement have **killed at least 10 children** in Lebanon since it took effect (OHCHR), adding to the more than 300 children killed and 1,450 injured during the conflict in 2023-2024.
- UNICEF and the Ministry of Public Health launched the **Assistance & Care for War-Wounded and Affected Children (ACWA)** programme to provide essential services to children impacted by the conflict.
- More than **42,000 non-Lebanese children are excluded from formal education** due to documentation issues. UNICEF is scaling up referrals to alternative learning opportunities and working with UNHCR to expedite the renewal of expired certificates.
- Responding to the needs of families on the move in Lebanon, including **more than 10,000 people arriving from Syria** in the first weeks of March 2025, UNICEF reached **122,440 people with emergency items**, including water, hygiene kits, baby kits, winter clothing, and thermal blankets.

Situation in Numbers

-  **1,300,000** children in need of humanitarian assistance
-  **3,700,000** people in need of humanitarian assistance
-  **92,825** internally displaced persons (IOM)
-  **101,000** people arriving from Syria into Lebanon (OCHA)

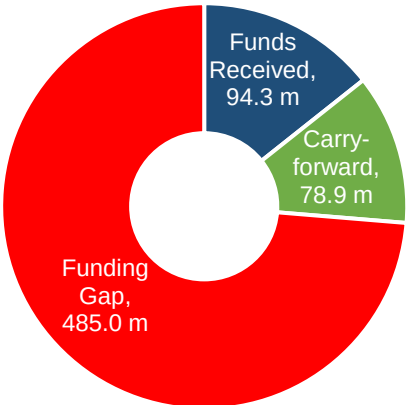
UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



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. It requires US\$ 658 million and is currently 26 per cent funded, which includes 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 1 October 2024 to 31 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

Regular violations of the ceasefire in Lebanon have continued since the agreement took effect in November 2024. The number of airstrikes in southern Lebanon increased in early March 2025, reaching some of the highest levels during the ceasefire period. According to OHCHR, at least 59 civilians have been killed in Lebanon since the ceasefire began, including ten children and nine women. The continuation of attacks and sustained military presence in areas along the Blue Line has delayed a full return of civilians to villages in border areas.

By mid-March 2025, 92,825 people—70 per cent children and women—remained internally displaced, while 957,604 had returned to their cadaster of origin.ⁱⁱ An IOM intention survey found that 62 per cent of IDPs planned to stay in their displacement location in the short term (1 month), while 34 per cent still planned to stay in the medium term (3 months). The survey shows that safety concerns and property loss were key barriers to the return of IDPs, while family reunification and home repairs motivated their return.ⁱⁱⁱ

A World Bank Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment estimates Lebanon's post-conflict reconstruction and recovery needs at US\$ 11 billion. The report also estimates that the conflict led to a 7.1 per cent GDP contraction in 2024, with Lebanon's cumulative GDP decline since 2019 nearing 40 per cent, impacting future growth prospects.^{iv}

The surge in violence in Syria in March 2025 has triggered a new wave of population movements into Lebanon, with more than 10,000 new arrivals from Syria recorded by mid-March 2025, according to Lebanese authorities.^v The number of people crossing into Lebanon is expected to keep rising, including through unofficial routes. These new arrivals add to the over 90,540 people who have entered Lebanon since the change in the Syrian government in December 2024, including 20,000 Lebanese returnees.^{vi}

Over 42,000 non-Lebanese children are currently excluded from formal education due to missing documentation for registering in public schools. UNICEF is increasing referrals to alternative learning opportunities (see page 4) and working with UNHCR to expedite the renewal of expired certificates to ensure all children have access to education.

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 partnership with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), on 14 March 2025, UNICEF launched the Assistance & Care for War-Wounded and Affected Children (ACWA) programme to provide healthcare and protection for children impacted by the conflict in Lebanon. The nationwide programme will ensure children receive essential services such as surgeries, mental health support, disability aids, and case management, to help their recovery and healing process. By mid-March 2025, UNICEF had supported 92,689 people (50 per cent women) in accessing health services at Primary Health Care Centres (PHCCs) across Lebanon. 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 and immediate medical assistance, reaching more than 51,318 people. UNICEF has integrated immunization into its humanitarian response, with 97,802 children vaccinated against childhood illnesses, including 28,008 children vaccinated against measles.

UNICEF is also supporting health workers in reaching out to communities through its 'AaSalamah' programme — by the end of February 2025, more than 113,629 children and mothers received comprehensive home visits to check their health, including 945 women who received antenatal care, and 9,503 newborns who were checked within sixty days post-delivery. In terms of hospital-level care, UNICEF supported 409 pregnant women and sick newborn babies by covering their patient share of delivery and neonatal/paediatric care in public hospitals.

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 PHCCs, PSUs, MMUs, and Nutrition, Education, and Child Protection partners, to support children on the move, as well as vulnerable and displaced families. UNICEF has also established 85 ECD/Baby-Mother corners across the country to deliver essential nutrition and child development services in a safe environment.

Through these combined efforts, UNICEF screened 26,590 young children and 7,235 pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) for wasting in the reporting period, with 263 children and 67 PLW admitted into treatment programmes. To prevent malnutrition, 14,251 young children and 3,069 adolescent girls and women, including 976 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, 18,944 caregivers received counselling on ECD and infant and young child feeding (IYCF), including 943 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 and strengthening malnutrition surveillance systems to track malnutrition cases. By the end of February 2025, 654 children had been assessed and provided their caregivers with essential nutrition services.

UNICEF leads the Nutrition sector in Lebanon and has strengthened sector-wide capacities by training over 763 PHCC staff and frontliners across all governorates on the provision of nutrition supplies and essential nutrition interventions. Additionally, UNICEF disseminated messages on breastfeeding, optimal nutrition, ECD, and responsive care to 71,735 caregivers across the country.

Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

Due to the large number of people returning home to areas affected by the conflict, UNICEF has intensified its efforts to raise awareness on Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE). By the end of February 2025, 23,422 children, caregivers, and frontline workers were sensitised to the risks associated with unexploded ordnance and white phosphorus, and more than 542,000 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 2025.

UNICEF continues working with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) 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 — 22,085 children and caregivers were supported in the reporting period.

Responding quickly and effectively to GBV can save lives and is a critical step toward the healing process for survivors. By the end of February 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. Case management services have also been provided to over 190 girls and boys.

Due to the recent population movements from Syria into Lebanon, UNICEF has implemented GBV risk mitigation activities in collective shelters hosting the newly arrived. As part of these efforts, 6,905 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.

Education

Responding to population movements from Syria into Lebanon, UNICEF mobilised assistance across 187 shelters in Baalbek-Hermel, delivering a package of integrated services to 4,259 children, including 116 with disabilities, and distributing learning and recreational materials to 3,264 children, including educational kits, LEGO sets, and ECD kits. To expand coverage, six temporary Makani centres were established, reaching 3,708 children, including 33 with disabilities, who previously had no access to services.

UNICEF continued working 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. Supported by UNICEF, an Education in Emergency (EiE) training programme started on 13 March 2024 for school directors from second-shift schools and regional education offices to strengthen crisis response, disaster risk reduction, and student well-being, including psychosocial support in educational settings. Enrolment figures from MEHE for the 2024/2025 school year indicate that 302,546 children (205,641 Lebanese, 96,905 non-Lebanese) are attending public schools. UNICEF is supporting by providing attendance fees, which include HR costs for special contract teachers and School Funds, for 912 public schools in Lebanon¹. By the end of February 2025, UNICEF had supported 154,398 children (102,802 Lebanese, 51,596 non-Lebanese) to access to formal education.

Despite the return to in-person learning in most schools, 35 public schools in high-risk areas are still required to deliver remote education. The Madristi digital platform, powered by Learning Passport technology, provides students in these schools with curriculum-aligned digital resources and supports blended learning across Lebanon, with over 50,000 registered users. Additionally, UNICEF's Call & Learn tutoring hotline supported 22,778 children in formal education (57 per cent girls) through 54,670 individualised learning support calls during the reporting period.

To promote disability inclusion in public education, UNICEF has been implementing its Inclusive Education Programme in 117 inclusive schools. During the reporting period, 224 paraprofessionals were trained and deployed, benefiting 6,249 children with disabilities out of 43,511 students in the 117 schools (14 per cent of the learner population).

Providing learning opportunities for out-of-school children remains a key focus of UNICEF's Multiple Flexible Pathways (MFP) programme in 2025, addressing educational gaps and ensuring every child has a brighter future. Through its Dirasa school-bridging programme, UNICEF supported 60 financially struggling private schools during the reporting period, keeping them operational and enabling the enrolment of 11,051 out-of-school children in non-formal education. An additional 28,000 enrolled students in these schools benefited from educational supplies and psychosocial support. Through its Makani community centres, UNICEF also supported 24,281 marginalised and vulnerable children, youth, and caregivers with multisectoral services, including education, child protection, early childhood development, nutrition, and youth engagement.

These combined efforts of UNICEF and partners have ensured access to education to 175,694 children, including 154,398 formal education public school students and 21,296 children in non-formal education programmes.

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

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. By the end of February 2025, UNICEF had provided 171,348 Syrian refugees with safe and sufficient water for drinking and domestic use, as well as 107,691 refugees with sanitation and desludging services across informal settlements. Additionally, UNICEF organised hygiene promotion sessions for 36,518 people, focusing on water conservation, personal hygiene, and the maintenance of WASH infrastructure at the local level.

UNICEF continues working with the Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW) and the Water Establishments to strengthen public water systems across Lebanon. In the reporting period, 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.

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.

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 the expansion of the National Disability Allowance's (NDA) coverage to include children, UNICEF reached 33,800 households (152,100 people) with social grants and cash transfers during the reporting period. 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 Ministry focal points.

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 50,000 households were visited to date.

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. By the end of February 2025, UNICEF had supported MoSA in reaching 45,000 families with persons with disabilities, benefitting approximately 202,500 individuals.

Youth & Adolescents

UNICEF continued engaging youth in learning, skilling, and positive behaviours throughout the crises in Lebanon. During the reporting period, through UNICEF's Generation of Innovation Leaders (GIL), which addresses unemployment among marginalized youth and lack of access to the knowledge economy, 2,333 youth were supported with entrepreneurial and digital skills. Additionally, 3,320 adolescents and youth were trained on life skills packages, including social cohesion, sports for development, and mental health/wellbeing. More than 807 young people were equipped with industry-certified digital training via the [Nammiskills platform](#), enhancing their employability prospects. These combined efforts have provided 6,460 adolescents and youth with access to skills building and empowerment programmes.

As part of Lebanon's Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Directorate Learning Continuity plan, UNICEF supported minor repairs in three TVET schools in the South that were damaged during the conflict, allowing 2,000 youth to resume their education. UNICEF also completed the solarisation of three TVET public schools, employing trained youth under the programme, which enabled access to education for 1,047 youth. Additionally, UNICEF supported the digitisation of 40 TVET modules to facilitate online learning for students.

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](#), making use of volunteering opportunities in the areas of climate action, health, and entrepreneurship.

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 Lebanon. In 2025, 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. During the reporting period, UNICEF's RRM reached 122,440 people, including 64,646 people with Non-Food Items (NFIs), such as 124,278 bottles of water, 11,097 hygiene kits, and 2,256 baby kits, and 57,794 people with winterization support, such as 27,923 winter clothing kits and 17,923 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 has mechanisms to disseminate critical information and enable community feedback on services. By February 2025, UNICEF's Call Centre responded to approximately 16,000 calls, with common inquiries about IDPs' return services and the National Disability Allowance. Syrian families reported difficulties with school enrolment, often due to missing documentation. There was also a rise in misinformation on social media following the discontinuation of several cash assistance programmes in Lebanon. UNICEF uses feedback received as an evidence-base for advocacy with relevant governmental counterparts as well as for adjusting the design of its programmes.

Responding to new population movements in Lebanon, UNICEF and partners trained over 60 first responders, including small CSOs, scouts, and faith-based charities, on humanitarian principles, PSEA, AAP, and community engagement. These non-traditional actors, who play a key role in the response, received guidance on delivering safe and dignified aid while mitigating risks of exploitation and abuse. The trained responders cascaded their knowledge to peers, reaching 480 frontline workers and strengthening accountability towards the communities they support.

UNICEF reached a total of 2,351 adolescent girls (11-18) with tailored emergency sessions in Makani centres and shelters across the country. The sessions provide vital information during crises, covering topics such as stress management, menstrual hygiene, online safety, personal safety, and consultation on WASH services. Over 120 frontline workers from UNICEF partners were trained to deliver these sessions. Girls participating will form groups and receive seed funding to implement 80 initiatives in their communities.

UNICEF Lebanon's social media channels reached more than 5.5 million people in the reporting period 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, 9,590 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.

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



“I thought the school would be just a bit damaged, but now I see it’s completely destroyed—just like everything around it. And some people are still missing. I missed my school a lot, studying here. And I am always worried the war will start all over again.”

says Ahlam, 9 years old, as she sees the building of her school in south Lebanon.

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

Annex A

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 Jan- 15 Mar 2025)	Progress since last SitRep	Achievement %	Total results (1 Jan- 15 Mar 2025)
Health					
# children, adolescents and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities	600,000	92,689	▲120%	15%	NA
# children vaccinated against measles	244,000	28,008	▲121%	11%	NA
Nutrition					
# caregivers of children 0-59 months receiving IYCF and ECD counselling	180,000	18,944	▲97%	11%	18,944
# children 0-59 months receiving nutrition services	356,000	26,590	▲205%	7%	26,590
# pregnant and lactating women receiving nutrition services	230,000	7,235	▲92%	3%	7,235
Child protection, GBViE & PSEA					
# children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	276,000	22,085	▲12%	9%	26,647
# women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	300,000	1,140	0% ³	0%	3,057
Education⁴					
# children and youth accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	457,500	175,694	▲1%	38%	176,901
WASH					
# people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	2,400,000	369,000	0% ⁵	15%	401,000
Social Protection					
# people reached in households receiving humanitarian multipurpose cash assistance	465,000	152,100	▲2%	33%	NA
Youth & Adolescents					
# adolescents and youth participate in skills building programmes	60,000	6,460	▲812% ⁶	11%	NA
Rapid Response Mechanism					
# people reached with multi-sector essential supplies including for winterization	600,000	122,440	▲47%	20%	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 No changes as GBV support was maintained to same caseload as in the previous reporting period.

4 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.

5 Results related to 1 February-15 March 2025 are pending validation by the Water Establishments, therefore results remain the same as reported in the previous SitRep.

6 Significant increase due to the inclusion of results that were pending reporting since the beginning of the year.

Annex B

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	3,440,620	4,011,108	34,048,272	82%
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	1,475,622	1,270,453	40,453,925	94%
Field Operations and RRM	21,300,000	1,293,484	2,198,024	17,808,492	84%
Being allocated	-	29,834,066			-
Total	658,200,000	94,299,956	78,871,400	485,028,644	74%

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END NOTES

i The SitRep results are cumulative in line with the start date of the HAC Lebanon 2025, with a special focus on activities and events in the period of 15 February - 15 March 2025. For highlights of previous months, please see past [SitReps here](#).

ii IOM DTM 80

iii IOM Lebanon Emergency Response - Update #9 <https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/iom-lebanon-emergency-response-update-9-1-28-february-2025#:~:text=The%20IOM%20DTM%20Intention%20Survey,other%20services%2C%20despite%20scarce%20resources.>

iv <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2025/03/07/lebanon-s-recovery-and-reconstruction-needs-estimated-at-us-11-billion>

v DRM OCHA

vi UNHCR OCHA