



Displaced children in collective shelters engage in recreational activities and sports organised by UNICEF.
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Lebanon

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 4



Reporting Period: 23 September 2024 – 22 October 2024

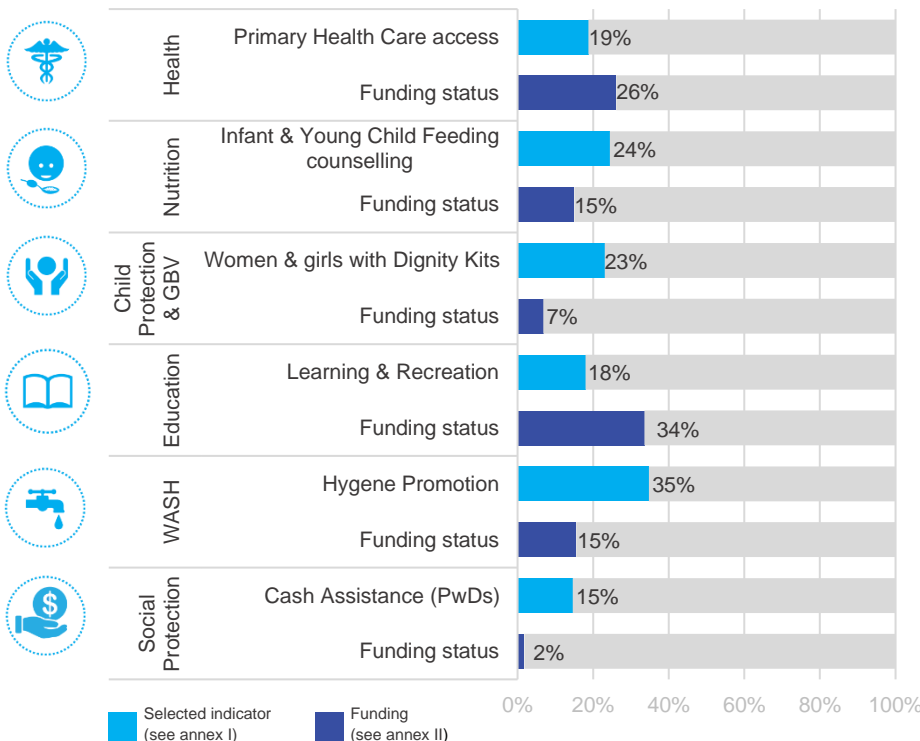
Highlights

- Children and families in Lebanon continue to be directly affected by the deteriorating humanitarian crisis and violent intensification of hostilities across the country. Extensive **damage to civilian infrastructure has been reported, with increasing disruptions to the provision of public services**. Nearly 70 percent of all casualties in the conflict have occurred since mid-September 2024, including reports of more than **1,088 children injured, and 155 children killed**.
- National authorities have opened more than 1,090 collective shelters hosting over 190,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) – half of whom are women and children. Approximately 84 per cent of shelters are full.
- In the first month of mass displacement, UNICEF supported **584 collective shelters hosting 101,492 IDPs** with relief items and services, including access to water, hygiene, health, and child protection. UNICEF has also supported the provision of essential services through public systems, including public **water facilities serving over 370,000 people**.
- Public schools remain closed for learning due to the postponement of the new school year – nearly **60 per cent of all shelters are in public schools**. UNICEF is working with the Ministry of Education to ensure learning continues despite the multiple crises.

Situation in Numbers

- 350,000** children in need of humanitarian assistance
- 1,000,000** people in need of humanitarian assistance
- 190,000+** IDPs in collective shelters
- 11,800+** people injured, including reports of 1,088 children
- 2,500+** deaths, including reports of 155 children

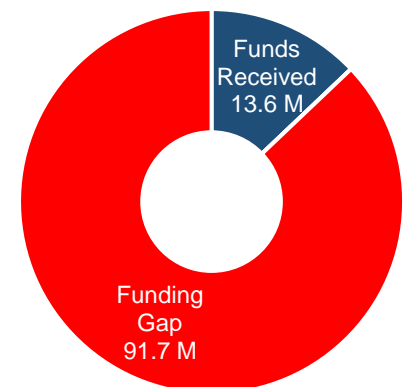
UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



UNICEF Lebanon Appeal 2024

US\$ 105.3 million

Funding Status (in US\$)



Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF's [Humanitarian Action for Children \(HAC\) Lebanon](#) was launched on 01 October 2024, in line with the UN Inter-Agency Flash Appealⁱ for Lebanon. The HAC outlines UNICEF's humanitarian response strategy until December 2024 to meet the needs of one million people, including 350,000 children, affected by the escalation of hostilities. It requires US\$ 105 million and is 13 per cent funded as of 22 October 2024. The HAC Lebanon has an expanded scope and scale, complementing the "[Syrian Refugees and Other Vulnerable Populations HAC](#)", which has been responding to previous crises in Lebanon.

On 02 October 2024, UNICEF activated its Level-3 Corporate Emergency Procedures for organization-wide support to scale up its humanitarian response in Lebanon. The measures include advancing to Lebanon Country Office, Emergency Programme Funds (EPF) totalling US\$ 5.75 million, to quickly expand operations and mainstream Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) in the response. UNICEF Lebanon also received US\$ 2 million in Global Humanitarian Thematic Funding.

Flexible funding enables UNICEF to respond promptly and more effectively, prioritizing resources where they are most needed and allowing programmes to adapt to the evolving situation in Lebanon. UNICEF would like to thank donors to the Global Thematic Fund, the Government of the United Kingdom, OCHA, Education Cannot Wait, and the National Committees for UNICEF from Germany, Canada, Sweden, and the United States, whose support enabled preparedness for the escalation and immediate response. Additional funding is urgently needed to meet the increasing needs in Lebanon. UNICEF has been responding to the impact of hostilities in Lebanon since October 2023. Reports on interventions and funding received prior to 23 September 2024 are available [here](#).

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The humanitarian crisis in Lebanon continues to directly affect the lives of children and families as the intensity and range of hostilities expand across the country. Extensive destruction of civilian infrastructure, businesses, and properties has been reportedⁱⁱ, with increasing disruptions to public services, including 15 hospitals damagedⁱⁱⁱ, 100 of 207 Primary Health Centres (PHCCs) and dispensaries in conflict areas closed^{iv}, and 28 water facilities damaged, affecting the water supply for over 360,000 people.^v While private schools have started gradually reopening as of 7 October 2024, all public schools remain closed for learning due to the postponement of the 2024-2025 school year to 4 November by the Ministry of Education, as nearly 60 per cent of all shelters are located in public schools.

As of 22 October 2024, over 2,500 deaths were registered, including a reported 155 children, 517 women, 100 health workers and two UN staff, as well as injuries to over 11,800 people, including 1,088 children, 2,280 women^{vi} and five UNIFIL peacekeepers since October 2023. More than 10,700 strikes have been reported across Lebanese Governorates, including Beirut, and military evacuation orders have been widely disseminated across the country^{vii}, leading to the evacuation of at least 10 hospitals.^{viii}

The Lebanese Government continues to coordinate efforts to support an estimated 1.2 million people affected by the conflict. As of 22 October 2024, authorities had opened 1,095 collective shelters hosting more than 191,000 IDPs – over half of them women and children. Of these centres, 917 (84 per cent) had already reached their full capacity. An additional 11 UNRWA sites are hosting nearly 3,750 displaced individuals, 52 per cent of whom are women.^{ix}

More than 490,000 people fled Lebanon to Syria from 23 September to 22 October 2024, including 147,608 Lebanese and 343,404 Syrians, according to the Lebanese General Security Directorate.^x Additionally, 16,727 Lebanese are reported to have arrived in Iraq.^{xi}

During the reporting period, no new cases of cholera have been detected following the case in Akkar confirmed by the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) on 16 October 2024. UNICEF has supported national and sub-national efforts under MoPH's leadership in implementing prevention and containment measures.

Programme Strategy and Response: Summary

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

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

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

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

Health

In response to the case of cholera in Akkar confirmed by the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) on 16 October 2024, UNICEF supported national and sub-national efforts to implement prevention and containment measures (Health, WASH, RCCE). During the reporting period, no additional cases of cholera have been detected. UNICEF will continue monitoring the situation and implementing preventive, multi-sectoral measures – see more details on page 4.

The Health Sector estimates that one million people are in need of support to access health services due to the escalation of hostilities in Lebanon. In close coordination with MoPH, UNICEF has supported the activation of mobile PHCC Satellite Units (PSUs) and Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) to provide health services to IDPs in shelters, communities, and displacement hotspots, including check-ups, immediate medical assistance, and immunization services. Since 23 September 2024, a total of 25,300 people (48 per cent female) have been supported by mobile health teams, including 22,885 people served by 57 PSUs and 2,415 people served by five MMUs.

In addition, 89 static PHCCs supported by UNICEF ('AaSalameh' Programme) provided health services to 37,561 people (50 per cent female). Immunization of displaced children is a key priority integrated into all emergency health activities, with 12,515 children vaccinated in shelters and host communities since 23 September 2024. These health interventions have served a total of 63,124 people in 452 shelters and host communities in the reporting period.

UNICEF has also supported 97 displaced pregnant women in need of delivery services by covering their patient share of delivery costs in 20 government hospitals and provided financial support for intensive neonatal and paediatric care for 171 displaced sick newborns and children.

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

Nutrition and Child Development

The Nutrition Sector, led by UNICEF, estimates that 300,000 people require support to achieve adequate nutrition in Lebanon. UNICEF has integrated the delivery of essential nutrition and early childhood development (ECD) services into multiple platforms supporting displaced families in host communities and 535 displacement sites, including: (i) 280 shelters served by Nutrition Sector partners; and (ii) 255 shelters reached through mobile health teams (PSUs and MMUs) with integrated nutrition services. Additionally, nutrition interventions are being implemented jointly with education and protection partners. In collaboration with child protection partners, UNICEF provided energy and protein rations to 144 children and pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) on the move near the Lebanon-Syria border.

Through these collective efforts, since 23 September 2024, UNICEF has distributed high-energy biscuits and micronutrient supplements to 4,653 children and 799 adolescent girls and PLWs to prevent malnutrition. During the reporting period, 14,207 children and PLWs were screened for acute malnutrition, with 496 identified cases enrolled in treatment programmes. Furthermore, 26,402 caregivers received counselling on breastfeeding, complementary feeding, ECD, and responsive care. UNICEF has also strengthened the capacity of the Nutrition Sector by training over 448 frontline workers on Nutrition/ECD in emergencies and procuring 180 tons of nutrition supplies, including high-energy biscuits, micronutrient powders, and multiple micronutrient supplements.

Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

The Protection Sector estimates that 400,000 children and 300,000 women and girls are at risk of child protection violations and gender-based violence (GBV). As of 22 October 2023, 79 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) had been identified, including in border-crossing areas, and 72 of them have already been reunited with their families through UNICEF and its partners.

UNICEF is leveraging partnerships across its programmes and strengthening community-level capacities to expand the provision of psychological first aid and community-based psychosocial support services. As of 22 October 2024, UNICEF had reached children and caregivers in host communities and 175 collective shelters. Since 23 September 2024, UNICEF has provided psychological first aid information to 8,331 children and caregivers, in addition to community-based psychosocial support for 7,772 children and caregivers, including those in Palestinian camps.

As of 22 October 2024, UNICEF had distributed 13,884 dignity/Laha kits, which include menstrual hygiene products, to women and girls in collective shelters and UNRWA sites and provided them with information on GBV and PSEA. GBV awareness sessions were organised for 4,064 people, alongside disseminating information on available services and referral pathways through in-person sessions, Safe Spaces for Women & Girls, and social media campaigns.

UNICEF continues to identify injured children to provide them with critical protection services. More than 600 community members have been sensitised to the risks associated with unexploded ordnance and white phosphorus.

Support for people on the move is provided through a mobile team of social workers, prioritising hospitalisation referrals for children and women with acute health conditions, consultations by mobile health teams, and distribution of bottled water, hygiene items, and nutrient biscuits for children.

Education

All public schools in Lebanon remain closed for learning due to the postponement of the new school year to 4 November 2024 by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE). To keep displaced children engaged in positive activities, UNICEF has distributed learning and recreational materials to more than 36,000 children in collective shelters, including educational, ECD, LEGO, and recreational kits, since 23 September 2024. UNICEF has simultaneously deployed around 800 facilitators (60 per cent women) from its Multiple Flexible Pathway Programmes ('Makani' My Space and 'Dirasa' My Study) to create a supportive learning environment, providing on-the-ground support in 223 shelters to tens of thousands of children with an integrated package of activities tailored to the crisis situation. UNICEF has also launched reading corners in shelters to offer displaced children learning opportunities.

In line with UNICEF's disability-inclusive response approach, disability assessments were carried out in 127 shelters, identifying 213 children with disabilities (CWDs) by 22 October 2024. Therapy services and assistive devices, such as wheelchairs, have been provided to CWDs.

An Education in Emergency (EiE) assessment has been launched across shelters in Beirut and Mount Lebanon Governorates to collect data on the educational background and needs of displaced children. The results will assist UNICEF, which leads the Education Sector, with learning continuity efforts and referring children to the services they need. UNICEF has also trained 95 teachers and facilitators in EiE, as well as 89 teachers in psychological first aid.

Opening the New School Year: UNICEF is working with MEHE to implement the Ministry's Learning Continuity Response Plan^{xii}, ensuring that education for all children continues despite the multiple crises. The plan includes opening 'hub' schools in public or private facilities to accommodate displaced students, operating in multiple shifts, and adopting a hybrid learning model to provide education in a flexible manner. It also offers a range of educational support services, such as distributing learning materials and textbooks, deploying the "Madristi" ('My School' in Arabic) digital platform powered by Learning Passport technology, and establishing gender-responsive digital/learning hubs. On 17 October 2024, a Transition Resilience Education Fund^{xiii} (TREF) technical Strategic Management Board meeting was held with MEHE, UNICEF, and TREF partners to review education response plans and decisions matrix. The aim was to identify priorities to ensure TREF can effectively support the opening of the new school year and learning continuity.

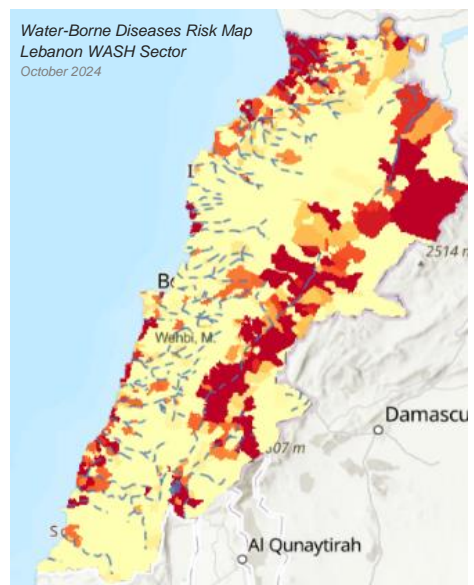
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

The WASH Sector, led by UNICEF, has supported containment measures following an isolated case of cholera confirmed in Akkar on 16 October 2024. The WASH Sector has updated the Water-Borne Diseases (WBD) risk map for Lebanon to warn of new public health threats. The map's methodology involves a rigorous analysis of key factors at the cadaster level, including population density, the presence of IDPs and collective shelters, the number of informal settlements, and damages/dysfunctionality of WASH infrastructure. The WBD risk analysis index has been used by the Health Sector to prioritise Oral Cholera Vaccine (OCV) requests and organise targeted vaccination campaigns.

Since 23 September 2024, to prevent WBD outbreaks and support good hygiene practices, UNICEF has supported the desludging of 625,000 litres of waste from shelters and provided critical hygiene supplies to 86,980 people, including 14,653 hygiene kits. UNICEF has also distributed 469,000 litres of bottled water for drinking and 12.6 million litres of trucked water for domestic use in collective shelters during the reporting period.

UNICEF continues to improve WASH conditions in collective shelters. Nearly 9,645 IDPs, including an estimated 3,760 children, gained access to sanitation and hygiene facilities through 208 showers and 40 latrines installed by UNICEF in 34 displacement sites during the reporting period, with work underway for additional shelters nationwide.

Communities hosting IDPs and areas directly affected by shelling have faced increased pressure on the already overstretched WASH systems. Since 23 September 2024, UNICEF has supported the continuity of water supply for more than 379,116¹ people through the repairs of 54 water facilities and the provision of 246,000 litres of fuel, 95 pumps, 18 tons of chlorine, two generators, and 24 km of pipes to Water Establishments in Lebanon.



Social Protection & Humanitarian Cash Assistance

UNICEF continues working with the Lebanese Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and partners on the design of a new Emergency Disability Benefit to support families with people with disabilities PwDs beyond those already registered in the National Disability Allowance (NDA). In partnership with MoSA and the International Labour Organization (ILO), UNICEF implemented an advance payment for 27,000 people with disabilities (PwDs) (68 per cent males, 32 per cent females), including 7,500 children with disabilities, registered for the National Disability Allowance (NDA) as part of its regular programming.^{xiv} For the emergency response, UNICEF and MoSA reached 22,635 people in families with a registered NDA beneficiary, with US\$ 100 cash assistance top-ups. Both payments were transferred during the first week of October with a redemption of 90 per cent for the advance payment and 94 per cent for the top-ups as of 22 October 2024.

Youth & Adolescents

Young people and adolescents have had their opportunities for learning and development severely limited due to the conflict. As of 22 October 2024, 66 out of 158 Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) public schools were being used as shelters, and 34,727 TVET students were displaced and at risk of not returning to learning. UNICEF has been closely coordinating with the TVET Directorate General under MEHE to support the design and implementation of the TVET learning continuity efforts. UNICEF has put in place a plan for integrated support to TVET public schools, focusing on (i) basic needs and supplies provision; (ii) solarisation of facilities; (iii) learning continuity and ICT support; (iv) health and hygiene; and (v) infrastructure and WASH. UNICEF has already solarised two TVET schools being used as collective shelters for 1,200 IDPs in the reporting period - support for additional TVET facilities is being arranged.

Youth engagement in the emergency response is a key principle for UNICEF. Since 23 September 2024, UNICEF has identified 430 young volunteers to support response activities, of whom 376 have been mobilised to assist in distributing relief items, recycling materials in shelters, and sorting and distributing clothing to displaced individuals. More than 125 young women and girls have been engaged in actively facilitating sessions targeting vulnerable children through different activities such as recreational activities and sports, while referring families to the services they need. Through UNICEF partners, young people were trained and mobilised to cook and distribute approximately 42,425 hot meals to displaced people and frontline workers during the reporting period.²

UNICEF continues to keep displaced youth engaged in learning, skilling, and positive behaviours. During the reporting period, UNICEF engaged 3,200 adolescents and young people in sports for development sessions and has trained more than 40 displaced youth in digital skills required for in-demand jobs - of these, 20 have already received certifications from Microsoft and LinkedIn through the Nammiskills programme. UNICEF also conducted life skills and mental health awareness sessions for over 200 adolescents and youth in shelters and Palestinian camps, covering subjects such as conflict resolution and healthy lifestyles.

¹ Results are lower than previous reporting due to an adjustment in the calculation to reflect the current operating capacity and catchment population of the Water Establishments during the conflict.

² While provision of hot meals is not part of UNICEF mandate nor CCCs, UNICEF through its partners supports young people to be engaged in the response and provides them with income generating or volunteer opportunities. The partners coordinate this activity with the food sector led by WFP.

Rapid Response Mechanism

UNICEF's Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) has been active since 23 September 2024 to address new waves of displacement and reach children and their families in conflict zones. The RRM serves as a critical, agile, and timely response framework within UNICEF's broader response strategy, linked to emergency interventions in WASH, health, protection, and other sectors to ensure a coordinated and comprehensive approach.

As of 22 October 2024, UNICEF's RRM had reached 73,265 IDPs in collective shelters, including UNRWA sites, with Non-Food Items (NFIs), such as bottled water and hygiene items reported under the WASH and Child Protection sections (see page 4), in addition to 20,015 blankets, 4,615 mattresses, 3,350 sleeping bags, 1,100 winter clothing kits, and 3,318 baby kits.

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



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

UNICEF has community feedback mechanisms in place to disseminate critical information in hard-to-reach areas and allow affected populations to voice complaints and share their experiences regarding the services provided. During the reporting period, UNICEF's Call Center received and responded to 4,669 calls from IDPs, primarily focused on requests for shelter, food, cash assistance, and mobile health services. UNICEF has trained its Call Center team on handling enquiries related to emergency assistance from IDPs and has been actively distributing leaflets in over 500 shelters with information on how to contact UNICEF's Call Center.

In partnership with the Social Workers Syndicate, UNICEF continues to provide support for displaced families who are staying in the streets of Beirut and the Bekaa Governorates. The social workers' teams are also sharing accurate information about humanitarian aid, feedback channels, and doing case-by-case protection referrals when appropriate. UNICEF will continue advocating with relevant authorities and stakeholders for finding a suitable shelter solution for the most vulnerable families who are currently homeless.

Women and girls are more exposed to challenges in accessing menstrual hygiene products, clean water, and private spaces for bathing and changing in collective shelters. In the past week, UNICEF trained 25 frontline workers from nine WASH partners on the importance of GBV/sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) risk mitigation in WASH interventions. The training session included specific actions to protect girls and women, such as ensuring sufficient lighting, security, safe access to services, reporting channels, and training suppliers on PSEA and GBV.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

As per the humanitarian coordination architecture in Lebanon, UNICEF leads the WASH, Education, Nutrition, and Child Protection (Area of Responsibility) sectors and participates in the Health, Basic Assistance, Livelihoods, and Protection sectors, including the GBV Working Group, Gender Working Group, and the Humanitarian Access Working Group. In collaboration with the Disaster Risk Management Unit and the Lebanese Red Cross, UNICEF is supporting emergency preparedness and response planning across all governorates. The Escalation Emergency Response is coordinated through the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG).

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

Human Interest Stories



Adam, 5 years old, left his village in the South by bus with his family to escape the bombing. They are now in a collective shelter in Beirut.

“On our way to Beirut, an airstrike hit a car next to us. The windows of the bus exploded, and we were hit by flying stones. The broken glass struck my grandfather.

I met new friends in the shelter, and I play football with them. What I miss the most is the greenery of my village, we had a nice garden next to our house.”

UNICEF Lebanon Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/lebanon>

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Summary of Programme Results

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

Sector / Indicator	UNICEF and Partners Response				Sector Response ³
	Target (Dec 2024)	Total results to date (23 Sep – 22 Oct)	Progress since last SitRep	Achievement %	Total results to date (23 Sep – 22 Oct)
Health					
# people accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities ⁴	200,000	37,561	▲ 33%	19%	NA
# people supported by mobile medical teams ⁵	400,000	25,300	▲ 62%	6%	NA
Nutrition					
# of caregivers counselled or reached with awareness on appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) and ECD	108,000	26,402	▲ 16%	24%	26,402
# children receiving Protein Energy Supplements (Ready to use complementary food, SQLNS, High Energy Biscuits) and/or micronutrient supplement (MNP)	49,000	4,653	▲ 8%	9%	4,653
Child Protection and GBV					
# women and girls receiving dignity/LAHA kits	60,000	13,884	▲ 22%	23%	32,211
# children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support ⁶	220,000	7,772	▲ 136%	4%	14,734
Education					
# displaced children receiving learning and recreational materials	200,000	36,000	▲ 11%	18%	52,080
WASH					
# people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs ⁷	1,000,000	379,116 ⁸	▼ 39% ⁸	38%	TBC ⁹
# people receiving critical hygiene supplies	250,000	86,980	▲ 52%	35%	205,925
Social Protection¹⁰					
# of individuals in households with a person with disability reached with an emergency cash transfer	155,000	22,635 ¹¹	0%	15%	NA
# people reached with Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance	465,000	0 ¹²	-	-	NA
Youth & Adolescents					
# young people mobilized to act as first responders, provide support in shelters, and assist in data generation activities.	1,600	376	▲ 75%	24%	NA
Rapid Response Mechanism					
# people reached with rapid response items (NFIs)	400,000	73,265	▲ 21%	18%	228,565

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

4 Includes UNICEF-supported PHCCs.

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

6 Does not include Psychological First Aid interventions reaching 8,331 people.

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

8 Results are lower than previous reporting due to an adjustment in the calculation to reflect the current operating capacity and catchment population of the Water Establishments during the conflict.

9 The Sector-wide indicator for water access support through both public network systems and shelter-interventions is under development.

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

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

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

Annex B

Funding Status

The table below reflects funds received against the HAC Lebanon as of 22 October 2024.

Sector	Requirements	Funds available	Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2024	\$	%
WASH	30,000,000	4,647,275	25,352,725	85%
Health	8,000,000	2,090,866	5,909,134	74%
Nutrition	6,700,000	1,007,277	5,692,723	85%
Social Protection	17,050,000	311,857	16,738,143	98%
Education	8,500,000	2,853,495	5,646,505	66%
Child Protection and GBVIE	12,500,000	856,459	11,643,541	93%
Youth & Adolescents	8,600,000	413,735	8,186,265	95%
RCCE, PSEA, AAP, Comms	2,000,000	398,069	1,601,931	80%
Field Operations and RRM	7,000,000	904,096	6,095,904	87%
Palestinian Programme	4,900,000	101,094	4,798,906	98%
Total	105,250,000	13,584,223	91,665,777	87%

END NOTES

ⁱ Flash Appeal: Lebanon, October - December 2024

ⁱⁱ OHCHR UN Human Rights Office condemns the extensive damage to civilian objects

ⁱⁱⁱ Ministry of Public Health – reported casualties as of 22 October 2024

^{iv} WHO <https://hq.who.departementofcommunications.cmail20.com/t/d-l-euuhid-t-jyyhcdlv-y/>

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

^{vi} Lebanese Ministry of Public Health Press Release

^{vii} UN News: Lebanon Crisis <https://news.un.org/en/story/2024/10/1155726>

^{viii} WHO Situation Report Lebanon # 3 [situation-report-3.pdf \(who.int\)](https://www.who.int/situation-report-3.pdf)

^{ix} UNRWA SitRep #9 <https://www.unrwa.org/resources/reports/unrwa-situation-report-9-lebanon-emergency-response>

^x Lebanese Presidency of the Council of Ministers – Situation Report #25

^{xi} UNHCR Iraq Flash Update #14: Update on Displacement from Lebanon (20 October 2024)

^{xii} UNICEF support to MEHE's Learning Continuity Plan is part of the HAC Syrian Refugees and Lebanon's CPD

^{xiii} UNICEF support to MEHE's Learning Continuity Plan is part of the HAC Syrian Refugees and Lebanon's CPD

^{xiv} Part of UNICEF's regular programming to support the NDA – not under HAC Lebanon