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Lebanon Humanitarian Situation Report No. 9

unicef 
for every child

Reporting Period: 5 October to 4 November 2020

Highlights

Achievements since 4 August

- UNICEF provided 20,765 people with temporary access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic use and reached over 17,600 affected people with public health awareness messages.
- UNICEF reached almost 7,200 individuals with psychosocial support of varying forms and levels. Focus has been to provide parents with tools and support to help restore the child's sense of normalcy while children have also been supported at individual level through psycho-social support, specialized mental health interventions and psychological first aid.
- UNICEF deployed almost 1,800 youth in community-based response and income generating activities, including cleaning, minor rehabilitations, installation of water tanks, cooking of hot meals, and production and distribution on fabric masks amid the rising COVID-19 cases.

UNICEF provided over 22,000 children under 5 with essential nutrition supplements including Vitamin A.

- UNICEF distributed critical humanitarian supplies and COVID-19 protection and hygiene items worth 3.7 million US dollars.

Situation in Numbers



300,000
people in need



100,000
children in need



90 public primary, and
20 public Technical and
Vocational Training
schools damaged

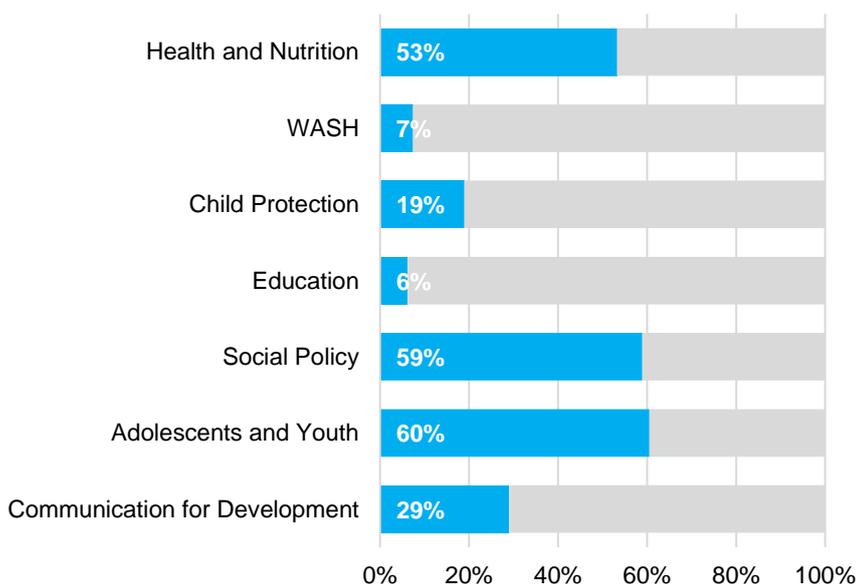


23 Primary Health Care
Centers damaged

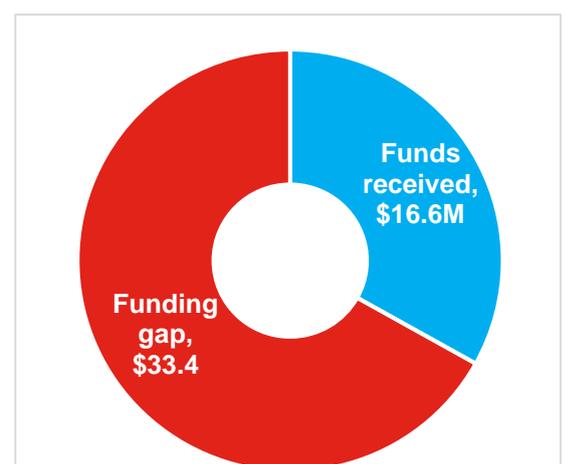


1,906 buildings need
WASH interventions
(including rehabilitation/installation
of tanks, pumps and pipes)

UNICEF's Funding requirements 50.04M (US\$)



Funding Status (US\$)



Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Three months has passed since the Beirut Blast that sent shockwaves throughout the city, killed almost 200 people, injured more than 6,500 including 1,000 children¹ and left many in shock and traumatized². The Blast is estimated to have directly impacted 9,700 buildings within a three kilometers radius, leading to around two-thirds of the residents in the closest proximity to the Blast being displaced³.

Needs assessments conducted over the last three months⁴ highlighted the needs for food, cash assistance, rehabilitation and psychosocial support, as many children were reportedly showing signs of severe distress such as anxiety, sleeplessness and flashbacks since the explosions. Women tend to indicate more medical, mental health, and safety concerns, whereas men prioritized food, income, and legal services⁵. Despite those needs, a survey showed that over one-third of the interviewees had not registered for assistance⁶. The cited reasons were lack of trust or belief in support, lack of knowledge or information about the registration process, as well as sense of shame or consideration for other people more in need. The same survey also highlighted higher levels of trust towards international actors compared to national organizations, with exception of the Lebanese Red Cross.

Three months after the Blast, families whose homes are not yet habitable continue to live in temporary places, often with relatives. Some are not expected to return to their houses before mid-2021. Displacement and overcrowding increases risks for COVID-19 transmission. A rapid gender analysis of the response showed that many females felt unsafe in their partially damaged/repared homes, while others felt unsafe sharing accommodations with acquaintances⁷, pointing at potential elevated risk of sexual and gender-based violence (GBV). Cases of sexual harassments were reported by beneficiaries as well as female volunteers. The analysis further pointed out the loss of safe public spaces for sexual and gender minorities, as the most heavily affected neighbourhoods were considered the safest areas for them within Lebanon.

Significant damages have been reported to the private and public infrastructure, with the World Bank estimating the overall damage between US\$3.8 and US\$4.6 billion, in addition to around US\$2.9 to US\$3.5 billion in economic losses⁸. Two hundred schools (90 public and 110 private) in addition to 20 TVET schools were damaged or destroyed, affecting around 85,000 children and preventing access to learning and education to around 50,000 children and youth. Six major hospitals, a new-born and pediatric unit supported by UNICEF, 20 clinics, 23 Primary Health Care Centers (PHCCs), dispensaries and the Central Drug Warehouse – including its cold chain and dry room – require rehabilitation. The 23 PHCCs alone were providing on average 33,000 consultations a month. While the main water network was not impacted, many households did not have access to clean water supply due to damages to the connections between water sources and buildings and within buildings. Around 1,900 buildings needed some sort of rehabilitation to ensure safe access to water and wastewater services. Another 1,320 buildings in the most affected area remain inaccessible after three months.

The rehabilitation process of public and private institutions remains slow, and more than half of small and medium enterprises in the blast area will likely not be able to resume work. This, in addition to the already dire economic situation and high inflation rate, is heavily impacting the population living and/or working inside the affected area⁹. According to the annual Arab Youth Survey¹⁰, nearly four out of five youth in Lebanon consider emigrating. Protests

¹ UN Women, CARE, UN ESCWA, ABAAD, UNFPA (October 2020), Rapid Gender Analysis of the August 2020 Beirut Port Explosion: An Intersectional Examination

² The 10 September port fire and the 15 September building fire in downtown Beirut have exacerbated the negative impact on mental health.

³ World Bank (September 2020), Beirut Residents' Perspectives On August 4 Blast, Findings from a needs and perception survey

⁴ Including UNICEF (August - October 2020), Rapid Needs Assessment, IOM (September 2020), World Bank, Residents' Perspectives

⁵ World Bank, Residents' Perspectives

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ UN Women, CARE, UN ESCWA, ABAAD, UNFPA (October 2020), Rapid Gender Analysis of the August 2020 Beirut Port Explosion: An Intersectional Examination

⁸ World Bank (2020), Beirut Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment.

⁹ Infopro (2020), Damage Aid Initiatives.

¹⁰ ASDA'A BCW (2020), Arab Youth Survey 2020, p. 13

and demonstrations against the deteriorating living conditions as well as marking the one-year anniversary of the October 2019 protests continued in various locations throughout the reporting period. While former Prime Minister Saad Hariri has been designated as new Prime Minister on 21 October, government formation is still pending, and the political situation remains uncertain.

While UNICEF delivered more than US\$3.5 million worth of critical personal protective equipment (PPE) and infection prevention control (IPC) kits following the loss of 10 containers of PPE due to the Blast, COVID-19 cases continue rising with between 1,000 and 1,800 daily cases during the reporting period. The total number of cases rose from 5,000 before the Blast to over 85,000 cases (of which 39,000 are still active). With a testing positivity rate of around 10 percent and 88 percent of public Intensive Care Unit (ICU) beds being occupied, the situation remains critical. Many health staff are underpaid, overworked, risk infection and burnout. In addition, hospitals are working with a minimum of inventory, as 80 percent of medical supplies and medications are imported.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

UNICEF aims to foster equity and inclusion of the most vulnerable groups across all its interventions. UNICEF is working with its implementing partners to ensure their compliance with “Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse” (PSEA) and child safeguarding minimum standards. UNICEF’s support is provided through trainings and coaching that include development on PSEA and child safeguarding policies, sensitive PSEA recruitment, mandatory trainings for staff, development of complaint mechanisms, investigation capacities and timely assistance for survivors. UNICEF is also ensuring integration of child safeguarding and PSEA in messages to caregivers and children, inclusion and support for children with disabilities and other needs, and promoting non-stereotyped engagement of adolescent and young girls. Gender focal points in the WASH, education and social protection sectors provide guidance and ensure integration of gender equality in interventions.

Health and Nutrition

By relocating the vaccines within the immediate aftermath of the Blast, UNICEF and partners saved 1,748,660 doses of vaccines, which are distributed to PHCCs, dispensaries, UNHCR vaccination sites, and other immunization points. UNICEF supported MOPH in dismantling the cold room in Hamana and reassembling it next to the Karantina warehouse, and supported Rafik Hariri Hospital (RHUH) with two new solar fridges and maintenance of two cold rooms for vaccine storage.

UNICEF has completed assessment of the damages to three Primary Health Care Centers (PHCCs), and initiated the rehabilitation work. UNICEF with partners has recruited medical advisors and health staff for the three PHCCs. In addition, UNICEF has deployed 12 staff¹¹ to strengthen the PHC network at central level to provide primary health care services to people affected by the Blast. UNICEF trained 65 frontline workers who reached 40,000 caregivers through direct community engagement by providing referrals to quality Maternal Newborn Child Adolescent Health (MNCAH) services.

Ten community health educators and five lactation specialists conducted awareness raising activities on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) in emergencies for affected mothers in the field. During the reporting period, 3,742 Lebanese and 6,284 non-Lebanese received counselling on prenatal, breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices through lactation specialists, phone calls and at the UNICEF tents, totalling 10,026 counselling sessions since the immediate aftermath of the Blast. Emphasizing the importance of COVID-19 preventive measures, UNICEF distributed fabric masks during face-to-face counselling. In addition, UNICEF with partners set up an IYCF Hotline, the first under the national IYCF committee, to respond to beneficiaries’ reservations and inquiries regarding IYCF

¹¹ One nurse, two support officers, one grievance and redress officer, one logistic officer, four monitoring and evaluation developers, and three monitoring and evaluation officers

practices, and to follow up with pregnant and nursing women in case of problems with breastfeeding or other challenges. Where needed, they are then referred to other health care services. UNICEF has disseminated the Standard Operation Procedures (SOP) for IYCF practices, adapted to the current context and developed in collaboration with the Food Security working group and the Mental Health taskforce, to ensure a coherent response among partners and key stakeholders.

UNICEF organized a virtual online training for organizations and individuals distributing breastmilk substitutes and trained 70 participants on the Code of Breastmilk Substitutes and the above-mentioned SOP on IYCF, promoting breastfeeding whenever possible. UNICEF conducted workshops and trained 51 individuals, from local NGOs, organizations and private groups to limit the random distribution of formula milk that are not in line with international and local guidelines. UNICEF has distributed critical nutrition supplies to partners and PHCCs, including 27,000 multiple micronutrient sachet, 2,500 vitamin A packs, 8,370 therapeutic milk, 5,600 ReSoMal sachet for treating rehydration, 10,650 supplementary spread sachet, 6,500 high energy biscuit sachet, and 1,080 emergency food rations.

Following destruction of ten WHO containers of personal protective equipment (PPE) in the explosions and amidst increasing COVID-19 cases, UNICEF purchased and distributed PPE and infection prevention and control (IPC) items worth over US\$3.5 million to cover additional needs due to the Beirut Blast. Most items were distributed to 17 most affected primary health care centers¹². In addition, MOPH and UNICEF replenished the stock of the public hospital in Bouar with 4,430 medical masks¹³, as the hospital depleted its stock while treating injured from the Blast. UNICEF also distributed more than 20,000 fabric masks to vulnerable population affected by the Blast.

WASH

The first phase of the response, namely repairs of direct damages in the priority areas, is completed. To date, UNICEF and partners have assessed over 13,000 buildings, of which 1,839 need at least one type of WASH intervention and/or support, and 399 have connection issues to the main urban network. In addition, 6,081 water tanks and 544 pumps were found to be damaged. Since 5 August, UNICEF with partners re-established water supply connection in 1,060 buildings, reaching 20,765 people in 4,080 households, and installed 4,882 tanks and 250 pumps. Out of these, 111 water tanks were installed in the three heavily affected hospitals Karantina, Wardiya, and Geitaoui. UNICEF in partnership with Veolia Foundation has detected and fixed 102 leakages in the water pipeline. Over 3,200 posters were posted across the worst affected areas and 25,000 SMS were sent, referring people to the WASH hotline that supports requests for water trucking, minor plumbing repairs and/or other WASH hardware support. Out of the 663 requests, a total of 468 requests could be addressed or referred through the hotline, which was closed on 1 November. This covers approximately two-thirds of the urgent needs of the overall vulnerable households in the affected suburbs within and outside the priority area. A second round of visits to check functionality of rehabilitated WASH facilities and infrastructure, of previously inaccessible buildings, as well as an assessment of the areas outside the immediate surrounding of the port are ongoing.

The second phase will focus on remaining needs related to support to surrounding households in order to mitigate potential social tensions due to specific targeting. In addition, UNICEF is planning to support the Municipality of Bourj Hammoud in cleaning and unplugging the wastewater network at the beginning of the rainy season, which is presumed to be blocked by rubbles from the Blast.

¹² Items include 460 boxes of 50 pairs of gloves, 974 boxes of surgical masks, 1,120 boxes of N95 masks, 85 protective goggles, 1,516 hand sanitizers, 184 4liter bleach, 175 liquid soap, 17 infrared thermometers and 1,722 gowns.

¹³ Donated by the French city of Boulogne-Billancourt.

Education

UNICEF will support the rehabilitation of four public primary schools in addition to the refurbishment and replacement of damaged furniture and laboratory equipment for all 90 public schools affected by the blast. Similar options are being explored to support some private schools that are serving the most vulnerable children, including refugee children and children with learning difficulties. Rapid needs and cost assessment for rehabilitation of the damaged schools, including infrastructures used for non-formal education, is ongoing.

UNICEF will procure the Microsoft License and support the national teaching platform for the Ministry to initiate online learning. In addition, connectivity solutions are being sought with for both teachers and schools as well as at home.

Child Protection

Over the three months that followed the Beirut Blast, UNICEF and its partners have supported over 33,000 people coping with the psychological impact of the blast through a range of interventions. These include provision of psychological first aid (PFA), psychosocial support (PSS) activities to children and caregivers, support to those at risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and other protection risks following the Blast. Key interventions were focused on the provision of support to parents/caregivers to better cope with and in turn support their children overcoming the shock and restore a sense of normalcy after the Blast.

To ensure a comprehensive and integrated response to the Beirut Blast, the Child Protection Working Group (CPWG), led by UNICEF, supported the creation of field/neighbourhood level coordination subgroups led by one sector NGO in each area. This approach was key in improving collaboration and field level coordination among NGOs, increasing referrals and exchange of experiences, and helped to standardize approaches and harmonize interventions among partners.

UNICEF and partners continue to address the increased needs for mental health and psychosocial support services (MHPSS) among girls, boys and caregivers. Since 5 August, UNICEF and partners have reached more than 7,200 children, parents and primary caregivers with community-based MHPSS. These services have been provided in child-friendly spaces established in affected areas and through peer to peer and parenting sessions. Additionally, 479 girls and boys have received specialized mental health psychosocial support and focused non-specialized psychosocial support. UNICEF set up tents for the provision of PFA, basic PSS and dissemination of safety messages for women and girls in the affected areas to ensure provision of GBV related services. In total, 1,571 girls and women were reached with these services and UNICEF and its partners distributed 5,000 packs of sanitary pads and 2,500 mini hygiene kits, which also include COVID-19 prevention items and the updated information on SGBV referral pathway. In these efforts, GBV risk mitigation messages were mainstreamed in outreach activities and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) risk mitigation was embedded in sector wide responses.

As part of the scaled-up response to the Beirut Blast, UNICEF coordinated with Cash Assistance Registration centers as part of their outreach to children, women, girls and families who have been affected by the Beirut blast, and shared information on social services, including psychosocial support and case management during the registration. Particular attention was given to the inclusion of highly vulnerable groups in the provision of these services, such as GBV survivors and single female/child headed households.

A series of posts were shared on social media to raise awareness and disseminate information related to coping mechanisms in the aftermath of the Beirut Blast. Over 24,000 individuals were reached with “How to Help Children Cope with the Current Situation” messages. In the coming weeks, a series of eight social media videos will be released on resilience, seeking services, coping with current situation addressed by age group, safe return to school and prevention from cyberbullying.

Adolescents and Youth

Since 4 August, UNICEF with partners engaged almost 1,800 youth in a community-based response focusing on cleaning, minor rehabilitation of households, and preparation and distribution of meals for vulnerable families. UNICEF mobilized 1,026 youth volunteers for cleaning 583 streets, houses and sites. UNICEF equipped 182¹⁴ youths, previously trained in rehabilitation and construction as part of UNICEF's TVET courses, with material and equipment to support minor rehabilitation for 557 damaged households.

A total of 18,692 families affected by the blast received hot meals prepared and distributed by 398 youth as part of the UNICEF cash for work programme, with 3,172 families reached during the reporting period. All involved youth previously graduated from UNICEF's vocational course on cooking.

UNICEF in collaboration with HOOPS sports club developed life skills materials and tools for a sport for development programme, aiming at improving mental and physical wellbeing of adolescents and youth. UNICEF trained 51 coaches, who conducted sports for development sessions for 342 youth and adolescents at the three child friendly spaces set up in the most affected area, and trained coaches and all youth frontliners on identification of child protection cases and referral to case management services.

As part of UNICEF TVET programme, UNICEF trained 82 youth and adolescents in sewing and provided material for production and distribution of 23,154 masks to affected families and frontline workers.

Social Policy

On 15 September, UNICEF Lebanon launched the Emergency Cash Grant programme to respond to the Beirut blast. This initiative is designed to serve up to 80,000 vulnerable people, targeting primarily households with children, but also persons with disabilities, older persons and female-headed households living in the poorest blast-affected geographical neighbourhoods¹⁵. The Emergency Cash Grant will be provided directly to recipients as a one-time cash transfer of US\$ 120 for each child or eligible household member, up to a maximum of three members per household. Eligible households can apply directly online through a mobile-friendly web-based application which was launched on 15 September, or through onsite registration centers which were opened on 28 September in the priority areas. Communities and individuals are being reached through partners on the ground, community leaders, local government, posters, SMS, the UNICEF call centre, mobilization of youth volunteers, and UNICEF Lebanon's official social media channels. To date, around 35,000 household applications were received from the different selected priority areas and validation process started and is still ongoing. The first payment is planned for the first week of November, following finalization of agreement with the Financial Service Provider. Coordination is ongoing with WFP, UNHCR and other cash actors including NGOs through the Task Force on Emergency Cash Assistance as part of the Beirut Blast Response. The Task Force is coordinated by the LOUISE coordinator to ensure a harmonized approach.

UNICEF continues to provide technical assistance to the Government of Lebanon to continue the delivery of the Government's emergency COVID-19 cash assistance directly to more than 170,000 poor and vulnerable households. In addition, UNICEF's technical inputs to design a new national cash transfer programme to respond to broader vulnerabilities of Lebanese households continues with the World Bank, EU and the Government of Lebanon.

Ahead of the international conference on the Reform, Recovery, and Reconstruction Framework (3RF), which is led by the World Bank (WB), European Union (EU) and the UN, UNICEF and ILO led the development of the social protection sector plan under the "strengthening social cohesion and resilience" pillar. The work was done in close coordination with all relevant stakeholders including WB, EU, UN agencies, government stakeholders, CSOs and sector experts.

¹⁴ The number reported in previous Situation Reports was higher due to an error in data entry, counting recurring work opportunities on a bi-weekly basis instead of number of youth as unique beneficiaries involved.

¹⁵ Including Karantina and Bourj Hammoud, Karm El Zaytoun, Qobayat, El Bachoura, Basta El Tahta and Khandak.

While the National Social Protection Strategy work has been paused until a new government is formed, the priorities, content and key messages developed under the draft Strategy Document were reflected and aligned with the 3RF sector plan which includes addressing the socio-economic impacts as a result of COVID-19.

Communications for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability

As Chair of the National Task Force on Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) under the COVID-19 response, UNICEF has developed a RCCE & Accountability Work Plan and a Key Message Package to respond to the Beirut blast emergency with national and local partners. UNICEF provided technical support to seven partners who are directly engaging with 3,182 children in the affected neighbourhoods to raise awareness on key essential healthy and protective behaviors, including COVID-19 preventive measures, through recreational activities. Through trained volunteers and activists, UNICEF reached a further 1,260 households with COVID-19 preventive messages, reaching in total 5,871 households in the affected areas since the blast.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF's response to the Beirut Blast is guided by three pillars: i) Keeping children safe ensuring health, protection and social assistance services; ii) Rehabilitating basic essential services, including water and sanitation, education and health infrastructure; and iii) meaningful youth engagement in cleaning and rehabilitation activities.

A new overarching humanitarian coordination structure is currently being developed, aiming to merge three currently existing coordination frameworks - I) the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) which focuses on the Syrian refugee crisis and led by UNHCR/UNDP and the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA), II) the response to COVID-19, led by WHO and MOPH/Higher Defense Council, based on "pillars", in which UNICEF plays key roles, and III) the Beirut Blast. UNICEF continues to lead the WASH and Education sectors, the Child Protection sub-sector, while being an active member in Health, Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), and Shelter sectors as per the existing humanitarian architecture.

The planning process of the 15 months Recovery, Reform and Reconstruction Framework (3RF), led by EU, World Bank and UN, is ongoing. UNICEF will be co/leading education (with UNESCO) and water sectors, and strengthening social cohesion and resilience (with ILO) and municipal services pillar. Efforts are made to ensure coordination at the field and central levels with relevant actors, including municipalities, Civil Society Organizations and other UN agencies.

External Communication

UNICEF has been raising awareness and contributing to donor engagement through external communication activities since 5 August. Over 1,650 media articles have echoed UNICEF's statements, multimedia packages, interviews or press conferences covering the children's situation and UNICEF action after the explosions. Seven media field visits and ten virtual events with participation of the Representative, the Regional Director or the Deputy Representative, were organized from the field with UNICEF offices supporting the fundraising efforts worldwide, from Japan and Geneva to Australia and the USA.

Voices of young people were heard through telling their stories on how they responded to the blast and acted as agent of change with a focus on the message that "we are staying" in a video that had a global reach of 34 million on global platforms. "It's okay not to be okay" was the second focused message by young people in content dispatched on the world mental health day where they voiced the challenges, they are facing since the Beirut Blast.

Content on social media platforms has been also focusing on UNICEF response to the blast with a total reach of 3,750,000.

Human Interest Story



“Right now, everything is a challenge for ordinary people like me in Lebanon. I’ve never experienced a time in my life when everything has been so hard – the economy, the virus, the explosion. My priority, and the reason I’m here today, is to have enough money to feed my children”, said Annie, a Bourj Hammoud resident during the registration campaign of the Emergency Cash Grant supporting vulnerable families affected by the Beirut Blast.

Read the full story: www.unicef.org/lebanon/stories/unicef-provides-emergency-cash-grants-support-beirut-children-and-vulnerable-citizens

Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF’s current Humanitarian Appeal for Children (HAC) to respond to the immediate needs of children and their families in the aftermath of the explosions in Beirut stands at US\$50 million, and is in line with the joint UN Lebanon Flash Appeal. So far, UNICEF has received US\$16.6 million in funding from the Governments of Australia, Canada, Estonia, Germany, Japan, Republic of Korea, Bulgaria, and Liechtenstein, from UNICEF National Committees of Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, UK and US, from UNICEF China, Ecuador, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand, and allocation from UNICEF’s global thematic humanitarian fund. Additional commitments have been made by other public and private sector partners, including Governments of Italy. UNICEF is extremely grateful for these timely and flexible contributions and commitments and is hopeful for further support from the key public and private resource partners.

In addition to cash contributions, the Government of Belgium and the shipping line CMA-CGM offered free air and sea freight respectively of emergency items from the UNICEF Supply Division warehouse in Copenhagen to Lebanon. UNICEF has also received a donation of bars of soap from UNILEVER UK and Colgate Palmolive, and masks from the French City of Boulogne-Billancourt and face shields from Shenzhen Dongke Industrial Development to support the COVID-19 response. Eleven of the surge staff supporting UNICEF’s response were deployed through Stand-by-Partners RedR Australia, Irish Aid, DSS Waters (Netherlands), and Veolia Foundation.

With the urgency to meet the immediate response needs for the most affected children and youth until end of November, flexible and timely funding is essential so that UNICEF together with its NGO partners can deliver urgently needed services on the ground.

Next Situation Report: January 2021

UNICEF Lebanon Country Office Official Website: <https://www.unicef.org/lebanon/>

UNICEF Lebanon Country Office Facebook Page: <https://www.facebook.com/UNICEFLebanon/>

UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) Lebanon Appeal, 2020: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/lebanon.html>

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Annex A

Funding Status

Sector	Requirements	Funds available	Funding gap	
			\$	%
Health and Nutrition	9,235,000	4,915,518	4,319,482	47%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	16,259,747	1,196,337*	15,063,410	93%
Child Protection	2,746,690	518,544	2,228,146	81%
Education	7,600,000	471,455	7,128,545	94%
Social Policy	10,700,000	6,308,595	4,391,405	41%
Youth and Adolescents	3,000,000	1,814,585	1,185,415	40%
Communication for Development	503,110	145,900	357,210	71%
<i>To be allocated</i>		1,202,253		
Total	50,044,547	16,573,187	33,471,360	67%

* Changes in funding status compared to the previous reporting period are due to re-allocation of funds.

Annex B

Summary of Programme Results

Revised HPM indicators (as per HAC revision on 4 September)

Sector	2020 UNICEF target	Total UNICEF results	Change since last report ▲ ▼
Nutrition			
# of children under 5 received essential nutrition supplements including Vitamin A	55,000	22,050	4,368 ▲
# of primary caregivers of children 0-23 months who received counselling and awareness on infant and young child feeding	6,000	8,824 ¹⁶	1,739 ▲
Health			
# of impacted Primary Health Care Centers (PHCCs) and dispensaries rehabilitated and provided with supplies and minimum service package	15	0 ¹⁷	
# affected children vaccinated (per month)	10,000	2,401	0 ¹⁸ ▲
WASH			
# affected people assisted with temporary access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic use	50,000	20,765	1,905 ▲
# of affected people with access to improved safe sanitation in impacted areas	50,000	0 ¹⁹	
# of affected people who were reached with public health awareness	50,000	17,655	450 ▲
# people having sustained equitable access to public water facilities and services	264,000	0 ²⁰	
Child Protection			
# of children, parents and primary caregivers provided with community based mental health and psycho-social support	25,000	7,184	639 ▲
# of girls and women provided with psycho-social first aid, psycho-social support and information on gender-based violence risks	1,000	1,571 ²¹	46 ▲
# of unaccompanied and separated children provided with appropriate alternative care arrangements	50	3 ²²	

¹⁶ The target was set based on an assessment done by UNFPA in the immediate aftermath of the Blast, estimating the total number of affected pregnant and lactating women (PLW) to be 6,000, whereas the more detailed IYCF rapid assessment showed that the actual needs and the number of PLW affected are higher.

¹⁷ The target was set in the immediate aftermath of the blast. In the meantime, UNICEF in collaboration with MOPH and other partners agreed that UNICEF will rehabilitate three PHCCs. Damage assessment of two PHCCs is completed and the third one is ongoing. Bidding process for rehabilitation ongoing.

¹⁸ Data from MOPH for September and October still pending.

¹⁹ The target was set based on an estimation in the immediate aftermath of the blast, whereas so far, no needs were reported during assessments.

²⁰ Implementation has not started due to funding shortage.

²¹ The target was set based on an estimation in the immediate aftermath of the blast, whereas actual needs were higher.

²² The target was set based on an estimation in the immediate aftermath of the blast reflecting the expected number of children who would need alternative care arrangements. Based on an assessment, the actual need was much lower. The current number is not expected to further increase.

Education²³			
# of school children provided with education supplies	50,000	0	
# of children benefiting of rehabilitated schools and replacement of furniture and equipment	50,000	0	
# of school children provided with internet support and electronic devices	14,000	0	
Social Policy			
# of children and most vulnerable individuals receiving emergency cash transfer	80,000	0 ²⁴	
Adolescent and Youth			
# of youth who access employment or income generation opportunities	4,000	580	-370 ²⁵ ▼
Communication for Development			
# of affected people reached and engaged on COVID-19 through messaging on prevention and access to services	300,000	1,077,603	1,073,091 ²⁶ ▲

²³ Discussions with MEHE ongoing.

²⁴ Registration launched on 15 September; verification process ongoing, payments currently being processed.

²⁵ The decrease in number versus last reporting period is due to a) double reporting of youth who were originally involved in the COVID-19 response, but also contributed to the Blast response for the production/distribution of cloths masks and cooking/distribution of cooked meals for affected individuals, and b) an error in partner reporting who were counting the number of jobs instead of the number of youths accessing them. Due to limited funding for the cash-for-work activity, the programme did not might not reach as many youth as initially planned.

²⁶ The number of people reached was estimated from social media engagement reported on the UNICEF Lebanon Facebook page within the Beirut area, based on IP addresses and other information (Facebook Insights).The number of households reached through community engagement activities conducted by volunteers, activists and frontline workers is 5,871.