



Lebanon

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 1



Reporting Period: 1 January to 30 June 2022


Highlights

Lebanon's unprecedented economic and financial crisis has resulted in an estimated 2.2 million vulnerable Lebanese, 207,700 Palestinian refugees and 86,200 migrants, including 700,000 children, facing a humanitarian crisis and multiple deprivations. UNICEF's key achievements between January – June 2022 include the following:

- 68,323 missed children and adolescents have been reached with age-appropriate vaccinations.
- 4,350 women, girls, and boys accessed GBV risk mitigation, prevention, and/or response interventions.
- 43,543 people have benefited from emergency and longer-term social and economic assistance.
- 995,743 people have been supported with accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs

Situation in Numbers

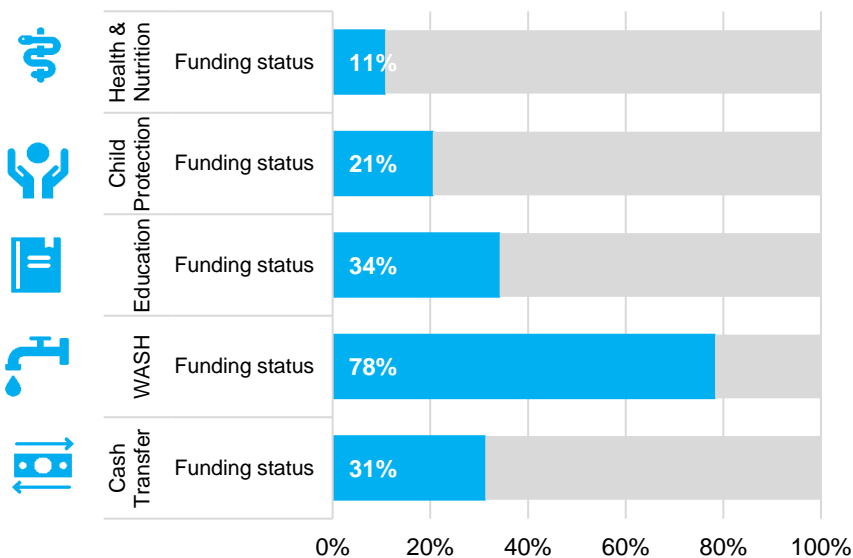
 **700,000**
Children in need of humanitarian assistance

 **2.5 million**
People in need

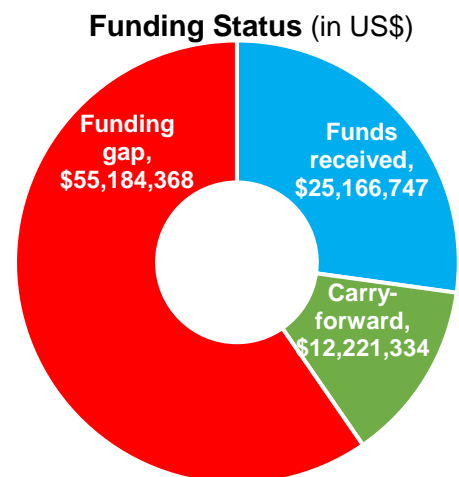
 **1.7 million**
People living in extreme poverty

 **170,000**
Children left out of school

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



UNICEF Appeal 2022 US\$ 92,572,449



*Funding available includes: funds received in the current year; carry-over from the previous year; and repurposed funds with agreement from donors.

Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF is appealing for US \$92.6 million to respond to the urgent needs of over 1.2 million people, including 374,000 children affected by the deepening economic crises in Lebanon and the Beirut Port explosion and its secondary impacts. This appeal is in addition to and complements the humanitarian response to the Syrian refugee crisis (the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) and Regional Refugee and Response Plan (3RP), which cover the needs of Syrian refugees and affected Lebanese host communities, as well as COVID-19 related needs.

UNICEF requires urgent funding to ensure that no child in Lebanon is left behind. Without sufficient and timely funding, UNICEF will be unable to support the national response to Lebanon's continuing crisis, and poor and vulnerable households with children will be left without access to basic needs and services.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Lebanon's financial and economic crisis is arguably one of the top three most severe economic collapses globally since the mid-nineteenth century according to the World Bank.¹ Exacerbated by the impacts of COVID-19 and the Beirut Port explosion in August 2020, these financial and economic crises are devastating the livelihoods and wellbeing of the most vulnerable. Over 3.5 million Lebanese people are estimated to live in poverty and around three-quarters are now income vulnerable. Loss of employment and assets, inflation, and the removal of subsidies on fuel, bread and other basic goods have left families struggling to survive.

A nationwide nutrition survey on children under the age of five and women demonstrates the worsening crisis of malnutrition in the country, marked by major food and nutrition insecurity, poor health and nutrition practices, and a lack of access to quality services.² Exacerbating threats to children's nutritional situation, the impact of the Ukraine crisis is being felt in import-dependent Lebanon, with prices of food staples such as wheat flour and vegetable oil increasing even further. In 2020, Lebanon sourced 81% of its wheat from Ukraine.³ With an estimated 1.8 million Lebanese citizens (46% of the population) found to be food insecure in 2021,⁴ the increases in food and fuel costs will disproportionately impact Lebanon's most vulnerable, further jeopardising the nutrition status of children and driving more families to take desperate measures to survive.

Further, Lebanon's water structure is on the brink of collapse, which impacts access to safe water for more than 4 million people. Water shortages can result in families resorting to unsafe and expensive alternatives such as using untreated water from springs or relying on water trucking. Poor hygiene practices are also linked to an increased likelihood of waterborne disease, with infants and young children particularly vulnerable. In addition, due to the multiple ongoing crises, education has become a critical focus, with inclusive learning systems becoming increasingly important to reverse the current learning loss trends. Girls and children with disabilities are at the highest risk of not returning to learning. The crises have exacerbated risks of gender-based violence, with the majority of GBV organizations reporting increased calls for assistance and a reduced ability of survivors to reach out for assistance.

Women and children continue to carry the heaviest burden of these crises including an increasing risk on their survival, health, nutrition, education, access to basic infrastructure, and protection.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

In midst of the economic crisis coupled with the COVID-19 pandemic, UNICEF remains committed to maintaining essential health services, with a focus on preventive and promotive primary healthcare. UNICEF supplied urgent medical supplies to address the critical shortfall in essential medicines. To address declining immunization coverage, UNICEF supplied 1.3 million vaccine vials and associated consumables. In addition, 424,947 caregivers were reached with integrated health and nutrition messages, including COVID-19 messages. Through partnerships with the Lebanese Red Cross and Medair, 68,323 missed children⁵ (under 18 years) were reached and provided missed vaccines through intensifying routine immunization activities.

UNICEF handed over the rehabilitated and expanded supply warehouse in Karantina to the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH), following the damage incurred during the Beirut port explosion. UNICEF also installed an emergency generator and a solar power system to ensure an uninterrupted power supply. UNICEF rehabilitated the cold chain in the central drug warehouse and handed this over to the MOPH, as well as solarized 14 MOPH district offices, where vaccines are stored at the peripheral level to ensure safe vaccine storage within the on-going fuel crisis.

¹ <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/394741622469174252/pdf/Lebanon-Economic-Monitor-Lebanon-Sinking-to-the-Top-3.pdf>

² <https://www.unicef.org/lebanon/media/7926/file/Nutrition%20in%20Times%20of%20Crisis.pdf>

³ Ibid.

⁴ FAO-WFP Early Warnings of Acute Food Insecurity, June to September 2022 Outlook. <https://www.fao.org/3/cc0364en/cc0364en.pdf>

⁵ Missed children are those who have taken at least one routine vaccine as per the national schedule but have not followed up on the remaining vaccines due for their age. That is, they have missed a scheduled vaccine for any reason

Nutrition

During the first six months of 2022, 194,000 children have been screened for acute malnutrition throughout the Primary Healthcare (PHC) network and 643 children have been enrolled in services for the management of acute malnutrition at primary healthcare centres. Over 102,042 caregivers of young children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) received messages on nutrition and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) through social and behavioural change communication programmes. In addition, 13,118 caregivers of children under two received skilled counselling on maternal, infant, and young child nutrition and referrals to relevant services. This was coupled with the provision of micronutrient supplements to over 10,434 children under 5 and PLW. A further 6,021 caregivers reached out to the IYCF hotline and were referred to specialized IYCF counselling and services.

Child Protection

Between January and June 2022, UNICEF reached 945 people in need with child protection activities. This includes 45 (40% girls) children who received case management services and 79 children who received focused psychosocial support (PSS). In addition, 197 children (45% girls) received community-based PSS, and 538 caregivers (88% women) were engaged in activities to promote wellbeing and child protection.

Education

UNICEF rehabilitated four public and eight private schools damaged in the Beirut port explosions, benefiting 8,500 children. These schools serve the most vulnerable children, including refugee children. The four public schools were fully handed over to the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE), while the eight private schools were substantially handed over to school administration in early January 2022. UNICEF also replaced damaged furniture for 41 additional affected schools, benefitting around 14,200 students in the morning shift and 6,300 in the afternoon shift. Moreover, UNICEF is supporting the replacement of damaged laboratory equipment for affected public schools.

WASH

Water Establishments have suffered serious depletions in supplies, revenues, and financial and human resources, while also affected by an upward spiral in costs. Due to a reduced water supply from the Water Establishments, people have had to rely more on other costlier and less convenient water alternatives, such as water tankers and bottled water, whose prices have surged. The breakdown in sanitation services risks intensifying the spread of water-borne diseases, adversely impacting an already vulnerable public health situation.

UNICEF is contributing to the major operating expenditures of Water Establishments, including maintenance, supplies, and consumables. Since January 2022, UNICEF has repaired and provided maintenance for more than 250 water systems, such as pumping stations and water networks around Lebanon. UNICEF has supplied chlorine and ferric chloride for water treatment, in addition to 120,000 litres of diesel and 80,000 litres of oil for pumping station generators. This support has resulted in at least an additional 2 hours of water per day on average, reaching around 500,000⁶ people on a monthly basis.

Social Policy

UNICEF leads technical assistance in Lebanon to develop the national social protection system to support the country's response to the economic crisis. UNICEF and the ILO finalised a National Social Protection Strategy, which was reviewed by the Inter-Ministerial Committee and approved by the Cabinet in May 2022. A specific targeted result of this is for UNICEF to support strengthening and expanding the national social assistance system. Accordingly, UNICEF completed work with the Government, the ILO, and civil society to design a National Disability Allowance that will be led by the government but includes both Lebanese and non-Lebanese individuals.

Furthermore, UNICEF's national Child Grant, Haddi, implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs, was further expanded in the first half of 2022 to reach nearly 130,000 vulnerable Syrian, Lebanese, and Palestinian children and other vulnerable individuals such as GBV survivors (52% of individuals registered under Haddi are women; almost 45% of those nominated to collect the cash on behalf of children are women). Children are registered in Haddi based on their need, including children engaged in child labour, children with disabilities, those that require nutritional support, and those excluded from learning. The children's families receive a monthly cash grant of US \$40 for households with one child, US \$60 for two children and US \$80 for households with three or more children.

The Haddi programme is closely monitored and evaluated. The baseline study showed that Haddi children are especially poor and vulnerable – with a third of children already being sent out to work before Haddi began. At the midline, the results showed that Haddi is boosting spending on children and children's diets, with preliminary analysis finding increased expenditure on education and clothing, as well as improved food consumption scores for beneficiary households.

⁶ Beneficiaries reached are not all reflected under the HPM, as this is a monthly average.

Adolescents and youth

Two years on from the Beirut port explosions, a continued and urgent need remains to scale up livelihood support and protection services to vulnerable groups impacted by the explosion. In particular, employment, cash support, mental health services, and shelter support is needed as the impacts of the blast have been exacerbated by the devastating economic situation in the country and the ongoing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2022, under a joint programme with UN Women, UNICEF continued upskilling and employing young people in the repair and rehabilitation of households damaged by the blast. This includes the rehabilitation of 162 houses, vocational skills trainings for 400 youth, and the referral of the best performing 113 youth from the trainings to employment in the rehabilitation sector. During the reporting period, 38 residential units received minor repairs and 96 units were rehabilitated.

Cross-Sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)

The economic crisis has exacerbated access barriers to basic services and resources, leading people to resort to negative coping mechanisms and behaviours including diluting baby milk, substituting healthy food with cheap and poorer quality food, and using unsafe water. In response, UNICEF is working to promote healthy preventive measures and practices. To support pregnant and lactating women to cope with the lifting of the subsidy on milk formula, UNICEF supported the government to design and implement an IYCF campaign to provide relevant information to women, community members, and local authorities. In this framework, 302 frontline workers were trained on interpersonal communication skills, advocacy, and IYCF messaging including the importance of early/exclusive breast feeding. Non-health partners were engaged and IYCF messages were mainstreamed and reached 3,874 caregivers (2,544 of whom are women) across Lebanon through door-to-door visits and group sessions.

Through the established feedback mechanism, in North Lebanon, 1,699 individuals shared their concerns related to access to services, mainly COVID-19 vaccine.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

In response to the deepening economic and financial crisis in Lebanon, the Lebanon Emergency Response Plan 2021-22 was launched in August 2021. UNICEF is supporting the government's continued provision of public services to address the increasing needs of vulnerable children and their families. UNICEF is the lead of the WASH and Education sectors as well as the Child Protection sub-sector across all emergencies to ensure strategies respond to the needs of children. Further, UNICEF also leads the Nutrition sector, where UNICEF puts in place strategies to strengthen the nutrition response. Finally, UNICEF remains an active member of the Health and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence sectors.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

A series of reports and content packages were produced to shed light on the situation of children, youth, and families following the deepening crisis. More than 1,200 articles were published in the media that mention UNICEF and more than 35 interviews were conducted with UNICEF spokespersons since the beginning of the year covering the "[Searching for hope](#)", "[Nutrition in time of crisis](#)", "[A worsening health crisis for children](#)" and "[Synthesis of the crisis impact on Lebanon](#)" reports. To reinforce commitment following the Beirut explosions, an [inauguration event](#) was also organized to launch the [newly rehabilitated drug warehouse in Karantina](#). There were 1,200 mentions of UNICEF in national, regional, and international media since the beginning of 2022, and social media reached over 19 million people.

Next SitRep: January 2022

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Summary of Programme Results

Sector	UNICEF and IPs Response			Cluster/Sector Response		
	2022 target	Total results	Change since the last report	2022 target	Total results	Change since the last report
Health						
# Medical facilities supported to ensure continuity of maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health services	250	0 ⁷	N/A			
# sick children and PLW receiving PSS	300	0 ⁸	N/A			
# EPI points applying effective vaccine management	300	500 ⁹	N/A			
# missed children and adolescents reached with age-appropriate vaccination	100,000	68,323	N/A			
Nutrition						
# children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted for treatment	400	206	N/A			
# primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	50,000	13,118 ¹⁰	N/A			
# children aged 6 to 59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders	72,750	10,434	N/A			
# children aged 6 to 59 months with MAM admitted for treatment	1,965	437	N/A			
Child Protection, GBVIE & PSEA¹¹						
# children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	27,900	7 ¹²	N/A			
# girls and boys assisted through case management and specialised services	1,100	0 ¹³	N/A			

⁷ The total number of hospitals, primary care centres and dispensaries receiving support and medical supplies will be reported as a single figure at the end of the year.

⁸ This figure will be reported as a single result at the end of the year.

⁹ The availability of funding for this activity has meant UNICEF has surpassed the initial target, with almost all EPI points benefitting from new cold chain equipment, vaccine waste management and cold chain maintenance.

¹⁰ From this number, 6,512 primary caregivers have been reached through UNICEF partnerships and the rest through UNICEF's national initiative on IYCF (including provision of IYCF HR capacity seconded at MOPH, sustaining the IYCF hotlines and provision of needed supplies and standard operating procedures, capacity building and training through Lebanon Nutrition Sector led by UNICEF).

¹¹ The Emergency Response Plan for Child Protection remains highly underfunded as compared to the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (which responds to the Syrian refugee crisis). For example, UNICEF only received Central Emergency Response Fund support in April focusing on child protection services only. This funding shortfall is affecting the delivery of emergency child protection services and provision of support to vulnerable and marginalized Lebanese children. To date, 335,000 children are in need of protection services and the network is able to respond at larger scale the moment more funds are mobilised.

¹² Funding for this activity did not commence until June, therefore results have not been realised yet.

¹³ Ibid.

# women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	6,500	4,350	N/A			
# people with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers	15,000	4,271	N/A			
Education						
# children receiving individual learning materials	100,000	0 ¹⁴	N/A			
# public schools supported with operating costs	750	0 ¹⁵	N/A			
# children in areas affected by Beirut explosion have access to rehabilitated schools	8,500	29,000	N/A			
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene						
# people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	980,000	995,743	N/A			
# people reached with improved wastewater services	14,000	0 ¹⁶	N/A			
# people reached through pre-positioning of WASH contingency stock	20,000	0 ¹⁷	N/A			
Social Protection & Cash Transfer						
# people benefit from emergency and longer-term social and economic assistance	20,000	43,543	N/A			
Adolescents & youth						
# residential units benefitting from minor repair ¹⁸	200	38	N/A			
# residential units benefitting from rehabilitation ¹⁹	200	96	N/A			
Cross-Sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)						
# people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services	280,000	13,182	N/A			
# people with access to established accountability mechanisms	100,000	235,841	N/A			

¹⁴ No funding has been received under this appeal for learning materials.

¹⁵ Support for operating costs was planned to commence under this appeal in 2022. However, this support has instead been integrated into the separate LCRP appeal.

¹⁶ Similar to previous years, UNICEF LCO is only able to report this result at the end of the year, on completion of infrastructure projects.

¹⁷ This activity has not been implemented as no funding has been received to date

¹⁸ Minor repair consists of minor property damage such as broken glass and doors. These repairs cost up to US\$1,500.

¹⁹ Rehabilitation is more substantial than repairs. It focuses on moderate damage to property and common areas and costs between US\$4,500 and US\$5,000 per property.

Annex B

Funding Status

Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022	Resources available from 2021 (Carry-over)	\$	%
Health and Nutrition	21,657,754	444,872	1,874,093	19,338,791	89%
Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA	8,418,551	1,340,183	387,184	6,691,185	79%
Education	5,832,000	819,500	1,173,696	3,838,803	66%
WASH	24,315,370	19,713,096	1,004,225	3,598,050	15%
Social Protection and Cash Transfers	26,466,743	1,164,765	7,100,787	18,201,190	69%
Adolescents & Youth	916,790	1,466,319	102,201	-	-
Cross-Sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	233,280	28,489	5,760	199,031	85%
Emergency Preparedness	1,100,000	-	-	1,100,000	100%
Palestinian Programme	2,717,712	-	573,389	2,144,323	
Evaluation	914,249	-	-	914,523	100%
Being allocated		189,523	-	-	-
Total	92,572,449	25,166,747	12,221,334	56,025,894	60%