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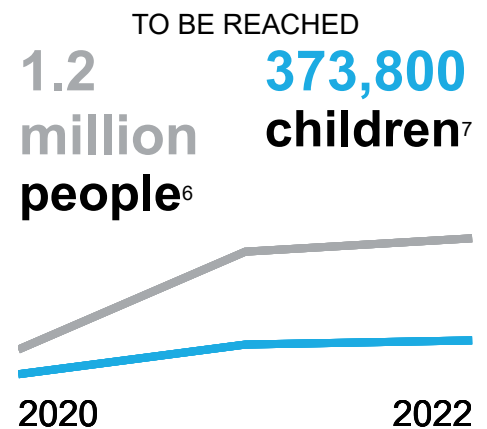
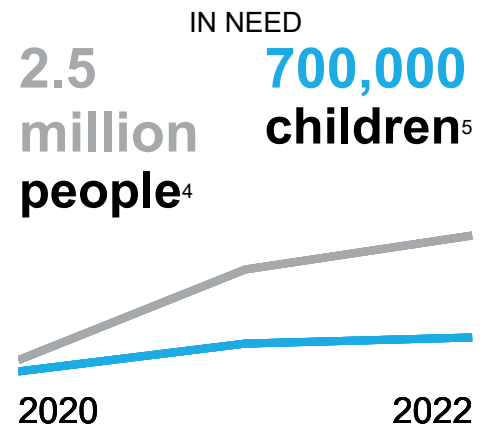
Humanitarian Action for Children

Zahraa', 6 years old, playing in Karantina Public Garden. UNICEF supported rehabilitation of the garden to create awareness on the importance of friendly and safe public spaces for girls and boys.

Lebanon

HIGHLIGHTS¹

- Lebanon's unprecedented economic and financial crisis has pushed individuals and families towards extreme vulnerabilities. People can no longer afford basic commodities and services, while the government and private sectors provide basic services. An estimated 2.2 million vulnerable Lebanese, 207,700 Palestinian refugees and 86,200 migrants, including 700,000 children, are facing a humanitarian crisis and multiple deprivations.²
- UNICEF will prioritize ensuring access to basic social services³ and reducing the risk of families resorting to negative coping strategies by addressing urgent humanitarian needs - through existing inclusive systems, where possible - and by incorporating across its interventions community-based approaches, resilience, gender and inclusion, and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse.
- UNICEF requires US\$91.7 million to support vulnerable children and families affected by the complex crises. This includes ensuring nearly 1 million people have access to safe water, and providing social protection assistance for 20,000 people.



KEY PLANNED TARGETS



72,750

children receiving multiple micronutrient powders



980,000

people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water



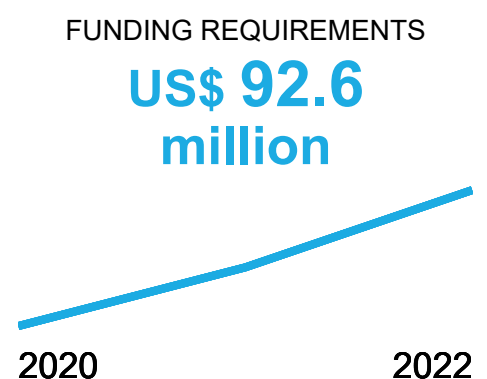
27,900

children/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support



100,000

children receiving individual learning materials



Figures are provisional and subject to change upon finalization of the inter-agency planning documents.

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION AND NEEDS

Lebanon is grappling with economic and financial meltdown, compounded by the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Since the economic and financial crisis began in October 2019, the Lebanese Pound has lost more than 90 per cent of its value, leading an average inflation rate of 154.8 per cent in 2021.⁸

Lebanon's critical water infrastructure is reaching breaking point, threatening access to safe water for more than 4 million people.⁹ UNICEF estimates most public water pumping will gradually cease across Lebanon between April and June 2022. Water shortages force households to rely on unsafe and expensive alternatives such as collecting untreated water from springs or water trucking. Decreased hygiene practices to reduce water consumption are increasing the risk of COVID-19 and waterborne diseases, with babies and young children especially vulnerable.

Primary healthcare centres (PHCs) are severely strained due to an exodus of staff and shortages of medication and fuel. Approximately 15 per cent of 20,000 registered nurses left the country over the past year, and about 1,000 have been laid off. Around 40 per cent of medical doctors have permanently emigrated or are working part-time outside of the country.¹⁰ PHCs are rationing fuel by reducing opening hours, and more than 600 private pharmacies have temporarily closed.¹¹ The crises are impacting preventive and promotive health services, with immunization coverage dropping by more than 30 per cent.¹²

The crisis is exacerbating gender-based violence (GBV). More than two-thirds of GBV-related organizations have experienced increased calls for assistance on their hotlines, and 96 per cent report reduced ability of survivors to reach out for assistance.¹³

Learning losses due to multiple crises and inequitable access to remote learning over the last two school years will likely be irreversible without urgent focus on delivering inclusive learning opportunities to recover lost learning. COVID-19 disrupted education for over 1.2 million school-aged children, with 170,000 children in need of education support due to poverty and other factors.¹⁴ Among the most vulnerable, children with disabilities and girls are most at risk of never returning to learning. Teachers' salaries devalued due to the currency crisis, and an urgent roll-out of teacher incentives is required to ensure continuity and quality of learning.

As the situation continues to deteriorate, measures are taken that often put children at risk. Children as young as 6 years are working on the streets, in agricultural fields or on construction sites, where they are exposed to risks of exploitation.

SECTOR NEEDS



460,000
people in need of
nutrition assistance¹⁵



1 million
people lack access to
safe water¹⁶



730,000
people need mental
health, PSS or GBVIE
support¹⁷



170,000
children left out of
school¹⁸



1.7 million
people living in
extreme poverty¹⁹

STORY FROM THE FIELD



Hadi, a 14-year-old Lebanese boy, lives with his parents in the south. With his father unable to secure regular work, the family's debts began to mount. Coinciding with the first of his school's COVID-19 related closures, he and his brother soon had to turn their back on education and searched for work to help support their parents financially.

Referred to UNICEF's programme, the boys and their parents receive PSS and positive parenting sessions. Today, Hadi is back in class.

"I want to continue learning. I have a much better chance in life now that I'm back to school".

[Read more about this story here](#)

Focused PSS sessions placed Hadi among similarly-aged children who had also dropped out of school to work. "We were able to share our stories, and it was good to discover that I'm not alone in this".

HUMANITARIAN STRATEGY²⁰

In Lebanon, UNICEF will address the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable children and youth and contribute to social cohesion by sustaining integrated programming and, where possible, integrating it into a longer-term strategy. UNICEF will ensure the neutrality of assistance and continue to strengthen risk management, balancing the delivery of services through public and private institutions and specialized civil society organizations, particularly at the local level, in the most equitable, sustainable, and effective manner. UNICEF will provide partners and communities with knowledge and tools to promote gender-transformative programming, improve capacities to address the needs of children with disabilities, and ensure child protection and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.

As a member of the Humanitarian Country Team and the Emergency Operation Cell, UNICEF will lead the WASH, education, child protection, and nutrition sectors and play a crucial role in the GBV sector and health response.

The child protection program will continue to promote the well-being and protection of women, girls, and boys, as well as their families, by preventing and mitigating the risks of violence, abuse, and exploitation of children and women and by providing essential services, such as mental health and psychosocial support for children and caregivers.

UNICEF will strengthen primary healthcare to ensure equitable access to essential, high-quality health services, focusing on preventive and promotive care, encouraging healthy nutrition practices through counseling and awareness, and engaging caregivers in integrated behavior and social change actions. In addition, UNICEF will help 250 sites with the cold chain to ensure continued immunization access and reach 100,000 children who have missed immunizations.

The social policy program will provide emergency social support to 20,000 individuals residing in vulnerable homes, especially those with children.

In water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), UNICEF will work with the Water Establishments to ensure sufficient fuel, consumables, and maintenance to continue providing nearly one million people with clean drinking water.

The youth and adolescent program will increase chances for meaningful engagement, empowerment, and income production by assisting youth and adolescents in repairing explosion-damaged homes.

Social and behavioral change activities will incorporate behavioral and social science evidence to promote healthy and protective behaviors, community engagement, dissemination of accurate and life-saving information, and ensuring that the voices and needs of affected populations are heard and informed interventions.

Moreover, considering the extreme fragility of the Lebanese environment and the susceptibility to all forms of risks. UNICEF LCO has created a country-specific emergency preparedness plan with contingent stock and response mechanisms to minimize the risk to children and their caretakers from any potential emergency.

Lastly, UNICEF collaborates with partners across sectors to improve emergency preparedness and response systems and enhance the capacity for risk-informed planning and resilience.

Progress against the latest programme targets is available in the humanitarian situation reports: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/lebanon/situation-reports>

This appeal is aligned with the revised Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action, which are based on global standards and norms for humanitarian action.

2022 PROGRAMME TARGETS



Nutrition

- **400** children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment
- **50,000** primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling²¹
- **72,750** children aged 6 to 59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders
- **1,965** children aged 6 to 59 months with moderate acute malnutrition admitted for treatment



Health

- **250** medical facilities supported to ensure continuity of maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health services
- **300** sick children and PLW receive PSS²²
- **300** EPI points applying EVM²³
- **100,000** missed children and adolescents reached with age-appropriate vaccination²⁴



Water, sanitation and hygiene

- **980,000** people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs
- **14,000** people reached with improved wastewater services
- **20,000** people reached through pre-positioning of WASH contingency stock



Child protection, GBViE and PSEA²⁵

- **27,900** children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support
- **15,000** people who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers
- **1,100** girls and boys assisted through child protection case management and specialised services²⁶
- **6,500** women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions.



Education

- **100,000** children receiving individual learning materials
- **8,500** children (in areas affected by Beirut explosion) have access to newly rehabilitated schools
- **750** public schools supported with operating costs



Social protection

- **20,000** people benefit from emergency and longer-term social and economic assistance²⁷



Adolescents/youth

- **200** residential units benefit from minor repair^{28,29}
- **200** residential units benefit from rehabilitation³⁰



Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)

- **280,000** people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services
- **100,000** people with access to established accountability mechanisms

Programme targets are provisional and subject to change upon finalization of the inter-agency planning documents.

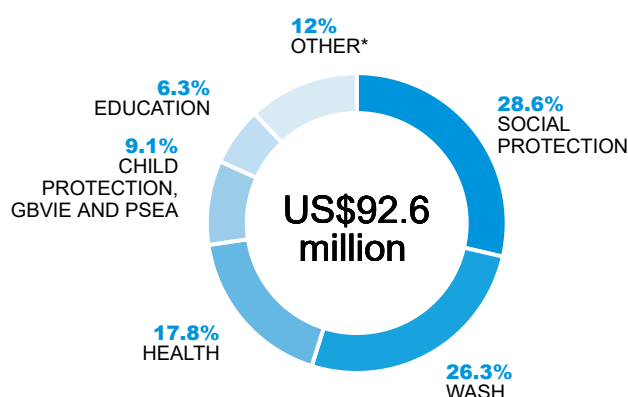
FUNDING REQUIREMENTS IN 2022

UNICEF is revising its appeal for 2022, and is seeking US\$91.7 million to respond to the urgent needs of 1.2 million people, including 360,000 children. The appeal revision is necessary due to the rapidly deepening economic crisis in Lebanon, which is further exacerbated by the conflict in Ukraine. Over 80 per cent of the Lebanese population live in poverty, facing economic precarity and the consequences of the Beirut Port explosion.³¹

This appeal, which is aligned with the Emergency Response Plan, focuses on covering the needs of the vulnerable Lebanese population.³² It complements activities in the 2022 HAC appeal for Syrian Refugees that support Syrian refugees in Lebanon.³³

Funding through this HAC appeal will support life-saving WASH, health, and social protection interventions, which combined account for over 73 per cent of the total funding requirements. The funding will also be used for crucial programmatic interventions such as humanitarian cash transfers, livelihood support, and youth engagement. This appeal revision will enable UNICEF to provide specialized services for disabled children, improve gender equality, and strengthen prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. Finally, additional funding is required to provide essential emergency preparedness support, considering Lebanon's risk profile.

UNICEF requires urgent funding to ensure that no child in Lebanon is left behind. Without sufficient and timely funding, UNICEF will be unable to support the national response to Lebanon's continuing crisis, and poor and vulnerable households with children will be left without access to basic services and social assistance.



*This includes costs from other sectors/interventions : Nutrition (5.6%), Palestinian Programme (2.9%), Emergency preparedness (1.2%), Adolescents/youth (<1%), Evaluation (<1%), Cross-sectoral (<1%).

Appeal sector	Revised 2022 HAC requirement (US\$)
Nutrition	5,177,086
Health	16,480,668
WASH	24,315,370 ³⁴
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA	8,418,551
Education	5,832,000
Social protection	26,466,743
Adolescents/youth	916,790
Cross-sectoral	233,280
Emergency preparedness	1,100,000
Palestinian Programme	2,717,712
Evaluation	914,249
Total	92,572,449

Appeal sector	Original 2022 HAC requirement (US\$)	Revised 2022 HAC requirement (US\$)	Funds available (US\$)	Funding gap (US\$)	2022 funding gap (%)
Nutrition	14,662,981	5,177,086	1,159,482	4,017,604	77.6%
Health	7,486,300	16,480,668	1,159,482	15,321,186	93.0%
WASH	8,159,761	24,315,370 ³⁴	20,717,321	3,598,049	14.8%
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA	9,839,052	8,418,551	1,727,366	6,691,185	79.5%
Education	6,122,390	5,832,000	1,993,197	3,838,803	65.8%
Social protection	10,740,307	26,466,743	8,265,553	18,201,190	68.8%
Adolescents/youth	2,799,036	916,790	1,568,520	-651,730	-71.1%
Cross-sectoral	4,570,404	233,280	34,249	199,031	85.3%
Emergency preparedness	1,100,000	1,100,000	-	1,100,000	100.0%
Palestinian Programme	-	2,717,712	573,389	2,144,323	78.9%
Evaluation	-	914,249	-	914,249	100.0%
Total	65,480,231	92,572,449	37,198,559	55,373,890	59.8%

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ENDNOTES

1. UNICEF's public health and socioeconomic COVID-19 response, including programme targets and funding requirements, is integrated into the standalone country, multi-country and regional Humanitarian Action for Children appeals. All interventions related to accelerating equitable access to COVID-19 tests, treatments and vaccines fall under the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A) global appeal.
2. Based on the Revised Emergency Response Plan (ERP) – Lebanon 2022-2023 that was published in June 2022.
3. Including safe drinking water, education, primary healthcare, social protection, child protection and gender-based violence services, mental health and psychosocial support.
4. Revised ERP – Lebanon 2022-2023
5. 31.15 per cent of the people in need, based on estimates from the Lebanon inter-agency group for the number of people under 18 years of age.
6. In order to avoid double counting, this is based on the number of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene (980,000 people). This total includes 51 per cent of women/girls and 2 per cent people with disabilities. UNICEF is committed to needs-based targeting, which means covering the unmet needs of children; and will serve as the provider of last resort where it has cluster coordination responsibilities.
7. 31.15 per cent of the people to be reached. Based on estimates from the Lebanon inter-agency group for the number of people under 18 years of age. This total includes 51 per cent girls and 2 per cent children with disabilities. This number of people to be reached is based on WASH sector which has the highest number of people to be targeted as per the the interagency emergency plan issued in June 2022. This represents a decrease from HAC appeal from 2021, as the number of children reached previously included children targeted under the safe schools initiative, which is now subject to a different appeal.
8. Lebanon Central Administration of Statistics, March 2022.
9. UNICEF-supported assessment based on data collected from Lebanon's four main public water utilities in May and June 2021.
10. WHO, 2021. <http://www.emro.who.int/countries/lbn/index.html>
11. Ibid.
12. Mansour et al, 2021. Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the utilization of routine immunization services in Lebanon. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33596271/>
13. Inter-Agency SGBV Task Force Lebanon, 20 October 2021. Survey on the impact of Lebanon's fuel and electricity crisis on SGBV programming.
14. ERP 2022-2023.
15. Ibid.
16. Ibid.
17. Ibid.
18. ERP 2021-2022.
19. UN ESCWA, 2021. Multi-dimensional poverty in Lebanon.
20. UNICEF leads cluster coordination for the WASH, nutrition and education clusters and the child protection area of responsibility.
21. This activity will specifically be targeting pregnant and lactating women.
22. PLW: Pregnant and Lactating Women and PSS: Psychosocial Support.
23. EPI: expanded programme of immunisation EVM: effective vaccine management
24. Missed children are those who have taken at least one routine vaccine as per the national schedule, but have not followed up on the remaining vaccines due for their age.
25. Child Protection figures have been adjusted based on the ERP 2022-23 and sector targets versus UNICEF CP contribution to the sector.
26. The target for Case management under the ERP has been revised to be aligned with the overall planned target of children that will be reached for case management and specialized services for the whole year across the country. Based on the scope of the ERP, UNICEF is planning to reach through the ERP 20% of the overall number of children in need of specialized case management in Lebanon
27. UNICEF is augmenting its effort to fundraise for the Haddi Program under the Syrian Refugees HAC appeal which explains the change of target under the Lebanon HAC appeal.
28. Minor repair consists of minor property damage such as broken glass and doors. These repairs cost up to US\$1,500.
29. Youth and adolescents benefit from activities repairing and rehabilitation units damaged in the Beirut Port explosions through gaining meaningful work experience and through the sense of achievement and engagement from supporting their community.
30. Rehabilitation covers more substantial damage than repairs. It focuses on moderate damage to property and common areas and costs between US\$4,500 and US\$5,000 per property.
31. ERP 2022-2023.
32. As Lebanese, Syrian refugees, Palestinians and migrant groups live in intermingled communities, some interventions will also reach non-Lebanese beneficiaries. Programme activities have been designed to ensure no duplication between this appeal and the Syrian Refugee HAC appeal.
33. The 2022 HAC Syrian Refugees appeal is aligned with the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP).
34. The budget increase and the target increase are aligned with the ERP .