



Alaa, one year-old, with his mother at the Masnaa Border between Lebanon and Syria. UNICEF is providing critical support for children and families crossing in border areas, including emergency nutrition rations and ID bracelets.
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Lebanon Humanitarian Situation Report No. 5

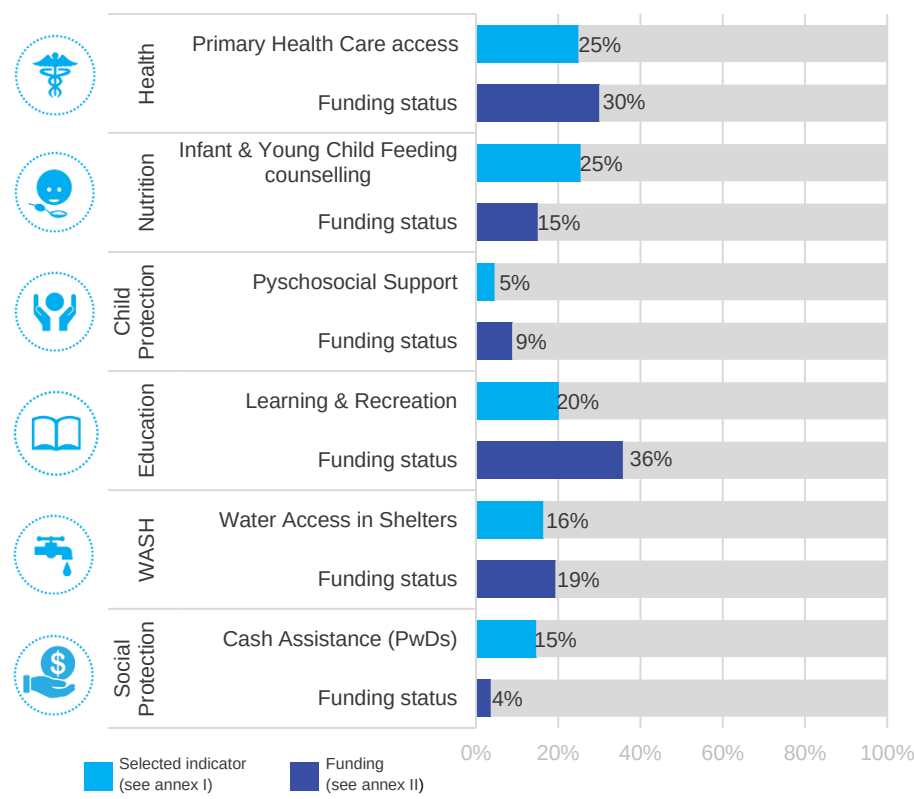


Reporting Period: 23 September 2024 – 30 October 2024

Highlights

- The hostilities in Lebanon continue to fuel a humanitarian crisis affecting every aspect of children's lives. Reports indicate **at least one child being killed and 10 injured every day in Lebanon** throughout October 2024.
- On 30 October 2024, military evacuation orders for Baalbek have triggered the **largest forced movement Lebanon has experienced in a single day** since the start of the conflict – it is estimated that up to 150,000 people were compelled to leave their homes. UNICEF has deployed rapid response teams with relief items to support the newly displaced families.
- Lebanese authorities have opened more than 1,100 collective shelters hosting around 190,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) – half of whom are women and children. **Nearly 85 per cent of shelters are full.**
- In the reporting period, UNICEF supported **596 collective shelters hosting 107,667 IDPs** with relief items and critical services, including access to water, hygiene, health, and child protection.
- UNICEF continues working with the Ministry of Education to **start the new school year in public schools** and ensure access to learning for all children despite the multiple crises.

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status

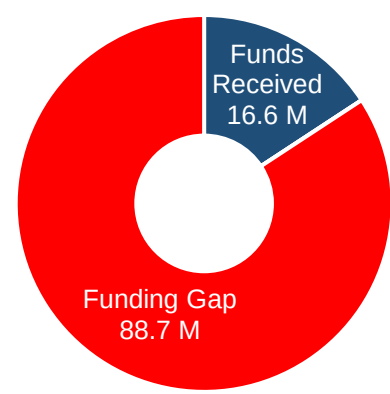


Situation in Numbers

- 350,000** children in need of humanitarian assistance
- 1,000,000** people in need of humanitarian assistance
- 190,000** IDPs in collective shelters
- 13,000+** people injured, including reports of 1,173 children
- 2,860+** deaths, including reports of 178 children

**UNICEF
Lebanon Appeal 2024
US\$ 105.3 million**

Funding Status (in US\$)



Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) Lebanon was launched on 01 October 2024, in line with the UN Inter-Agency Flash Appealⁱ for Lebanon. The HAC outlines UNICEF's humanitarian strategy to respond until December 2024 to the needs of one million people affected by hostilities, including 350,000 children. It requires US\$ 105 million and is 15 per cent funded as of 30 October 2024. With an expanded scope and scale, the HAC Lebanon complements the "Syrian Refugees and Other Vulnerable Populations HAC" addressing previous crises in Lebanon.

On 02 October 2024, UNICEF activated its Level-3 Corporate Emergency Procedures for organization-wide support to scale up its humanitarian response in Lebanon. The measures include advancing to Lebanon Country Office, Emergency Programme Funds (EPF) totalling US\$ 13.75 million to quickly expand operations and mainstream Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) in the response. UNICEF Lebanon has also received US\$ 2 million in Global Humanitarian Thematic Funding. Flexible funding enables UNICEF to respond promptly and more effectively, prioritizing resources where they are most needed and adapting to the evolving situation in Lebanon.

UNICEF would like to thank donors to the Global Thematic Fund, the United Kingdom, Australia, Japan, OCHA, Education Cannot Wait, and the National Committees for UNICEF from Germany, Canada, Sweden, the United States and United Kingdom, whose support enabled preparedness for the escalation and immediate response. Additional funding is needed to meet the increasing needs in Lebanon. UNICEF has been responding to the hostilities in Lebanon since October 2023 – reports on the interventions and funding received prior to 23 September 2024 are available [here](#).

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The hostilities in Lebanon have expanded in intensity and geographical reach, fuelling a humanitarian crisis that is affecting every aspect of children's lives. More than 11,570 strikes have been reported across all Lebanese regions over the past year,ⁱⁱ with the week of 28 October 2024 marking a sharp intensification of attacks in the Bekaa and Baalbek-Hermel Governorates. On 30 October 2024, military evacuation orders for Baalbek have triggered the largest forced movement Lebanon has experienced in a single day since the start of the conflict – it is estimated that up to 150,000 people were compelled to leave their homes in less than 24 hours. More than 25 per cent of the entire country has been subject to evacuation orders.ⁱⁱⁱ See page 5 for UNICEF's immediate support to the newly displaced families.

The latest surge in mass displacement adds to the Lebanese Government's estimates of over 1.2 million people affected by the conflict, with 834,746 IDPs already counted.^{iv} As of 30 October 2024, authorities had opened more than 1,100 collective shelters hosting nearly 190,000 IDPs – over half of them women and children. Of these centres, 949 (84 per cent) had already reached their full capacity. An additional 11 UNRWA sites are hosting nearly 3,680 displaced individuals, 44 per cent of whom are children.^v

Cross-border movement has intensified as people flee the attacks in Lebanon. More than 526,000 people left Lebanon to Syria from 23 September to 29 October 2024, including 169,702 Lebanese and 356,646 Syrians, according to the Lebanese General Security Directorate.^{vi} Additionally, 22,498 Lebanese are reported to have arrived in Iraq.^{vii}

As of 30 October 2024, 2,867 persons were reported killed, including 178 children, 560 women, and two UN staff, as well as injuries to 13,047 people, including 1,173 children, 2,409 women^{viii} and 13 UNIFIL peacekeepers^{ix} since the conflict started. In October 2024 alone, at least one child has been killed and 10 injured every day in Lebanon.

The provision of critical public services has been severely impacted, including 39 hospitals with disrupted operations^x, 98 Primary Health Centres and dispensaries closed^{xi}, and 29 water facilities damaged, affecting the water supply for over 375,000 people.^{xii} Private schools have been gradually reopening and public schools are planned to restart the new school year on 4 November 2024. Extensive destruction of civilian businesses and properties has been reported,^{xiii} with the Lebanese economy projected to contract by 9.2 per cent if the conflict continues until the end of 2024.^{xiv}

The Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) has entered the third week of cholera surveillance with no new cases confirmed, following a cholera case detected in Akkar on 16 October 2024.

Programme Strategy and Response: Summary

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

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

Key priorities of UNICEF's response in shelters and host communities include:

1. Providing at least **400 shelters with an integrated package of child centered services**, including clean water, sanitation, health, child protection, education, nutrition, early childhood development, and youth engagement.
2. Ensuring **safe water supply for one million people** through public water systems, focusing on repairs and maintenance of water and wastewater facilities and upgrading sanitation facilities in at least 400 shelters.
3. Bringing **500,000 children back to learning**: UNICEF is working with the Ministry of Education to restart the new school year in public schools and provide all children with education, including children with disabilities.
4. Expanding **cash assistance** for vulnerable families under the **National Social Protection Strategy** to reach vulnerable people not covered by existing schemes – in collaboration with other UN agencies.
5. **Amplifying the voices of children** advocating for their rights and placing their protection, dignity, and survival at the heart of UNICEF's advocacy. Children must not bear the brunt of yet another crisis.
6. Scaling up **preparedness for new shocks and protection of children**: UNICEF will enhance capacity to respond in case of further escalation, including higher number of IDPs, restrictions in access, mounting **child protection** concerns, **winter needs**, and possible **civil unrest**.

Health

The health of children and women in Lebanon has been compromised due to the violence levels and public services disruption. To address the needs of babies and mothers during the conflict, UNICEF has supported 124 displaced pregnant women by covering their patient share of delivery costs in 20 public hospitals and provided financial support for intensive neonatal and paediatric care for 204 displaced sick newborns and children since 23 September 2024.

The provision of health care to IDPs in shelters, communities, and displacement hotspots has continued through the activation of mobile Primary Healthcare Centres (PHCCs) Satellite Units (PSUs) and Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) supported by UNICEF in close coordination with MoPH to deliver health services such as check-ups, immediate medical assistance, and immunization. Since 23 September 2024, a total of 40,780 people (48 per cent female) has been supported by mobile health teams, including 37,652 people served by 57 PSUs and 3,218 people served by five MMUs. Additionally, 89 static PHCCs supported by UNICEF ('AaSalameh' Programme) provided health services to 49,773 people (50 per cent female). Immunization of displaced children is a key priority integrated into all emergency health activities, with 16,887 children vaccinated in shelters and host communities. These health interventions have served a total of 98,395 people in 452 shelters and host communities in the reporting period.

To date, UNICEF has provided MoPH with 167 tons of emergency medical supplies, including emergency health kits, obstetric and midwifery kits, and medications needed for the acute health needs of injured patients. These supplies can support public health systems to cover up to 700,000 people for three months.

Nutrition and Child Development

The Nutrition Sector, led by UNICEF, estimates that 300,000 people require support to achieve adequate nutrition in Lebanon. UNICEF has integrated the delivery of essential nutrition and early childhood development (ECD) services into multiple platforms supporting displaced families in host communities and 579 displacement sites, including: (i) 283 shelters served by Nutrition Sector partners; (ii) 41 shelters through integrated services provided by Education and Child Protection partners; and (iii) 255 shelters reached through mobile health teams. In collaboration with child protection partners, Nutrition services have also reached the borders areas, where UNICEF has provided energy and protein rations to 241 children and pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) on the move near the Lebanon-Syria border. Through these combined efforts, since 23 September 2024, UNICEF has distributed high-energy biscuits and micronutrient supplements to 5,149 children and 1,195 adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) to prevent malnutrition. More than 16,900 children and PLWs were screened for acute malnutrition, with 496 identified cases enrolled in treatment programs. Additionally, 27,443 caregivers received counselling on breastfeeding, complementary feeding, ECD, and responsive care. UNICEF has also strengthened the capacity of the Nutrition Sector by training over 454 frontline workers on Nutrition/ECD in emergencies and procuring tons of nutrition supplies.

Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

The conflict has heightened protection risks for children and women due to intensified bombardment and displacement. UNICEF is working on the Masnaa crossing at the Lebanon-Syria border to prevent family separation, providing identification bracelets to children, and assisting in family reunification - these services are being expanded to other border points in coordination with UNICEF's Syria Country Office. By 30 October 2024, 86 unaccompanied and separated children were identified, with 79 already reunited with families. Children who are waiting for family reunification are provided with temporary safe care arrangements.

As psychological distress becomes more prevalent among children and families amidst continued bombardment, UNICEF is leveraging partnerships across its programmes and strengthening community-level capacities to expand the provision of psychological first aid and community-based psychosocial support services. As of 30 October 2024, UNICEF had provided emotional support through information dissemination and awareness raising to 9,644 children and caregivers, in addition to community-based psychosocial support for 9,976 children and caregivers. These services have reached displaced children and caregivers in host communities, UNRWA sites, and 204 collective shelters.

UNICEF and partners are providing a package of services to support women, girls and boys at risk or survivors of GBV. Since 23 September 2024, UNICEF has distributed 15,762 dignity/Laha kits, which include menstrual hygiene products, to women and girls in collective shelters and UNRWA sites and provided them with information on GBV and PSEA. GBV awareness sessions were organised for 4,100 people, alongside information shared on available services and referral pathways through in-person sessions, Safe Spaces for Women & Girls, and social media campaigns.

Given the large scale of strikes in Lebanon, UNICEF has sensitized more than 1,932 children, caregivers and frontliners to the risks associated with unexploded ordinance and white phosphorus in .

Support for displaced families without accommodation or shelter is provided through a mobile team of social workers, prioritising hospitalisation referrals for children and women with acute health conditions, consultations by mobile health teams, and distribution of bottled water, hygiene items, and nutrient biscuits for children.

Education

UNICEF is working closely with Ministry of Education and Higher Education's (MEHE) to implement the Ministry's Learning Continuity Response Plan for the 2024-2025 school year in public schools, which is planned to restart on 4 November 2024. As around 40 per cent of all public schools are currently being used as collective shelters, the Learning Continuity Plan envisions registering and grouping students according to available public schools and school hubs around them. If there are no public facilities nearby, students might be allocated to attend classes in (semi-) private schools designated to host public school students. In order to cater for a larger number of students per school, the Plan considers using both morning and afternoon shifts for six days per week. The registration for the new school year, which includes the mapping displaced students, has been extended until 15 November 2024.

The Madristi ('My School' in Arabic) digital platform, powered by Learning Passport technology, has been deployed to support blended learning and will soon feature curriculum-aligned content tailored for this emergency. To enhance accessibility and provide an improved online learning experience, Madristi will be fully integrated with Microsoft Teams, with 451,169 accounts for students and teachers already created by MEHE. As part of learning recovery efforts, UNICEF is expanding the Call & Learn Tutoring hotline, providing free, individualized learning support over the phone accessible anywhere – from shelters to hub schools and host communities. Teachers operating the hotline will also receive training in basic psychosocial support.

In order to keep children in shelters engaged in positive activities, UNICEF has distributed learning and recreational materials to 40,380 displaced children since 23 September 2024, including educational, ECD, LEGO, and recreational kits. UNICEF has simultaneously deployed around 800 facilitators (60 per cent women) from its Multiple Flexible Pathway Programmes ('Makani' My Space and 'Dirasa' My Study) to create a supportive learning environment, providing on-the-ground support in 230 shelters to tens of thousands of children with an integrated package of activities tailored to the crisis. UNICEF has also launched emergency education services in the shelters, including reading corners and remedial support, to ensure displaced children have continuous learning opportunities.

In line with UNICEF's disability-inclusive response approach, disability assessments were carried out in 163 shelters, identifying 529 children with disabilities (55 per cent boys, 44 per cent girls) by 30 October 2024. Based on identified needs, children with disabilities have received therapy services, referrals to specialized education services and assistive devices, such as wheelchairs.

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

The WASH Sector, led by UNICEF, estimates that one million people need support to access water and sanitation. Since 23 September 2024, UNICEF has distributed 531,000 litres of bottled water for drinking and 18 million litres of trucked water for domestic use to 40,784 people in collective shelters. To prevent water-borne disease outbreaks and support good hygiene practices, UNICEF has supported the desludging of 1.1 million litres of waste from shelters and provided critical hygiene supplies to 59,998 people, including through the distribution of 15,898 hygiene kits.

UNICEF continues to improve WASH conditions in collective shelters. As of 30 October 2024, access to sanitation and hygiene facilities in 77 displacement sites was improved through the installation of 342 showers and 142 toilets by UNICEF, with works underway for additional shelters nationwide.

Communities hosting IDPs and areas directly affected by shelling have faced increased pressure on the already overstretched WASH systems. Since 23 September 2024, UNICEF has supported the continuity of water supply for more than 383,709 people through the repairs of 54 water facilities and the provision of 364,791 litres of fuel, 95 pumps, 18 tons of chlorine, two generators, and 24 km of pipes to Water Establishments in Lebanon.

Social Protection & Humanitarian Cash Assistance

UNICEF has been working with the Lebanese Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and partners to design a new Emergency Disability Benefit (EDB) to support families with people with disabilities (PwDs) beyond those already registered in the National Disability Allowance (NDA). To complement the emergency support for NDA beneficiaries, MoSA has committed to allocate government resources from the national budget to provide an emergency support to all families with a person with disability registered in the Rights & Access Centers (R&A) who are not part of the NDA. This benefit will be disbursed by MoSA, while UNICEF and the International Labour Organization (ILO) will provide technical and operational support from the identification of beneficiaries to the execution and monitoring of transfers.

At the onset of the escalation, UNICEF implemented an advance payment for 27,000 PwDs registered for NDA as part of its regular programming in partnership with MoSA and ILO.^{xv} Additionally, UNICEF and MoSA have reached 22,635 people in families with a registered NDA beneficiary with US\$ 100 cash top-ups. Both payments were made in the first week of October 2024 with a redemption rate of 91 per cent for the advance payment and 95 per cent for the top-ups.

Youth & Adolescents

Youth engagement in the emergency response is a key principle for UNICEF. Since 23 September 2024, UNICEF has identified 845 young volunteers through the [Nahno Volunteering Platform](#) to support response activities, of whom 431 have been mobilized to assist in distributing relief items, recycling materials in shelters, and sorting and distributing clothing to displaced persons. Through UNICEF partners, young people were trained and mobilised to cook and distribute approximately 56,150 hot and cold meals to displaced families and frontline workers. Under UNICEF's Cash for Work programme, young people produced 4,003 sleeping bags and provided 830 haircuts for IDPs in shelters.

UNICEF continues to keep displaced youth engaged in learning, skilling, and positive behaviours. Since 23 September 2024, UNICEF has conducted life skills and mental health awareness sessions for 449 adolescents and youth in shelters and Palestinian camps, covering subjects such as conflict resolution and healthy lifestyles. More than 125 young women and girls have been engaged in actively facilitating sessions targeting vulnerable children through different activities such as recreational activities and sports, while referring families to the services they need.

The conflict has severely limited the learning and development opportunities available for young people and adolescents. In the reporting period, UNICEF has trained more than 66 displaced youth in digital skills required for in-demand jobs – of these, 51 have already received certifications from Microsoft and LinkedIn through the Nammiskills programme. As of 30 October 2024, 72 out of 158 Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) public schools were being used as shelters, and 34,727 TVET students were displaced and at risk of not returning to learning. UNICEF has been closely coordinating with the TVET Directorate General under MEHE to support the design and implementation of the TVET learning continuity efforts. UNICEF has solarised two TVET schools being used as collective shelters in the reporting period, with solar support for additional TVET being arranged.

Rapid Response Mechanism

UNICEF's Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) has been active since 23 September 2024 to address new waves of displacement and reach families in conflict zones. The RRM serves as an agile and timely response framework within UNICEF's broader strategy, linked to emergency interventions in WASH, health, protection, and other sectors to ensure a coordinated and comprehensive approach. As of 30 October 2024, UNICEF's RRM had reached 99,866 IDPs in collective shelters, including UNRWA sites, with Non-Food Items (NFIs), such as bottled water and hygiene items reported under the WASH and Child Protection sections (see page 4), in addition to 20,729 blankets, 6,216 mattresses, 3,350 sleeping bags, 1,100 winter clothing kits, and 4,509 baby kits.

In response to the mass displaced wave triggered by **evacuation orders disseminated in Baalbek** on 30 October 2024, UNICEF has immediately dispatched light RRM kits to support up to 10,000 people in East Lebanon and 20,000 people in North Lebanon, as these regions are receiving most of the newly displaced. The kits include hygiene items, bottled water, and high energy biscuits to support people on the move.

UNICEF is actively coordinating the safe delivery of its activities with national authorities and other UN agencies. Despite access constraints caused by the hostilities, UNICEF has safely conducted seven **convoys to hard-to-reach areas** in South and Baalbek-Hermel Governorates in the reporting period, including to Tyre (5 October), Rmeich (5 October), Rmeich with WFP (10 October), Marjaayoun and Qlayaa with UNHCR, UNFPA and WFP (15 October), Jabboule with WFP (21 October) and Hasbaya with WFP, UNHCR and UNFPA (22 October). The coordination of additional convoys is being planned to continue delivering essential items to populations remaining in high-risk areas.

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

UNICEF leads the RCCE National Interagency Working Group established 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 (IEC) materials. UNICEF has established a RCCE public repository of resources approved by the Lebanese Government. To prevent outbreaks of waterborne diseases, UNICEF has trained 2,023 frontline workers, youth volunteers, first responders, and shelter management personnel on cholera, waterborne and hygiene-related diseases.

In terms of AAP, UNICEF has community feedback mechanisms in place to disseminate critical information in hard-to-reach areas and allow affected populations to voice complaints and share their experiences regarding the services provided. During the reporting period, UNICEF's Call Center received and responded to 6,444 calls from IDPs, primarily focused on requests for shelter, food, cash assistance, and mobile health services. UNICEF has trained its Call Center team on handling enquiries related to emergency assistance from IDPs and has been actively distributing leaflets in over 500 shelters with information on how to contact UNICEF's Call Center.

In partnership with the Social Workers Syndicate, UNICEF continues to share accurate information with displaced families who are staying in the streets of Beirut and Bekaa Governorates about humanitarian aid and feedback channels, besides conducting case-by-case protection referrals. UNICEF will continue advocating with authorities and stakeholders to find a suitable shelter solution for the most vulnerable families who are currently homeless.

A total of 166 shelter focal points in Beirut and Mount Lebanon were capacitated through UNICEF on gender, GBV safe identification and referrals, PSEA and AAP to ensure the implementation of minimum "do-no-harm" principles and strengthened two-way communication with IDPs in shelters who are experiencing intersecting vulnerabilities.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

As per the humanitarian coordination architecture in Lebanon, UNICEF leads the WASH, Education, Nutrition, and Child Protection (Area of Responsibility) sectors and participates in the Health, Basic Assistance, Livelihoods, and Protection sectors, including the GBV Working Group, Gender Working Group, and the Humanitarian Access Working Group. 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 Escalation Emergency Response is coordinated through the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG).

Since 23 September 2024, UNICEF has been supporting the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Unit of Beirut to bridge the gap between on-the-ground data in nearly 100 collective shelters and the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) national dashboard. The DRR focal points in shelters connect IDPs and governmental units, facilitating referrals to services provided by multiple organisations, including the safe identification and referral of cases involving PSEA and GBV. To ensure a rapid and effective response to IDPs, UNICEF has deployed focal points at DRR operation rooms in Beirut and the Mount Lebanon Governorate, which hosts nearly half of Lebanon's IDP population.

Human Interest Stories



Ivana is a two-year-old girl from Tyre district, south of Lebanon. She was playing on the balcony with her 7-year-old sister Rahaf while their mother, Fatima, was preparing breakfast. Suddenly, a nearby airstrike hit, setting their house on fire.

Both girls suffered severe burns. Rahaf spent 20 days in the hospital before being discharged, but Ivana remains in intensive care.

"I had to throw my daughters through the window into the garden to save them from the fire... it was our only way escape" said Fatima.

Summary of Programme Results

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

Sector / Indicator	UNICEF and Partners Response				Sector Response ¹
	Target (Dec 2024)	Total results to date (23 Sep – 29 Oct)	Progress since last SitRep	Achievement %	Total results to date (23 Sep – 22 Oct)
Health					
# people accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities ²	200,000	49,780	▲33%	25%	NA
# people supported by mobile medical teams ³	400,000	40,756	▲61%	10%	NA
Nutrition					
# of caregivers counselled or reached with awareness on appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) and ECD	108,000	27,443	▲4%	25%	31,247
# children receiving Protein Energy Supplements (Ready to use complementary food, SQLNS, High Energy Biscuits) and/or micronutrient supplement (MNP)	49,000	5,149	▲16%	11%	5,149
Child Protection and GBV					
# women and girls receiving dignity/LAHA kits	60,000	15,762	▲14%	26%	35,041
# children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support ⁴	220,000	9,976	▲28%	5%	21,284
Education					
# displaced children receiving learning and recreational materials	200,000	40,380	▲12%	20%	57,360
WASH					
# people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs through public networks ⁵	1,000,000	383,709	▲1%	38%	458,000
# people in shelters temporarily accessing water for domestic needs ⁶	250,000	40,784	- ⁷	16%	65,464
# people receiving critical hygiene supplies	250,000	59,998	▼31% ⁸	24%	149,357
Social Protection⁹					
# of individuals in households with a person with disability reached with an emergency cash transfer	155,000	22,635 ¹⁰	0%	15%	NA
# people reached with Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance	465,000	0 ¹¹	-	-	NA
Youth & Adolescents					
# young people mobilized to act as first responders, provide support in shelters, and assist in data generation activities.	1,600	431	▲15%	27%	NA
Rapid Response Mechanism					
# people reached with rapid response items (NFIs)	400,000	99,866	▲36%	25%	311,136

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

2 Includes UNICEF-supported PHCCs.

3 Mobile medical teams include mobile medical units (MMUs) and Primary Satellite Units (PSUs) who provide services

4 Does not include Psychological First Aid information interventions reaching 9,644 people.

5 This indicator primarily focuses on access to water through public water supply systems (e.g. support to the Water Establishments, repairs to facilities damaged by the conflict).

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

7 This is a new indicator is being reported for the first time in the present SitRep.

8 Results are lower than previously reported due to WASH Sector's change in calculation of people reached in order to correct double counting of beneficiaries – due to the prolongation of the conflict, the same persons can be provided more than once with hygiene items.

9 The HAC indicator for Multi-Purpose cash transfers targets a total of 620,000 people, with two sub-indicator components presented in the SitRep with their respective targets, as the populations denominators are differentiated per nature of cash intervention.

10 No new result in the reporting period as intervention carried out during first weeks of October with the redemption rates confirmed during the last reporting period.

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

Funding Status

The table below reflects funds received against the HAC Lebanon as of 30 October 2024.

Sector	Requirements	Funds available	Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2024	\$	%
WASH	30,000,000	5,800,696	24,199,304	81%
Health	8,000,000	2,397,708	5,602,292	70%
Nutrition	6,700,000	1,007,277	5,692,723	85%
Social Protection	17,050,000	616,303	16,433,697	96%
Education	8,500,000	3,037,601	5,462,399	64%
Child Protection and GBVIE	12,500,000	1,101,932	11,398,068	91%
Youth & Adolescents	8,600,000	413,735	8,186,265	95%
RCCE, PSEA, AAP, Comms	2,000,000	398,069	1,601,931	80%
Field Operations and RRM	7,000,000	1,057,517	5,942,483	85%
Palestinian Programme	4,900,000	101,094	4,798,906	98%
Being allocated		660,110	-	-
Total	105,250,000	16,592,042	89,318,068	85%

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END NOTES

i [Flash Appeal: Lebanon, October - December 2024](#)

ii Lebanese Presidency of the Council of Ministers – Situation Report #31

iii UN News: Lebanon Crisis <https://news.un.org/en/story/2024/10/1155726>

iv IOM DTM Round 57 [Lebanon | Displacement Tracking Matrix](#)

v UNRWA SitRep #10 [UNRWA Situation Report #10 on the Lebanon Emergency Response | UNRWA](#)

vi Lebanese Presidency of the Council of Ministers – Situation Report #31

vii UNHCR [Iraq Flash Update #16: Update on Displacement from Lebanon \(27 October 2024\)](#)

viii Lebanese Ministry of Public Health

ix UN News 14 Oct <https://news.un.org/en/story/2024/10/1155681>; UNIFIL 29 Oct <https://lebanon.un.org/en/282239-un-interim-force-lebanon-unifil-statement-hq-incident>

x Lebanese Ministry of Public Health

xi WHO <https://hq.who.departementofcommunications.cmail20.com/t/d-l-euuhidt-jyyhcdlv-y/>

xii <https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/increasing-bombardment-damaging-essential-services-and-putting-children-lebanon>

xiii OHCHR [UN Human Rights Office condemns the extensive damage to civilian objects](#)

xiv UNDP <https://www.undp.org/press-releases/un-development-programme-warns-socio-economic-crisis-lebanon-amidst-escalation-hostilities>

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