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LEBANON: Flash Update # 8

Escalation of hostilities in south Lebanon

as of 3 January 2024

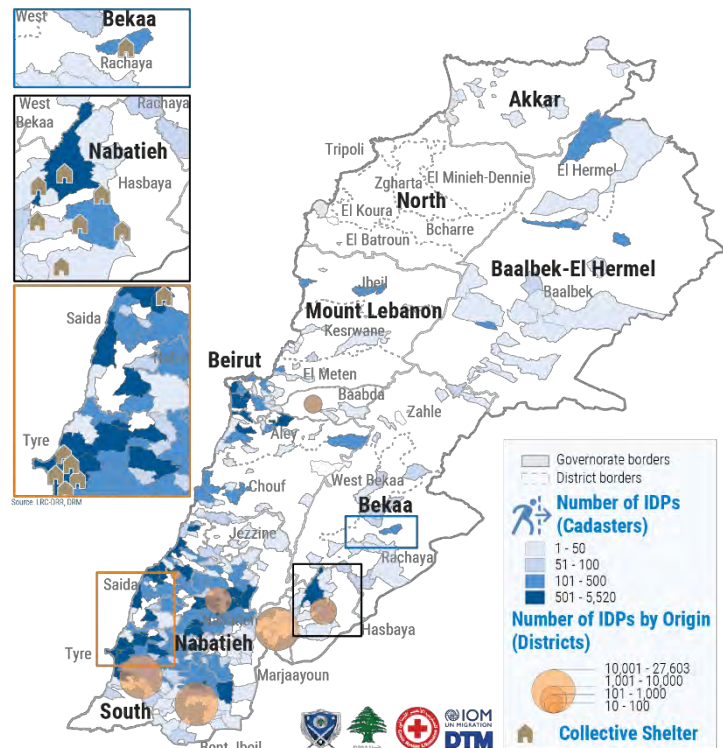


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HIGHLIGHTS

- As of 2 January, 76,018 individuals (52 per cent females) have been displaced from south Lebanon due to the ongoing hostilities along the Blue Line.
- As of 2 January, the Lebanese Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) has reported a total of 123 killed and 447 people wounded. At least 21 confirmed civilian deaths have been reported.
- On 2 January, a reported Israeli airstrike killed a top Hamas leader in the southern suburb of Beirut.
- On 3 January, an Israeli strike on a residential house in Naqoura reportedly resulted in the injury of nine civilians.

DISPLACEMENT MAP – [up until 02 January 2024](#)



SITUATION OVERVIEW

Since October 8, there has been a continued uptick in the exchange of fire at the Lebanese southern border between armed groups and Israel. In recent weeks, the tension along the Israel-Lebanon border has witnessed a rise in military actions, encompassing artillery barrages, drone attacks, and airstrikes in locations further from the Blue Line such as Beirut, Nabatieh, Jezzine, and Saida. Concurrently, there have been retaliatory occurrences involving armed groups in Lebanon targeting Israeli territories.

On 2 January, a reported Israeli airstrike killed a top official in Hamas, in the southern suburb of Beirut, after which Lebanon's caretaker Prime Minister Najib announced that Lebanon will file an urgent complaint with the UN Security Council against Israel in light of the attack.

On 3 January, the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) voiced concern over the potential escalation of tensions that could have devastating consequences for people on both sides of the Blue Line. On the same day, Palestinian factions in Lebanon declared a day of mourning and initiated a general strike. As a precautionary measure, some UNRWA installations were temporarily closed or operated at a reduced capacity.

On 3 January, an Israeli strike struck a residential area in Naqoura destroying a three-story house, causing substantial damage to multiple residential houses, and reportedly injuring nine civilians. The following day, it was reported that incendiary ammunition targeted Khiam town in south Lebanon, causing damage to residential areas, with reports indicating that one house was set on fire.

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As of 2 January, 76,018 internally displaced persons (IDPs) are seeking refuge across Lebanon, showing a three per cent increase since 19 December. As of 2 January, the Lebanese Ministry of Public Health reported 123 killed and 447 people wounded. Amongst those, at least 21 civilian deaths have been reported.

Operational access for humanitarian actors continues to be constrained within the 10 km zone, witnessing the concentration of hostilities mainly along the Blue Line, impacting the delivery of aid and reaching the population in need. Concurrent with the increase in crossline fire activities, security, and safety have been mainly reported as the main concern for humanitarian actors and suppliers alike. Consequently, there has been a decline in activity within those regions and a gradual reduction in communities' capacity to reach essential goods and services.

COORDINATION AND PREPAREDNESS

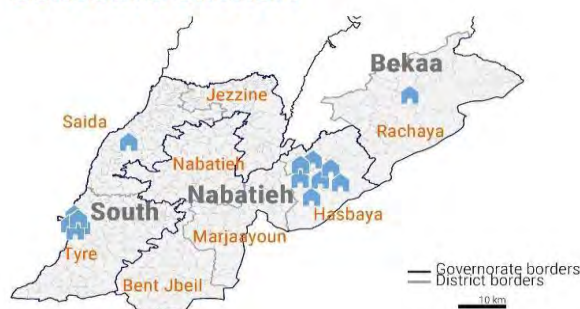
Led by the Prime Minister, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers oversees national preparedness and response efforts, supported by the National Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Unit. At the sub-national level, Governors coordinate with local authorities for preparedness and emergency response. Meanwhile, UN and NGO partners under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator and in complement to the government-led response, continue to accelerate response and preparedness activities. The Humanitarian Country Team has finalized a contingency plan for a worst-case scenario of uncontrolled conflict affecting up to 1 million people in addition to considering an additional scenario of controlled conflict characterized by a reciprocal escalation and de-escalation of hostilities potentially affecting up to 250,000 people in notable geographic areas. Humanitarian sectors and partners are seeking to identify and provide support to displaced people wherever they are located in addition to those who do not move from areas of conflict. Simultaneously, the aid community continues to address pre-existing needs and improve access to basic services for the population.

- The sub-national Emergency Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) has been activated to facilitate a coordinated, principled humanitarian response in the Nabatieh and South Governorate regions. Sectors, in turn, continue providing operational partners with guidance for the response to ensure it is well coordinated with local authorities and issues requiring attention at the national level are raised through existing channels.
- UNRWA has entered into agreements with three hospitals to provide emergency medical care for Palestine refugees: two hospitals in Mount Lebanon will provide emergency care to any Palestine refugee displaced to the area, while one hospital in Saida will provide outpatient services, as well as x-rays and laboratory tests.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE

- Some 81 per cent of IDPs are currently living with host families, while 16 per cent are renting houses. Another one per cent have relocated to secondary residences. Around two per cent are housed in collective shelters.
- 1,082 IDPs are hosted in 14 collective shelters, with five located in Tyre, seven in Hasbaya, one in Saida, and one in Bekaa.

Collective Shelters



Basic Assistance

Needs:

- Displaced populations are expressing an increased need for winter assistance.
- Further needs in terms of mattresses, blankets, pillows and heaters were identified for IDPs in inadequate/unfinished buildings or empty houses mostly in Tyre, Zahrani, Saida and Nabatieh.

Response:

- In the South, Nabatieh and Bekaa governorates, sector partners have met the needs of displaced families in collective shelters. Current assistance is concentrated on vulnerable populations located outside these shelters, while also extending support to the limited number of new arrivals at the collective shelters.

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Education

Needs:

- Reduce barriers for displaced children to access education in new locations, including learning materials and/or cash for education.
- Assess needs and provide support to schools that are hosting additional children, particularly those that have been identified by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) to serve as Emergency Hub Schools.
- Provide learning support and non-formal education to children who are displaced, including those who were not enrolled in formal schools prior to displacement.

Response:

- The Ministry of Education (MEHE) is assessing the numbers and location of children who are at risk of dropping out due to displacement.
- While the sector has developed a response strategy for emergency hub schools, there is also secured partial funding, and the process of selecting partners is underway. This aims to ensure a comprehensive and integrated response that addresses the requirements of both schools and students.

Food Security & Agriculture

Needs:

- Continue providing life-saving food needs for the population displaced by the ongoing clashes.

Response:

IDPs in shelters:

- Since the beginning of the conflict, 215,904 daily meals have been provided in Tyre's four collective shelters and the newly activated one in Saida, meeting the food requirements of all IDPs hosted in collective shelters in the Tyre Governorate. The aid includes daily breakfast, lunch, and dinner.

IDPs hosted with relatives:

- In Tyre, 5,865 food parcels were distributed to IDPs outside collective shelters, with a second round started on December 18 to meet the needs of all registered IDPs.
- In Mount Lebanon & North 717 food parcels were distributed to IDPs hosted with relatives.
- In Bekaa and Baalbeck-Hermel, 90 food parcels were distributed, with assistance still on an ad-hoc referral basis by the DRR in these two governorates.

Health

Needs:

- Continue providing life-saving health interventions to address the immediate needs of the population affected by the conflict.

Response:

- Over 3,092 healthcare workers (62 per cent nurses and 16 per cent physicians) in 125 hospitals were trained on the clinical care of trauma patients till date.
- 11 doctors and 06 nurses receiving the Mass Casualty Incident (MCI) training of trainers are now cascading the training to hospitals across the country, till date 40 hospitals and 195 trainees were reached. MCI training is planned for all the hospitals across the country.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Six primary health care centers (PHCCs) remained closed, three each in Marjayoun and Bent Jbeil districts due to security concerns.
- Health facilities that remained open in the areas with increased hostilities have reported very low consultations per day and healthcare workers are reporting increased difficulties reporting to their duty stations in those areas.

Nutrition

Needs:

- Continue providing lifesaving nutrition services, and supplies addressing the immediate nutritional and child developmental needs of the most vulnerable population (children and women).

Response:

- 1,228 children (6-59 months) and pregnant and lactating women were screened for acute malnutrition in shelters and at the community level and 19 PLW and 14 children have been newly admitted to the malnutrition program in South, Nabatieh, and Bekaa and 227 children under 2 were screened using IYCF rapid assessment tool.
- 225 children (6-59 months) in shelters received more than one round of emergency nutrition rations.
- 1,710 children (6-59 months) were provided with micronutrient supplements to enhance the nutritional value of their meals.
- Social behavior change interventions reached 25,150 caregivers, promoting optimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, integrated nutrition, and early childhood development.

Protection

Needs:

- More awareness raising on discriminatory practices and inclusiveness across population groups is needed.

Response:

- GBV Awareness and Support:
 - 2,581 individuals received awareness sessions covering GBV, child marriage risks and personal hygiene.
 - 3,278 girls and women received dignity kits.
 - 704 front liners and humanitarian service providers received PSEA sensitization sessions.
- GBV Case Management and Psychosocial Support:
 - 1,074 individuals received case management and psychosocial support, including women and girls at GBV risk.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Discriminatory practices, domestic violence and abuse against women and children continue to be reported.
- Availability of recreational and educational activities as well as psychosocial support activities for children affected by the conflict remains a critical need.
- Ongoing protection risks include increased exposure to physical harm by explosive ordnance/UXO, family separation, GBV, poor accessibility for persons living with disability, and potential for SEA — specifically for people without meaningful family or community support.
- In the context of displacement, women have been impacted disproportionately. There is a general feeling of lack of confidentiality and privacy, hindering their willingness to freely share their concerns.

Shelter and Collective Site Coordination

Needs:

- High needs among the displaced population residing outside collective shelters, especially those who are homeless or hosted by displaced Syrian families in informal settlements.
- Due to the constraints faced by displaced Syrian families to access collective shelters in the South, there is a need to identify and prepare alternative accommodation for Syrian households.
- There is a need to identify additional sites that could be used as collective shelters across the country, as part of preparedness measures for if the situation escalates.

Response:

- DTM has been supported with mapping of contingency sites. A list of over 160 privately owned facilities/structures has been compiled and is undergoing vetting to ensure liability and Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) rights. Final list of sites will be shared with WASH and Shelter leads for further technical assessment once all due diligences are cleared.

Social Stability

Needs:

- Continuous monitoring of tensions arising from displacement movements on both inter-communal and intra-communal levels, to ensure programmatic flexibility and mitigation where possible.

Response:

- Conflict sensitivity (CS) training needs will be captured in a prospective survey to be circulated by UNDP, including CS needs pertaining to the emergency response.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- Water and sanitation facilities and infrastructure of collective sites require support from sector partners to enable acceptable conditions for displaced people.

Response:

- Over 14,000 hygiene kits and cleaning items were distributed. This includes 6,433 family hygiene kits.
- 208,938 litres of bottled water were distributed and 236 m³ of water was trucked to collective shelters.

Sectors' Partners

- ACF, ACTED, ADRA, Alpha, Amel Association, Banin, Beit el Baraka, Caritas Lebanon, DCA, Girath, Imam Sadr Foundation, IMC, INTERSOS, IOCC, IOM, Islamic Relief Lebanon, LRC, Mennonite Central Committee, MERATH, Mercy Corps, Mouvement Social, Nabaa, La Guilde - Nation Station, NRC, Nusaned - Central Kitchen, Order of Malta Lebanon, Plan International, PUI, SCI, SHIELD, Swiss Barakah, TdH-L, U Matter, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, URDA, WFP, WHO, World Vision.

Lebanon: At a Glance

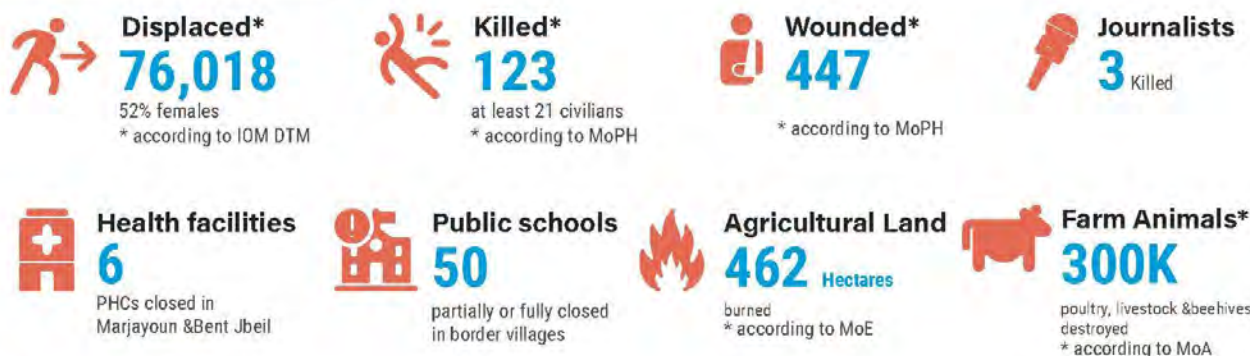
Escalation of hostilities in South Lebanon

as of 03 January 2024

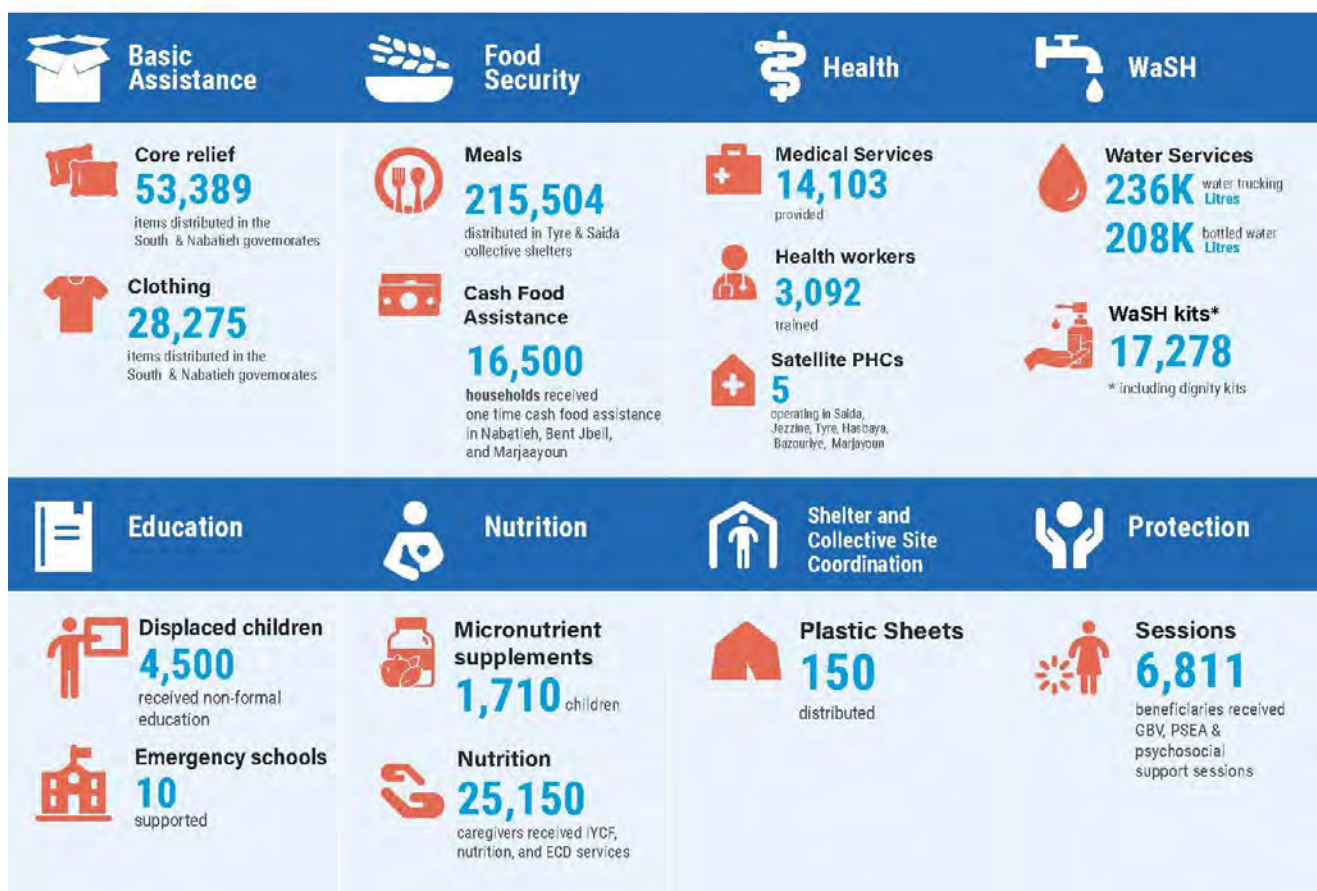


The Humanitarian Country Team in Lebanon, led by the Humanitarian Coordinator and supplementing national efforts, continues to increase its readiness and response to the humanitarian needs of the people affected by the increase in hostilities along the Blue Line in the south of Lebanon.

SITUATION OVERVIEW



RESPONSE



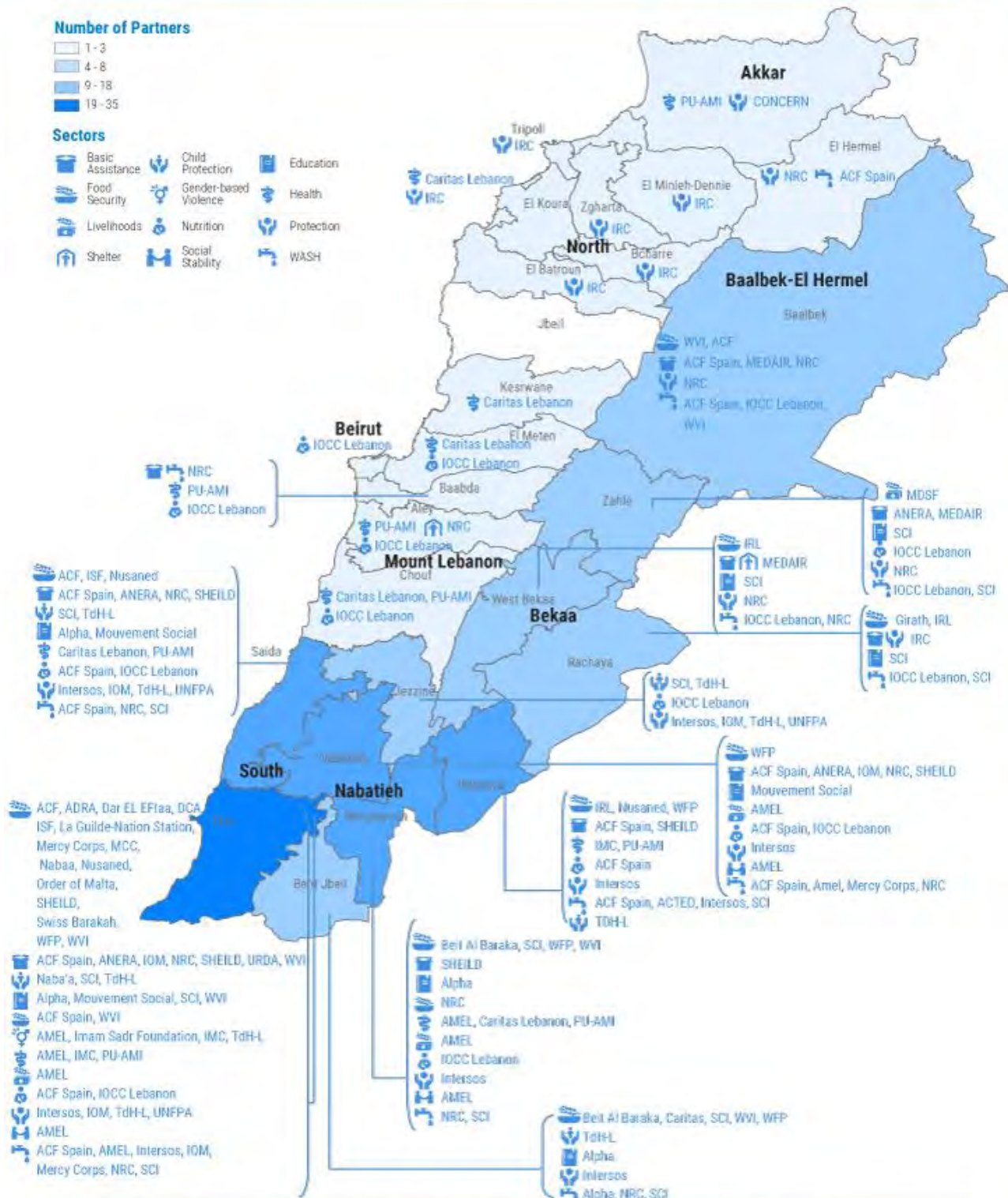
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Number of Partners



Sectors



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Creation date: 28 December 2023 Sources: Activity info, 2023 Sectors reporting database Feedback: ocha@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

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LEBANON: Flash Update # 9

Escalation of hostilities in south Lebanon

as of 11 January 2024

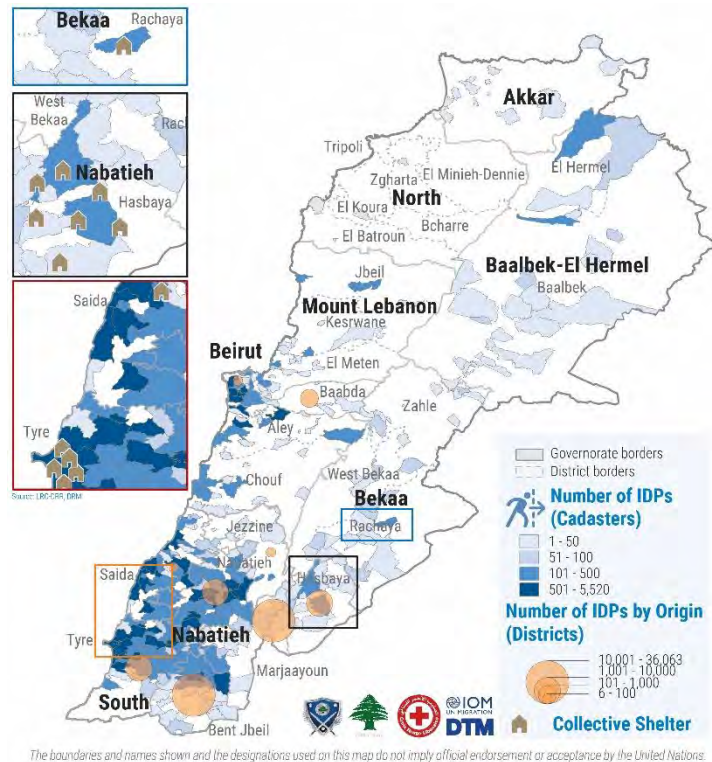


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HIGHLIGHTS

- As of 9 January, 82,012 individuals (52 per cent females) have been displaced from south Lebanon due to the ongoing hostilities along the Blue Line.
- As of 9 January, the Lebanese Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) has reported a total of 135 killed and 477 people wounded. At least 24 confirmed civilian deaths have been reported.
- On 10 January, one civilian was killed in an Israeli attack targeting the vicinity of his home in Kfar Kila border village, in southern Lebanon.
- On 11 January, two medics were killed in an Israeli attack that targeted an ambulance service center in Hanine village, in southern Lebanon.

DISPLACEMENT MAP – [up until 09 January 2024](#)



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SITUATION OVERVIEW

Since October 8, there has been a continued uptick in the exchange of fire at the Lebanese southern border between armed groups and Israel. In recent weeks, the tension along the Israel-Lebanon border has escalated, marked by heightened military actions. Notably, there has been an increase in conflict activity, including targeted attacks against armed groups personnel beyond established frontlines.

On 7 January, “Murad” Electrical Services Company, the service provider for the Electricité du Liban in the south, announced that its maintenance team, who was reportedly accompanied by UNIFIL and a Lebanese Armed forces patrol, was targeted by Israeli shelling, but no casualties were reported. The company further stated that the main network supplying electricity to the villages of Hula, Mays al-Jabal, Muhaibib, and Blida was destroyed during the bombardment, resulting in a complete lack of electricity for these villages, and affecting water pumping in the area.

On 10 January, a civilian was killed due to Israeli shelling on Kfar Kila border town in southern Lebanon. On 11 January, an ambulance service center in the town of Hanine, southern Lebanon, was hit by an Israeli airstrike resulting in the deaths of two medics and the destruction of an ambulance, bringing the death toll of civilians to 24 since the beginning of the conflict.

The Lebanese Ministry of Public Health issued a statement condemning the attack, asserting that it deliberately targeted the relief service center. Simultaneously, a civil defense center in Khiyam was struck on the same day, but no casualties were reported.

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As of 9 January, 82,012 internally displaced persons (IDPs) are seeking refuge across Lebanon, showing an eight per cent increase since 2 January. As of 9 January, the Lebanese Ministry of Public Health reported 135 killed and 477 people wounded as a result of the hostilities.

Humanitarian partners continue facing access challenges in southern Lebanon, such as increased interference by de facto authorities citing security measures and restricted access to conflict-prone border regions within the 10-15-kilometer buffer zone. These challenges are exacerbated by road closures and supplier reluctance in transporting goods to certain areas, resulting in a supplier-to-supplier transfer increasing prices and duration. Additionally, the socio-economic vulnerability of communities in hard-to-reach areas, where many rely on agriculture, is worsened by the ongoing conflict increasing the number of people in need of assistance.

COORDINATION AND PREPAREDNESS

Led by the Prime Minister, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers oversees national preparedness and response efforts, supported by the National Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Unit. At the sub-national level, Governors coordinate with local authorities for preparedness and emergency response. Meanwhile, UN and NGO partners under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator and in complement to the government-led response, continue to accelerate response and preparedness activities. The Humanitarian Country Team has finalized a contingency plan for a worst-case scenario of uncontrolled conflict affecting up to 1 million people in addition to considering an additional scenario of controlled conflict characterized by a reciprocal escalation and de-escalation of hostilities potentially affecting up to 250,000 people in notable geographic areas. Humanitarian sectors and partners are seeking to identify and provide support to displaced people wherever they are located in addition to those who do not move from areas of conflict. Simultaneously, the aid community continues to address pre-existing needs and improve access to basic services for the population.

- The humanitarian community remains concerned regarding instances of discrimination against Syrians, including denial of access to collective shelters, as well as ongoing restrictive measures that risk impacting freedom of movement, employment, and ability to rent property. Dialogue continues with government officials on these matters, including to ensure the principle of non-discrimination within the response is upheld.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE

- Some 80 per cent of IDPs are currently living with host families, while 17 per cent are renting houses. Another one per cent have relocated to secondary residences. Around two per cent are housed in 14 collective shelters.
- 1,101 IDPs are hosted in 14 collective shelters, with five located in Tyre, seven in Hasbaya, one in Saida, and one in Bekaa.

Collective Shelters



Basic Assistance

Needs:

- 37,600 pillows, 24,600 mattresses, 25,100 blankets, 2,000 kitchen sets, 4,900 heaters/stoves, and 250 mats were identified as needed by local authorities in Tyre, Zahrani and Nabatieh.
- Displaced populations are expressing an increased need for winter assistance.

Response:

- In the South, Nabatieh and Bekaa governorates, sector partners have met the needs of displaced families in collective shelters. Current assistance is concentrated on vulnerable populations located outside these shelters, while also extending support to the limited number of new arrivals at the collective shelters.
- Partners started to provide cash assistance as a one-off to vulnerable displaced families in the South and Nabatieh. Around 16,000 households received a one-off partial cash assistance.

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Gaps & Constraints:

- While certain partners have received extra funding to address core relief item needs, identifying and assisting the most vulnerable displaced populations outside collective shelters and those residing in unsafe areas, particularly vulnerable Lebanese and migrant families, remains challenging.

Education

Needs:

- Reduce barriers for displaced children to access formal and non-formal education, including learning materials and/or cash for education. In addition, there is a need for increased parental engagement activities.
- Provision of support to schools that are hosting additional children, particularly those that have been identified by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) to serve as emergency hub schools.
- Provision of alternative, online learning support, to those children who remain in the South.

Response:

- The MEHE is actively coordinating and improving support for emergency response schools. Currently, ten schools are part of this emergency response initiative, located in Nabatieh, South, Mount Lebanon, and Beirut.
- The ongoing efforts involve expanding the in-school snacks program to encompass all enrolled children, both displaced and non-displaced students. 9,627 students are being provided with nutritious in-school snacks daily. Additional funding amounting to US\$2.2 million has been secured from Education Cannot Wait for this initiative. The finalization of the program is anticipated to be completed in the upcoming weeks.
- In support of the displaced students, cash assistance will be provided for internally displaced children, re-enrolled in public schools.
- 3,000 displaced students received learning materials from partners.
- Approximately 750 displaced students have been registered for remote retention support in Tyre, with classes to begin next week.
- Within the last week, 37 parents and caregivers were engaged in sessions related to children's learning continuity and wellbeing during a crisis, bringing the total to date to 78.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Data regarding children who have transitioned from schools that remain open is not yet available.
- Evaluation of educational requirements in conflict-affected areas, including the count of school-aged children, their enrollment status before closures, and accessibility to online/remote learning opportunities.

Food Security & Agriculture

Needs:

- Continue providing life-saving food needs for the population displaced by the ongoing clashes.

Response:

- The Food Security & Agriculture sector response in 2023, was thanks to UN and NGOs reallocation of funds, internal borrowing and limited new funding from LHF. About US\$4.5 million was mobilized for the response.

IDPs in shelters:

- Since the beginning of the conflict, over 241,789 daily meals have been provided in Tyre's collective shelters and the newly activated one in Saida, meeting the food requirements of all IDPs hosted in collective shelters in the Tyre Governorate. The aid includes daily breakfast, lunch, and dinner.
- In Tyre's collective shelters, 375 food parcels and 2,350 kg of food items have been sent to a partner community kitchen for meal preparation.
- In the seven collective shelters in Hasbaya, 90 food parcels and 55 Ready-To-Eat parcels were distributed among IDPs through two rounds of distributions, covering the needs of all IDPs hosted in collective shelters in the Nabatieh Governorate. A third distribution round is scheduled for January.
- In the collective shelter in Rachaya, 25 food parcels were distributed among IDPs through two rounds of distributions since their displacement, meeting the food needs of all IDPs hosted in the collective shelter in the Bekaa Governorate. A third distribution round is planned for January.

IDPs hosted with relatives:

- In Tyre, 1,505 food parcels were distributed to IDPs outside collective shelters, with a second round starting on December 18 to meet the needs of all registered IDPs.
- In Nabatieh district, 1,502 food parcels were distributed to hosted IDPs in the first round, and a second round is planned in January for all registered IDPs and referred households.
- In Hasbaya, 84 parcels were distributed to IDPs hosted with relatives in the first round, and a second round is scheduled for January for all registered IDPs and referred households.
- Marjaayoun received 1,395 food parcels, 500 kg of food, and 860 meals for IDPs hosted with relatives in the first round, with a second round planned for January.
- In Bent Jbeil, 2,504 food parcels were distributed to IDPs hosted with relatives in the first round, and a second round is scheduled for January for all registered IDPs and referred households.
- In Nabatieh, Bent Jbeil, and Marjaayoun a one-time cash food assistance provided to a total of 59,909 individuals. The total value of the assistance amounted to USD 1,370,485..
- Mount Lebanon saw 715 food parcels distributed to IDPs hosted with relatives.
- In Bekaa and Baalbeck-Hermel, 102 food parcels were distributed, with assistance still on an ad-hoc referral basis by the DRR in these two governorates.

Gaps & Constraints:

- WFP intends to implement a significant scale-up over the next three months, aiming to provide assistance to 132,000 beneficiaries through a variety of delivery channels. However, fund mobilization continues to be a key obstacle to the full realization of this program, which requires a total budget of US\$8.7 million.



Health

Needs:

- Continue providing life-saving health interventions to address the immediate needs of the population affected by the conflict.

Response:

- Two primary health care centers (PHCC) satellite units are currently on rotation in Marjayoun, Tyre, Bazourieh-Abbasieh providing integrated primary healthcare service, including childhood vaccination, reproductive health consultations, sexual and reproductive health awareness sessions, and psychological support.
- Furthermore, financial support for institutional deliveries were provided to 13 pregnant women among the internally displaced population in the last two weeks.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Seven PHCCs remained closed, four in Marjayoun and three in Bent Jbeil districts due to security concerns.
- Shortage of specialized doctors and increased accessibility issues were reported by the health care workers. Additionally, in the areas with increased hostilities, a shift in service delivery is observed from preventative health services to curative health services.



Nutrition

Needs:

- Continue providing lifesaving nutrition services, and supplies addressing the immediate nutritional and child developmental needs of the most vulnerable population, especially children and women.

Response:

- 1,820 children (6-59 months) and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for acute malnutrition in shelters and at the community level and 19 PLW and 17 children have been newly admitted to the malnutrition program in South, Nabatieh, and Bekaa and 238 children under 2 were screened using IYCF rapid assessment tool.
- 225 children (6-59 months) in shelters received more than one round of emergency nutrition rations.
- 1,820 children (6-59 months) were provided with micronutrient supplements to enhance the nutritional value of their meals.
- Social behavior change interventions reached 26,298 caregivers, promoting optimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, integrated nutrition, and early childhood development.

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Needs:

- More awareness raising on discriminatory practices and inclusiveness across population groups is needed.
- Ongoing reports highlight the presence of populations stranded in conflict zones across several volatile regions. This is largely due to lack of means to relocate elsewhere, social support and restrictions imposed by local authorities on accepting new residents in certain areas.
- There is a necessity to guarantee that collective shelters are adequately equipped to support both group and individual psychosocial support (PSS) sessions, along with basic case management services.

Response:**Community outreach and awareness:**

- In response to the needs identified in the Emergency Rapid Needs Assessment (ERNA) conducted in collective shelters, awareness raising messages on humanitarian services have been finalized and disseminated among communities.
- Mapping of community-based activities conducted by various partners has been initiated and is underway. The outcome of the mapping exercise will inform areas of gaps for further communication with relevant actors.
- Ongoing small-scale community initiatives, including the creation of winter clothes and soap, are providing support to displaced populations. This effort involves the active participation of both Syrian and Lebanese communities who have undergone skill training to produce items for the well-being of displaced populations.

Legal protection Services:

- In order to streamline and enhance the chances of civil status regularization, encompassing aspects like residency, marriage, or birth, legal representatives from the South collaboratively visited the Tyre Sharia Court. During this visit, they successfully negotiated to keep the registration fees consistent throughout the entirety of 2024. It is noteworthy that these fees experienced a significant surge in the latter half of 2023 due to the economic crisis in the country.
- Ongoing support initiatives for the submission of legal residency applications persist across various GSO offices. This is particularly crucial as legal residency plays a vital role in facilitating the movement of populations, especially those from conflict-affected areas.

GBV Awareness and Support:

- 2,581 individuals received awareness sessions covering GBV, child marriage risks and personal hygiene.
- 3,278 girls and women received dignity kits.
- 704 front liners and humanitarian service providers received PSEA sensitization sessions.
- 1,074 individuals received case management and psychosocial support, including women and girls at GBV risk.

Child Protection and Psychosocial Support:

- CP actors provided specialized case management services, community-based PSS, information and awareness on child protection and PFA to 1,659 children, including those with disabilities.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Protection partners are currently encountering difficulties in delivering services within sites for displaced persons, particularly as women and girls may be hesitant or unable to leave the collective shelters to seek assistance from service providers and centers.
- Discriminatory practices, domestic violence and abuse against women and children continue to be reported.
- Availability of recreational and educational activities as well as psychosocial support activities for children affected by the conflict remains a critical need.
- Ongoing protection risks include increased exposure to physical harm by explosive ordnance/UXO, family separation, GBV, poor accessibility for persons living with disability, and potential for SEA — specifically for people without meaningful family or community support.
- In the context of displacement, women have been impacted disproportionately. There is a general feeling of lack of confidentiality and privacy, hindering their willingness to freely share their concerns.

Shelter and Collective Site Coordination

Needs:

- High needs among the displaced population residing outside collective shelters, especially those who are homeless or hosted by displaced Syrian families in informal settlements.
- Due to the constraints faced by displaced Syrian families to access collective shelters in the South, there is a need to identify and prepare alternative accommodation for Syrian households.
- There is a need to identify additional sites that could be used as collective shelters across the country, as part of preparedness measures for if the situation escalates.

Response:

- Displacement tracking matrix (DTM) team has been supporting the Site Coordination sector with mapping of contingency sites. A list of over 160 privately owned facilities/structures has been compiled and is undergoing vetting to ensure liability and housing, land, and property (HLP) rights. The final list of sites will be shared with WASH and Shelter leads for further technical assessment once due diligences are cleared.
- Site Coordination sector continued to engage with its partners and support resource mobilization to tackle the gap in site management within the five collective sites in Tyre that was raised following the departure of previous site managers and their demand for compensation.

Social Stability

Needs:

- Continuous monitoring of tensions arising from displacement movements on both inter-communal and intra-communal levels, to ensure programmatic flexibility and mitigation where possible.

Response:

- Conflict sensitivity (CS) training needs will be captured in a prospective survey to be circulated by UNDP, including CS needs pertaining to the emergency response.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- Identification of additional sites across the country that could be used as collective shelters, as part of preparedness measures if the situation escalates.
- Water and sanitation facilities and infrastructure of collective sites require support from sector partners to enable acceptable conditions for displaced people.

Response:

- Over 16,000 hygiene kits and cleaning items were distributed. This includes 8,349 family hygiene kits.
- 219,738 litres of bottled water were distributed and 358m³ of water was trucked to collective shelters.
- To date, South Lebanon Water Establishment was provided with 4 mobile generators, 160,000 litres of fuel for different stations in the South and Nabatieh Governorates, 30 water tanks (10,000 litres each), 5 fuel tanks (4,000 litres each), spare parts and other consumables, as well as emergency repairs to several stations.

Gaps & Constraints:

- To date, at least seven water infrastructures have been damaged due to cross-border hostilities, impacting water supply for over 10,000 residents.

Sectors' Partners

- ACF, ACTED, ADRA, Alpha, Amel Association, Banin, Beit el Baraka, Caritas Lebanon, DCA, Girath, Imam Sadr Foundation, IMC, INTERSOS, IOCC, IOM, Islamic Relief Lebanon, LRC, Mennonite Central Committee, MERATH, Mercy Corps, Mouvement Social, Nabaa, La Guilde - Nation Station, NRC, Nusaned - Central Kitchen, Order of Malta Lebanon, Plan International, PUI, SCI, SHIELD, Swiss Barakah, TdH-L, U Matter, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, URDA, WFP, WHO, World Vision.

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Lebanon: At a Glance

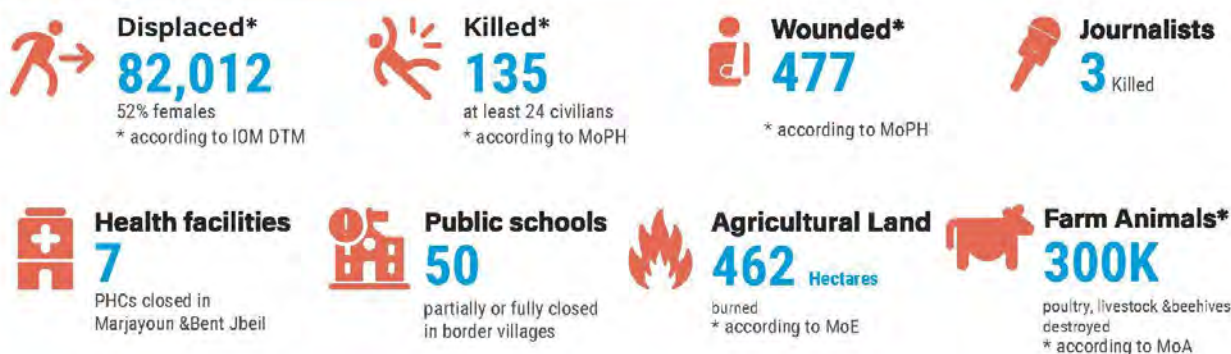
Escalation of hostilities in South Lebanon

as of 11 January 2024

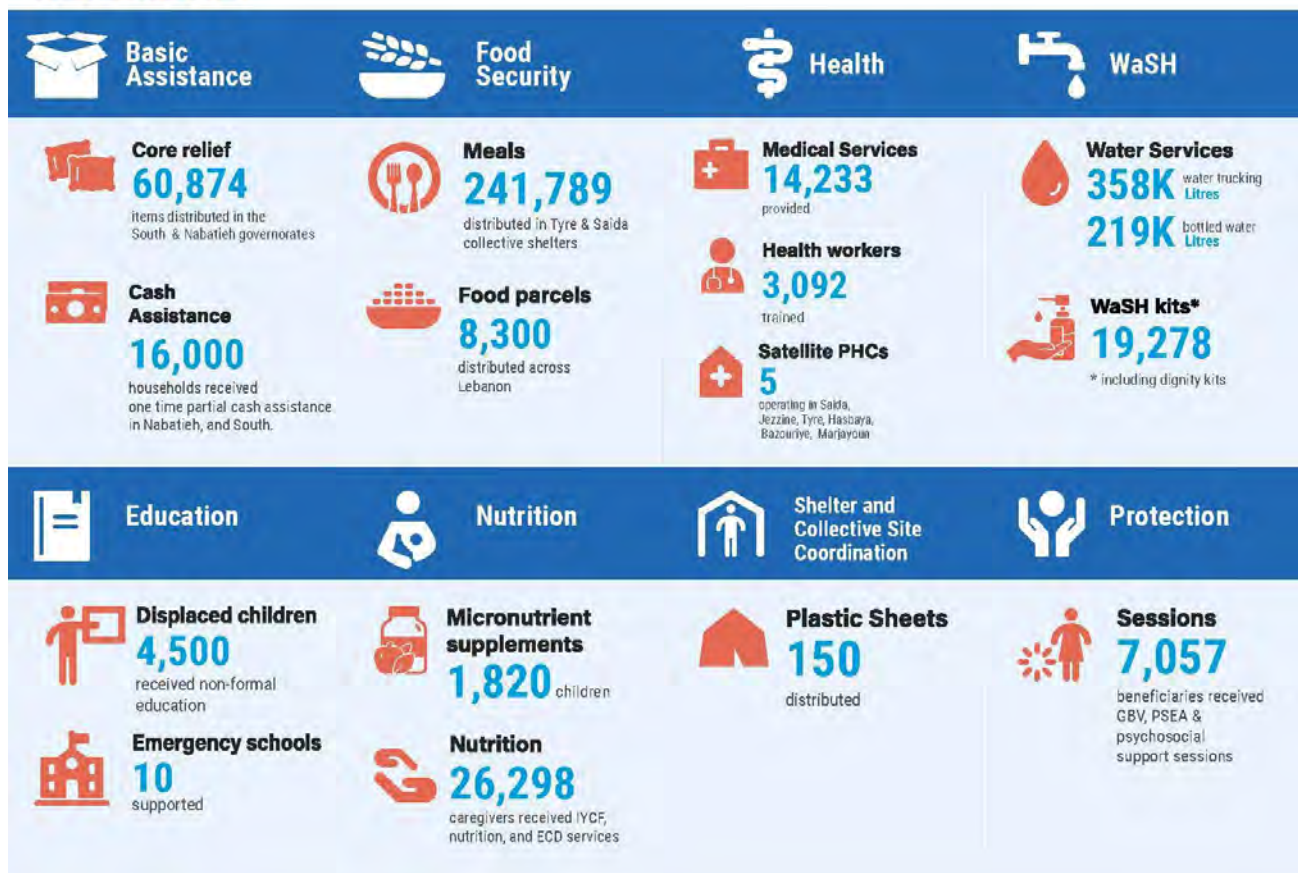


The Humanitarian Country Team in Lebanon, led by the Humanitarian Coordinator and supplementing national efforts, continues to increase its readiness and response to the humanitarian needs of the people affected by the increase in hostilities along the Blue Line in the south of Lebanon.

SITUATION OVERVIEW



RESPONSE



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LEBANON: Flash Update # 10

Escalation of hostilities in south Lebanon

as of 24 January 2024

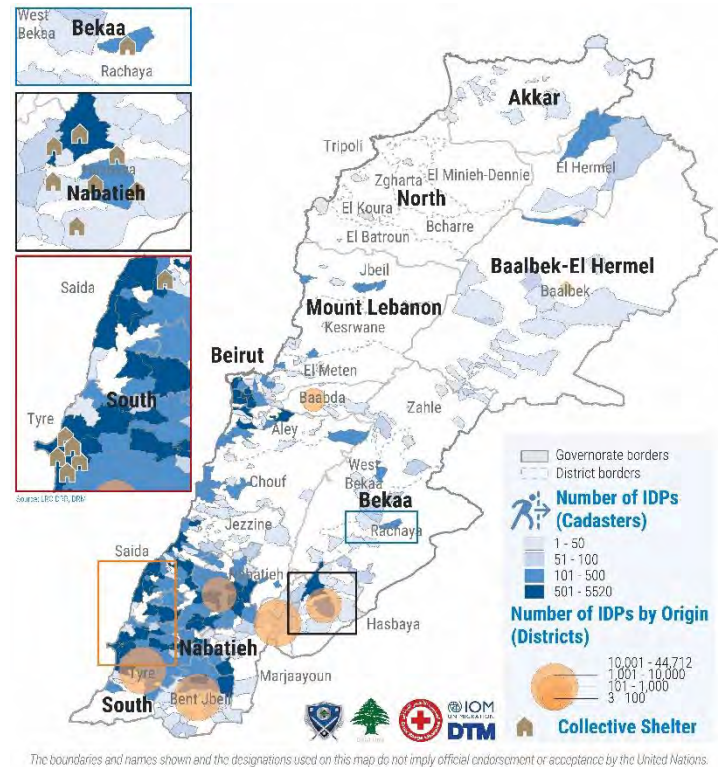


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HIGHLIGHTS

- As of 23 January, 86,874 individuals (52 per cent females) have been displaced from south Lebanon due to the ongoing hostilities along the Blue Line.
- As of 23 January, the Lebanese Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) has reported a total of 151 killed and 535 people wounded. At least 25 confirmed civilian deaths have been reported.
- On 21 January, one civilian was killed, and seven others injured in an Israeli drone strike targeting a car in Kafra, south Lebanon.
- On 21 January, a civil defense center was damaged by an Israeli airstrike in Kfar Kila, south Lebanon, injuring two medics and destroying three ambulances.
- On 23 January, a woman was injured in her house by an unexploded shell in Shebaa, south Lebanon.

DISPLACEMENT MAP – up until 23 January 2024



SITUATION OVERVIEW

Since October 8, there has been a continued uptick in the exchange of fire at the Lebanese southern border between armed groups and Israel. The tension along the Israel-Lebanon border has escalated during the past weeks, marked by heightened military actions, including targeted attacks against armed groups personnel beyond southern borderlines.

On 21 January, an Israeli drone strike near a Lebanese Army roadblock in Kafra, south Lebanon, killed at least two people and injured at least seven others, including a woman who was hospitalized and later succumbed to her injuries, bringing the death toll of civilians to at least 25 since the beginning of the conflict.

During the same day, a civil defense center was damaged by an Israeli airstrike in Kfar Kila, south Lebanon, injuring two medics and destroying three ambulances.

On 22 January, Israeli attacks on Marjayoun reportedly damaged a public school and several other homes.

On 23 January, Israeli attacks extended further north of the border, targeting areas for the first time since October 8. Jmajmeh in the Bint Jbeil district has been affected for the first time, reportedly resulting in minor injuries to some residents. Additionally, on the same day, a woman in Shebaa, south Lebanon, was injured by an unexploded shell that fell on her home.

As of 23 January, 86,874 internally displaced persons (IDPs) are seeking refuge across Lebanon, showing a five per cent increase since 16 January. As of 23 January, the Lebanese Ministry of Public Health reported 151 killed and 535 people wounded as a result of the hostilities.

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Humanitarian partners continue facing access challenges in southern Lebanon, such as increased interference by de facto authorities citing security measures and restricted access to conflict-prone border regions within the 10-15-kilometer buffer zone. These challenges are exacerbated by road closures and supplier reluctance in transporting goods to certain areas, resulting in a supplier-to-supplier transfer increasing prices and duration. Additionally, the socio-economic vulnerability of communities in hard-to-reach areas, where many rely on agriculture, is worsened by the ongoing conflict increasing the number of people in need of assistance.

COORDINATION AND PREPAREDNESS

Led by the Prime Minister, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers oversees national preparedness and response efforts, supported by the National Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Unit. At the sub-national level, Governors coordinate with local authorities for preparedness and emergency response. Meanwhile, UN and NGO partners under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator and in complement to the government-led response, continue to accelerate response and preparedness activities. In addition to the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) contingency plan, HCT is integrating the 3 months emergency response to the controlled escalation at Southern Borders characterized by a gradual intensification of hostilities in the 2024 Lebanon Response Plan. This 'tit for tat' approach involves an increase in firepower but is confined to specific rural zones, impacting up to 140,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 60,000 individuals residing in conflict areas. Moreover, with the limited available funding, the humanitarian actors continue the provision of life-saving interventions to meet the needs of the displaced people. The support for the people remaining in the areas of conflict is very limited due to many challenges including funding, access, and security constraints.

On 8 January, the Emergency Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) in the South and Nabatieh Governorate, co-chaired by OCHA, UNHCR and UNDP, met with Nabatieh Governor to strengthen the operational coordination in the Governorate. In addition, on 12 January, the Emergency ISCG at sub-national level (South and Nabatieh) conducted its regular coordination meeting with sector coordinators and co-coordinators and agreed to further engage operational partners in coordinating the response for those remaining in conflict areas.

On 25 January, the Minister of Environment and the Secretary General of the Supreme Council of Defense convened a meeting with humanitarian sectors coordinators, governors of the South and Nabatieh and representatives of key ministers in the national DRR committee (Health, Social Affairs, Education, Interior and Municipalities, Energy and Water, Defense), focused on the ongoing emergency response in the south. Discussions centered on the challenges and recommendations for enhancing the coordination between national and subnational levels, as well as between the authorities and humanitarian actors. Participants emphasized the critical constraint of limited funding, impacting the ability of all sectors to scale up ongoing response and preparedness efforts.

The humanitarian community remains concerned regarding instances of discrimination against Syrians, including denial of access to collective shelters, as well as ongoing restrictive measures that risk impacting freedom of movement, employment, and ability to rent property. Dialogue continues with government officials on these matters, including ensuring the principle of non-discrimination within the response is upheld.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE

- Some 79 per cent of IDPs are currently living with host families, while 15 per cent are renting houses. Another four per cent have relocated to secondary residences. Around two per cent are housed in 14 collective shelters.
- 1,103 IDPs are hosted in 14 collective shelters, with five located in Tyre, seven in Hasbaya, one in Saida, and one in Bekaa.

Collective Shelters



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Basic Assistance

Needs:

- 32,104 pillows, 19,438 mattresses, 19,784 blankets, 2,000 kitchen sets, 4,400 heaters/stoves, and 250 mats were identified as needed by local authorities in Tyre, Zahrani, Nabatieh, and South.

Response:

- Partners started to provide cash assistance as a one-off to vulnerable displaced families in the South and Nabatieh. Around 16,500 households received a one-off partial cash assistance.

Gaps & Constraints:

- While certain partners have received extra funding to address core relief item needs, identifying and assisting the most vulnerable displaced populations outside collective shelters and those residing in unsafe areas, particularly vulnerable Lebanese and migrant families, remains challenging.

Education

Needs:

- Increase the support to the emergency hub schools (including Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), under the Ministry of Education (MEHE) emergency response.
- Reduce barriers for displaced children to access formal and non-formal education, through the distribution of learning materials and/or cash for education and provision of parental engagement activities on the importance of learning continuity.
- Provide alternative, online learning support including the provision of internet-bundles, especially for those children who remain in the conflict zone in the south.

Response:

- Ten schools are part of the ongoing emergency response initiative, located in Nabatieh, South, Beirut and Mount Lebanon.
- Around 9,600 students are being provided daily with nutritious in-school snacks within the MEHE hub schools.
- Sector partners distributed school kits to over 3,000 children, and in coordination with MEHE, around 600 children are receiving transportation allowance.
- Sector partners are providing support to over 600 children with remote retention support, and learning is continuing for others through WhatsApp for those remaining in the conflict zones.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Evaluation of educational requirements in conflict-affected areas, including the count of school-aged children, their enrollment status before closures, and accessibility to online/remote learning opportunities.

Food Security & Agriculture

Needs:

- Continue providing life-saving food and economic needs for the population displaced by the ongoing clashes, individuals remaining in unsafe areas and individuals whose livelihoods from agriculture have been impacted.

Response:

- In 2023, the Food Security & Agriculture (FSA) sector carried out its response was thanks to UN and NGOs reallocation of funds, and limited new funding such as the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund. About US\$4.5 million was mobilized for the response.

IDPs in shelters:

- Since the beginning of the conflict, over 290 daily meals have been provided in the South collective shelters, meeting the food requirements through three daily meals for all IDPs hosted in shelters.
- In the seven collective shelters in Hasbaya, 125 food parcels (parcel per household per month since November) and 55 Ready-To-Eat parcels were distributed among IDPs, covering the needs of all IDPs hosted in collective shelters in the Nabatieh Governorate.

- In the collective shelter in Rachaya and households hosted in unfinished buildings, 25 food parcels were distributed among IDPs through two rounds of distributions since their displacement, meeting the food needs of all IDPs hosted in the collective shelter in the Bekaa Governorate.

IDPs hosted with relatives:

- 5,492 food parcels were distributed to IDPs outside collective shelters registered with the DRM, in the South governorate. Some farmers were supported with a one-time cash assistance to sustain their livelihoods and agricultural assets.
- 5,485 food parcels were distributed to hosted IDPs in the first round, in Nabatieh governorate. A second round is planned between January and February through a coordinated distribution of four NGO partners for all registered IDPs with DRM and referred households.
- 58,580 Syrian refugees residing in Nabatieh, Bent Jbeil, Hasbaya, Tyre and Marjaayoun received a one-time temporary cash for food assistance. The total value of the assistance amounted to US\$1,3 million.
- 18,000 Lebanese households are expected to be reached through the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) and the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) by end of January to receive another one-time temporary cash for food assistance.
- 715 food parcels were distributed to IDPs hosted with relatives in Beirut and Mount Lebanon.
- 171 food parcels were distributed in Bekaa and Baalbeck-Hermel governorates, with assistance still on an ad-hoc referral basis by the DRR.

Gaps & Constraints:

- WFP and the FSA sector partners intend to implement a significant scale-up over the next three months, aiming to assist 132,000 beneficiaries through a variety of delivery channels. However, fund mobilization continues to be a key obstacle to the full realization of this program, which requires a total budget of US\$11.1 million, of which US\$8.7 million for cash-based assistance through the horizontal expansion of the ESSN and NPTP.



Health

Needs:

- Continue providing life-saving health interventions to address the immediate needs of the population affected by the conflict.

Response:

- As of 22 January, the cumulative number of primary healthcare satellite units (PSU) consultations has reached 2,323
- During the past week, a total of 2,029 beneficiaries received reproductive health services.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Seven PHCCs remained closed, three in Marjayoun and four in Bent Jbeil districts due to security concerns.
- Shortage of specialized doctors and increased accessibility issues were reported by the health care workers. Additionally, in the areas with increased hostilities, a shift in service delivery is observed from preventative health services to curative health services.



Nutrition

Needs:

- Continue providing lifesaving nutrition services, and supplies addressing the immediate nutritional and child developmental needs of the most vulnerable population, especially children and women.

Response:

- 2,484 children (6-59 months) and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for acute malnutrition in shelters and at the community level and 21 PLW and 22 children have been newly admitted to the malnutrition program in South, Nabatieh, and Bekaa. 278 children under 2 were screened using infant and young child feeding (IYCF) rapid assessment tool.
- 230 children (6-59 months) in shelters received more than one round of emergency nutrition rations.
- 3,118 children (6-59 months) were provided with micronutrient supplements to enhance the nutritional value of their meals.

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- Social behavior change interventions reached 33,074 caregivers, promoting optimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, integrated nutrition, and early childhood development.

Gaps & Constraints:

- One of the malnutrition treatment centers at the borders is not operating at full capacity which is impairing delivery of services to children under 5 and PLW enrolled in the malnutrition program.
- Impaired efficient access to nutrition and early child development (ECD) services due to mobility constraints among beneficiaries in high-risk areas.
- Beneficiaries are reluctant to provide personal information due to insecurity fears which hinders an efficient follow up of cases receiving nutrition and ECD services.
- The Nutrition Sector is already reaching over 33,000 caregivers and children with essential nutrition services, funding limitations are impeding the expansion of response as the needs are increasing.

Protection

Needs:

- More awareness raising on discriminatory practices and inclusiveness across population groups is needed.
- Ongoing reports highlight the presence of populations stranded in conflict zones across several volatile regions. This is largely due to lack of means to relocate elsewhere, social support and restrictions imposed by local authorities on accepting new residents in certain areas.
- There is a necessity to guarantee that collective shelters are adequately equipped to support both group and individual psychosocial support (PSS) sessions, along with basic case management services.

Response:

Legal protection Services:

- 144 women and girls provided with legal counseling, representation and assistance on issues of GBV.
- 300 individuals received legal awareness sessions on housing, land and property (HLP), civil documentation and legal residency.
- 344 individuals received protection case management services.
- 6013 individuals received group and individual psychosocial support including women and girls.

GBV Awareness and Support:

- 3,654 girls and women received dignity kits.
- 1,191 women and girls received awareness sessions on PSEA.
- 704 front liners and humanitarian service providers received PSEA sensitization sessions.
- 1,322 women and girls at risk of GBV received individual case management child protection and psychosocial support.
- Child protection actors provided specialized case management services, community-based PSS, information and awareness on child protection and protection from abuse to 1,659 children, including those with disabilities.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Protection partners are currently encountering difficulties in delivering services within sites for displaced persons, particularly as women and girls may be hesitant or unable to leave the collective shelters to seek assistance from service providers and centers.
- Discriminatory practices, domestic violence and abuse against women and children continue to be reported.
- Availability of recreational and educational activities as well as psychosocial support activities for children affected by the conflict remains a critical need.
- Ongoing protection risks include increased exposure to physical harm by explosive ordnance/UXO, family separation, GBV, poor accessibility for persons living with disability, and potential for SEA — specifically for people without meaningful family or community support.
- In the context of displacement, women have been impacted disproportionately. There is a general feeling of lack of confidentiality and privacy, hindering their willingness to freely share their concerns.

Shelter and Collective Site Coordination

Needs:

- High needs among the displaced population residing outside collective shelters, especially those who are homeless or hosted by displaced Syrian families in informal settlements.
- Due to the constraints faced by displaced Syrian families to access collective shelters in the South, there is a need to identify and prepare alternative accommodation for Syrian households.
- There is a need to identify additional sites that could be used as collective shelters across the country, as part of preparedness measures for if the situation escalates.

Response:

- Capacity building trainings conducted for site managers and Union of Municipality staff in the South Governorate. This initiative builds upon the capacity building workshop on Shelter and Site Management undertaken in mid-December.
- Aligned with government crisis preparedness, Site Coordination has formulated a site identification and verification standard operating procedure (SoP). This SoP outlines the roles of different stakeholders, aiming to establish effective information flow during site identification and activation. The goal is to facilitate timely sharing of information on newly activated sites, enabling informed response planning.
- Addressing the site management gap, Site Coordination sector partners are exploring a mobile site management support modality.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Funding limitations are impeding the ability of Site Coordination partners to address gaps in site management within collective sites and to strengthen the government's capacity-building efforts in site management and coordination.

Social Stability

Needs:

- Continuous monitoring of tensions arising from displacement movements on both inter-communal and intra-communal levels, to ensure programmatic flexibility and mitigation where possible.

Response:

- A consultation workshop to develop Conflict Sensitivity Guidance on M&E for Lebanon was organized by UNDP. It aimed at gathering M&E experts in various roles to better understand challenges, opportunities and best practices in Lebanon on M&E including in emergencies. The guidance is developed in a participatory manner which aligns with partners' programmatic needs while tailoring to Lebanon's tensions landscape and operational challenges.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- Identification of additional sites across the country that could be used as collective shelters, as part of preparedness measures if the situation escalates.
- Water and sanitation facilities and infrastructure of collective sites require support from sector partners to enable acceptable conditions for displaced people.

Response:

- Almost 16,000 hygiene kits and cleaning items were distributed by the WaSH sector partners. This includes 8,815 family hygiene kits.
- 228,580 litres of bottled water were distributed and 406m³ of water was delivered via water trucking modality.
- At least 40 per cent of the WaSH kits were distributed out of collective shelters. Around 97 per cent of this response supported identified vulnerable households hosted by other families, while the remaining 3 per cent were distributed to people occupying unfinished buildings and vulnerable households renting shelters.
- Frontline residents were supported in eight cadasters. Hygiene kits and bottled water were distributed to 1,687 households in Aita el Chaab, Aitaroun, Maroun El Rass, Bint Jbeil, Yaroun, Hebereye, Kfar Hamem, and Khiyam. In addition, 50 water tanks were provided.

- To date, South Lebanon Water Establishment was provided with four mobile generators, 160,000 litres of fuel for different stations in the South and Nabatieh Governorates, 30 water tanks (10,000 litres each), 5 fuel tanks (4,000 litres each), spare parts and other consumables, as well as emergency repairs to several stations.

Gaps & Constraints:

- To date, at least seven water infrastructures have been damaged due to cross-border hostilities, impacting water supply for over 10,000 residents.



Sectors' Partners

- ACF, ACTED, ADRA, Alpha, Amel Association, Banin, Beit el Baraka, CARE Lebanon, Caritas Lebanon, Concern, DCA, Girath, Imam Sadr Foundation, IMC, INTERSOS, IOCC, IOM, Islamic Relief Lebanon, LRC, Mennonite Central Committee, MERATH, Mercy Corps, Mouvement Social, Nabaa, La Guilde - Nation Station, NRC, Nusaned - Central Kitchen, Order of Malta Lebanon, Plan International, PUI, SCI, SHIELD, Solidarites International, Swiss Barakah, TdH-L, U Matter, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, URDA, WFP, WHO, World Central Kitchen, World Vision.

Lebanon: At a Glance

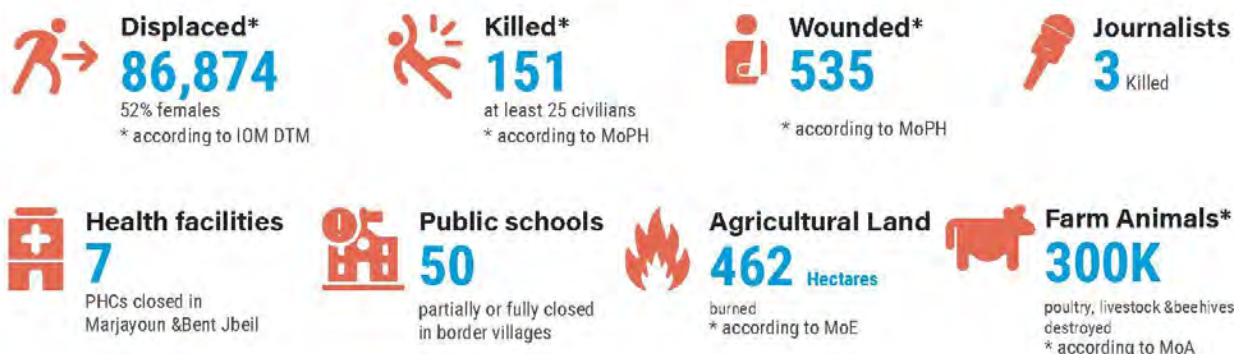
Escalation of hostilities in South Lebanon

as of 24 January 2024

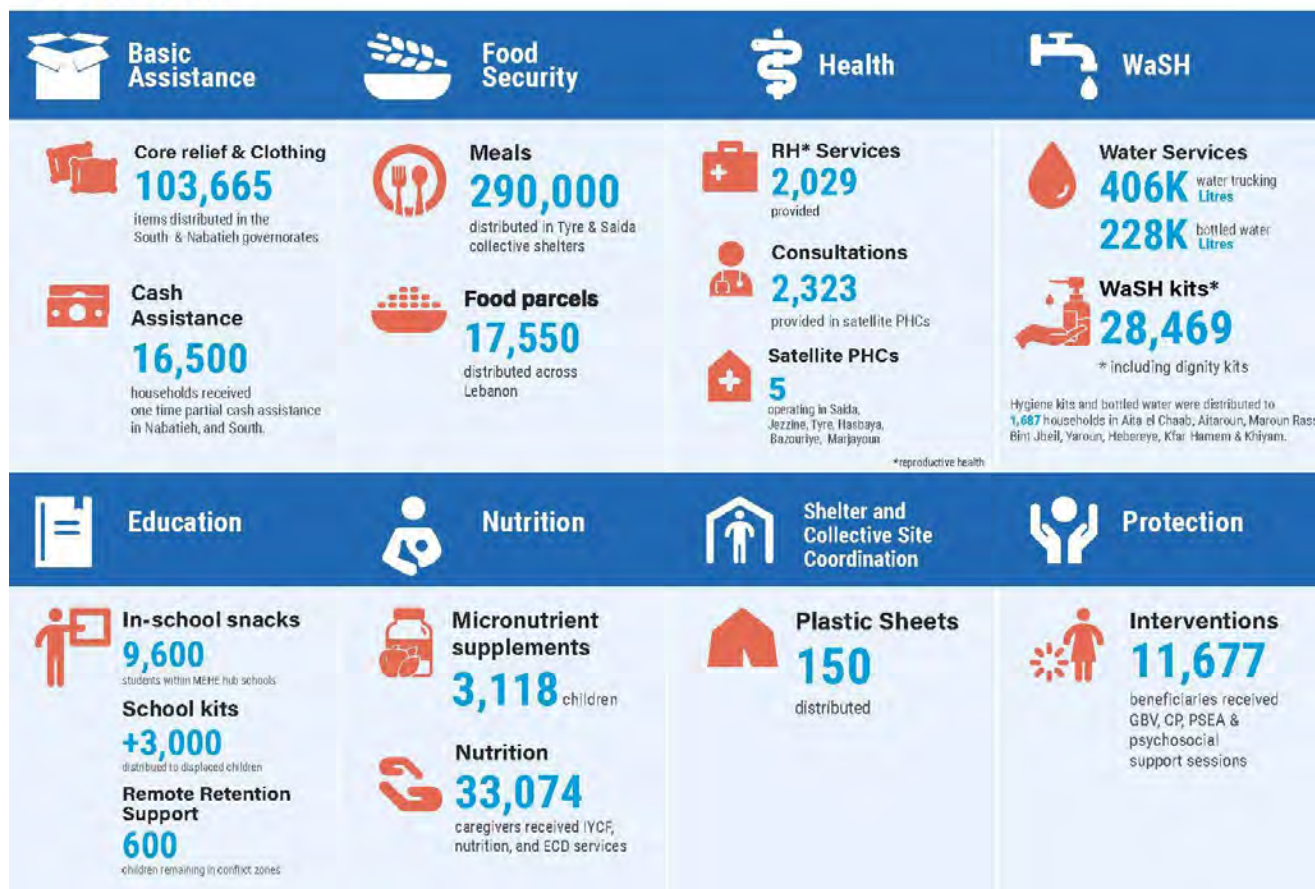


The Humanitarian Country Team in Lebanon, led by the Humanitarian Coordinator and supplementing national efforts, continues to increase its readiness and response to the humanitarian needs of the people affected by the increase in hostilities along the Blue Line in the south of Lebanon.

SITUATION OVERVIEW



RESPONSE



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LEBANON: Flash Update # 11

Escalation of hostilities in south Lebanon

as of 08 February 2024

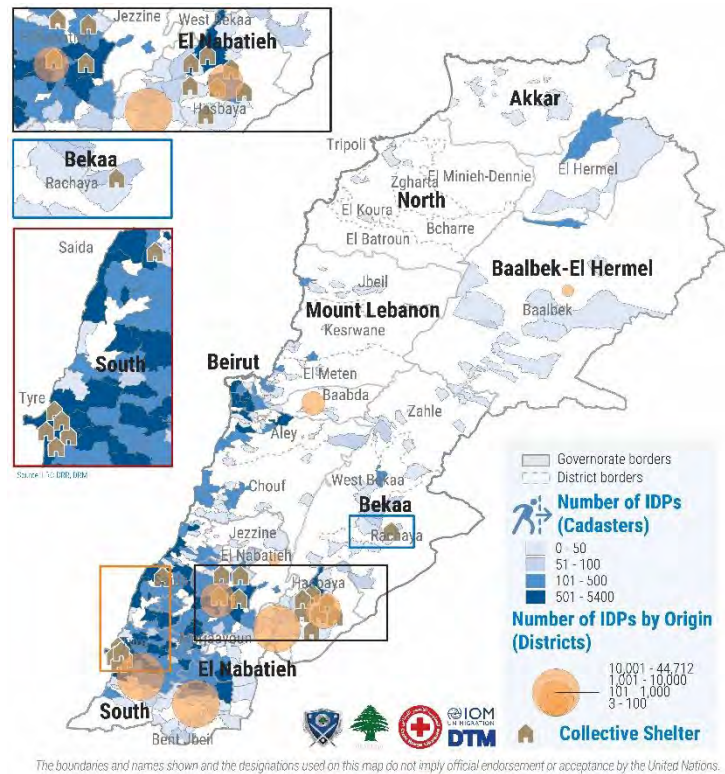


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HIGHLIGHTS

- As of 6 February, 87,161 individuals (52 percent females) have been displaced from south Lebanon due to the ongoing hostilities along the Blue Line.
- As of 6 February, the Lebanese Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) has reported a total of 171 killed and 600 people wounded. At least 26 confirmed civilian deaths have been reported.
- On 7 February, one civilian was killed, and two others injured in an Israeli drone strike targeting a house in Khiyam, south Lebanon. On the same day, an Israeli drone attack destroyed pumping systems from the Wazzani River.
- On 26 January, the Humanitarian Coordinator for Lebanon issued a [statement](#) after visiting South Lebanon, in which he called for upholding international humanitarian law, safeguarding civilians and facilitating humanitarian access to civilians in need in south Lebanon.

DISPLACEMENT MAP – [up until 06 February 2024](#)



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Since 8 October, continued uptick in the exchange of fire at the Lebanese southern border between armed groups and Israel have been reported. The tension along the Israel-Lebanon border has escalated during the past weeks, marked by heightened military actions, including targeted attacks against armed groups beyond southern borderlines.

On 19 and 23 January, the Humanitarian Coordinator for Lebanon, Imran Riza, visited Tyre and Hasbaya districts in southern Lebanon. During these visits, he met with individuals affected by the ongoing hostilities to gain insight into the impact of the conflict on displaced families and those still residing in conflict-affected areas. At least 60,000 persons have remained in border villages highly affected by exchanges of fire.

Subsequently, on 26 January, the Humanitarian Coordinator released a statement urging the adherence to international humanitarian law, the protection of civilians, and the facilitation of humanitarian access to those in need in southern Lebanon.

On 25 January, Israeli bombardments hit a house in Bazourieh, south Lebanon, injuring a woman in a nearby house. On the same day, the Amal Wahab Public School in Rihan, Jezzine, evacuated its students after four Israeli missiles struck nearby.

On 27 January, an Israeli strike destroyed a supermarket in Tyr Harfa and damaged nearby commercial shops. On 1 February, an Israeli drone attack strike in Blida, south Lebanon, led to the destruction of an ambulance.

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On 7 February, a Lebanese civilian was killed, and two other people were injured, one critically, when an Israeli missile struck a house in the village of Khiam, south Lebanon, bringing the death toll of civilians to at least 26 since the beginning of the conflict.

In a separate incident on the same day, an Israeli drone attack destroyed pumping systems drawing spring water from the Wazzani River, which provides drinking supplies for around 40 southern villages.

On 7 February, UNRWA warned that the organization will no longer have funding as of the end of February, adding that operations would come to a halt during March. This will affect 250,000 Palestine refugees in Lebanon who could lose access to lifesaving services.

As of 6 February, 87,161 internally displaced persons (IDPs) are seeking refuge across Lebanon, representing less than 1 per cent increase since 30 January. As of 6 February, the Lebanese Ministry of Public Health reported 171 killed and 600 people wounded as a result of the hostilities.

Humanitarian partners persist in encountering communication and community engagement challenges with individuals residing in border villages, particularly through phone communication. The affected population remains reluctant to respond to phone calls and share information regarding their needs over the phone, citing previous instances of phone network hacking in recent months.

Humanitarian partners continue facing access challenges in southern Lebanon, such as increased interference by de facto authorities citing security measures and restricted access to conflict-prone border regions within the 10-15-kilometer buffer zone. These challenges are exacerbated by road closures and supplier reluctance in transporting goods to certain areas, resulting in a supplier-to-supplier transfer increasing prices and duration. Districts of Marjaayoun, Bent Jbeil, Tyr, and Hasbaya, also continue to witness an acute shortage in service provision, namely health care, electricity, education, as well as the availability of fuel. Additionally, the socio-economic vulnerability of communities in hard-to-reach areas, where many rely on agriculture, is worsened by the ongoing conflict increasing the number of people in need of assistance.

COORDINATION AND PREPAREDNESS

Led by the Prime Minister, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers oversees national preparedness and response efforts, supported by the National Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Unit. At the sub-national level, Governors coordinate with local authorities for preparedness and emergency response. Meanwhile, UN and NGO partners under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator and in complement to the government-led response, continue to accelerate response and preparedness activities. In addition to the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) contingency plan, HCT is integrating the 3 months emergency response to the controlled escalation at Southern Borders characterized by a gradual intensification of hostilities in the 2024 Lebanon Response Plan. This 'tit for tat' approach involves an increase in firepower but is confined to specific rural zones, impacting up to 140,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 60,000 individuals residing in conflict areas. Moreover, with the limited available funding, the humanitarian actors continue the provision of life-saving interventions to meet the needs of the displaced people. The support for the people remaining in the areas of conflict is very limited due to many challenges including funding, access, and security constraints.

On 31 January and 5 February, the Inter-sector Coordination Group (ISCG) organized “Lebanon Response Planning” workshops aimed at assessing the diverse needs and protection risks faced by various population groups affected by the multi-layered crises in Lebanon, including the ongoing hostilities at the Southern borders. Given the widespread violations of human rights and international humanitarian law resulting in irreparable harm to individuals and property, the districts bordering the affected areas (Hasbaya, Marjaoun, Bint Jbeil, and Tyre districts) are designated as extremely severe areas (Severity 4).

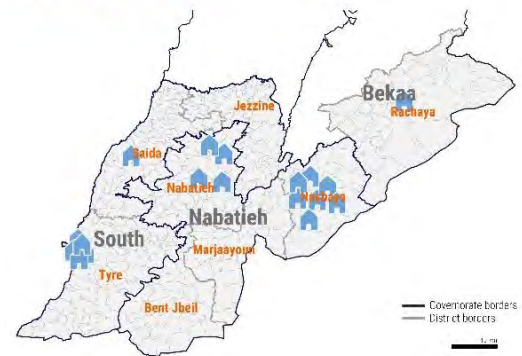
On 6 February, the Emergency ISCG in South and Nabatiyeh held discussions with sector coordinators, co-coordinators, and key operational national and international NGOs regarding practical approaches to improve needs assessment and coordination of emergency responses in the South and Nabatieh governorates. The focus is on assisting internally displaced individuals and those still residing in conflict-affected zones. It is imperative to enhance monitoring of people's needs and access to services at the local level, as well as to improve response tracking and data sharing between humanitarian organizations and local authorities, ensuring an effective and principled humanitarian response.

The humanitarian community remains concerned regarding instances of discrimination against Syrians, including denial of access to collective shelters, as well as ongoing restrictive measures that risk impacting freedom of movement, employment, and ability to rent property. Dialogue continues with government officials on these matters, including ensuring the principle of non-discrimination within the response is upheld.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE

- Some 80 per cent of IDPs are currently living with host families, while 15 per cent are renting houses. Another four per cent have relocated to secondary residences. Around two per cent are housed in 18 collective shelters.
- 1,218 IDPs are hosted in 18 collective shelters, with five located in Tyre, seven in Hasbaya, four in Nabatieh, one in Saida, and one in Bekaa.

Collective Shelters



Basic Assistance

Needs:

- 30,192 pillows, 19,692 mattresses, 21,692 blankets, 2,963 kitchen sets, 2,763 heaters/stoves, and 18,342 mats were identified as needed by local authorities in Tyre, Zahrani, Nabatieh, and South.

Response:

- Partners started to provide cash assistance as a one-off to vulnerable displaced families in the South and Nabatieh. Around 16,500 households received one-off partial cash assistance.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Identifying and assisting the most vulnerable displaced populations outside collective shelters and those residing in unsafe areas, particularly vulnerable Lebanese and migrant families, remains challenging.

Education

Needs:

- Increased support for the emergency hub schools (including technical and vocational education and training), under the Ministry of Education (MEHE) emergency response.
- Reduce barriers for displaced children to access formal and non-formal education, through the distribution of learning materials and/or cash for education and provision of parental engagement activities on the importance of learning continuity.
- Provide support for online learning for children and teachers especially to those children who remain in the conflict zone in the south.

Response:

- Around 9,600 students are being provided daily with nutritious in-school snacks within the MEHE hub schools in Nabatieh, South, Beirut and Mount Lebanon.
- In coordination with MEHE, transportation is provided by partners to more than 1,600 children registered in new schools.
- Online learning is provided to approximately 43,000 children who are residing in conflict zones, who were attending 44 currently closed schools.
- Training on safe identification and referrals, of 25 organizations, 30 staff in the North, as part of contingency planning efforts in case of further escalation of the conflict.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Better comprehension regarding the accessibility of online/remote learning options for individuals residing in the southern regions, as well as the support essential for teachers to ensure effective online teaching.

Food Security & Agriculture

Needs:

- Continue providing life-saving food and economic needs for the population displaced by the ongoing clashes, individuals remaining in unsafe areas, and individuals whose livelihoods from agriculture have been impacted.

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Response:

IDPs in shelters:

- Since the beginning of the conflict, over 338,000 meals (three meals per day per person) have been provided in the South collective shelters.
- In the seven collective shelters in Hasbaya, 180 food parcels (parcel per household per month since November) were distributed among IDPs.
- In the collective shelter in Rachaya and households hosted in unfinished buildings, 25 food parcels were distributed among IDPs through two rounds of distributions since their displacement.

IDPs hosted with relatives and households remaining in unsafe areas:

- 7,066 food parcels were distributed in the South governorate. Some farmers were supported with a one-time cash assistance to sustain their livelihoods and agricultural assets.
- 9,281 food parcels were distributed in Nabatieh governorate.
- 16,500 Syrian refugee families residing in Nabatieh, Bent Jbeil, Hasbaya, Tyre, and Marjaayoun received a one-time cash for food assistance. The total value of the assistance amounted to US\$1.3 million.
- More than 18,000 poor and vulnerable Lebanese households registered within the Government social safety net databases received one-time cash for food assistance in all seven districts of the South and Nabatieh Governorates.
- 715 food parcels were distributed to IDPs hosted with relatives in Beirut and Mount Lebanon.
- 213 food parcels were distributed in Bekaa and Baalbeck-Hermel governorates.

Gaps & Constraints:

- WFP and the FSA sector partners intend to implement a significant scale-up over the next three months, aiming to assist 132,000 beneficiaries through a variety of delivery channels. However, fund mobilization continues to be a key obstacle to the full realization of this program, which requires a total budget of US\$11.1 million, of which US\$8.7 million for cash-based assistance through the horizontal expansion of the Emergency Social Safety Net and National Poverty Targeting Program.



Health

Needs:

- Continue providing life-saving health interventions to address the immediate needs of the population affected by the conflict.

Response:

- Five primary health care center (PHCCs) satellite units on rotation continued to provide integrated primary healthcare services, including childhood vaccination, reproductive health consultations, sexual and reproductive health awareness sessions, and psychological support.
- Health sector partners also supported five institutional deliveries among the pregnant IDPs in the contracted hospitals.
- Within an integrated human capacity development approach, the ongoing mass casualty management raining has entered its second module, with 75 hospitals and 346 trainees having completed the training thus far. Additionally, to complement this effort, the third module focusing on "training on mental health" was conducted in two hospitals in Tripoli, with 43 frontline workers (including eight doctors and 35 nurses) receiving training.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Seven PHCCs remained closed, three in Marjayoun and four in Bent Jbeil districts due to security concerns.



Nutrition

Needs:

- Continue providing lifesaving nutrition services, and supplies addressing the immediate nutritional and child developmental needs of the most vulnerable population, especially children and women.

Response:

- 3,028 children (6-59 months) and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for acute malnutrition in shelters and at the community level and 23 PLW and 24 children have been newly admitted to the malnutrition program in South, Nabatieh, and Bekaa. 304 children under 2 years were screened using infant and young child feeding (IYCF) rapid assessment tool.
- 240 children (6-59 months) in shelters received more than one round of emergency nutrition rations.
- 4,175 children (6-59 months) were provided with micronutrient supplements to enhance the nutritional value of their meals.
- Social behavior change interventions reached 42,067 caregivers, promoting optimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, integrated nutrition, and early childhood development.

Gaps & Constraints:

- One of the malnutrition treatment centers at the borders is not operating at full capacity which is impairing delivery of services to children under 5 and PLW enrolled in the malnutrition program.
- Impaired efficient access to nutrition and early child development (ECD) services due to mobility constraints among beneficiaries in high-risk areas.
- Beneficiaries are reluctant to provide personal information due to insecurity fears which hinders an efficient follow up of cases receiving nutrition and ECD services.
- Reaching out to children under five and pregnant lactating women internally displaced and residing at host communities remains challenging to partners.
- The Nutrition Sector is already reaching over 33,000 caregivers and children with essential nutrition services, funding limitations are impeding the expansion of response as the needs are increasing.

Protection

Needs:

- More awareness raising on discriminatory practices and inclusiveness across population groups is needed.
- Partners reported an increase of GBV survivors asking for legal assistance.
- Ongoing reports highlight the presence of populations stranded in conflict zones or returned to across several volatile regions. This is largely due to lack of means to relocate elsewhere, social support and restrictions imposed by local authorities on accepting new residents in certain areas.
- There is a necessity to provide group and individual psychosocial support (PSS) sessions for the affected families, inside and outside of collective shelters.

Response:**Legal protection Services:**

- 144 women and girls provided with legal counseling, representation and assistance on issues of GBV.
- 905 individuals received legal awareness sessions on housing, land and property (HLP), civil documentation and legal residency.
- 344 individuals received protection case management services.
- 6,013 individuals received group and individual psychosocial support including women and girls.

GBV Awareness and Support:

- 3,654 girls and women received dignity kits.
- 1,191 women and girls received awareness sessions on PSEA.
- 718 front liners and humanitarian service providers received PSEA sensitization sessions.
- 1,322 women and girls at risk of GBV received individual case management child protection and psychosocial support.
- Child protection actors provided specialized case management services, community-based PSS, information and awareness on child protection and protection from abuse to 1,659 children, including those with disabilities.

Protection cash

- 564 emergency protection cash assistance were provided

Gaps & Constraints:

- Protection partners are currently encountering difficulties in delivering services within sites for displaced persons, particularly as women and girls may be hesitant or unable to leave the collective shelters to seek assistance from service providers and centers.
- Discriminatory practices, domestic violence and abuse against women and children continue to be reported.
- Availability of recreational and educational activities as well as psychosocial support activities for children affected by the conflict remains a critical need.
- Ongoing protection risks include increased exposure to physical harm by explosive ordnance/UXO, family separation, GBV, poor accessibility for persons living with disability, and potential for SEA, specifically for people without meaningful family or community support.
- In the context of displacement, women have been impacted disproportionately. There is a general feeling of lack of confidentiality and privacy, hindering their willingness to freely share their concerns.



Shelter and Collective Site Coordination

Needs:

- High needs among the displaced population residing outside collective shelters, especially those who are homeless or hosted by displaced Syrian families in informal settlements.
- Due to the constraints faced by displaced Syrian families to access collective shelters in the South, there is a need to identify and prepare alternative accommodation for Syrian households.
- There is a need to identify additional sites that could be used as collective shelters across the country, as part of preparedness measures for if the situation escalates.

Response:

- Capacity building trainings conducted for site managers and Union of Municipality staff in the South Governorate. This initiative builds upon the capacity building workshop on Shelter and Site Management undertaken in mid-December.
- Aligned with government crisis preparedness, Site Coordination has formulated a site identification and verification standard operating procedure (SoP). This SoP outlines the roles of different stakeholders, aiming to establish effective information flow during site identification and activation. The goal is to facilitate timely sharing of information on newly activated sites, enabling informed response planning.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Funding limitations to address gaps in site management within collective sites and to strengthen the government's capacity-building efforts in site management and coordination.



Social Stability

Needs:

- Continuous monitoring of tensions arising from displacement movements on both inter-communal and intra-communal levels, to ensure programmatic flexibility and mitigation where possible.

Response:

- Two regional trainings on conflict sensitivity were held by UNDP and forum ZFD in Arabic benefiting around 50 practitioners operating in Beirut, Mount Lebanon and the South. Over 75% of the participants were female with diverse participation from both national and international organizations.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- Identification of additional sites across the country that could be used as collective shelters, as part of preparedness measures if the situation escalates.
- Water and sanitation facilities and infrastructure of collective sites require support from sector partners to enable acceptable conditions for displaced people.

Response:

- The WaSH sector partners support IDPs in temporary collective shelters, IDPs hosted by other households, people remaining in the border areas, as well as provide support to water and wastewater systems level.
- Over 16,000 hygiene kits and cleaning items were distributed. This includes 9,188 family hygiene kits.

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- 238,180 litres of bottled water were distributed and 406m³ of water was delivered via water trucking modality.
- Frontline residents were supported in eight cadasters. Hygiene kits and bottled water were distributed to 1,687 households in Aita el Chaab, Aitaroun, Maroun El Rass, Bint Jbeil, Yaroun, Hebereye, Kfar Hamem, and Khiyam. In addition, 50 water tanks were provided.
- To date, South Lebanon Water Establishment has been supported with four mobile generators, 160,000 litres of fuel for different stations in the South and Nabatieh Governorates, 30 water tanks (10,000 litres each), five fuel tanks (4,000 litres each), spare parts and other consumables, as well as emergency repairs to several stations.

Gaps & Constraints:

- To date, at least eight water infrastructures have been damaged due to cross-border hostilities, impacting water supply for over 10,000 residents.



Sectors' Partners

- ACF, ACTED, ADRA, Alpha, Amel Association, Banin, Beit el Baraka, CARE Lebanon, Caritas Lebanon, Concern, DCA, Girath, Imam Sadr Foundation, IMC, INTERSOS, IOCC, IOM, Islamic Relief Lebanon, LRC, Mennonite Central Committee, MERATH, Mercy Corps, Mouvement Social, Nabaa, Nabad, La Guilde - Nation Station, NRC, Nusaned - Central Kitchen, Order of Malta Lebanon, Plan International, PUI, SCI, SHIELD, Solidarites International, Swiss Barakah, TdH-L, U Matter, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, URDA, WFP, WHO, World Central Kitchen, World Vision.

Lebanon: At a Glance

Escalation of hostilities in South Lebanon

as of 08 February 2024

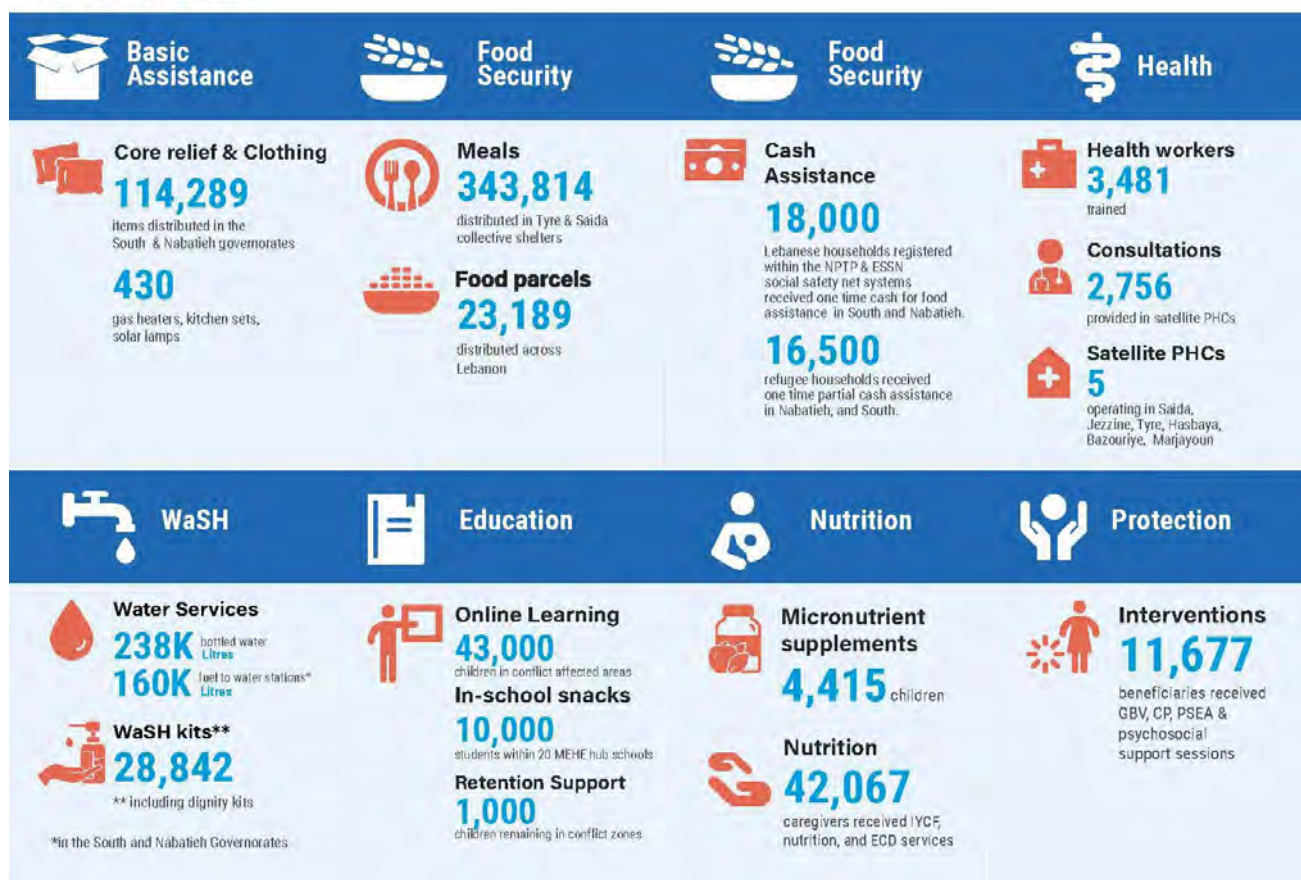


The Humanitarian Country Team in Lebanon, led by the Humanitarian Coordinator and supplementing national efforts, continues to increase its readiness and response to the humanitarian needs of the people affected by the increase in hostilities along the Blue Line in the south of Lebanon.

SITUATION OVERVIEW



RESPONSE



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LEBANON: Flash Update # 12

Escalation of hostilities in south Lebanon

as of 21 February 2024

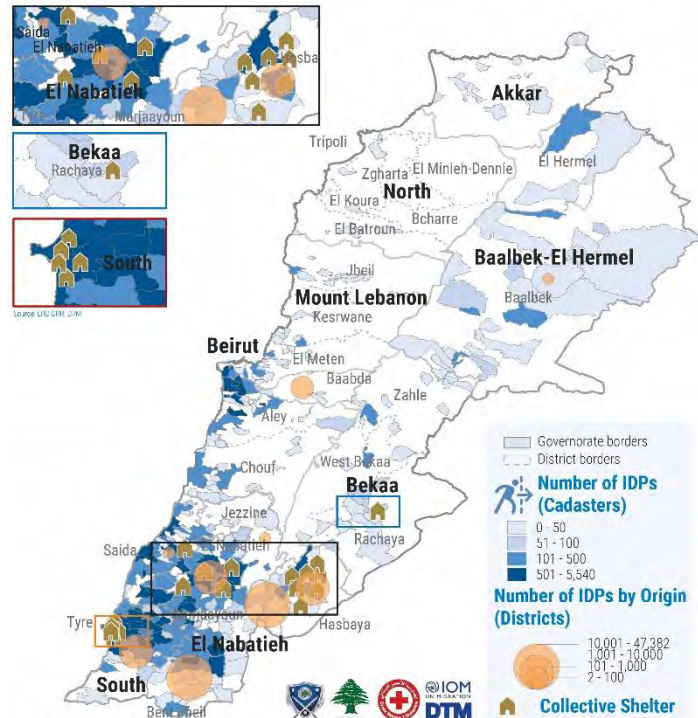


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HIGHLIGHTS

- As of 20 February, 89,817 individuals (52 percent females) have been displaced from south Lebanon due to the ongoing hostilities along the Blue Line, around 2% increase over a week.
- As of 21 February, the Lebanese Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) has reported a total of 195 killed and 719 people wounded. At least 42 confirmed civilian deaths have been reported, nearly half of them females.
- On 10 and 14 February, Israeli airstrikes against several towns and villages in South Lebanon resulted in the deaths of thirteen civilians, including three children.
- On 21 February, an Israeli airstrike in the southern village of Majdal Zoun claimed the lives of a five-year-old girl and a woman.

DISPLACEMENT MAP – up until 20 February 2024



SITUATION OVERVIEW

Since the onset of cross-border attacks on October 8, 2023, tensions along the Israel-Lebanon border have significantly intensified over the past two weeks. This period has been characterized by increased military activities and intensified airstrikes, resulting in the highest civilian casualties seen in over four months of cross-border exchanges.

On 10 February, three civilians, among them a Syrian national, lost their lives, and several others were injured in southern Lebanon. This followed a drone attack by Israel in Jadra, northern Saïda, and artillery shelling targeting the Houla border village. During this incident, a drone also launched a missile toward a mosque in Houla village.

Subsequently, on 14 February, the Israeli military announced an escalation in airstrikes targeting southern Lebanon, striking various towns and villages. These airstrikes resulted in the deaths of ten civilians, including three children.

On 21 February, an Israeli airstrike in the southern village of Majdal Zoun claimed the lives of a five-year-old girl and a woman. The girl succumbed to severe injuries caused by shattered glass inside her home, bringing the civilian death toll to at least 42 since the conflict began, with nearly half being females.

It is estimated that at least 60,000 persons have remained in border villages and are highly affected by exchanges of fire while having lost livelihoods and income and the situation becomes more acute by the day. Due to the increase of hostilities and security concerns, nine primary healthcare centers (PHCCs) are currently closed, with six located in Marjayoun and three in Bent Jbeil districts.

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Based on satellite imagery, the total land area affected by fires due to shelling in southern Lebanon reached 1,897 hectares. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), 63 per cent of farmers faced challenges in safely reaching their fields, with 26 per cent forced to entirely abandon their agricultural fields due to displacement. Furthermore, 23 per cent of farmers experienced a decrease in their harvest yields. Additionally, 85 per cent of farming households encountered difficulties in transporting their agricultural products. In total, 72 per cent of farmers reported losses in their income.

Subsequently, the Humanitarian Coordinator released several statements urging adherence to International Humanitarian Law, and the protection of civilians and civilian objects, and describing the recent surge in hostilities as tragic and extremely concerning.

As of 20 February, 89,817 internally displaced persons (IDPs) are seeking refuge across Lebanon with 97% of them originating from Bent Jbeil, Marjaayoun and Tyre districts. This is less than two per cent increase since 13 February. As of 21 February, the Lebanese Ministry of Public Health reported 195 killed and 719 people wounded as a result of the hostilities.

The humanitarian response to people residing in border villages remains limited mostly due to security constraints. Humanitarian partners continue to encounter communication challenges. The affected population remains reluctant to respond to phone calls and share information regarding their needs over the phone, citing previous instances of phone network hacking in recent months. Hence humanitarian access and deconfliction, effective localisation and community engagement remain paramount.

Humanitarian partners continue to face access challenges in southern Lebanon, such as increased interference by de facto authorities citing security measures and restricted access to conflict-prone border regions within the 10-15-kilometer buffer zone. These challenges are exacerbated by road closures and supplier reluctance in transporting goods to certain areas, resulting in a supplier-to-supplier transfer increasing prices and duration. Districts of Marjaayoun, Bent Jbeil, Tyre, and Hasbaya, also continue to witness an acute shortage in service provision, namely health care, electricity, education, as well as the availability of fuel. Additionally, the socio-economic vulnerability of communities in hard-to-reach areas, where many rely on agriculture, is worsened by the ongoing conflict increasing the number of people in need of assistance.

COORDINATION AND PREPAREDNESS

Led by the Prime Minister, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers oversees national preparedness and response efforts, supported by the National Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Unit. At the sub-national level, Governors coordinate with local authorities for preparedness and emergency response. Meanwhile, UN and NGO partners under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator and in complement to the government-led response, continue to accelerate response and preparedness activities. In addition to the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) contingency plan, HCT is integrating the 3 months emergency response to the controlled escalation at Southern Borders characterized by a gradual intensification of hostilities in the 2024 Lebanon Response Plan. This 'tit for tat' approach involves an increase in firepower but is confined to specific rural zones, impacting up to 140,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 60,000 individuals residing in conflict areas. Moreover, with the limited available funding, the humanitarian actors continue the provision of life-saving interventions to meet the needs of the displaced people. The support for the people remaining in the areas of conflict is very limited due to many challenges including funding, access, and security constraints.

OCHA, UNHCR, and UNDP, who are facilitating coordination of humanitarian organizations for the response to the escalation in the south held discussions with the Head of DRR in Tyre and Sahel Zahrani, along with the Governor of Nabatieh, to address the ongoing efforts aimed at enhancing the coordination of emergency interventions conducted by both the UN and NGOs. The primary focus lies on aiding internally displaced individuals and those residing in conflict-affected areas. It is essential to bolster the monitoring of people's needs and access to services at the grassroots level, while also refining response tracking mechanisms and facilitating data sharing among humanitarian organizations and local authorities. This is vital to ensure a robust and principled humanitarian response.

On 14 February, OCHA engaged in discussions with the Bint Jbeil municipality regarding the needs of the local community that remains and their access to essential services. These discussions aim to provide insights for analyzing the crisis's impact on the population, grasp the community's priorities, and assist in delineating effective humanitarian aid strategies.

On 16 February, humanitarian organizations in South and Nabatieh deliberated on the primary gaps in services within collective shelters (CS), urban, and border areas. Mobilizing funds for the Site Coordination Sector is essential to bolster Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) site management initiatives, improve accountability to affected individuals, and facilitate cross-sectoral referrals and coordination.

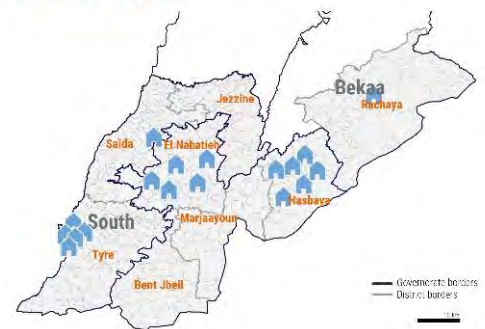
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The humanitarian community remains concerned regarding instances of discrimination against Syrians, including denial of access to collective shelters, as well as ongoing restrictive measures that risk impacting freedom of movement, employment, and ability to rent property. Dialogue continues with government officials on these matters, including ensuring the principle of non-discrimination within the response is upheld.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE

- Some 80 per cent of people displaced are currently living with host families, while 14 per cent are renting houses. Another 4 per cent have relocated to secondary residences. Around 2 per cent are housed in 18 collective shelters.
- 1,105 people displaced are hosted in 18 Collective Shelters, with five located in Tyre, seven in Hasbaya, four in Nabatieh, one in Saida, and one in Bekaa.

Collective Shelters



Basic Assistance

Needs:

- 25,100 pillows, 12,100 mattresses, 14,100 blankets, 4,823 kitchen sets, 3,125 heaters/stoves, 11,250 mats and 3,175 solar lamps were identified as needed by local authorities in Tyre, Zahrani, Nabatieh, and South.

Response:

- Partners started to provide cash assistance as a one-off – due to limited resources – to vulnerable displaced families in the South and Nabatieh governorates. Around 16,500 households received one-off partial cash assistance in December 2023.
- 121,204 core relief items were distributed in accessible areas in the Bekaa, South and Nabatieh governorates.
- Over 18,600 vulnerable Lebanese households (approximately 84,000 individuals) registered in Ministry of Social Affairs social safety net databases, yet presently not receiving assistance, were provided with a one-time emergency cash transfer to address their essential needs across all seven districts of South and Nabatieh Governorates.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Identifying and assisting the most vulnerable displaced populations outside collective shelters and those residing in areas closer to the border, without discrimination, remains challenging.

Education

Needs:

- Operational and security challenges are leading to school closures and affecting both teachers and students. On average, 50 schools, including eight technical and vocational education and training (TVET) public schools are closed, impacting around 10,000 children.
- Reduce barriers for displaced children to access formal and non-formal education, through the distribution of learning materials and/or cash for education and provision of parental engagement activities on the importance of learning continuity.
- For those children who remain in the conflict zone in the south, it is critical to provide support for online learning for children and teachers especially for recreational activities.

Response:

- Nearly 10,000 students are being provided daily with nutritious in-school snacks within the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) hub schools in Nabatieh, South, Beirut and Mount Lebanon governorates.
- In coordination with MEHE, transportation is provided by partners to nearly 2,000 children registered in new schools.
- Approximately 2,800 teachers are undergoing training in digital learning methods, given that a significant number of children living in conflict-affected areas are currently participating in online schooling.
- Training on safe identification and referrals, and Education in Emergency training are prioritized for sector partners to ensure effective response.

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Gaps & Constraints:

- Better comprehension regarding the accessibility of online/remote learning options for individuals residing in the southern regions, as well as the support essential for teachers to ensure effective online teaching.

Food Security & Agriculture

Needs:

- Continue providing life-saving food and economic needs for the population displaced by the ongoing clashes, individuals remaining in unsafe areas, and individuals whose livelihoods from agriculture have been impacted.

Response:

People displaced in Collective shelters:

- Since the beginning of the conflict, over 386,200 meals (three meals per day per person since the opening of the shelters) have been provided in the South collective shelters.
- In the Nabatieh collective shelters, 213 dry food and Ready-To-Eat food parcels (over 3 rounds of distributions) were distributed among the people displaced.
- In the collective shelter in Bekaa and households hosted in unfinished buildings, 25 food parcels were distributed among the people displaced through two rounds of distributions.

People displaced and hosted with relatives and households in urban areas:

- 7,300 food parcels were distributed in the South governorate, benefiting 5,300 households.
- 9,830 food parcels were distributed in Nabatieh governorate, benefiting 8,900 households.
- 3,674 food parcels were distributed to people displaced and hosted with relatives in Beirut and Mount Lebanon, benefiting more than 2,355 households mainly residing in Beirut Suburbs.
- 213 food parcels were distributed in Bekaa and Baalbeck-Hermel governorates.
- Around 80 farmers in border areas were supported with one-time cash assistance to sustain their livelihoods and agricultural assets.
- 16,500 Syrian refugee families residing in Nabatieh, Bent Jbeil, Hasbaya, Tyre, and Marjaayoun received one-time cash for food assistance in December 2023. The total value of the assistance amounted to US\$1.4million.
- 18,640 poor and vulnerable Lebanese households registered within the MoSA social safety net databases received one-time cash for food assistance in all seven districts of the South and Nabatieh Governorates in January 2024. The total value of assistance amounted to US\$2.1 million.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Reduction in reach and transfer value of regular programs is putting further pressure on the food systems and food insecurity of households.
- Food insecurity is continuing to deteriorate with an increase in the number of people with insufficient food consumption. Since January 2024 alone, an extra 250,000 individuals, totaling 1.4 million people, are experiencing inadequate food intake, with 223,000 of them residing in the South and Nabatieh Governorates, constituting 22 per cent of the population.
- The scale-up for the food security response to the most vulnerable in terms of food and cash modalities is critical.



Health

Needs:

- Continue providing life-saving health interventions to address the immediate needs of the population affected by the conflict, including in border areas.

Response:

- Five primary healthcare center (PHCCs) satellite units on rotation continued to provide integrated primary healthcare services, including childhood vaccination, reproductive health consultations, sexual and reproductive health awareness sessions, and psychological support.
- 3,177 consultations have been provided in the satellite PHCs.
- 6193 reproductive health services have been provided in satellite PHCs, with Health sector partners further facilitating three institutional deliveries for pregnant displaced persons in contracted hospitals. One health sector partner is providing assistance in mobility aids, rehabilitation equipment, PSS kits, and capacity-building. The team has identified and strategically placed mobility aid stocks in three health facilities to prepare for

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potential rises in casualties. Moreover, 73 physiotherapists operating in southern Lebanon and Beirut underwent training sessions.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Nine PHCCs remained closed, six in Marjayoun and three in Bent Jbeil districts due to security.

Nutrition

Needs:

- Continue providing lifesaving nutrition services, and supplies addressing the immediate nutritional and child developmental needs of the most vulnerable population, especially children and women.

Response:

- 3,766 children (6-59 months) and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for acute malnutrition in collective shelters and at the community level and 23 PLW and 24 children have been newly admitted to the malnutrition program in South, Nabatieh, and Bekaa. 304 children under 2 years were screened using infant and young child feeding (IYCF) rapid assessment tool.
- 5,409 children (6-59 months) in and outside shelters received more than one round of emergency nutrition rations, micronutrient supplements, and complementary feeding packages to enhance the nutritional value of their meals.
- Social behavior change interventions reached 50,806 caregivers inside and outside shelters in South, Nabatieh, and Bekaa promoting optimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, integrated nutrition, and early childhood development.
- Three Mother baby corners are being established inside PHCs in Nabatieh in close coordination with MoPH to deliver safe comprehensive nutrition and ECD services.

Gaps & Constraints:

- One of the malnutrition treatment centers located at the borders is operating below full capacity, thereby hampering the provision of services to children under 5 and PLW enrolled in the malnutrition program.
- Beneficiaries are hesitant to disclose personal information due to concerns about insecurity, which obstructs efficient follow-up of cases receiving nutrition and ECD services.
- Partners have faced movement restrictions in the Nabatieh area due to the security situation, with some municipalities having limitations on door-to-door activities in the South.
- Limited funding is hindering the expansion of the response, despite increasing needs. Partners have managed to reallocate 0.5 million from ongoing programs only.

Protection

Needs:

- More awareness raising on discriminatory practices and inclusiveness across population groups is needed.
- Partners reported an increase in GBV survivors asking for legal assistance.
- Ongoing reports highlight the presence of populations stranded in conflict zones or returned to across several volatile regions. This is largely due to lack of means to relocate elsewhere, social support and restrictions imposed by local authorities on accepting new residents in certain areas.
- Increase in stress within families, feeling of uncertainty are contributing to a reported increase in violence against children and peer-to-peer violence among children.
- There is a necessity to provide group and individual psychosocial support (PSS) sessions for the affected families, inside and outside of collective shelters.
- Explosive ordinances continue to be one of the main emerging risks, especially in border areas, as the conflict continues – need for scale up in terms of awareness and risk mitigation activities.

Response:

Legal protection Services:

- 144 women and girls provided with legal counseling, representation and assistance on issues of GBV.
- 905 individuals received legal awareness sessions on housing, land and property (HLP), civil documentation and legal residency.
- 344 individuals received protection case management services.
- 6,013 individuals received group and individual psychosocial support including women and girls.

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Multi-layered prevention and response services:

- A comprehensive package of services is provided to children and caregivers, comprising psychosocial support (both focused and community-based), case management services, and referrals to specialized services for child victims/survivors of violence, exploitation, abuse, and neglect. This includes the provision of child protection case management services to 103 children and focused psychosocial support services to 433 children and caregivers.

GBV Awareness and Support:

- 3,654 girls and women received dignity kits.
- 1,191 women and girls received awareness sessions on PSEA.
- 718 front liners and humanitarian service providers received PSEA sensitization sessions.
- 1,322 women and girls at risk of GBV received individual case management child protection and psychosocial support.
- Child protection actors provided specialized case management services, community-based PSS, information and awareness on child protection and protection from abuse to 1,659 children, including those with disabilities.

Cash for Protection:

- 564 emergency protection cash assistance was provided.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Protection partners are currently encountering difficulties in delivering services within sites for displaced persons, particularly as women and girls may be hesitant or unable to leave the collective shelters to seek assistance from service providers and centers.
- Discriminatory practices, domestic violence and abuse against women and children continue to be reported.
- Availability of recreational and educational activities as well as psychosocial support activities for children affected by the conflict remains a critical need.
- Ongoing protection risks include increased exposure to physical harm by explosive ordnance/UXO, family separation, GBV, poor accessibility for persons living with disability, and potential for SEA, specifically for people without meaningful family or community support.
- In the context of displacement, women have been impacted disproportionately. There is a general feeling of lack of confidentiality and privacy, hindering their willingness to freely share their concerns.

Shelter and Collective Site Coordination

Needs:

- High needs among the displaced population residing outside collective shelters, especially those who are homeless or hosted by displaced Syrian families in informal settlements.
- Due to the constraints faced by displaced Syrian families to access collective shelters in the South, there is a need to identify and prepare alternative accommodation for Syrian households.
- There is a need to identify additional sites that could be used as collective shelters across the country, as part of preparedness measures for if the situation escalates.

Response:

- The site identification, verification, and assessment SoP was finalized. In collaboration with DRM, the Site Management sector will ensure preliminary approval from governors for identified sites before conducting any verifications or assessments.
- The Site Management sector is A recent one-day workshop brought together LRC, DRM, and Inter-agency IMs to discuss site monitoring and collaboratively develop site profiles.
- To address data discrepancy a joint methodology note is being developed between DTM and LRC to clarify the variances between the two data collection exercises and their respective purposes.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Funding limitations to address gaps in site management within collective sites and to strengthen the government's capacity-building efforts in site management and coordination.

Needs:

- Continuous monitoring of tensions arising from displacement movements on both inter-communal and intra-communal levels, to ensure programmatic flexibility and mitigation where possible.

Response:

- Two regional trainings on conflict sensitivity were held by UNDP and forum ZFD in Arabic benefiting around 50 practitioners operating in Beirut, Mount Lebanon and the South. Over 75 per cent of the participants were female with diverse participation from both national and international organizations.

 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**Needs:**

- Identification of additional sites across the country that could be used as collective shelters, as part of preparedness measures if the situation escalates.
- Water and sanitation facilities and infrastructure of collective sites require support from sector partners to enable acceptable conditions for displaced people.

Response:

- The WaSH sector partners support individuals displaced in temporary collective shelters, those hosted by other households, and those residing in border areas. Additionally, they offer assistance in maintaining water and wastewater systems.
- The WaSH sector has opted for a blanket approach regarding the distribution of hygiene items beyond collective shelters. Collaborative distribution efforts with the Food Security and Agriculture sector have taken place in the southern suburbs of Beirut, where 1,637 hygiene kits were distributed alongside food parcels to internally displaced persons (IDPs).
- In the South and Nabatieh, the broader scope distribution is currently in progress, with precise figures to be provided upon completion of the distribution process. This singular initiative will be reiterated, and hygiene consumables will be restocked if financial resources permit.
- From the beginning of the crisis more than 18,500 hygiene kits and cleaning items were distributed. This includes 11,379 family hygiene kits.
- 238,180 litres of bottled water were distributed, mainly in collective shelters, with some provided in the border areas and hosted IDPs, while 589m³ of water was delivered to collective shelters via water trucking modality.
- Frontline residents were supported in eight cadasters. Hygiene kits and bottled water were distributed to 1,687 households in Aita el Chaab, Aitaroun, Maroun El Rass, Bint Jbeil, Yaroun, Hebereye, Kfar Hamem, and Khiyam. In addition, 50 water tanks were provided.
- To date, South Lebanon Water Establishment has been supported with four mobile generators, 160,000 litres of fuel for different stations in the South and Nabatieh Governorates, 30 water tanks (10,000 litres each), five fuel tanks (4,000 litres each), spare parts and other consumables, as well as emergency repairs to several stations.
- Joint shelter and WaSH partners' assessment of new potential collective shelters is ongoing.

Gaps & Constraints:

- To date, at least eight water infrastructures have been damaged due to cross-border hostilities, impacting water supply for over 100,000 residents in the South and Nabatieh.
- The sector has no funds to replenish hygiene consumables for people displaced outside of collective shelters with a regular, more blanket distribution modality approach.

 Sectors' Partners

ACF, ACTED, ADRA, Alpha, Amel Association, Banin, Beit el Baraka, CARE Lebanon, Caritas Lebanon, Concern, DCA, Girath, Humanity & Inclusion, Imam Sadr Foundation, IMC, INTERSOS, IOCC, IOM, Islamic Relief Lebanon, LRC, Mennonite Central Committee, MERATH, Mercy Corps, Mouvement Social, Nabaa, Nabad, La Guilde - Nation Station, NRC, Nusaned (PwC and WCK), Order of Malta Lebanon, PCPM, Plan International, PUI, SCI, SHEILD, Solidarites International, Swiss Barakah, TdH-L, U Matter, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, URDA, WFP, WHO, World Vision.

 Line Ministries

Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education and Higher Education, Ministry of Energy and Water, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Social Affairs.

Lebanon: At a Glance

Escalation of hostilities in South Lebanon

as of 21 February 2024



The Humanitarian Country Team in Lebanon, led by the Humanitarian Coordinator and supplementing national efforts, continues to increase its readiness and response to the humanitarian needs of the people affected by the increase in hostilities along the Blue Line in the south of Lebanon.

SITUATION OVERVIEW



Displaced*

89,817

52% females

* according to IOM DTM



Killed*

195

at least 42 civilians

* according to MoPH



Wounded*

719

* according to MoPH



Journalists

3

Killed



Collective Shelters

18

accommodating 1,105 IDPs



Health Facilities

9

PHCs closed in Marjayoun & Bent Jbeil



Public Schools

50

partially or fully closed in border villages



Water Facilities

8

damaged, impacting +100K residents

RESPONSE



Basic Assistance



Core relief & Clothing

118,247

items distributed in the South & Nabatieh governorates

2,957

gas heaters, kitchen sets, solar lamps



Food Security



Meals

391,600

distributed in the South collective shelters



Food parcels

21,881

distributed across Lebanon



Cash Assistance



Multipurpose Cash Assistance

18,637

Lebanese households registered within MoSA social safety net systems received one time cash for assistance in South and Nabatieh in Jan 2024.

16,500

refugee households received one time partial cash assistance in Nabatieh, and South in Dec 2023.



Health



Health workers

3,634

trained



Consultations

3,177

provided in satellite PHCs



RH services

6,193

provided in satellite PHCs



WaSH



Water Services

589K

bottled water Litres

160K

fuel to water stations** Litres



WaSH kits**

30,754

** including dignity kits

* in the South and Nabatieh Governorates



Education



Online Learning

43,000

children in conflict affected areas

Learning materials

4,700

students

Transport allowance

2,000

children



Nutrition



Micronutrient supplements

5,409

children



Nutrition

50,806

caregivers received IYCF, nutrition, and ECD services



Protection



Interventions

12,832

beneficiaries received GBV, CP, PSEA & psychosocial support sessions

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LEBANON: Flash Update # 13

Escalation of hostilities in south Lebanon

as of 7 March 2024

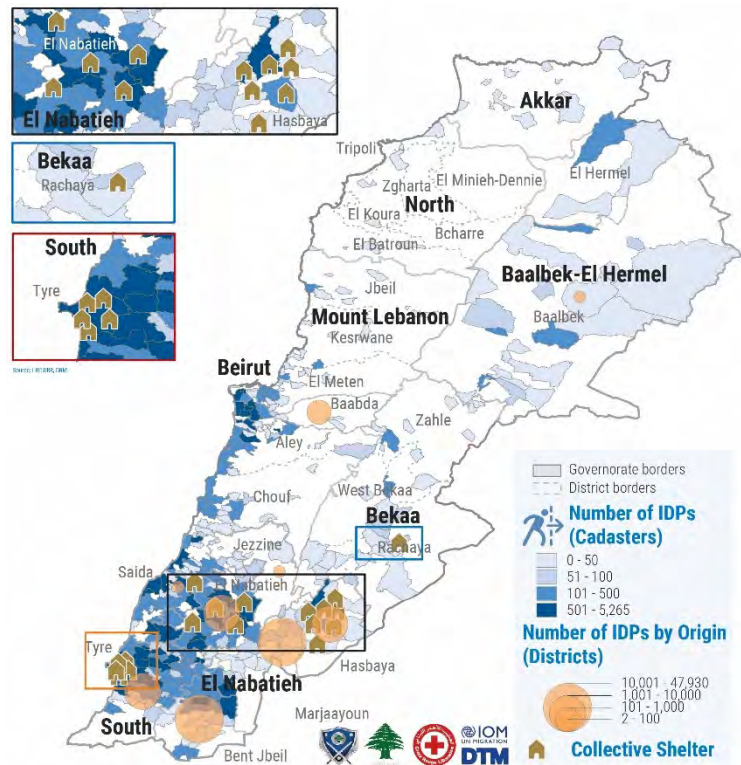


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HIGHLIGHTS

- As of 5 March, 90,859 individuals (52 percent females) have been displaced from south Lebanon due to the ongoing hostilities.
- As of 5 March, the Lebanese Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) has reported a total of 306 killed and 820 people wounded. At least 51 confirmed civilian deaths have been reported, nearly half of them females.
- On 3 March, an Israeli strike on a medical center in Adaisseh, south Lebanon, led to the deaths of three medical workers, bringing the death toll of health staff to seven since 8 October, according to WHO.
- On 26 February, Israeli airstrikes targeted Baalbek, approximately 75km from the border, marking the deepest attack on Lebanon since the 2006 war.

DISPLACEMENT MAP – up until 05 March 2024



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The number of civilian casualties in Lebanon has surged amidst escalating conflict in recent weeks, with clashes that were previously confined to the border now spreading to greater distances in both Lebanon and Israel. On 26 February, Israeli airstrikes targeted the northeastern Lebanese city of Baalbek, approximately 75km from the border, marking the deepest attack on Lebanon since the 2006 war.

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) expressed concern over the expansion and intensification of the crossfire, which has already led to numerous casualties and significant damage to homes, relief centers, and public infrastructure.

On 23 February, the South Lebanon Water Establishment reported that Israeli strikes in Mansouri (Tyre) damaged solar energy systems used to operate wells, disrupting the water supply to the town. To date, at least nine water infrastructures have been damaged due to cross-border hostilities, impacting the water supply for over 100,000 residents in the South and Nabatieh governorates.

On 28 February, an Israeli strike on a residential house in Kafra, south Lebanon, resulted in the deaths of two elderly individuals.

On 3 March, three medical workers were killed, and two others were wounded in an Israeli strike on a medical center in the town of Adaisseh, south Lebanon. Two weeks prior, on 22 February, two paramedics were also killed in an Israeli strike on a medical center in the town of Blida, southern Lebanon, which destroyed the facility and several ambulances.

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The World Health Organization (WHO) condemned these incidents, calling for an immediate halt to attacks on civilians and healthcare in Lebanon. WHO reported that since 7 October 2023, seven attacks on healthcare facilities in Lebanon have been reported, resulting in seven deaths among healthcare workers.

On 6 March, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) warned that an escalation of fighting on Lebanon's southern border would further strain hospitals already struggling due to a lack of funds amid a national financial crisis.

On the same day, a woman was killed in a strike on a house in the village of Houla in southern Lebanon. On 7 March, an Israeli strike on a residential house in Dhaira border village, south Lebanon, resulted in the death of one civilian, bringing the civilian death toll to at least 51 since 8 October.

Subsequently, the regional office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights expressed its concern about the escalation of hostilities across and beyond the Blue Line, stating that this cycle of violence must stop and calling for all parties to comply with International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and the protection of civilians at all times.

As of 5 March, 90,859 internally displaced persons (IDPs) are seeking refuge across Lebanon with 97 per cent of them originating from Bent Jbeil, Marjaayoun, and Tyre districts. As of 5 March, the Lebanese Ministry of Public Health reported 306 killed and 820 people wounded as a result of the hostilities.

Districts of Marjaayoun, Bent Jbeil, Tyre, and Hasbaya, also continue to witness very limited provision of basic services, namely health care, electricity, education, as well as fuel availability. Additionally, the socio-economic vulnerability of communities in hard-to-reach areas, where many rely on agriculture, has been worsened by the ongoing conflict increasing the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance.

Nearly 60,000 civilians remain in the conflict-affected areas. Priorities identified through field visits include urgent health interventions, notably for chronic disease medications, alongside the provision of multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) and educational support.

For the past two weeks, six PHCs were closed, three of which are situated in the Marjayoun district and three in Bent Jbeil district.

Operational and security challenges have also led to the closure of approximately 50 public schools, including eight technical and vocational education and training (TVET) public schools, affecting around 10,000 enrolled children. Moreover, about 22 private schools are also closed, impacting another 10,000 children. These closures are affecting both teachers and students alike.

Based on satellite imagery, the total land area affected by fires due to shelling in southern Lebanon reached 1,897 hectares. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), 63 per cent of farmers faced challenges in safely reaching their fields, with 26 per cent forced to entirely abandon their agricultural fields due to displacement. Furthermore, 23 per cent of farmers experienced a decrease in their harvest yields. Additionally, 85 per cent of farming households encountered difficulties in transporting their agricultural products. In total, 72 per cent of farmers reported losses in their income.

COORDINATION AND PREPAREDNESS

Led by the Prime Minister, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers oversees national preparedness and response efforts, supported by the National Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Unit. At the sub-national level, Governors coordinate with local authorities for preparedness and emergency response. Meanwhile, UN and NGO partners under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator and in complement to the government-led response, continue to accelerate response and preparedness activities. In addition to the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) contingency plan, HCT is integrating the 3 months emergency response to the controlled escalation at Southern Borders characterized by a gradual intensification of hostilities in the 2024 Lebanon Response Plan with specific funding requirements of USD 72.4 Million. This 'tit for tat' approach involves an increase in firepower but is confined to specific rural zones, impacting up to 140,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 60,000 individuals residing in conflict areas. Moreover, with the limited available funding, the humanitarian actors continue the provision of life-saving interventions to meet the needs of the displaced people. The support for the people remaining in the areas of conflict is very limited due to many challenges including funding, access, and security constraints.

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On 22 February, the national Disaster Risk Reduction (DRM) committee co-chaired by the High Defense Council and the Minister of Environment convened a meeting with South and Nabatieh Governors, representatives of line ministries and sector coordinators and co-coordinators to exchange information and coordinate the ongoing response, as well as discuss priorities and challenges. The Minister of Public Health (MoPH) highlighted the difficulties of hospitals accessing fuel and oxygen, in addition to the limited access of people to chronic medications. Participants also highlighted the criticality of advancing in the preparedness at district level for timely and efficient response in case of escalation. Enhanced reporting of activities and two ways of data sharing have been also highlighted as top priorities for humanitarian actors and local authorities to maintain a principled, transparent and efficient emergency response, as well as identifying remaining gaps.

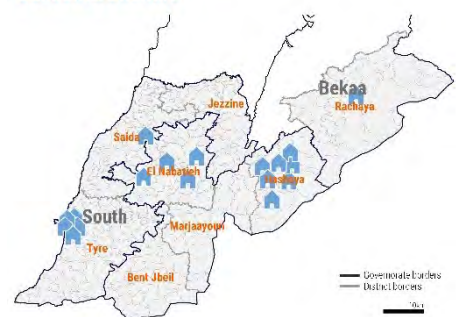
In order to leave no one behind, strengthening operational coordination of the ongoing response in South and Nabatieh governorates is the cross-sectoral priority. Humanitarian actors are strengthening the understanding of access of communities at border areas to basic services, to inform the prioritization of the limited resources for emergency assistance. Furthermore, operational actors are looking at how to improve emergency response in border areas, including the feasibility of different modalities.

The humanitarian community remains concerned regarding instances of discrimination against Syrians, including denial of access to collective shelters, as well as ongoing restrictive measures that risk impacting freedom of movement, employment, and ability to rent property. Dialogue continues with government officials on these matters, including ensuring the principle of non-discrimination within the response is upheld.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE

- Some 79 per cent of people displaced are currently living with host families, while 15 per cent are renting houses. Another 4 per cent have relocated to secondary residences. Around 2 per cent are housed in 18 collective shelters.
- 1,501 people displaced are hosted in 18 Collective Shelters, with five located in Tyre, seven in Hasbaya, four in Nabatieh, one in Saida, and one in Bekaa.

Collective Shelters



Basic Assistance

Needs:

- 35,834 pillows, 3,000 mattresses, 5,000 blankets, 5,183 kitchen sets, mats, and 5,183 solar lamps were identified as needed by local authorities (DRM/DRR) in Tyre, Zahrani, Nabatieh, and South.

Response:

- In November 2023, an emergency cash transfer was disbursed to all children and youth with disabilities, aged 15 to 30, who were registered under the National Disability Allowance program across seven districts in the South and Nabatieh governorates. This initiative, conducted in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), assisted 1,972 Lebanese individuals as part of shock-responsive social protection, along with 1,892 Syrian, Palestinian, and other refugees.
- Partners started to provide cash assistance as a one-off – due to limited resources – to vulnerable displaced families in the South and Nabatieh governorates. Around 16,500 households received one-off partial cash assistance in December 2023.
- 154,051 core relief items were distributed in accessible areas in the Bekaa, South and Nabatieh governorates.
- Over 18,600 vulnerable Lebanese households (approximately 84,000 individuals) registered in the MoSA social safety net databases, yet presently not receiving assistance, were provided with a one-time emergency cash transfer to address their essential needs across all seven districts of South and Nabatieh governorates.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Identifying and assisting the most vulnerable displaced populations outside collective shelters and those residing in areas closer to the border, without discrimination, remains challenging.
- The Basic Assistance sector is following up on the update of the geographical distribution for both in-kind and cash partners within the sector, which includes the upcoming planned interventions.

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Needs:

- Reduce barriers for displaced children to access formal and non-formal education, through the distribution of learning materials and/or cash for education and provision of parental engagement activities on the importance of learning continuity.
- For those children who remain in the conflict zone in the south, it is critical to provide support for online learning for children and teachers, especially for recreational activities.

Response:

- Most of the 10,000 students are still receiving nutritious in-school snacks at Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) hub schools located in Nabatieh, South, Beirut, and Mount Lebanon governorates. Furthermore, in collaboration with the MEHE, partners are offering cash incentives for education to nearly 2,000 children enrolled in the newly established schools to promote attendance.
- In order to guarantee the delivery of high-quality online education amidst the closure of public schools, partners are offering retention assistance to nearly 700 children. Additionally, around 2,800 teachers are currently undergoing training in digital teaching methodologies.
- Education partners in the South are also ensuring referrals to child protection sector services. To date around 100 children have been referred to these services.
- Partners continue the provision of an estimated 3,500 displaced children through non-formal education.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Better comprehension regarding the accessibility of online/remote learning options for individuals residing in the southern regions, as well as the support essential for teachers to ensure effective online teaching.

 Food Security & Agriculture**Needs:**

- Continue providing life-saving food and economic needs for the population displaced by the ongoing clashes, individuals remaining in unsafe areas, and individuals whose livelihoods from agriculture have been impacted.

Response:

People displaced in Collective shelters:

- Since the beginning of the conflict, over 434,200 meals (three meals per day per person since the opening of the shelters) have been provided in Tyre and Saida collective shelters.
- In anticipation for the holy month of Ramadan, the FSA sector and implementing partners in the South collective sites conducted FGDs in the sites to design the Iftar and Sohour distributions.
- In Nabatieh collective shelters, 213 dry food and Ready-To-Eat food parcels (over three rounds of distributions) were distributed among the displaced people.
- In the collective shelter in Bekaa, households hosted in unfinished buildings and in informal tented settlements, 27 food parcels were distributed among the people displaced.

People displaced and hosted with relatives and households:

- 7,516 food parcels were distributed in the South governorate.
- 11,369 food parcels were distributed in Nabatieh governorate.
- 3,674 food parcels were distributed to people displaced and hosted with relatives in Beirut and Mount Lebanon.
- 227 food parcels were distributed in Bekaa and Baalbeck-Hermel governorates.
- 150 farmers in border areas were supported with cash assistance to sustain their livelihoods and agricultural assets.
- 16,500 Syrian refugee families residing in Nabatieh, Bent Jbeil, Hasbaya, Tyre, and Marjaayoun received one-time cash for food assistance in December 2023. The total value of the assistance amounted to US\$1.4million.
- 18,640 poor and vulnerable Lebanese households registered within the MoSA social safety net databases received one-time cash for food assistance in all seven districts of the South and Nabatieh governorates in January 2024. The total value of assistance amounted to US\$2.1 million.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Reduction in reach and transfer value of regular programs is putting further pressure on the food systems and food insecurity of households.
- Food insecurity is continuing to deteriorate with an increase in the number of people with insufficient food consumption. In March 2024 alone, an extra 70,000 individuals, totaling 1.3 million people, are experiencing

inadequate food intake, with 185,000 of them residing in the South and Nabatieh governorates, constituting 15 per cent of the population.

- The scale-up for the food security response to the most vulnerable in terms of food and cash modalities is critical.

Health

Needs:

- Continue providing life-saving health interventions to address the immediate needs of the population affected by the conflict, including in border areas.

Response:

- Twenty-four primary healthcare satellite units (PSU) on rotation continue to provide integrated primary healthcare services, including childhood vaccination, reproductive health consultations, sexual and reproductive health awareness sessions, and psychological support.
- 3,608 consultations have been provided in the PSUs. In addition, 2,800 children are vaccinated.
- Community health workers and healthcare providers disseminated 13,433 crucial health messages to children and their caregivers, covering topics such as essential newborn care, immunization, and childhood illness treatment. Additionally, 753 caregivers with children under 5 years old received information on breastfeeding, infant and young child feeding (IYCF), and healthy diets, with 333 children benefiting from nutrition services.
- 7,502 reproductive health services have been provided in satellite PHCs, with Health sector partners further facilitating five institutional deliveries for pregnant displaced persons in contracted hospitals.
- Mass casualty management (MCM) drill was conducted in Sibliin Government Hospital to test their “draft MCM plan” in the event of increased hostilities and high number of casualties. Similar drills will also be conducted in other prioritized hospitals across the country.
- A three-day training on clinical management of rape (CMR) protocol for approximately 50 health care professionals (obstetrics/gynecologists, pediatricians, emergency responders, nurses, midwives, social workers) at Rafik Hariri University Hospital (RHUH). In the coming months partners will continue training in CMR facilities (including hospitals and PHCCs)

Gaps & Constraints:

- Six PHCCs remained closed, three in Marjayoun and three in Bent Jbeil districts due to security.

Nutrition

Needs:

- Continue providing lifesaving nutrition services, and supplies addressing the immediate nutritional and child developmental needs of the most vulnerable population, especially children and women.
- Provision of cash assistance to caregivers with difficulty accessing breast milk substitutes and have been identified by infant and young child feeding (IYCF) specialists for eligibility.

Response:

- 4,743 children (6-59 months) and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for acute malnutrition in collective shelters and at the community level and 68 PLW and 48 children have been newly admitted to the malnutrition program in South, Nabatieh, and Bekaa governorates. 304 children under 2 years were screened using IYCF rapid assessment tool.
- 6,683 children (6-59 months) in and outside shelters received more than one round of emergency nutrition rations, micronutrient supplements, and complementary feeding packages to enhance the nutritional value of their meals.
- Social behavior change interventions reached 63,336 caregivers inside and outside shelters in South, Nabatieh, and Bekaa governorates promoting optimal IYCF practices, integrated nutrition, and early childhood development (ECD)
- Three mother baby corners are being established inside PHCs in Nabatieh in close coordination with MoPH to deliver safe comprehensive nutrition and ECD services.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Beneficiaries are hesitant to disclose personal information due to concerns about insecurity, which obstructs efficient follow-up of cases receiving nutrition and ECD services.
- Partners have faced movement restrictions in the Nabatieh governorate due to the security situation, with some municipalities having limitations on door-to-door activities in the south.

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- Limited number of referrals by other sectors to the nutrition sector partners.
- Limited funding is hindering the expansion of the response, despite increasing needs. Partners have managed to reallocate 0.5 million from ongoing programs only.

Protection

Needs:

- Ongoing reports highlight the presence of populations stranded in conflict zones or returned to across several volatile regions. This is largely due to lack of means to relocate elsewhere, social support and restrictions imposed by local authorities on accepting new residents in certain areas.
- Increase in stress within families; feelings of uncertainty are contributing to reported increase in violence against children and peer-to-peer violence among children.
- There is a necessity to provide group and individual psychosocial support (PSS) sessions for the affected families, inside and outside of collective shelters.
- Need for protection mainstreaming and protection monitoring across sites and locations.
- Livelihood support programs and social cohesion programs are in need, considering the economic situation, especially in light of
- Explosive ordinances continue to be one of the main emerging risks, especially in border areas, as the conflict continues – need for scale up in terms of awareness and risk mitigation activities.

Response:

Legal protection Services:

- 144 women and girls provided with legal counseling, representation and assistance on issues of GBV.
- 905 individuals received legal awareness sessions on housing, land and property (HLP), civil documentation and legal residency.
- 344 individuals received protection case management services.
- 6,013 individuals received group and individual psychosocial support including women and girls.

Multi-layered prevention and response services:

- 2,068 individuals have received information sessions on available services, covering key child protection and mental health topics, including risks related to explosive remnants of war and unexploded ordnance.
- A multi-layered set of services was provided to address the mental health and psychosocial needs of children and caregivers. This included PSS, both focused and community-based, which were availed to 713 individuals. Additionally, 252 caregivers took part in positive parenting interventions, and 281 children at risk or victims of violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation received support through case management services and referrals to specialized assistance.

GBV Awareness and Support:

- 3,654 girls and women received dignity kits.
- 1,191 women and girls received awareness sessions on PSEA.
- 718 front liners and humanitarian service providers received PSEA sensitization sessions.
- 1,322 women and girls at risk of GBV received individual case management child protection and psychosocial support.
- Child protection actors provided specialized case management services, community-based PSS, information and awareness on child protection and protection from abuse to 1,659 children, including those with disabilities.

Cash for Protection:

- 686 emergency protection cash assistance was provided.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Collective sites lack confidentiality and privacy, hindering their willingness to freely share their concerns.
- In-person activities, such as awareness, case management, and PSS activities are affected, and online modality is inevitable.
- Discriminatory practices, domestic violence and abuse against women and children continue to be reported.
- Availability of recreational and educational activities as well as PSS activities for children affected by the conflict remains a critical need.
- While sensitization among humanitarian actors has been ongoing, community engagement, empowerment and recreational activities remain a gap among many other services provided to the displaced populations.

- The new Budget Law with notably higher legal fees and taxes is significantly impacting partners' ability to support displaced people in need of legal aid.
- Ongoing protection risks include increased exposure to physical harm by explosive ordnance/UXO, family separation, GBV, poor accessibility for persons living with disability, and potential for SEA, specifically for people without meaningful family or community support.
- In the context of displacement, women have been impacted disproportionately. There is a general feeling of lack of confidentiality and privacy, hindering their willingness to freely share their concerns.

Shelter and Collective Site Coordination

Needs:

- High needs among the displaced population residing outside collective shelters, especially those who are homeless or hosted by displaced Syrian families in informal settlements.
- Due to the constraints faced by displaced Syrian families to access collective shelters in the South, there is a need to identify and prepare alternative accommodation for Syrian households.
- There is a need to identify additional sites that could be used as collective shelters across the country, as part of preparedness measures for if the situation escalates.

Response:

- The site identification, verification, and assessment SoP was finalized. In collaboration with DRM, the Site Management sector will ensure preliminary approval from governors for identified sites before conducting any verifications or assessments.
- Site Coordination supported the revision of the 'Site Management Guidance Document', providing technical inputs and addressing comments. The document is expected to be completed by the end of April.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Funding limitations to address gaps in site management within collective sites and to strengthen the government's capacity-building efforts in site management and coordination.

Social Stability

Needs:

- Continuous monitoring of tensions arising from displacement movements on both inter-communal and intra-communal levels, to ensure programmatic flexibility and mitigation where possible.

Response:

- Preparations for awareness raising campaigns by humanitarian mine action partners on risk education of mine and explosive ordnance including on unexploded ordnance (UXO) and white phosphorus. Using media outlets and community outreach, to increase awareness of internally displaced populations specifically in the area of conflict. The campaign will be dispatched after 18 March.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- Water fee collection has fallen to nearly zero in the South and Nabatieh governorates, putting the South Lebanon Water Establishment in a very challenging situation, given that there is no substantial external support for this public utility.
- Identification of additional sites across the country that could be used as collective shelters, as part of preparedness measures if the situation escalates.
- Water and sanitation facilities and infrastructure of collective sites require support from sector partners to enable acceptable conditions for displaced people.

Response:

- The WaSH sector partners support individuals displaced in temporary collective shelters, those hosted by other households, and those residing in border areas. Additionally, they offer assistance in maintaining water and wastewater systems.

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- In the South and Nabatieh governorates, the broader scope distribution is currently in progress, with precise figures to be provided upon completion of the distribution process. This singular initiative will be reiterated, and hygiene consumables will be restocked if financial resources permit.
- From the beginning of the crisis more than 19,370 hygiene kits and cleaning items were distributed. This includes 11,741 family hygiene kits.
- 265,116 litres of bottled water were distributed, mainly in collective shelters, with some provided in the border areas and hosted IDPs, while 599m³ of water was delivered to collective shelters via water trucking modality.
- The sector partners managed to access the main water station that was damaged due to hostilities and partially restored its functionality. To date, South Lebanon Water Establishment has been supported with four mobile generators, 160,000 litres of fuel for different stations in the South and Nabatieh governorates, 30 water tanks (10,000 litres each), five fuel tanks (4,000 litres each), spare parts and other consumables, as well as emergency repairs to several stations.
- Joint shelter and WaSH partners' assessment of new potential collective shelters is ongoing.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The support to maintain the functionality of water supply systems managed by the South Lebanon Water Establishment is urgently needed, with at least 500,000 USD per month required to keep the minimum level of water provision via the public systems.
- The sector has no funds to replenish hygiene consumables for people displaced outside of collective shelters with a regular, more blanket distribution modality approach.



Sectors' Partners

ACF, ACTED, ADRA, Alpha, Amel Association, Banin, Beit el Baraka, CARE Lebanon, Caritas Lebanon, Concern, DCA, Girath, Humanity & Inclusion, Imam Sadr Foundation, IMC, INTERSOS, IOCC, IOM, Islamic Relief Lebanon, LRC, Mennonite Central Committee, MERATH, Mercy Corps, Mouvement Social, Nabaa, Nabad, La Guilde - Nation Station, NRC, Nusaned (PwC and WCK) , Order of Malta Lebanon, PCPM, Plan International, PUI, SCI, SHEILD, Solidarites International, Swiss Barakah, TdH-L, U Matter, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, URDA, WFP, WHO, World Vision.



Line Ministries

Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education and Higher Education, Ministry of Energy and Water, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Social Affairs.

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Lebanon: At a Glance

Escalation of hostilities in South Lebanon

as of 7 March 2024



The Humanitarian Country Team in Lebanon, led by the Humanitarian Coordinator and supplementing national efforts, continues to increase its readiness and response to the humanitarian needs of the people affected by the increase in hostilities along the Blue Line in the south of Lebanon.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Displacement and Casualties



Civilian Casualties



Civilian Infrastructure



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RESPONSE

Cash Assistance		Cash Assistance		Basic Assistance		Food Security	
	Multipurpose Cash Assistance 18,640 Lebanese households registered within MoSA social safety net systems received one time cash for assistance in South and Nabatieh in Jan 2024. 16,500 refugee households received one time partial cash assistance in Nabatieh, and South n Dec 2023. 686 emergency protection cash assistance was provided.		Multipurpose Cash Assistance 3,864 children and youth with disabilities benefited from social cash grants under the National Disability Allowance programme in Nov. 2023. 150 farmers in border areas benefited from cash assistance 2,000 children enrolled in the newly established schools received cash for education		Core relief & Clothing 154,051 items distributed in the South & Nabatieh governorates 8,519 gas heaters, kitchen sets, solar lamps		Meals 439,644 distributed in the South collective shelters Food Parcels 24,519 distributed across Lebanon.
Health		Education		Nutrition		WaSH	
	Satellite PHCs 24 operating in Saïda, Jezzine, Tyre, Hasbaya, Bazouriyeh, Marjayoun districts that includes LGU, Tyre Technical School and Tyre National School shelters.		Online Learning 43,000 children in conflict affected areas In-school snacks 10,000 students in MEHE hub schools Learning materials 4,700 students Retention support 700 children remaining in conflict areas Digital Training 2,800 teachers		Micronutrient supplements 6,683 children Nutrition 63,336 caregivers received IYCF, nutrition, and ECD services		Water Services 599K bottled water 265K fuel to water stations* WaSH kits** 22,954 ** including dignity kits *in the South and Nabatieh Governorates
	Health workers 4,049 trained						
	Consultations 3,608 provided in satellite PHCs						
	RH services 7,502 provided in satellite PHCs						
Protection		Shelter and Collective Site Coordination					
	Sessions 15,610 beneficiaries received CP, GBV, PSEA & psychosocial support sessions		Plastic Sheets 150 distributed				

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LEBANON: Flash Update # 1

Escalation of hostilities in south Lebanon

as of 21 March 2024

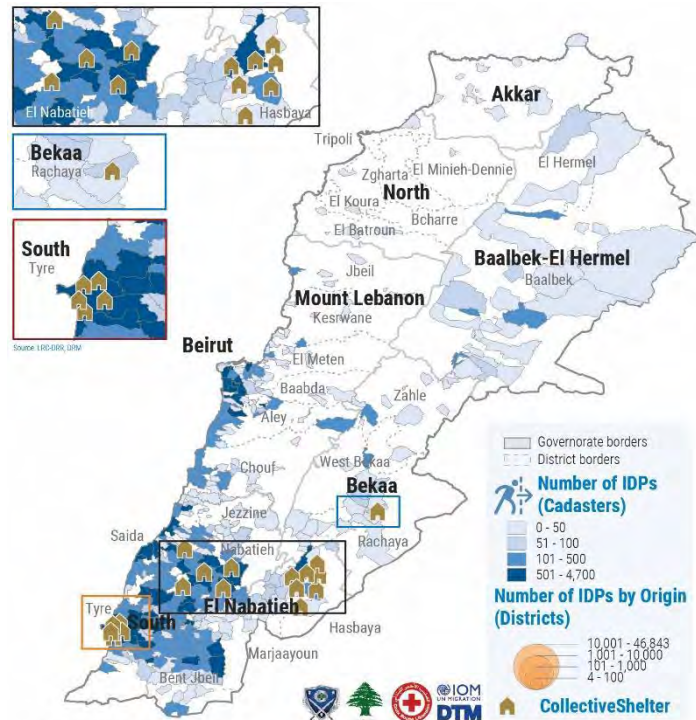


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HIGHLIGHTS

- 90,491 individuals (52% females) have been displaced from south Lebanon due to the ongoing hostilities, as of 19 March (source: DTM).
- 316 people have been killed and 909 wounded, with at least 54 confirmed civilian deaths, nearly half of them females, as of 19 March (source: OHCHR, MoPH).
- On 13 March, an Israeli airstrike in the coastal city of Tyre, resulted in the death of one civilian of Syrian nationality.
- On 19 March, the Humanitarian Coordinator for Lebanon visited Bint Jbeil district, where he underscored the urgent need for increased aid and additional funding in South Lebanon.

DISPLACEMENT MAP – up until 19 March 202



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

On 19 March, the Humanitarian Coordinator for Lebanon, accompanied by OCHA's Head of Office, WHO and UNHCR Health Sector coordinators, and representatives of the NGO ACF, convened meetings with local authorities and affected individuals in three villages of Bint Jbeil District in South Lebanon. Mayors, residents, and internally displaced persons in Rmeich, Tebnine, and Bint Jbeil expressed various concerns, notably regarding extensive damage to and inability to reach agricultural land, loss of livelihoods due to conflict, impairment of water supplies, and limited healthcare access, among others. At the conclusion of the visit, the Humanitarian Coordinator emphasized the urgent necessity for increased aid and additional funding to support humanitarian action in South Lebanon.

As of 19 March, 90,491 people have been internally displaced and are seeking refuge across Lebanon, with 97 per cent originating from Bint Jbeil, Marjayoun, and Tyre districts.

Over the past two weeks, the number of civilian casualties in Lebanon continued to rise as exchanges of cross-border fire continued Israeli strikes targeted major cities deeper into Lebanon, including the coastal city of Tyre (on 13 March, for the first time) and Baalbeck (on 10 March, for the second time). As of 19 March, at least 54 civilians have been killed since the escalation of hostilities in October 2023. In total, the Lebanese Ministry of Public Health reported 316 killed and 909 people wounded since 8 October 2023 as a result of the hostilities.

- On 7 March, the Lebanese Civil Defense uncovered the remains of a civilian killed by an Israeli strike on his home in Dhairah, Tyre. On the same day, farmers from Wazzani Plain reportedly fled Israeli machine gun fire directed at their fields.

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- On 9 March, an Israeli strike on a house in Khirbet Slim killed a pregnant woman and injured nine others. On the same day, UNIFIL reported that a coordinated vehicle patrol with the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) came under small arms fire from south of the Blue Line, in the vicinity of Aita al-Shaab (South Lebanon). No casualties were reported.
- On 10 March, Israeli aircraft targeted Baalbeck for the second time, resulting in the death of one civilian and injuring six others.
- On 13 March, an Israeli drone conducted a strike on a car driving on a main road in Tyre, a major coastal city in southern Lebanon, killing a passing civilian of Syrian nationality. This marked the first instance of Tyre being targeted by the Israeli military since the onset of the conflict in Lebanon.

According to the Lebanese Ministry of Agriculture, as of 20 January, a total of 790 hectares of forest and agricultural land have incurred damage due to the hostilities. The conflict has thus far resulted in the loss of 340,000 poultry and birds and 970 heads of livestock, as well as the destruction of 91 agricultural tents, 310 beehives, and the complete devastation of a 600-square-meter feed warehouse. Additionally, eight farms were targeted during the hostilities.

Over the past two weeks, six primary health centers (PHCs) remained closed, three in Marjayoun district and three in Bint Jbeil district.

Operational and security challenges have also led to the closure of some 50 public schools, including eight technical and vocational education and training (TVET) public schools, affecting around 10,000 enrolled children. Additionally, 22 private schools are also closed, impacting another 10,000 children. On 21 March, the Education Cannot Wait (ECW) Fund announced a new grant of US\$ 2.2 million for Lebanon, to provide girls and boys impacted by the ongoing crises with access to safe, inclusive learning environments¹. The 12-month grant will be implemented by UNICEF in collaboration with strategic local partners and the education sector.

The deteriorating security situation has led to a heightened sense of distress among affected populations, fueled by fears of violence, family separation, and the uncertainty of accessing essential services like education and livelihood opportunities. Rising levels of stress within families, coupled with feelings of uncertainty, are leading to a reported increase in harsh discipline and violence towards children, as well as conflicts between intimate partners and spouses.

COORDINATION AND PREPAREDNESS

Led by the Prime Minister, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers oversees national preparedness and response efforts, supported by the National Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Unit. At the sub-national level, Governors coordinate with local authorities for preparedness and emergency response. Meanwhile, UN and NGO partners under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator and in complement to the government-led response, continue to accelerate response and preparedness activities. As outlined in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) contingency plan, humanitarian partners are implementing a three-month emergency response to the humanitarian consequences of the escalation in Southern Lebanon, under the 2024 Lebanon Response Plan (LRP), with specific funding requirements of US\$ 72.4 million identified to support up to 200,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance, including up to 140,000 IDPs and 60,000 individuals remaining in frontline areas. Despite the limited available funding, humanitarian actors continue to provide life-saving assistance to meet the needs of the most vulnerable affected communities. However, support for people remaining in frontline areas remains limited due to many challenges, including funding, access, and security constraints.

Facilitating data sharing between humanitarian actors and local authorities remains a priority to ensure a transparent response and facilitate thorough gap analysis. OCHA is working with the World Food Programme (WFP) to finalize a Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) aimed at standardizing the enrollment process utilized by humanitarian partners and sectors to identify vulnerable beneficiaries.

To gain a clearer understanding of the current accessibility of services in border areas, the humanitarian community is exploring the feasibility of conducting additional data collection to guide the geographical prioritization of the response.

¹ [Southern Lebanon Crisis Response: Education Cannot Wait Announces New US\\$2.2 Million Grant to Improve Access to Inclusive, Quality Education Bringing Total ECW Funding in Lebanon to US\\$24 Million](#)

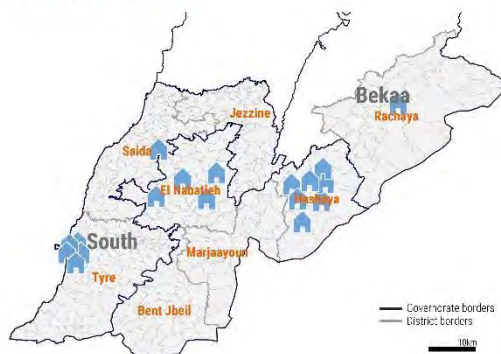
At the sectoral level, sectors are working closely with partners to update geospatial information in accordance with partners' actual response. This initiative aims to create a dynamic planning tool that continuously informs gap analysis.

The humanitarian community remains concerned by instances of discrimination against Syrians, including denial of access to collective shelters, as well as ongoing restrictive measures that risk impacting freedom of movement, employment, and ability to rent property. Dialogue continues with government officials on these matters, including ensuring the principle of non-discrimination within the response is upheld.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE

- Some 81 per cent of people displaced are currently living with host families, while 14 per cent are renting houses. Another three per cent have relocated to secondary residences. Around two per cent are housed in 18 collective shelters.
- Of the 81 per cent in host settings, 23,093 are co-living with host families, while 51,185 reside separately. Notably, 21 per cent of the 74,278 individuals in host settings are living in overcrowded conditions according to IOM.
- 1,452 people displaced are hosted in 18 collective shelters, with five located in Tyre, seven in Hasbaya, four in Nabatieh, one in Saida, and one in Bekaa.

Collective Shelters



Basic Assistance

Needs:

- 35,000 pillows, 1,000 blankets, 5,500 kitchen sets, 20,000 mats, and 5,500 solar lamps were identified as needed by local authorities (DRM/DRR) in Tyre, Zahrani, Nabatieh, and South.

Response:

- In November 2023, an emergency cash transfer was disbursed to all children and youth with disabilities, aged 15 to 30, who were registered under the National Disability Allowance program across seven districts in the South and Nabatieh governorates. This initiative, conducted in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), assisted 1,972 Lebanese individuals as part of shock-responsive social protection, along with 1,892 Syrian, Palestinian, and other refugees.
- Partners started to provide cash assistance as a one-off – due to limited resources – to vulnerable displaced families in the South and Nabatieh governorates. Around 16,500 households received one-off partial cash assistance in December 2023.
- 175,479 core relief items were distributed in accessible areas in the Bekaa, South and Nabatieh governorates.
- Over 18,600 vulnerable Lebanese households (approximately 84,000 individuals) registered in the MoSA social safety net databases, yet presently not receiving assistance, were provided with a one-time emergency cash transfer to address their essential needs across all seven districts of South and Nabatieh governorates.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Identifying and assisting the most vulnerable displaced populations outside collective shelters and those residing in areas closer to the border, without discrimination, remains challenging.
- The Basic Assistance sector is following up on the update of the geographical distribution for both in-kind and cash partners within the sector, which includes the upcoming planned interventions.

Education

Needs:

- Support for online education to displaced children and educators, as well as those who remain in conflict zones.
- Minimize obstacles hindering displaced children's access to both formal and informal education by distributing learning materials, including internet bundles, providing financial aid for education, engaging parents, and offering retention support.

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- Support the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) in implementing remote learning methods and ensuring high-quality education by enhancing teachers' proficiency in digital teaching techniques.

Response:

- Partners reached out to over 4,500 children, directing them towards either formal or informal educational opportunities. While the majority of children are pursuing their education through formal means, such as online learning or attending MEHE-hub schools, partners are also aiding approximately 3,500 displaced children in accessing non-formal education.
- Digital learning training sessions have been conducted for 1,500 teachers and school principals across both public schools and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions, aimed at improving their competencies and skills.
- Approximately 10,000 students are benefitting from nutritious in-school snacks, while around 2,000 children are receiving cash assistance for education, particularly at MEHE hub schools across Nabatieh, South, Beirut, and Mount Lebanon governorates.
- Partners are extending retention support to nearly 700 children, to ensure the provision of quality online education during the closure of public schools,

Gaps & Constraints:

- Improve availability of tools, and comprehension regarding the accessibility of online/remote learning options for individuals residing in the southern regions, as well as the support essential for teachers to ensure effective online teaching.



Food Security & Agriculture

Needs:

- Continue providing meaningful and regular life-saving food and economic support for the population displaced by the ongoing clashes, individuals remaining in unsafe areas, and individuals whose livelihoods from agriculture have been impacted.

Response:

People displaced in collective shelters:

- Since the beginning of the conflict, over 461,370 meals (three meals per day per person since the opening of the shelters) have been provided in Tyre and Saida collective shelters.
- Since the commencement of the holy month of Ramadan, a total of 9,440 Iftar meals have been distributed, comprising soup, salad, and a main course. Additionally, 273 Ready-to-Eat (RTE) packages, sufficient for a household's two-week supply for Sohour, have been distributed.
- In Nabatieh collective shelters, 213 dry food and RTE food parcels (over three rounds of distributions) were distributed among the displaced people.
- In the collective shelter in Bekaa, households hosted in unfinished buildings and in informal tented settlements, 27 food parcels were distributed among the displaced.

People displaced and hosted by relatives and households:

- 7,969 food parcels were distributed in the South governorate benefiting 5,620 households.
- 4,946 food parcels were distributed in Nabatieh governorate, benefiting 3,182 households.
- 3,674 food parcels were distributed in Beirut and Mount Lebanon, benefiting 2,352 households.
- 262 food parcels were distributed in Bekaa and Baalbeck-Hermel governorates, benefiting 262 households.

People remaining in border/unsafe areas:

- 150 farmers were supported with cash assistance to sustain their livelihoods and agricultural assets.
- 784 food parcels were distributed in the South governorate benefiting 784 households.
- 7,860 food parcels were distributed in the Nabatieh governorate benefiting 7,680 households.

Cash response in border/unsafe and urban areas:

- 16,500 Syrian refugee families residing in Nabatieh, Bint Jbeil, Hasbaya, Tyre, and Marjayoun received one-time cash for food assistance in December 2023. The total value of the assistance amounted to US\$1.4million.
- 18,640 poor and vulnerable Lebanese households registered within the MoSA social safety net databases received one-time cash for food assistance in all seven districts of the South and Nabatieh governorates in January 2024. The total value of assistance amounted to US\$2.1 million.

Gaps & Constraints:

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- Reduction in reach and transfer value of regular programs is putting further pressure on the food systems and food insecurity of households.
- The scale-up for the food security response to the most vulnerable in terms of food and cash modalities is critical.



Health

Needs:

- Continue providing life-saving health interventions to address the immediate needs of the population affected by the conflict, including in border areas.

Response:

- Twenty-one primary healthcare satellite units (PSU) on rotation continue to provide integrated primary healthcare services, including childhood vaccination, reproductive health consultations, sexual and reproductive health awareness sessions, and psychological support.
- 10,022 consultations have been provided in the PSUs. In addition, 18,440 children are vaccinated in the south, out of which 1,633 were vaccinated through the PSU.
- Community health workers and healthcare providers disseminated 77,606 crucial health messages to children and their caregivers, covering topics such as maternal health, essential newborn care, immunization, and childhood illness treatment. 8,939 reproductive health services have been provided in satellite PHCs, with Health sector partners further facilitating three institutional deliveries for pregnant displaced persons in contracted hospitals.
- Mass casualty management (MCM) table top exercise and activation drill was conducted in four additional hospitals (Baabda Governmental Hospital, Batroun Governmental Hospital, Saint John University Hospital and Rafik Hariri University Hospital) during the reporting period.
- Training on mental health is ongoing and closely coordinated by the Public Health Emergency Operation Center (PHEOC). A total of 724 frontliners (129 doctors and 595 nurses) have been trained across 83 hospitals till date.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Six PHCCs remained closed, three in Marjayoun and three in Bint Jbeil districts due to security.
- Funding limitations to ensure and to enhance access to life-saving Reproductive Health interventions, especially institutional deliveries.



Nutrition

Needs:

- Continue providing lifesaving nutrition services, and supplies addressing the immediate nutritional and child developmental needs of the most vulnerable population, especially children and women.
- Provision of cash assistance to caregivers with difficulty accessing breast milk substitutes and have been identified by infant and young child feeding (IYCF) specialists for eligibility.

Response:

- 5,128 children (6-59 months) and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for acute malnutrition in collective shelters and at the community level and 68 PLW and 48 children have been newly admitted to the malnutrition program in South, Nabatieh, and Bekaa governorates. 304 children under 2 years were screened using IYCF rapid assessment tool.
- 7,207 children (6-59 months) in and outside shelters received more than one round of emergency nutrition rations, micronutrient supplements, and complementary feeding packages to enhance the nutritional value of their meals.
- Social behavior change interventions reached 63,845 caregivers inside and outside shelters in South, Nabatieh, and Bekaa governorates promoting optimal IYCF practices, integrated nutrition, and early childhood development (ECD)
- Three mother-baby corners are being established inside PHCs in Nabatieh in close coordination with MoPH to deliver safe comprehensive nutrition and ECD services.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Beneficiaries are hesitant to disclose personal information due to concerns about insecurity, which obstructs efficient follow-up of cases receiving nutrition and ECD services.
- Partners have faced movement restrictions in the Nabatieh governorate due to the security situation, with some municipalities having limitations on door-to-door activities in the south.
- Limited number of referrals by other sectors to the nutrition sector partners.
- Limited funding is hindering the expansion of the response, despite increasing needs. Partners have managed to reallocate US\$ 500,000 from ongoing programmes only.

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Needs:

- Group and individual psychosocial support (PSS) and parenting skills sessions for the affected families, inside and outside of collective shelters.
- Support for persons living with disabilities and the elderly.
- Provision and wide distribution of hygiene kits and dignity kits for women and girls.
- Protection mainstreaming and protection monitoring across sites and locations.
- Livelihood support programmes and social cohesion programmes.
- Awareness raising and risk mitigation activities in view of unexploded ordnance (UXO), especially in border areas.
- Need for recreational and educational activities as well as PSS activities for children affected by the conflict.

Response:**Legal protection Services:**

- 144 women and girls provided with legal counseling, representation and assistance on issues of GBV.
- 905 individuals received legal awareness sessions on housing, land and property (HLP), civil documentation and legal residency.
- 344 individuals received protection case management services.
- 6,013 individuals received group and individual psychosocial support including women and girls.

Multi-layered prevention and response services:

- 2,068 individuals have received information sessions on available services, covering key child protection and mental health topics, including risks related to explosive remnants of war and unexploded ordnance.
- A multi-layered set of services was provided to address the mental health and psychosocial needs of children and caregivers. This included PSS, both focused and community-based, which were availed to 713 individuals. Additionally, 252 caregivers took part in positive parenting interventions, and 281 children at risk or victims of violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation received support through case management services and referrals to specialized assistance.

GBV Awareness and Support:

- 3,654 girls and women received dignity kits.
- 1,191 women and girls received awareness sessions on PSEA.
- 718 front liners and humanitarian service providers received PSEA sensitization sessions.
- 1,322 women and girls at risk of GBV received individual case management child protection and psychosocial support.
- Child protection actors provided specialized case management services, community-based PSS, information and awareness on child protection and protection from abuse to 1,659 children, including those with disabilities.

Cash for Protection:

- 753 emergency protection cash assistance was provided.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Ongoing protection risks persist, including physical harm from explosive ordnance and family separation, with concerns about GBV, accessibility for persons with disabilities, and potential SEA for those lacking support.
- The shift to online activities due to safety concerns poses new challenges, particularly in the disclosure of GBV cases, where face-to-face interactions offer a safer environment for victims to share their experiences. Transportation challenges limit service access in hard-to-reach areas.
- Discriminatory practices persist, with certain groups facing barriers to accessing collective shelters and vital assistance.
- Increase in restrictive measures and significant delays in appointments for residency renewal and the issuance of civil documentation, due to high demand, limited capacities, strikes among civil registry offices in the southern governorates, and the recent Budget Law, which includes substantially higher legal fees and taxes. Budgets for legal services have not adequately addressed this significant increase.
- Community engagement, empowerment and recreational activities remain a gap among many other services provided to the displaced populations.

- Displaced women are feeling a lack of privacy that hinders their willingness to share concerns freely. In collective shelters, women are concerned about access to clean and safe toilets, as well as continuous access to feminine hygiene products.
- Protection cash assistance is insufficient to meet the needs on the ground, underscoring its critical importance in supporting housing and facilitating access to basic assistance.



Shelter and Collective Site Coordination

Needs:

- Alternative accommodation for Syrian households due to constraints faced by displaced Syrian families to access collective shelters in the South.
- Identification of additional sites that could be used as collective shelters across the country, as part of preparedness measures for if the situation escalates.

Response:

- The site identification, verification, and assessment SoP was finalized. In collaboration with DRM, the Site Management sector will ensure preliminary approval from governors for identified sites before conducting any verifications or assessments.
- Site coordination supported the revision of the 'Site Management Guidance Document', providing technical inputs and addressing comments. The document is expected to be completed by the end of April.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Funding limitations to address gaps in site management within collective sites and to strengthen the government's capacity-building efforts in site management and coordination.



Social Stability

Needs:

- Continuous monitoring of tensions arising from displacement movements on both inter-communal and intra-communal levels, to ensure programmatic flexibility and mitigation where possible.

Response:

- Humanitarian mine action partners initiated awareness campaigns via media outlets and community outreach on explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) and white phosphorus.
- Over 160 billboards were erected along highways in Tyre, Nabati Binteh, and Khaldeh, accompanied by two awareness videos targeting internally displaced populations in conflict areas.
- Refreshment training sessions were held for approximately 150 activists and 30 journalists, focusing on the dangers of weapons in collaboration with the Ministry of Information and ICRC.
- Preparations are underway for a mass media campaign on TV and social media, along with the installation of new billboards. Additionally, capacity building for EORE actors, including the launch of the Mind The Mine MzM digital application for Android and iOS, is in progress.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- Identification of additional sites across the country that could be used as collective shelters, as part of preparedness measures if the situation escalates.

Response:

- The WASH sector partners support individuals displaced in temporary collective shelters, those hosted by other households, and those residing in border areas. Additionally, they offer assistance in maintaining water and wastewater systems.
- From the beginning of the crisis, more than 23,138 hygiene kits and cleaning items were distributed. This includes 15,505 family hygiene kits, 1,711 menstrual hygiene kits and 835 baby kits.
- 275,460 litres of bottled water were distributed, mainly in collective shelters, with some provided in the border areas and hosted IDPs, while 643m³ of water was delivered to collective shelters via water trucking modality.
- The sector partners managed to access the main water station that was damaged due to hostilities and partially restored its functionality. To date, South Lebanon Water Establishment has been supported with four mobile

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generators, 310,000 litres of fuel for different stations in the South and Nabatieh governorates, 30 water tanks (10,000 litres each), five fuel tanks (4,000 litres each), spare parts and other consumables, as well as emergency repairs to several stations.

- Joint shelter and WaSH partners' assessment of new potential collective shelters have been completed and the data .

Gaps & Constraints:

- Support to maintain the functionality of water supply systems managed by the South Lebanon Water Establishment is urgently needed, with at least \$500,000 per month required to keep the minimum level of water provision via the public systems.
- To date, at least nine water infrastructures have been damaged due to cross-border hostilities, impacting the water supply for over 100,000 residents in the South and Nabatieh.
- The sector has no funds to replenish hygiene consumables for people displaced outside of collective shelters with a regular, more blanket distribution modality approach.
- Water fee collection has fallen to nearly zero in the South and Nabatieh governorates, putting the South Lebanon Water Establishment in a very challenging situation, given that there is no substantial external support for this public utility.



Sectors' Partners

ACF, ACTED, ADRA, Alpha, Amel Association, AVSI, Banin, Beit el Baraka, CARE Lebanon, Caritas Lebanon, Concern, DCA, Girath, Humanity & Inclusion, Imam Sadr Foundation, IMC, INTERSOS, IOCC, IOM, Islamic Relief Lebanon, LRC, Mennonite Central Committee, MERATH, Mercy Corps, Mouvement Social, Nabaa, Nabad, La Guilde - Nation Station, NRC, Nusaned (PwC and WCK), Order of Malta Lebanon, PCPM, Plan International, PUI, SCI, SHEILD, Solidarites International, Swiss Barakah, TdH-L, U Matter, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, URDA, WFP, WHO, World Vision.



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Lebanon: At a Glance

Escalation of hostilities in South Lebanon

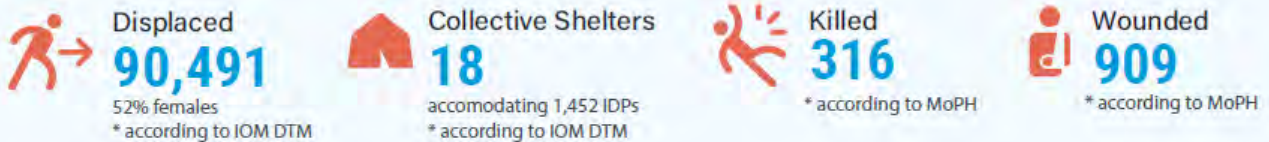
as of 21 March 2024



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SITUATION OVERVIEW

Displacement and Casualties



Civilian Casualties



Civilian Infrastructure



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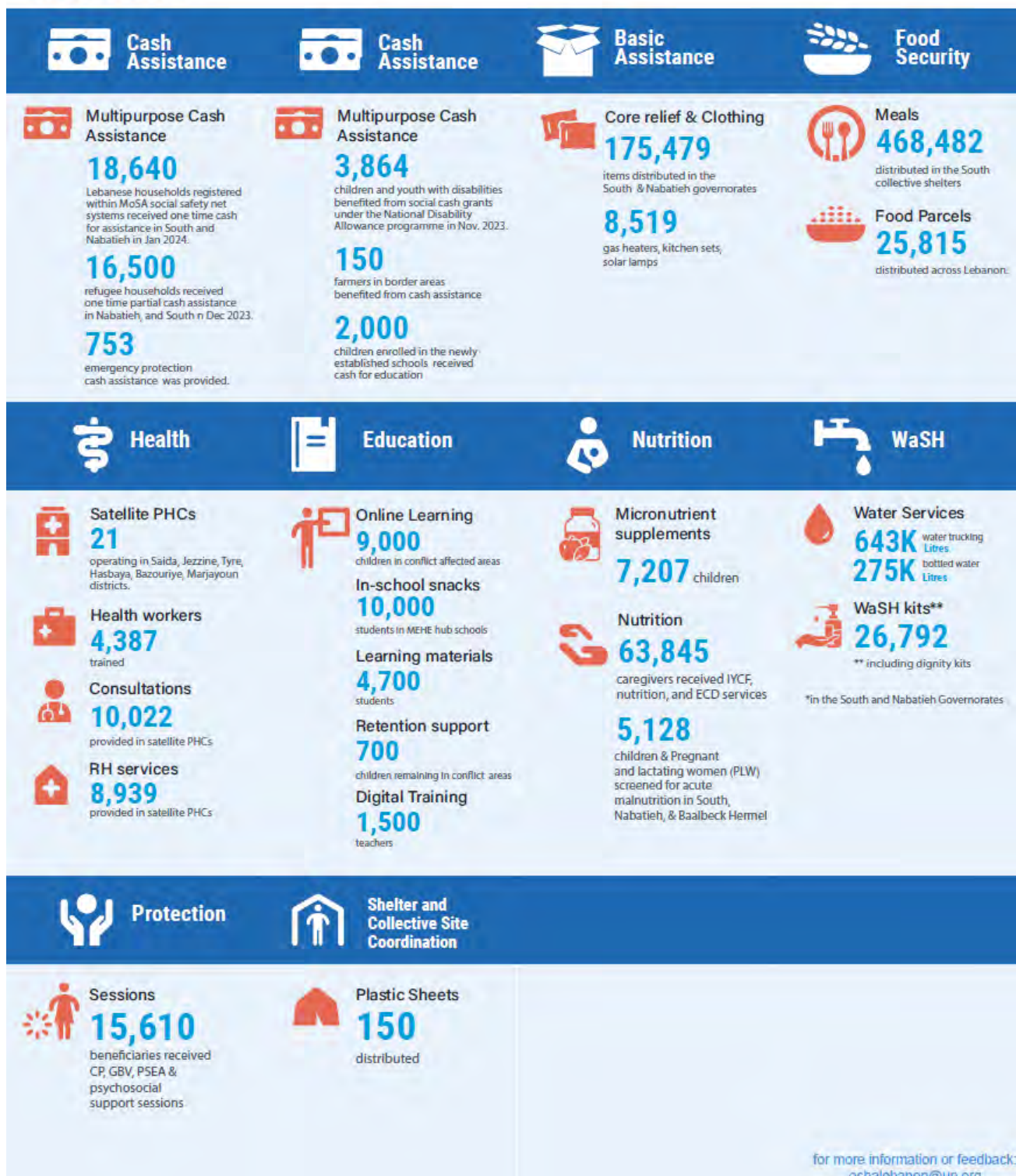
Lebanon: At a Glance

Escalation of hostilities in South Lebanon

as of 21 March 2024



RESPONSE

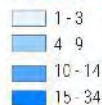


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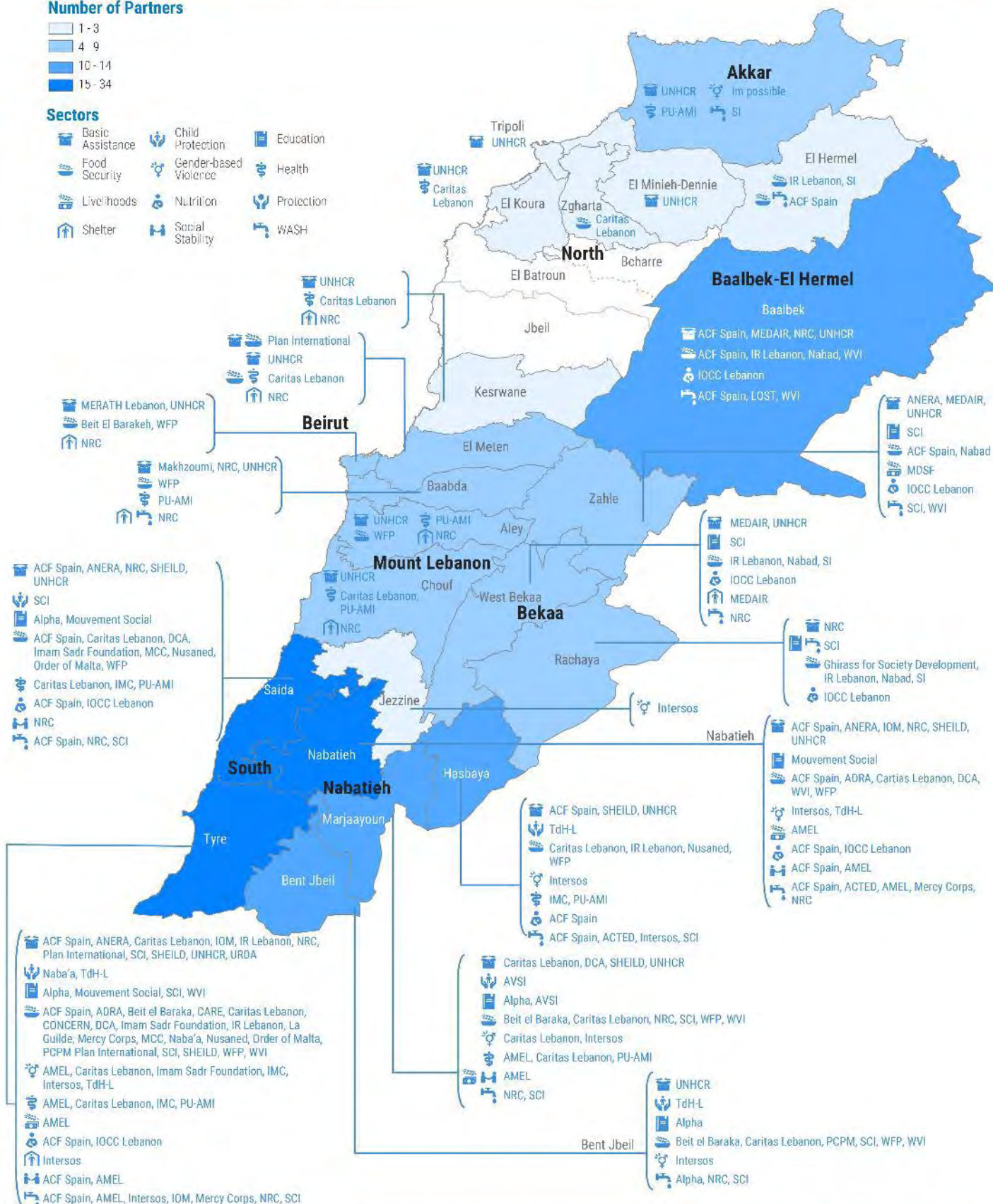
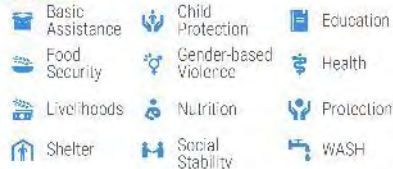
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Number of Partners



Sectors



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. **Map displays sectors reporting at district level only.** Creation date: 18 March 2024 Sources: Activity Info, 2023 Sectors reporting database; 2024 Sectors reporting database Feedback: ochalebanon@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

LEBANON: Flash Update # 15

Escalation of hostilities in south Lebanon

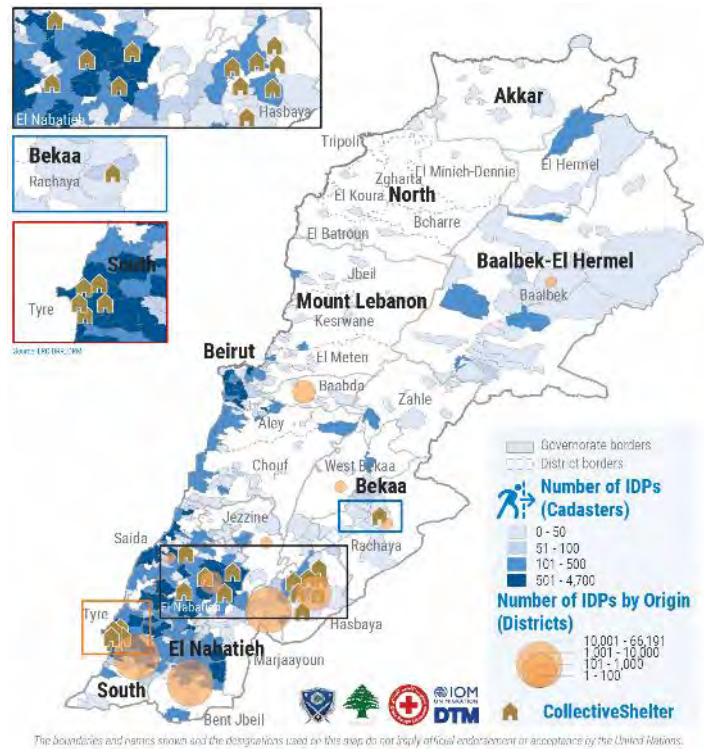
as of 03 April 2024



HIGHLIGHT

- 93,393 individuals (52% females) have been displaced from south Lebanon due to the ongoing hostilities, as of 2 April (source: DTM).
- 331 people have been killed and 947 wounded, with at least 66 confirmed civilian deaths, nearly half of them females, as of 2 April (source: OHCHR, MoPH).
- On 27 March, a series of Israeli airstrikes struck Tyre district in southern Lebanon, killing 11 civilians.
- The World Health Organization (WHO) in Lebanon condemned the repeated targeting of frontline health workers, highlighting the deaths of 17 health workers since October 2023.

DISPLACEMENT MAP – up until 2 April 2024



SITUATION OVERVIEW

Lebanon witnessed a renewed and dramatic rise in tensions in late March 2024, with Israeli airstrikes penetrating deeper into the country than at any point since the 2006 war. Civilian casualties also surged, with 11 deaths reported in southern Lebanon, including 10 health workers.

To date, at least 66 civilians have been killed since the escalation of hostilities in October 2023. In total, the Lebanese Ministry of Public Health reported 331 killed and 947 people wounded since 8 October 2023 due to the hostilities.

As of 2 April, 93,393 people have been internally displaced and are seeking refuge across Lebanon, with 96 per cent originating from Bint Jbeil, Marjayoun, and Tyre districts.

On 22 March, the Government of Lebanon formally lodged a complaint with the United Nations Security Council over alleged Israeli interference with navigation systems at Beirut's Rafic Hariri International Airport, jeopardizing civil aviation safety.

On 25 March, an Israeli airstrike on a vehicle near the Syrian border killed a Syrian civilian who was reportedly delivering food supplies.

On 26 March, the Israeli army confirmed conducting its deepest airstrike inside Lebanon since the 2006 war. This attack targeted a location more than 110 km from the country's southern border, in the northeastern town of Zboud (Baalbeck district).

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On 27 March, a series of Israeli airstrikes struck Tyre district in southern Lebanon, killing 11 civilians. A strike in Hebbarieh targeted the Emergency and Relief Center of the Islamic Health Authority, killing seven paramedics. Earlier the same, a strike in Tayr Harfa village killed two paramedics, and later on the same day, another strike, on a cafe in Naqoura, killed two civilians.

Following these attacks, the World Health Organization (WHO) in Lebanon condemned the repeated targeting of frontline health workers, highlighting the deaths of 17 health workers since October 2023. The Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) for Lebanon, Imran Riza, also issued a statement expressing deep concern over the ongoing attacks on health facilities and workers in the south of the country, stressing that civilians and health care must be protected.

Since 3 April, aid organizations have carried out more than 23 missions in hard-to-reach parts of southern Lebanon to assess needs, meet with local communities, and deliver essential supplies, even as ongoing hostilities along the border continue to displace people, disrupt access to basic services, and hinder aid delivery. Those remaining in the 10-km zone along the border face severe shortages of food, medicine, and medical equipment. Additionally, access constraints, including those imposed by local authorities in some parts of southern Lebanon, and the shortfall in new funding further complicate the delivery of humanitarian response. Despite these challenges, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is working with humanitarian partners to improve access and meet the urgent needs of vulnerable Lebanese citizens, refugees and migrants.

COORDINATION AND PREPAREDNESS

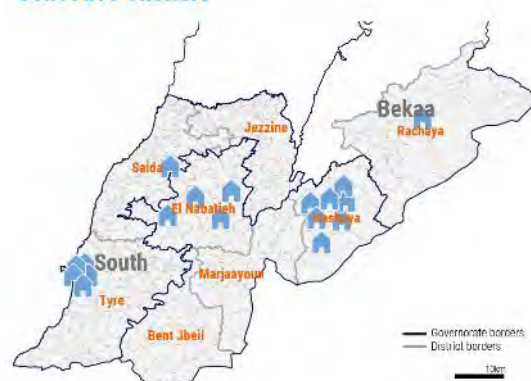
Led by the Prime Minister, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers oversees national preparedness and response efforts, supported by the National Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Unit. At the sub-national level, Governors coordinate with local authorities for preparedness and emergency response. Meanwhile, UN and NGO partners under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator and in complement to the government-led response, continue to accelerate response and preparedness activities. As outlined in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) contingency plan, humanitarian partners are implementing a three-month emergency response to the humanitarian consequences of the escalation in Southern Lebanon, under the 2024 Lebanon Response Plan (LRP), with specific funding requirements of US\$ 72.4 million identified to support up to 200,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance, including up to 140,000 IDPs and 60,000 individuals remaining in frontline areas. Despite the limited available funding, humanitarian actors continue to provide life-saving assistance to meet the needs of the most vulnerable affected communities. However, support for people remaining in frontline areas remains limited due to many challenges, including funding, access, and security constraints.

On 4 April, the Prime Minister of Lebanon and the UN Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) for Lebanon co-convened an Ambassadorial-level briefing for humanitarian and development partners, with the support of the Supreme Council of Defense, National Disaster Risk Management (NDRM), Minister of Environment, and OCHA. The briefing, which also engaged relevant ministries, the Governor of Nabatieh, Ms. Huwaida Turk, operational partners from the UN and NGO community, provided a platform to share a comprehensive needs analysis and foster common understanding of the impact of hostilities on vulnerable populations, provide an overview of the national response plan and priorities for immediate response, recovery, and reconstruction, and for the humanitarian community to present its emergency response plan for southern Lebanon, developed by the HCT through its Contingency Plan and encompassed within the draft LRP.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE

- Some 84 per cent of the 93,393 registered IDPs are currently living with host families, while 12 per cent are renting houses. Another two per cent have relocated to secondary residences. Around two per cent are housed in 18 collective shelters.
- Of the 84 per cent in host settings, 22,598 are co-living with host families, while 55,954 reside separately. Notably, 18 per cent of the 78,552 individuals in host settings are living in overcrowded conditions according to IOM.
- 1,472 people displaced are hosted in 18 collective shelters, with five located in Tyre, seven in Hasbaya, four in Nabatieh, one in Saida, and one in Bekaa.

Collective Shelters



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Basic Assistance

Needs:

- 32,000 pillows, 5,500 kitchen sets, 20,000 mats, and 5,500 solar lamps in addition to bed sheets were identified as needed by local authorities (DRM/DRR) in Tyre, Zahrani, Nabatieh, and South.

Response:

- 178,484 core relief items have been distributed in accessible areas in the Bekaa, South, and Nabatieh governorates. In November 2023, an emergency cash transfer was disbursed to all children and youth with disabilities, aged 15 to 30, who were registered under the National Disability Allowance program across seven districts in the South and Nabatieh governorates. This initiative, conducted in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), assisted 1,972 Lebanese individuals as part of shock-responsive social protection, along with 1,892 Syrian, Palestinian, and other refugees.
- Partners provided cash assistance as a one-off – due to limited resources – to vulnerable displaced families in the South and Nabatieh governorates, with around 16,500 households receiving one-off partial cash assistance in December 2023.
- Over 18,600 vulnerable Lebanese households (approximately 84,000 individuals) registered in the MoSA social safety net databases, yet presently not receiving assistance, were provided with a one-time emergency cash transfer to address their essential needs across all seven districts of South and Nabatieh governorates.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Identifying and assisting the most vulnerable displaced populations outside collective shelters and those residing in areas closer to the border, without discrimination, remains challenging.
- The Basic Assistance sector is following up on the update of the geographical distribution for both in-kind and cash partners within the sector, which includes the upcoming planned interventions.

Education

Needs:

- 10,000 children benefiting from online education offered by public schools need support.
- Support to the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) in implementing remote learning methods and ensuring high-quality education by enhancing teachers' proficiency in digital teaching techniques for around 2,000 teachers and educators.

Response:

- Around 2,000 children are receiving cash support for education and/or transportation.
- 1,500 teachers and school principals across public schools and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions have been equipped with the skills needed to deliver effective online learning through digital training sessions.
- Nearly 1,000 of the most vulnerable displaced children and those in conflict areas are receiving both in-person and online retention support to ensure continuity of learning and contribute to their overall wellbeing.
- Non-formal education continues to be provided for around 4,500 displaced children in learning centers, both in conflict zones and areas where they've been displaced.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Enhance access to online/remote learning resources for individuals living in the southern regions.
- While online learning through platforms like WhatsApp is offered to most children, including those in conflict zones, only around 10 per cent of displaced children attend designated MEHE-hub schools or other schools offering them space. To address this gap, education sector partners aim to provide emergency cash assistance. This will reach all 9,000 public school children currently attending online classes. Additionally, cash for transportation will be offered to the estimated 1,000 displaced children attending schools in person.

Needs:

- Continue providing meaningful and regular life-saving food and economic support for the population displaced by the ongoing clashes, individuals remaining in unsafe areas, and individuals whose livelihoods from agriculture have been impacted.

Response:**People displaced in collective shelters:**

- Since the beginning of the conflict, over 479,600 meals (three meals per day per person since the opening of the shelters) have been provided to all the IDP households in Tyre and Saida collective shelters.
- Since the commencement of Ramadan, a total of 30,200 Iftar meals have been distributed, comprising soup, salad, and a main dish. Additionally, 553 Ready-to-Eat (RTE) packages, sufficient for a household's two-week supply for Sohour, have been distributed benefiting all the 280 households hosted in Tyre and Saida collective shelters.
- In Nabatieh collective shelters, 123 dry food parcels and 158 RTE food parcels were distributed among the 68 households displaced.
- In the collective shelter in Bekaa, households hosted in unfinished buildings and informal tented settlements, 27 food parcels were distributed among the displaced.

People displaced and hosted by relatives and households:

- 7,969 food parcels were distributed in the South governorate benefiting 5,620 households.
- In March, the South Council provided all IDPs with food parcels. The response by the FSAS partners is expected to restart in April for the third round of assistance.
- 6,667 food parcels were distributed in Nabatieh governorate, benefiting 4,600 IDP households of which mostly received a third round of assistance since the conflict.
- 3,785 food parcels and 338 food vouchers were distributed in Beirut and Mount Lebanon, benefiting 2,801 IDP households.
- 262 food parcels were distributed in Bekaa and Baalbeck-Hermel governorates, benefiting 262 households.

People remaining in border/unsafe areas:

- 150 farmers were supported with cash assistance to sustain their livelihoods and agricultural assets.
- 784 food parcels were distributed in the South governorate benefiting 784 households.
- 7,680 food parcels were distributed in the Nabatieh governorate benefiting 7,680 households.
- 2 community kitchens were supported with cash and dry food commodities to sustain operations and provision of meals to both IDPs and people remaining in their villages.

Cash response in border/unsafe and urban areas:

- 16,500 Syrian refugee families residing in Nabatieh, Bint Jbeil, Hasbaya, Tyre, and Marjayoun received one-time cash for food assistance in December 2023. The total value of the assistance amounted to US\$1.4million.
- 18,640 poor and vulnerable Lebanese households registered within the MoSA social safety net databases received one-time cash for food assistance in all seven districts of the South and Nabatieh governorates in January 2024. The total value of assistance amounted to US\$2.1 million.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Reduction in reach and transfer value of regular programs is putting further pressure on the food systems and food insecurity of households.
- The scale-up for the food security response to the most vulnerable in terms of food and cash modalities is critical.

 Health

Needs:

- Continue providing life-saving health interventions to address the immediate needs of the population affected by the conflict, including in border areas.

Response:

- Twenty-one primary healthcare satellite units (PSU) on rotation continue to provide integrated primary healthcare services, including childhood vaccination, reproductive health consultations, sexual and reproductive health awareness sessions, and psychological support.

- 10,349 consultations have been provided in the PSUs. In addition, 18,440 children are vaccinated in the south, out of which 1,633 were vaccinated through the PSU.
- 10,169 reproductive health services have been provided in satellite PHCs, with Health sector partners further facilitating two institutional deliveries for pregnant displaced persons in contracted hospitals. To note, the Ramadan period has seen a decrease in service utilization, while some reported a worsening security situation.
- Training on mental health is ongoing and closely coordinated by the Public Health Emergency Operation Center (PHEOC). 1,407 front liners (160 doctors in 58 hospitals and 1,247 nurses in 79 hospitals) have been trained to date.
- By end-March 2024, six healthcare facilities across South Lebanon were stocked with mobility aids (wheelchairs, crutches, canes) and other essential rehabilitation items (toilet chairs, water mattresses, bandages, thermal bands), including Al Hamshary Hospital (Saida), Jabal Amel Hospital (Tyre), Nabatiyeh Governmental Hospital, Nabatiyeh Primary Health Care Center, Tamkeen (Nabatiyeh), and Palestinian Women Humanitarian Organization (Tyre). As of 20 March, 170 people with disabilities had benefited from these assistive products, improving their independence and preventing complications.
- Training sessions were conducted for 78 physiotherapists and nurses from both South Lebanon and Beirut. These sessions focused on early rehabilitation for spinal cord injuries and burns, along with introducing participants to early rehabilitation techniques and the use of assistive devices.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Two PHCCs remained closed in Bint Jbeil district due to security.
- Funding limitations to ensure and enhance access to life-saving Reproductive Health interventions, especially institutional deliveries.



Nutrition

Needs:

- Continue providing lifesaving nutrition services, and supplies addressing the immediate nutritional and child developmental needs of the most vulnerable population, especially children and women.
- Provision of cash assistance to caregivers with difficulty accessing breast milk substitutes and have been identified by infant and young child feeding (IYCF) specialists for eligibility.
- Provision of emergency nutrition rations to children remaining at the borders.

Response:

- 5400 children (6-59 months) and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for acute malnutrition in collective shelters and at the community level and 68 PLW and 48 children have been newly admitted to the malnutrition program in South, Nabatieh, and Bekaa governorates. 304 children under 2 years were screened using the IYCF rapid assessment tool.
- 7,440 children (6-59 months) in and outside shelters received more than one round of emergency nutrition rations, micronutrient supplements, and complementary feeding packages to enhance the nutritional value of their meals.
- Social behavior change interventions reached 64,661 caregivers inside and outside shelters in South, Nabatieh, and Bekaa governorates promoting optimal IYCF practices, integrated nutrition, and early childhood development (ECD)
- Three mother-baby corners are being established inside PHCs in Nabatieh in close coordination with MoPH to deliver safe comprehensive nutrition and ECD services.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Beneficiaries are hesitant to disclose personal information due to concerns about insecurity, which obstructs efficient follow-up of cases receiving nutrition and ECD services.
- Partners have faced movement restrictions in the Nabatieh governorate due to the security situation, with some municipalities having limitations on door-to-door activities in the south.
- Limited number of referrals by other sectors to the nutrition sector partners.
- Limited funding is hindering the expansion of the response, despite increasing needs. Partners have managed to reallocate US\$ 500,000 from ongoing programmes only.



Protection

Needs:

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- Group and individual psychosocial support (PSS) and parenting skills sessions for the affected families, inside and outside of collective shelters.
- Psychosocial support for front liners, teachers, children and parents in hard-to-reach areas.
- Support for persons living with disabilities and the elderly, especially on information and referrals to specialized services.
- Continued provision and distribution of dignity kits for women and girls.
- Livelihood support programs and social cohesion programs, especially targeting those at heightened risk.
- Awareness raising and risk mitigation activities in view of unexploded ordnance (UXO), especially in border areas.
- Need for additional recreational and educational activities including access to online sessions and activities for children affected by the conflict.

Response:

Legal and Protection Services:

- 2,817 people participated in legal awareness sessions including 33 on GBV-specific aspects.
- 226 persons were provided with legal counseling, legal aid, and representation including 36 on GBV-specific aspects.
- 917 individuals received legal awareness sessions on housing, land, and property (HLP), civil documentation, and legal residency.
- Over 4,300 people have participated in information sessions covering essential services, including child protection, mental health, and the dangers of explosive remnants of war (ERW).
- 344 individuals received protection case management services.
- 6,013 individuals received group and individual psychosocial support including women and girls.
- 86 people received training on protection and humanitarian principles.

Multi-layered child protection prevention and response services:

- 2,068 individuals participated in information sessions on available services, including child protection, mental health, and the dangers of explosive remnants of war (ERW).
- A multi-layered package of prevention and response services was provided to children at risk and victims of child protection violations and their caregivers.
- 1388 children and caregivers were supported with psychosocial support services, both focused and community-based to address their mental health, and psychosocial needs, restore a sense of routine, and empower children to protect themselves and seek support when needed.
- 252 caregivers took part in positive parenting interventions, and 281 children at risk or victims of violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation received support through individual case management services and referrals to specialized services including Mental Health Psychosocial support, medical, alternative care, etc.

GBV Awareness and Support:

- 3,654 girls and women received dignity kits from various GBV actors as part of GBV awareness programs and GBV service provision.
- 1,191 women and girls received awareness sessions on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), and 718 front liners and humanitarian service providers received PSEA sensitization sessions.
- 1,322 women and girls at risk of GBV received individual case management and psychosocial support.

Cash for Protection:

- 900 emergency protection cash assistance was provided.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Ongoing protection risks persist, including physical harm from explosive ordnance and family separation, with concerns about GBV, accessibility for persons with disabilities, and potential SEA for those lacking support.
- The shift to online activities due to safety concerns poses new challenges, particularly in the disclosure of GBV cases, where face-to-face interactions offer a safer environment for victims to share their experiences. Transportation challenges limit service access in hard-to-reach areas.
- Discriminatory practices persist, with certain groups facing barriers to accessing collective shelters and vital assistance.
- Increase in restrictive measures and significant delays in appointments for residency renewal and the issuance of civil documentation, due to high demand, limited capacities, strikes among civil registry offices in the southern governorates, and the recent Budget Law, which includes substantially higher legal fees and taxes. Budgets for legal services have not adequately addressed this significant increase.

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- Community engagement, empowerment and recreational activities remain a gap among many other services provided to the displaced populations.
- Displaced women are feeling a lack of privacy that hinders their willingness to share concerns freely. In collective shelters, women are concerned about access to clean and safe toilets, as well as continuous access to feminine hygiene products.
- Protection cash assistance is insufficient to meet the needs on the ground, underscoring its critical importance in supporting housing and facilitating access to basic assistance.



Shelter and Collective Site Coordination

Needs:

- Alternative accommodation for Syrian households due to constraints faced by displaced Syrian families to access collective shelters in the South.
- Identification of additional sites that could be used as collective shelters across the country, as part of preparedness measures for if the situation escalates.

Response:

- The site identification, verification, and assessment SoP was finalized. In collaboration with DRM, the Shelter and Site Coordination team will ensure preliminary approval from governors for identified sites before conducting any verifications or assessments.
- Site coordination supported the revision of the 'Site Management Guidance Document', providing technical inputs and addressing comments. The document is expected to be completed by the end of April.
- Five collective sites in the Tyre district have been upgraded, supporting 135 families (684 individuals), with a total capacity of 1,216 individuals. The NGOs World Vision and Save the Children International are conducting a second round of maintenance.
- One collective site (out of three) in the Nabatieh district has been upgraded, supporting 11 families (36 individuals), with a total capacity of 200 individuals.
- Seven collective sites in the Hasbaya district have been upgraded, supporting 44 families (199 individuals), with a total capacity of 305 individuals.
- One collective site (out of three) in the Saida district has been upgraded, supporting 60 families (225 individuals), with a total capacity of 250 individuals.
- Out of collective sites: sector partners plan to assist 450 IDP families (cross-population) in addition to 133 families with support by the NGO Premiere Urgence International's (FAP fund). 89 families have been assisted to date, with the second batch expected to be submitted by the end of this week, reaching 40% of the total caseload.
- In Tyre district, aid organizations are preparing 50 empty shelters to provide temporary housing for families in need, particularly those facing protection issues.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Funding limitations to address gaps in site management within collective sites and to strengthen the government's capacity-building efforts in site management and coordination.
- Limited funding for the cash-for-shelter programme, which addresses the needs of displaced families who are residing with host families/ relatives.



Social Stability

Needs:

- Continuous monitoring of tensions arising from displacement movements on both inter-communal and intra-communal levels, to ensure programmatic flexibility and mitigation where possible.

Response:

- Humanitarian mine action partners initiated awareness campaigns via media outlets and community outreach on explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) and white phosphorus.
- Over 160 billboards were erected along highways in Tyre, Nabatieh, and Khaldeh, accompanied by two awareness videos targeting internally displaced populations in conflict areas.
- 150 activists from National and International Implementing Agencies and 30 journalists participated in refreshment training sessions, focusing on the dangers of weapons in collaboration with the Ministry of Information and ICRC.
- Training of 25 new activists at the Regional School of Humanitarian Demining in Lebanon (RSHDL), including the National Steering Committee and NGOs.

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- Two National Campaign Videos were designed to raise awareness about the danger of explosive ordnance and its impact on different audiences, and an Activation Campaign has been launched to encourage the citizens to reforestation. Preparations are underway for a mass media campaign on TV and social media, along with the installation of new billboards. Additionally, capacity building for EORE actors, including the launch of the Mine MzM digital application for Android and iOS, is in progress.
- Planning to organize workshops about EORE SoP and accreditation documents for EORE.
- A memo signed by the Minister of Education, allowing risk education activities in all public schools for the following 2 years.
- 14 EORE teams from implementing agencies deployed in the South, targeting the IDPs.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- Identification of additional sites across the country that could be used as collective shelters, as part of preparedness measures if the situation escalates.

Response:

- WASH sector partners support individuals displaced in temporary collective shelters, those hosted by other households, and those residing in border areas. They also offer assistance in maintaining water and wastewater systems.
- From the beginning of the crisis, more than 24,825 hygiene kits and cleaning items were distributed. This includes 17029 family hygiene kits, 1,711 menstrual hygiene kits and 951 baby kits.
- 368,496 litres of bottled water were distributed, mainly in collective shelters, with some provided in the border areas and hosted IDPs, while 698 m³ of water was delivered to collective shelters via water trucking modality.
- The sector partners managed to access the main water station that was damaged due to hostilities and partially restored its functionality. To date, South Lebanon Water Establishment has been supported with four mobile generators, 310,000 litres of fuel for different stations in the South and Nabatieh governorates, 30 water tanks (10,000 litres each), five fuel tanks (4,000 litres each), spare parts and other consumables, as well as emergency repairs to several stations.
- Shelter and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) partners have finished assessing potential new collective shelters. They're now analyzing the data to categorize each shelter based on the type of improvements needed to meet minimum standards. This categorization considers both the cost per person to make the necessary repairs and the overall capacity of the shelter.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Support to maintain the functionality of water supply systems managed by the South Lebanon Water Establishment is urgently needed, with at least \$500,000 per month required to keep the minimum level of water provision via the public systems.
- To date, at least nine water infrastructures have been damaged due to cross-border hostilities, impacting the water supply for over 100,000 residents in the South and Nabatieh.
- The sector has no funds to replenish hygiene consumables for people displaced outside of collective shelters with a regular, more blanket distribution modality approach.
- Water fee collection has fallen to nearly zero in the South and Nabatieh governorates, putting the South Lebanon Water Establishment in a very challenging situation, given that there is no substantial external support for this public utility.



Sectors' Partners

ACF, ACTED, ADRA, Alpha, Amel Association, AVSI, Banin, Beit el-Baraka, CARE Lebanon, Caritas Lebanon, Concern, DCA, Girath, Humanity & Inclusion, Imam Sadr Foundation, IMC, INTERSOS, IOCC, IOM, Islamic Relief Lebanon, LRC, Mennonite Central Committee, MECC, MERATH, Mercy Corps, Mouvement Social, Nabaa, Nabad, La Guilde - Nation Station, NRC, Nusaned, Order of Malta Lebanon, PCPM, Plan International, PUI, SCI, SHEILD, Solidarites International, Swiss Barakah, TdH-L, U Matter, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, URDA, WFP, WHO, World Vision.



Line Ministries

Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education and Higher Education, Ministry of Energy and Water, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Social Affairs.

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Lebanon: At a Glance

Escalation of hostilities in South Lebanon

as of 3 April 2024



The Humanitarian Country Team in Lebanon, led by the Humanitarian Coordinator and supplementing national efforts, continues to increase its readiness and response to the humanitarian needs of the people affected by the increase in hostilities along the Blue Line in the south of Lebanon.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Displacement and Casualties



Displaced
93,393

52% females
* according to IOM DTM



Collective Shelters
18

accommodating 1,472 IDPs
* according to IOM DTM



Killed
331

* according to MoPH



Wounded
947

* according to MoPH

Civilian Casualties



Civilians
66
Killed

including



Women
23
Killed



Children
8
Killed



Journalists
3
Killed



Health Workers
17
Killed

Civilian Infrastructure



Agricultural Land
790 Hectares
damaged
* according to MoA



Farm Animals
340K
lost
* according to MoA



Water Facilities
9
damaged,
impacting +100K residents



Farmers
72%
reported loss of income
* according to FAO



Health Facilities
2
PHCs Bent Jbeil



Schools
72
public and private
partially or fully closed
impacting 20K children

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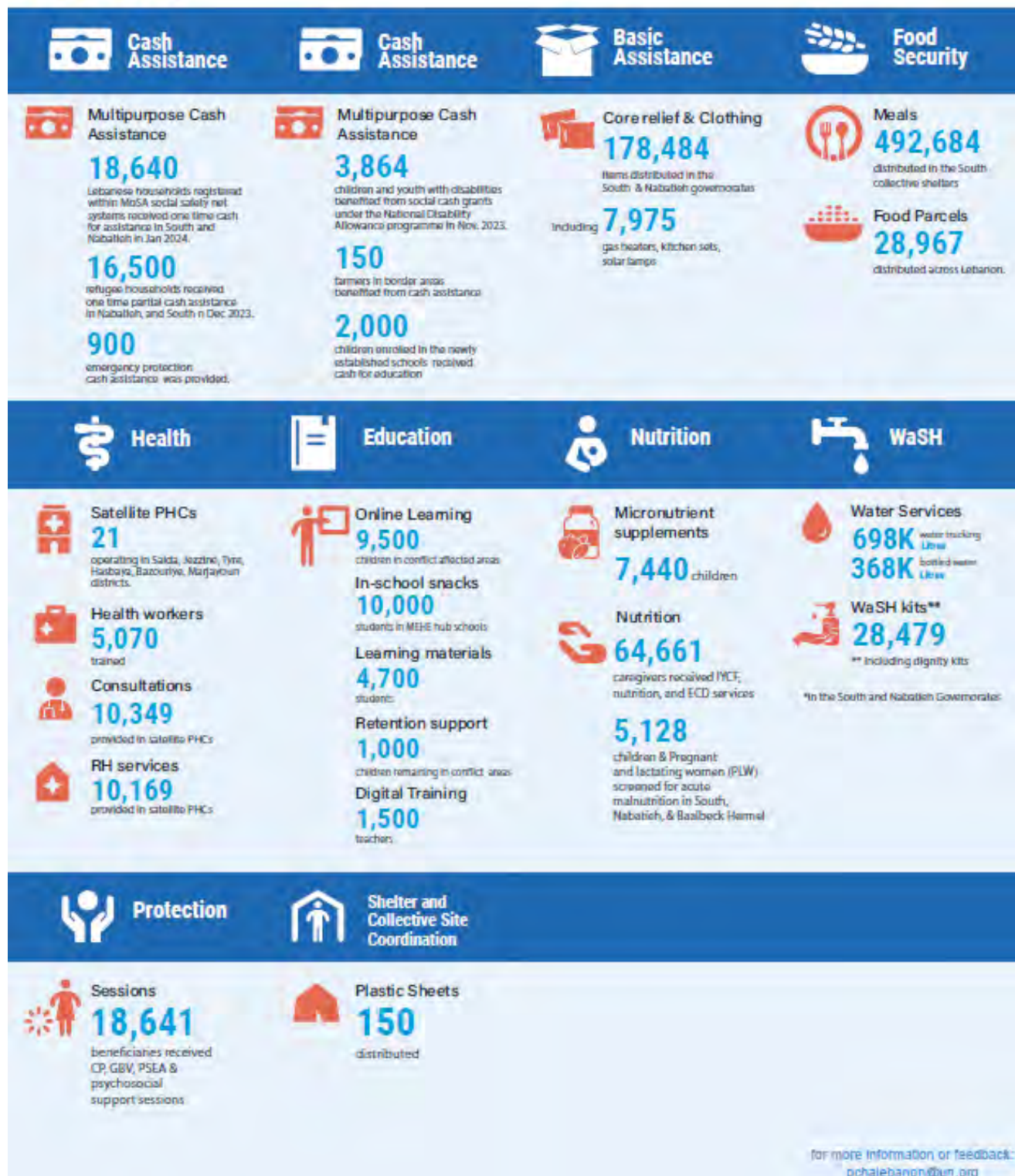
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RESPONSE



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LEBANON: Flash Update # 16

Escalation of hostilities in south Lebanon

as of 18 April 2024

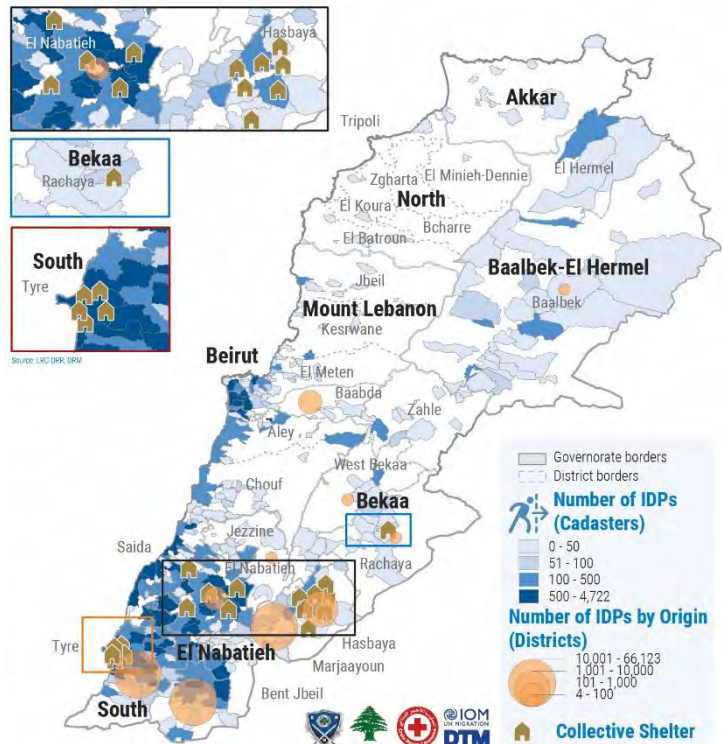


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HIGHLIGHT

- 92,621 individuals (51% females) have been displaced from south Lebanon due to the ongoing hostilities as of 16 April (source: DTM).
- 1,324 casualties have been reported, including 340 deaths. Among these, at least 70 civilian deaths have been confirmed as of 18 April (source: OHCHR, MoPH).
- On 7 April, a woman and an 18-year-old volunteer paramedic died from their injuries.
- On 17 April, one civilian was killed in Khiyam village, southern Lebanon, due to Israeli strikes.

DISPLACEMENT MAP – up until 16 April 2024



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Lebanon continues to experience a surge in hostilities, as Israeli airstrikes extend far beyond its southern border, where the most intense bombardments are concentrated. These strikes persistently target residential houses, shops, and civilian infrastructure, exacerbating the situation.

To date, at least 70 civilians have been killed since the escalation of hostilities in October 2023, with three additional civilian deaths between 3 and 17 April, including a volunteer paramedic who passed away from injuries sustained in an airstrike on Mays Al-Jabal on 6 April. In total, the Lebanese Ministry of Public Health has reported 1,324 casualties, including 340 people killed, due to the hostilities since 8 October 2023.

As of 16 April, 92,621 people have been internally displaced and are seeking refuge across Lebanon, with 96 per cent originating from Bint Jbeil, Marjayoun, and Tyre districts.

On 12 April, Israeli Forces opened fire with small arms on Public Electricity Company employees in Aadaisse, South Lebanon. Similarly, a press vehicle was targeted in the same area. No injuries were reported in either incident.

COORDINATION AND PREPAREDNESS

Led by the Prime Minister, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers oversees national preparedness and response efforts, supported by the National Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Unit. At the sub-national level, Governors coordinate with local authorities for preparedness and emergency response. Meanwhile, UN and NGO partners under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator and in complement to the government-led response, continue to accelerate response and preparedness activities. As outlined in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) contingency plan, humanitarian partners are currently carrying out an emergency response to the humanitarian impact of the escalation in Southern Lebanon, under the 2024 Lebanon Response Plan (LRP). The plan also identifies a need for US\$72.4 million for a three-month response to support up to 200,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance, including up to 140,000 internally displaced persons.

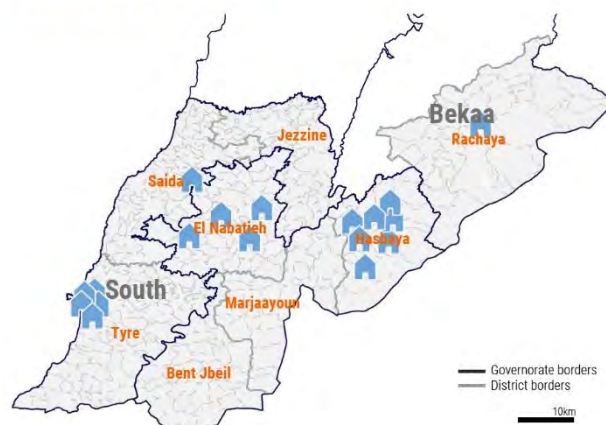
(IDPs) and 60,000 individuals remaining in frontline areas. Despite the limited available funding, humanitarian actors continue to provide life-saving assistance to meet the needs of the most vulnerable affected communities. However, support for people remaining in frontline areas remains limited due to many challenges, including funding, access, and security constraints.

Following the advanced emergency preparedness measures of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), an ad hoc meeting was convened on April 15. During this meeting, HCT members conducted a thorough review of the current situation both regionally and in Lebanon. The focus was on revising and updating the contingency plan scenario, prioritizing actions, and addressing security issues pertaining to humanitarian operations. The discussion also reflected on the potential logistics parameters of pursuing humanitarian operations without critical infrastructure, including the closure of national air space.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE

- Some 83 per cent of the 92,621 registered IDPs are currently living with host families, while 13 per cent are renting houses. Another two per cent have relocated to secondary residences. Around two per cent are housed in 18 collective shelters.
- Of the 83 per cent in host settings, 22,353 are co-living with host families, while 55,241 reside separately. Notably, 19 per cent of the 77,594 individuals in host settings are living in overcrowded conditions according to IOM.
- 1,565 people displaced are hosted in 18 collective shelters, with five located in Tyre, seven in Hasbaya, four in Nabatieh, one in Saida, and one in Bekaa.
- 32 percent of IDPs are children (< 18 years), while 35 percent are female adults and 33 percent are male adults.

Collective Shelters



Basic Assistance

Needs:

- 32,000 pillows, 1,000 mattresses, 26,000 summer bed sheets, 4,000 kitchen sets, 15,000 mats, and 4,000 solar lamps in addition to bed sheets were identified as needed by local authorities (DRM/DRR) in Tyre, Zahrani, Nabatieh, and South.

Response:

- 185,012 core relief items have been distributed in accessible areas in the Bekaa, South, and Nabatieh governorates. In November 2023, an emergency cash transfer was disbursed to all children and youth with disabilities, aged 15 to 30, who were registered under the National Disability Allowance program across seven districts in the South and Nabatieh governorates. This initiative, conducted in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), assisted 1,972 Lebanese individuals as part of shock-responsive social protection, along with 1,892 Syrian, Palestinian, and other refugees.
- Partners provided cash assistance as a one-off – due to limited resources – to vulnerable displaced families in the South and Nabatieh governorates, with around 16,500 households receiving one-off partial cash assistance in December 2023.
- Over 18,600 vulnerable Lebanese households (approximately 84,000 individuals) registered in the MoSA social safety net databases, yet presently not receiving assistance, were provided with a one-time emergency cash transfer to address their essential needs across all seven districts of South and Nabatieh governorates.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Identifying and assisting the most vulnerable displaced populations outside collective shelters and those residing in areas closer to the border, without discrimination, remains challenging.
- The Basic Assistance sector is following up on the update of the geographical distribution for both in-kind and cash partners within the sector, which includes the upcoming planned interventions.



Education

Needs:

- Support to around 10,000 children to facilitate their ongoing education, aiming to mitigate economic obstacles. This needed support includes provisions such as internet bundles, snacks at schools, retention aid, and distribution of menstrual hygiene kits for girls aged 15-17.
- Support to the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) in implementing remote learning methods and ensuring high-quality education by enhancing teachers' proficiency in digital teaching techniques for around 2,000 teachers and educators.

Response:

- Around 12,000 children in MEHE emergency hub-schools are receiving nutritious in-school snacks.
- Around 4,000 children received financial support to reduce barriers to education, with 1,000 attending in-person classes and 3,000 participating in online learning.
- 1,500 teachers from public schools and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions are undergoing essential digital training sessions to enhance their ability to deliver effective online education. To facilitate this, 3,201 student laptops and 2,380 teacher laptops have been distributed. Furthermore, partners are preparing to offer training sessions focusing on inclusion and gender-sensitive pedagogy for teachers.
- Nearly 1,000 of the most vulnerable displaced children and those in conflict areas continue to receive both in-person and online retention support to ensure continuity of learning and contribute to their overall well-being.
- Around 4,500 displaced children, not registered in schools, are provided with non-formal education opportunities, in learning centers, in both conflict zones and areas where they've been displaced.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Limited access to online/remote learning resources for individuals living in the southern regions.



Food Security & Agriculture

Needs:

- Continue providing meaningful and regular life-saving food and economic support for the population displaced by the ongoing clashes, individuals remaining in unsafe areas, and individuals whose livelihoods from agriculture have been impacted.

Response:

People displaced in collective shelters:

- Since the beginning of the conflict, over 501,050 meals have been provided to all the IDP households in Tyre and Saida collective shelters.
- In Ramadan, a total of 33,660 Iftar meals have been distributed, comprising soup, salad, and a main dish. Additionally, 553 Ready-to-Eat (RTE) packages, sufficient for a household's two-week supply for Sohour, have been distributed benefiting all the 280 households hosted in Tyre and Saida collective shelters.
- Transition from daily meal distributions to in-kind food assistance initiated by the Food Security Sector since the end of Ramadan due to funding shortages and beneficiary fatigue.
- Transitional plan developed in coordination with DRR and operating organizations to ensure IDPs have necessary tools and time to adapt.
- Between 10 and 14 April, IDPs in Tyre and Zahrani collective shelters provided with two meals per day (breakfast and lunch), while dinner distribution suspended.
- From 15 to 21 April in Tyre collective shelters and from 15 to 17 in Zahrani collective shelter, only lunch meal was provided.
- On 17 and 18 April, all IDPs in South collective shelters to receive one food parcel for a household of 5 for one month, along with RTE parcel for 2 weeks and fresh fruits and vegetables basket for 1 week.
- Plans in place to cover needs for the next 2 months, but additional resources needed for continued food assistance.
- In Nabatieh collective shelters, 168 dry food parcels and 191 RTE food parcels were distributed among the 68 households displaced.
- In the collective shelter in Bekaa, households hosted in unfinished buildings and informal tented settlements, 27 food parcels were distributed among the displaced.

People displaced and hosted by relatives and households:

- 8,260 food parcels were distributed in the South governorate benefiting 5,911 households. Round 2 of distribution was conducted through external parties. The sector is currently preparing for round 3 of distribution.
- 6,679 food parcels were distributed in Nabatieh governorate, benefiting 4,612 IDP households of which mostly received a third round of assistance since the conflict.
- 3,785 food parcels and 338 food vouchers were distributed in Beirut and Mount Lebanon (Aley, Baabda, Chouf, Jbeil and Maten), benefiting 2,801 IDP households.

- 262 food parcels were distributed in Bekaa and Baalbeck-Hermel governorates, benefiting 262 households. The FSAS is currently planning to further expand its response to cover 3 months of assistance to IDPs in Bekaa and Baalbeck-Hermel.

People remaining in border/unsafe areas:

- 150 farmers were supported with cash assistance to sustain their livelihoods and agricultural assets.
- 784 food parcels were distributed in the South governorate benefiting 784 households.
- 7,680 food parcels were distributed in the Nabatieh governorate benefiting 7,680 households.
- 2 community kitchens (in Rmeich and Souwaneh) were supported with cash and dry food commodities to sustain operations and provision of meals to both IDPs and people remaining in their villages and surrounding villages.

Cash response in border/unsafe and urban areas:

- 16,500 Syrian refugee families residing in Nabatieh, Bint Jbeil, Hasbaya, Tyre, and Marjayoun received one-time cash for food assistance in December 2023. The total value of the assistance amounted to US\$1.4million.
- 18,640 poor and vulnerable Lebanese households registered within the MoSA social safety net databases received one-time cash for food assistance in all seven districts of the South and Nabatieh governorates in January 2024. The total value of assistance amounted to US\$2.1 million.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Reduction in reach and transfer value of regular programs is putting further pressure on the food systems and food insecurity of households.
- The scale-up for the food security response to the most vulnerable in terms of food and cash modalities is critical.



Health

Needs:

- Continue providing life-saving health interventions to address the immediate needs of the population affected by the conflict, including in border areas.

Response:

- Twenty-one primary healthcare satellite units (PSU) on rotation continue to provide integrated primary healthcare services, including childhood vaccination, reproductive health consultations, sexual and reproductive health awareness sessions, and psychological support.
- 10,796 consultations have been provided in the PSUs. In addition, 18,440 children are vaccinated in the south, out of which 1,633 were vaccinated through the PSU.
- 11,396 reproductive health services have been provided in satellite PHCs, with Health sector partners further facilitating two institutional deliveries for pregnant displaced persons in contracted hospitals.
- A 2-day workshop on the application of forensic science in the event of mass casualties and humanitarian responses was organized and closely coordinated by the Public Health Emergency Operation Center (PHEOC).

Gaps & Constraints:

- Six PHCCs remained closed, three each in Bint Jbeil and Marjaouyn districts due to security.
- Funding limitations to ensure and enhance access to life-saving Reproductive Health interventions, especially institutional deliveries.



Nutrition

Needs:

- Continue providing lifesaving nutrition services, and supplies addressing the immediate nutritional and child developmental needs of the most vulnerable population, especially children and women.
- Provision of cash assistance to caregivers with difficulty accessing breast milk substitutes and have been identified by infant and young child feeding (IYCF) specialists for eligibility.
- Enhance the referral to the IYCF national hotline to limit and control the random requests of formula milk to infants thus affecting their ultimate nutrition of life which is breastfeeding

Response:

- Social behavior change interventions reached 64,663 caregivers inside and outside shelters in South, Nabatieh, and Bekaa governorates promoting optimal IYCF practices, integrated nutrition, and early childhood development (ECD).
- 5401 children (6-59 months) and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for acute malnutrition in collective shelters and at the community level and 68 PLW and 48 children have been newly admitted to the malnutrition program in South, Nabatieh, and Bekaa governorates. 304 children under 2 years were screened using the IYCF rapid assessment tool.

- 8,119 children (6-59 months) in and outside shelters received more than one round of emergency nutrition rations, micronutrient supplements, and complementary feeding packages to enhance the nutritional value of their meals. out of which 548 children at the borders were provided with High Energy Biscuits for more than one month to prevent any forms of malnutrition.
- Three mother-baby corners are still operational inside shelter PHCs in Nabatieh in close coordination with MoPH to deliver safe comprehensive nutrition and ECD services.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Beneficiaries are hesitant to disclose personal information due to concerns about insecurity, which obstructs efficient follow-up of cases receiving nutrition and ECD services.
- Limited number of referrals by other sectors to the nutrition sector partners.
- Partners have managed to reallocate US\$ 500,000 from ongoing programmes.
- Due to lack of funds, major partners are terminating their response in South and Nabatieh, impeding the continuation and expansion of nutrition activities despite heightened needs.

Protection

Needs:

- Group and individual psychosocial support (PSS) and parenting skills sessions for the affected families, inside and outside of collective shelters.
- Psychosocial support for front liners, teachers, children and parents in hard-to-reach areas.
- Support for persons living with disabilities and the elderly, especially on information and referrals to specialized services.
- Continued provision and distribution of dignity kits for women and girls.
- Livelihood support programs and social cohesion programs, especially targeting those at heightened risk.
- Awareness raising and risk mitigation activities in view of unexploded ordnance (UXO), especially in border areas.
- Prevention and reintegration support services project for Children Affected by the Armed Conflict.
- Need for additional recreational and educational activities including access to online sessions and activities for children affected by the conflict.

Response:

Legal and Protection Services:

- 2,817 people participated in legal awareness sessions including 33 on GBV-specific aspects.
- 226 persons were provided with legal counseling, legal aid, and representation including 36 on GBV-specific aspects.
- 917 individuals received legal awareness sessions on housing, land, and property (HLP), civil documentation, and legal residency.
- Over 4,300 people have participated in information sessions covering essential services, including child protection, mental health, and the dangers of explosive remnants of war (ERW).
- 344 individuals received protection case management services.
- 6,013 individuals received group and individual psychosocial support including women and girls.
- 86 people received training on protection and humanitarian principles.

Multi-layered child protection prevention and response services:

- 3600 individuals participated in information sessions on available services, including child protection, mental health, and the dangers of Landmines, white phosphorus, and explosive remnants of war (ERW).
- A multi-layered package of prevention and response services was provided to children at risk and victims of child protection violations and their caregivers.
- 2,358 children and caregivers were supported with psychosocial support services, both focused and community-based to address their mental health, and psychosocial needs, restore a sense of routine, and empower children to protect themselves and seek support when needed.
- 252 caregivers took part in positive parenting interventions, and 293 children at risk or victims of violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation received support through individual case management services and referrals to specialized services including Mental Health Psychosocial support, medical, alternative care, etc.
- Psychological First Aid (PFA) training was delivered to 26 children.

GBV Awareness and Support:

- 3,654 girls and women received dignity kits from various GBV actors as part of GBV awareness programs and GBV service provision.
- 1,191 women and girls received awareness sessions on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), and 718 front liners and humanitarian service providers received PSEA sensitization sessions.
- 1,322 women and girls at risk of GBV received individual case management and psychosocial support.

Cash for Protection:

- 936 emergency protection cash assistance was provided.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Ongoing protection risks persist, including physical harm from explosive ordnance and family separation, with concerns about GBV, accessibility for persons with disabilities, and potential SEA for those lacking support.
- The shift to online activities due to safety concerns poses new challenges, particularly in the disclosure of GBV cases, where face-to-face interactions offer a safer environment for victims to share their experiences. Transportation challenges limit service access, namely to safe spaces, counseling services and medical assistance, in hard-to-reach areas, which exacerbates the impact of GBV incidents.
- Discriminatory practices persist, with certain groups facing barriers to accessing collective shelters and vital assistance.
- Increase in restrictive measures and significant delays in appointments for residency renewal and the issuance of civil documentation, due to high demand, limited capacities, strikes among civil registry offices in the southern governorates, and the recent Budget Law, which includes substantially higher legal fees and taxes. Budgets for legal services cannot adequately address this significant increase.
- Community engagement, empowerment and recreational activities remain a gap among many other services provided to the displaced populations.
- Displaced women are feeling a lack of privacy that hinders their willingness to share concerns freely. Also, the prioritization of family basic needs may act as a significant barrier to report GBV or access services. In collective shelters, women are concerned about access to clean and safe toilets, as well as continuous access to feminine hygiene products.
- Protection cash assistance is insufficient to meet the needs on the ground, underscoring its critical importance in supporting housing and facilitating access to basic assistance.



Shelter and Collective Site Coordination

Needs:

- Alternative accommodation for Syrian households due to constraints faced by displaced Syrian families to access collective shelters in the South.
- Identification of additional sites that could be used as collective shelters across the country, as part of preparedness measures for if the situation escalates.

Response:

- The site identification, verification, and assessment SoP was finalized. In collaboration with DRM, the Shelter and Site Coordination team will ensure preliminary approval from governors for identified sites before conducting any verifications or assessments.
- Site coordination supported the revision of the 'Site Management Guidance Document', providing technical inputs and addressing comments. The document is expected to be completed by the end of April.
- Site Coordination supported IOM DTM, National DRM, and LRC DRR in drafting a document that helps Understanding Displacement Tracking and Household Registration of IDPs in Lebanon. The document is finalized and will be disseminated to relevant stakeholders in coordination with National DRM.
- Site Coordination is also supporting UNRWA in addressing Site Management and Coordination capacity gap through tailored capacity-building support extended from Site Coordination Partner, NRC.
- Five collective sites in the Tyre district have been upgraded, supporting 135 families (684 individuals), with a total capacity of 1,216 individuals. The NGOs World Vision and Save the Children International are conducting a second round of maintenance.
- One collective site (out of three) in the Nabatieh district has been upgraded, supporting 11 families (36 individuals), with a total capacity of 200 individuals.
- Seven collective sites in the Hasbaya district have been upgraded, supporting 44 families (199 individuals), with a total capacity of 305 individuals.
- One collective site (out of three) in the Saida district has been upgraded, supporting 60 families (225 individuals), with a total capacity of 250 individuals.
- Out of collective sites: sector partners plan to assist 450 IDP families (cross-population) in addition to 133 families with support by the NGO Premiere Urgence International's (FAP fund). 89 families have been assisted to date, with the second batch expected to be submitted by the end of this week, reaching 40% of the total caseload.
- In Tyre district, aid organizations are preparing 50 empty shelters to provide temporary housing for families in need, particularly those facing protection issues.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Funding limitations to address gaps in site management within collective sites and to strengthen the government's capacity-building efforts in site management and coordination.

- Limited funding for the cash-for-shelter programme, which addresses the needs of displaced families who are residing with host families/ relatives.



Social Stability

Needs:

- Continuous monitoring of tensions arising from displacement movements on both inter-communal and intra-communal levels, to ensure programmatic flexibility and mitigation where possible.

Response:

- Humanitarian mine action partners, initiated awareness campaigns via media outlets and community outreach on explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) and white phosphorus. 14 EORE teams from implementing agencies deployed in the South, targeting the IDPs.
- Over 160 billboards were erected along highways in Tyre, Nabatieh, and Khaldeh, accompanied by two awareness videos targeting internally displaced populations in conflict areas.
- 150 activists from national and international implementing agencies and 30 journalists participated in refreshment training sessions, focusing on the dangers of weapons, in collaboration with the Ministry of Information and the ICRC. Training also was conducted to 25 new activists at the Regional School of Humanitarian Demining in Lebanon (RSHDL), including the National Steering Committee and NGOs.
- Two National Campaign Videos were designed to raise awareness about the danger of explosive ordnance and its impact on different audiences, and an Activation Campaign has been launched to encourage the citizens to reforestation. Preparations are underway for a mass media campaign on TV and social media, along with the installation of new billboards. Additionally, further capacity building is in the pipeline for EORE actors, including the launch of the Mind the Mine MzM digital application for Android and iOS, is in progress.
- Plans include organizing workshops about EORE SoPs and accreditation documents for EORE.
- A memo signed by the Minister of Education, allowing risk education activities in all public schools for the following 2 years.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- Identification of additional sites across the country that could be used as collective shelters, as part of preparedness measures if the situation escalates.

Response:

- WASH sector partners support individuals displaced in temporary collective shelters, those hosted by other households, and those residing in border areas. They also offer assistance in maintaining water and wastewater systems.
- From the beginning of the crisis, more than 35,250 hygiene kits and cleaning items were distributed. This includes 26,900 family hygiene kits, 1,711 menstrual hygiene kits and 1,500 baby kits.
- 388,896 litres of bottled water were distributed, mainly in collective shelters, with some provided in the border areas and hosted IDPs, while 698 m³ of water was delivered to collective shelters via water trucking modality.
- The sector partners managed to access the main water station that was damaged due to hostilities and partially restored its functionality. To date, South Lebanon Water Establishment has been supported with four mobile generators, more than 310,000 litres of fuel for different stations in the South and Nabatieh governorates, 30 water tanks (10,000 litres each), five fuel tanks (4,000 litres each), spare parts and other consumables, as well as ad hoc emergency repairs to several stations.
- Shelter and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WaSH) partners have finished assessing potential new collective shelters. They're now analyzing the data to categorize each shelter based on the type of improvements needed to meet minimum standards. This categorization considers both the cost per person to make the necessary repairs and the overall capacity of the shelter.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Support to maintain the functionality of water supply systems managed by the South Lebanon Water Establishment is urgently needed, with at least \$500,000 per month required to keep the minimum level of water provision via the public systems.
- To date, at least nine water infrastructures have been damaged due to cross-border hostilities, impacting the water supply for over 100,000 residents in the South and Nabatieh.
- The sector has no funds to replenish hygiene consumables for people displaced outside of collective shelters with a regular, more blanket distribution modality approach.
- Water fee collection has fallen to nearly zero in the South and Nabatieh governorates, putting the South Lebanon Water Establishment in a very challenging situation, given that there is no substantial external support for this public utility.



Sectors' Partners

ACF, ACTED, ADRA, Alpha, Amel Association, AVSI, Banin, Beit el-Baraka, CARE Lebanon, Caritas Lebanon, Concern, DCA, Girath, Humanity & Inclusion, Imam Sadr Foundation, IMC, INTERSOS, IOCC, IOM, Islamic Relief Lebanon, ISWA, LRC, Mennonite Central Committee, MECC, MERATH, Mercy Corps, Mouvement Social, Nabaa, Nabad, La Guilde - Nation Station, NRC, Nusaned, Order of Malta Lebanon, PCPM, Plan International, PUI, SCI, SHEILD, Solidarites International, Swiss Barakah, TdH-L, U Matter, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, URDA, WCK, WFP, WHO, World Vision.



Line Ministries

Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education and Higher Education, Ministry of Energy and Water, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Social Affairs.

Lebanon: At a Glance

Escalation of hostilities in South Lebanon

as of 18 April 2024



The Humanitarian Country Team in Lebanon, led by the Humanitarian Coordinator and supplementing national efforts, continues to increase its readiness and response to the humanitarian needs of the people affected by the increase in hostilities along the Blue Line in the south of Lebanon.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Displacement and Casualties



Displaced

92,621

51% females
* according to IOM DTM



Collective Shelters

18

accommodating 1,565 IDPs
* according to IOM DTM



Killed

340

* according to MoPH



Injured

984

* according to MoPH

Civilian Casualties



Civilians

70

including

Killed



Women

24

Killed



Children

8

Killed



Journalists

3

Killed



Health Workers

18

Killed

Civilian Infrastructure



Agricultural Land

790

Hectares

damaged
* according to MoA



Farm Animals

340K

lost

* according to MoA



Water Facilities

9

damaged,
impacting +100K residents



Farmers

72%

reported loss of income
* according to FAO



Health Facilities

6

PHCs closed in Bent Jbeil
and Marjayoun



Schools

72

public and private
partially or fully closed
impacting 20K children

Lebanon: At a Glance

Escalation of hostilities in South Lebanon

as of 18 April 2024



RESPONSE



Cash Assistance



Multipurpose Cash Assistance

18,640

Lebanese households registered within MoSA social safety net systems received one time cash for assistance in South and Nabatieh in Jan 2024.

16,500

refugee households received one time partial cash assistance in Nabatieh, and South in Dec 2023.

936

emergency protection cash assistance was provided.

349

HHs received emergency cash assistance for non-food items.



Cash Assistance



Multipurpose Cash Assistance

3,864

children and youth with disabilities benefited from social cash grants under the National Disability Allowance programme in Nov. 2023.

150

farmers in border areas benefited from cash assistance.

4,000

children received financial support to reduce barriers to education.

338

food vouchers



Basic Assistance



Core relief & Clothing

185,012

Items distributed in the South & Nabatieh governorates

Including

10,260

gas heaters, kitchen sets, solar lamps



Food Security



Meals

513,084

distributed in the South collective shelters



Food Parcels

29,495

distributed across Lebanon.



Health



Satellite PHCs

21

operating in Sidra, Jezzine, Tyre, Hasbaya, Bzouriyeh, Marjayoun districts.



Health workers

5,070

trained



Consultations

10,796

provided in satellite PHCs



RH services

11,396

provided in satellite PHCs



Education



Online Learning

9,500

children in conflict affected areas

In-school snacks

12,000

students in MEHE hub schools

Non-formal education

4,500

displaced students

Retention support

1,000

children remaining in conflict areas

Digital Training

1,500

teachers



Nutrition



Micronutrient supplements

8,119 children



Nutrition

64,663

caregivers received IYCF, nutrition, and ECD services

5,401

children & Pregnant and lactating women (PLW) screened for acute malnutrition in South, Nabatieh, & Baalbeck Hermal



WaSH



Water Services

698K

water trucking Litres

389K

bottled water Litres



WaSH kits**

38,904

** including dignity kits

*In the South and Nabatieh Governorates



Protection



Sessions

24,263

beneficiaries received CP, GBV, PSEA & psychosocial support sessions



Shelter and Collective Site Coordination



Plastic Sheets

150

distributed

for more information or feedback:
info@ocha-lebanon.org

LEBANON: Flash Update # 17

Escalation of hostilities in south Lebanon

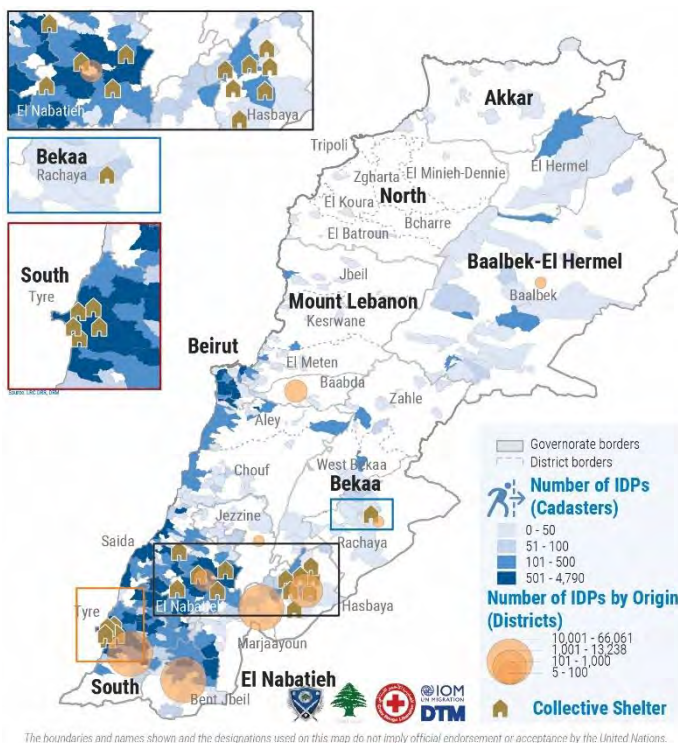
as of 2 May 2024



HIGHLIGHT

- 93,040 individuals (51% females) have been displaced from south Lebanon due to the ongoing hostilities as of 30 April (source: DTM).
- 1,359 casualties have been reported, including 344 deaths. Among these, at least 73 civilian deaths have been confirmed. (source: OHCHR, MoPH).
- On 23 April, an Israeli airstrike killed a woman and her 10-year-old niece, and wounded four other children and their grandparents in Bint Jbeil, South Lebanon.
- On 25 April, Jan Egeland, Secretary General of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), visited South Lebanon, where he witnessed the impact of more than six months of hostilities on local communities and refugees.

DISPLACEMENT MAP – up until 30 April 2024



SITUATION OVERVIEW

Lebanon continues to experience a surge in hostilities, as Israeli airstrikes extend far beyond its southern border, where the most intense bombardments are concentrated. These strikes have continued impacting residential houses, shops, and civilian infrastructure, directly affecting civilian populations living in those areas.

To date, at least 73 civilians have been killed since the escalation of hostilities in October 2023, with two additional civilian deaths between 18 April and 2 May, including a woman and her 10-year-old niece who were killed in an Israeli airstrike in Bint Jbeil, South Governorate. In total, the Lebanese Ministry of Public Health has reported 1,359 casualties, including 344 people killed, due to the hostilities since 8 October 2023.

As of 30 April, 93,040 people have been internally displaced and are seeking refuge across Lebanon, with 96 per cent originating from Bint Jbeil, Marjayoun, and Tyre districts.

As of 30 April, 29 humanitarian aid missions have been conducted to towns and villages along the frontlines which according to existing data continue to witness the presence of at least 60,000 civilians.

On 25 April, Jan Egeland, Secretary General of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), visited South Lebanon, where he witnessed the impact of more than six months of hostilities on local communities and refugees. During his mission, Egeland highlighted the sense of desperation felt by displaced communities and stressed the need for greater international solidarity to support civilians caught in the crossfire. Calling for an end to the fighting, he also stressed the urgent need for international support to help Lebanon cope with multiple crises, emphasizing that the country should not be left to shoulder these responsibilities alone.

According to the latest UNICEF report, 30,000 children have been displaced due to ongoing hostilities, exacerbating Lebanon's existing education crisis. Approximately 20,000 children in the south of the country have faced disruptions to their school year, impacting their foundational literacy, numeracy, and life skills development. The prolonged disruption to

in-person teaching also increases risks such as child labor and early marriage, particularly for vulnerable groups like children with disabilities, girls, and adolescent young women.

Furthermore, over 16,000 children under five, 17,000 adolescent girls, and 10,000 women living in areas where primary healthcare centers have closed are experiencing limited access to essential early childhood development and nutritional services. Six PHCs remain closed in Bint Jbeil and Marjayoun. According to UNICEF report, about 4,000 children urgently need services such as immunization, critical medications, maternal healthcare, and pre-and postnatal care.

The conflict has significantly affected the mental health and physical well-being of children and families, leading to alarming levels of psychological distress. Anxiety and trauma have surged not only due to displacement but also because of shelling and air raids.

In March 2024, UNICEF conducted a mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) assessment in Palestinian communities in Lebanon. The findings revealed that children's exposure to the conflict has increased their risk of developing collective trauma, psychological distress, disrupted development, feelings of hopelessness and despair, social fragmentation, physical health consequences, and intergenerational trauma transmission.

COORDINATION AND PREPAREDNESS

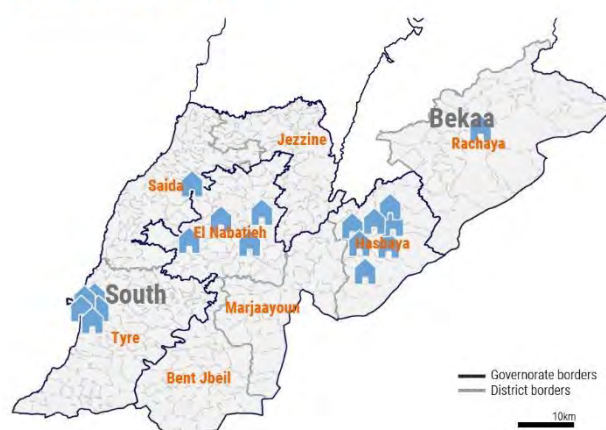
Led by the Prime Minister, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers oversees national preparedness and response efforts, supported by the National Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Unit. At the sub-national level, Governors coordinate with local authorities for preparedness and emergency response. Meanwhile, UN and NGO partners under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator and in complement to the government-led response, continue to accelerate response and preparedness activities. As outlined in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) contingency plan, humanitarian partners are currently carrying out an emergency response to the humanitarian impact of the escalation in Southern Lebanon, under the 2024 Lebanon Response Plan (LRP). The plan also identifies a need for US\$72.4 million for a three-month response to support up to 200,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance, including up to 140,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 60,000 individuals remaining in frontline areas. Despite the limited available funding, humanitarian actors continue to provide life-saving assistance to meet the needs of the most vulnerable affected communities. However, support for people remaining in frontline areas remains limited due to many challenges, including funding, access, and security constraints.

On 2 May, the Inter-Sector Coordination Group in the south convened with the Governor of Nabatieh to share the understanding of the evolving needs of the displaced people and those who remained in conflict areas, identify priorities, and assess the available capacity of humanitarian actors to respond to those needs. The key priorities included livelihood support, food security, shelter and collective site management, health services, and WASH. Additionally, the Governor of Nabatieh underscored the rising tension between displaced people and host communities as they compete for limited livelihood opportunities within the Governorate.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE

- Some 84 per cent of the 93,040 registered IDPs are currently living with host families, while 12 per cent are renting houses. Another two per cent have relocated to secondary residences. Around two per cent are housed in 18 collective shelters.
- Of the 84 per cent in host settings, 24,207 are co-living with host families, while 54,591 reside separately. Notably, 20 per cent of the 78,398 individuals in host settings are living in overcrowded conditions according to IOM.
- 1,557 people displaced are hosted in 18 collective shelters, with five located in Tyre, seven in Hasbaya, four in Nabatieh, one in Saida, and one in Bekaa.
- 32 percent of IDPs are children (< 18 years), while 36 percent are female adults and 32 percent are male adults.

Collective Shelters



Basic Assistance

Needs:

- 32,000 pillows, 4,000 kitchen sets, 15,000 mats, and 4,000 solar lamps are identified as needs by local authorities (DRM/DRR) in Tyre, Zahrani, Nabatieh, and South. Additionally, the DRR/DRM are requesting new non-food items such as summer bed sheets, portable gas ovens, rechargeable fans, refrigerators for the collective shelters, and others.

Response:

- 188,475 core relief items have been distributed in accessible areas in the Bekaa, South, and Nabatieh governorates.
- In November 2023, an emergency cash transfer was disbursed to all children and youth with disabilities, aged 15 to 30, who were registered under the National Disability Allowance program across seven districts in the South and Nabatieh governorates. This initiative, conducted in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), assisted 1,972 Lebanese individuals as part of shock-responsive social protection, along with 1,892 Syrian, Palestinian, and other refugees.
- Partners provided cash assistance as a one-off – due to limited resources – to vulnerable displaced families in the South and Nabatieh governorates, with around 16,500 households receiving one-off partial cash assistance in December 2023.
- Over 18,600 vulnerable Lebanese households (approximately 84,000 individuals) registered in the MoSA social safety net databases, yet presently not receiving assistance, were provided with a one-time emergency cash transfer to address their essential needs across all seven districts of South and Nabatieh governorates.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Identifying and assisting the most vulnerable displaced populations outside collective shelters and those residing in areas closer to the border, without discrimination, remains challenging.
- The Basic Assistance sector is following up on the update of the geographical distribution for both in-kind and cash partners within the sector, which includes the upcoming planned interventions.



Education

Needs:

- Ensuring the educational continuity of approximately 10,000 children through emergency cash assistance and student support. This needed support includes provisions such as internet bundles, snacks at schools, retention aid, and distribution of menstrual hygiene kits for girls aged 15-17.
- Support to the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) in implementing remote learning methods and ensuring high-quality education by enhancing teachers' proficiency in digital teaching techniques for around 2,000 teachers and educators, as well as online support for students.

Response:

- The planning for solarizing seven hub schools is underway. This involves installing solar panels to provide reliable electricity, ensuring uninterrupted teaching and learning activities.
- Around 13,675 children in MEHE emergency hub-schools are receiving nutritious in-school snacks. In parallel, more than 4,000 children received financial support to reduce barriers to education, with 1,000 attending in-person classes and 3,100 participating in online learning.
- 1,500 teachers from public schools and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions are undergoing essential digital training sessions to enhance their ability to deliver effective online education. To facilitate this, 3,201 student laptops and 2,380 teacher laptops have been distributed. Furthermore, partners are preparing to offer training sessions focusing on inclusion and gender-sensitive pedagogy for teachers.
- Nearly 1,000 of the most vulnerable displaced children and those in conflict areas continue to receive both in-person and online retention support to ensure continuity of learning and contribute to their overall well-being.
- Around 4,500 displaced children, not registered in schools, are provided with non-formal education opportunities, in learning centers, in both conflict zones and areas where they've been displaced.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Challenges in ensuring quality online education for children attending online classes.



Food Security & Agriculture

Needs:

- Continue providing meaningful and regular life-saving food and economic support for the population displaced by the ongoing clashes, individuals remaining in unsafe areas, and individuals whose livelihoods from agriculture have been impacted.

Response:

People displaced in collective shelters:

- Since the beginning of the conflict until 21 April, over 503,600 meals have been provided to all the IDP households in Tyre and Saida collective shelters.
- During Ramadan, a total of 33,660 Iftar meals have been distributed, comprising soup, salad, and a main dish. Additionally, 553 Ready-to-Eat (RTE) packages, sufficient for a household's two-week supply for Sohour, have been distributed benefiting all the 280 households hosted in Tyre and Saida collective shelters.
- As a result of beneficiary fatigue and funding shortages, the food aid in collective sites after Ramadan transitioned into in-kind assistance, including monthly dry food commodities, bi-monthly RTEs and weekly fresh produce. Since then, 594 parcels, 594 RTEs and 5,589 kg of fresh produce (lemon, potato, onions, garlic) were distributed benefiting all 297 households in the collective sites.
- In Nabatieh collective shelters, 168 dry food parcels and 260 RTE food parcels were distributed among the 69 households displaced.
- In the collective shelter in Bekaa, households hosted in unfinished buildings and informal tented settlements, 27 food parcels were distributed among the displaced.

People displaced and hosted by relatives and households:

- 9,446 food parcels were distributed in the South governorate benefiting 7,097 households. The second round of distribution was conducted through external parties. The sector is currently undertaking third distribution.
- 6,679 food parcels were distributed in Nabatieh governorate, benefiting 4,612 IDP households of which mostly received a third round of assistance since the conflict.
- 3,785 food parcels and 338 food vouchers were distributed in Beirut and Mount Lebanon (Aley, Baabda, Chouf, Jbeil and Maten), benefiting 2,801 IDP households. A second round of distributions in Beirut Suburbs is currently ongoing.
- 303 food parcels were distributed in Bekaa and Baalbeck-Hermel governorates, benefiting 303 households. The sector is currently planning to further expand its response to cover three months of assistance to IDPs in Bekaa and Baalbeck-Hermel.

People remaining in border/unsafe areas:

- 784 food parcels were distributed in the South governorate benefiting 784 households.
- 7,680 food parcels were distributed in the Nabatieh governorate benefiting 7,680 households.
- Two community kitchens (in Rmeich and Souwaneh) were supported with cash and dry food commodities to sustain operations and provision of meals to both IDPs and people remaining in their villages and surrounding villages.

Cash response in border/unsafe and urban areas:

- 290 farmers (80 in the South and 210 in Nabatieh) were supported with cash assistance to sustain their livelihoods and agricultural assets.
- 16,500 Syrian refugee families residing in Nabatieh, Bint Jbeil, Hasbaya, Tyre, and Marjayoun received one-time cash for food assistance in December 2023. The total value of the assistance amounted to US\$1.4million.
- 18,640 poor and vulnerable Lebanese households registered within the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) social safety net databases received one-time cash for food assistance in all seven districts of the South and Nabatieh governorates in January 2024. The total value of assistance amounted to US\$2.1 million.
- Additional rounds of assistance starting May are being planned for the same households for a period of three months.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Reduction in reach and transfer value of regular programs is putting further pressure on the food systems and food insecurity of households.
- The scale-up for the food security response to the most vulnerable in terms of food and cash modalities is critical.

**Health****Needs:**

- Continue providing life-saving health interventions to address the immediate needs of the population affected by the conflict, including in border areas.

Response:

- Twenty-six primary healthcare satellite units (PSU) on rotation continue to provide integrated primary healthcare services, including childhood vaccination, reproductive health consultations, sexual and reproductive health awareness sessions, and psychological support.
- 11,755 consultations have been provided in the PSUs, 18,440 children are vaccinated in the south, out of which 1,633 were vaccinated through the PSU. In addition, 10,604 were supported through psychological first aid (PFA) and 497 wound management were provided at the PSUs. Furthermore, health key messages were shared with

90,000 caregivers and their children on maternal health, essential newborn care, immunization, and treatment of childhood illness, and nutrition.

- 11,396 reproductive health services have been provided in satellite PHCs,

Gaps & Constraints:

- Six PHCCs remained closed, three each in Bint Jbeil and Marjaoun districts due to security.
- PHCCs still operating in Khiam and Chebaa areas reported a very low number of beneficiaries due to the security situation.
-



Nutrition

Needs:

- Continue providing lifesaving nutrition services, and supplies addressing the immediate nutritional and child developmental needs of the most vulnerable population, especially children and women.
- Provision of cash assistance to caregivers with difficulty accessing breast milk substitutes and have been identified by infant and young child feeding (IYCF) specialists for eligibility.
- Enhance the referral to the IYCF national hotline to limit and control the random requests of formula milk to infants thus affecting their ultimate nutrition of life which is breastfeeding.

Response:

- Social behavior change interventions reached 64,677 caregivers inside and outside shelters in South, Nabatieh, and Bekaa governorates promoting optimal IYCF practices, integrated nutrition, and early childhood development (ECD).
- 5418 children (6-59 months) and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for acute malnutrition in collective shelters and at the community level and 68 PLW and 48 children have been newly admitted to the malnutrition program in South, Nabatieh, and Bekaa governorates. 461 children under 2 years were screened using the IYCF rapid assessment tool.
- 8,153 children (6-59 months) in and outside shelters received more than one round of emergency nutrition rations, micronutrient supplements, and complementary feeding packages to enhance the nutritional value of their meals. out of which 548 children at the borders were provided with High Energy Biscuits for more than one month to prevent any forms of malnutrition.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Limited number of referrals by other sectors to the nutrition sector partners.
- Partners have managed to reallocate US\$ 500,000 from ongoing programmes.
- Due to lack of funds, major partners are terminating their response in South and Nabatieh, impeding the continuation and expansion of nutrition activities despite heightened needs.



Protection

Needs:

- Group and individual psychosocial support (PSS) and parenting skills sessions for the affected families, inside and outside of collective shelters.
- Psychosocial support for front liners, teachers, children and parents in hard-to-reach areas.
- Support for persons living with disabilities and the elderly, especially on information and referrals to specialized services.
- Continued provision and distribution of dignity kits for women and girls.
- Livelihood support programs and social cohesion programs, especially targeting those at heightened risk.
- Awareness raising and risk mitigation activities in view of unexploded ordnance (UXO), especially in border areas.
- Prevention and reintegration support services project for Children Affected by the Armed Conflict.
- Need for additional recreational and educational activities including access to online sessions and activities for children affected by the conflict.

Response:

Legal and Protection Services:

- 3,236 people participated in legal awareness sessions on topics related to civil documentation, residency, housing landing and property (HLP) and GBV - specific aspects.
- 226 persons were provided with legal counseling, legal aid, and representation (civil documentation, HLP and residency) including 36 on GBV-specific aspects.

- Over 4,816 people have participated in information sessions covering essential services, including child protection, mental health, and the dangers of explosive remnants of war (ERW).
- 344 individuals received protection case management services.
- 6,013 individuals received group and individual psychosocial support including women and girls.
- 86 people received training on protection and humanitarian principles.

Multi-layered child protection prevention and response services:

- 6,771 individuals participated in information sessions on available services, including child protection, mental health, and the dangers of Landmines, white phosphorus, and explosive remnants of war (ERW).
- A multi-layered package of prevention and response services was provided to children at risk and victims of child protection violations and their caregivers.
- 2,358 children and caregivers were supported with psychosocial support services, both focused and community-based to address their mental health, and psychosocial needs, restore a sense of routine, and empower children to protect themselves and seek support when needed.
- 252 caregivers took part in positive parenting interventions, and 293 children at risk or victims of violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation received support through individual case management services and referrals to specialized services including Mental Health Psychosocial support, medical, alternative care, etc.
- Psychological First Aid (PFA) training was delivered to 26 children.
- 20,000 explosive ordnance risk mitigation (EORM) IEC materials were distributed in the South for children and adults.

GBV Awareness and Support:

- 3,654 girls and women received dignity kits from various GBV actors as part of GBV awareness programs and GBV service provision.
- 1,191 women and girls received awareness sessions on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), and 718 front liners and humanitarian service providers received PSEA sensitization sessions.
- 1,322 women and girls at risk of GBV received individual case management and psychosocial support.

Cash for Protection:

- 966 emergency protection cash assistance was provided.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Ongoing protection risks persist, including physical harm from explosive ordnance and family separation, with concerns about GBV, accessibility for persons with disabilities, and potential SEA for those lacking support.
- The shift to online activities due to safety concerns poses new challenges, particularly in the disclosure of GBV cases, where face-to-face interactions offer a safer environment for victims to share their experiences. Transportation challenges limit service access, namely to safe spaces, counseling services and medical assistance, in hard-to-reach areas, which exacerbates the impact of GBV incidents.
- Although distribution of dignity kits is ongoing frontliners and local partners are asking to scale up the response as a means of outreach and combating period poverty.
- Discriminatory practices persist, with certain groups facing barriers to accessing collective shelters and vital assistance.
- Increase in restrictive measures and significant delays in appointments for residency renewal and the issuance of civil documentation, due to high demand, limited capacities, strikes among civil registry offices in the southern governorates. Community engagement, empowerment and recreational activities remain a gap among many other services provided to the displaced populations.
- Displaced women are feeling a lack of privacy that hinders their willingness to share concerns freely. Also, the prioritization of family basic needs may act as a significant barrier to report GBV or access services. In collective shelters, women are concerned about access to clean and safe toilets, as well as continuous access to feminine hygiene products.
- Protection cash assistance continues to be insufficient to meet the needs of IDPs underscoring its critical importance in supporting housing and facilitating access to basic assistance.



Shelter and Collective Site Coordination

Needs:

- Alternative accommodation for Syrian households due to constraints faced by displaced Syrian families to access collective shelters in the South.
- Identification of additional sites that could be used as collective shelters across the country, as part of preparedness measures for if the situation escalates.

Response:

- The site identification, verification, and assessment SoP was finalized. In collaboration with DRM, the Shelter and Site Coordination team will ensure preliminary approval from governors for identified sites before conducting any verifications or assessments.
- Site Coordination supported the revision of the 'Site Management Guidance Document', providing technical inputs and addressing comments. The document is expected to be completed by the end of April.
- Site Coordination supported IOM DTM, National DRM, and LRC DRR in drafting a document that helps understanding displacement tracking and household registration of IDPs in Lebanon.
- Site Coordination is supporting UNRWA in addressing site management and coordination capacity gap through tailored capacity-building.
- Five collective sites in the Tyre district have been upgraded, supporting 135 families (684 individuals), with a total capacity of 1,216 individuals. sector partners are conducting a second round of maintenance.
- One collective site (out of three) in the Nabatieh district has been upgraded, supporting 11 families (36 individuals), with a total capacity of 200 individuals.
- Seven collective sites in the Hasbaya district have been upgraded, supporting 44 families (199 individuals), with a total capacity of 305 individuals.
- One collective site (out of three) in the Saida district has been upgraded, supporting 60 families (225 individuals), with a total capacity of 250 individuals.
- In Tyre district, aid organizations are preparing 50 empty shelters to provide temporary housing for families in need, particularly those facing protection issues.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Funding limitations to address gaps in site management within collective sites and to strengthen the government's capacity-building efforts in site management and coordination.
- Limited funding for the cash-for-shelter programme, which addresses the needs of displaced families who are residing with host families/ relatives.



Social Stability

Needs:

- Continuous monitoring of tensions arising from displacement movements on both inter-communal and intra-communal levels, to ensure programmatic flexibility and mitigation where possible.

Response:

- Humanitarian mine action partners, initiated awareness campaigns via media outlets and community outreach on explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) and white phosphorus. 14 EORE teams from implementing agencies deployed in the South, targeting the IDPs.
- Over 160 billboards were erected along highways in Tyre, Nabatieh, and Khaldeh, accompanied by two awareness videos targeting internally displaced populations in conflict areas.
- 150 activists from national and international implementing agencies and 30 journalists participated in refreshment training sessions, focusing on the dangers of weapons, in collaboration with the Ministry of Information and the ICRC. Training also was conducted to 60 new activists, so far, at the Regional School of Humanitarian Demining in Lebanon (RSHDL), including the national steering committee and NGOs.
- Two national campaign videos were designed to raise awareness about the danger of explosive ordnance and its impact on different audiences, and an activation campaign has been launched to encourage the citizens to reforestation. Preparations are underway for a mass media campaign on TV and social media, along with the installation of new billboards. Additionally, further capacity building is in the pipeline for EORE actors, including the launch of the Mind the Mine MzM digital application for Android and iOS, is in progress.
- Two workshops have been organized about EORE SoPs and accreditation documents for EORE.
- A memo signed by the Minister of Education, allowing risk education activities in all public schools for the following two years.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- Identification and Preparedness of additional sites across the country that could be used as collective shelters, as part of preparedness measures if the situation escalates.

Response:

- WASH sector partners support individuals displaced in temporary collective shelters, those hosted by other households, and those residing in border areas. They also offer assistance in maintaining water and wastewater systems.
- From the beginning of the crisis, more than 34,974 hygiene kits and cleaning items were distributed. This includes 26,600 family hygiene kits, 1,711 menstrual hygiene kits and 1,523 baby kits.

- 401,148 litres of bottled water were distributed, mainly in collective shelters, with some provided in the border areas and hosted IDPs, while 698 m³ of water was delivered to collective shelters via water trucking modality.
- The sector partners managed to access the main water station that was damaged due to hostilities and partially restored its functionality. To date, South Lebanon Water Establishment has been supported with four mobile generators, more than 310,000 litres of fuel for different stations in the South and Nabatieh governorates, 30 water tanks (10,000 litres each), five fuel tanks (4,000 litres each), spare parts and other consumables, as well as ad hoc emergency repairs to several stations.
- Shelter and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WaSH) partners have finished assessing potential new collective shelters. They're now analyzing the data to categorize each shelter based on the type of improvements needed to meet minimum standards. This categorization considers both the cost per person to make the necessary repairs and the overall capacity of the shelter.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Support to maintain the functionality of water supply systems managed by the South Lebanon Water Establishment is urgently needed, with at least \$500,000 per month required to keep the minimum level of water provision via the public systems.
- To date, at least nine water infrastructures have been damaged due to cross-border hostilities, impacting the water supply for over 100,000 residents in the South and Nabatieh.
- The sector has no funds to replenish hygiene consumables for people displaced outside of collective shelters with a regular, more blanket distribution modality approach.
- Water fee collection has fallen to nearly zero in the South and Nabatieh governorates, putting the South Lebanon Water Establishment in a very challenging situation, given that there is no substantial external support for this public utility.



Sectors' Partners

ACF, ACTED, ADRA, Alpha, Amel Association, AVSI, Banin, Beit el-Baraka, CARE Lebanon, Caritas Lebanon, Concern, DCA, Girath, Humanity & Inclusion, Imam Sadr Foundation, IMC, INTERSOS, IOCC, IOM, Islamic Relief Lebanon, ISWA, LRC, Mennonite Central Committee, MECC, MERATH, Mercy Corps, Mouvement Social, Nabaa, Nabad, La Guilde - Nation Station, NRC, Nusaned, Order of Malta Lebanon, PCPM, Plan International, PUI, SCI, SHEILD, Solidarites International, Swiss Barakah, TdH-L, U Matter, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, URDA, WCK, WFP, WHO, World Vision.



Line Ministries

Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education and Higher Education, Ministry of Energy and Water, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Social Affairs.

Lebanon: At a Glance

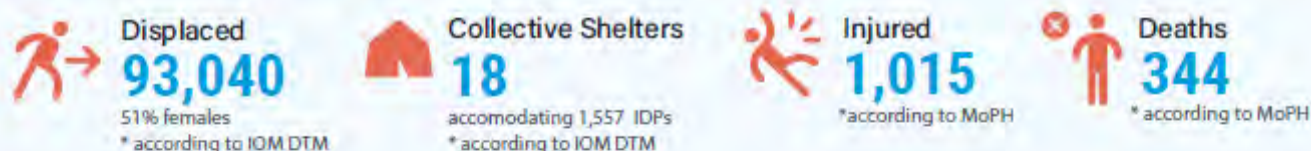
Escalation of hostilities in South Lebanon

as of 2 May 2024

The Humanitarian Country Team in Lebanon, led by the Humanitarian Coordinator and supplementing national efforts, continues to increase its readiness and response to the humanitarian needs of the people affected by the increase in hostilities along the Blue Line in the south of Lebanon.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

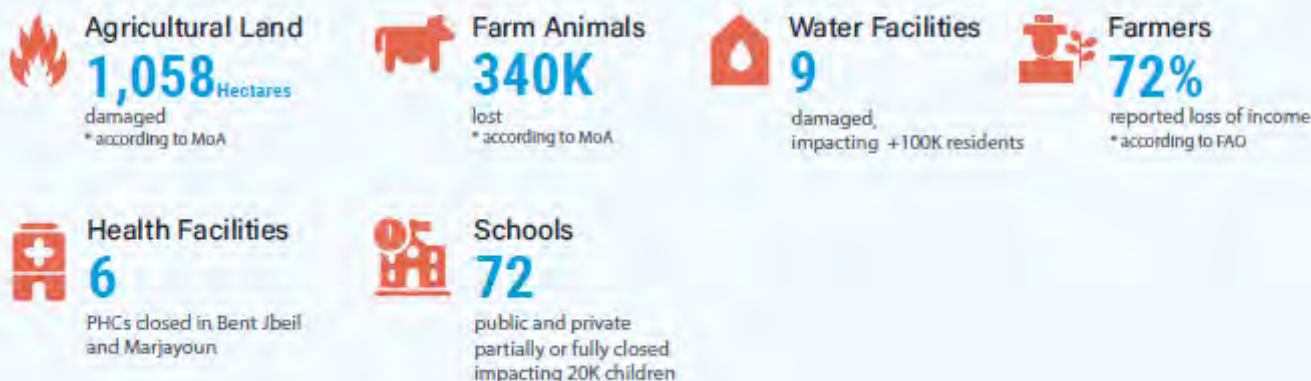
Displacement and Casualties



Civilian Casualties



Civilian Infrastructure



RESPONSE



Cash Assistance



Multipurpose Cash Assistance

18,640

Lebanese households registered within MoSA social safety net systems received one time cash for assistance in South and Nabatieh in Jan 2024.

16,500

refugee households received one time partial cash assistance in Nabatieh, and South in Dec 2023.

966

emergency protection cash assistance was provided.

349

HHs received emergency cash assistance for non-food items.



Cash Assistance



Multipurpose Cash Assistance

3,864

children and youth with disabilities benefited from social cash grants under the National Disability Allowance programme in Nov. 2023.

290

farmers in border areas benefited from cash assistance

4,000

children received financial support to reduce barriers to education

338

food vouchers



Basic Assistance



Core relief & Clothing

188,475

items distributed in the South & Nabatieh governorates

including

11,306

gas heaters, kitchen sets, solar lamps



Food Security



Meals

516,624

of which 97% distributed in the South collective shelters

11,250 KG

of food and fresh produce distributed in collective shelters



Food Parcels

31,652

distributed across Lebanon.



Health



Satellite PHCs

26

operating in Saida, Jezzine, Tyre, Hasbaya, Bazouriyeh, Marjayoun districts.



Health workers

5,498

trained



Consultations

11,755

provided in satellite PHCs



RH services

11,396

provided in satellite PHCs



Education



Online Learning

9,500

children in conflict affected areas

In-school snacks

16,645

students in MEHE hub schools

Non-formal education

4,500

displaced students

Retention support

1,000

children remaining in conflict areas

Digital Training

1,500

teachers



Nutrition



Micronutrient supplements

8,153

children



Nutrition

64,677

caregivers received IYCF, nutrition, and ECD services

5,418

children & Pregnant and lactating women (PLW) screened for acute malnutrition in South, Nabatieh, & Baalbeck Hermel



WaSH



Water Services

698K

water trucking

410K

bottled water



WaSH kits**

38,628

** including dignity kits

*in the South and Nabatieh Governorates



Protection



Sessions

27,426

beneficiaries received CP, GBV, PSEA & psychosocial support sessions



Shelter and Collective Site Coordination



Plastic Sheets

150

distributed



Line Ministries

Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education and Higher Education, Ministry of Energy and Water, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Social Affairs.



Sector's partners

ACF, ACTED, ADRA, Alpha, Amel Association, AVSI, Banin, Beit el-Baraka, CARE Lebanon, Caritas Lebanon, Concern, DCA, Girath, Humanity & Inclusion, Imam Sadr Foundation, IMC, INTERSOS, IOCC, IOM, Islamic Relief Lebanon, ISWA, LRC, Mennonite Central Committee, MECC, MERATH, Mercy Corps, Mouvement Social, Nabaa, Nabad, La Guilde - Nation Station, NRC, Nusaned, Order of Malta Lebanon, PCPW, Plan International, PUI, SCJ, SHEILD, Solidarites International, Swiss Barakah, TdH-L, U Matter, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, URDA, WCK, WFP, WHO, World Vision.

for more information or feedback:
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LEBANON: Flash Update # 18

Escalation of hostilities in south Lebanon

as of 17 May 2024

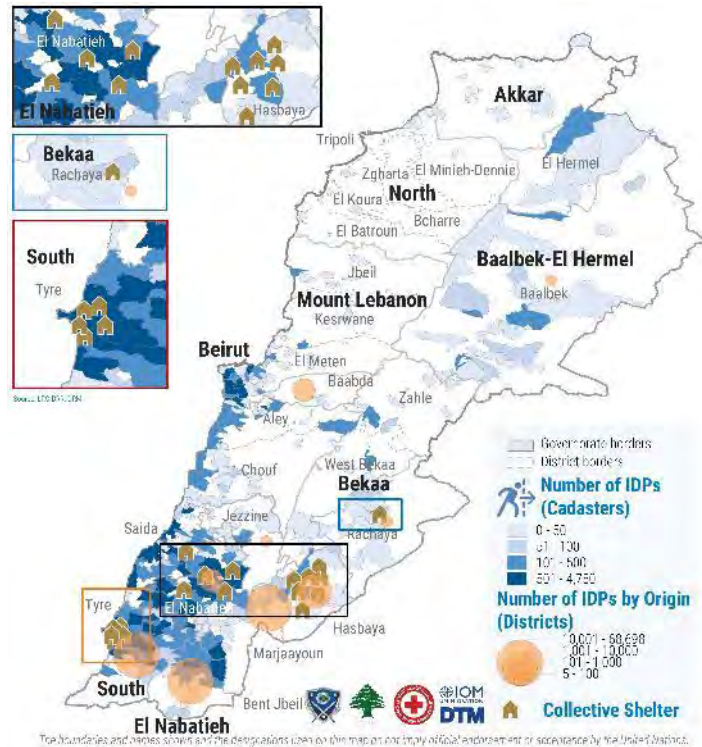


OCHA

HIGHLIGHT

- 93,881 individuals (51% females) have been displaced from south Lebanon due to the ongoing hostilities as of 14 May (source: DTM).
- 1,472 casualties have been reported, including 355 deaths. Among these, at least 83 civilian deaths have been confirmed. (source: OHCHR, MoPH).
- Approximately 1,700 buildings have been destroyed, with around 14,000 others damaged, according to Lebanon's Southern Council.
- On 17 May, UN Humanitarian Coordinator, Norwegian Ambassador, WHO Country Representative (a.i.) and OCHA Head of Office visited Marjaayoun and Hasbaya districts to discuss the impact of hostilities and improve support efforts with government counterparts.

DISPLACEMENT MAP – up until 14 May 2024



SITUATION OVERVIEW

Lebanon continues to experience a surge in hostilities, as Israeli airstrikes extend far beyond its southern border, where the most intense bombardments are concentrated. These strikes have continued impacting residential houses, shops, and civilian infrastructure, directly affecting civilian populations living in those areas.

To date, at least 83 civilians have been killed since hostilities escalated in October 2023. According to the Lebanese Ministry of Public Health, the total number of casualties since October 8, 2023, stands at 1,472, including 355 fatalities.

On 5 May, an Israeli airstrike in the town of Mays al Jabal in southern Lebanon resulted in the deaths of four civilians, including a 12-year-old child. On 10 May, an Israeli drone strike in Tayr Harfa, Tyre, killed a first responder and a technician from the mobile telecom provider MTC Touch. On 17 May, two Syrian children were killed by an Israeli drone strike on a factory in Al-Najjarieh Village, Saida.

As of 14 May, 93,881 people have been internally displaced and are seeking refuge across Lebanon, with 96 per cent originating from Bint Jbeil, Marjaayoun, and Tyre districts.

Lebanon's Southern Council, responsible for evaluating the damage, has reported that, since 8 October 2024, the destruction to buildings and institutions has exceeded one billion US dollars in value. Israeli strikes have repeatedly damaged water, electricity, and telecommunications installations, resulting in an additional half a billion dollars in infrastructure damages, according to the council's assessment. Due to ongoing hostilities, these estimates do not account for all the destruction, particularly in hard-to-reach areas. The council estimates that approximately 1,700 buildings have been destroyed, with around 14,000 others damaged.

On 7 May, Human Rights Watch (HRW) said in a statement that an Israeli strike on an emergency and relief center in the southern village of Habariyeh on 27 March 2023 "killed seven emergency and relief volunteers" and constituted an "unlawful attack on civilians that failed to take all necessary precautions". HRW said that it found "no evidence of a military

target at the site" and said the Israeli strike "targeted a residential structure that housed the Emergency and Relief Corps of the Lebanese Succour Association, a non-governmental humanitarian organization".

COORDINATION AND PREPAREDNESS

Led by the Prime Minister, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers oversees national preparedness and response efforts, supported by the National Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Unit. At the sub-national level, Governors coordinate with local authorities for preparedness and emergency response. Meanwhile, UN and NGO partners under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator and in complement to the government-led response, continue to accelerate response and preparedness activities. As outlined in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) contingency plan, humanitarian partners are currently carrying out an emergency response to the humanitarian impact of the escalation in Southern Lebanon, under the 2024 Lebanon Response Plan (LRP). The plan also identifies a need for US\$72.4 million for a three-month response to support up to 200,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance, including up to 140,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 60,000 individuals remaining in frontline areas. Despite the limited available funding, humanitarian actors continue to provide life-saving assistance to meet the needs of the most vulnerable affected communities. However, support for people remaining in frontline areas remains limited due to many challenges, including funding, access, and security constraints.

On 17 May, the Humanitarian Coordinator for Lebanon, Mr. Imran Riza, along with the Norwegian Ambassador to Lebanon, Mr. Martin Yttervik, WHO Country Representative (a.i) for Lebanon, Mr. Abdinasir Abubakar and OCHA Head of Office, Ms. Kristen Knutson visited Marjaayoun and Hasbaya districts. The delegation met with government officials in Ebl Saqi and Nabatieh to discuss the impact of hostilities and how to better support response efforts. They also met with the Director of Marjaayoun Hospital, who emphasized that ongoing hostilities are exacerbating the hospital's financial and staffing challenges. The Humanitarian Coordinator noted that increased support is necessary to meet growing needs.

On the same day, the Director General of the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), Maciej Popowski, visited Lebanon as part of a four-day mission to Syria and Lebanon. During his visit, Mr. Popowski met with the Humanitarian Coordinator, and the Minister of Environment to discuss the situation and the response to the increased hostilities in South Lebanon. He also met with ECHO's humanitarian partners to reassure them of ECHO's ongoing support for humanitarian efforts in the country. Additionally, he visited Rafic Hariri University Hospital, where ECHO is supporting life-saving interventions through various partners.

On 9 May, at the conclusion of a two-day visit to Lebanon, the Deputy Executive Director of WFP, Mr. Carl Skau highlighted the critical role of social safety nets in Lebanon, including as part of the response to the escalation of hostilities. Noting that WFP has assisted 158,000 people since October 2023, including by leveraging existing government-led social safety nets, while speaking to media, Mr. Skau called for additional funding, emphasizing that the agency does not have sufficient funding to address growing humanitarian needs, particularly "should the situation further escalate and further deteriorate." Mr. Skau's two-day visit was conducted jointly with the World Bank's Managing Director for Operations, Ms. Anna Bjerde.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE

- Some 83 per cent of the IDPs are currently living with host families, while 13 per cent are renting houses. Another two per cent have relocated to secondary residences. Around two per cent are housed in 18 collective shelters.
- Of the 83 percent in host settings, 23,456 are co-living with non-internally displaced families, while 54,858 reside separately. Notably, 19 percent of the 78,314 individuals in host settings are living in overcrowded conditions, according to IOM.
- 1570 people displaced are hosted in 18 collective shelters, with five located in Tyre, seven in Hasbaya, four in Nabatieh, one in Saida, and one in Bekaa.
- 32 percent of IDPs are children (< 18 years), while 36 percent are female adults and 32 percent are male adults.

Collective Shelters



Basic Assistance

Needs:

- 32,000 pillows, 4,000 kitchen sets, 15,000 mats, and 4,000 solar lamps are identified as needs by local authorities (DRM/DRR) in Tyre, Zahrani, Nabatieh, and South. Additionally, the DRR/DRM are requesting new non-food items

such as summer bed sheets, portable gas ovens, rechargeable fans, refrigerators for the collective shelters, and others.

Response:

- 194,575 core relief items have been distributed in accessible areas in the Bekaa, South, and Nabatieh governorates.
- In November 2023, an emergency cash transfer was disbursed to all children and youth with disabilities, aged 15 to 30, who were registered under the National Disability Allowance program across seven districts in the South and Nabatieh governorates. This initiative, conducted in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), assisted 1,972 Lebanese individuals as part of shock-responsive social protection, along with 1,892 Syrian, Palestinian, and other refugees.
- Partners provided cash assistance as a one-off – due to limited resources – to vulnerable displaced families in the South and Nabatieh governorates, with around 16,500 households receiving one-off partial cash assistance in December 2023.
- Over 18,600 vulnerable Lebanese households (approximately 84,000 individuals) registered in the MoSA social safety net databases, yet presently not receiving assistance, were provided with a one-time emergency cash transfer to address their essential needs across all seven districts of South and Nabatieh governorates.
- 1,806 Households including 1,796 Lebanese HHs received Emergency Multi-purpose cash assistance to cover their basic needs (non-food) in Nabatieh, South, Beirut and Mount Lebanon.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Identifying and assisting the most vulnerable displaced populations outside collective shelters and those residing in areas closer to the border, without discrimination, remains challenging.
- The Basic Assistance sector is following up on the update of the geographical distribution for both in-kind and cash partners within the sector, which includes the upcoming planned interventions.



Education

Needs:

- Ensuring the educational continuity of approximately 10,000 children through emergency cash assistance and student support. This needed support includes provisions such as internet bundles, snacks at schools, retention aid, and distribution of menstrual hygiene kits for girls aged 15-17.
- Continued support to the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) in implementing remote learning methods and ensuring high-quality education by enhancing teachers' proficiency in digital teaching techniques for around 2,000 teachers and educators, as well as online support for students.

Response:

- Planning for solarizing seven hub schools is underway. This involves installing solar panels to provide reliable electricity, ensuring uninterrupted teaching and learning activities.
- Close to 15,000 school-aged children in MEHE emergency hub-schools are receiving nutritious in-school snacks. In parallel, more than 4,000 children received financial support to reduce barriers to education, with around 1,000 attending in-person classes and more than 3,000 participating in online learning.
- 1,500 teachers from public schools and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions are undergoing essential digital training sessions to enhance their ability to deliver effective online education. Training sessions focused on inclusion and gender-sensitive pedagogy for teachers are ongoing.
- Nearly 1,000 of the most vulnerable displaced children and those in conflict areas continue to receive both in-person and online retention support to ensure continuity of learning and contribute to their overall well-being.
- About 5,000 school-aged children have received learning kits from various partners.
- Around 4,500 displaced children, not registered in schools, are provided with non-formal education opportunities, in learning centers, in both conflict zones and areas where they've been displaced.
- The South Subnational Education Sector is currently preparing for the delivery of a 4-day Foundational Education in Emergency Training for partners working in the South.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Significant challenges persist in ensuring education in emergencies in the South, including anticipated risks of dropouts among children attending online classes (90%) difficulties arising from displacement and disruption (5th year for children in the South), and psychological hurdles, particular for displaced populations.



Food Security & Agriculture

Needs:

- Continue providing meaningful and regular life-saving food and economic support for the population displaced by the ongoing clashes, individuals remaining in unsafe areas, and individuals whose livelihoods from agriculture have been impacted.

Response:

People displaced in collective shelters:

- Since the beginning of the conflict until 21 April, over 503,600 meals have been provided to all the IDP households in Tyre and Saida collective shelters.
- During Ramadan, a total of 33,660 Iftar meals have been distributed, comprising soup, salad, and a main dish. Additionally, 553 Ready-to-Eat (RTE) packages, sufficient for a household's two-week supply for Sohour, have been distributed benefiting all the 280 households hosted in Tyre and Saida collective shelters.
- As a result of beneficiary fatigue and funding shortages, the food aid in collective sites after Ramadan transitioned into in-kind assistance, including monthly dry food commodities, bi-monthly RTEs and fresh produce. Since then, 1,174 dry food parcels, 1,174 RTEs and 5,589 kg of fresh produce (lemon, potato, onions, garlic) were distributed benefiting all 290 households in the collective sites.
- In Nabatieh collective shelters, 168 dry food parcels and 260 RTE food parcels were distributed among the 69 households displaced.
- In the collective shelter in Bekaa, households hosted in unfinished buildings and informal tented settlements, 27 food parcels were distributed among the displaced.

People displaced and hosted by relatives and households:

- 9,878 food parcels were distributed in the South governorate benefiting 7,529 households. The second round of distribution was conducted through external parties. The sector is currently coordinating the third round of distribution.
- 6,679 food parcels were distributed in Nabatieh governorate, benefiting 4,612 IDP households of which mostly received a third round of assistance since the conflict. The sector is currently coordinating for the fourth round of distribution.
- 7,372 food parcels and 338 food vouchers were distributed in Beirut and Mount Lebanon (Aley, Baabda, Chouf, Jbeil and Maten), benefiting 4,867 IDP households, accounting for a second round of distributions in Beirut Suburbs.
- 303 food parcels were distributed in Bekaa and Baalbeck-Hermel governorates, benefiting 303 households. The sector is currently planning to further expand its response to cover three months of assistance to IDPs in Bekaa and Baalbeck-Hermel. A second round of distribution and enrolment of IDPs is currently being finalized.

People remaining in border/unsafe areas:

- 784 food parcels were distributed in the South governorate benefiting 784 households.
- 7,680 food parcels were distributed in the Nabatieh governorate benefiting 7,680 households.
- Two community kitchens (in Rmeich and Souwaneh) were supported with cash and dry food commodities to sustain operations and provision of meals to both IDPs and people remaining in their villages and surrounding villages.

Cash response in border/unsafe and urban areas:

- 290 farmers (80 in the South and 210 in Nabatieh) were supported with cash assistance to sustain their livelihoods and agricultural assets.
- 16,500 Syrian refugee families residing in Nabatieh, Bint Jbeil, Hasbaya, Tyre, and Marjaayoun received one-time cash for food assistance in December 2023. The total value of the assistance amounted to US\$1.4million.
- 18,640 poor and vulnerable Lebanese households registered within the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) social safety net databases received one-time cash for food assistance in all seven districts of the South and Nabatieh governorates in January 2024. The total value of assistance amounted to US\$2.1 million.
- Additional rounds of assistance starting in May are being planned for the same households for a period of three months.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Reduction in reach and transfer value of regular programs is putting further pressure on the food systems and food insecurity of households.
- The scale-up for the food security response to the most vulnerable in terms of food and cash modalities is critical.



Health

Needs:

- Continue providing life-saving health interventions to address the immediate needs of the population affected by the conflict, including in border areas.

Response:

- Twenty-eight primary healthcare satellite units (PSU) on rotation continue to provide integrated primary healthcare services, including childhood vaccination, reproductive health consultations, sexual and reproductive health awareness sessions, and psychological support.
- 39,817 health services have been provided in the PSUs including 18,440 children are vaccinated in the south, out of which 1,633 were vaccinated through the PSU. In addition, 10,604 were supported through psychological first aid (PFA) and 497 wound management were provided at the PSUs. Furthermore, health key messages were shared with 90,000 caregivers and their children on maternal health, essential newborn care, immunization, and treatment of childhood illness, and nutrition.
- 12,424 reproductive health services have been provided in satellite PHCs,
- Coordinated by the Public Health Emergency Operation Centre (PHEOC) at the MOPH, Module 3 on mental health training was completed as part of the capacity building for hospital readiness for mass casualty management. A total of 1,885 frontliners (160 doctors in 58 hospitals and 1,725 nurses in 108 hospitals) were trained.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Six PHCCs remained closed, three each in Bint Jbeil and Marjaaouyn districts due to security.



Nutrition

Needs:

- Continue providing lifesaving nutrition services, and supplies addressing the immediate nutritional and child developmental needs of the most vulnerable population, especially children and women.
- Provision of cash assistance to caregivers with difficulty accessing breast milk substitutes and have been identified by infant and young child feeding (IYCF) specialists for eligibility.
- Enhance the referral to the IYCF national hotline to limit and control the random requests of formula milk to infants thus affecting their ultimate nutrition of life which is breastfeeding.

Response:

- Social behavior change interventions reached 64,698 caregivers inside and outside shelters in South, Nabatieh, and Bekaa governorates promoting optimal IYCF practices, integrated nutrition, and early childhood development (ECD).
- 5440 children (6-59 months) and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for acute malnutrition in collective shelters and at the community level and 123PLW and children have been identified with acute malnutrition and referred to nearest malnutrition treatment centers to be admitted to the malnutrition in South, Nabatieh, and Bekaa governorates. 467 children under 2 years were screened using the IYCF rapid assessment tool.
- 8,309 children (6-59 months) in and outside shelters received more than one round of emergency nutrition rations, micronutrient supplements, and complementary feeding packages to enhance the nutritional value of their meals. out of which 837 children at the borders were provided with High Energy Biscuits for more than one month to prevent any forms of malnutrition.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Due to lack of funds, major partners are terminating their response in South and Nabatieh, impeding the continuation and expansion of nutrition activities despite heightened needs.
- Partners have managed to reallocate only US\$ 500,000 from ongoing programmes.



Protection

Needs:

- Group and individual psychosocial support (PSS) and parenting skills sessions for the affected families, inside and outside of collective shelters.
- Psychosocial support for front liners, teachers, children and parents in hard-to-reach areas.
- Support for persons living with disabilities and the elderly, especially on information and referrals to specialized services.

- Although distribution of dignity kits is ongoing, frontliners and local partners are asking to scale up the response as a means of outreach and combating period poverty and to ensure continuous supply of menstrual hygiene items.
- Livelihood support programs and social cohesion programs, especially targeting those at heightened risk.
- Awareness raising and risk mitigation activities in view of unexploded ordnance (UXO), especially in border areas.
- Prevention and reintegration support services project for Children Affected by the Armed Conflict.
- Need for additional recreational and educational activities including access to online sessions and activities for children affected by the conflict.
- Needs in hard-to-reach areas are mainly unanswered given the lack of access to those locations.

Response:

Legal and Protection Services:

- 3,236 people participated in legal awareness sessions on topics related to civil documentation, residency, housing, land and property (HLP) and GBV - specific aspects.
- 905 people were provided with legal counseling, legal aid, and representation (civil documentation, HLP and residency) including 105 on GBV-specific aspects.
- 344 individuals received protection case management services.
- 6,013 individuals received group and individual psychosocial support including women and girls.
- 86 people received training on protection and humanitarian principles.

Multi-layered child protection prevention and response services:

- 9,845 individuals participated in information sessions on available services, including child protection, mental health, and the dangers of Landmines, white phosphorus, and explosive remnants of war (ERW).
- A multi-layered package of prevention and response services was provided to children at risk and victims of child protection violations and their caregivers.
- 3,356 children and caregivers were supported with psychosocial support services, both focused and community-based to address their mental health, and psychosocial needs, restore a sense of routine, and empower children to protect themselves and seek support when needed.
- 307 children at risk or victims of violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation received support through individual case management services and referrals to specialized services including Mental Health Psychosocial support, medical, alternative care, etc.
- Psychological First Aid (PFA) training was delivered to 26 children.
- 30,000 Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) IEC materials were distributed in the South for children and adults.

GBV Awareness and Response:

- 3,072, girls and women received dignity kits from various GBV actors as part of GBV awareness programs and GBV service provision.
- 3,254 women and girls participated in targeted gender equality, and empowerment activities aiming at social behavioural change in safe spaces or at community level as part of GBV prevention programs
- 1,191 women and girls received awareness sessions on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), and 738 front liners and humanitarian service providers received PSEA sensitization sessions.
- 1,322 women and girls at risk of GBV received individual case management and psychosocial support.

Cash for Protection:

- 2,874 people received emergency protection cash assistance.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Ongoing protection risks persist, including physical harm from explosive ordnance and family separation, with concerns about GBV, accessibility for persons with disabilities, and potential SEA for those lacking support.
- Access constraints particularly for hard-to-reach areas: prevailing risk persists in unreachable areas such as Hasbaya, Marjaayoun, and Bent Jbeil. Despite reports indicating the presence of targeted beneficiaries in high-risk zones, available support services remain severely constrained. Case management emerges as the primary avenue for psychological and financial assistance. Meanwhile, in South Governorate and Nabatieh City, in-person activities persist, albeit with limitations. The shift to online activities due to safety concerns poses new challenges, particularly in the disclosure of GBV cases, where face-to-face interactions offer a safer environment for survivors to share their experiences.
- Socio-economic constraints, exacerbated by the current conflict and insecurity resulted in increased tensions and power imbalances within households. Households resort to harmful coping mechanisms, such as child marriage, early marriage, or exploitation of women and girls, to mitigate financial strain.

- Discriminatory practices persist, with certain groups facing barriers to accessing collective shelters and vital assistance.
- Increase in restrictive measures and significant delays in appointments for residency renewal and the issuance of civil documentation, due to high demand, limited capacities, strikes among civil registry offices in the southern governorates, and the recent Budget Law, which includes substantially higher legal fees and taxes is significantly impacting partners' ability to support displaced people in need of legal aid. Budgets for legal services cannot adequately address this significant increase.
- Community engagement, empowerment and recreational activities remain a gap among many other services provided to the displaced populations.
- Displaced women are feeling a lack of privacy that hinders their willingness to share concerns freely. Also, the prioritization of family basic needs may act as a significant barrier to report GBV or access services. In collective shelters, women are concerned about access to clean and safe toilets, as well as continuous access to feminine hygiene products.
- Protection cash assistance continues to be insufficient to meet the needs of IDPs, underscoring its critical importance in supporting housing and facilitating access to basic assistance.



Shelter and Collective Site Coordination

Needs:

- Alternative accommodation for Syrian households due to constraints faced by displaced Syrian families to access collective shelters in the South.
- Identification of additional sites that could be used as collective shelters across the country, as part of preparedness measures for if the situation escalates.

Response:

- Since the beginning of the response, 14 collective sites have been upgraded by shelter partners (5 in Tyre, 1 in Nabatiyeh, 7 in Hasbaya and 1 in Saida) with a total capacity of 1,971 individuals.
- In Tyre district, aid organizations are preparing 50 empty shelters (to be completed by the end of May) to provide temporary housing for families in need, particularly those facing protection issues.
- 1,874 Lebanese and 907 displaced Syrians have received cash for shelter assistance.
- A 3-day Site Management and Coordination Awareness Raising and Joint Planning Workshop was delivered by 23 participants, including representatives from line ministries in South and Nabatieh governorates, Disaster Risk Management in Nabatieh Governorate, WFP, Health, Child Protection, Protection, and Social Stability South sector leads and co-leads, as well as UNRWA and the Lebanese Red Cross.
- The Site Monitoring Form was shared with National Sector Leads for their final review following three rounds of testing conducted by the Site Coordination partner at one of the collective sites in Tyre. Once all comments have been addressed, the form will be integrated into the existing Emergency Rapid Needs Assessment and updated weekly by site focal points, who will undergo extensive training on its usage.
- Additionally, the first draft of the Site Profile, incorporating findings from the site monitoring testing, was shared with Shelter and Inter-sector IMs, National Disaster Risk Management, and LRC for their review and comments before circulating it to national and sub-national sector leads next week.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Funding limitations to address gaps in site management within collective sites and to strengthen the government's capacity-building efforts in site management and coordination.
- Limited funding for the cash-for-shelter programme, which addresses the needs of displaced families who are residing with host families/ relatives.



Social Stability

Needs:

- Continuous monitoring of tensions arising from displacement movements on both inter-communal and intra-communal levels, to ensure programmatic flexibility and mitigation where possible.

Response:

- Humanitarian mine action partners, initiated awareness campaigns via media outlets and community outreach on explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) and white phosphorus. 14 EORE teams from implementing agencies deployed in the South, targeting the IDPs.

- Over 160 billboards were erected along highways in Tyre, Nabatieh, and Khaldeh, accompanied by two awareness videos targeting internally displaced populations in conflict areas.
- 150 activists from national and international implementing agencies and 30 journalists participated in refreshment training sessions, focusing on the dangers of weapons, in collaboration with the Ministry of Information and the ICRC. Training also was conducted to 60 new activists, so far, at the Regional School of Humanitarian Demining in Lebanon (RSHDL), including the national steering committee and NGOs.
- Two national campaign videos were designed to raise awareness about the danger of explosive ordnance and its impact on different audiences, and an activation campaign has been launched to encourage the citizens to reforestation. Preparations are underway for a mass media campaign on TV and social media, along with the installation of new billboards. Additionally, further capacity building is in the pipeline for EORE actors, including the launch of the Mind the Mine MzM digital application for Android and iOS, is in progress.
- Two workshops have been organized about EORE SoPs and accreditation documents for EORE.
- A memo signed by the Minister of Education, allowing risk education activities in all public schools for the following two years.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- Identification and Preparedness of additional sites across the country that could be used as collective shelters, as part of preparedness measures if the situation escalates.

Response:

- WASH sector partners support individuals displaced in temporary collective shelters, those hosted by other households, and those residing in border areas. They also offer assistance in maintaining water and wastewater systems.
- From the beginning of the crisis, more than 37,973 hygiene kits and cleaning items were distributed. This includes 29,250 family hygiene kits, 1,938 menstrual hygiene kits and 1,618 baby kits.
- 414,948 litres of bottled water were distributed, mainly in collective shelters, with some provided in the border areas and hosted IDPs, while 906 m³ of water was delivered to collective shelters via water trucking modality.
- The sector partners managed to access the main water station that was damaged due to hostilities and partially restored its functionality. To date, South Lebanon Water Establishment has been supported with four mobile generators, more than 460,000 litres of fuel for different stations in the South and Nabatieh governorates, 30 water tanks (10,000 litres each), five fuel tanks (4,000 litres each), spare parts and other consumables, as well as ad hoc emergency repairs to several stations.
- Shelter and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WaSH) partners have finished assessing potential new collective shelters. They're now analyzing the data to categorize each shelter based on the type of improvements needed to meet minimum standards. This categorization considers both the cost per person to make the necessary repairs and the overall capacity of the shelter.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Support to maintain the functionality of water supply systems managed by the South Lebanon Water Establishment is urgently needed, with at least \$500,000 per month required to keep the minimum level of water provision via the public systems.
- To date, at least ten water infrastructures have been damaged due to cross-border hostilities, impacting the water supply for over 100,000 residents in the South and Nabatieh.
- The sector has no funds to replenish hygiene consumables for people displaced outside of collective shelters with a regular, more blanket distribution modality approach.
- Water fee collection has fallen to nearly zero in the South and Nabatieh governorates, putting the South Lebanon Water Establishment in a very challenging situation, given that there is no substantial external support for this public utility.

Sectors' Partners

ACF, ACTED, ADRA, Alpha, Amel Association, AVSI, Banin, Beit el-Baraka, CARE Lebanon, Caritas Lebanon, Concern, DCA, Girath, Humanity & Inclusion, Imam Sadr Foundation, IMC, INTERSOS, IOCC, IOM, Islamic Relief Lebanon, ISWA, LRC, Mennonite Central Committee, MECC, MERATH, Mercy Corps, Mouvement Social, Nabaa, Nabad, La Guilde - Nation Station, NRC, Nusaned, Order of Malta Lebanon, PCPM, Plan International, PUI, SCI, SHEILD, Solidarites International, Swiss Barakah, TdH-L, U Matter, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, URDA, WCK, WFP, WHO, World Vision.

Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education and Higher Education, Ministry of Energy and Water, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Social Affairs.

Lebanon: At a Glance

Escalation of hostilities in South Lebanon

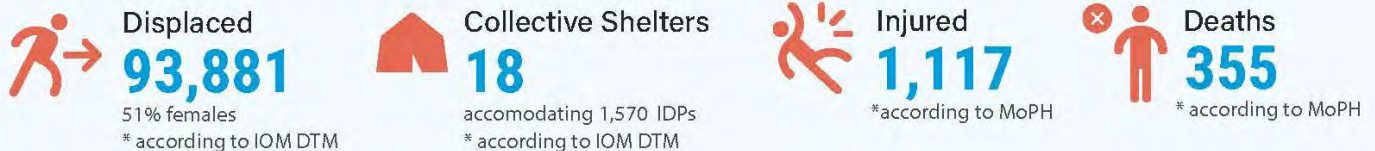
as of 17 May 2024



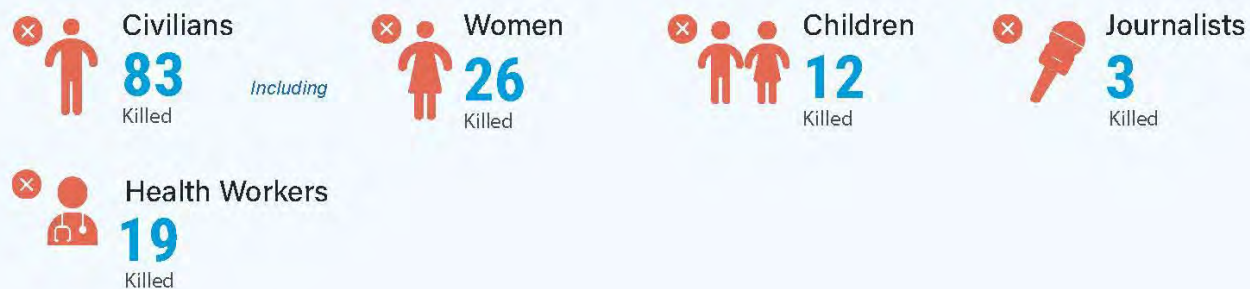
The Humanitarian Country Team in Lebanon, led by the Humanitarian Coordinator and supplementing national efforts, continues to increase its readiness and response to the humanitarian needs of the people affected by the increase in hostilities along the Blue Line in the south of Lebanon.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Displacement and Casualties



Civilian Casualties



Civilian Infrastructure



RESPONSE



Cash Assistance



Multipurpose Cash Assistance

18,640

Lebanese households registered within MoSA social safety net systems received one time cash for assistance in South and Nabatieh in Jan 2024.

16,500

refugee households received one time partial cash assistance in Nabatieh, and South in Dec 2023.

2,874

emergency protection cash assistance was provided.

1,806

HHs received emergency cash assistance for non-food items.



Cash Assistance



Multipurpose Cash Assistance

3,864

children and youth with disabilities benefited from social cash grants under the National Disability Allowance programme in Nov. 2023.

290

farmers in border areas benefited from cash assistance

4,000

children received financial support to reduce barriers to education

338

food vouchers



Basic Assistance



Core relief & Clothing

194,575

items distributed in the South & Nabatieh governorates

including **11,306**

gas heaters, kitchen sets, solar lamps



Food Security



Meals

503,600

provided to all IDP HHs in Tyre and Saida collective shelters.

5,589 KG

of food and fresh produce distributed in collective shelters



Food Parcels

37,134

distributed across Lebanon.



Health



Satellite PHCs

28

operating in Saida, Jezzine, Tyre, Hasbaya, Bazouriyeh, Marjayoun districts.



Health workers

5,548

trained



Health Services

39,817

provided in satellite PHCs



RH services

12,424

provided in satellite PHCs



Education



Online Learning

9,500

children in conflict affected areas

In-school snacks

15,000

students in MEHE hub schools

Non-formal education

4,500

displaced students

Retention support

1,000

children remaining in conflict areas

Digital Training

1,500

teachers



Nutrition



Micronutrient supplements

8,309

children



Nutrition

64,698

caregivers received IYCF, nutrition, and ECD services

5,440

children & Pregnant and lactating women (PLW) screened for acute malnutrition in South, Nabatieh, & Baalbeck Hermel



WaSH



Water Services

906K

water trucking
Litres

415K

bottled water
Litres



WaSH kits**

41,045

** including dignity kits

*in the South and Nabatieh Governorates



Protection



Sessions

30,623

beneficiaries received CP, GBV, PSEA & psychosocial support sessions



Shelter and Collective Site Coordination



Plastic Sheets

150

distributed



Line Ministries

Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education and Higher Education, Ministry of Energy and Water, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Social Affairs.



Sector's partners

ACF, ACTED, ADRA, Alpha, Amel Association, AVSI, Banin, Beit el-Baraka, CARE Lebanon, Caritas Lebanon, Concern, DCA, Girath, Humanity & Inclusion, Imam Sadr Foundation, IMC, INTERSOS, IOCC, IOM, Islamic Relief Lebanon, ISWA, LRC, Mennonite Central Committee, MECC, MERATH, Mercy Corps, Mouvement Social, Nabaa, Nabad, La Guilde - Nation Station, NRC, Nusaned, Order of Malta Lebanon, PCPM, Plan International, PUI, SCI, SHEILD, Solidarites International, Swiss Barakah, TdH-L, U Matter, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, URDA, WCK, WFP, WHO, World Vision.

for more information or feedback:
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LEBANON: Flash Update #19

Escalation of hostilities in south Lebanon

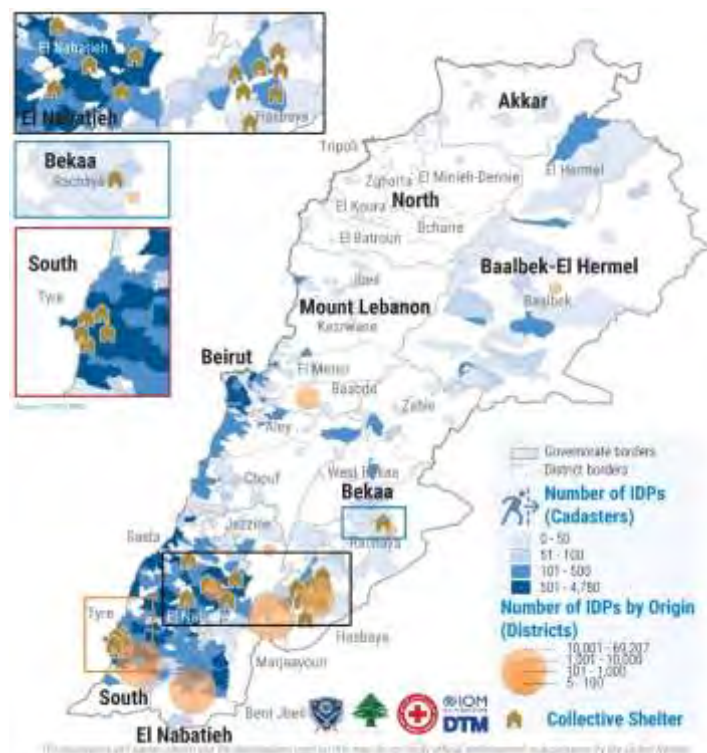
as of 29 May 2024



HIGHLIGHT

- 94,126 individuals (51% females) have been displaced from south Lebanon due to the ongoing hostilities as of 28 May (source: DTM).
- 1,534 casualties have been reported, including 375 deaths. Among these, at least 88 civilian deaths have been confirmed (source: OHCHR, MoPH).
- On 27 May, an Israeli airstrike near Salah Ghandour Hospital in Bint Jbeil resulted in the deaths of three civilians. WHO in Lebanon condemned the attack and called for the protection of hospitals and healthcare workers.

DISPLACEMENT MAP –up until 28 May 2024



SITUATION OVERVIEW

Lebanon continues to experience a surge in hostilities, with daily exchanges of fire across the country's southern border. The most intense bombardment remains concentrated in areas within 10 km of the border, while targeted Israeli airstrikes extend far into the country. The bombardment and airstrikes continue to impact residential houses, shops, and civilian infrastructure, directly affecting civilian populations living in affected areas.

To date, at least 88 civilians have been killed since hostilities escalated in October 2023. According to the Lebanese Ministry of Public Health, the total number of casualties since October 8, 2023, stands at 1,534, including 375 fatalities.

- On 26 May, an Israeli airstrike targeted a motorcycle in Aita Al-Shaab, killing 2 civilians.
- On 27 May, an Israeli airstrike near Salah Ghandour Hospital in Bint Jbeil resulted in the deaths of three civilians and caused minor damage to the hospital. The World Health Organization (WHO) representative in Lebanon condemned the attack on the X platform, stating that hospitals and healthcare workers should be able to offer lifesaving services to the public without fear or risk.

As of 28 May, 94,126 people have been internally displaced and are seeking refuge across Lebanon, with 97 per cent originating from Bint Jbeil, Marjaayoun, and Tyre districts.

Since February 2024, and up to 29 May, 38 humanitarian aid missions have been conducted to towns and villages along the frontline, where around 60,000 civilians are still present, according to available data.

COORDINATION AND PREPAREDNESS

Led by the Prime Minister, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers oversees national preparedness and response efforts, supported by the National Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Unit. At the sub-national level, Governors coordinate with local authorities for preparedness and emergency response. Meanwhile, UN and NGO partners under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator and in complement to the government-led response, continue to accelerate response and preparedness activities. As outlined in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) contingency plan, humanitarian partners are currently carrying out an emergency response to the humanitarian impact of the escalation in Southern Lebanon, under the 2024 Lebanon Response Plan (LRP). The plan also identifies a need for US\$72.4 million for a three-month response to support up to 200,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance, including up to 140,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 60,000 individuals remaining in frontline areas. Despite the limited available funding, humanitarian actors continue to provide life-saving assistance to meet the needs of the most vulnerable affected communities. However, support for people remaining in frontline areas remains limited due to many challenges, including funding, access, and security constraints.

In May, OCHA, in collaboration with UNDP and UNHCR, facilitated a meeting of the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) for the South and Nabatieh governorates at which emerging needs for the summer season were considered and the capacity of humanitarian actors to provide critical lifesaving interventions despite limited funding assessed.

On 16 May, OCHA also held a coordination meeting with national and international NGOs involved in emergency response in the South and Nabatieh governorates, which focused on current response priorities, identifying gaps, and highlighting the importance of coordinated field visits with local authorities.

On 21 May, OCHA facilitated a meeting for some 14 humanitarian partners, including UN Agencies, international and national NGOs, with UNIFIL leadership for Sector East, under the aegis of civil-military coordination. Focused on strengthening communication and situational awareness between humanitarian organizations operating in UNIFIL's eastern sector and the peacekeeping mission, participants discussed the operational environment and standard operating procedures, and agreed on the necessity of continued coordination. The session emphasized the collective commitment to maintaining humanitarian operations, working collaboratively to manage security risks and ensure that vulnerable communities in frontline areas receive essential support.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE

- Some 82 per cent of the IDPs are currently living with host families, while 14 per cent are renting houses. Another two per cent have relocated to secondary residences. Around two per cent are housed in 18 collective shelters.
- Of the 82 percent in host settings, 23,937 are co-living with non-internally displaced families, while 54,259 reside separately. Notably, according to IOM, 18 percent of the 78,196 individuals in host settings live in overcrowded conditions.
- 1,570 displaced people are hosted in 18 collective shelters, with five located in Tyre, seven in Hasbaya, four in Nabatieh, one in Saïda, and one in Bekaa.
- 32 percent of IDPs are children (< 18 years), while 36 percent are female adults and 32 percent are male adults.





Basic Assistance

Needs:

- 35,000 pillows, 3,500 kitchen sets, 14,000 mats, and 3,800 solar lamps are identified as needs by local authorities (DRM/DRR) in Tyre, Zahrani, Nabatieh, and South. Additionally, the DRR/DRM are requesting new non-food items such as 55,000 summer bed sheets, 27,500 mattresses, 6,800 rechargeable fans, 13,600 mosquito nets, and others.

Response (Since October 2023)

- 194,575 core relief items have been distributed in accessible areas in the Bekaa, South, and Nabatieh governorates.
- In November 2023, an emergency cash transfer was disbursed to all children and youth with disabilities, aged 15 to 30, who were registered under the National Disability Allowance program across seven districts in the South and Nabatieh governorates. This initiative, conducted in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), assisted 1,972 Lebanese individuals as part of shock-responsive social protection, along with 1,892 Syrian, Palestinian, and other refugees.
- Partners provided cash assistance as a one-off – due to limited resources – to vulnerable refugee families in the South and Nabatieh governorates, with around 16,500 households receiving one-off partial cash assistance in December 2023.
- Over 18,600 vulnerable Lebanese households (approximately 84,000 individuals) registered in the MoSA social safety net databases, yet presently not receiving assistance, were provided with a one-time emergency cash transfer to address their essential needs across all seven districts of South and Nabatieh governorates.
- 1,806 Households including 1,796 Lebanese HHs received Emergency Multi-purpose cash assistance to cover their basic needs (non-food) in Nabatieh, South, Beirut and Mount Lebanon.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Increasing need for cash assistance related to increased vulnerabilities specifically among female-headed households, children and PWDs.
- The Basic Assistance (BA) sector is actively coordinating with BA actors to keep the South geographical split updated. This update will reflect both in-kind and cash assistance and current and upcoming planned interventions.



Education

Needs:

- Support for the educational continuity of approximately 10,000 children through emergency cash assistance and student support, including provisions such as internet bundles, snacks at schools, retention aid, and distribution of menstrual hygiene kits for girls aged 15-17.
- Support to the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) in implementing remote learning methods and ensuring high-quality education by enhancing teachers' proficiency in digital teaching techniques for around 2,000 teachers and educators, as well as online support for students.

Response (Since October 2023)

- Close to 15,000 school-aged children in MEHE emergency hub schools continue to receive nutritious in-school snacks. In parallel, nearly 4,200 children received financial support to reduce barriers to education, with around 1,000 attending in-person classes and around 3,200 participating in online learning. Payments for another 3,800 children attending online is also on the way.
- 2,500 teachers from public schools and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions are undergoing essential digital training sessions to enhance their ability to deliver effective online education. Training sessions focused on inclusion and gender-sensitive pedagogy for teachers are ongoing.

- Nearly 1,000 of the most vulnerable displaced children and those in conflict areas continue to receive both in-person and online retention support to ensure continuity of learning and contribute to their overall well-being.
- Around 4,500 displaced children, not registered in schools, are provided with non-formal education opportunities, in learning centers, in both conflict zones and areas where they've been displaced.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Anticipated risks of dropouts among children attending online classes (90%), difficulties arising from displacement and disruption (This marks the fifth year of education disruption in the South following COVID-19 and teachers' strikes nationwide), as well as protection and mental health issues that affect the well-being of, displaced populations.



Food Security & Agriculture

Needs:

- Meaningful and regular life-saving food and economic support for the population displaced by the ongoing clashes, individuals remaining in unsafe areas, and individuals whose livelihoods from agriculture have been impacted.

Response (Since October 2023)

People displaced in collective shelters:

- Since the beginning of the conflict until 21 April, over 503,600 meals have been provided to all the IDP households in Tyre and Saida collective shelters.
- During Ramadan, a total of 33,660 Iftar meals were distributed. Additionally, 553 Ready-to-Eat (RTE) packages, sufficient for a household's two-week supply for Sohour, have been distributed benefiting all the 280 households hosted in Tyre and Saida collective shelters.
- As a result of funding shortages, the food aid in collective sites after Ramadan transitioned into in-kind assistance, including monthly dry food commodities, bi-monthly RTEs and fresh produce. Since then, 1,174 dry food parcels, 1,174 RTEs and 5,589 kg of fresh produce (lemon, potato, onions, garlic) were distributed benefiting all 290 households in the collective sites.
- As of 16 May, a hybrid modality has been adopted to ensure diversification of assistance inside the collective shelters to meet the needs of all. As such, since then, 17,360 lunch meals have been distributed in the CSs in Tyre district.
- In Nabatieh collective shelters, 168 dry food parcels and 260 RTE food parcels were distributed among the 69 households displaced.
- In the collective shelter in Bekaa, households hosted in unfinished buildings and informal tented settlements, 27 food parcels were distributed among the displaced.

People displaced and hosted by relatives and households:

- 9,878 food parcels were distributed in the South governorate benefiting 7,529 households. The second round of distribution was conducted through external parties. The sector is currently coordinating the third round of distribution.
- 6,679 food parcels were distributed in Nabatieh governorate, benefiting 4,612 IDP households of which mostly received a third round of assistance since the conflict. The sector is currently coordinating for the fourth round of distribution.
- 7,372 food parcels and 338 food vouchers were distributed in Beirut and Mount Lebanon (Aley, Baabda, Chouf, Jbeil and Maten), benefiting 4,867 IDP households, accounting for a second round of distributions in Beirut Suburbs.
- 944 food parcels were distributed in Bekaa and Baalbeck-Hermel governorates, benefiting all IDP households registered with DRR. The sector has ensured additional 4 rounds of assistance to all IDPs registered with DRR and enrolled in the Inter-Sector enrolment system.

People remaining in border/unsafe areas:

- 784 food parcels were distributed in the South governorate benefiting 784 households.

- 7,680 food parcels were distributed in the Nabatieh governorate benefiting 7,680 households.
- Two community kitchens (in Rmeich and Souwaneh) were supported with cash and dry food commodities to sustain operations and provision of meals to both IDPs and people remaining in their villages and surrounding villages.

Cash response in border/unsafe and urban areas:

- 290 farmers (80 in the South and 210 in Nabatieh) were supported with cash assistance to sustain their livelihoods and agricultural assets.
- 16,500 Syrian refugee families residing in Nabatieh, Bint Jbeil, Hasbaya, Tyre, and Marjaayoun received one-time cash for food assistance in December 2023. The total value of the assistance amounted to US\$1.4million.
- 18,640 poor and vulnerable Lebanese households registered within the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) social safety net databases received one-time cash for food assistance in all seven districts of the South and Nabatieh governorates in January 2024. The total value of assistance amounted to US\$2.1 million.
-

Gaps & Constraints:

- Reduction in reach and transfer value of regular programs is putting further pressure on the food systems and food insecurity of households.
- Scale-up of the food security response for the most vulnerable in terms of food and cash modalities is critical.



Health

Needs:

- Life-saving health interventions to address the immediate needs of the population affected by the conflict, including in border areas.

Response (Since October 2023)

- Twenty-eight primary healthcare satellite units (PSU) on rotation continue to provide integrated primary healthcare services, including childhood vaccination, reproductive health consultations, sexual and reproductive health awareness sessions, and psychological support.
- 45,381 health services have been provided in the PSUs including 18,440 children vaccinated in the south, of whom 4,543 (25 per cent) were vaccinated through the PSU. In addition, 10,604 were supported through psychological first aid (PFA) and 831 wound management were provided at the PSUs. Furthermore, health key messages were shared with 90,000 caregivers and their children on maternal health, essential newborn care, immunization, and treatment of childhood illness, and nutrition.
- 13,716 reproductive health services have been provided in satellite PHCs.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Six PHCCs remained closed due to insecurity, three each in Bint Jbeil and Marjaayoun districts.



Nutrition

Needs:

- Lifesaving nutrition services, and supplies addressing the immediate nutritional and child developmental needs of the most vulnerable population, especially children and women.
- Cash assistance to caregivers with difficulty accessing breast milk substitutes and have been identified by infant and young child feeding (IYCF) specialists for eligibility.
- Enhanced referrals to the IYCF national hotline to limit and control the random requests of formula milk to infants thus affecting their ultimate nutrition of life which is breastfeeding.

Response (Since October 2023)

- Social behavior change interventions reached 64,710 caregivers inside and outside shelters in South, Nabatieh, and Bekaa governorates promoting optimal IYCF practices, integrated nutrition, and early childhood development (ECD).
- 5,454 children (6-59 months) and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for acute malnutrition in collective shelters and at the community level and 123 PLW and children have been identified with acute malnutrition and referred to nearest malnutrition treatment centers to be admitted to the malnutrition in South, Nabatieh, and Bekaa governorates. 467 children under 2 years were screened using the IYCF rapid assessment tool.
- 8,322 children (6-59 months) in and outside shelters received more than one round of emergency nutrition rations, micronutrient supplements, and complementary feeding packages to enhance the nutritional value of their meals. out of which 837 children at the borders were provided with High Energy Biscuits for more than one month to prevent any forms of malnutrition.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Due to lack of funds, 2 major partners are terminating their response in South and Nabatieh, impeding the continuation and expansion of nutrition activities despite heightened needs.
- Partners have managed to reallocate only US\$ 500,000 from ongoing programmes.



Protection

Needs:

- Group and individual psychosocial support (PSS) and parenting skills sessions for the affected families, inside and outside of collective shelters.
- Psychosocial support for front liners, teachers, children and parents in hard-to-reach areas.
- Support for persons living with disabilities and the elderly, especially on information and referrals to specialized services.
- Scaled up outreach to combat period poverty and ensure a continuous supply of menstrual hygiene items.
- Livelihood support programs and social cohesion programs, especially targeting those at heightened risk.
- Awareness raising and risk mitigation activities in view of unexploded ordnance (UXO), especially in border areas.
- Prevention and reintegration support services for Children Affected by the Armed Conflict.
- Additional recreational and educational activities including access to online sessions and activities for children affected by the conflict.

Response (Since October 2023)

Legal and Protection Services:

- 3,236 people participated in legal awareness sessions on topics related to civil documentation, residency, housing land and property (HLP) and GBV - specific aspects.
- 905 people were provided with legal counseling, legal aid, and representation (civil documentation, HLP and residency) including 105 on GBV-specific aspects.
- 344 individuals received protection case management services.
- 6,013 individuals received group and individual psychosocial support including women and girls.
- 86 people received training on protection and humanitarian principles.

Multi-layered child protection prevention and response services:

- 11,097 individuals participated in information sessions on available services, including child protection, mental health, and the dangers of Landmines, white phosphorus, and explosive remnants of war (ERW).
- A multi-layered package of prevention and response services was provided to children at risk and victims of child protection violations and their caregivers.

- 3,356 children and caregivers were supported with psychosocial support services, both focused and community-based to address their mental health, and psychosocial needs, restore a sense of routine, and empower children to protect themselves and seek support when needed.
- 307 children at risk or victims of violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation received support through individual case management services and referrals to specialized services including Mental Health Psychosocial support, medical, alternative care, etc.
- Psychological First Aid (PFA) training was delivered to 26 children.
- 36000 Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) IEC materials were distributed in the South for children and adults.

GBV Awareness and Response:

- 3,072 girls and women received dignity kits from various GBV actors as part of GBV awareness programs and GBV service provision.
- 3,254 women and girls participated in targeted gender equality, and empowerment activities aiming at social behavioural change in safe spaces or at community level as part of GBV prevention programs
- 1,191 women and girls received awareness sessions on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), and 738 front liners and humanitarian service providers received PSEA sensitization sessions.
- 1,322 women and girls at risk of GBV received individual case management and psychosocial support.

Cash for Protection:

- 2,874 people received emergency protection cash assistance.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Ongoing protection risks persist, including physical harm from explosive ordnance and family separation, with concerns about GBV, accessibility for persons with disabilities, and potential SEA for those lacking support.
- Access constraints particularly for hard-to-reach areas: prevailing risk persists in unreachable areas such as Hasbaya, Marjaayoun, and Bent Jbeil. Despite reports indicating the presence of targeted beneficiaries in high-risk zones, available support services remain severely constrained. Case management emerges as the primary avenue for psychological and financial assistance. Meanwhile, in South Governorate and Nabatieh City, in-person activities persist, albeit with limitations. The shift to online activities due to safety concerns poses new challenges, particularly in the disclosure of GBV cases, where face-to-face interactions offer a safer environment for survivors to share their experiences.
- Socio-economic constraints, exacerbated by the current conflict and insecurity resulted in increased tensions and power imbalances within households. Households resort to harmful coping mechanisms, such as child marriage, early marriage, or exploitation of women and girls, to mitigate financial strain.
- Discriminatory practices persist, with certain groups facing barriers to accessing collective shelters and vital assistance.
- Increase in restrictive measures and significant delays in appointments for residency renewal and the issuance of civil documentation, due to high demand, limited capacities, strikes among civil registry offices in the southern governorates, and the recent Budget Law, which includes substantially higher legal fees and taxes is significantly impacting partners' ability to support displaced people in need of legal aid. Budgets for legal services cannot adequately address this significant increase.
- Community engagement, empowerment and recreational activities remain a gap among many other services provided to the displaced populations.
- Displaced women are feeling a lack of privacy that hinders their willingness to share concerns freely. Also, the prioritization of family basic needs may act as a significant barrier to report GBV or access services. In collective shelters, women are concerned about access to clean and safe toilets, as well as continuous access to feminine hygiene products.
- Protection cash assistance continues to be insufficient to meet the needs of IDPs, underscoring its critical importance in supporting housing and facilitating access to basic assistance.

- Needs in hard-to-reach areas are mainly unanswered given the lack of access to those locations.



Shelter and Collective Site Coordination

Needs:

- Alternative accommodation for Syrian households due to constraints faced by displaced Syrian families to access collective shelters in the South.
- Identification of additional sites that could be used as collective shelters across the country, as part of preparedness measures if the situation escalates.

Response (Since October 2023)

- Since the beginning of the response, 14 collective sites have been upgraded by shelter partners (5 in Tyre, 1 in Nabatieh, 7 in Hasbaya, and 1 in Saida) with a total capacity of 1,971 individuals.
- In Tyre district, aid organizations are preparing 50 empty shelters (to be completed by the end of May) to provide temporary housing for families in need, particularly those facing protection issues.
- 1,874 Lebanese and 907 displaced Syrians have received cash for shelter assistance.
- A 3-day Site Management and Coordination Awareness Raising and Joint Planning Workshop was delivered by 23 participants, including representatives from line ministries in South and Nabatieh governorates, Disaster Risk Management in Nabatieh Governorate, WFP, Health, Child Protection, Protection, and Social Stability South sector leads and co-leads, as well as UNRWA and the Lebanese Red Cross.
- The Site Monitoring Form was shared with National Sector Leads for their final review following three rounds of testing conducted by the Site Coordination partner at one of the collective sites in Tyre. Once all comments have been addressed, the form will be integrated into the existing Emergency Rapid Needs Assessment and updated weekly by site focal points, who will undergo extensive training on its usage.
- Additionally, the first draft of the Site Profile, incorporating findings from the site monitoring testing, was shared with Shelter and Inter-sector IMs, National Disaster Risk Management, and LRC for their review and comments before circulating it to national and sub-national sector leads next week.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Funding limitations to address gaps in site management within collective sites and to strengthen the government's capacity-building efforts in site management and coordination.
- Limited funding for the cash-for-shelter program, which addresses the needs of displaced families who are residing with host families/ relatives.



Social Stability

Needs:

- Continuous monitoring of tensions arising from displacement movements on both inter-communal and intra-communal levels, to ensure programmatic flexibility and mitigation where possible.
- Conflict Sensitivity training to frontline staff as well as guidance on conflict-sensitive Monitoring & Evaluation to counter assessment
- Support in providing equipment and vehicles is needed for municipalities to manage solid waste and for public institutions like the Civil Defense Center of Bint Jbeil to respond effectively during ongoing conflicts. This includes necessities such as ambulances, firefighting machinery, hoses, and other essential equipment.

Response (Since October 2023)

- The Minister of Education signed a memo allowing risk education activities in all public schools for the next two years. Humanitarian mine action partners under LMAC (Lebanese Mine Action Center) initiated awareness campaigns on explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) and white phosphorus through media and community outreach. This includes:
 - o 14 EORE teams deployed in the South targeting IDPs;
 - o Over 160 billboards along highways in Tyre, Nabatieh, and Khaldeh, and two awareness videos for IDPs in conflict areas;
 - o Two workshops on EORE Standard Operating Procedures and accreditation documents;
 - o Training for 150 activists from national and international agencies and 30 journalists on the dangers of weapons, in collaboration with the Ministry of Information and the ICRC;
 - o Training for 60 new activists at the Regional School of Humanitarian Demining in Lebanon (RSHDL), including the national steering committee and NGOs;
 - o Two national campaign videos to raise awareness about the dangers of explosive ordnance and an activation campaign to encourage reforestation.
- Preparations are underway for a mass media campaign on TV and social media, along with the installation of new billboards. Additionally, further capacity building is in the pipeline for EORE actors, including the launch of the Mind the Mine MzM digital application for Android and iOS, which is in progress.
- On the support of DRM Operation Rooms level, IT equipment has been provided, to the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) units in Tyre, Hasbaya, Marjaayoun, and Bint Jbeil union of municipalities.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- Identify potential sites across the country as part of preparedness measures.

Response (Since October 2023)

- WaSH sector partners support individuals displaced in temporary collective shelters, those hosted by other households, and those residing in border areas. Support is also being provided at the water and sanitation systems level, to date mainly through assisting South Lebanon Water Establishment managed systems, through emergency repairs to infrastructure damaged due to hostilities, and through operation and maintenance support to water and wastewater systems.
- From the beginning of the crisis, almost 40,100 hygiene kits and cleaning items were distributed. This includes 31,350 family hygiene kits, 1,938 menstrual hygiene kits and 1,624 baby kits.
- Almost 427,100 litres of bottled water were distributed, mainly in collective shelters, with some provided in the border areas and hosted IDPs, while 1,295 m³ of water was delivered to collective shelters via water trucking modality.
- The total number of people reached through the system-level support has been estimated at 244,000. The sector partners managed to access the main water station that was damaged due to hostilities and partially restored their functionality. To date, South Lebanon Water Establishment has been supported with seven backup generators, more than 460,000 litres of fuel for different stations in the South and Nabatieh governorates, 30 water tanks (10,000 litres

each), five fuel tanks (4,000 litres each), spare parts and other consumables, as well as ad hoc emergency repairs to several stations.

- Shelter and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WaSH) partners have finished assessing potential new collective shelters. They're now analyzing the data to categorize each shelter based on the type of improvements needed to meet minimum standards. This categorization considers both the cost per person to make the necessary repairs and the overall capacity of the shelter.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Support the maintenance of the functionality of water supply systems managed by the South Lebanon Water Establishment is urgently needed. This will require at least \$500,000 per month required to keep the minimum level of water provision via the public systems.
- To date, at least ten water infrastructures have been damaged due to cross-border hostilities, impacting the water supply for over 100,000 residents in the South and Nabatieh.
- The sector has no funds to replenish hygiene consumables for people displaced outside of collective shelters with a regular, more blanket distribution modality approach.
- Water fee collection has fallen to nearly zero in the South and Nabatieh governorates, putting the South Lebanon Water Establishment in a very challenging situation, given that there is no substantial external support for this public utility.



Sectors' Partners

ACF, ACTED, ADRA, Alpha, Amel Association, AVSI, Banin, Beit el-Baraka, CARE Lebanon, Caritas Lebanon, Concern, DCA, Girath, Humanity & Inclusion, Imam Sadr Foundation, IMC, INTERSOS, IOCC, IOM, Islamic Relief Lebanon, ISWA, LRC, Mennonite Central Committee, MECC, MERATH, Mercy Corps, Mouvement Social, Nabaa, Nabad, La Guilde - Nation Station, NRC, Nusaned, Order of Malta Lebanon, PCPM, Plan International, PUI, SCI, SHEILD, Solidarites International, Swiss Barakah, TdH-L, U Matter, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, URDA, WCK, WFP, WHO, World Vision.



Line Ministries

Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education and Higher Education, Ministry of Energy and Water, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Social Affairs.

Lebanon: At a Glance

Escalation of hostilities in South Lebanon

as of 29 May 2024



The Humanitarian Country Team in Lebanon, led by the Humanitarian Coordinator and supplementing national efforts, continues to increase its readiness and response to the humanitarian needs of the people affected by the increase in hostilities along the Blue Line in the south of Lebanon.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Displacement and Casualties



Displaced
94,126

51% females
* according to IOM DTM



Collective Shelters
18

accommodating 1,570 IDPs
* according to IOM DTM



Injured
1,159

* according to MoPH



Deaths
375

* according to MoPH

Civilian Casualties



Civilians
88
Killed
including



Women
27
Killed



Children
12
Killed



Journalists
3
Killed



Health Workers
19
Killed

Civilian Infrastructure



Agricultural Land
1,240 Hectares
damaged
* according to MoA



Farm Animals
340K
lost
* according to MoA



Water Facilities
10
damaged,
impacting +100K residents



Farmers
72%
reported loss of income
* according to FAO



Health Facilities
6
PHCs closed in Bent Jbeil
and Marjayoun



Schools
72
public and private
partially or fully closed
impacting 20K children

RESPONSE



Cash Assistance



Multipurpose Cash Assistance

18,640

Lebanese households registered within NCSA social safety net systems received one-time cash for assistance in South and Nabatieh in Jan 2024.

16,500

refugee households received one-time partial cash assistance in Nabatieh, and South in Dec 2023.

2,874

emergency protection cash assistance was provided.

1,806

HHs received emergency cash assistance for non-food items.



Cash Assistance



Multipurpose Cash Assistance

3,864

children and youth with disabilities benefited from social cash grants under the National Disability Allowance programme in Nov 2023.

290

farmers in border areas benefited from cash assistance.

4,200

children received financial support to reduce barriers to education.

338

food vouchers



Basic Assistance



Core relief & Clothing

194,575

items distributed in the South & Nabatieh governorates.

11,306

including gas heaters, kitchen sets, solar lamps.



Food Security



Meals

541,200

provided to all IDP HHs in Tyre and Saida collective shelters.

5,589 KG

of food and fresh produce distributed in collective shelters.



Food Parcels

37,775

distributed across Lebanon.



Health



Satellite PHCs

28

operating in Saida, Jezzine, Tyre, Hadayra, Baccouriyeh, Marjayoun districts.



Health workers

5,548

trained



Health Services

45,381

provided in satellite PHCs



RH services

13,716

provided in satellite PHCs



Education



Online Learning

9,500

children in conflict-affected areas

In-school snacks

15,000

students in MDE host schools

Non-formal education

4,500

displaced students

Retention support

1,000

children remaining in conflict areas

Digital Training

2,000

teachers



Nutrition



Micronutrient supplements

8,322

children



Nutrition

64,710

caregivers received IYCF, nutrition, and ECD services

5,454

children & pregnant and lactating women (PLW) screened for acute malnutrition in South, Nabatieh, & Baalbeck Hermel



WaSH



Water Services

1,295K

water trucking litres

427K

littered water litres



WaSH kits**

43,172

** including dignity kits

* in the South and Nabatieh Governorates



Protection



Shelter and Collective Site Coordination



Sessions

31,137

beneficiaries received CP, GBV, PSEA & psychosocial support sessions



Plastic Sheets

150

distributed



Line Ministries

Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education and Higher Education, Ministry of Energy and Water, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Social Affairs.



Sector's partners

ACE, ACTED, ADRA, Alpha, Amel Association, AMI, Basin, Beit el-Baraka, CARE Lebanon, Caritas Lebanon, Concern, DCA, Gharb Humanity & Inclusion, Imam Saïd Foundation, IYAC, INTERSOS, IOCC, IDA, Islamic Relief Lebanon, ISWA, LRC, Mennonite Central Committee, MECC, MERATH, Mercy Corps, Movement Social, Nabaa, Nabard, La Gullie - Nation Station, NRC, Nusanet, Order of Malta Lebanon, PCPIA, Plan International, PUI, SCI, SHELDS, Solidarités International, Swiss Basileah, TDI-L, U Mater, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, URDA, WCK, WFP, WHO, World Vision.

All data collected as of November 2023
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LEBANON: Flash Update #20

Escalation of hostilities in south Lebanon

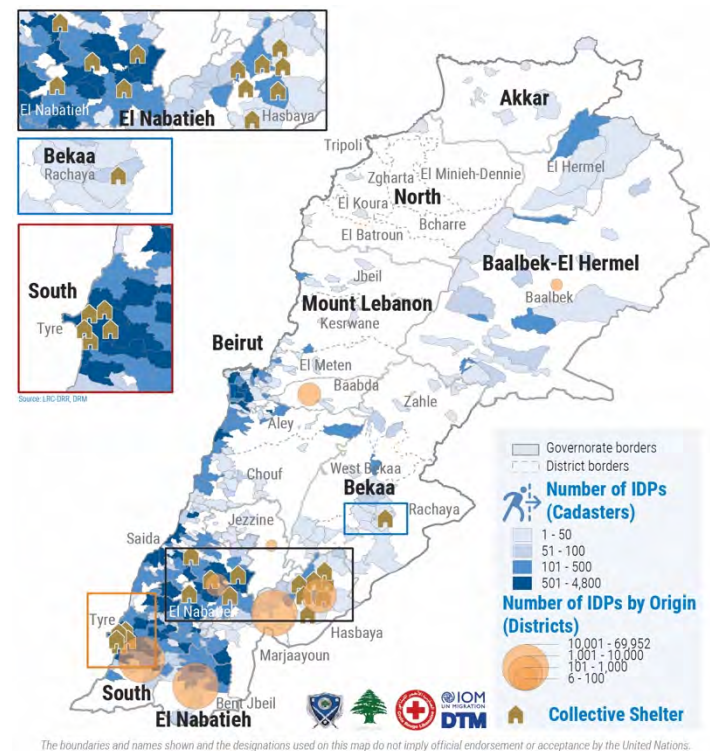
as of 13 June 2024



HIGHLIGHT

- 95,228 individuals (50% females) have been displaced from south Lebanon due to the ongoing hostilities as of 11 June (source: DTM).
- 1,686 casualties have been reported, including 414 deaths. Among these, at least 95 civilian deaths have been confirmed (source: OHCHR, MoPH).
- On 11 June, an Israeli airstrike in Naqoura led to the death of an employee of the South Lebanon Water Corporation.
- On 5 June, Human Rights Watch (HRW) reported that Israel's widespread use of white phosphorus in south Lebanon is putting civilians at grave risk and contributing to civilian displacement. HRW verified the use of white phosphorus munitions by Israeli forces in at least 17 municipalities across south Lebanon since October 2023.

DISPLACEMENT MAP – up until 11 June 2024



SITUATION OVERVIEW

Lebanon continues to be impacted by the current hostilities, with daily exchanges of fire across the country's southern border. The most intense bombardment remains concentrated in areas within 10 km of the border, while targeted Israeli airstrikes extend far into the country. Attacks have caused severe damage to water, electricity, and telecoms infrastructure as well as roads in southern Lebanon, and have killed maintenance and repair workers, alongside medics and first responders, as they attempt to ensure service to the area's remaining residents.

To date, at least 95 civilians have been killed since hostilities escalated in October 2023. According to the Lebanese Ministry of Public Health, the total number of casualties since October 8, 2023, stands at 1,686, including 414 fatalities.

- On 11 June, an Israeli airstrike targeted a motorcycle in Naqoura, killing one civilian.
- On 11 June, an Israeli drone strike on Kafra (Bint Jbeil) injured a mother and her two sons, whose conditions stabilized after their hospitalization.
- On 8 June, Israeli airstrikes targeted a motorcycle in Aitaroun, killing two individuals.
- On 2 June, Israeli artillery targeted a residential area in Houla, killing two civilians.

- On 31 May, an Israeli drone targeted an ambulance in El Naqoura. An emergency responder was killed, and another was injured.

As of 11 June, 95,228 people have been internally displaced and are seeking refuge across Lebanon, with 96 per cent originating from Bint Jbeil, Marjaayoun, and Tyre districts.

Since February 2024, and up to 31 May, 40 humanitarian aid missions have been conducted to towns and villages along the frontline, where around 60,000 civilians are still present, according to available data.

COORDINATION AND PREPAREDNESS

Led by the Prime Minister, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers oversees national preparedness and response efforts, supported by the National Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Unit. At the sub-national level, Governors coordinate with local authorities for preparedness and emergency response. Meanwhile, UN and NGO partners under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator and in complement to the government-led response, continue to accelerate response and preparedness activities. As outlined in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) contingency plan, humanitarian partners are currently carrying out an emergency response to the humanitarian impact of the escalation in Southern Lebanon, under the 2024 Lebanon Response Plan (LRP). The plan also identifies a need for US\$72.4 million for a three-month response to support up to 200,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance, including up to 140,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 60,000 individuals remaining in frontline areas. Despite the limited available funding, humanitarian actors continue to provide life-saving assistance to meet the needs of the most vulnerable affected communities. However, support for people remaining in frontline areas remains limited due to many challenges, including funding, access, and security constraints.

In June, OCHA, in collaboration with UNDP and UNHCR, convened a meeting of the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) for the South and Nabatieh governorates during which discussions focused on further efforts to assess capacities and gaps in the response, addressing operational challenges and strengthening coordination with local authorities.

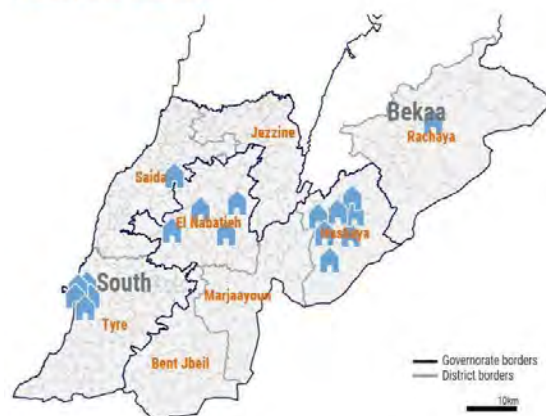
On 12 June, the WFP-led Logistics working group convened a partners' meeting to discuss readiness of the humanitarian community to scale-up the ongoing response, logistics needs such as warehousing facilities for prepositioning of essential stocks, and functionality of supply chains within the country.

On 28 May, a meeting focusing on humanitarian civil-military coordination which brought together various NGO and UN agencies including UNIFIL was convened to address ongoing challenges and strategic planning for humanitarian missions in the conflict-affected areas of South Lebanon close to the Blue Line.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE

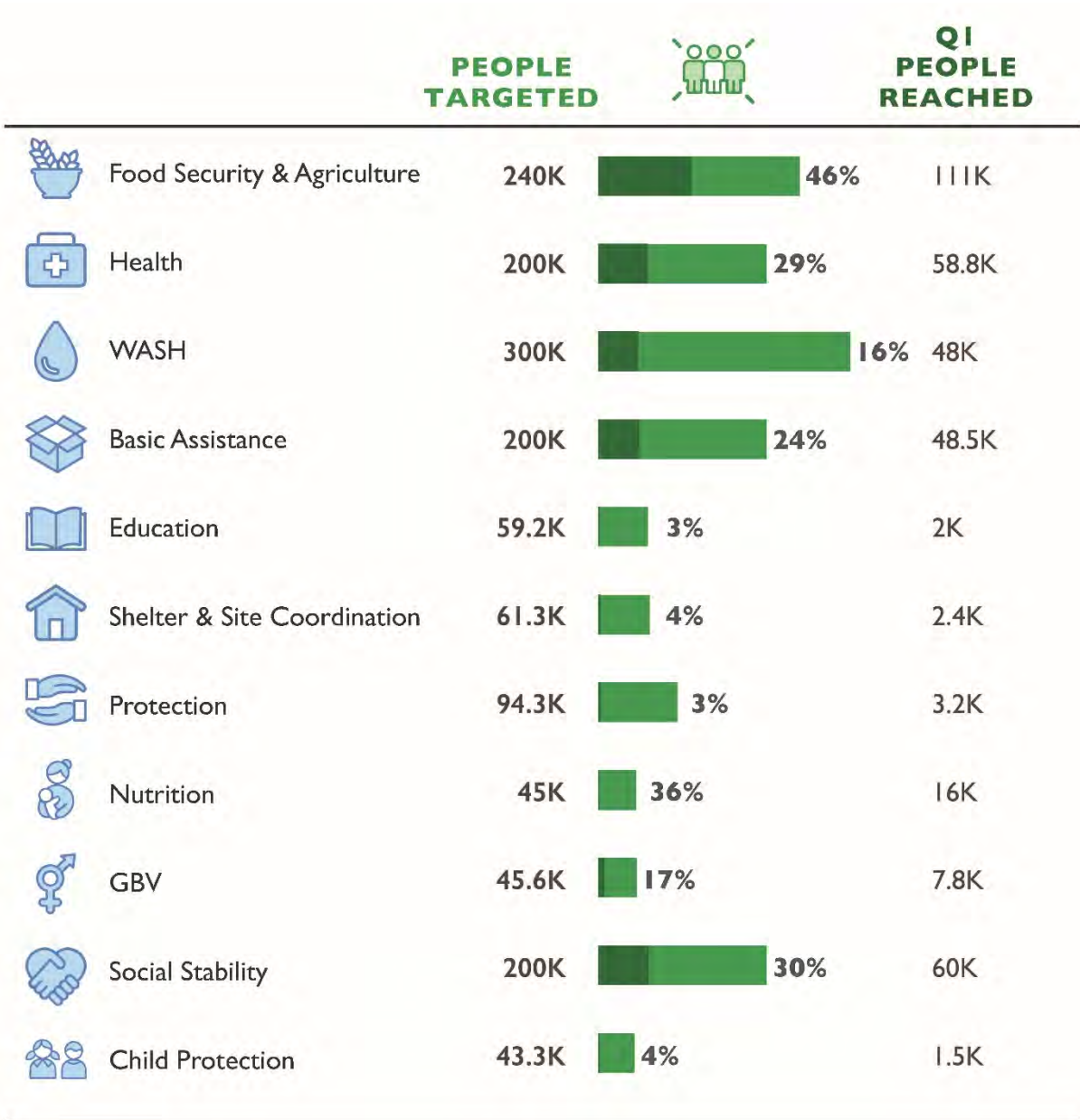
- Some 82 per cent of the IDPs are currently living with host families, while 14 per cent are renting houses. Another two per cent have relocated to secondary residences. Around two per cent are housed in 18 collective shelters.
- Of the 82 percent in host settings, 24,789 are co-living with non-internally displaced families, while 53,822 reside separately. Notably, according to IOM, 17 percent of the 78,611 individuals in host settings live in overcrowded conditions.
- 1,498 displaced people are hosted in 18 collective shelters, with five located in Tyre, seven in Hasbaya, four in Nabatieh, one in Saida, and one in Bekaa.
- 33 percent of IDPs are children (< 18 years), while 34 percent are female adults and 33 percent are male adults.

Collective Shelters



People Targeted vs. People Reached

From January to March 2024



Funding Requirements vs. Funding Received

From January to March 2024 ¹

		TOTAL REQUIREMENTS		Q1 FUNDING RECEIVED
	Food Security & Agriculture	\$20M	5%	\$1M
	Health	\$12.6M	24%	\$3M
	WASH	\$11M	9%	\$1M
	Basic Assistance	\$6.3M	24%	\$1.5M
	Education	\$5.1M	6%	\$0.3M
	Shelter & Site Coordination	\$3.8M	9%	\$0.3M
	Protection	\$3.7M	10%	\$0.4M
	Nutrition	\$2.9M	14%	\$0.4M
	GBV	\$2.4M	35%	\$0.8M
	Social Stability	\$2.4M	17%	\$0.4M
	Child Protection	\$2.3M	36%	\$0.8M
	Not allocated			\$1M
	TOTAL	\$72.4M		\$10.9M

¹ The implementation of some activities in 2024 is also being made possible with funding from the LHF's 2023 emergency reserve allocation of \$4 million launched in November (of which at least \$1.7 million is estimated to be additional funds carried over from 2023).

Basic Assistance

Needs:

- 39,000 pillows, 3,500 kitchen sets, 13,000 mats, and 3,900 solar lamps are identified as needs by local authorities (DRM/DRR) in Tyre, Zahrani, Nabatieh, and South. Additionally, the DRR/DRM are requesting additional non-food items such as 61,500 summer bed sheets, 6,800 rechargeable fans, and 27,500 new mattresses.

Response (Since October 2023)

- 225,939 core relief items have been distributed in accessible areas in the Bekaa, South, and Nabatieh governorates.
- In November 2023, an emergency cash transfer was disbursed to all children and youth with disabilities, aged 15 to 30, who were registered under the National Disability Allowance program across seven districts in the South and Nabatieh governorates. This initiative, conducted in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), assisted 1,972 Lebanese individuals as part of shock-responsive social protection, along with 1,892 Syrian, Palestinian, and other refugees.
- Partners provided cash assistance as a one-off – due to limited resources – to vulnerable refugee families in the South and Nabatieh governorates, with around 16,500 households receiving one-off partial cash assistance in December 2023.
- Over 18,600 vulnerable Lebanese households (approximately 84,000 individuals) registered in the MoSA social safety net databases, yet presently not receiving assistance, were provided with a one-time emergency cash transfer to address their essential needs across all seven districts of South and Nabatieh governorates.
- 1,806 households, including 1,796 Lebanese families, received emergency multi-purpose cash assistance to cover their basic needs (non-food) in Nabatieh, South, Beirut and Mount Lebanon.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Increasing need for cash assistance related to increased vulnerabilities specifically among female-headed households, children and persons with disabilities (PWD).
- The Basic Assistance sector is actively coordinating with its partners to keep the South geographical split updated. This update will reflect both in-kind and cash assistance and current and upcoming planned interventions.

Education

Needs:

- Support for the educational continuity of approximately 10,000 children through emergency cash assistance and student support, including provisions such as internet bundles, snacks at schools, retention aid, and distribution of menstrual hygiene kits for girls aged 15-17.
- Support to the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) in implementing remote learning methods and ensuring high-quality education by enhancing teachers' proficiency in digital teaching techniques for around 2,000 teachers and educators, as well as online support for students.

Response (Since October 2023)

- Close to 15,000 school-aged children in MEHE emergency hub schools continue to receive nutritious in-school snacks. In parallel, nearly 4,300 children received financial support to reduce barriers to education, with around 1,100 attending in-person classes and around 3,800 participating in online learning. 2,500 teachers from public schools and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions are undergoing essential digital training sessions to enhance their ability to deliver effective online education. Training sessions focused on inclusion and gender-sensitive pedagogy for teachers are ongoing.

- Nearly 1,200 of the most vulnerable displaced children and those in conflict areas continue to receive both in-person and online retention support to ensure continuity of learning and contribute to their overall well-being.
- Around 5,478 displaced children, through outreach, have been referred to appropriate education services such as non-formal education and recreational support. Focus group discussions with adolescent girls were also conducted for improved understanding of the needs and gaps in response for these specific age groups.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Anticipated risks of dropouts among children attending online classes (90 per cent), access to reliable internet for those remaining at border areas, availability of devices for all household members, and difficulties arising from displacement and disruption, as well as protection and mental health issues that affect the well-being of displaced populations.

Food Security & Agriculture

Needs:

- Meaningful and regular life-saving food and economic support for the population displaced by the ongoing clashes, individuals remaining in unsafe areas, and individuals whose livelihoods from agriculture have been impacted.

Response (Since October 2023)

People displaced in collective shelters:

- Since the beginning of the conflict until 13 May, over 503,600 meals have been provided to all the IDP households in Tyre and Saida collective shelters.
- During Ramadan, a total of 33,660 Iftar meals were distributed. Additionally, 553 Ready-to-Eat (RTE) packages, sufficient for a household's two-week supply for Sohour, have been distributed benefiting all the 280 households hosted in Tyre and Saida collective shelters.
- As a result of funding shortages, the food aid in collective sites after Ramadan transitioned into in-kind assistance, including monthly dry food commodities, bi-monthly RTEs and fresh produce. Since then, 1,174 dry food parcels, 1,174 RTEs and 5,589 kg of fresh produce (lemon, potato, onions, garlic) were distributed benefiting all 290 households in the collective sites.
- As of 16 May, a hybrid modality has been adopted to ensure diversification of assistance inside the collective shelters to meet the needs of all. As such, since then, 17,360 lunch meals have been distributed in the CSs in Tyre district.
- In Nabatieh collective shelters, 168 dry food parcels and 260 RTE food parcels were distributed among the 69 households displaced.
- In the collective shelter in Bekaa, households hosted in unfinished buildings and informal tented settlements, 27 food parcels were distributed among the displaced.

People displaced and hosted by relatives and households:

- 9,878 food parcels were distributed in the South governorate benefiting 7,529 households. The second round of distribution was conducted through external parties. The sector is currently coordinating the third round of distribution.
- 6,679 food parcels were distributed in Nabatieh governorate, benefiting 4,612 IDP households of which mostly received a third round of assistance since the conflict. The sector is currently coordinating for the fourth round of distribution.
- 7,372 food parcels and 338 food vouchers were distributed in Beirut and Mount Lebanon (Aley, Baabda, Chouf, Jbeil and Maten), benefiting 4,867 IDP households, accounting for a second round of distributions in Beirut Suburbs.
- 944 food parcels were distributed in Bekaa and Baalbeck-Hermel governorates, benefiting 336 IDP households registered with DRR. A second round of assistance through cash-based modality was provided to the 336 households. The sector has ensured additional three rounds of assistance to all IDPs registered with DRR and enrolled in the Inter-Sector enrolment system to cover their food needs till September.

People remaining in border/unsafe areas:

- 784 food parcels were distributed in the South governorate benefiting 784 households.
- 7,680 food parcels were distributed in the Nabatieh governorate benefiting 7,680 households.
- Two community kitchens (in Rmeich and Souwaneh) were supported with cash and dry food commodities to sustain operations and provision of meals to both IDPs and people remaining in their villages and surrounding villages.

Cash response in border/unsafe and urban areas:

- 290 farmers (80 in the South and 210 in Nabatieh) were supported with cash assistance to sustain their livelihoods and agricultural assets.
- In May 2024, 5,093 refugee families (24,267 individuals) residing in Sour, Nabatieh, Marjaoun, Hasbaya and Bent Jbeil districts, not benefiting from existing cash programmes already, were provided with multi-purpose cash assistance to meet their food and non-food needs. In June, 1,059 refugee families (6,669 individuals) residing in Sour, Nabatieh, Marjaoun, Hasbaya and Bent Jbeil districts, who are receiving cash assistance for food only, were provided US\$ 40 (per household) to cover for their non-food needs. In December 2023, 16,500 Syrian refugee families residing in Nabatieh, Bint Jbeil, Hasbaya, Tyre, and Marjaayoun received one-time cash for food assistance.
- 18,640 poor and vulnerable Lebanese households registered within the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) social safety net databases received one-time cash for food assistance in all seven districts of the South and Nabatieh governorates in January 2024. The total value of assistance amounted to US\$2.1 million.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Reduction in reach and transfer value of regular programs is putting further pressure on the food systems and food insecurity of households.
- Scale-up of the food security response for the most vulnerable in terms of food and cash modalities is critical.

**Health**

Needs:

- Life-saving health interventions to address the immediate needs of the population affected by the conflict, including in border areas.

Response (Since October 2023)

- Twenty-eight primary healthcare satellite units (PSU) on rotation continue to provide integrated primary healthcare services, including childhood vaccination, reproductive health consultations, sexual and reproductive health awareness sessions, and psychological support.
- 69,034 health services have been provided in the PSUs including 18,440 children vaccinated in the south, of whom 5,576 (30 percent) were vaccinated through the PSU. In addition, 10,604 were supported through psychological first aid (PFA) and 1,059 wound management were provided at the PSUs. Furthermore, health key messages were shared with 90,000 caregivers and their children on maternal health, essential newborn care, immunization, and treatment of childhood illness, and nutrition.
- 15,313 reproductive health services have been provided in satellite PHCs.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Six PHCCs remained closed due to insecurity, three each in Bint Jbeil and Marjaayoun districts.

Nutrition

Needs:

- Lifesaving nutrition services, and supplies addressing the immediate nutritional and child developmental needs of the most vulnerable population, especially children and women.
- Cash assistance to caregivers with difficulty accessing breast milk substitutes and have been identified by infant and young child feeding (IYCF) specialists for eligibility.
- Enhanced referrals to the IYCF national hotline to limit and control the random requests of formula milk to infants thus affecting their ultimate nutrition of life which is breastfeeding.

Response (Since October 2023)

- Social behavior change interventions reached 65,056 caregivers inside and outside shelters in South, Nabatieh, and Bekaa governorates promoting optimal IYCF practices, integrated nutrition, and early childhood development (ECD).
- 5,759 children (6-59 months) and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for acute malnutrition in collective shelters and at the community level and 124 PLW and children have been identified with acute malnutrition and referred to nearest malnutrition treatment centers to be admitted to the malnutrition in South, Nabatieh, and Bekaa governorates. 686 children under 2 years were screened using the IYCF rapid assessment tool.
- 9,165 children (6-59 months) in and outside shelters received more than one round of emergency nutrition rations, micronutrient supplements, and complementary feeding packages to enhance the nutritional value of their meals. out of which 837 children at the borders were provided with High Energy Biscuits for more than one month to prevent any forms of malnutrition.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Due to lack of funds, two major partners are terminating their response in South and Nabatieh, impeding the continuation and expansion of nutrition activities despite heightened needs.
- Partners have managed to reallocate only US\$ 500,000 from ongoing programmes.

Protection

Needs:

- Group and individual psychosocial support (PSS) and parenting skills sessions for the affected families, inside and outside of collective shelters.
- Psychosocial support for front liners, teachers, children and parents in hard-to-reach areas.
- Support for persons living with disabilities and the elderly, especially on information and referrals to specialized services.
- Scaled up outreach to combat period poverty and ensure a continuous supply of menstrual hygiene items.
- Livelihood support programs and social cohesion programs, especially targeting those at heightened risk.
- Awareness raising and risk mitigation activities in view of unexploded ordnance (UXO), especially in border areas.
- Prevention and reintegration support services for children affected by the armed conflict.
- Additional recreational and educational activities including access to online sessions and activities for children affected by the conflict.

Response (Since October 2023)

Legal and Protection Services:

- 3,509 people participated in legal awareness sessions on topics related to civil documentation, residency, housing landing and property (HLP) and GBV - specific aspects.
- 3,304 people were provided with legal counseling, legal aid, and representation (civil documentation, HLP and residency) including 105 on GBV-specific aspects.

- 344 individuals received protection case management services.
- 6,013 individuals received group and individual psychosocial support including women and girls.
- 86 people received training on protection and humanitarian principles.

Multi-layered child protection prevention and response services:

- 15,127 individuals participated in information sessions on available services, including child protection, mental health, and the dangers of Landmines, white phosphorus, and explosive remnants of war (ERW).
- A multi-layered package of prevention and response services was provided to children at risk and victims of child protection violations and their caregivers.
- 3,709 children and caregivers were supported with psychosocial support services, both focused and community-based to address their mental health, and psychosocial needs, restore a sense of routine, and empower children to protect themselves and seek support when needed.
- 328 children at risk or victims of violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation received support through individual case management services and referrals to specialized services including Mental Health Psychosocial support, medical, alternative care, etc.
- Psychological First Aid (PFA) training was delivered to 26 children.
- 40,000 Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) IEC materials were distributed in the South for children and adults.
- 18 community members were trained on delivering EORE interventions.

GBV Awareness and Response:

- 4,155 girls and women received dignity kits from various GBV actors as part of GBV awareness programs and GBV service provision.
- 3,254 women and girls participated in targeted gender equality, and empowerment activities aiming at social behavioural change in safe spaces or at community level as part of GBV prevention programs.
- 1,191 women and girls received awareness sessions on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), and 738 front liners and humanitarian service providers received PSEA sensitization sessions.
- 1,322 women and girls at risk of GBV received individual case management and psychosocial support.

Cash for Protection:

- 5,539 people received emergency protection cash assistance.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Ongoing protection risks persist, including physical harm from explosive ordnance and family separation, with concerns about GBV, accessibility for persons with disabilities, and potential SEA for those lacking support.
- Access constraints particularly for hard-to-reach areas: prevailing risk persists in unreachable areas such as Hasbaya, Marjaayoun, and Bent Jbeil. Despite reports indicating the presence of targeted beneficiaries in high-risk zones, available support services remain severely constrained. Case management emerges as the primary avenue for psychological and financial assistance. Meanwhile, in South Governorate and Nabatieh City, in-person activities persist, albeit with limitations. The shift to online activities due to safety concerns poses new challenges, particularly in the disclosure of GBV cases, where face-to-face interactions offer a safer environment for survivors to share their experiences.
- Socio-economic constraints, exacerbated by the current conflict and insecurity resulted in increased tensions and power imbalances within households. Households resort to harmful coping mechanisms, such as child marriage, early marriage, or exploitation of women and girls, to mitigate financial strain.
- Discriminatory practices persist, with certain groups facing barriers to accessing collective shelters and vital assistance.
- Increase in restrictive measures and significant delays in appointments for residency renewal and the issuance of civil documentation, due to high demand, limited capacities, strikes among

civil registry offices in the southern governorates, and the recent Budget Law, which includes substantially higher legal fees and taxes, is significantly impacting partners' ability to support displaced people in need of legal aid. Budgets for legal services cannot adequately address this significant increase.

- Community engagement, empowerment and recreational activities remain a gap among many other services provided to the displaced populations.
- Displaced women are feeling a lack of privacy that hinders their willingness to share concerns freely. Also, the prioritization of family basic needs may act as a significant barrier to report GBV or access services. In collective shelters, women are concerned about access to clean and safe toilets, as well as continuous access to feminine hygiene products.
- Protection cash assistance continues to be insufficient to meet the needs of IDPs, underscoring its critical importance in supporting housing and facilitating access to basic assistance.
- Needs in hard-to-reach areas are mainly unanswered given the lack of access to those locations.



Shelter and Collective Site Coordination

Needs:

- Alternative accommodation for Syrian households due to constraints faced by displaced Syrian families to access collective shelters in the South.
- Identification of additional sites that could be used as collective shelters across the country, as part of preparedness measures if the situation escalates.

Response (Since October 2023)

- Since the beginning of the response, 18 collective sites have been upgraded by shelter partners (five in Tyre, five in Nabatieh, seven in Hasbaya, and one in Saida) with a total capacity of 1,971 individuals.
- In Tyre district, aid organizations are preparing 56 housing units equivalent to 16 apartments (originally planned to be completed by the end of May) to provide temporary housing for families in need, particularly those facing protection issues. The rehabilitation work will be completed by next week.
- 1,890 Lebanese and 750 displaced Syrians have received cash for shelter assistance.
- A 3-day Site Management and Coordination Awareness Raising and Joint Planning Workshop was delivered by 23 participants, including representatives from line ministries in South and Nabatieh governorates, Disaster Risk Management in Nabatieh Governorate, WFP, Health, Child Protection, Protection, and Social Stability South sector leads and co-leads, as well as UNRWA and the Lebanese Red Cross. The Site Monitoring Form was shared with National Sector Leads for their final review following three rounds of testing conducted by the Site Coordination partner at one of the collective sites in Tyre. Once all comments have been addressed, the form will be integrated into the existing Emergency Rapid Needs Assessment and updated weekly by site focal points, who will undergo extensive training on its usage.
- Additionally, the first draft of the Site Profile, incorporating findings from the site monitoring testing, was shared with Shelter and Inter-sector IMs, National Disaster Risk Management, and LRC for their review and comments before circulating it to national and sub-national sector leads next week.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Funding limitations to address gaps in site management within collective sites and to strengthen the government's capacity-building efforts in site management and coordination.
- Limited funding for the cash-for-shelter program, which addresses the needs of displaced families who are residing with host families/ relatives.



Social Stability

Needs:

- Continuous monitoring of tensions arising from displacement movements on both inter-communal and intra-communal levels, to ensure programmatic flexibility and mitigation where possible.
- Conflict Sensitivity training to frontline staff as well as guidance on conflict-sensitive monitoring & evaluation to counter assessment
- Support in providing equipment and vehicles is needed for municipalities to manage solid waste and for public institutions like the Civil Defense Center of Bint Jbeil to respond effectively during ongoing conflicts. This includes necessities such as ambulances, firefighting machinery, hoses, and other essential equipment.

Response (Since October 2023)

- The MEHE signed a memo allowing risk education activities in all public schools for the next two years. Humanitarian mine action partners under Lebanese Mine Action Center (LMAC) initiated awareness campaigns on explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) and white phosphorus through media and community outreach. This includes:
 - 14 EORE teams deployed in the South targeting IDPs.
 - Over 160 billboards along highways in Tyre, Nabatieh, and Khaldeh, and two awareness videos for IDPs in conflict areas.
 - Two workshops on EORE Standard Operating Procedures and accreditation documents.
 - Training for 150 activists from national and international agencies and 30 journalists on the dangers of weapons, in collaboration with the Ministry of Information and the ICRC.
 - Training for 60 new activists at the Regional School of Humanitarian Demining in Lebanon (RSHDL), including the national steering committee and NGOs.
 - Two national campaign videos to raise awareness about the dangers of explosive ordnance and an activation campaign to encourage reforestation.
- Preparations are underway for a mass media campaign on TV and social media, along with the installation of new billboards. Additionally, further capacity building is in the pipeline for EORE actors, including the launch of the Mind the Mine MzM digital application for Android and iOS, which is in progress.
- On the support of Disaster Risk Management operation rooms level, IT equipment has been provided to the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) units in Tyre, Hasbaya, Marjaayoun, and Bint Jbeil union of municipalities.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- Support the maintenance of the functionality of water supply systems managed by the South Lebanon Water Establishment is urgently needed. This will require at least US\$500,000 per month required to keep the minimum level of water provision via the public systems.
- Identify potential sites across the country as part of preparedness measures.

Response (Since October 2023)

- WaSH sector partners support individuals displaced in temporary collective shelters, those hosted by other households, and those residing in border areas. Support is also being provided at the water and sanitation systems level, to date mainly through assisting South Lebanon Water Establishment managed systems, through emergency repairs to infrastructure damaged due to hostilities, and through operation and maintenance support to water and wastewater systems.
- From the beginning of the crisis, 43,375 hygiene kits and cleaning items were distributed. This includes 34,487 family hygiene kits, 2,053 menstrual hygiene kits and 1,667 baby kits.

- Almost 427,200 litres of bottled water were distributed, mainly in collective shelters, with some provided in the border areas and hosted IDPs, while 1,295 m³ of water was delivered to collective shelters via water trucking modality.
- The total number of people reached through the system-level support has been estimated at 244,000. The sector partners managed to access the main water station that was damaged due to hostilities and partially restored their functionality. To date, South Lebanon Water Establishment has been supported with seven backup generators, more than 460,000 litres of fuel for different stations in the South and Nabatieh governorates, 30 water tanks (10,000 litres each), five fuel tanks (4,000 litres each), spare parts and other consumables, as well as ad hoc emergency repairs to several stations.

Gaps & Constraints:

- To date, at least ten water infrastructures have been damaged due to cross-border hostilities, impacting the water supply for over 100,000 residents in the South and Nabatieh.
- The sector has no funds to replenish hygiene consumables for people displaced outside of collective shelters with a regular, more blanket distribution modality approach.
- Water fee collection has fallen to nearly zero in the South and Nabatieh governorates, putting the South Lebanon Water Establishment in a very challenging situation, given that there is no substantial external support for this public utility.



Sectors' Partners

ABAAD, ACF Spain, ACTED, ADRA, Alpha, AMEL, ANERA, AVSI, Beit el Baraka, CARE, Caritas Lebanon, CONCERN, Dar El Efta, DCA, DPNA, DRC, Ghirass for Society Development, I'm possible, ICRC, Imam Sadr Foundation, IMC, Intersos, IOCC Lebanon, IOM, IR Lebanon, IRC, ISWA, La Guilde - Nation Station, Lebanese Social Responsibility, LOST, LRC, Makhzoumi, MCC, MDSF, MECC, MEDAIR, MERATH Lebanon, Mercy Corps, Mouvement Social, Nabaa, Nabad, NRC, Nusaned, Order of Malta, OXFAM, PCPM, Plan International, PU-AMI, PwC, Sanabel Al Janoub, Save the Children, Sawa blessed, SHEILD, Solidarités international, Swiss Barakah Charity, TdH-L, Trocaire, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, URDA, WCK, WFP, World Vision.



Line Ministries

Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education and Higher Education, Ministry of Energy and Water, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Social Affairs.

Lebanon: At a Glance

Escalation of hostilities in South Lebanon

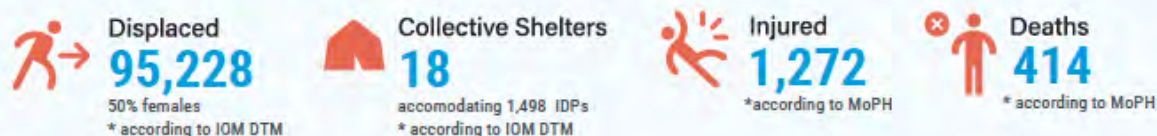
as of 13 June 2024



The Humanitarian Country Team in Lebanon, led by the Humanitarian Coordinator and supplementing national efforts, continues to increase its readiness and response to the humanitarian needs of the people affected by the increase in hostilities along the Blue Line in the south of Lebanon.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Displacement and Casualties



Civilian Casualties



Civilian Infrastructure



RESPONSE



Cash Assistance



Multipurpose Cash Assistance

18,600

Lebanese households registered within MoSA social safety net systems received one time cash for assistance in South and Nabatieh in Jan 2024.

16,500

refugee households received one time partial cash assistance in Nabatieh, and South in Dec 2023.

2,874

emergency protection cash assistance was provided.

1,806

HHs received emergency cash assistance for non-food items.



Cash Assistance



Multipurpose Cash Assistance

3,864

children and youth with disabilities benefited from social cash grants under the National Disability Allowance programme in Nov. 2023.

290

farmers in border areas benefited from cash assistance

4,200

children received financial support to reduce barriers to education

338

food vouchers



Basic Assistance



Core relief & Clothing

225,939

Items distributed in the South & Nabatieh governorates

including

14,200

gas heaters, kitchen sets, solar lamps, rechargeable fans



Food Security



Meals

541,200

provided to all IDP HHs in Tyre and Salda collective shelters.

5,589 KG

of food and fresh produce distributed in collective shelters



Food Parcels

37,775

distributed across Lebanon.



Health



Satellite PHCs

28

operating in Salda, Jezzine, Tyre, Hasbaya, Bazouriyeh, Marjayoun districts.



Health workers

5,548

trained



Health Services

69,034

provided in satellite PHCs



RH services

15,313

provided in satellite PHCs



Education



Online Learning

9,500

children in conflict affected areas

In-school snacks

15,000

students in MEHE hub schools

Non-formal education

4,500

displaced students

Retention support

1,200

children remaining in conflict areas

Digital Training

2,500

teachers



Nutrition



Micronutrient supplements

9,165

children



Nutrition

65,056

caregivers received IYCF, nutrition, and ECD services

5,759

children & Pregnant and lactating women (PLW) screened for acute malnutrition in South, Nabatieh, & Baalbeck Hermel



WaSH



Water Services

1,295K

water trucking

427K

bottled water



WaSH kits

43,375

*in the South and Nabatieh Governorates



Protection



Sessions

36,241

beneficiaries received CP, GBV, PSEA & psychosocial support sessions



Shelter and Collective Site Coordination



Plastic Sheets

150

distributed



Line Ministries

Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education and Higher Education, Ministry of Energy and Water, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Social Affairs.



Sector's partners

ABAAO, ACF Spain, ACTED, ADRA, Alpha, AMEL, ANERA, AVSI, Beiti el Baraka, CARE, Caritas Lebanon, CONCERN, Dar El Efta, DCA, DPMA, DRC, Ghirass for Society Development, I'm possible, ICRC, Imam Sadr Foundation, IMC, Intersos, IOCC Lebanon, IOM, IR Lebanon, IRC, ISWA, La Guilde - Nation Station, Lebanese Social Responsibility, LOST, LRC, Makhzoumi, MCC, MDSF, MECC, MEDAIR, MERATH Lebanon, Mercy Corps, Mouvement Social, Nabaa, Nabad, NRC, Nusaned, Order of Malta, OXFAM, PCPM, Plan International, PU-AMI, PwC, Sanabel AJ Janoub, Save the Children, Sawa blessed, SHEILD, Solidarités International, Swiss Barakah Charity, ToH-L, Trocaire, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, URDA, WCK, WFP, World Vision

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LEBANON: Flash Update #21

Escalation of hostilities in South Lebanon

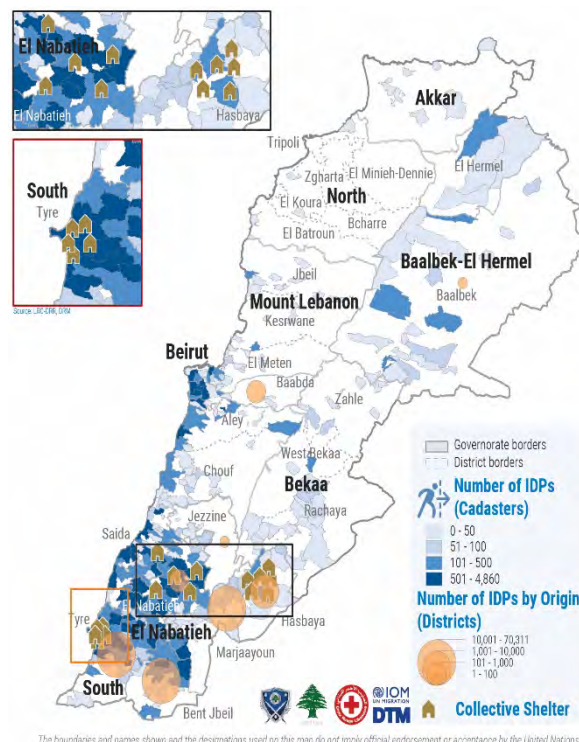
as of 27 June 2024



HIGHLIGHTS

- 96,829 individuals (50% females) have been displaced from south Lebanon due to the ongoing hostilities as of 25 June (source: DTM).
- 1,801 casualties have been reported, including 435 deaths. Among these, at least 97 civilian deaths have been confirmed (source: OHCHR, MoPH).
- On 13 June, two women were killed in an Israeli airstrike on a residential building in Jennata, Tyre.
- On 25 June, UNIFIL said that a vehicle of three contractors working with the UN peacekeeping mission was hit by gunfire.

DISPLACEMENT MAP – up until 27 June 2024



SITUATION OVERVIEW

Lebanon continues to be impacted by the current hostilities, with daily exchanges of fire across the country's southern border. The most intense bombardment remains concentrated in areas within 12 km of the Blue Line, while targeted Israeli airstrikes extend far into the country. Severe damage to water, electricity, and telecoms infrastructure as well as roads in southern Lebanon have been recorded, and maintenance and repair workers have been killed and injured as they attempt to maintain services for the area's remaining residents, alongside medics and first responders.

To date, at least 97 civilians have been killed since hostilities escalated in October 2023. According to the Lebanese Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), the total number of casualties since October 8, 2023, stands at 1,801, including 435 fatalities.

- On 13 June 2024: two women were killed in an Israeli airstrike on a residential building in Jennata, Tyre.
- On 16 June 2024: a woman succumbed to her wounds sustained from an Israeli airstrike on the outskirts of Kafra (Bint-Jbeil) several days earlier.
- On 24 June 2024: a man succumbed to his wounds sustained from an Israeli airstrike on 18 June in Al-Borgholieh village.
- On 25 June, UNIFIL confirmed that a vehicle of three contractors working with the UN peacekeeping mission was hit by gunfire, reiterating its condemnation of any attack on civilians.

As of 25 June, 96,829 people have been internally displaced and are seeking refuge across Lebanon, with 96 per cent originating from Bint Jbeil, Marjaayoun, and Tyre districts.

- Some 82 per cent of the IDPs are currently living with host families, while 15 per cent are renting houses. Another two per cent have relocated to secondary residences. Around one per cent are housed in 16 collective shelters.
- Of the 82 percent in host settings, 24,961 are co-living with non-internally displaced families, while 54,542 reside separately. Notably, according to IOM, 17 percent of the 79,503 individuals in host settings live in overcrowded conditions.
- 1,498 displaced people are hosted in 16 collective shelters, with five located in Tyre, six in Hasbaya, four in Nabatieh, one in Saida.
- 33 percent of IDPs are children (< 18 years), while 34 percent are female adults and 33 percent are male adults.

Both IDPs and host communities are experiencing escalating fatigue, heightening the risk of intra-Lebanese tensions. IDPs are grappling with extended displacement and uncertain living conditions, while host communities are beginning to feel the pressure on local resources and, in some instances, competition for jobs.

Since February 2024, and up to 27 June, 36 humanitarian missions have been conducted to towns and villages in hard-to-reach areas along the frontline, where around 60,000 civilians are still present, according to available data.

COORDINATION AND PREPAREDNESS

Led by the Prime Minister, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers oversees national preparedness and response efforts, supported by the National Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Unit. At the sub-national level, Governors coordinate with local authorities for preparedness and emergency response. Meanwhile, UN and NGO partners under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator and in complement to the government-led response, continue to accelerate response and preparedness activities. As outlined in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) contingency plan, humanitarian partners are currently carrying out an emergency response to the humanitarian impact of the escalation in Southern Lebanon, under the 2024 Lebanon Response Plan (LRP). The plan also identifies a need for US\$72.4 million for a three-month response to support up to 200,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance, including up to 140,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 60,000 individuals remaining in frontline areas. Despite the limited available funding, humanitarian actors continue to provide life-saving assistance to meet the needs of the most vulnerable affected communities. However, support for people remaining in frontline areas remains limited due to many challenges, including funding, access, and security constraints.

On 21 June, a national Inter-Sector Annual Planning Workshop was held to discuss Emergency Preparedness and Response, among other key topics. Sector and inter-sector representatives from both national and subnational levels reflected together on preparedness for large sudden emergencies and lessons from the response to the escalation of hostilities in the South, as well as LRP Business Continuity Planning to define possible risks and mitigating measures to minimize impact on ongoing operations.

On 11 June, the “Call for Action: Urgent Humanitarian Response for Gaza” Summit, at the Dead Sea which was convened by Jordan and Egypt in collaboration with the UN, was attended by various Member States including Lebanon, UN agencies, donors as well as the UN Secretary-General. The Lebanese Prime Minister, Mr. Najib Mikati, presented the extensive damages Lebanon has suffered due to the ongoing escalations since October 8. He highlighted the severe impact on educational facilities, health and development institutions, and the agricultural and livestock sectors. He also called on the international community to stand by Lebanon, extend a helping hand, repair the damages, assist the people, and support reconstruction efforts. The international summit called for urgent action to address humanitarian needs fully and effectively in Gaza and an immediate and permanent ceasefire, and identified improved humanitarian access, funding and livelihoods support for people as part of recovery efforts, as key priorities.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE



Cash Assistance:

Cash for Basic Assistance and Food Security & Agriculture:

- In November 2023, an emergency cash transfer was disbursed to all children and youth with disabilities, aged 15 to 30, who were registered under the National Disability Allowance program across seven districts in the South and Nabatieh governorates. This initiative, conducted in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), assisted 1,972 Lebanese individuals as part of shock-responsive social protection, along with 1,892 Syrian, Palestinian, and other refugees.
- In December 2023, 16,500 Syrian refugee families residing in Nabatieh, Bint Jbeil, Hasbaya, Tyre, and Marjaayoun received one-time cash for food assistance.
- In January 2024, 18,640 vulnerable Lebanese households registered in the MoSA social safety net databases, yet presently not receiving assistance, were provided with a one-time emergency cash transfer to address their essential needs across all seven districts of South and Nabatieh governorates. The total value of assistance amounted to US\$2.1 million.
- As of May 2024, 8,473 households benefited from emergency cash grants to cover basic needs (non-food), in Nabatieh, South, Beirut and Mount Lebanon, and 5,093 refugee families residing in Tyre, Nabatieh, Marjaayoun, Hasbaya and Bint Jbeil districts and not already benefiting from existing cash programs were provided with multi-purpose cash assistance to meet their food and non-food needs.
- In June 2024, 11,884 households poor and vulnerable Lebanese households registered within the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) social safety net databases received emergency cash assistance across the seven districts of the South and Nabatieh governorates, and 5,599 refugee families residing in Tyre, Nabatieh, Marjaayoun, Hasbaya and Bint Jbeil districts not already benefiting from existing cash programs were provided with multi-purpose cash assistance to meet their food and non-food needs. Moreover, 1,059 refugee households residing in Tyre, Nabatieh, Marjaoun, Hasbaya, and Bint Jbeil districts who receive cash assistance for food only were provided \$40 (per household) to cover their non-food needs.
- 290 farmers (80 in the South and 210 in Nabatieh) were supported with cash assistance to sustain their livelihoods and agricultural assets.

Cash for Education:

- As of June, 8,125 IDP children received financial support as emergency cash assistance to reduce barriers to education (including 6,775 attending online and 1,350 attending in person).

Cash for Protection:

- As of June, 5,539 people received emergency protection cash assistance.

Cash for Shelter:

- 1,614 Lebanese and 778 Syrian refugees have received cash for shelter assistance.



Basic Assistance

Needs:

- 39,000 pillows, 2,400 kitchen sets, 9,000 mats, and 2,700 solar lamps are identified as needs by local authorities (DRM/DRR) in Tyre, Zahrani, Nabatieh, and South. Furthermore, the DRR/DRM are requesting additional non-food items such as 61,500 summer bed sheets, 6,800 rechargeable fans, and 27,500 new mattresses.

Response (Since October 2023)

- 232,606 core relief items have been distributed in accessible areas in the Bekaa, South, and Nabatieh governorates.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Increasing need for cash assistance related to increased vulnerabilities specifically among female-headed households, children and persons with disabilities (PWD).
- The Basic Assistance sector is actively coordinating with its partners to keep the South geographical split, contingency stocks and warehouse mapping updated. The geo-split update will reflect both in-kind and cash assistance and current and upcoming planned interventions, as for the contingency stocks update will inform the sector about partners' capacities and available core relief items.

Education

Needs:

- Support for the educational continuity of approximately 10,000 children through emergency cash assistance and student support, including provisions such as internet bundles, snacks at schools, retention aid, and distribution of menstrual hygiene kits for girls aged 15-17.
- Support to the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) in implementing remote learning methods and ensuring high-quality education by enhancing teachers' proficiency in digital teaching techniques for around 2,000 teachers and educators, as well as online support for students.
- Support for catch-up classes during the summer is a key intervention needed for the sector, as the learning of children from the south has been disrupted for the fifth consecutive year.

Response (Since October 2023)

- Close to 15,000 school-aged children in MEHE emergency hub schools continued to receive nutritious in-school snacks.
- Around 2,000 teachers from public schools and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions received essential digital training sessions to enhance their ability to deliver effective online education focusing on inclusivity and gender-sensitive pedagogy
- Nearly 1,200 of the most vulnerable displaced children and those in conflict areas continue to receive both in-person and online retention support to ensure continuity of learning and contribute to their overall well-being.
- Around 5,478 displaced children, through outreach, have been referred to appropriate education services such as non-formal education and recreational support. Focus group discussions with adolescent girls were also conducted for improved understanding of the needs and gaps in response for these specific age groups.

Gaps & Constraints:

- IDPs encounter considerable obstacles in accessing and continuing their education, whether in-person or online, due to financial, logistical, and psychological barriers. Those pursuing online education face unreliable internet access and frequent power outages, hindering their ability to fully engage with and comprehend online learning methods. Moreover, many IDPs find it challenging to adapt to online learning, leading to interruptions in their education and an increased risk of dropping out.

Food Security & Agriculture

Needs:

- Meaningful and regular life-saving food and economic support for the population displaced by the ongoing clashes, individuals remaining in unsafe areas, and individuals whose livelihoods from agriculture have been impacted.

Response (Since October 2023)

People displaced in collective shelters:

- Since the beginning of the conflict until 26 June, over 551,000 meals have been provided to all the IDP households in Tyre and Saida collective shelters.
- During Ramadan, a total of 33,660 Iftar meals were distributed. Additionally, 553 Ready-to-Eat (RTE) packages, sufficient for a household's two-week supply for Sohour, have been distributed benefiting all the 280 households hosted in Tyre and Saida collective shelters.
- As a result of funding shortages and based on Focus Group Discussions conducted in the CSs, the food assistance in collective sites after Ramadan transitioned into in-kind assistance, including monthly dry food commodities, bi-monthly RTEs and fresh produce. Since then, 1,726 dry food parcels, 2,227 RTEs and 7,000 kg of fresh produce (lemon, potato, onions, garlic) were distributed benefiting all 290 IDP households in the collective sites.
- As of 16 May, a hybrid modality has been adopted to ensure diversification of assistance inside the collective shelters to meet the needs of all. As such, since then, 47,120 lunch meals have been distributed in the CSs in Tyre and Saida districts.
- In Nabatieh collective shelters, 168 dry food parcels and 260 RTE food parcels were distributed among the 69 households displaced.
- In the collective shelter in Bekaa, households hosted in unfinished buildings and informal tented settlements, 31 food parcels were distributed among the displaced. The households hosted in the CS in Rachaya will receive a fourth round of assistance by the end of June.

People displaced and hosted by relatives and households:

- 18,415 food parcels were distributed in the South governorate, representing the 3rd round of blanket food assistance. In July, it is planned a final round of blanket distribution of food parcels ,after which the sector is coordinating for a targeted response.12,725 food parcels were distributed in Nabatieh governorate, representing the 4th round of blanket food assistance.
- 7,372 food parcels and 338 food vouchers were distributed in Beirut and Mount Lebanon (Aley, Baabda, Chouf, Jbeil and Metn), benefiting 4,867 IDP households, accounting for a second round of distributions in Beirut Suburbs.
- 915 food parcels were distributed in Bekaa and Baalbeck-Hermel governorates. Through coordinated response with DRR, all IDPs (Lebanese and Syrian refugees) registered with DRR were enrolled into the inter-sector enrolment system and were provided with food parcels. A second round of assistance was completed as unrestricted cash-based food assistance to all the 335 IDP households at the beginning of June. It is anticipated that an additional three rounds of cash-based assistance will be provided to the 335 IDP households in Bekaa.

People remaining in border/unsafe areas:

- 784 food parcels were distributed in the South governorate benefiting 784 households.
- 7,680 food parcels were distributed in the Nabatieh governorate benefiting 7,680 households.
- Two community kitchens (in Rmeich and Souwaneh) were supported with cash and dry food commodities to sustain operations and provision of meals to both IDPs and people remaining in their villages and surrounding villages.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Reduction in reach and transfer value of regular programs is putting further pressure on the food systems and food insecurity of households.
- Scale-up of the food security response for the most vulnerable in terms of food and cash modalities is critical.



Health

Needs:

- Life-saving health interventions to address the immediate needs of the population affected by the conflict, including in border areas.

Response (Since October 2023)

- Twenty-eight primary healthcare satellite units (PSU) on rotation continue to provide integrated primary healthcare services, including childhood vaccination, reproductive health consultations, sexual and reproductive health awareness sessions, and psychological support.
- 74,209 health services have been provided in the PSUs including 18,440 children vaccinated in the south, of whom 5,576 (30 per cent) were vaccinated through the PSU. In addition, 10,604 were supported through psychological first aid (PFA) and 1,059 wound management were provided at the PSUs. Furthermore, key health messages were shared with 90,000 caregivers and their children on maternal health, essential newborn care, immunization, and treatment of childhood illness, and nutrition.
- 16,594 reproductive health services have been provided in satellite PHCs.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Six PHCCs remained closed due to insecurity, three each in Bint Jbeil and Marjaayoun districts.



Nutrition

Needs:

- Lifesaving nutrition services, and supplies addressing the immediate nutritional and child developmental needs of the most vulnerable population, especially children and women.
- Cash assistance to caregivers with difficulty accessing breast milk substitutes and have been identified by infant and young child feeding (IYCF) specialists for eligibility.
- Enhanced referrals to nutrition actors operating in the south and dissemination of the IYCF national hotline widely to limit and control the random requests of formula milk to infants thus affecting their ultimate nutrition of life which is breastfeeding.

Response (Since October 2023)

- Social behavior change interventions reached 65,604 caregivers inside and outside shelters in South, Nabatieh, and Bekaa governorates promoting optimal IYCF practices, integrated nutrition, and early childhood development (ECD).
- 6,258 children (6-59 months) and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for acute malnutrition in collective shelters and at the community level and 125 PLW and children have been identified with acute malnutrition and referred to the nearest malnutrition treatment centers to be admitted to the malnutrition in South, Nabatieh, and Bekaa governorates. 868 children under 2 years old were screened using the IYCF rapid assessment tool.
- 9,165 children (6-59 months) in and outside shelters received more than one round of emergency nutrition rations, micronutrient supplements, and complementary feeding packages to enhance the nutritional value of their meals. out of which 837 children at the borders were provided with High Energy Biscuits for more than one month to prevent any forms of malnutrition.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Due to lack of funds, two major partners are terminating their response in South and Nabatieh, impeding the continuation and expansion of nutrition activities despite heightened needs.
- Partners have encountered movement restrictions in Hasbaya and Bint Jbeil due to the security situation, with certain municipalities in the south imposing limitations on door-to-door activities.
- Closure of some PHCC's in Marjaayoun, Bint Jbeil thus affecting nutrition service delivery
- Partners have managed to reallocate only US\$ 500,000 from ongoing programs.



Protection

Needs:

- Due to high level of psychological distress amongst children and adults, group and individual psychosocial support (PSS), including practical PSS and parenting skills sessions are needed for the affected families, inside and outside of collective shelters.
- Psychosocial support for front liners, teachers, children and parents in hard-to-reach areas.

- Targeted support for affected women, particularly due to change on family composition where there's emergence of single female-headed households
- Strengthen the community-based Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), through capacity building of community volunteers
- Support for persons living with disabilities and the elderly, especially on information and referrals to specialized services.
- Scaled up outreach to combat period poverty and ensure a continuous supply of menstrual hygiene items.
- Livelihood support programs and social cohesion programs, especially targeting those at heightened risk.
- Awareness raising and risk mitigation activities in view of unexploded ordnance (UXO), especially in border areas.
- Prevention and reintegration support services for children affected by the armed conflict.
- Additional recreational and educational activities including access to online sessions and activities for children affected by the conflict.
- Continuation of provision of emergency cash assistance to prevent, mitigate or reduce the impact or high risk of serious and immediate harm due to an emergency shock or protection threat

Response (Since October 2023)

Legal and Protection Services:

- 3,509 people participated in legal awareness sessions on topics related to civil documentation, residency, housing landing and property (HLP) and GBV - specific aspects.
- 3,304 people were provided with legal counseling, legal aid, and representation (civil documentation, HLP and residency) including 126 on GBV-specific aspects.
- 344 individuals received protection case management services.
- 6,013 individuals received group and individual psychosocial support including women and girls.
- 158 people with disabilities received specialized rehabilitation services. 86 people received training on protection and humanitarian principles.

Multi-layered child protection prevention and response services:

- 15,127 individuals, including 1,290 girls and 1,050 boys, participated in information sessions on available services, including child protection, mental health, and the dangers of Landmines, white phosphorus, and explosive remnants of war (ERW).
- A multi-layered package of prevention and response services was provided to children at risk and victims of child protection violations and their caregivers.
- 3,872 children and caregivers were supported with psychosocial support services, both focused and community-based to address their mental health, and psychosocial needs, restore a sense of routine, and empower children to protect themselves and seek support when needed.
- 328 children at risk or victims of violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation received support through individual case management services and referrals to specialized services including Mental Health Psychosocial support, medical, alternative care, etc.
- Psychological first aid (PFA) training was delivered to 26 children.
- 46,200 explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) IEC materials were distributed in the South for children and adults.
- 18 community members were trained on delivering EORE interventions

GBV Awareness and Response:

- 4,155 girls and women received dignity kits from various GBV actors as part of GBV awareness programs and GBV service provision.
- 3,275 women and girls participated in targeted gender equality, and empowerment activities aiming at social behavioural change in safe spaces or at community level as part of GBV prevention programs.
- 1,191 women and girls received awareness sessions on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and 738 front liners and humanitarian service providers received PSEA sensitization sessions.

- 1,322 women and girls at risk of GBV received individual case management and psychosocial support.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Ongoing protection risks persist, including physical harm from explosive ordnance and family separation, with concerns about GBV, accessibility for persons with disabilities, and potential SEA for those lacking support.
- Access constraints particularly for hard-to-reach areas: prevailing risk persists in unreachable areas such as Hasbaya, Marjaayoun, and Bint Jbeil. Despite reports indicating the presence of targeted beneficiaries in high-risk zones, available support services remain severely constrained. Case management emerges as the primary avenue for psychological and financial assistance. Meanwhile, in South Governorate and Nabatieh City, in-person activities persist, albeit with limitations. The shift to online activities due to safety concerns poses new challenges, particularly in the disclosure of GBV cases, where face-to-face interactions offer a safer environment for survivors to share their experiences.
- Socio-economic constraints, exacerbated by the current conflict and insecurity resulted in increased tensions and power imbalances within households. Households resort to harmful coping mechanisms, such as child marriage, early marriage, or exploitation of women and girls, to mitigate financial strain.
- Discriminatory practices persist, with certain groups facing barriers to accessing collective shelters and vital assistance.
- Increase in restrictive measures and significant delays in appointments for residency renewal and the issuance of civil documentation, due to high demand, limited capacities, strikes among civil registry offices in the southern governorates, and the recent Budget Law, which includes substantially higher legal fees and taxes, is significantly impacting partners' ability to support displaced people in need of legal aid. Budgets for legal services cannot adequately address this significant increase.
- Community engagement, empowerment and recreational activities remain a gap among many other services provided to the displaced populations.
- Displaced women are feeling a lack of privacy that hinders their willingness to share concerns freely. Also, the prioritization of family basic needs may act as a significant barrier to report GBV or access services. In collective shelters, women are concerned about access to clean and safe toilets, as well as continuous access to feminine hygiene products. They are also reluctant to participate in activities organized by GBV actors as they are afraid of the stigma.
- Protection cash assistance continues to be insufficient to meet the needs of IDPs, underscoring its critical importance in supporting housing and facilitating access to basic assistance.
- Needs in hard-to-reach areas are mainly unanswered given the lack of access to those locations.



Shelter and Collective Site Coordination

Needs:

- Alternative accommodation for Syrian households due to constraints faced by displaced Syrian families to access collective shelters in the South.
- Identification of additional sites that could be used as collective shelters across the country, as part of preparedness measures if the situation escalates.

Response (Since October 2023)

- Since the beginning of the response, 18 collective sites have been upgraded by shelter partners (five in Tyre, five in Nabatieh, seven in Hasbaya, and one in Saida). In Tyre district, aid organizations are preparing 56 housing units equivalent to 16 apartments (originally planned to be completed by the end of May) to provide temporary housing for families in need, particularly those facing protection issues. The rehabilitation work will be completed by next week.
- A site management and coordination capacity building training was conducted targeting 22 participants to enhance their understanding of site management and coordination, humanitarian response, and how to mainstream protection in displacement sites.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Funding limitations to address gaps in site management within collective sites and to strengthen the government's capacity-building efforts in site management and coordination.
- Limited funding for the cash-for-shelter program, which addresses the needs of displaced families who are residing with host families/ relatives.



Social Stability

Needs:

- Continuous monitoring of tensions arising from displacement movements on both inter-communal and intra-communal levels, to ensure programmatic flexibility and mitigation where possible.
- Conflict Sensitivity training to frontline staff as well as guidance on conflict-sensitive monitoring & evaluation to counter assessment.
- Support in providing equipment and vehicles is needed for municipalities to manage solid waste and for public institutions like the Civil Defense center of Bint Jbeil to respond effectively during ongoing conflicts. This includes necessities such as ambulances, firefighting machinery, hoses, and other essential equipment. Challenges on the level of mine risks, is at the end of the conflict, where more than 20,000 IDPs will return home, and the need to ensure rapid response and more EORE team to cover the area of south of the Litani River.

Response (Since October 2023)

- The MEHE signed a memo allowing risk education activities in all public schools for the next two years. Humanitarian mine action partners under Lebanese Mine Action Center (LMAC) initiated awareness campaigns on explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) and white phosphorus through media and community outreach. This includes:
 - 14 EORE teams from IAs deployed in the south targeting IDPs.
 - Over 160 billboards along highways in Tyre, Nabatieh, and Khaldeh, and two awareness videos for IDPs in conflict areas.
 - Two workshops on EORE standard operating procedures and accreditation documents.
 - Training for 150 activists from national and international agencies and 30 journalists on the dangers of weapons, in collaboration with the Ministry of Information (Mol) and the ICRC, covering the situation in the south about the danger of white phosphorus in Beirut, Tyre, Sarafand – Zehrani, Mount Lebanon and Baalbek.
 - Training for 60 new activists at the Regional School of Humanitarian Demining in Lebanon, including the national steering committee and international NGOs during February and March 2024.
 - Two national campaign videos: 1 - to raise awareness about the dangers of explosive ordnance and the impact on different audience categories; 2- an activation campaign to encourage the citizens to reforestation.
- Future Plans: Preparations are underway for a mass media campaign on TV and social media, along with the installation of new billboards. Additionally, further capacity building is in the pipeline for EORE actors, including the launch of the Mind the Mine MzM digital application for Android and iOS, which is in progress; Securing more EORE materials;
- Two additional trainings for new EORE activists; Organizing workshops about EORE SoP and accreditation document for EORE; train personnel from LMAC on designing posts and managing the social media platforms; adding Instagram and LinkedIn accounts for LMAC.
- On the support of Disaster Risk Management operation rooms level, IT equipment has been provided to the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) units in Tyre, Hasbaya, Marjaayoun, and Bint Jbeil union of municipalities.
- Sector partners supported the local development and stability committees in implementing context-specific activities, acting as conflict prevention mechanisms, and feeding into the emergency response. The activities included raising awareness on the impact of fake news and

the need for fact-checking with Sawab, the fact-checking platform in nine communities reaching 89 participants. In addition, these local conflict prevention mechanisms conducted activities supported by sector partners, under the Education sector, reaching 59 teachers in six communities, and 520 students in affected areas.

- Sector partners supported the Municipality of Abbassieh and Tyre in waste collection accumulated due to the presence of IDPs through the provision of trucks.
- The Civil Defense unit in Kharayeb, South, was supported with equipment and vehicles.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- Support the maintenance of the functionality of water supply systems managed by the South Lebanon Water Establishment is urgently needed. This will require at least US\$500,000 per month required to keep the minimum level of water provision via the public systems.
- Identify potential sites across the country as part of preparedness measures.

Response (Since October 2023)

- WaSH sector partners support individuals displaced in temporary collective shelters, those hosted by other households, and those residing in border areas. Support is also being provided at the water and sanitation systems level, to date mainly through assisting South Lebanon Water Establishment managed systems, through emergency repairs to infrastructure damaged due to hostilities, and through operation and maintenance support to water and wastewater systems.
- From the beginning of the crisis, 43,500 hygiene kits and cleaning items were distributed. This includes 34,487 family hygiene kits, 2,053 menstrual hygiene kits and 1,667 baby kits.
- Almost 427,200 litres of bottled water were distributed, mainly in collective shelters, with some provided in the border areas and hosted IDPs, while 1,295 m³ of water was delivered to collective shelters via water trucking modality.
- The total number of people reached through the system-level support has been estimated at 244,000. The sector partners managed to access the main water station that was damaged due to hostilities and partially restored their functionality. To date, South Lebanon Water Establishment has been supported with seven backup generators, more than 460,000 litres of fuel for different stations in the South and Nabatieh governorates, 30 water tanks (10,000 litres each), five fuel tanks (4,000 litres each), spare parts and other consumables, as well as ad hoc emergency repairs to several stations.

Gaps & Constraints:

- To date, at least ten water infrastructures have been damaged due to cross-border hostilities, impacting the water supply for over 100,000 residents in the South and Nabatieh.
- The sector has no funds to replenish hygiene consumables for people displaced outside of collective shelters with a regular, blanket distribution modality approach.
- Water fee collection has fallen to nearly zero in the South and Nabatieh governorates, putting the South Lebanon Water Establishment in a very challenging situation, given that there is no substantial external support for this public utility.



Sectors' Partners

ABAAD, ACF Spain, ACTED, ADRA, Alpha, AMEL, ANERA, AVSI, Beit el Barakah, CARE, Caritas Lebanon, CONCERN, Dar El Efta, DCA, DPNA, DRC, Ghirass for Society Development, Handicap International, I m possible, ICRC, Imam Sadr Foundation, IMC, Intersos, IOCC Lebanon, IOM, IR Lebanon, IRC, ISWA, La Guilde, Lebanese Social Responsibility, LOST, LRC, Makhzoumi, MCC, MDSF, MECC, MEDAIR, MERATH Lebanon, Mercy Corps, Mouvement Social, Nabaa, Nabad, Nation Station, NRC, Nusaned, Order of malta, OXFAM, PCPM, Plan International, PU-AMI, PwC, Sanabel Al

Janoub, Save the Children, Sawa blessed, SCI, SHEILD, Solidarités international, Swiss Barakah Charity, TdH-L, Trocaire, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, URDA, WCK, WFP, WVI



Line Ministries

Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education and Higher Education, Ministry of Energy and Water, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Social Affairs.

Lebanon: At a Glance

Escalation of hostilities in South Lebanon

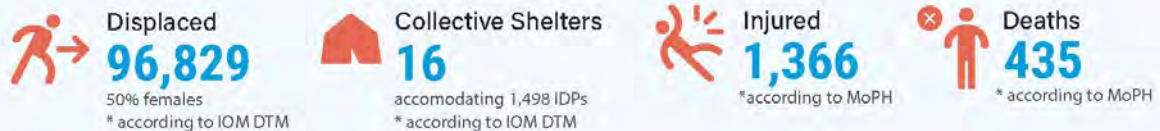
as of 27 June 2024



The Humanitarian Country Team in Lebanon, led by the Humanitarian Coordinator and supplementing national efforts, continues to increase its readiness and response to the humanitarian needs of the people affected by the increase in hostilities along the Blue Line in the south of Lebanon.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Displacement and Casualties



Civilian Casualties



Civilian Infrastructure



RESPONSE



Cash Assistance



Multipurpose Cash Assistance

18,640

Lebanese households registered within MoSA social safety net systems received one time cash for assistance in South and Nabatieh in Jan 2024.

11,884

Lebanese households registered within MoSA social safety net systems received one time cash for assistance in South and Nabatieh in June 2024.

8,473

households received emergency cash assistance for non-food items btw Jan - May 2024.



Multipurpose Cash Assistance

16,500

refugee households received one time partial cash assistance in Nabatieh, and South n Dec 2023.

5,599

refugee households not existing in cash programs received food and non-food cash assistance in border villages in Tyre, Nabatieh, Marjaoun, Hasbaya and Bent Jbeil in May - June 2024.

1,059

refugee households in border villages of Tyre, Nabatieh, Marjaoun, Hasbaya, and Bent Jbeil received top-up cash assistance for non-food needs in May - June 2024.



Multipurpose Cash Assistance

8,125

children received financial support to reduce barriers to education

3,864

children and youth with disabilities benefited from social cash grants under the National Disability Allowance programme in Nov. 2023.

5,539

emergency protection cash assistance was provided.

338

IDP households received food vouchers for 3 months in Beirut & ML.



Multipurpose Cash Assistance

290

farmers in border areas benefited from cash assistance

2,392

Lebanese and Syrian refugees received cash for shelter assistance



Food Security



Meals

570,000

of which 550,000 distributed in the South collective shelters

7,000 KG

of food and fresh produce distributed in collective shelters



Food Parcels

55,646

distributed across Lebanon.



Nutrition



Micronutrient supplements

9,165

children



Nutrition

65,604

caregivers received IYCF, nutrition, and ECD services

6,258

children & Pregnant and lactating women (PLW) screened for acute malnutrition in South, Nabatieh, & Baalbeck Hermel



Health



Satellite PHCs

28

operating in Saida, Jezzine, Tyre, Hasbaya, Bazourie, Marjayoun districts.



Health workers

5,548

trained



Health Services

74,209

provided in satellite PHCs



RH services

16,594

provided in satellite PHCs



Education



Online Learning

9,500

children in conflict affected areas

In-school snacks

15,000

students in MEHE hub schools

Non-formal education

5,478

displaced students

Retention support

1,200

children remaining in conflict areas

Digital Training

2,000

teachers



Basic Assistance



Core relief & Clothing

232,606

items distributed in the South & Nabatieh governorates



Sessions

43,466

beneficiaries received dignity kits, CP, GBV, PSEA & psychosocial support sessions



Plastic Sheets

150

distributed



WaSH



Water Services

1,295K Litres
427K Litres

bottled water



WaSH kits

43,500

in the South and Nabatieh Governorates



Line Ministries

Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education and Higher Education, Ministry of Energy and Water, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Social Affairs.



Sector's partners

ABAAD, ACF Spain, ACTED, ADRA, Alpha, AMEL, ANERA, AVSI, Beit el Barakah, CARE, Caritas Lebanon, CONCERN, Dar El Efta, DCA, DPNA, DRC, Ghirass for Society Development, Handicap International, I'm possible, ICRC, Imam Sadr Foundation, IMC, Intersos, IOCC Lebanon, IOM, IR Lebanon, IRC, ISWA, La Guilde, Lebanese Social Responsibility, LOST, LIRC, Makhzoumi, MCC, MDSI, MECC, MEDAIR, MERATH Lebanon, Mercy Corps, Mouvement Social, Nabaa, Nabadi, Nation Station, NRC, Nusaned, Order of malta, OXFAM, PCPW, Plan International, PU-AMU, PwC, Sanabel Al Janoub, Save the Children, Sawa Blessed, SCI, SHEILD, Solidarités International, Swiss Barakah Charity, Tdh-L, Trocaire, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, URDA, WCK, WFP, WVI

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LEBANON: Flash Update #22

Escalation of hostilities in South Lebanon

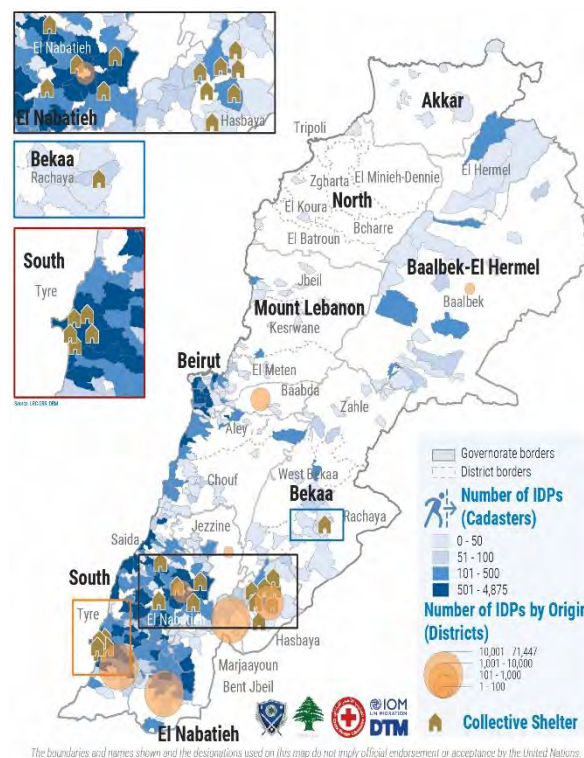
as of 14 July 2024



HIGHLIGHTS

- 98,002 individuals (51% females) have been displaced from South Lebanon due to the ongoing hostilities as of 9 July (source: DTM).
- 1,904 casualties have been reported, including 466 deaths. Among these, at least 100 civilian deaths have been confirmed (source: MoPH, OHCHR).
- On 2 July, one farmer was killed in an Israeli airstrike in Zalloutieh, Tyre.
- On 8 July, Lebanon's Ministry of Agriculture condemned an Israeli airstrike on a farm in Jabal Tora, Jezzine, which resulted in the deaths of over 800 farm animals.
- On 13 July, two people were killed in an Israeli drone strike targeting a van in Deir Mimas, South Lebanon.

DISPLACEMENT MAP – up until 9 July 2024



SITUATION OVERVIEW

Lebanon continues to be severely impacted by ongoing hostilities, with daily exchanges of fire across the southern border. The most intense bombardment is concentrated within 12 km of the Blue Line, while targeted Israeli airstrikes reach deep into the country, extending up to 100 km from the border.

Severe damage to water, electricity, and telecommunications infrastructure, as well as roads in southern Lebanon have been recorded, and maintenance and repair workers have been killed and injured as they attempted to maintain services for the area's remaining residents, alongside medics and first responders. There has also been a noticeable increase in Israeli warplanes breaking the sound barrier over various Lebanese regions, resulting in widespread panic and the shattering of glass in many residential buildings.

During the ongoing escalations, students' education in Lebanon faced formidable challenges. Ongoing instability, including the risk of shelling, airstrikes and sonic booms, has disrupted the conduct of official exams. Students relocated to other governorate centers encounter significant commuting difficulties amid the escalating situation. These obstacles underscored the severe impact of conflict on educational continuity and student well-being.

Online learners also struggled with unreliable internet and power outages, further complicating their educational experience. The anticipated dropout rate among children attending online classes is high, estimated at 90%.

Lebanon's Council of the South, responsible for evaluating damages, has reported that, since 8 October 2023, the extent of the destruction has reached 3,000 housing units that have been either completely or partially demolished. Additionally, 12,000 housing units have been severely damaged, and 20,000 units have sustained minor damage. The total value of the damage so far has been estimated at 1.7 billion US dollars.

The Council also reported that the agricultural sector lost 17 million square meters, which burned as a result of Israeli shelling, primarily caused by white phosphorus, with effects that will last for many years. Additionally, farmers were unable to harvest crops from 12 million square meters of their land.

To date, at least 13 water infrastructures have been damaged due to cross-border hostilities, impacting the water supply for nearly 200,000 residents in the South and Nabatieh. Water fee collection has fallen to nearly zero in the South and Nabatieh governorates, putting the South Lebanon Water Establishment in a very challenging situation.

To date, at least 100 civilians have been killed since hostilities escalated in October 2023. According to the Lebanese Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), the total number of casualties since October 8, 2023, stands at 1,904, including 466 fatalities.

- On 26 June, five Lebanese civilians were injured in an Israeli airstrike on Nabatieh city, southern Lebanon, that destroyed a residential building in the Al-Mashaa neighborhood and caused damage to dozens of other homes and cars. Additionally, 14 others reportedly suffered from panic, tension, and suffocation.
- On 2 July, one farmer was killed in an Israeli airstrike in Zalloutieh, Tyre.
- On 13 July, two people were killed in an Israeli drone strike targeting a van in Deir Mimas, South Lebanon.

In the wake of recent escalations, the agricultural sector has been significantly impacted. On 8 July, over 800 farm animals were killed in an Israeli attack on a livestock farm in Jabal Tora, Jezzine. Lebanon's Agriculture Ministry condemned the attack and called on international intervention to "make those responsible pay and provide aid to farmers and herders affected by repeated Israeli aggressions."

On 11 July, UNIFIL expressed their concerns about the high level of tension seen recently, and the potential for miscalculations that could lead to a sudden and wider conflict, urging a return to the cessation of hostilities.

As of 9 July, 98,002 people have been internally displaced and are seeking refuge across Lebanon, with 97 per cent originating from Bint Jbeil, Marjaayoun, and Tyre districts.

- Some 82 per cent of the IDPs are currently living with host families, while 15 per cent are renting houses. Another two per cent have relocated to secondary residences. Around one per cent are housed in 16 collective shelters.
- Of the 82 percent in host settings, 25,608 are co-living with non-internally displaced families, while 54,923 reside separately. Notably, according to IOM, 19 percent of the 80,009 individuals in host settings live in overcrowded conditions.
- 1,440 displaced people are hosted in 16 collective shelters, with five located in Tyre, six in Hasbaya, four in Nabatieh, one in Saida.
- 33 percent of IDPs are children (< 18 years), while 34 percent are female adults and 33 percent are male adults.

Since February 2024, and up to 14 July, 38 humanitarian missions have been conducted to towns and villages in hard-to-reach areas along the frontline, where around 60,000 civilians are still present, according to available data.

COORDINATION AND PREPAREDNESS

Led by the Prime Minister, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers oversees national preparedness and response efforts, supported by the National Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Unit. At the sub-national level, Governors coordinate with local authorities for preparedness and emergency response. Meanwhile, UN and NGO partners under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator and in complement to the government-led response, continue to accelerate response and preparedness activities. As outlined in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) contingency plan, humanitarian partners are currently carrying out an emergency response to the humanitarian impact of the escalation in Southern Lebanon, under the 2024 Lebanon Response Plan (LRP). The plan also identifies a need for USD 72.4 million for a three-month response to support up to 200,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance, including up to 140,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 60,000 individuals remaining in frontline areas. Despite the limited available funding, humanitarian actors continue to provide life-saving assistance to meet the needs of the most vulnerable affected communities. However, support for people remaining in frontline areas remains limited due to many challenges, including funding, access, and security constraints.

In view of the increasingly protracted humanitarian needs of affected people whether internally displaced and remaining in border areas, the South Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) is working on the review of sectoral priorities and capacity to meet the urgent needs of the affected people in the South and Nabatieh governorates. The ISCG-South is also identifying the gaps and challenges faced by the actors to maintain the implementation of efficient, principled and needs based emergency interventions.

On 27 June, OCHA and UNIFIL organized a civil-military coordination (CMCoord) meeting in Chamaa, South Lebanon with international and national humanitarian partners to discuss security and support for communities affected by the hostilities in South Lebanon. In addition to highlighting needs in the provision of basic services such as healthcare, water, electricity, waste management, and education, community-level engagements have highlighted the need for firefighting equipment. The meeting concluded with a commitment to continue the CMCoord dialogue and enhance information sharing, aiming for greater effectiveness in addressing the needs of the southern Lebanese community through existing response coordination mechanisms.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE



Cash Assistance:

Cash for Basic Assistance and Food Security & Agriculture:

- In November 2023, an emergency cash transfer was disbursed to all children and youth with disabilities, aged 15 to 30, who were registered under the National Disability Allowance program across seven districts in the South and Nabatieh governorates. This initiative, conducted in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), assisted 1,972 Lebanese individuals as part of shock-responsive social protection, along with 1,892 Syrian, Palestinian, and other refugees.
- In December 2023, 16,500 Syrian refugee families residing in Nabatieh, Bint Jbeil, Hasbaya, Tyre, and Marjaayoun received one-time cash for food assistance.
- In January 2024, 18,640 vulnerable Lebanese households registered in the MoSA social safety net databases, yet presently not receiving assistance, were provided with a one-time emergency cash transfer to address their essential needs across all seven districts of South and Nabatieh governorates. The total value of assistance amounted to USD 2.1 million.
- As of May 2024, 8,473 households benefited from emergency cash grants to cover basic needs (non-food), in Nabatieh, South, Beirut and Mount Lebanon, and 5,093 refugee families residing in Tyre, Nabatieh, Marjaayoun, Hasbaya and Bint Jbeil districts and not already benefiting from existing cash programs were provided with multi-purpose cash assistance to meet their food and non-food needs.

- In June 2024, 11,884 poor and vulnerable Lebanese households registered within the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) social safety net databases received emergency cash assistance across the seven districts of the South and Nabatieh governorates, and 5,599 refugee families residing in Tyre, Nabatieh, Marjaayoun, Hasbaya and Bint Jbeil districts not already benefiting from existing cash programs were provided with multi-purpose cash assistance to meet their food and non-food needs. Moreover, 1,059 refugee households residing in Tyre, Nabatieh, Marjaoun, Hasbaya, and Bint Jbeil districts who receive cash assistance for food only were provided \$40 (per household) to cover their non-food needs.
- Since October 2023, 290 farmers (80 in the South and 210 in Nabatieh) were supported with cash assistance to sustain their livelihoods and agricultural assets.

Emergency Cash Assistance for Education:

- As of June, 8,125 IDP children received financial support as emergency cash assistance to reduce barriers to education (including 6,775 attending online and 1,350 attending in person). The final payment for children attending in-person sessions will cover June, while those participating online will receive payment for May by 25 July.

Cash for Protection:

- As of June, 5,539 people received emergency protection cash assistance.

Cash for Shelter:

- Since October 2023, 1,614 Lebanese and 778 Syrian refugees have received cash for shelter assistance.



Basic Assistance

Needs:

- 39,000 pillows, 700 kitchen sets, 2,500 mats, and 1,000 solar lamps are identified as needs by local authorities (DRM/DRR) in Tyre, Zahrani, Nabatieh, and South. Furthermore, the DRR/DRM are requesting additional non-food items such as 61,500 summer bed sheets, 6,800 rechargeable fans for Nabatiyeh DRM, and 27,000 new mattresses for Tyre DRR to replace the previously distributed mattresses.

Response (Since October 2023)

- 239,677 core relief items have been distributed in accessible areas in the Bekaa, South, and Nabatieh governorates.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Increasing need for cash assistance related to increased vulnerabilities specifically among female-headed households, children and persons with disabilities (PWD).
- The Basic Assistance sector is actively coordinating with its partners to update the South geographical split, contingency stocks and warehouse mapping. The geo-split update will reflect both in-kind and cash assistance and current and upcoming planned interventions, as for the contingency stocks update will inform the sector about partners' capacities and available core relief items.



Education

Needs:

- Ongoing support for the educational continuity of approximately 10,000 children through emergency cash assistance and student support, including provisions such as internet bundles, snacks at schools, retention aid, and distribution of menstrual hygiene kits for girls aged 15-17.
- Provision of support to the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) in implementing remote learning methods. This includes enhancing teachers' proficiency in digital teaching techniques for approximately 2,000 teachers and educators. Additionally, offer online support for students aged 3-18 years, with around 6,775 currently attending online classes.
- Support for intensive remedial classes during the summer is crucial for the sector, given that the learning of children from the South has been disrupted for the fifth consecutive year.
- Organize summer activities, including psychosocial support (PSS) and recreational activities, for affected and displaced children in South Lebanon and Nabatieh. This is crucial as 33 percent of IDPs are children under 18 years old.
- Ensure IDP students have access to official exam centers by arranging bus transportation to these centers, specifically in South Lebanon and Nabatieh, where they have been relocated.

Response (Since October 2023)

- Close to 15,000 school-aged children in MEHE emergency hub schools continued to receive nutritious in-school snacks until the end of the scholastic year on 27 June. Around 2,000 teachers from public schools and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions received essential digital training sessions to enhance their ability to deliver effective online education focusing on inclusivity and gender-sensitive pedagogy.
- Nearly 1,225 of the most vulnerable displaced children and those in conflict areas continue to receive both in-person and online retention support to ensure continuity of learning and contribute to their overall well-being.
- Around 5,622 displaced children, through outreach, have been referred to appropriate education services such as non-formal education and recreational support.
- MEHE was supported with 8 school buses to transport students including IDPs from and to official exams centers in Nabatieh escorted by the Lebanese army and in coordination with the regional education office.
- Utilize sector partners' existing facilities, such as community centers, to provide PSS, mental health, and well-being support sessions for children and caregivers.

Gaps & Constraints:

- IDPs encounter barriers accessing education, both in-person and online, due to financial, logistical, and psychological challenges.
- Online learners faced unreliable internet and frequent power outages, hindering engagement and comprehension.
- Anticipated dropout rate among children attending online classes is high, estimated at 90%.
- Limited access to reliable internet and devices in border areas exacerbates educational challenges.
- Displacement-related disruptions contribute to protection and mental health issues affecting student well-being.
- Official exams are underway amidst the risk of bombing, sonic booms, and overall instability.
- Students are relocated to different governorate centers for exams; for instance, those from Beirut to Nabatieh Centers faced challenges commuting due to the ongoing escalation.



Food Security & Agriculture

Needs:

- Food and economic support for the population displaced by the ongoing clashes, individuals remaining in unsafe areas, and individuals whose livelihoods from agriculture have been impacted.

Response (Since October 2023)

People displaced in collective shelters:

- Since the beginning of the conflict until 11 July, over 567,000 meals have been provided to all the IDP households in Tyre and Saida collective shelters. In addition, 1,726 dry food parcels and 2,227 read-to-eat (RTE) meals were provided.
- In Nabatieh collective shelters, 168 dry food parcels and 260 RTE food parcels were distributed among the 69 households displaced.
- In the collective shelter in Bekaa, households hosted in unfinished buildings and informal tented settlements, 31 food parcels were distributed among the displaced. The households hosted in the CS in Rachaya (currently closed) will receive a fourth round of assistance by the end of June.

People displaced and hosted by relatives and households:

- 18,200 food parcels were distributed in the South governorate, representing the 3rd round of blanket food assistance.
- 12,725 food parcels were distributed in Nabatieh governorate, representing the 4th round of blanket food assistance.
- 7,372 food parcels and 338 food vouchers were distributed in Beirut and Mount Lebanon 915 food parcels were distributed in Bekaa and Baalbeck-Hermel governorates. People remaining in border/unsafe areas.
- 8,500 food parcels were distributed in the Nabatieh governorate and Tyre district residing in border villages.
- Two community kitchens (in Rmeich and Souwaneh) were supported with cash and dry food commodities to sustain operations and provision of meals to both IDPs and people remaining in their villages and surrounding villages.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Reduction in reach and transfer value of regular programs is putting further pressure on the food systems and food insecurity of households.
- Scale-up of the food security response for the most vulnerable in terms of food and cash modalities is critical.



Health

Needs:

- Life-saving health interventions to address the immediate needs of the population affected by the conflict, including in border areas.

Response (Since October 2023)

- Twenty-eight primary healthcare satellite units (PSU) on rotation continue to provide integrated primary healthcare services, including childhood vaccination, reproductive health consultations, sexual and reproductive health awareness sessions, and psychological support.
- 82,329 health services have been provided in the PSUs including 18,440 children vaccinated in the south, of whom 5,576 (30 per cent) were vaccinated through the PSU. In addition, 10,604 were supported through psychological first aid (PFA) and 1,059 wound management were provided at the PSUs. Furthermore, key health messages were shared with 90,000 caregivers and their children on maternal health, essential newborn care, immunization, and treatment of childhood illness, and nutrition.

18,396 reproductive health services have been provided in satellite Primary Health Care Center (PHCCs).

Gaps & Constraints:

- Six PHCCs remained closed due to insecurity, three each in Bint Jbeil and Marjaouyn districts.



Nutrition

Needs:

- Lifesaving nutrition services, and supplies addressing the immediate nutritional and child developmental needs of the most vulnerable population, especially children and women.
- Cash assistance to caregivers with difficulty accessing breast milk substitutes and have been identified by infant and young child feeding (IYCF) specialists for eligibility.
- Enhanced referrals to nutrition actors operating in the south and dissemination of the IYCF national hotline widely to limit and control the random requests of formula milk to infants thus affecting their ultimate nutrition of life which is breastfeeding.

Response (Since October 2023)

- Social behavior change interventions reached 65,689 caregivers inside and outside shelters in South, Nabatieh, and Bekaa governorates promoting optimal IYCF practices, integrated nutrition, and early childhood development (ECD).
- 6,362 children (6-59 months) and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for acute malnutrition in collective shelters and at the community level and 126 PLW and children have been identified with acute malnutrition and referred to the nearest malnutrition treatment centers to be admitted to the malnutrition in South, Nabatieh, and Bekaa governorates. 868 children under 2 years old were screened using the IYCF rapid assessment tool.
- 9,165 children (6-59 months) in and outside shelters received more than one round of emergency nutrition rations, micronutrient supplements, and complementary feeding packages to enhance the nutritional value of their meals. out of which 837 children at the borders were provided with High Energy Biscuits for more than one month to prevent any forms of malnutrition.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Due to lack of funds, two major partners are terminating their response in South and Nabatieh, impeding the continuation and expansion of nutrition activities despite heightened needs.
- Partners have encountered movement restrictions in Hasbaya and Bint Jbeil due to the security situation, with certain municipalities in the south imposing limitations on door-to-door activities.
- Closure of some PHCC's in Marjaayoun and Bint Jbeil, thus affecting nutrition service delivery
- Partners have managed to reallocate only US\$ 500,000 from ongoing programs.



Protection

Needs:

- Due to high level of psychological distress amongst children and adults, group and individual psychosocial support (PSS), including practical PSS and parenting skills sessions are needed for the affected families, inside and outside of collective shelters.
- Psychosocial support for front liners, teachers, children and parents in hard-to-reach areas.

- Targeted support for affected women, particularly due to change on family composition where there's emergence of single female-headed households
- Strengthen the community-based Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), through capacity building of community volunteers
- Support for persons living with disabilities and the elderly, especially on information and referrals to specialized services.
- Scaled up outreach to combat period poverty and ensure a continuous supply of menstrual hygiene items.
- Livelihood support programs and social cohesion programs, especially targeting those at heightened risk.
- Awareness raising and risk mitigation activities in view of unexploded ordnance (UXO), especially in border areas.
- Prevention and reintegration support services for children affected by the armed conflict.
- Additional recreational and educational activities including access to online sessions and activities for children affected by the conflict.
- Continuation of provision of emergency cash assistance to prevent, mitigate or reduce the impact or high risk of serious and immediate harm due to an emergency shock or protection threat

Response (Since October 2023)

Legal and Protection Services:

- 3,509 people participated in legal awareness sessions on topics related to civil documentation, residency, housing landing and property (HLP) and GBV - specific aspects.
- 3,304 people were provided with legal counseling, legal aid, and representation (civil documentation, HLP and residency) including 126 on GBV-specific aspects.
- 344 individuals received protection case management services.
- 78 people participated in protection activities at the community centers.
- 6,013 individuals received group and individual psychosocial support including women and girls.
- 158 people with disabilities received specialized rehabilitation services. 86 people received training on protection and humanitarian principles.

Multi-layered child protection prevention and response services:

- 18,247 individuals participated in information sessions on available services, including child protection, mental health, and the dangers of Landmines, white phosphorus, and explosive remnants of war (ERW).
- A multi-layered package of prevention and response services was provided to children at risk and victims of child protection violations and their caregivers.
- 3,937 children and caregivers were supported with psychosocial support services, both focused and community-based to address their mental health, and psychosocial needs, restore a sense of routine, and empower children to protect themselves and seek support when needed.
- 340 children at risk or victims of violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation received support through individual case management services and referrals to specialized services including Mental Health Psychosocial support, medical, alternative care, etc.
- Psychological first aid (PFA) training was delivered to 26 children.

- 50,700 explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) IEC materials were distributed in the South for children and adults.
- 38 community members were trained on delivering EORE interventions

GBV Awareness and Response:

- 4,155 girls and women received dignity kits from various GBV actors as part of GBV awareness programs and GBV service provision.
- 3,275 women and girls participated in targeted gender equality, and empowerment activities aiming at social behavioural change in safe spaces or at community level as part of GBV prevention programs.
- 1,191 women and girls received awareness sessions on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and 738 front liners and humanitarian service providers received PSEA sensitization sessions.
- 1,322 women and girls at risk of GBV received individual case management and psychosocial support.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Ongoing protection risks persist, including physical harm from explosive ordnance and family separation, with concerns about GBV, accessibility for persons with disabilities, and potential SEA for those lacking support.
- Access constraints particularly for hard-to-reach areas: prevailing risk persists in unreachable areas such as Hasbaya, Marjaayoun, and Bint Jbeil. Despite reports indicating the presence of targeted beneficiaries in high-risk zones, available support services remain severely constrained. Case management emerges as the primary avenue for psychological and financial assistance. Meanwhile, in South Governorate and Nabatieh City, in-person activities persist, albeit with limitations. The shift to online activities due to safety concerns poses new challenges, particularly in the disclosure of GBV cases, where face-to-face interactions offer a safer environment for survivors to share their experiences.
- Socio-economic constraints, exacerbated by the current conflict and insecurity resulted in increased tensions and power imbalances within households. Households resort to harmful coping mechanisms, such as child marriage, early marriage, or exploitation of women and girls, to mitigate financial strain.
- Discriminatory practices persist, with certain groups facing barriers to accessing collective shelters and vital assistance.
- Increase in restrictive measures and significant delays in appointments for residency renewal and the issuance of civil documentation, due to high demand, limited capacities, strikes among civil registry offices in the southern governorates, and the recent Budget Law, which includes substantially higher legal fees and taxes, is significantly impacting partners' ability to support displaced people in need of legal aid. Budgets for legal services cannot adequately address this significant increase.
- Community engagement, empowerment and recreational activities remain a gap among many other services provided to the displaced populations.
- Displaced women are feeling a lack of privacy that hinders their willingness to share concerns freely. Also, the prioritization of family basic needs may act as a significant barrier to report GBV or access services. In collective shelters, women are concerned about access to clean and safe toilets, as well as continuous access to feminine hygiene products. They are also reluctant to participate in activities organized by GBV actors as they are afraid of the stigma.
- Protection cash assistance continues to be insufficient to meet the needs of IDPs, underscoring its critical importance in supporting housing and facilitating access to basic assistance.
- Needs in hard-to-reach areas are mainly unanswered given the lack of access to those locations.



Shelter and Collective Site Coordination

Needs:

- Alternative accommodation for Syrian households due to constraints faced by displaced Syrian families to access collective shelters in the South.
- Identification of additional sites that could be used as collective shelters across the country, as part of preparedness measures if the situation escalates.

Response (Since October 2023)

- Since the beginning of the response, 18 collective sites have been upgraded by shelter partners (five in Tyre, five in Nabatieh, seven in Hasbaya, and one in Saida). In Tyre district, aid organizations are preparing 56 housing units equivalent to 16 apartments (originally planned to be completed by the end of May) to provide temporary housing for families in need, particularly those facing protection issues. The rehabilitation work will be completed by next week.
- A site management and coordination capacity building training was conducted targeting 22 participants to enhance their understanding of site management and coordination, humanitarian response, and how to mainstream protection in displacement sites.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Funding limitations to address gaps in site management within collective sites and to strengthen the government's capacity-building efforts in site management and coordination.
- Limited funding for the cash-for-shelter program, which addresses the needs of displaced families who are residing with host families/ relatives.



Social Stability

Needs:

- Continuous monitoring of tensions arising from displacement movements on both inter-communal and intra-communal levels, to ensure programmatic flexibility and mitigation where possible.
- Continuous monitoring of online tensions and narrative bias around the situation in the South and tracking of possible spillover effects.
- Conflict sensitivity training to frontline staff as well as guidance on conflict-sensitive monitoring & evaluation to counter crisis fatigue.
- Support in providing equipment and vehicles is needed for municipalities to manage solid waste and for public institutions like the Civil Defense center of Bint Jbeil to respond effectively during the ongoing conflicts. This includes necessities such as ambulances, firefighting machinery, hoses, and other essential equipment.

Response (Since October 2023)

Humanitarian Mine Action:

Humanitarian Mine Action partners under the Lebanese Mine Action Center (LMAC) initiated awareness campaigns, videos, and workshops on Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) and white phosphorus through media and community outreach, including:

- The deployment of 14 EORE teams for awareness raising targeting affected zones and IDPs.
- The installation of 16 billboards on highways (Tyre, Nabatieh, Khaldeh).
- The implementation of two workshops on EORE SOPs and accreditation documents.
- The implementation of training sessions on risk of weapons, mine, and white phosphorus (WP), in Beirut, Tyre, Sarafand, Zehrani, Mount Lebanon and Baalbeck

for 210 activists from several organization, the regional school of Humanitarian Demining in Lebanon (including the national steering committee and INGOs), as well as LRC staff, and 30 journalists, in collaboration with the Ministry of Information (MoI) & the ICRC.

The LMAC is also planning additional interventions to raise awareness of key actors, general public as well as targeted capacity building and training courses.

DRM (Disaster Risk Management):

- IT equipment has been provided to the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) units in the Union of Municipalities in Tyre, Hasbaya, Marjaayoun, and Bint Jbeil to support the DRM operation rooms.
- Social Stability sector partners supported local development and stability committees, acting as "Conflict Prevention Mechanisms," to implement context-specific community outreach activities.
- Local development and stability committees facilitated awareness sessions in 9 communities, engaging 89 participants on the impact of fake news and fact-checking using the "Sawab" platform.
- Supported by relevant partners, local conflict prevention mechanisms conducted outreach activities reaching 59 teachers in 6 communities and 520 students in affected areas.

Basic Service Delivery by Municipalities & Public Institutions:

- Sector partners supported the municipalities of Abbassieh and Tyre through the provision of trucks to collect additional amounts of solid waste, due to the presence of IDPs.
- The Civil Defense unit in Kharayeb village in the South Governorate was supported with equipment and vehicles.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- Increase the contingency stock level for the hygiene items.
- Identify potential sites across the country as part of preparedness measures.

Response (Since October 2023)

- WaSH sector partners support individuals displaced in temporary collective shelters, those hosted by other households, and those residing in border areas. Support is also being provided at the water and sanitation systems level, to date mainly through assisting South Lebanon Water Establishment managed systems, through emergency repairs to infrastructure damaged due to hostilities, and through operation and maintenance support to water and wastewater systems.
- From the beginning of the crisis, nearly 46,000 hygiene kits and cleaning items were distributed. This includes 36,912 family hygiene kits, 2,053 menstrual hygiene kits and 1,748 baby kits.
- Almost 440,000 litres of bottled water were distributed, mainly in collective shelters, with some provided in the border areas and hosted IDPs, while 1,707 m³ of water was delivered to collective shelters via water trucking modality.
- The total number of people reached through the system-level support has been estimated at 244,000. The sector partners managed to access the main water station that was damaged due to hostilities and partially restored their functionality. To date, South Lebanon Water Establishment has been supported with seven backup generators, more than 460,000 litres of fuel for different stations in the South and Nabatieh governorates, 30 water tanks (10,000 litres each), five fuel tanks (4,000 litres each), spare parts and other consumables, as well as ad hoc emergency repairs to several stations.

Gaps & Constraints:

- To date, at least 13 water infrastructures have been damaged due to cross-border hostilities, impacting the water supply for nearly 200,000 residents in the South and Nabatieh.
- Water fee collection has fallen to nearly zero in the South and Nabatieh governorates, putting the South Lebanon Water Establishment in a very challenging situation.
- The sector has no funds to replenish hygiene consumables for people displaced outside of collective shelters with a regular, blanket distribution modality approach.



Sectors' Partners

ABAAD, ACF Spain, ACTED, ADRA, Alpha, AMEL, ANERA, AVSI, Beit el Barakah, CARE, Caritas Lebanon, CONCERN, Dar El Efta, DCA, DPNA, DRC, Ghirass for Society Development, Handicap International, I m possible, ICRC, Imam Sadr Foundation, IMC, Intersos, IOCC Lebanon, IOM, IR Lebanon, IRC, ISWA, La Guilde, Lebanese Social Responsibility, LOST, LRC, Makhzoumi, MCC, MDSF, MECC, MEDAIR, MERATH Lebanon, Mercy Corps, Mouvement Social, Nabaa, Nabad, Nation Station, NRC, Nusaned, Order of malta, OXFAM, PCPM, Plan International, PU-AMI, PwC, Sanabel Al Janoub, Save the Children, Sawa blessed, SCI, SHEILD, Solidarités international, Swiss Barakah Charity, TdH-L, Trocaire, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, URDA, WCK, WFP, WVI



Line Ministries

Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education and Higher Education, Ministry of Energy and Water, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Social Affairs.

Lebanon: At a Glance

Escalation of hostilities in South Lebanon

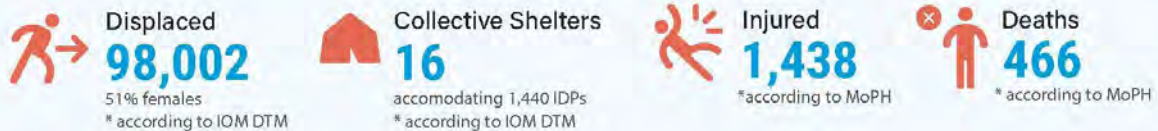
as of 14 July 2024



The Humanitarian Country Team in Lebanon, led by the Humanitarian Coordinator and supplementing national efforts, continues to increase its readiness and response to the humanitarian needs of the people affected by the increase in hostilities along the Blue Line in the south of Lebanon.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Displacement and Casualties



Civilian Casualties



Civilian Infrastructure



RESPONSE



Cash Assistance



Multipurpose Cash Assistance

18,640

Lebanese households registered within MoSA social safety net systems received one time cash for assistance in South and Nabatieh in Jan 2024.

11,884

Lebanese households registered within MoSA social safety net systems received one time cash for assistance in South and Nabatieh in June 2024.

8,473

households received emergency cash assistance for non-food items b/w Jan - May 2024.



Multipurpose Cash Assistance

16,500

refugee households received one time partial cash assistance in Nabatieh, and South in Dec 2023.

5,599

refugee households not existing in cash programs received food and non-food cash assistance in border villages in Tyre, Nabatieh, Marjaoun, Hasbaya, and Bent Jbeil in May - June 2024.

1,059

refugee households in border villages of Tyre, Nabatieh, Marjaoun, Hasbaya, and Bent Jbeil received top-up cash assistance for non-food needs in May - June 2024.



Multipurpose Cash Assistance

8,125

children received financial support to reduce barriers to education.

3,864

children and youth with disabilities benefited from social cash grants under the National Disability Allowance programme in Nov. 2023.

5,539

emergency protection cash assistance was provided.

338

IDP households received food vouchers for 3 months in Beirut & ML.



Multipurpose Cash Assistance

290

farmers in border areas benefited from cash assistance.

2,392

Lebanese and Syrian refugees received cash for shelter assistance.



Food Security



Meals

588,000

of which 550,000 distributed in the South collective shelters

7,000 KG

of food and fresh produce distributed in collective shelters



Food Parcels

55,500

distributed across Lebanon.



Nutrition



Micronutrient supplements

9,165 children



Nutrition

65,689

caregivers received IYCF, nutrition, and ECD services

6,362

children & Pregnant and lactating women (PLW) screened for acute malnutrition in South, Nabatieh, & Basalbeck Hermel



Health



Satellite PHCs

28

operating in Saida, Jezzine, Tyre, Hasbaya, Bazouriyeh, Marjayoun districts.



Health workers

5,548

trained



Health Services

82,329

provided in satellite PHCs



RH services

18,396

provided in satellite PHCs



Education



Online Learning

9,500

children in conflict affected areas

In-school snacks

15,000

students in MEHE hub schools

Non-formal education

5,622

displaced students

Retention support

1,225

children remaining in conflict areas

Digital Training

2,000

teachers



Basic Assistance



Core relief & Clothing

232,677

items distributed in the South & Nabatieh governorates



Sessions

46,761

beneficiaries received dignity kits, CP, GBV, PSEA & psychosocial support sessions



Shelter and Collective Site Coordination



Plastic Sheets

150

distributed



WaSH



Water Services

1,295K Litres

427K Litres

bottled water



WaSH kits

46,000

in the South and Nabatieh Governorates



Line Ministries

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Sector's partners

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