



Lebanon

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 2

Reporting Period: 1 July – 31 December 2022

Highlights

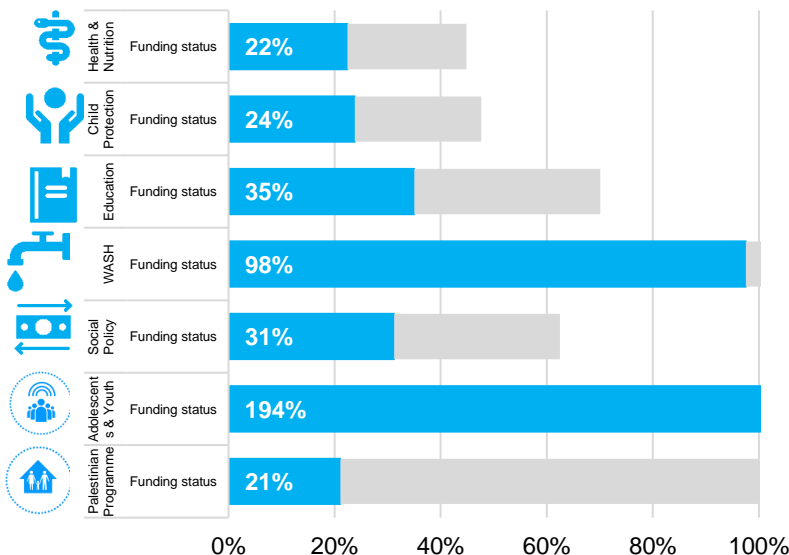
Lebanon's unprecedented economic and financial crisis has resulted in an estimated 2.2 million vulnerable Lebanese, 207,700 Palestinian refugees, and 86,200 migrants, including 700,000 children, facing a humanitarian crisis and multiple deprivations. UNICEF's key achievements between July – December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

- UNICEF repaired and provided maintenance for over 500 water systems, which has resulted in at least an additional two hours of water per day on average, reaching approximately 500,000 people on a monthly basis.
- As a direct response to increased needs during the Cholera outbreak, UNICEF supplied 498,703 liters of fuel to four water establishments to maintain operating hours across water pumping stations and wastewater lifting and treatment stations.
- Screened 58,365 children under the age of five and 9,957 pregnant and lactating women for acute malnutrition.

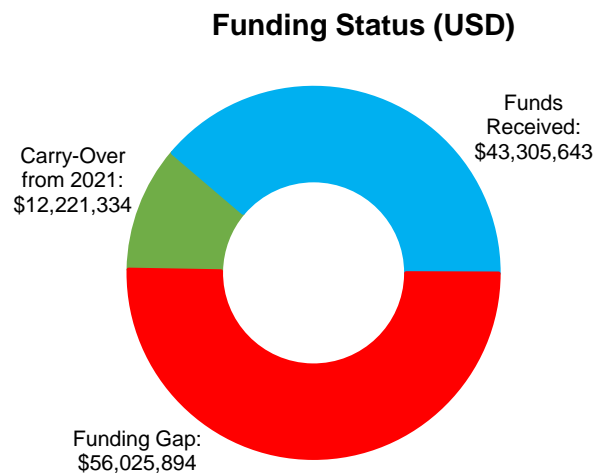
Situation in Numbers

- 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: \$92,572,449



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 secondary impacts of the Beirut Port explosion. 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

Since the start of the crisis in October 2019, the Lebanese Pound has lost more than 95% of its value, placing Lebanon amongst the top five economic crises globally according to the World Bank. High levels of unemployment, a hike in food prices, skyrocketing inflation, huge increases in poverty, a decline of household purchasing power, and the removal of subsidies for medicines and fuel have made it harder for people to meet their basic needs. Over 3.5 million Lebanese people are estimated to live in poverty and around three-quarters are now income vulnerable. Women, girls, and LGBTQI people in Lebanon are particularly affected, facing structural and economic marginalization, increased violence, employment discrimination, and underpayment. Critical fuel shortages, which began during the summer of 2021 and continued throughout 2022, have severely affected the country's electricity supply with critical consequences for the health, water, transport, and telecommunication sectors.

In October, Lebanon reported its first Cholera cases in 30 years, with 5,819 suspected and confirmed cases and 23 deaths reported by December 31st. The lack of investment and maintenance in national water and sanitation systems contributed to the crisis and have further aggravated the outbreak. This has debilitated and burdened the already fragile health sector, which recently saw the mass exodus of approximately 40% of doctors, 15% of specialized Neonatal Intensive Care Unit nurses, and 30% of midwives over the course of the crisis, leaving critical gaps in the quality, availability, and accessibility of healthcare for the population.

The 2022/23 school year started in October for first and second shift schools, with the registration of students extended until the 10th of December. However, localized strikes began to take place in December, with tensions continuing to rise due to the low value of teacher salaries. Teachers in the morning shift initiated open strikes in January 2023 and further negotiations between unions and government are currently ongoing to agree on a teacher incentive package.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

In response to the economic and financial situation and to mitigate the risk of increased maternal and neonatal mortality, UNICEF continued its efforts towards strengthening the Lebanese health system while ensuring access to essential maternal, newborn, and child health services. This included conducting a training to build the capacity of 50 midwives on the updated antenatal and postnatal care packages and supporting them to conduct outreach and provide preventive midwifery care for high-risk pregnant women in their community. These midwives reached 5,973 high risk pregnant women through mobile midwifery care. In addition, 500 Expanded Programme of Immunisation (EPI) points applied effective vaccine management and 213,687 missed children and adolescents were reached with age-appropriate vaccinations.

Nutrition

UNICEF continued its contribution to the nutrition response, reaching over 58,000 children under five years of age and their caregivers with essential nutrition interventions for prevention, early detection, and referrals for malnutrition. This included screening 58,365 children under the age of five and 9,957 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) for acute malnutrition and reaching them with Social and Behavioural Change (SBC) interventions. UNICEF also reached 18,211 caregivers with Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) and healthy nutritional practices messages as well as enhanced support to 8,351 caregivers to access quality nutrition counselling. To address micronutrient deficiencies and acute malnutrition among children, 19,007 children under the age of five were provided with micronutrient supplements, 292 children with severe acute malnutrition were admitted for treatment, and 492 children with moderate acute malnutrition were admitted for treatment (cured rate of 77% and defaulting rate of 23%).

Child Protection

Lebanon's protracted crisis continued to slide towards a severe protection crisis in 2022, which ultimately impacted the most vulnerable with the most severity. Of these children, UNICEF supported 148 (70 girls) with specialized case management support, targeting child victims of violence, exploitation, abuse, and neglect. As mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) needs continued to rise across the country, UNICEF supported 79 children through focused psychosocial support (PSS) and 699 caregivers through the parenting program. An additional 726 children were supported through community-based PSS. Following the rise in GBV across the country, 5,388 women, girls, and boys accessed GBV risk mitigation, prevention, and/or response interventions. Lastly, 4,642 children and adults had access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse.

Education

UNICEF signed a contract in October 2022 to restore the Makassed private school, the ninth private school that UNICEF committed to rehabilitate. Works are expected to be completed by July 2023. UNICEF also launched a tender in December 2022 for the provision of laboratory equipment for eight public schools affected by the Beirut blast following a request from the Ministry of Higher Education. (Note: UNICEF's significant contribution to the Education sector in Lebanon is reported under the Syrian Response HAC, with interventions benefitting the Lebanese public education system).

WASH

Water Establishments have suffered serious depletions in supplies, revenues, and financial and human resources, in addition to the upward spiral in costs following the rising inflation in the country. Due to a reduced water supply from Water Establishments, people have had to rely more on other costlier, unregulated 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 500 water systems, including pumping stations and water networks across Lebanon. This support has resulted in at least an additional two hours of water per day on average, reaching around 500,000 people on a monthly basis, depending on the power supply of the national grid. Overall, 995,743 people were supported with accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs and 120,000 were reached through improved wastewater systems.

As a direct response to the increased need during the Cholera response, UNICEF supplied 498,703 liters of fuel to four water establishments in order to maintain operating hours across water pumping stations and

wastewater lifting and treatment stations. Over 45 tons of chlorine were also provided to water establishments which were able to distribute treated water in Cholera-affected areas.

Social Policy

In September 2022, UNICEF, ILO, and the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) finalized the design note for the National Disability Allowance (NDA), a new social assistance that aims to support persons with disabilities in facing the extra cost of disability, providing a basic level of income support, and facilitating their access to key services. Given the current funding available, all young individuals aged 18-28 years certified as living with a disability will be prioritized during the first phase of the NDA, which will begin in 2023. By the second quarter of 2023, recipients will receive a monthly cash grant of \$40 (paid in USD through money transfer agencies) as well as linkages to services available at the national level. Both Lebanese and Syrians will be included within the NDA.

UNICEF began discussions with MOSA on transitioning Haddi– a cash-plus child grant targeting children enrolled in UNICEF’s programs - into a National Child Grant. The NDA together with the National Child Grant are in line with Lebanon’s new National Social Protection Strategy (NSPS). UNICEF and the ILO are providing MOSA with technical support for the launch of the NSPS as well as its costing and implementation.

UNICEF continues its analytical, and advocacy policy work in relation to the impact of the crisis and the reforms needed.

Adolescents and Youth

There is a continued and urgent need to scale up rehabilitation, livelihood support, and protection services to vulnerable groups across the country, including those in Beirut who continue to suffer the protracted impact of the Beirut Port explosion. 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. During the reporting period, 338 residential units received minor repairs and 216 units were rehabilitated, employing 163 youth.

Cross-Sectoral (RCCE, Gender, and AAP)

Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE)

Through established community-based feedback mechanisms, 2,367 individuals shared their concerns related to access to services, largely related to the COVID-19 vaccine and 25,971 people had access to established accountability mechanisms.

As the RCCE Lebanon Task Force lead, UNICEF is leading coordination efforts on the Cholera response with other sectors and actors on the ground to ensure an integrated response and intervention through awareness raising and community engagement. UNICEF, in coordination with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), UNHCR, and WHO, is implementing an RCCE plan on the Oral Cholera Vaccine (OCV) which includes community mobilization as well as the dissemination of Information and Education Communication (IEC) materials by partners across hotspot areas. IEC material produced by UNICEF aims to be accessible and is also produced in sign language to ensure that OPDs and people with disabilities receive Cholera sensitization trainings and that the sensitization package itself is inclusive.

Through its RCCE partner Balamand University, UNICEF supported 24 Cholera sensitization sessions with over 5,000 participants. Attendees included UN partner agencies and organizations, teachers from public and private schools, frontline workers, municipality workers, and community volunteers. Over 272,000 individuals were engaged in Cholera prevention and awareness raising through community engagement and

door-to-door activities, especially in hotspot areas, through UNICEF RCCE partners. Consultations and workshops took place across Akkar, North Lebanon, South Lebanon, Mount Lebanon, Bekaa, and Baalbek-Hermel during which information about the outbreak was shared with key local stakeholders, including religious and community leaders. UNICEF added a Cholera page on its [website](#) to communicate the latest messages on Cholera which is regularly updated with newly published content. Lastly, to ensure activities were effective, UNICEF conducted a poll amongst youth to assess their knowledge on Cholera.

Gender

UNICEF finalized several gender mainstreaming and targeted priorities for adolescent girls, which included the following:

1. The gender module for teachers was digitized in partnership with the Centre for Educational and Research Development (CERD). It will be rolled out to formal and non-formal schools to provide teachers with the necessary tools to detect gender inequality and foster a gender equal environment.
2. An online module for girls on online safety was finalized and piloted by a youth partner. This module gives girls the knowledge and tools to protect themselves online.
3. Gender capacity building of the Multi Year Resilience Programme (MYRP) partners was strengthened through training sessions tackling gender attitudes and norms and providing practical tools to mainstream gender in projects.

In addition, UNICEF Lebanon's sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, and sex characteristics (SOGIESC) strategy was drafted, which outlines entry points, gaps, and opportunities to reduce barriers and facilitate access to services provided by UNICEF for LGBTQI individuals. The strategy recommendations will be incorporated into UNICEF Lebanon's 2023 Gender Workplan.

Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

Under the AAP scale up strategy for 2022-2023, UNICEF provided regular trainings and technical guidance to over 600 staff and partners, including UNICEF-led sector partners, on core AAP requirements and the application of good practices on collective AAP. With the AAP taskforce members, results and learning trackers have been developed to facilitate the identification of AAP-related challenges, lessons learned, and opportunities for programmatic adaptations based on beneficiaries' feedback and views. An AAP monitoring and reporting checklist was developed to strengthen AAP mainstreaming into monitoring processes and facilitate data collection and reporting on the AAP indicators. A standard operating procedure and Q&As for the UNICEF call centre were also created for ensuring consistency in the quality and integrity of outputs, ensuring quality assurance, and enhancing performance while adhering to data protection principles.

The UNICEF call centre, the formal mechanism for UNICEF to receive complaints and feedback, has been expanded to cover non-cash interventions. Throughout the reporting period, UNICEF received over 300,000 calls. Beneficiaries reached out to UNICEF to inquire about a range of topics, including but not limited to the targeting criteria for being included in UNICEF assistance, complaints about assistance received/not received, cases of fraud and misuse of assistance, appreciation, and sensitive complaints related to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA). The majority of feedback and inquiries included requests for information about how to access cash and social assistance programmes as well as update requests from programme recipients, and complaint submissions related to payment redemption or registration.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

In response to the deepening economic and financial crisis in Lebanon, the Lebanon Emergency Response Plan (ERP) was launched in August 2021 which was extended to cover through December 2022 to ensure continuity of the response to the emerging needs in Lebanon. UNICEF is supporting the government's continued provision of public services to address the increasing needs of vulnerable children and their families. UNICEF continues to work in coordination with the Lebanon Humanitarian Country Team, leading

the WASH, Education, and Nutrition sectors as well as the Child Protection sub-sector under the ERP and across all emergencies to ensure strategies respond to the needs of children. Finally, UNICEF remains an active member of the Health and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence sectors.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

The second half of the year was marked with content primarily covering the situation of water and the cholera outbreak. A [report shedding light on Lebanon's water crisis](#) was published in July ahead of the Cholera outbreak in October. In support of the MoPH's efforts to fight the Cholera outbreak, UNICEF developed a series of multimedia content tackling [prevention and vaccination](#) and launched a [response package](#) showing the work on the ground. Another report was published in August to raise the alarm on [the situation of children](#) following the deepening crisis and increase of poverty that is affecting their health, welfare and education. A [multimedia package](#) was also shared with international and regional media. There were 1,308 mentions of UNICEF in national, regional, and international media in the third quarter of 2022, reaching 746 million people while the social media impression was 74.5 million.

Next SitRep: July 2023

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Annex A

Summary of Programme Results

Sector	UNICEF and IPs Response		
	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 ¹	N/A
# sick children and PLW receiving PSS	300	0 ²	N/A
# EPI points applying effective vaccine management	300	500 ³	N/A
# missed children and adolescents reached with age-appropriate vaccination	100,000	213,687	145,364
Nutrition			
# children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted for treatment	400	292	89
# primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling	50,000	18,211 ⁴	5,093
# children aged 6 to 59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders	72,750	19,007 ⁵	8,573
# children aged 6 to 59 months with MAM admitted for treatment	1,965	492	55
Child Protection, GBVIE & PSEA⁶			
# children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	27,900	79 ⁷	72
# girls and boys assisted through case management and specialised services	1,100	148 ⁸	148
# women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	6,500	5,388	1,038
# people with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers	15,000	4,642 ⁹	371
Education			

¹ Funding was not received to support these activities.

² Funding was not received to support these activities.

³ 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.

⁴ UNICEF's Nutrition response and the Nutrition Sector (which is only activated under ERP) suffers from major resource gaps as many donors tag their resources to the refugee response (LCRP where the nutrition sector is not activated). Therefore, the majority of the Nutrition response does not fall under this HAC.

⁵ As mentioned above, the majority of the Nutrition response does not fall under this HAC.

⁶ 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.

⁷ Funding for this activity did not commence until June, resulting in low achievement.

⁸ Funding for this activity did not commence until June, resulting in low achievement.

⁹ This activity was underfunded, resulting in low achievement.

# children receiving individual learning materials	100,000	0 ¹⁰	N/A
# public schools supported with operating costs	750	0 ¹¹	N/A
# children in areas affected by Beirut explosion have access to rehabilitated schools	8,500	0 ¹²	N/A
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene			
# people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	980,000	995,743	0
# people reached with improved wastewater services	14,000	120,000	120,000
# people reached through pre-positioning of WASH contingency stock	20,000	0 ¹³	N/A
Social Protection & Cash Transfer			
# people benefit from emergency and longer-term social and economic assistance	20,000	0 ¹⁴	N/A
Adolescents & Youth			
# residential units benefitting from minor repair ¹⁵	200	338 ¹⁶	300
# residential units benefitting from rehabilitation ¹⁷	200	216	120
Cross-Sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)			
# people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services	280,000	277,000	263,818
# people with access to established accountability mechanisms	100,000	25,971	-209,870 ¹⁸

¹⁰ No funding has been received under this appeal for learning materials.

¹¹ 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.

¹² Rehabilitation of one school is pending. Results will be reported on completion.

¹³ This activity has not been implemented as no funding has been received to date

¹⁴ UNICEF is ready to launch the National Disability Allowance with the Government of Lebanon to reach at least 20,000 individuals, however important institutional hold-ups have been encountered and the Ministry has not yet launched the programme.

¹⁵ Minor repair consists of minor property damage such as broken glass and doors. These repairs cost up to US\$1,500.

¹⁶ The identification of the HHs to be rehabilitated is done onsite and based on an assessment completed. The assessment showed greater needs for rehabilitation of residential units rather than minor repairs.

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ This activity was underfunded in this appeal, resulting in a decrease of beneficiaries during the second half of the year.

Annex B

Funding Status

Sector	Requirements	Humanitarian resources received in 2022	Resources available from 2021 (Carry-over)	Funding Gap (\$)	Funded (%)
Health and Nutrition	\$21,657,754	\$2,984,921.00	\$1,874,093	\$16,798,740.00	22%
Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA	\$8,418,551	\$1,618,170.00	\$387,184	\$6,413,198.00	24%
Education	\$5,832,000	\$869,500.00	\$1,173,696	\$3,788,803.00	35%
WASH	\$24,315,370	\$22,713,096.00	\$1,004,225	\$598,049.00	98%
Social Protection and Cash Transfers	\$26,466,743	\$1,164,765.00	\$7,100,787	\$18,201,190.00	31%
Adolescents & Youth	\$916,790	\$1,679,929.00	\$102,201	\$-865,340.00	194%
Cross-Sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	\$233,280	\$28,489.00	\$5,760	\$199,031.00	15%
Emergency Preparedness	\$1,100,000	-	-	\$1,100,000.00	0%
Palestinian Programme	\$2,717,712	-	\$573,389	\$2,144,323.00	21%
Evaluation	\$914,249	-	-	\$914,249.00	0%
Being allocated	-	\$25,437.00	-	\$-25,437.00	0%
Total	\$92,572,449	\$31,084,307	\$12,221,334	\$49,266,807.00	47%