



UNICEF supports students to access online learning for public schools in collective shelters. Connectivity has been provided in selected shelters to help children access learning.

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for every child

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 2

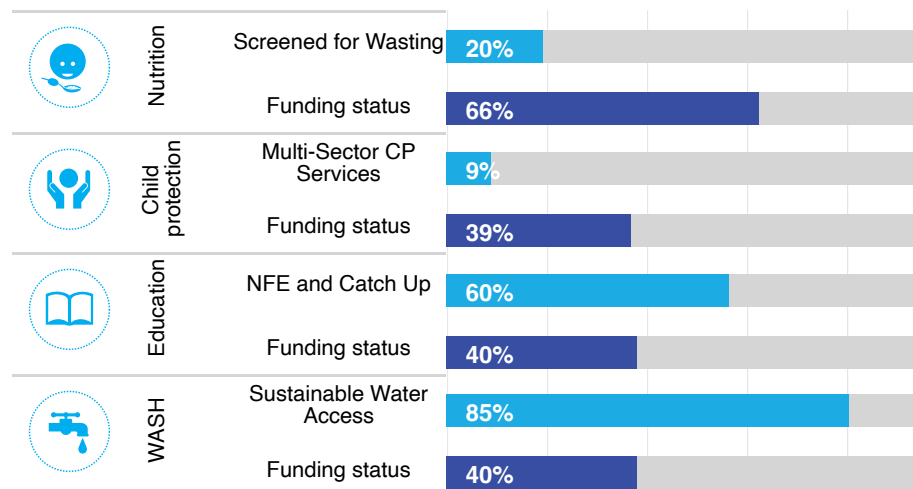
Reporting Period
1 January to 30 April
2026

Lebanon

HIGHLIGHTS

- Children and caregivers bear the brunt of escalating conflict and prolonged instability. Since 2 March 2026, 211 children have been killed and 845 children injured, with 62 unaccompanied and separated children identified. An estimated 308,000 children remain displaced.
- In 2026 UNICEF sustained access to safe water through over 136 water station repair and maintenance interventions, supporting systems functionality for over 1.7 million people.
- UNICEF also expanded Primary Healthcare Satellite Units (PSU) from 30 to 60, with more than 864,000 children and women having access to primary healthcare services through UNICEF-supported facilities since the beginning of 2026.
- UNICEF's 2026 humanitarian appeal is currently 36 percent funded, leaving a gap of US\$ 248.6 million. Significant shortfalls persist in WASH programming, particularly affecting services in shelters for Internally Displaced People (IDPs) and Informal Tented Settlements (ITSs) for Syrian refugees¹.

UNICEF RESPONSE AND FUNDING STATUS*



* UNICEF response % is only for the indicator, the funding status is for the entire sector.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS



1,061,968
Children in need of humanitarian assistance²



2,990,000
People in need of humanitarian assistance

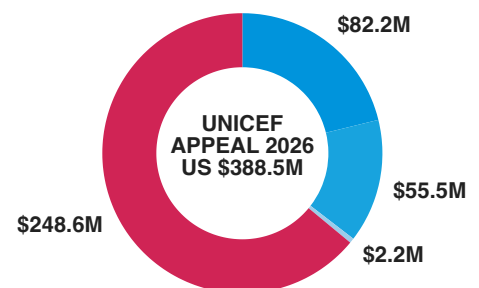


211
Children killed in the conflict since 2 March 2026³



308,000
Children displaced by the conflict⁴

FUNDING STATUS (IN US\$)**



- Humanitarian Resources
- 2025 carry over
- Other Resources
- Funding gap

** 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's 2026 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for Lebanon requires US\$388.5 million to deliver life-saving and life-sustaining assistance aligned with the LRP 2026 and the Flash Appeal. The HAC was revised in April 2026, integrating the needs for the initial first three months of the escalation response, aligned to the inter-agency Flash Appeal (March-May 2026), and to align to the final Lebanon Response Plan (LRP) 2026. As of reporting, the appeal is only 36 per cent funded, leaving a US\$248.6 million gap at a time of intensifying needs.

Current funding levels are insufficient to sustain critical services. Without immediate and flexible donor support, UNICEF risks to scale back essential interventions, with direct consequences for the most vulnerable children, particularly in crisis-affected and hard-to-reach areas.

Interruptions to critical programmes will expose more children to preventable disease, malnutrition, protection risks, and learning disruption, while exacerbating already rising levels of child poverty. Hard-won gains are at risk of reversal, and unmet needs will deepen rapidly in the absence of timely support.

Urgent funding is required now to maintain essential services, prevent further deterioration in humanitarian conditions, and protect hard-won gains. Delays in funding will significantly constrain response capacity and increase risks for children across sectors.

UNICEF expresses its sincere appreciation to all partners who have contributed to date—including the European Commission and the Governments of Australia, France, Germany, Monaco, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea and Switzerland; additional contributions have been received from the UNICEF National Committees for Australia, Germany, Japan, Liechtenstein and Switzerland, the United States Fund for UNICEF, the OCHA Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), and through UNICEF global Thematic Funds—and calls on donors to rapidly step up contributions to close the remaining gap.⁵

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Since the onset of the conflict in Lebanon on 2 March 2026, and as of 30 April, 2,576 people have been killed, including 181 children, while 7,962 people have been injured, including 727 children⁶. Despite the ceasefire agreement reached on 17 April, hostilities have continued across Lebanon, including ongoing displacement orders, civilian casualties, and damage to critical infrastructure. An estimated 28,000 children in hard-to-reach areas face heightened barriers to accessing services and protection support.⁷

The Lebanon Disaster Risk Management (DRM) unit registered more than 1 million internally displaced people (IDPs) in early April, including an estimated 367,000 children. Following the ceasefire agreement, the number of displaced people decreased to approximately 880,000⁸, including an estimated 308,000 children. However, displacement remains widespread, with more than 130,000 people still residing in 623 collective shelters⁹, most of which are operating at full capacity. More than 750,000 displaced people are living outside shelters¹⁰, including with host families, in rented accommodation, or in precarious conditions. Although some families have begun returning to their areas of origin, many remain reluctant to leave shelters due to insecurity, ongoing hostilities, and extensive damage in their communities. At the same time, shelters continue to receive new arrivals, including families no longer able to

afford rented accommodation.

Non-Lebanese populations represent approximately 34 percent of those affected (including 21 percent Syrian and 11 percent migrants), many of whom face additional structural barriers to accessing services and shelter, further increasing their vulnerability.¹²

Children and caregivers are bearing the brunt of an intensifying conflict, prolonged instability, disrupted routines, and strained caregiving environments. As a result, there are rising concerns about their psychological wellbeing, including increased distress and aggression, as well as resort to negative coping mechanisms. Overcrowded shelters and inadequate hosting settings heighten risks of neglect, exploitation, and gender-based violence (GBV). The overall protection environment for girls and women has worsened, deepening pre-existing vulnerabilities and exacerbating underlying issues of gender inequality and discrimination.

Identification of gender-based violence survivors remains constrained by access limitations, overcrowding, and lack of privacy in shelters. In addition, increasing fatigue among frontline workers continues to affect sustained service delivery in a protracted crisis context.

There have been 103 health sector personnel killed as a result of the conflict, with 234 health sector personnel injured, 16 hospitals have been damaged with three hospitals closed¹¹, and 41 Primary Health Care Centres (PHCCs) closed¹³.

Education services remain heavily disrupted, as more than 60 per cent of collective shelters are located in schools and technical or vocational institutions, and many children and young people remain unable to access in-person education. As of April, more than half of Lebanese public schools have reopened for in-person or hybrid learning despite education being severely disrupted by the escalating hostilities and mass displacement. While 756 public schools (of which 175 operate in PM shift) have reopened for 174,400 AM shift students and 45,900 PM shift students. 330 public schools remain operational as shelters and their 166,000 students continue education online.

During April 2026, UNICEF's community feedback mechanisms (CFM) received 8,253 calls, with recurrent concerns highlighting urgent needs for cash assistance across sectors, major gaps in service provision outside shelters, and limited information on available services. Callers also reported severe shelter shortages in Beirut and Mount Lebanon affecting IDPs, as well as significant barriers faced by persons with disabilities (PWDs), unregistered Syrian refugees and individuals who lost their refugee status, and those deprioritized from the National Disability Allowance (NDA) in their access to essential services.

The Lebanese General Security report that from 2 March there have been over 200,000 Syrians crossing from Lebanon into Syria the majority of whom have returned outside of facilitated returns programmes.¹⁴

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

Health (including public health emergencies)

UNICEF continued to work closely with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) to sustain the functioning of the primary healthcare system amid ongoing escalation of hostilities, ensuring uninterrupted access to vaccines and other lifesaving services for children and vulnerable populations. This support was delivered through both

facility-based and outreach modalities, maintaining continuity of essential services despite increasing operational challenges.

Following the escalation of hostilities on 2 March 2026, and the resulting surge in population displacement, UNICEF scaled up its emergency health response to support IDPs and host communities. This included the activation of Primary Health Care Satellite Units (PSUs) across Lebanon and the expansion of the role of AaSalameh Primary Health Care Centres (PHCCs), reinforcing PHCCs as a critical first line of response during the emergency. To address limited access to fixed facilities, UNICEF increased the number of PSUs from 30 to 60 by April 2026. These mobile units provided lifesaving services to populations on the move, as well as those residing in shelters and hard-to-reach areas. Overall, PSUs reached 135,876 displaced individuals, delivering essential services including medical consultations and immediate care. Since the beginning of 2026, a total of 864,035 children and women accessed primary healthcare services through UNICEF-supported facilities.

Immunization remained a central component of the humanitarian response to mitigate the heightened risk of communicable disease outbreaks linked to displacement, overcrowding, and disruptions in routine services. Since the start of 2026, more than 120,198 children were vaccinated against vaccine-preventable diseases, including over 38,014 children immunized against measles.

UNICEF also strengthened national service delivery and emergency preparedness through the provision of approximately 250 tons of essential medical supplies to the Ministry of Public Health. These included emergency kits, medications, and priority medical commodities to support hospitals and PHCCs in delivering critical services. Through coordinated convoys, UNICEF facilitated the delivery of supplies to underserved areas, including the last functional public hospital in Nabatieh, and ensured the provision of essential vaccines, such as rabies vaccines and immunoglobulin, to Rmeich.

Community-based interventions remained a key pillar of UNICEF's response. Through the AaSalameh programme, more than 29,077 children received home-based visits to assess health needs and enable timely referrals. This included approximately 8,752 pregnant women receiving antenatal care and 5,366 newborns visited within seven to 60 days after delivery, helping to mitigate risks associated with disrupted maternal and newborn care.

At the hospital level, UNICEF supported 335 sick Lebanese and 105 sick Syrian newborns and children by covering patient co-payments for neonatal and pediatric intensive care services in 11 public hospitals. UNICEF also continued to provide comprehensive support to conflict-affected children through the Assistance and Care for War-Wounded and Affected Children (ACWA) programme. Following the March escalation, 40 children with severe injuries were admitted and supported through the ACWA programme.

The escalation significantly affected access to MHPSS services due to insecurity and movement restrictions, reducing the number of children and caregivers able to continue regular services. Between January and April 2026, 504 children and 111 caregivers were enrolled in mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services. In parallel, 119 children remained under active follow-up for treatment and surgeries; 15 children received prosthetic care, and more than 60 adolescents were referred to youth development programmes.

Rapid Response Mechanism

As of 30 April, the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) has reached 234,700 IDPs across over 378 shelters, as well as people on the move and populations in hard-to-reach areas, with essential non-food items (NFIs). The second round of RRM distributions in

collective shelters, initiated on 7 April, reached approximately 61,857 people. Assistance included 760,405 bottles of water (1.5L each), 50,544 family hygiene kits, 20,144 baby kits, 29,291 dignity kits, 3,288 packs of adult diapers and sanitary pads, and 1,468 boxes of high-energy biscuits for children aged six months and above, as well as pregnant women. Winterization support included 28,475 blankets and 24,660 children's clothing kits. In addition, approximately 4,900 families, 24,500 people on the move in Beirut, Saida, and Tyre received light RRM kits and bottled water.

As part of the RRM response, joint WFP–UNICEF convoys continue to deliver life-sustaining assistance to children and families in hard-to-reach and high-risk areas, despite severe access constraints and ongoing hostilities. Since 2 March, more than 100,000 people in hard-to-reach areas have been reached with UNICEF assistance. In April, UNICEF convoys supported approximately 1,425 families in frontline villages such as Rmeich, Ein Ebel, and Debel, as well as Tebnin Hospital. In addition, three joint WFP–UNICEF–Logistics Cluster convoys successfully reached Hasbaya, seven villages in the Arkoub area, as well as Chebaa and Rmeich, frontline villages, targeting approximately 3,400 families including 455 children. These missions delivered essential life-sustaining support to communities intermittently cut off due to insecurity and damaged infrastructure. In parallel, six UNICEF convoys reached the Rashidye, Burj El Chemali, and Al Bus Palestinian camps located near the frontline in Naqoura, where displaced Palestinian, Lebanese, and Syrian families from southern Lebanon have sought refuge. The missions targeted approximately 9,000 families with essential hygiene supplies.

Despite the highly volatile operating environment and ongoing access challenges, UNICEF continues to adapt its delivery modalities to reach vulnerable children and families. Efforts remain focused on prioritizing hard-to-reach areas through a combination of convoys and prepositioning, while sustaining life-saving assistance and identifying critical service gaps to support a more continuous and child-centered response.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

UNICEF sustained safe water access for over 1.7 million people through more than 136 operations and maintenance interventions at water stations nationwide.¹⁵ In parallel, two wastewater treatment plants in Bekaa and the North were rehabilitated in line with national standards, while over 137 maintenance interventions across 11 treatment plants and 31 pumping stations benefited 929,015 people.

Five major infrastructure projects were completed to improve system resilience and efficiency, including stormwater and wastewater separation works in Tripoli and rehabilitation of a key wastewater conveyor in Koura serving 23 localities. Spring rehabilitation and solar energy works were also completed or advanced in Zgharta, Danieh and Akkar. A further eight water infrastructure projects remain underway across multiple regions.

In informal tented settlements (ITSs), UNICEF sustained essential WASH services for 112,000 displaced Syrians, including 94,000 with sanitation support. This included 63,000m³ of water trucking, 27,000m³ of desludging, construction or rehabilitation of 86 latrines and 86 pits, and distribution of 263 specialized kits. To improve sustainability and reduce costs, UNICEF expanded community-based and cost-efficient WASH solutions in ITSs. More than 128 committees were strengthened, while 12 SkyHydrant systems and 10 reverse osmosis units were installed across 23 settlements. Household water quality monitoring also continued in 392 households using Orisa filters.

Alongside service delivery, UNICEF advanced strategic planning to protect WASH access in high-risk settlements amid increasing

funding constraints. A risk-based prioritization and transition strategy was developed and is being implemented to ensure that the most vulnerable communities - particularly those lacking safe water and wastewater systems - continue to receive critical support, while progressively transitioning lower-risk settlements towards more sustainable, self-managed models.

Following the escalation of hostilities in March, UNICEF significantly scaled up emergency WASH support. In coordination with the Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW) crisis management unit, more than 365,000 litres of fuel were provided to Water Establishments, supporting the operation of approximately 45 water facilities, including pumping stations, and 19 wastewater stations nationwide. This ensured the continued provision of essential services during the crisis period.

UNICEF and partners also delivered gender-responsive and disability-inclusive WASH assistance across 341 collective shelters, reaching an estimated 63,405 internally displaced persons (IDPs). Support included the rehabilitation of existing facilities and installation of additional showers and latrines, including accessible and gender-sensitive units, with at least 10 per cent designed to be disability-inclusive. A total of 401 cleaning kits were distributed to maintain hygienic conditions. Furthermore, 30,280m³ of water was supplied through water trucking, reaching approximately 37,794 IDPs, while 705m³ of sludge was safely removed through desludging operations.

Rapid WASH technical assessments continue to be conducted in shelters to identify evolving needs, including critical fuel requirements for water and wastewater pumping stations. Displacement locations are being continuously mapped to assess connectivity to water networks and determine the need for trucking or alternative supply solutions. Wastewater systems are also being closely monitored to prevent overflows and mitigate public health risks.

Nutrition

UNICEF continued to strengthen and standardize the quality of the nutrition and Early Childhood Development (ECD) response across delivery platforms through capacity building and support for system strengthening and integrated service delivery, in coordination with the Government and sector partners. As part of quality strengthening, UNICEF and MoPH capacitated 15 trainers on Community Infant and Young Child Feeding (C-IYCF) to cascade training and strengthen frontline workers' skills to promote optimal feeding practices across Lebanon. In addition, 705 frontline workers were trained in IYCF in emergencies, appropriate use of nutrition supplies, prevention and management of wasting, and ECD.

UNICEF further strengthened its support in nutrition for school-aged children, building the capacity of 57 frontliners across Makani and Dirasa programmes, contributing to the delivery of education and awareness activities promoting healthy nutrition, reaching 6,699 children and adolescents.

Since the beginning of 2026, UNICEF maintained support to the national IYCF hotline, which received 637 calls, of which 399 caregivers were referred to additional specialized IYCF support. To ensure awareness of the available support from the hotline and to strengthen community engagement, UNICEF developed and disseminated an IYCF Chatbot link, with 386 participants engagement by the end of April.

To provide safe, private, and supportive spaces for breastfeeding and early stimulation activities, and to ensure hygienic environments for infant and young child feeding, particularly during emergencies where caregiving conditions are severely disrupted, UNICEF expanded its support to four Mother-Baby Corners (MBC) and ECD

corners, while the distribution of 2,000 breastfeeding covers remained ongoing.

In 2026, 65,336 children and 15,538 pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW) were screened for acute malnutrition, with 1,628 children and 547 PBW identified and referred for treatment, while 312 children and 385 PBW were admitted to treatment programmes. During the escalation of hostilities, five out of 43 PHCCs (12 percent) providing life-saving wasting treatment became non-operational, leading to treatment interruptions for displaced beneficiaries. Despite the ceasefire, two PHCCs remained closed and three partially operational, limiting access to services. Displacement further complicated follow-up with beneficiaries receiving treatment due to continuous population movement. In response, UNICEF scaled up wasting treatment through PSUs to ensure continuity of care for displaced and vulnerable populations.

In parallel, 30 out of 60 established ECD corners at Makani (50 percent) closed during the escalation of hostilities, while 14 remained closed after the ceasefire. Nevertheless, eight education partners continued delivering ECD services across 114 shelters, while integrated nutrition and ECD interventions were provided through 46 operational Makani centres.

Furthermore, 7,470 children under two years received emergency food rations (SQ-LNS, complementary food) and micronutrient supplements to prevent malnutrition, 11,913 children under five years received fortified biscuits, and 5,539 PBW and adolescent girls received micronutrient supplementation. Over 31,120 caregivers were reached with counselling and awareness on nutrition and ECD, out of whom 7,172 caregivers received specialized IYCF counseling.

Since the beginning of March, in response to the emergency, UNICEF also integrated essential nutrition and ECD interventions across multiple service delivery platforms in Lebanon, including PHCCs and their Satellite Units (PSUs), nutrition and education partners, to support internally displaced and vulnerable families. UNICEF scaled up the network of PSUs supported by nutritionists to 62, delivering nutrition interventions across 191 shelters, while maintaining services in communities, including nine PSUs dedicated to high-risk areas in Nabatieh and Bekaa Baalbek-Hermel. UNICEF further expanded its support to nutrition sector partners through the provision of nutrition supplies and capacity building initiatives, increasing the total coverage of the integrated nutrition response to over 640 shelters.

UNICEF and the Nutrition Sector continued supporting MoPH in implementing a controlled "do no harm" approach for infant formula distribution, ensuring it was provided only alongside specialized IYCF assessment and counselling for non-breastfed infants. UNICEF also continued advocating for the inclusion of breast milk substitute (BMS) kits for non-breastfed infants in shelters, with an additional 3,000 kits currently in the procurement pipeline.

Child protection and GBViE

UNICEF is providing child protection services to children and caregivers through 15 partners working in 200 locations; and GBV services to boys, girls, women and caregivers through eight partners working in 63 locations. As of 30 April, child protection interventions reached 21,187 children and caregivers¹⁶, and gender based violence (GBV) interventions reached 6,021 girls and women inside shelters and in the community.

- 23,290 children and caregivers were reached through community based psychosocial support (CBPSS) sessions in shelters and community spaces, combining structured support with recreational activities to promote well-being, resilience, and positive social interaction. Caregivers were also supported with practical guidance on stress management, communication with children, protection risks, and available services and referral pathways.
- 85 children at risk or survivors of violence received case management and specialized services.
- 62 unaccompanied and separated children have been identified, of whom 58 children have thus far been reunited with their caregivers or placed in appropriate community-based alternative care.
- Around 11,000 individuals were provided with information and awareness sessions on child protection concerns and services (inside and outside collective shelters), while 16,167 individuals were reached with CP and PSS messaging through direct outreach and social media, promoting safer practices and strengthening families' ability to support children.
- More than 1,500 women and girls were provided with awareness and information sessions on GBV risk mitigation.
- Around 4,000 dignity kits with menstrual hygiene products alongside lifesaving information on GBV and PSEA were distributed to women and girls.

Intensified hostilities are resulting in increased unexploded ordnance, damaged infrastructure, and further limiting access to essential services; undermining children's safety and well-being. In response, explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) efforts have expanded, prioritizing urgent, life-saving awareness and achieving the following:

- 87,149 individuals reached with EORE interventions including 85,747 individuals reached with 190,465 informational materials on EORE distributed across communities and shelters for IDPs, 929 children and caregivers who benefited from in-person awareness sessions, and 473 first responders reached with training sessions.
- 5,186 people were reached with face-to-face awareness sessions.
- To overcome access limitations during the crisis, three digital campaigns connected with over 4.2 million individuals, significantly broadening outreach. Combined efforts — direct engagement, printed materials, and online communication — play a vital role in reducing immediate protection risks.
- 14 children injured by war were supported through a package of specialized services, including case management, MHPSS and referrals to essential services to help them recover and ensure they could safely reintegrate into their families and communities.

In the context of protracted displacement and limited return movement, child protection actors are maintaining psychosocial support in shelters to provide children with emotional stability and a sense of normalcy, while continuing to support caregivers under stress to strengthen caregiving practices and reduce negative coping mechanisms that may harm children.

Outreach efforts continue to expand to IDPs outside shelters, including those in informal settings (e.g., tents, unfinished buildings, and street-based locations) to improve identification and referral of vulnerable children, and in hard-to-reach areas.

Hard-to-reach areas, particularly in the South and Nabatiyeh, remain constrained due to access and security challenges, with an estimated 28,000 children lacking access to child protection

services. Remote case management and follow-up are being implemented when possible, ensuring that vulnerable individuals continue to receive support and referrals where possible; however, this remains very limited.

Education

During the initial phase of the emergency, UNICEF enabled the creation of online accounts and classes for the entire public school teacher workforce (40,000 teachers) and approximately 390,000 students. The Ministry of Telecommunications whitelisted Microsoft Teams and the Madristi platform, providing up to 20GB of free data on weekdays between 7:30 AM and 2:00 PM.

The UNICEF Call and Learn hotline provided academic support to 13,018 children in April (including 56 percent girls, 61 percent Lebanese and 39 percent non-Lebanese). The majority of beneficiary children are in cycles 1 and 2 (67 percent), while 33 percent are in cycle 3 and 4. UNICEF also supported the printing and distribution of CERD-developed Education Learning Packs (ELPs), aligned to the national curriculum, for over 25,000 crisis-affected children across shelters, Temporary Learning Spaces, and hard-to-reach areas.

UNICEF further supported the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) in strengthening its Student Information Management System (SIMS) and digital learning platforms, including the procurement of essential Microsoft licenses to maintain system functionality. These licenses enabled the Ministry, Regional Education Offices, the Lebanese University, schools, teachers, and students to access and fully utilise digital tools. This support was critical to sustaining remote learning through platforms such as Madristi during school closures.

As part of MEHE's Education in Emergency flexible strategy, UNICEF is supporting the establishment of Teaching and Learning Hubs (TLHs) in Beirut, Saida, and Aley — anchored in four CERD centres — providing equipped spaces for remote teaching and in-person support, with MEHE mapping and allocating teachers and Grade 12 students to the nearest TLH as part of the learning recovery strategy.

Prior to the escalation, 60 Makani centres and 54 Dirasa schools were operational, reaching approximately 29,848 out-of-school and 42,000 in-school children with non-formal education and integrated services. Following the emergency 45 Dirasa schools remain operational as well as 45 Makani centres. To date, 44,920 children are accessing integrated education services across 114 temporary learning spaces, including Makani centres (including SDCs), Dirasa schools, and 18 newly established guest schools. Based on outreach and referral from nearby shelters and communities, 1,450 internally displaced children are currently participating in Makani activities.

Support for children with disabilities is integrated across shelter activities through assistive devices, therapy, and referrals, with 574 children with disabilities and 467 persons with disabilities identified to date. As of 30 April, 7,508 children with special needs are being supported across 180 inclusive schools: 84 schools operate in person (3,206 learners) and 90 schools online (nearly 4,000 learners). Referrals to Mouvement Social remain the primary pathway for accessing therapy services and assistive devices, with over 250 therapy referrals tracked to date.

Social protection

The Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), with UNICEF, continued to provide the National Disability Allowance (NDA) to eligible children and youth with disabilities alongside those over 65 years of age. In April 2026 37,602 persons¹⁷ with disabilities redeemed the NDA (85

percent Lebanese and 15 per cent percent non-Lebanese). Similar to March 2026 and as part of the immediate response to the March conflict and to support beneficiaries of the NDA, UNICEF and MoSA advanced the regular cash assistance payment date for Lebanese and non-Lebanese NDA beneficiaries to the start of April, instead of mid-April.

Following the activation of emergency financial support in March 2026, through a shock-responsive expansion of the National Disability Allowance, UNICEF, MoSA, and ILO continued scaling up assistance to conflict-affected families with persons with disabilities. In April, a second phase of the emergency response was implemented, reaching an additional 3,631 families (approximately 15,240 individuals) with a one-off US\$100 cash grant. This phase expanded eligibility to include households with young persons aged 20 to 26 years living with disabilities, building on the initial prioritization of children and adolescents thus reaching a total of 11,463 families. This scale-up was enabled by established NDA delivery systems and registries, allowing for rapid identification and enrolment of eligible households despite ongoing displacement and access constraints. The intervention continues to form part of a phased approach to reach up to 45,000 families (157,500 individuals), while complementing broader government-led shock-responsive social protection efforts.

Youth and Adolescent Development

Between January and April 2026, UNICEF continued to implement its Learning-to-Earning programme across Lebanon, maintaining continuity of learning, skills development, and economic engagement opportunities for young people despite an increasingly volatile context. Over this period, 1,826 youth were reached through competency-based training, 1,786 through work-based learning, and 262 through advanced skilling programmes, while 80 youth-led businesses were supported through entrepreneurship and incubation pathways. The Generation of Innovation Leaders (GIL) initiative remained a key pillar of the response, equipping 220 youth with entrepreneurship, digital, and business development skills and supporting the establishment and funding of 30 youth-led startups. In parallel, climate action and civic engagement components engaged thousands of young people, with 3,994 youth trained on climate change advocacy modules and 3,581 applying life skills through 43 youth-led initiatives, while 12,178 youth participated in volunteering activities that contributed to environmental protection and community rehabilitation, including tree planting, waste collection, and restoration of public spaces.

In April 2026, following the escalation of hostilities, UNICEF significantly scaled up its Youth and Adolescent Development response, shifting emphasis toward emergency learning continuity and youth-led service delivery. By April, 55 public TVET schools had progressively resumed in-person learning in safer areas, while 103 schools that were either closed or repurposed as shelters transitioned to online learning delivered by TVET teachers. To support this shift, UNICEF and partners established two temporary TVET learning hubs in Mount Lebanon (Dekwaneh and Bir Hassan), hosting approximately 5,000 internally displaced persons and enabling continued access to structured learning for displaced youth and educators. In addition, 250 TVET modules were digitized and uploaded to the Madristi platform, strengthening remote learning infrastructure and expanding access to curriculum content, while further modules were under development to meet growing demand.

Additionally, across 29 TVET shelters, youth played a central role in producing and distributing essential relief items, including sleeping bags, blankets, seasonal clothing kits, and winter and spring kits, directly supporting displaced populations. In parallel, youth involved in work-based learning and income-generation activities contributed

substantially to food security operations, producing over 471,274 hot meals and more than 156,495 cold meals in coordination with WFP across shelter kitchens, with additional large-scale meal production in Baalbek across multiple shelters. Youth also supported the production of essential 18,000 non-food items such as clothing kits, blankets, pajamas, and sleeping bags. Complementing these efforts, trained youth facilitators delivered psychosocial support and structured activities, reaching over 800 children and adolescents across multiple shelters and distributing adolescent kits to support wellbeing and protection. Gender-transformative programming for adolescent girls was further scaled during April across shelters and community platforms, reaching over 1,400 displaced girls through POWER4Girls emergency sessions, girls' groups, and leadership initiatives.

Palestinian Programme

Between January and April 2026, essential services were delivered to 22,033 IDPs (5,391 families) across UNRWA shelters and host communities in Palestinian camps and gatherings, including populations experiencing repeated and fluid displacement. Integrated multisectoral services, including Makani programming were delivered through operational centers, reaching 8,780 children with combined education, child protection, health, and nutrition support, while enabling early identification and referral of vulnerable cases.

Child protection and psychosocial support remain central to the response. A total of 9,455 children accessed community-based child protection and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), providing safe spaces for expression and emotional relief. In parallel, 100 children received case management and specialized services, while 607 adolescent girls participated in POWER4Girls emergency transformative life skills sessions.

Preventive and awareness-raising activities reached 8,595 individuals through child protection and justice for children sessions, promoting positive coping strategies. Health and nutrition awareness sessions reached a further 21,141 children, adolescents, and women, supporting improved hygiene practices and health behaviors in emergency conditions.

Adolescent and youth engagement contributes to resilience and social cohesion. A total of 604 adolescents participated in life skills and healthy lifestyle sessions, 368 benefited from non-formal skills training, and 153 youth actively engaged in community-led initiatives, including supporting learning and recreational activities for affected children.

Education support has reached 5,200 children following learning assessments, with children grouped by academic level to enable targeted support. Retention learning programmes are ongoing for 1,700 children aged 6–14, focusing on foundational skills and learning recovery. In parallel, early childhood education is provided to 3,500 children aged 3–5 through play-based and psychomotor approaches, supporting cognitive and social development.

Efforts to strengthen safe and accountable access to services included PSEA and AAP awareness sessions, reaching 16,546 individuals with information on available services and feedback mechanisms.

In addition, over 40,000 hygiene kits had been distributed across the Palestinian Camps and gatherings in Beirut and South area. Alongside this 31,122 people benefited from medical supplies in and around the Palestinian camps and gatherings.

Cross-sectoral (AAP, SBC, and PSEA)

AAP and PSEA

In response to feedback received through UNICEF community feedback mechanisms, UNICEF strengthened the provision of accurate and timely information to call centre operators, ensured follow-up and closure of feedback loops with affected populations, and enhanced coordination with government counterparts and partners to facilitate referrals and improve access to shelter, protection, education and specialized services for vulnerable groups. Feedback received through the UNICEF Call Centre enabled the referral of persons with disabilities to engage in cash-for-work opportunities and youth programs. The feedback also contributed to the expansion of assistance mechanisms for children benefiting from online learning and informed the organization of additional PSU visits to high-risk informal settlements.

During April, UNICEF completed PSEA training for approximately 200 healthcare professionals engaged in the response, with preparations underway to expand training to Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) personnel. Throughout the reporting period, UNICEF continued raising awareness among programme beneficiaries on reporting channels, reaching 83,488 individuals with information on Sexual Education and Abuse (SEA) and safeguarding mechanisms. Guidance on the ethical engagement of informal community leaders was also developed and disseminated.

UNICEF further strengthened safeguarding measures across its education programme, including Makani and Dirasa. This included the development of child-friendly awareness materials and training of over 75 Makani and Dirasa directors on safeguarding roles and responsibilities. In addition, a Training of Trainers was conducted for 20 PSEA focal points from nine NGOs to support the internal rollout of safeguarding and PSEA training within partner organizations.

To enhance the quality of services for child survivors of sexual violence, UNICEF contextualised the global *UNICEF/IRC Caring for Child Survivors (CCS)* guidance to align with Lebanese laws and standard operating procedures. In partnership with MoSA and civil society organisations, UNICEF trained 100 caseworkers on the adapted guidance and harmonized child protection and GBV approaches. To ensure the sustainability, 25 trainers were capacitated to cascade training within their organisations. These efforts also highlighted critical systems gaps, including the need to strengthen forensic services, child-friendly justice mechanisms and alternative care services for children and families.

GENDER

Gender considerations were systematically mainstreamed across emergency programme interventions in 2026, ensuring that interventions across gender responsive health, nutrition, WASH, education, child protection, and cash assistance were gender-responsive. Services were designed to address the specific needs of women and girls, including safe access, reproductive and mental health, and targeted outreach through community-based and women-led organisations.

UNICEF continued to advance a targeted, multisectoral and gender-transformative approach through the *POWER4Girls* initiative, launched in 2023. This girl-centred programme aims to address harmful gender norms and structural barriers that limit girls' agency, leadership, and economic empowerment, while contributing to broader UNICEF global efforts to advance the rights and wellbeing of adolescent girls, and influencing policy and programming across humanitarian and development contexts.

In 2026, UNICEF reached 1,906 displaced girls (742 in shelters and 1,164 in community settings) through *POWER4Girls* emergency sessions across 87 shelters and 33 multi-service community centres. These sessions aim to mitigate GBV risks and equip girls with life-saving information and practical skills, including on personal

safety, online protection, stress management, menstrual hygiene in emergencies, and feedback on WASH services.

SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE (SBC), RISK COMMUNICATION, COMMUNITY AND DIGITAL ENGAGEMENT

In 2026, 699 frontline workers from UNICEF implementing partners were trained on Risk Communication, Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) principles, PSEA, GBV risk mitigation and disability inclusion. In addition, 48 frontline workers were trained on SBC approaches in North and Akkar governorates, as part of the Makani and Dirasa - formal and informal education and multi-sectoral services. In parallel, 22 SBC initiatives were implemented to prevent harmful practices, and 13 individuals had their capacity strengthened to support community engagement and community-based interventions, including disability-related approaches.

In 2026, 2,089 individuals were reached with timely and life-saving information and informed about UNICEF-supported programmes through offline channels/field implementation. Furthermore, 18 clown performances focusing on hygiene and healthy behaviours were delivered in shelters and host communities, reaching 1,092 people, including 313 girls and 362 boys. In addition, 1.81 million people were reached through UNICEF social media with mental health tips, assistance and care for war-wounded and affected Children (ACWA) and other protective messages during emergencies, as well as UNICEF programmatic related information (online learning during emergencies, IYCF, ECD, and PHCCs).

In April, UNICEF interventions continued to contribute to deeper and effective community engagement. A total of 3,947 children (1,881 boys, 2,066 girls, including 59 children with disabilities) participated in reflective dialogue activities through focus group discussions, interactive information and children's edutainment and educational sessions, focusing on immunization, healthy and hygiene practices, problem-solving, safe play, and prevention of harmful practices and other topics.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION AND STRATEGY

The 2026 LRP has shifted to a more prioritised and streamlined approach, reflecting reduced funding and a focus on efficiency and transition. Planning for 2026 was guided by the Humanitarian Reset, aimed at simplifying coordination structures, improving implementation efficiency, and aligning the response with available resources.

As part of this shift, the sector structure was reduced from 11 to nine sectors: Health; Protection (including Child Protection and GBV); WASH; Education; Social Stability; Livelihoods; Shelter; Nutrition; and Basic Assistance/Multi-Purpose Cash. Coordination is increasingly centred at the national level, with a gradual reduction of sub-national structures and the introduction of Operational Coordination Groups (OCGs) to support more targeted, area-based coordination. Within the humanitarian coordination architecture under the joint Government of Lebanon–United Nations Steering Committee, UNICEF continues to lead the WASH, Education, and Nutrition sectors, as well as the Child Protection Area of Responsibility. UNICEF also actively participates in the Health, Basic Assistance, Livelihoods, and broader Protection sectors, including working groups on GBV, gender, and humanitarian access.

In response to the current crisis, additional coordination mechanisms have been activated, including the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Clusters, as well as the Site Management Sub-Cluster under Shelter. The AAP and Gender in Humanitarian Action working groups are also operational. Emergency response coordination is overseen by the Inter-Sector

Coordination Group (ISCG).

In 2026, UNICEF initiated the establishment of the Community Engagement and Communication Sub-Working Group under the AAP Working Group. The new sub-working group will aim to harmonize multi-sector, evidence-based messaging and strengthen partners' capacities in community engagement, data and feedback collection. This will further strengthen our accountability to affected populations.

UNICEF co-leads the national Assessment and Analysis Working Group (AAWG) with IOM. Under the AAWG the Emergency Rapid Needs Assessments in and out of shelter have been conducted, with the results due to be released in late May to contribute to the development of the updated inter-agency Flash Appeal revision.

In collaboration with the Disaster Risk Management Unit and the Lebanese Red Cross, UNICEF supports emergency preparedness and response planning across all governorates. UNICEF also contributes to the inter-agency response on returns, participating in the Durable Solutions Working Group and Technical Group, and supporting the implementation of the inter-agency returns action plan. This includes child protection case management, the provision of WASH services at staging areas, support to pre-departure health screenings and vaccinations, and advocacy for the recognition of educational certification for Syrian children.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA

Human Interest Story: When everything changed, Hussein found a way forward : Displaced from the South, 18-year-old Hussein joined UNICEF's Learning to Earning programme, where he learned sewing, found purpose, and began supporting families affected by the crisis

At 18, Hussein didn't imagine he would be forced to leave his home in the South. When the war escalated, he and his family were displaced to the North, far from everything they knew.

The sudden change left him feeling unsettled. Days passed without structure and worry quickly took over. "We had nothing to do, and we were constantly worried about our families and friends who were still in the south or living in tents," he said. "We felt down and sad."

Everything began to shift when Hussein heard about a sewing course offered through UNICEF's Learning to Earning programme, funded by the German Government through KfW Development Bank where youth started working together to produce blankets for communities affected by the war.

Drawn by the idea of doing something meaningful, he decided to join. "When I heard about the sewing course, I really wanted to dedicate my time to support families and my people in need and be part of these efforts."

From the moment he arrived, Hussein found more than just a training opportunity; he found a sense of belonging and purpose. He was welcomed into a space where young people from host communities worked side by side, sharing skills, supporting one another, and contributing to something larger than themselves. "When I arrived, I immediately felt at ease. Everyone treated me as part of their community."

Now, Hussein spends his days learning how to cut fabric, guide it through the machine, and stitch blankets that will be distributed to families living in difficult conditions. With each piece completed, his confidence grows.

What started as a way to pass time has become something much more. "Being part of this work gave me a sense of purpose. I now

wake up each day feeling motivated," he said.

Through the experience, Hussein is not only learning a new skill; he is rebuilding a sense of routine and connection. "I learned sewing and stitching, and I made new friends. I'm proud of myself because I now have a skill I can use wherever I go." He said.

Supported by the German Government through KfW Development Bank, UNICEF's Learning to Earning programme is helping young people like Hussein build practical skills, earn an income, and contribute to their communities during times of crisis. Through hands-on training and real-life opportunities, the programme enables youth to turn learning into action, strengthening their livelihoods, and creating pathways for a more stable future.

- [When everything changed, Hussein found a way forward](#)
- [In Lebanon's shelters, youth are stepping up when it matters most](#)
- [As families flee violence in Lebanon, youth bring warmth to children in shelters | UNICEF Lebanon](#)

HAC APPEALS AND SITREPS

- All Humanitarian Action for Children Appeals
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals>
- All Situation Reports
<https://www.unicef.org/appeals/situation-reports>

NEXT SITREP: JUNE 2026

ANNEX A - PROGRAMME RESULTS

Consolidated Programme Results

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response			Cluster/Sector response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2026 targets	Total results	Progress*	2026 targets	Total results	Progress*
Health (including public health emergencies)								
Children vaccinated against measles, supplemental dose	Total	-	118,000	38,014	▲ 14%	-	-	-
Children, adolescents and women accessing primary health care	Total	-	500,000	864,035 ¹⁸	▲ 38%	-	-	-
Ewborns and children receiving intensive healthcare services at UNICEF supported hospitals	Total	-	350	440	▲ 126%	-	-	-
Nutrition								
Children 6-59 months screened for wasting	Total	-	320,600	65,336	▲ 2%	320,622	65,336	▲ 6%
Primary caregivers of children aged 0-23 months who received counselling on IYCF	Total	-	50,500	7,172	▲ 8%	90,967	11,954	▲ 7%
Children 6-59 months receiving micronutrient powder, small quantity lipid-based nutrient supplements, or ready-to-use complementary foods	Total	-	107,000	7,470	▲ 4%	107,753	7,470	▲ 4%
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA								
Children, adolescents and caregivers, including Palestinian refugees reached with multilayered interventions including MHPSS, parenting support and case management services	Total	-	198,815	18,557	0%	340,000	62,252	0%
Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	Total	-	57,000	6,021	▲ 9%	300,000	55,145	▲ 6%
Individuals reached with Explosive Ordnance Risks Education	Total	-	87,000	87,149	▲ 57%	87,000	87,149	▲ 57%
Education								
Out of school children and youth access non-formal education or catch-up programmes	Total	-	50,000	29,848	0%	145,711	43,028	0%
Number of students in formal education benefitting from retention support or complementary services	Total	-	60,000	42,000	0%	65,900	55,910	0%
Number of students (from KG to grade 12) enrolled in public schools and supported by UNICEF	Total	-	321,000	386,300	▲ 12%	403,048	386,300	▲ 9%
Water, sanitation and hygiene								

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response			Cluster/Sector response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2026 targets	Total results	Progress*	2026 targets	Total results	Progress*
People accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	Total	-	2 million	1.7 million	▲ 15%	2.8 million	1.7 million	▲ 11%
People reached with temporary access to improved sanitation	Total	-	94,000	91,200	▲ 1%	200,000	109,000	▲ 2%
People served by functioning wastewater treatment plants	Total	-	1.3 million	929,015	0%	1.5 million	1.2 million	0%
IDPs assisted with temporary access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and water for domestic use	Total	-	85,000	91,200	▲ 107%	200,000	96,000	▲ 48%
Social protection								
People reached in households receiving humanitarian multipurpose cash assistance	Total	-	157,500	48,504	▲ 10%	-	-	-
People in households with a person with disability reached with emergency cash transfer	Total	-	100,000	39,411	0%	-	-	-
Cross-sectoral (AAP, SBC, and PSEA)								
People participating in engagement actions for social and behavioural change	Total	-	50,000	6,766	▲ 8%	-	-	-
People with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations	Total	-	300,000	83,488	▲ 23%	-	-	-
Rapid Response Mechanism								
People reached with multi-sector essential supplies including for winterization	Total	-	300,000	234,700	▲ 2%	-	-	-
People reached with rapid response winterization supplies	Total	-	40,000	28,475	▲ 71%	-	-	-
Palestinian Programme								
Palestinian girls and boys engaged in community-based child protection activities	Total	-	25,000	9,455	▲ 8%	-	-	-
Palestinian girls and boys enrolled in early childhood education interventions	Total	-	7,000	5,200	▲ 24%	-	-	-
Palestinian children, adolescents, and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	Total	-	15,000	18,050	▲ 120%	-	-	-
Adolescent and Youth Development								
Adolescents and youth participating in skills building and empowerment programmes	Total	-	30,000	11,156	▲ 1%	-	-	-

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response			Cluster/Sector response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2026 targets	Total results	Progress*	2026 targets	Total results	Progress*
Adolescents and youth enrolled in formal and nonformal technical	Total	-	10,000	2,532	▲ 3%	-	-	-

*Progress in the reporting period 1 January to 30 April 2026

ANNEX B — FUNDING STATUS

Consolidated funding by sector

		Funding available			Funding gap	
Sector	Requirements	Humanitarian resources received in 2026	Other resources used in 2026	Resources available from 2025 (carry over)	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
Health	20,000,000	6,811,830	-	3,869,157	9,319,013	47%
Nutrition	6,500,000	3,080,620	-	1,179,978	2,239,402	34%
Child protection and GBViE	21,176,000	4,845,057	-	3,311,492	13,019,451	61%
Education	130,000,000	25,513,631	610,000	25,267,861	78,608,508	60%
WASH	100,000,000	26,342,787	-	13,588,642	60,068,571	60%
Social protection	55,900,000	7,228,913	-	3,654,425	45,016,662	81%
RRM	8,000,000	2,035,412	-	2,099,020	3,865,568	48%
Adolescents/youth	28,000,000	5,058,707	1,581,490	1,742,741	19,617,062	70%
Cross-sectoral (AAP, SBC, and PSEA)	2,300,000	220,883	-	336,575	1,742,542	76%
Palestinian Programme in Lebanon	16,600,000	1,087,091	-	418,373	15,094,536	91%
Total	388,476,000	82,224,931	2,191,490	55,468,264	248,591,315	64%

Funding available - funding available in the current appeal year to respond in line with the current HAC appeal.
Humanitarian resources– humanitarian funding commitments received from donors in the current appeal year.
Other resources– non-humanitarian funding commitments received from donors and/or funding repurposed in the current appeal year
Resources available from 2025 (carry over)– funding received in the previous appeal year that is available to respond in line with the current HAC appeal

Who to contact for further information:

ENDNOTES

1. UNICEF requires US\$ 1.5 million per month for WASH inside shelters for water trucking, desludging, installation and operations and maintenance of WASH facilities; and outside of shelters for operation and maintenance of WASH systems and distribution of fuel.
2. The People in Need and sector needs figures are from the Lebanon Response Plan (LRP) 2026. <https://lebanon.un.org/en/309523-lebanon-response-plan-2026>. The children in need figure is based on the number of children in need of child protection services according to the LRP 2026.
3. Ministry of Public Health, 18 May 2026
4. IOM Displacement Tracking, children is based upon estimates from the LRP population package for 2026
5. This Sitrep is cumulative over the course of 2026, with a focus on April 2026.
6. Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) Lebanon
7. Scaling Up Child Protection for Children Affected by the Conflict in Lebanon, April 2026
8. IOM Displacement Tracking
9. DRM, 20 May 2026
10. IOM Displacement Tracking
11. Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), 30 April 2026
12. Scaling Up Child Protection for Children Affected by the Conflict in Lebanon, April 2026
13. WHO, Situation Report 30 April 2026
14. Durable Solutions Working Group, May 2026
15. UNICEF has reached this scale of beneficiaries in 2026 with WASH interventions through fuel distribution, repair and maintenance covering a large number of people with relatively low cost interventions. Given the scale of the humanitarian response UNICEF needs sustained funding to continue providing a WASH response to meet the needs of the affected population.
16. Not including the beneficiaries through the Palestinian programme
17. 37,602 is the actual redemption, as compared to the 39,411 in the results table which relates to the funding transferred including non-redemption at the time of reporting.
18. The activation of the emergency response service delivery modality through mobile clinics and PSUs increased reach and improved access to services for vulnerable displaced populations as well as host communities.