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Reporting Period: 5 November to 31 December 2020

Lebanon Humanitarian Situation Report No. 10

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for every child

Highlights

Achievements since 4 August

- UNICEF successfully designed and rolled out the Emergency Cash Grant to over 70,000 people.
- Over 35,000 children, parents and primary caregivers were reached by UNICEF and partners with community-based mental health and psycho-social support.
- UNICEF and partners provided 45,700 children under 5 with essential nutrition supplements including Vitamin A, and reached over 16,600 primary caregivers of children 0-23 months with counselling and awareness on infant and young child feeding.
- UNICEF completed all WASH related infrastructural work and support at building level, meeting the needs of people directly affected by the blast, and provided over 20,000 people with access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic use.
- 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



23 Primary Health Care Centers damaged

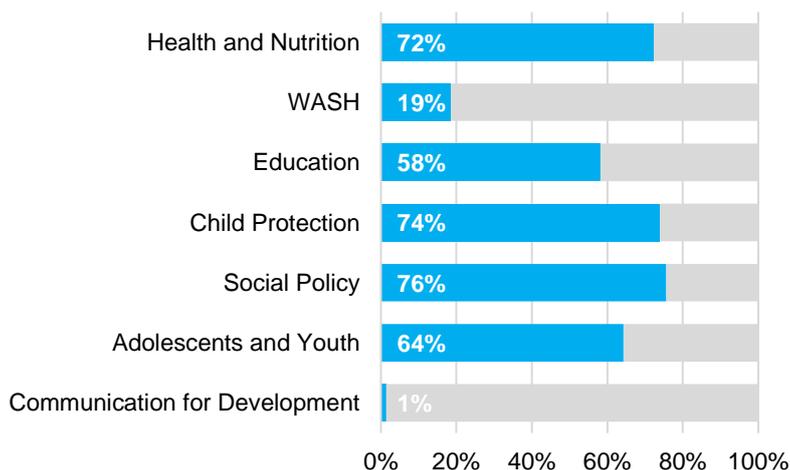


Schools/learning facilities of **135,000** children and youth damaged

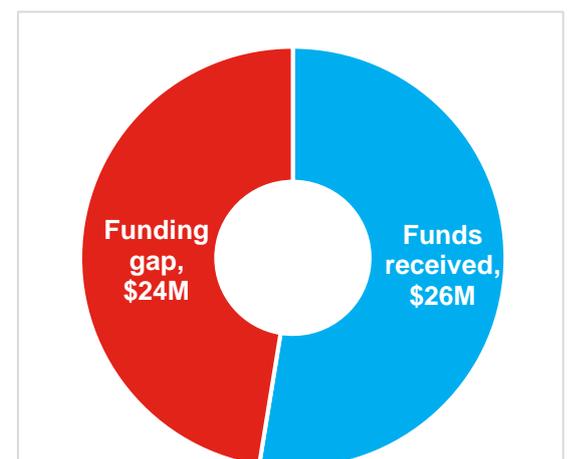


6,204 damaged water tanks and 590 damaged pumps

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



Funding Status (US\$)



Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

On 4 August, the blast at the Beirut Port sent shockwaves throughout the city, killing almost 200 people, injuring more than 6,500 including 1,000 children, and left many in shock and traumatized. The blast is estimated to have directly impacted 9,700 buildings within a three kilometres radius of the epicentre, leading to 300,000 people being displaced, around two-thirds of all residents living within this radius¹.

Assessments among the affected population² 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 explosions³. Given the chaos in the immediate aftermath of the blast, infection prevention and control measures were difficult to maintain, and an increase of well over 200 per cent in positive cases was registered one month after the blast, with most new cases being reported in Beirut.

Significant damages have been reported to the private and public infrastructure. The World Bank estimates the overall damage between \$3.8⁴ and \$4.6 billion, in addition to around \$2.9 to \$3.5 billion in economic losses⁵. According to the final results of the rapid needs assessment published by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) and UNESCO⁶, 208 schools (94 public and 114 private) and 20 TVET institutes sustained minor to significant damage. This affected more than 85,000 children and prevented more than 50,000 children and youth from accessing learning and education support⁷. Costs for the rehabilitation of all damaged public and private schools are estimated to be around \$20 million, in addition to \$1 million for refurbishing damaged furniture, equipment and labs.

Six major hospitals, a new-born and pediatric unit supported by UNICEF, 20 clinics, 23 Primary Health Care Centres (PHCCs), dispensaries and the Central Drug Warehouse, including its cold chain and dry room, required rehabilitation. 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. Out of 13,000 buildings assessed, around 1,900 buildings needed some sort of rehabilitation to ensure safe access to water and wastewater services, while another 1,205 buildings in the most affected area remain inaccessible after five months.

The rehabilitation process remains slow, while economic and financial hardship increases. High inflation rates, rising poverty and unemployment, as well as a spike in COVID-19 cases and imposed lockdown measures are heavily impacting the population living and/or working inside the affected area⁸.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

UNICEF aims to foster equity and inclusion of the most vulnerable groups across all its interventions⁹. Gender focal points in the WASH, education and social protection sectors provide guidance and ensure integration of gender considerations across interventions.

¹ World Bank (September 2020), 'Beirut Residents' Perspectives on August 4 Blast. Findings from a needs and perception survey.' Since the beginning of the response, over 10,500 apartments benefitted from support with either minor repairs or rehabilitation work (coordinated by Shelter sector). No updated data available on how many people remain displaced.

² Including UNICEF (August - October 2020), Rapid Needs Assessment, IOM (September 2020), World Bank, Residents' Perspectives

³ A study done by the American University of Beirut is expected to be published soon.

⁴ Unless otherwise stated, all amounts shown are in US dollars.

⁵ World Bank (2020), Beirut Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment.

⁶ Beirut Blast factsheet #4, 11 November 2020

⁷ While public schools across Lebanon re-opened gradually as of mid-October 2020, following a hybrid attendance modality due to COVID-19, schools affected by the blast, preventing even school staff to access school premises and organize remote learning.

⁸ Infopro (2020), Damage Aid Initiatives.

⁹ As part of regular programming, 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 to partners 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. In 2020, 15 select implementing partners received training and coaching, with another 20 planned for 2021. UNICEF is

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 were distributed to PHCCs, dispensaries, UNHCR vaccination sites, and other immunization points. UNICEF supported the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) in dismantling the cold room in Hamana and reassembling it next to the Karantina warehouse and supported Rafik Hariri University Hospital (RHUH) with two new solar fridges and maintenance of two cold rooms for vaccine storage. UNICEF ensured the rehabilitation and maintenance of the cold chain at all public immunization points and through its' partner continues the vaccines waste collection and safe management.

UNICEF has rehabilitated the structural damages of three Primary Health Care Centers (PHCCs). One of these three has started subsidization of fees¹⁰, planned for a period of one year. UNICEF with partners has recruited medical advisors and health staff for the three PHCCs to serve for one year. In addition, UNICEF has deployed 12 staff¹¹ to strengthen the PHC network at the 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.

Community health educators and lactation specialists conducted awareness-raising activities on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) in emergencies for affected mothers in the field. Over 10,000 counselling sessions were provided on prenatal, breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices through phone calls and at the UNICEF tents. 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, responding to over 230 beneficiaries' concerns and inquiries regarding IYCF practices¹², and to follow-up with pregnant and nursing women in case of problems with breastfeeding or other challenges. Two thirds of the calls were referred to other services. UNICEF organized an online training for organizations and individuals distributing breastmilk substitutes and trained 70 participants on the Code of Breastmilk Substitutes and Standard Operation Procedures (SOP) for IYCF, promoting breastfeeding whenever possible. UNICEF trained 51 individuals from local NGOs, organizations and private groups to curb the random distribution of formula milk, which is not in line with international and local guidelines. UNICEF has distributed critical nutrition supplies to partners and PHCCs¹³.

Following the destruction of ten WHO containers of personal protective equipment (PPE) in the explosions and amidst increasing COVID-19 cases, UNICEF purchased and distributed PPE¹⁴ and infection prevention and control (IPC) items worth over \$3.5 million to cover additional needs due to the Beirut blast.

integrating child safeguarding and PSEA in messages to caregivers and children, ensuring inclusion and support for children with disabilities and other needs in its interventions, and promoting non-stereotyped engagement of adolescent and young girls.

¹⁰ UNICEF and partners are supporting MOPH in ensuring access to PHCCs to the most vulnerable by providing a package of subsidies, including for consultations, laboratories and medicines. It is planned for all three PHCCs.

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

¹² Main topics raised: Request for financial and in-kind support (diapers and formula milk); information on breastfeeding and complementary feeding; breastfeeding issues including over-production of milk, digestion problems of infant; and information on referral system.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ PPE items include 35,496 boxes of gloves, 15,630 protective goggles, 1,920 N95 masks, 90,800 boxes of surgical masks, 2,874 Infrared thermometers, 71,120 bars of soap, 6,312 bottles of liquid soap, 9,526 bottles of bleach, 29,747 surgical gowns, and 93,410 bottles of hand sanitizers was dispatched to, the medical teams at points of entry, to the airport medical teams, to 189 Primary Health Care Centres (PHCCs), to 586 dispensaries, to 28 Qadaa offices, to 450 nurseries, to Meraab, Dmit, Chouf and Ghobeiry isolation centres, to the Union of Municipalities in Akkar to support burial of COVID related deaths, and to medical municipality teams following up on home isolation cases.

WASH

The first phase of the response, namely repairs of direct damages in the priority areas, was completed in November. UNICEF and partners have assessed over 13,000 buildings, of which 1,887 needed at least one type of WASH intervention and/or support, and 399 had connection issues to the main urban network. Also, 6,081 water tanks and 590 pumps were found to be damaged. Since 5 August, UNICEF with partners re-established water supply connection in 1,205 buildings, reaching 23,100 people in 4,646 households, and installed 4,271¹⁵ tanks and 345 pumps. Out of these, 111 water tanks were installed in the three heavily affected hospitals Karantina, Wardiya, and Jeitawi. 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 messages were sent, referring people to the WASH hotline that supports requests for water trucking, minor plumbing repairs and/or other WASH hardware support. All 663 requests could be addressed or referred through the hotline, which was closed on 31 November. This covers the urgent needs of approximately two-thirds of vulnerable households in the affected suburbs within and outside the priority area. While the infrastructural work and support at building level have been completed in November, Water Sector partners continued the distribution of hygiene and baby kits for the most vulnerable people affected by the blast. A total of 16,456 hygiene kits and 790 baby kits were distributed by 31 December.

Education

UNICEF committed to rehabilitating four public primary schools, including the replacement of damaged furniture and equipment, catering to non-Lebanese students in the afternoon shift, as well as eight private schools with some serving the most vulnerable children, including refugees. Construction work is planned to start in January. In parallel, the tender phase for the procurement of equipment and labs has been launched and will end around mid-January.

Partners have also assessed the extent of damages to Non-Formal Education centres and the impact on children enrolled in these centres, including children with disabilities, even though the children were learning remotely due to COVID-19.

Child Protection

Since August 4, UNICEF has reached more than 35,000 girls, boys, women and caregivers with quality child protection and gender-based violence interventions, and continued providing critical prevention and response services to around 2,000 people. These include the provision of psychological first aid (PFA), mental health psychosocial support (MHPSS) activities to children and caregivers, support to those at risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and other protection risks following the Beirut blast. A key focus was 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.

A series of eight mini videos on various subjects targeting caregivers reached more than 2 million individuals. The series sheds light on UNICEF MHPSS services and encourages caregivers to seek available services within their communities while raising awareness and supporting them with key messages, and how to support children cope with the situation.

UNICEF has expanded its partnerships to private sector actors to ensure broader targeting of vulnerable girls, boys and caregivers affected by the Blast. Recreational activity providers and child protection actors jointly developed a psychosocial support programme that targets children and families in vulnerable neighbourhoods impacted by the blast. The services provided include psychosocial support and recreation or play activities. Participation in games and other recreational activities provides children with opportunities to develop capacities and resources that can help them deal with the emotional, social, and practical challenges that they may face in their lives.

¹⁵ Correction: The number reported in the previous Situation Report was reflecting expected needs and not results.

Moving forward, child protection actors will focus on ensuring higher outreach and more integrated programming, including focusing more on Lebanese individuals who are becoming more vulnerable according to partners' reports working in the area. There is a need to increase focused psychosocial support activities and pay special attention to children with disabilities, including enhancing cross-sectoral referrals. Lastly, to ensure a more sustainable response and a better understanding of vulnerable populations, emerging trends and easier outreach to most vulnerable, child protection actors highlighted the need for better linkages with municipalities.

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. Youth visited 1,907 household, assessed their needs, and rehabilitated 1,888 sites by removing rubble and shattered glass, installing temporary window shields and recycling collected glass in collaboration with the Municipality of Beirut. In addition, one kilometre of stormwater network was rehabilitated by youth. 188 of the youth supporting these efforts as part of a cash-for-work programme had been previously trained in rehabilitation and construction as part of UNICEF's Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) courses and received material and equipment to support minor rehabilitation. Also, as part of UNICEF TVET and cash for work programme, UNICEF trained 82 youth and adolescents in sewing programmes, and engaged additional 74 youth previously trained to support in the production and distribution of 23,154 masks to affected families and frontline workers.

Over 20,000 families affected by the blast, including 1,316 during the reporting period, received hot meals prepared and distributed by 236 youth as part of the UNICEF cash for work programme, using this as an opportunity to practice and apply skills acquired from UNICEF's vocational training in food and beverage.

UNICEF supported 2,070 vulnerable youth in areas directly affected by the blast with appropriate counselling related to sexual and reproductive health, harm reduction and mental health. In addition to receiving information and counselling, youth could access testing for sexually transmitted infections.

Social Policy

On 15 September, UNICEF Lebanon launched the Emergency Cash Grant (ECG) programme to respond to the Beirut blast. This initiative was designed to reach over 70,000 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 neighbourhoods¹⁶. The ECG was provided directly to recipients as a one-time cash transfer of \$120 for each child or eligible household member, with a cap of three members per household. Eligible households could apply online through a specially-designed mobile-friendly web-based application, which was launched on 15 September, or through onsite registration centres which were opened on 28 September in the priority areas. Communities and individuals were reached through partners on the ground, community leaders, local government, posters, SMS messages, the UNICEF call centre, mobilization of youth volunteers, and UNICEF Lebanon's official social media channels. By end of December, around 76,000 household applications were received and authenticated, of which 68,145 people already received the Emergency Cash Grant. The remaining households will receive their payments in January, given that transfers were spread over time to avoid crowding at money transfer branches. Coordination with WFP, UNHCR and other cash actors including NGOs through the task force on ECG as part of the Beirut blast response was essential throughout the response. The task force was coordinated by the LOUISE¹⁷ coordinator to ensure a harmonized approach.

An assessment was conducted to identify factors that might increase the risk and likelihood of GBV and SEA during the ECG programme, with a focus on communication, registration, information verification and payment modality. Actions

¹⁶ Including Karantina and Bourj Hammoud, Karm El Zaytoun, Qobayat, El Bachoura, Basta El Tahta and Khandak.

¹⁷ The Lebanon One Unified Inter-Organisational System for E-card (LOUISE) streamlines humanitarian cash assistance for socio-economically disadvantaged people in Lebanon.

taken to mitigate risks and to connect survivors with the needed services included among others: Share information about the programme with women's group organizations; include survivors of GBV and single female heads of households in the eligibility criteria; train all staff involved in the programme on GBV and PSEA, including the Financial Service Provider (FPS); produce Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on how to handle GBV and SEA cases identified in the programme; ensure gender parity among staff present at centres and during household visits, and that registration sites are safely accessible for girls and women; display GBV and PSEA key messages at the sites and in FSP shops, and distribute 12,000 PSEA leaflets.

UNICEF continues to provide technical assistance to the Government of Lebanon to plan its response to the severe economic crisis that has been exacerbated by the COVID-19 situation as well as the blast, particularly providing technical inputs to design a new national cash transfer programme to respond to broader vulnerabilities of Lebanese households in discussion with the World Bank (WB), European Union (EU) and the Government of Lebanon.

In preparation for the international conference held in December on the Reform, Recovery, and Reconstruction Framework (3RF) following the blast, which is led by the WB, EU and the UN, UNICEF and ILO finalised 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, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and sector experts. In line with the 3RF, UNICEF led the Lebanon UN team in the development and completion of a policy paper on social protection¹⁸. While the draft National Social Protection Strategy is now being completed for review by the eventual new government, the priorities, content and key messages developed so far were reflected and aligned with the 3RF sector plan.

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 an RCCE and Accountability Work Plan and a Key Message Package to respond to the Beirut blast with national and local partners. UNICEF provided technical support to seven partners to raise awareness in affected neighbourhoods on key healthy and protective behaviours, including COVID-19 preventive measures. Around 6,230 households in the affected parts of Beirut were reached with COVID-19 preventive messages, and 3,182 children were targeted through recreational activities. In addition, UNICEF conducted outdoor activities at three public areas, Karantina, Jeitawi and Basta public gardens, aiming to raise awareness on the use of masks, hand washing techniques and physical distancing, as well as the distribution of cloth masks and hand sanitisers. A total of 16,223 children and caregivers were reached throughout all these interventions. Simultaneously, UNICEF developed and distributed 2,674 information, education and communication (IEC) material, including posters, booklets and flyers, focusing on COVID-19 signs and symptoms, precautionary measures and preventive behaviours to the Governorate of Beirut, municipalities and community members in the areas.

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

¹⁸ <https://www.unicef.org/lebanon/reports/social-protection-lebanon>

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 18-months Recovery, Reform and Reconstruction Framework (3RF), led by EU, World Bank and UN, was launched on 4 December 2020. 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, CSOs and other UN agencies.

External Communication

UNICEF external communication response from 5 August to end of December 2020 was focused on raising awareness on the situation of children and families affected by the blast, as well as contributing to advocacy and donor engagement in support of the humanitarian response. UNICEF spokespersons in Lebanon and MENA Regional Director during a field visit held over 60 interviews with international, regional and local media. UNICEF Representative conducted press conferences to advocate for the affected children and to report on UNICEF's response, while international media field visits contributed to raise public awareness on the situation and the needs as reported by UNICEF.

Almost 1,700 media articles echoed UNICEF's statements, multimedia packages, interviews or press conferences, including 34 articles published in November and December. During the same period, multimedia packages were disseminated through digital platforms with a reach of 2,129,000 people and 1.8 million unique users. Overall reach through social media reported over three million people several times since 5 August. Videos produced by UNICEF Lebanon reached massive audiences, including 34 million views of a Youth video that was disseminated through global platforms. The voices of the young people continued to be amplified through a Reimagine initiative linked to the World Children's Day in collaboration with Adonis, one of the most prominent young music bands in Lebanon.

Human interest stories portraying the situation of children and the impact of UNICEF response are part of the 200 communication assets (videos, photos, written stories) that were produced by UNICEF Lebanon since 5 August.

Human Interest Story



“Before the explosions, I was happy. We didn't have much, but I was still happy. The explosions changed everything. The explosions took everything that we had here – our home, our school, our community,” ten-year-old Abdulkarim reflects. “Today though, I can feel things are getting better again. I'm able to do activities here [in a UNICEF child-friendly space in Karantina municipal park], and I can see that people around me are less upset and less angry than they were three months ago.”

Read the full story: www.unicef.org/lebanon/stories/beirut-port-explosion-100-days-happiness-returns-ten-year-old-abdulkarims-life

Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF's current Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) to respond to the immediate needs of children and their families in the aftermath of the explosions in Beirut stands at \$50 million and is in line with the joint UN Lebanon Flash Appeal. So far, UNICEF has received \$26.16 million in funding from the Governments of Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Estonia, Germany, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, and Republic of Korea; from UNICEF National Committees of Andorra, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Iceland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK and the US; as well as UNICEF China, Ecuador, Egypt, Hong Kong,

Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and UAE, as well as an allocation from UNICEF's global thematic humanitarian fund and international online donations. UNICEF is extremely grateful for these timely and flexible contributions and commitments and is hoping for further support from our 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, masks from the French City of Boulogne-Billancourt and face shields from Shenzhen Dongke Industrial Development to support the COVID-19 response in the aftermath of the blast. Finnish company Metso Outotec donated three rubble-crushing heavy pieces of machinery to aid with debris management. A donation from George and Danielle Boutros contributed to the health response, and UNICEF supported the logistics of a Sanofi Foundation donation of 10,000 tetanus vaccines in the very first days after the blast. Eleven surge staff of Stand-by-Partners RedR Australia, Irish Aid, DSS Waters (Netherlands) and Veolia Foundation, were deployed as part of the emergency response.

Flexible and timely funding is essential that UNICEF and partners can continue responding to urgent needs of the affected population, included under the Lebanon Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal 2021.

Next Situation Report: June 2021 (as part of Lebanon HAC 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, 2021: <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	6,674,068	2,560,932	28%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	16,259,747	3,008,365	13,251,383	81%
Child Protection	2,746,690	2,030,714	715,976	26%
Education	7,600,000	4,417,243	3,182,757	42%
Social Policy	10,700,000	8,091,762	2,608,238	24%
Youth and Adolescents	3,000,000	1,929,418	1,070,582	36%
Communication for Development	503,110	6,820	496,290	99% ¹⁹
Total	50,044,547	26,158,390	\$23,886,15	48%

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	45,700	23,650 ²⁰ ▲
# of primary caregivers of children 0-23 months who received counselling and awareness on infant and young child feeding	6,000	16,610 ²¹	7,786 ▲
Health			
# of impacted Primary Health Care Centers (PHCCs) and dispensaries rehabilitated and provided with supplies and minimum service package	15	0 ²²	
# affected children vaccinated (per month)	10,000	2,401	0 ²³ ▲
WASH²⁴			
# affected people assisted with temporary access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic use	50,000	20,765 ²⁵	
# of affected people with access to improved safe sanitation in impacted areas	50,000	0 ²⁶	
# of affected people who were reached with public health awareness	50,000	17,655 ²⁷	
# people having sustained equitable access to public water facilities and services	264,000	0 ²⁸	
Child Protection			
# of children, parents and primary caregivers provided with community based mental health and psycho-social support	25,000	35,000 ²⁹	27,815 ▲

¹⁹ Risk Communication and Community Engagement cross-sectorial activities were integrated in other programmes (health, child protection, wash) and their respective partners, as part of this appeal.

²⁰ Significant increase is linked to reporting delays.

²¹ 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.

²² 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.

²³ Data from MOPH for September till December is still pending.

²⁴ Activities related to above WASH indicators were finalized before this reporting period.

²⁵ The target was set based on an estimation in the immediate aftermath of the blast, whereas assessments reported less damages was than initially estimated.

²⁶ The target was set based on an estimation in the immediate aftermath of the blast, whereas no needs were reported during assessments.

²⁷ The target was set based on an estimation in the immediate aftermath of the blast, whereas assessments reported less needs than initially estimated.

²⁸ People are indirectly reached through repair of public water system.

²⁹ The results reflect a multi-layered implementation approach using different channels, including face-to-face implementation in public community parks, remote modality, outreach and social media. With the end of year reporting, data collection from all sources has been compiled and the total figure reached has been adjusted to reflect UNICEF and implementing partner implementation.

# of girls and women provided with psycho-social first aid, psycho-social support and information on gender-based violence risks	1,000	1,571 ³⁰	
# of unaccompanied and separated children provided with appropriate alternative care arrangements	50	3 ³¹	
Education			
# of school children provided with education supplies	50,000	0 ³²	
# of children benefiting of rehabilitated schools and replacement of furniture and equipment	50,000	0 ³³	
# of school children provided with internet support and electronic devices	14,000	0 ³⁴	
Social Policy			
# of children and most vulnerable individuals receiving emergency cash transfer	80,000	68,145 ³⁵	68,145 ▲
Adolescent and Youth			
# of youth who access employment or income generation opportunities	4,000	580	
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	

³⁰ The target was set based on an estimation in the immediate aftermath of the blast, whereas actual needs were higher.

³¹ 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.

³² The tender phase for the procurement of equipment and labs has been launched and will end around mid-January 2021.

³³ Contracts of construction were being drafted during the month of December and construction works planned to start in January upon award of contract.

³⁴ The tender phase for the procurement of equipment and labs has been launched and will end around mid-January 2021.

³⁵ The payments started during the reporting period and were spread until end of January to avoid crowding at money transfer branches.