FLASH APPEAL
LEBANON

COVERING THE PERIOD
JANUARY-MARCH 2025

ISSUED JANUARY 2025

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PHOTO ON COVER
Majdal Zoun, Lebanon
Hassan Al Durr, a 5-year-old boy, walks through the rubble in Majdal Zoun, Southern Lebanon, following an airstrike. UNICEF/Diego Ibarra Sánchez.

At a Glance

PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
1M	$371.4M

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. /Map creation date: 30 September 2024.

Total people targeted and funding required

by sector/cluster

SECTOR / CLUSTER	1M PEOPLE TARGETED	$371.4M FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
Basic Assistance	780k	40M
Education	220k	13.9M
Food Security and Agriculture	1M	112M
Health	500k	46.5M
Nutrition	165k	6.8M
Protection		
General Protection	200k	10M
Child Protection	130k	9.5M
Gender-Based Violence	80k	7.5M
Shelter	227.5k	39.3M
Site Management and Coordination	48k	5.4M
Social Stability	1M	14.5M
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH)	-	
Direct	750k	60M
*System-level**	1.5M	
Logistics	-	4.7M
Coordination and Common Services	-	1.25M

* WaSH: Some WaSH activities, such as emergency repair of water supply system, are not implemented at individual/household level but rather community level, and would inclusively support people within the affected area. This number (system level) is therefore not directly reflected in the total Flash Appeal target (1M).

Crisis Overview

Two months of conflict escalation, preceded by 11 months of continued hostilities – the largest in scale the country has seen since 2006 – has had catastrophic impacts across Lebanon. According to the Ministry of Public Health, 4,047 people were killed, including 290 children and 790 women, by 4 December 2024. While relative calm was restored following the announcement of a cessation of hostilities, the situation remains fragile, and Lebanon continues to grapple with an increasingly complex humanitarian situation.

Population movements have been fluid and complex, as people affected by the conflict escalation respond cautiously to unfolding events. In 2024, Lebanon was estimated by its government to be hosting 1.5M displaced Syrians (who fled the crisis in Syria), 23,026 Palestinian Refugees from Syria, 200,000 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon and over 11,200 refugees of other nationalities. IOM also identified 175,947 migrants (70 per cent women) in Lebanon.

The intense conflict, between 8 October 2023 and 24 November 2024, displaced at least 899,725 people (51per cent female and 49 per cent male) within Lebanon (DTM). By 25 November, 190,102 people were registered in 1,177 collective shelters and 3,316 were registered in 11 UNRWA emergency shelters. UNHCR identified over 105,000 refugees who were secondarily displaced in Lebanon, while an estimated 562,000 people (37 per cent Lebanese and 63 per cent Syrians) had left Lebanon to Syria, and 41,442 Lebanese nationals crossed into Iraq. Some 25,000 migrants were also forced to flee their homes and workplaces (IOM).

Since the announcement of a cessation of hostilities, and as of 26 December, 819,693 people[1] displaced within Lebanon were reported as being back in their cadasters of origin, with the largest number of return movements recorded in Nabatieh, Sour and Baalbek districts. Meanwhile, 160,900 people remained displaced outside their cadasters of origin, mainly in Aley, Saida, Beirut and Chouf districts (DTM). An estimated 4,485 displaced people remained in 45 collective shelters (DRM). Cross-border movements into Lebanon are also being observed, with 90,000 people crossing into Lebanon from Syria as of 19 December (UNHCR), including an estimated 38,000 hosted in 159 informal collective shelters (mostly Syrians), 32,000 Syrians outside collective shelters and 20,000 Lebanese returnees from villages along the Syria/Lebanon border. The Government of Lebanon has recorded around 10,000 Syrians returning to Syria through official border crossing points, as of 12 December. Movements continue daily through both formal and informal border crossings. Some of these returns appear to be temporary, as individuals travel back to Syria to check on family members or assess the condition of their properties.

Many displaced people who are returning to their communities from collective shelters or other locations where they had sought refuge are facing the reality of destroyed infrastructure and limited access to essential services. Nearly 100,000 housing units have been either completely destroyed or partially damaged in conflict affected areas, amounting to US$2.8B in losses (World Bank). The recent wave of destruction has also exacerbated explosive ordnance contamination in conflict affected areas. Meanwhile, many are not able to return to more than 60 localities in southern Lebanon, following continued warnings from the Israeli Army.

1. DTM methodology relies on key informant estimates, which – especially in fast-changing contexts – may not fully capture exact figures but rather gives a strong indication of population movement trends.

The conflict, which impacted one in ten hospitals and killed 241 health workers while on duty, has taken a devastating toll on health infrastructure, resulting in overwhelming health needs (WHO). The widespread destruction to health, water and sanitation infrastructure heightens the risk of disease outbreaks. Thousands with traumatic injuries urgently require reconstructive surgery, while mental health consequences are profound. The conflict interrupted education for more than two million children. Over 397 schools and university branches were closed due to insecurity and/or damage, and approximately 599 educational establishments repurposed as shelters.

Food security conditions have deteriorated significantly due to reduced agriculture productivity, inflation, and disrupted supply chains. Some 130 municipalities suffered damage to agricultural land and assets, while cereal production steeply declined to 40 per cent below average. Already, nearly one-quarter of the Lebanese population suffers from poor food consumption patterns, whilst about half of Syrian refugees are experiencing acute food insecurity (FAO/WFP).

Lebanon's economic and financial outlook is worrying, as 14 months of conflict significantly worsened the country's economic and financial crisis. According to the World Bank, the country's real GDP growth for 2024 has been reduced by at least 6.6 per cent, and the conflict has amounted to economic losses estimated at $5.1B. These setbacks exacerbate what was already a dire economic situation: over the past five years, Lebanon has experienced a prolonged contraction exceeding 34 per cent of real GDP, effectively erasing 15 years of economic growth.

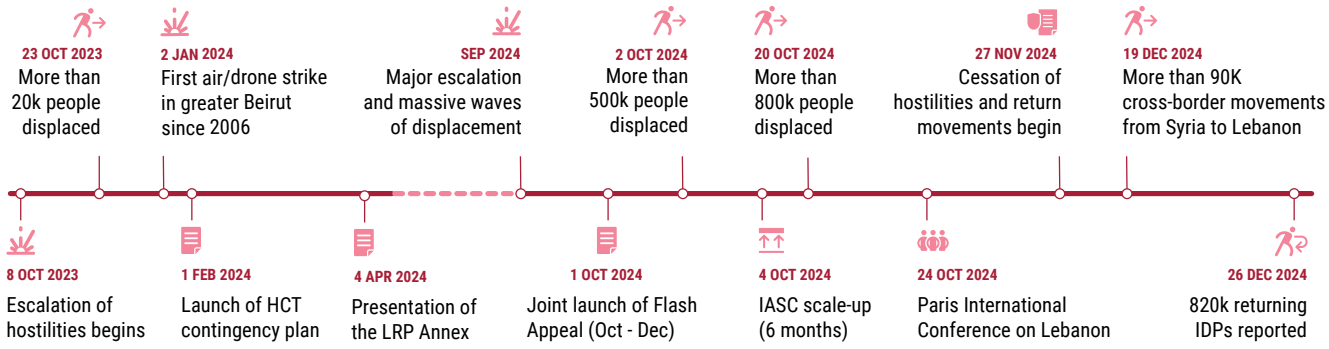
In support of the Government-led emergency response, the humanitarian community is extending the Flash Appeal launched on 1 October (October -December 2024), for another three months (from January to March 2025) to enable partners to rapidly deliver principled and effective humanitarian assistance. The appeal calls for an additional $371.4 M to deliver urgent life-saving assistance and protection to one million Lebanese, Syrians, Palestine refugees in Lebanon, Palestinian refugees from Syria, and migrants directly impacted by the recent escalation of hostilities and displacement.

This Flash Appeal is fully complementary to, and supportive of, the Lebanon Response Plan (LRP) 2025, which remains the primary planning framework for the humanitarian and stabilization response, co-led with the Government.

The LRP covers immediate and medium-term needs across all vulnerable population groups, including Lebanese, refugees and migrants, including through support to Lebanese institutions and public services amid the multi-faceted crisis. It is therefore imperative that funding to the LRP continues and increases during this period of crisis, alongside funding for the Flash Appeal. For an overview on response achievements to date in 2024 under the LRP please see here.

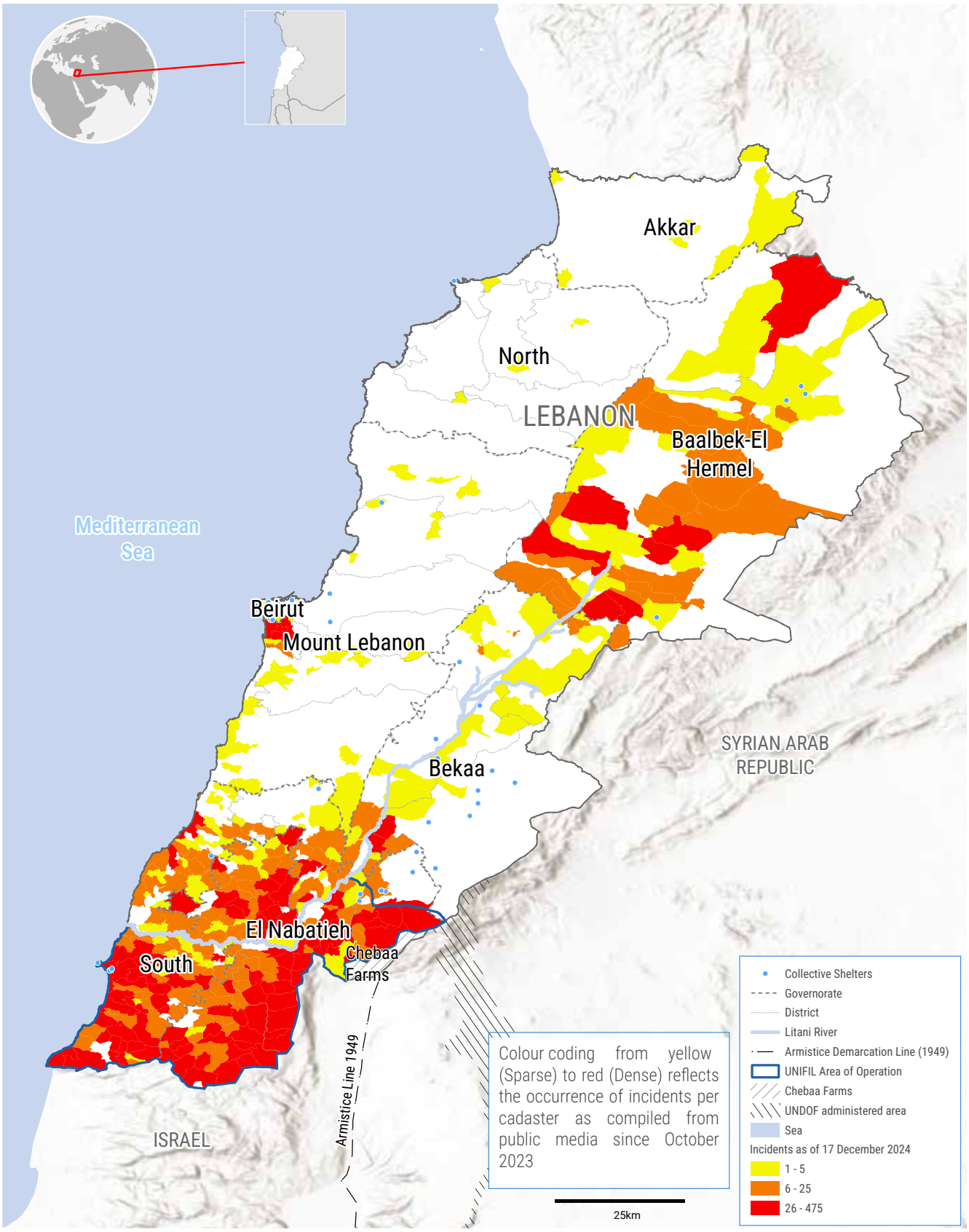
Key events

2023-2024



Conflict Intensity

October 2023 - 17 December 2024



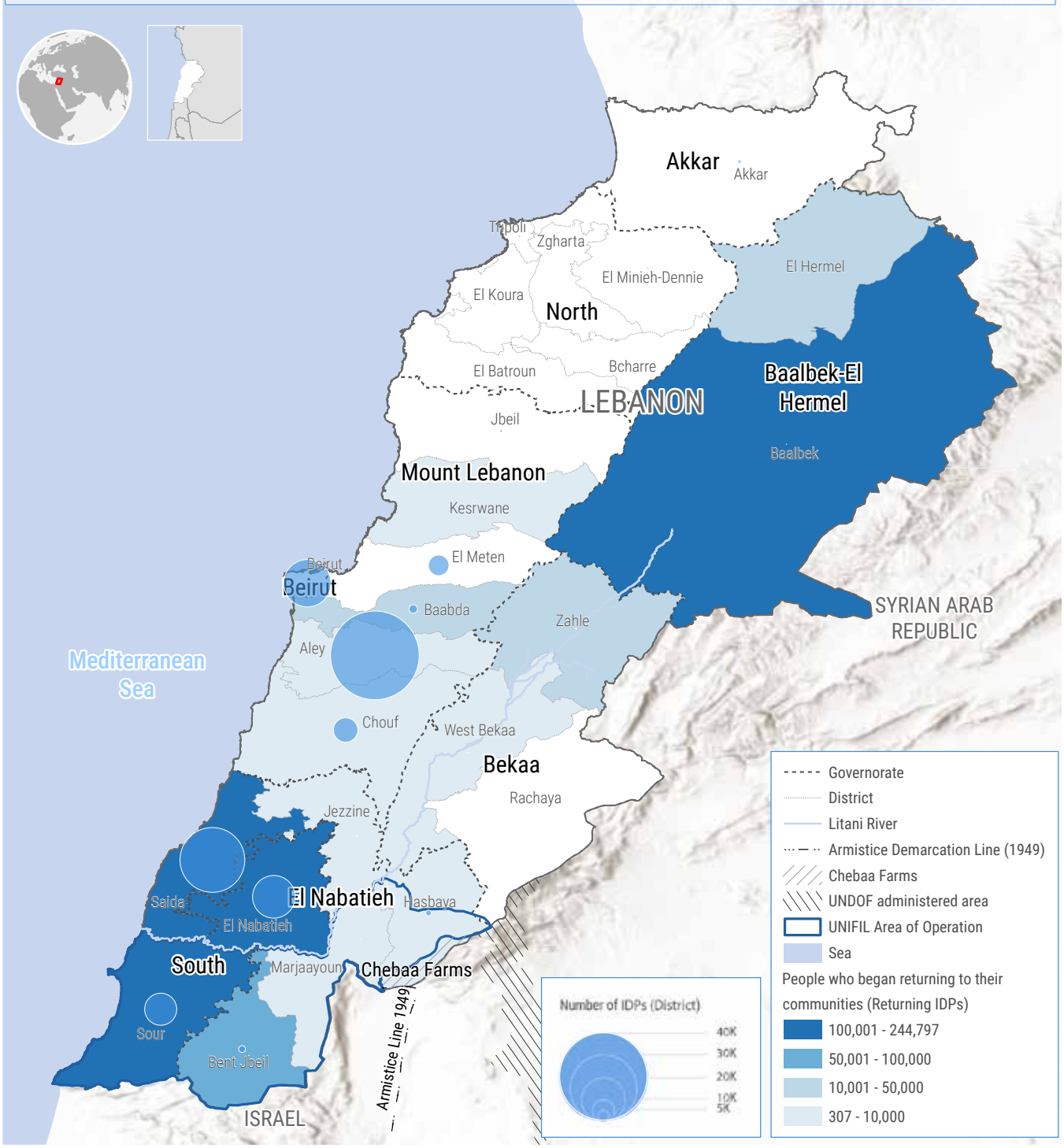
Map Sources: Incidents: compiled from public media, Collective Shelters: DRM /The designations employed and the presentation of material in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
Map creation date: 18 December 2024.

Internally Displaced population

As of 26 December 2024

The Mobility Tracking data from IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Round 69, reports that more than 819,693 people displaced within Lebanon have returned to their cadasters of origin. Meanwhile, 160,900 people remain displaced.

Due to the complexity and fluidity of population movements in the country, these reported IDP returns to their cadaster of origin are not yet considered durable. Instead, they represent a snapshot in time, as many people remain on the move.



Map Sources: IOM - Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM round 69) /The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Map creation date: 26 December 2024

Response

The Government of Lebanon is leading the emergency response efforts. The Government Emergency Committee (GEC), coordinated by the Minister of Environment, is primarily responsible for coordinating the response to urgent needs arising from the escalation of hostilities and supporting Lebanese returnees from Syria. The GEC includes the Ministers of Public Works and Transport, Public Health, Energy and Water, Social Affairs, Education and Higher Education, Culture, Agriculture, and Displaced. The Committee ensures coordination through its Secretariat with all relevant government entities at national and local levels, UN agencies, donors, NGOs, and local communities.

The Minister of Public Health (MoPH) is overseeing the health response, with Lebanese health services striving to address the urgent health needs of people affected by the hostilities. Since the escalation of hostilities, health partners have worked closely with the MoPH to provide essential health services and health supplies and support the integration of mental health and psychosocial services into hospitals. However, internally displaced people (IDPs), returning IDPs and host communities require urgent health care and continuation of essential health care, including trauma and emergency care, sexual and reproductive health services, medication and hospitalization support.

Similarly, the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) has been coordinating the provision of relief within remaining collective shelters and for returning IDPs. This includes the provision of emergency winterization assistance, essential supplies and basic assistance to displaced people in collective shelters and to returning IDPs. In addition, under the leadership of MoSA, an IDP registration exercise is ongoing to further facilitate in-kind and cash humanitarian assistance to displaced people.

Communities, civil society organizations, including women-led organizations, and volunteer groups have mobilized to support the massive displacement across the country by opening their homes, donating food, clothing, bedding among other assistance and helping direct displaced persons to relief centres. Community and civil society priorities are shifting to expand support to returning IDPs who face similar needs.

In support of the Government-led relief efforts, UN and NGO partners have been mobilizing and responding with food, water, shelter, nutrition supplies, educational materials and core relief items. In addition, partners are supporting essential basic services and providing protection services, while logistics support reinforced aid delivery and storage capacity since October 2024. Further, since the uptick of return movements from collective shelters, site decommissioning and rehabilitation works have kickstarted. For regular updates on the needs and the response please consult here.

According to Lebanon Aid Tracking, humanitarian partners have mobilized $245.3M for the emergency response under the Flash Appeal (Oct – Dec 2024), as of 16 December. There have been allocations from the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund ($12M emergency allocation in October and $30.3M reserve allocation in December), complemented by UN Central Response Fund (CERF) disbursement (two allocations, $10M each, in October and December under Rapid Response window). Additional resources are urgently required for partners to continue to scale up and preposition essential relief items and supplies, and to provide support through existing services to the affected community.

Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the humanitarian community continues to address access constraints faced by partners and people in need of humanitarian assistance through the established Civil-military Coordination (CMCoord) Cell and Access Working Group. A Humanitarian Notifications and Operations Coordination Centre (HNOCC) has been established to facilitate humanitarian access in hard-to-reach areas.

Strategic Objectives

S01 Provide timely life-saving multi-sectoral assistance to people affected by the escalation of hostilities.

Provide timely assistance to save lives and alleviate suffering through delivering essential basic assistance (including multi-purpose cash), shelter, food security, health and nutrition, water, sanitation, hygiene, and education to people affected by the escalation in hostilities.

Scale up logistics and other common services as required to enable an inclusive, efficient, and effective response and accountability to affected populations (AAP).

S02 Promote the protection of civilians and civilian infrastructure—grounded in international humanitarian and human rights law, norms and standards—and place communities at the centre of the response.

Promote the protection, prevention and mitigation of physical harm to civilians and civilian infrastructure, including through protection monitoring, specialized protection services, explosive ordnance risk education, and victim assistance.

Strengthen communication with affected communities to ensure accountability to crisis-affected people, multiply information on humanitarian assistance, and identify and refer individual cases to protection partners. Increase action to protect people receiving assistance against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).

Scale up response, mitigation and prevention of gender-based violence and violence against children, including through bolstering existing protection systems.

S03 Support the rapid delivery and resumption of essential services in areas affected by the escalation in hostilities.

Support, complement and fill gaps in the delivery of essential services, in close coordination with local authorities, including through the delivery of critical supplies, emergency repairs to restore life-saving services, including health care and mental health and psychosocial support services, water, sanitation and hygiene, education and protection, as well as the provision of logistics support.

Response Strategy

The Flash Appeal response strategy is anchored in the overall response approaches outlined in the Lebanon Response Plan (LRP). The primary focus of the immediate response supported through the extended Flash Appeal remains the rapid delivery of life-saving assistance and protection by humanitarian partners to displaced people, including those internally displaced, returning IDPs, host communities and people who remained in conflict-affected areas/hard-to-reach areas throughout the conflict, in support of the ongoing Government-led relief efforts. Grounded in the strategy of the LRP, the extended Flash Appeal emphasizes the importance of streamlined and inclusive support for the continued provision of essential assistance and services for conflict-affected people—including food, health, water, shelter, education and protection (including child protection and gender-based violence) both in areas of origin, displacement and return, building, wherever possible, on existing services and systems and in support of the Government's capacity to coordinate and address the needs of affected communities.

Guided by the humanitarian principles—humanity, neutrality, impartiality, operational independence—and a "do no harm" approach, the extended Flash Appeal serves as a common tool to coordinate emergency life-saving assistance of the humanitarian community. Partners will strive to provide principled, accountable, coordinated, conflict-sensitive and inclusive assistance that meets the needs of all women, girls, men and boys in an equitable and empowering way. The response will include measures to enhance accountability to affected people (AAP), prevent sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), ensure the response is gender-, age- and disability-sensitive, and promote protection and inclusion through all aspects of humanitarian programmes and advocacy, building on well-established approaches under the LRP.

The extended Flash Appeal provides top-line priorities of the emergency response in the first quarter of 2025, which will be flexible and agile to adapt swiftly to the crisis context. Humanitarian partners, under the leadership of Sectors/Clusters, will enhance readiness to flexibly adjust programming based on needs and to support the most vulnerable.

The Flash Appeal is fully complementary to, and supportive of the 2025 LRP, which remains the primary planning framework in the country supporting the humanitarian and stabilization response, co-led with the Government. The Flash Appeal focuses on life-saving assistance with time-bound (implementable within 3 months) immediate impact activities. Ensuring linkages between the Flash Appeal and LRP underpin planning assumptions, to ensure that emergency assistance to humanitarian needs during the three-month Flash Appeal period complements mid and long-term programming through the LRP.

The response will be guided by the following key considerations:

- Supporting **local capacities**
- Putting people and **protection** at the centre of the response
- Considering the specific **needs of women and girls**
- Using flexible response modalities, with a **"cash first" approach**

Coordination and Response Monitoring

The response under the Flash Appeal extension will be implemented through the existing humanitarian coordination architecture in Lebanon, led by the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), and in close coordination with the Government of Lebanon. The HCT has developed a coordinated response strategy that integrates a multi-sectoral approach designed to ensure that humanitarian assistance reaches those in need in a timely, effective, and principled manner. Activities under the extended Flash Appeal cater to the needs of displaced people, including those remaining in collective centres, in host families, in informal structures, unfinished buildings or rented spaces, people who remained in conflict-affected and hard-to-reach areas throughout the conflict, and returning IDPs. For people who will not be able or willing to move away from conflict/hard -to-reach areas, maintaining services and assistance close to them is imperative.

At the operational level, the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) facilitates intersectoral humanitarian coordination. The ISCG, co-chaired by OCHA (lead for emergency response to the conflict), UNHCR, UNDP and RCO, within the framework and spirit of the LRP, serves as the technical coordination body and includes Sector/Cluster Coordinators and Co-coordinators (UN and I/NNGOs), representatives of international and national NGO networks, the Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) and other key technical/operational focal points supporting coordination of humanitarian response.

Sectors/Clusters are the backbone of the coordination structure. The sectoral responses outlined in the extended Flash Appeal will be coordinated through the sectors established under the LRP, which will retain their leadership arrangements and overall functionality, as well as their relationships with associated line ministries of the Lebanese government. Sector/Cluster lead agencies are accountable to the RC/HC for their leadership and coordination role at sectoral level.

Sector/Cluster lead agencies are notably responsible to ensure appropriate engagement with appointed Government counterparts, in line with humanitarian principles as necessary, and in full coherence with the strategic guidance developed under the RC/HC leadership.

At sub-national level, pre-existing LRP coordination structures will be utilized and adapted as necessary to bring partners together. There are currently sub-national ISCGs in South/Nabatiyeh, North/Akkar, Bekaa/Baalbek el-Hermel, and Beirut/Mount Lebanon (BML), co-chaired or supported by OCHA, UNHCR and UNDP, which help streamline linkages between sub-national and national coordination and engage with Governors and local authorities. Since the onset of hostilities in areas close to the border in south Lebanon, there have been regular sub-national ISCG meetings to discuss operational challenges and coordination with local authorities to ensure conflict-affected people receive critical life-saving assistance in a timely manner. The work of the sub-national ISCGs involves bringing together all key Sectors/Clusters with an operational presence to coordinate assessments and coordinate the response to displaced people (including those remaining in collective shelters), returning IDPs, and non-displaced people remaining in unsafe areas, share feedback and facilitate referrals. In addition, coordination meetings among local and international operational agencies are held to facilitate two-way information sharing and discuss common priorities including safe ways to deliver assistance and minimizing people's exposure to harm.

Humanitarian partners will monitor the response under the extended Flash Appeal to ensure that it is timely, effective and accountable to people impacted by the hostilities. Overall progress against the Flash Appeal— including gaps and challenges—will be tracked through interim and final monitoring dashboards which will provide the status of humanitarian needs, response and gaps, as well as funding and funding gaps. These dashboards will be used to update the Government of Lebanon and humanitarian leadership on the trajectory of the response. Response achievement data will, wherever possible and meaningful, be disaggregated by sex and age.

SAIDA, LEBANON
Food parcels distribution to IDPs in Saida.
Basmeh & Zeitooneh/Jihad Ibrahim

Sectoral Response

Basic Assistance

PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
780k	$40M

Sector Leads: UNHCR, ACF Spain

Sectoral impact:

- Conflict-affected households are struggling to meet their essential basic needs due to loss of livelihoods, increased needs or costs, ongoing displacement or widespread damage to housing and infrastructure in many areas.
- Conflict-affected households living in higher altitude areas face increased winter needs as exacerbated by ongoing displacement or damage to housing and infrastructure.
- Market functionality was impacted in some heavily damaged and/or hard-to-reach areas, affecting the availability of goods and prices, and impacting the feasibility of using cash-based interventions in the short term.

Immediate needs:

- Individuals who are still displaced outside their original areas need continued help to meet their basic needs beyond the initial emergency provision of non-food items.
- Returning IDPs, and those who never left, need help to meet their basic needs while they try to reestablish their households and/or livelihoods.
- Individuals living in higher altitude areas need support to meet their winter needs, including warm clothing and bedding and costly household heating.
- Some markets and service providers need support to recover their ability to supply needed goods and services, and widespread cash assistance is an effective way to promote and support such recovery.
- Where market functionality remains weak, individual needs can be met through continued in-kind provision of bedding, kitchen sets and other household items.
- The response must remain adaptable, adjusting the geographic prioritization and type of assistance (cash or in-kind) based on conflict dynamics, population movements, damage assessments and market functionality, ensuring that timely, needs-based and safe support reaches the most-affected populations.

Priority activities:

- Distribution of 'one-off' emergency basic assistance cash– i.e. the non-food component of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) – to conflict-affected households in or from prioritized areas, regardless of nationality.
- Distribution of two-months of cash for winter heating for conflict-affected households living outside collective shelters at higher altitudes, or in-kind winter clothing and quilts for those remaining in collective shelters.
- Distribution of non-food items (NFI)/Core Relief Items (CRIs) for basic assistance needs where markets are not functional or access to financial service providers and/or markets is not safe.
- Regular market and service provider assessments, and conflict sensitivity and ongoing needs analysis to adapt response strategies.
- Coordination with local authorities for affected-household identification and with national level MoSA for deduplication with emergency social protection cash assistance.
- Household level verification prior to distribution, and ongoing post-distribution monitoring.

Education

PEOPLE TARGETED

220k

REQUIREMENTS (US$)

$13.9M

Sector Leads: UNICEF, Save the Children

Sectoral impact:

- The conflict in Lebanon has severely disrupted the education system, affecting children's and youth's access to consistent learning. Over 300 schools and university branches were damaged, with 33 destroyed, and more than 600 educational establishments repurposed as shelters.
- This has strained education infrastructure, leading to increased learning losses, particularly among vulnerable groups, especially displaced students across various populations and governorates.
- Children and youth are at risk of long-term psychological harm due to the consequences of the conflict and displacement affecting their overall learning, well-being, and development. Over 40,000 teachers have also been affected, as many were displaced and continue to face barriers to perform their teaching duties.

Immediate needs:

- Schools damaged during the conflict or used as shelters require urgent rehabilitation to reopen safely for teaching and learning.
- The presence of unexploded ordnance poses a serious threat to children, and life-saving Explosive Ordnance Risk Education is critical.
- There is a critical need to support children and youth in re-enrolling and staying in school, particularly at-risk students, including marginalized girls, children and youth with disabilities, and those who have been displaced.
- Displaced children and youth returning to school lack basic educational materials. Financial support is also needed to remove barriers to education while ensuring that adolescent girls have access to menstrual hygiene kits. Digital learning is also a vital tool for ensuring continuity.
- The need for immediate support through Psychological First Aid (PFA), Social and Emotional Learning (SEL) programmes to build resilience, and a referral system for specialized care.

Priority activities:

- Support the decommissioning of schools that were previously used as shelters and carry out repairs of damaged schools to transform them into safe, gender-responsive learning spaces.
- Integrate inclusive learning continuity activities, retention support, and other education activities such as SEL, online and in-person and adapted to age, for displaced and affected children, including those residing in collective shelters.
- Distribute learning kits to displaced or returning IDP children, menstrual hygiene kits to adolescent girls, and provide cash support for education or transportation.
- Deliver Mental Health and PFA services and SEL programmes and identify students and teachers in need of specialized support based on the MHPSS Minimum Service Package.
- Provide life-saving information on Explosive Ordnance Risk Education to ensure the safety of children and families in schools and learning centres in conflict-affected areas.
- Train teachers on digital learning to enhance their digital skills. Provide teachers and counselors with training on crisis-sensitive instruction to better address the complex needs of students affected by the crisis.

Food Security and Agriculture

PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
1M	$112M

Sector Leads: WFP, FAO, CARE

Sectoral impact:

- Vulnerable households affected by the conflict struggle to meet basic food needs due to displacement and market disruptions.
- Many displaced people lack access to cooking facilities, requiring immediate provision of meals.
- Households that remain in conflict-affected areas may face difficulties accessing markets and humanitarian aid, further compounding food insecurity.
- Disruption to livelihoods, particularly for farming communities, has significantly impacted food access and income stability.
- Market functionality varies across regions, affecting the availability of food and the feasibility of cash-based assistance.

Immediate needs:

- Immediate access to life-saving food assistance for displaced households, especially those without cooking facilities.
- Food parcels and ready-to-eat meals for displaced people in shelters or households with no cooking capabilities, ensuring they can meet their nutritional needs.
- Cash-based food assistance for households in areas where markets are functional and accessible, enabling them to purchase essential food items.
- Food vouchers to support displaced families in areas with functioning markets and contracted shops, ensuring safe and sustained access to food.
- Emergency agricultural assistance (all modalities) for farming households whose livelihoods have been disrupted, helping them cope with loss of income and resume local food production quickly.
- Enable affected farmers and rural households to maintain food production, ensuring their ability to cope with the immediate impacts of the conflict on income and food security.
- Flexible and responsive aid to adapt to the evolving displacement patterns and market conditions, ensuring timely and effective support for food needs.

Priority activities:

- Hot Meal distributions.
- In-kind: Dry Parcels (two parcels per household for one month) or Ready-to-Eat meals (RTEs).
- Fresh products (complementary) split between vegetables and fruits.
- Cash covering food needs (outside of shelters).
- Installing and operating of community kitchens in shelters - applying food safety and quality standards.
- Cash, vouchers or in-kind assistance for conflict-affected agricultural households (including IDPs with access to land and rural households who remain in affected regions) to engage in livestock production and spring planting.
- Ongoing monitoring and assessments to ensure that the food security and livelihoods needs of displaced and vulnerable people are met as the situation evolves.

Health

PEOPLE TARGETED

500k

REQUIREMENTS (US$)

$46.5M

Sector Leads: WHO, UNHCR, AMEL

Sectoral impact:

- Displaced, returning IDPs and host communities face limited access to health services due to damage to health facilities and lack of health care workers.
- Displaced, returning IDPs and host communities require urgent health care and continuation of essential health care, including trauma and emergency care, Sexual and Reproductive Health Services, and hospitalization support.
- Vulnerable groups (children, women, elderly, people with disabilities, migrants, refugees) face barriers to emergency and essential health services.
- Emergency medications, medical supplies and blood products prepositioned in the hospitals are depleted and require urgent replenishments.
- Due to damage of water and sanitation infrastructure, and sub-standard living conditions in the damaged houses or collective shelters, increased risk of infectious disease outbreaks including waterborne and foodborne disease among vulnerable population.
- Mental health, sexual and reproductive health, and chronic disease management services are at risk of disruption.

Immediate needs:

- Emergency and essential medicine, medical and blood transfusion supplies, trauma and surgical kits, blood transfusion test kits, Inter-agency Reproductive Health Kits, cholera kits, Inter-agency emergency health kits, cholera kits to health care facilities.
- Access to vaccines and essential acute disease medicines, including sexual reproductive health drugs and commodities.
- Emergency repair of damaged health facilities.
- Continued access to information and services from community health workers, including midwives.
- Implement surge capacity plans through the activation of the dormant workforce, accelerated training, redeployment or task-shifting.

Priority activities:

- Procure and distribute emergency and essential medicine, medical and blood transfusion supplies, trauma and surgical kits, blood transfusion test kits, Inter-agency Reproductive and Emergency Health Kits, cholera kits to health care facilities.
- Procure and distribute essential acute disease medicines sexual reproductive health drugs and commodities (including contraceptives and medication used in clinical management of rape), and also for the people living with non-communicable diseases, including catastrophic conditions and people living with disability.
- Emergency repair, refurbishment of damaged health facilities.
- Continue strong coordination mechanisms for health emergency response through Public Health Emergency Operation Centres (PHEOC) and health sector, ensuring an inclusive response for all vulnerable groups affected by the conflict.
- Continue producing information products and services from community health workers, including midwives, through mobile units and other health outreach services to affected populations.
- Implement surge capacity plans through the activation of the dormant workforce, accelerated training, redeployment or task-shifting.
- Provide operational support including fuel for health facilities and establish robust M&E frameworks to continuously monitor needs and to assess the effectiveness of the response.

Nutrition

PEOPLE TARGETED

165k

REQUIREMENTS (US$)

$6.8M

Sector Leads: UNICEF, IOCC

Sectoral impact:

- Displaced children and women face increased nutritional vulnerabilities due to disrupted access to nutritious diverse diets, caregiving practices, and essential nutrition services.
- Women, particularly pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW), experience heightened stress and burden in managing children's nutrition.
- The nutritional and developmental needs of children under five, adolescents, and PBW are exacerbated due to displacement and lack of access to services.
- Health facilities and nutrition services are strained, especially in conflict zones and areas of high displacement, exacerbating the nutritional status of children and women.

Immediate needs:

- Manage life-saving interventions through immediate screening, referral, and treatment of wasting and developmental delays among children and and PBW.
- Establishment of mother baby corners, a safe space that enables caregivers of young children and PBW women to access essential nutrition and early child development services.
- Protect, promote, and support infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices in emergency, including breastfeeding, responsive feeding, and childcare.
- Controlling unsolicited provision of breast milk substitutes in emergencies is critical for protecting infant and young child optimal nutrition.
- Prevent hidden hunger through the provision of micronutrient supplementation for children, adolescent girls, and PBW.
- Prevent malnutrition through the provision of high energy- protein supplements for children under 5 and women including age-appropriate feeding for young children.
- Cash for nutrition to address the needs of at-risk groups to prevent malnutrition.
- Effective coordination across sectors can help create a comprehensive approach to child nutrition and well-being.

Priority activities:

- Screening, referral and treatment of wasting among children under five years old and PBW through health facilities, Primary Health Care (PHC) satellite Units, and outreach activities by providing ready to use therapeutic food.
- Provide counselling and awareness on IYCF in emergency and early child development (ECD) practices through community outreach activities informed by the infant and young child feeding and developmental delays assessment tools.
- Provide emergency nutrition rations, ready to use and age-appropriate complementary feeding kits, and nutritional supplement for 6- 59 months old children (including complementary baby food, energy nutrition ration, and micronutrient supplements).
- Provide micronutrient supplementation and high energy fortified nutrition supplements for PBW and adolescent girls.
- Provide complementary cash assistance for children enrolled in wasting program and children identified to have suboptimal IYCF practices.
- Continuous assessments and surveillance to monitor and respond to evolving nutritional needs among displaced populations.

Protection

GENERAL PROTECTION

PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
200k	$10M

Sector Leads: UNHCR, NRC

Sectoral impact:

- Displacement and conflict have created a wide range of conflict-related protection risks and have exacerbated pre-existing protection risks.
- Conflict-related protection risks include deaths and injuries as well as damage to civilian infrastructure, widespread psychosocial distress, increase in the numbers of persons with disabilities, exposure to unexploded ordnances, and loss of documentation.
- Displacement has undermined community support networks and increased family separation.
- All forms of violence, abuse and exploitation including labor exploitation, GBV and violence and exploitation of migrants and marginalized groups have increased.
- Increase in social and communal tensions results in unequal access to services and shelter, including evictions and restrictive measures limiting return for Syrians who were displaced.
- Increased isolation, exclusion and exploitation of persons with disabilities and older persons as a result of social norms and lack of inclusive shelter and humanitarian assistance.
- Migrants stranded in unsafe conditions face immediate protection risks and limited access to services.

Immediate needs:

- Access to information on services and rights for the displaced, returning and conflict affected populations.
- Access to community-based protection interventions including community outreach volunteers, community centres, identification of persons with specific needs and referral to multisectoral services and support to Community-based-organizations (CBO), authorities and NGOs to reestablish protection services in conflict-affected locations.
- Protection response services, including emergency case management, legal aid, psychosocial support, and protection cash to those most at risk, evacuation support as needed.
- Increased support to specialized services for older persons and persons with disabilities, including assistive devices, non-food items and social support.
- Monitoring and analysis of key protection risks informing accountability mechanisms and intersectoral response to mitigate protection risks.

Priority activities:

- Providing information to communities and humanitarian actors on protection principles, and PSEA, access to services, legal support, Housing, Land and Property (HLP), documentation, and risks from unexploded ordinances and damaged buildings.
- Strengthening community structures through outreach, two-way communication, and AAP mechanisms, alongside supporting CBOs through training, mentoring, and minor repairs to community centres.
- Emergency Response and Individual Support, including protection case management, psychosocial support, tailored assistance for individuals with specific needs, legal aid for documentation and eviction issues, cash for protection (emergency and recurrent), migrants previously registered for evacuations are provided with return to country of origin.
- Protection coordination, mainstreaming, monitoring of risks and human rights violations, cross-sectoral information sharing, and advocacy for the centrality of protection.

CHILD PROTECTION

PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
130k	$9.5M

Area of Responsibility Leads: UNICEF, TdH-Italy

Sectoral impact:

- Exposure to the armed conflict, forced displacement and destruction increases psychosocial distress and the need for comprehensive mental health and psychosocial support for children and caregivers.
- Children are at disproportionate risk of dangers and injuries from unexploded ordnances and unsafe and unstable infrastructure. Continuation of hostilities and heightened presence of military personnel and activity comes with inherent risks on the respect of children's rights and integrity.
- Prolonged displacement and hostilities increase the vulnerability of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC).
- Disrupted community networks, schooling and family unity create challenges in maintaining specialized services, care and safe environments.
- Children affected by the conflict face heightened risks of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation, including the worst forms of child labor, trafficking and child marriage. Disruption of education and barriers for refugee or migrant children to resume learning increase the risk of exclusion and school drop-out.

Immediate needs:

- Immediate access to emergency case management for children at risk, including UASC those requiring alternative care solutions, family tracing and reunification, and access to essential goods and services to address their basic needs and resume education.
- Provision of psychosocial support and psychological first aid (PFA) for affected children and caregivers, and for effective identification and referrals, including by school personnel and frontliners from other sectors.
- Support community-based protection mechanisms to identify children at risk and mobilize key stakeholders for their protection. Enhanced outreach, mobilization and communication on Child Protection issues.
- Access to specialized services for child survivors of violence, including gender-based violence and mental health care.
- Establishment of safe and child-friendly spaces within shelters and informal collective sites, with dedicated facilitators and material. Ensure inclusion and adequate access and care of children with disabilities and specific needs.

Priority activities:

- Provision of emergency Child Protection case management, including emergency cash, for UASC and other children at risk of violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation.
- Provision of multi-layered psychosocial support interventions, with a growing emphasis on focused support for the most affected children and their caregivers.
- Dissemination of information on available Child Protection services, access to Child Protection services, the dangers of landmines, white phosphorus and explosive remnants of war.
- Equipping safe spaces and training of frontliners and community members on PSEA, child safeguarding, child-friendly PFA and safe identification and referrals of children at risk.
- Supporting the monitoring, advocacy and trainings for the respect of children's rights, including on International Humanitarian Law (IHL), and in particular on the grave violations against children.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
80k	$7.5M

Area of Responsibility Leads: UNFPA, UNHCR

Sectoral impact:

- Armed conflict and displacement disproportionately impact women and girls, placing them at increased risk of sexual exploitation, harassment, abuse and conflict-related sexual violence.
- Displaced and returning women and girls face high risks in specific areas in the South, Bekaa and Southern Suburbs of Beirut, where houses have been destroyed, centres have remained closed or inaccessible, increasing the need for services and assistance.
- Displacement of communities and staff, as well as the destruction of safe spaces, has disrupted access to essential GBV services, such as case management, Clinical Management of Rape (CMR), psychosocial support (PSS), and safe shelters, with marginalized groups (including survivors with disabilities, mental health issues, migrant domestic workers in exploitative conditions, and non-Lebanese populations) facing significant barriers to accessing services.
- Insecurity has impacted the work modalities and functioning of several safe spaces, necessitating increased support and a transition to mobile service delivery.
- Context and socio-economic situation remain unstable and fluid with limited prioritization of services for GBV survivors and Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH)/Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) needs within affected families and limited awareness on available services, particularly for marginalized groups.

Immediate needs:

- Timely referral of those at risk to effective and life-saving GBV response services.
- Support the menstrual hygiene needs of women and girls and provide information on GBV.
- Increase community awareness on GBV and PSEA available services in accessible ways.
- Expand existing safe spaces and address emergency repair of damaged ones to increase and reestablish access to GBV services as well as PSEA awareness.
- Capacity building for GBV responders, including training on case management, safe referrals, basic psychosocial support, and support to child survivors.
- Coordination with stakeholders to ensure GBV services are integrated across the response.

Priority activities:

- Information and awareness on GBV prevention and response activities.
- Distribution of dignity kits for women and girls of reproductive age.
- Provision of GBV case management including through emergency/remote modalities.
- Distribution of emergency cash assistance for GBV survivors and those at risk of GBV.
- Provision of PSS interventions including in women and girls' safe spaces (WGSS).
- Upscaling and rehabilitating conflict-damaged safe shelters and safe spaces, with a focus on enhancing accessibility for survivors with disabilities.
- Capacity building of front-line workers and community groups on GBV.
- Enhance GBV coordination, risk mitigation and GBV risk assessments to inform the response.

Shelter

PEOPLE TARGETED

227.5k

REQUIREMENTS (US$)

$39.3M

Sector Lead: UNHCR, NRC

Sectoral impact:

- The hostilities have caused severe destruction, forcing families into difficult decisions between unsafe, damaged shelters or alternative, often sub-standard accommodations - displacing over 200,000 people in need of urgent shelter support amid Lebanon's socio-economic crisis.
- Non-structural damages like broken roofs, doors, and windows demand immediate repairs to restore basic living conditions. The economic crisis has left many families unable to afford self-repairs, increasing reliance on aid.
- Around 60 government-recognized and several non-government shelters remain active. Families in these shelters need continued support, as their homes are uninhabitable or destroyed.
- Vulnerable groups, including female-headed households, persons with specific needs (PwSN), and those facing protection risks, are disproportionately impacted by loss of property, reduced livelihoods, and financial strain, limiting access to shelter.
- Economic strain and displacement have heightened eviction risks, forcing families to compete for expensive rental housing after losing homes and properties.

Immediate needs:

- Advocate for flexible funding to prioritize urgent needs and adapt to changing circumstances.
- Ensure access to affected areas for timely and effective shelter responses.
- Conduct rapid assessments to identify unsafe buildings and eligibility for repairs.
- Provide temporary shelter solutions, including cash assistance, for IDPs and returning IDPs in uninhabitable homes.
- Implement immediate repairs for basic safety, addressing broken windows, doors, and sanitation.
- Coordinate with the Protection sector to mitigate eviction risks and support sustainable returns.
- Prioritize vulnerable groups, tailoring support to their specific needs for inclusive shelter solutions.
- Develop plans to phase out collective shelters and transition to durable housing for displaced populations.

Priority activities:

- Provision and installation of Emergency Shelter Kits (ESK) to weatherproof shelters and mitigate safety and privacy risks in lightly and moderately damaged homes. Direct installation support will be provided for vulnerable groups like persons with disabilities (PWD) and the elderly.
- Cash for Shelter to aid displaced families in rented accommodations or hosted settings, as well as returning IDPs staying with other households. It supports expenses for repairs, rent contributions, or utility bills to stabilize living conditions.
- Minor repairs of damaged homes, targeting lightly damaged homes. Minor repairs improve safety and protection standards. Assistance will be delivered as direct cash to landlords, covering painting, window and door repairs, and plumbing and electrical fixes.
- Emergency rehabilitation of moderately damaged homes, ensuring they meet safety and protection standards. Interventions will be contractor-led or landlord-driven, covering blockwork, plastering, window and door repairs, and plumbing and electrical fixes.
- Repair of collective shelters, with a focus on collective shelters expected to remain operational, prioritizing the creation of safe and private spaces for women and girls whenever possible.

Site Management and Coordination

PEOPLE TARGETED

48k

REQUIREMENTS (US$)

$5.4M

Sector Leads: UNHCR, IOM

Sectoral impact:

- Shelter destruction, inadequate public services, insecurity, and complex protection risks significantly hinder the ability of both displaced Lebanese and non-Lebanese to access safe housing.
- While collective shelters have been established, effective management and coordination are essential to ensure the continuous delivery of humanitarian assistance.
- Recent return movements, along with the cessation of hostilities agreement, has prompted many collective sites to close without proper decommissioning, delaying the resumption of educational services and raising safety concerns for surrounding communities.
- Vulnerable groups, such as female-headed households and persons with disabilities, face additional challenges in securing safe living conditions.
- There is a pressing need for technical support to enhance local site management capacity, enabling better preparedness for future displacement events.

Immediate needs:

- Reinforced preparedness is critical to rapidly respond to consolidate existing collective sites and expand them away from schools. This requires developing a rapid response plan to either scale up consolidated sites or enhance the capacity of current sites.
- Consolidating smaller sites will improve cost-effectiveness and site management efficiency, enabling closures and decommissioning.
- Deploying Site Management and Coordination Mobile teams is crucial for implementing effective operations, which includes regular monitoring of winterization needs to inform humanitarian responses.
- Linking vulnerable groups to essential services within protection, health, and education sectors is vital.
- Building the capacity of local partners is essential for managing IDP sites effectively and ensuring long-term housing solutions through comprehensive exit strategies.

Priority activities:

- Continued Site Management and Coordination Support for designated Lebanese ministries and relevant agencies through mobile services to address site management gaps in collective sites. This includes identifying needs across sites, coordinating distributions of essential materials, establishing community feedback channels, and mapping community structures to enhance representation.
- Support for identifying protection risks and winterization needs, along with building capacity for local partners.
- Collaborate with WaSH, Shelter, and Education sectors for site decommissioning, as well as support for IDP relocation, to improve service efficiency.
- Provide technical site management support to the Government of Lebanon to facilitate the development of site exit strategies and enhance overall coordination and response capabilities.

Social Stability

PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
1M	$14.5M

Sector Leads: UNDP, UNHCR

Sectoral Impact:

- Lack of mine action activities leads to disruption of essential infrastructure (debris management, repairs, and rehabilitation), impacting community recovery and access to critical and essential services.
- The general population, but especially vulnerable groups like women, children, and people with disabilities face immediate life-threatening risks from presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO), and landmines.
- Without urgent intervention, hazardous areas will remain unsafe putting at risk the life of the people who remain displaced and returning IDPs as well as lives of those providing emergency and humanitarian assistance, delaying, safe returns, recovery, and resettlement efforts.
- Lack of awareness about explosive ordnance risks seriously threatens civilian safety in conflict-impacted area and preventing first responders' interventions.

Immediate needs:

- Strengthened coordination capacity between Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) partners and local and national authorities to manage and clear targeted areas.
- HMA interventions including rapid surveys and assessments of explosive ordnance contamination, emergency clearance, inter-sectoral coordination of response activities, and risk education to safeguard affected populations and efficiently manage the response.
- Logistical support for explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) operations, including providing medical items.
- Effective and efficient management of data related to explosive hazards, to inform prioritization for clearance and mitigation efforts.
- Support to HMA on Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) and rapid assessments/marking of contaminated zones.

Priority activities:

- Support HMA partners, on assessment and survey.
- Support HMA with Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE).
- Support HMA with rapid response explosive ordnance disposal (EOD).
- Help enhance and upgrade the information management system .
- Support HMA partners in providing victim assistance.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH)

PEOPLE TARGETED[2]

750k direct support

1.5M system-level

REQUIREMENTS (US$)

$60M

Sector Leads: UNICEF, World Vision

Sectoral impact:

- Hostilities damaged at least 43 water stations impacting access to water for nearly half a million people. Hundreds of kilometres of water networks and sewers were severely damaged. Infrastructure is contaminated with UXOs and some areas remain inaccessible to assess damage.
- Critical water supply and wastewater systems face operational risks due to power outages, fuel shortages and direct damage from hostilities.
- Overstretched WaSH services cannot meet the growing needs of displaced populations, leaving vulnerable groups without essential hygiene and sanitation support.
- Limited availability of water trucking and desludging services, especially in areas cut off from public services and/or hosting large numbers of IDPs, further exacerbates public health risks, including cholera. IDPs and returning IDPs, especially women, children, people with disabilities and older persons, are at risk of poor hygiene and sanitation conditions, which can lead to health complications.

Immediate needs:

- Urgently restore access to safe water via public systems in the areas of return and areas with damaged water and sanitation infrastructure, while maintaining the systems' functionality in other parts of the country, with special attention for the areas with higher waterborne diseases risks and those hosting IDPs. Mitigating public health risks is crucial to relieve the already overwhelmed health sector in Lebanon.
- Areas cut off from the water supply schemes will require temporary arrangements to ensure equitable access to safe water, including emergency water trucking to communal water points as a last resort option.
- Population remaining in collective shelters will require continuous support with a full package of WaSH services.
- IDPs, returning IDPs and people who crossed the border into Lebanon, and other vulnerable populations will require support through water and sanitation system-level interventions and targeted, tailored assistance (water storage, hygiene items).

Priority activities:

- Assessments of damaged water and sanitation infrastructure, including water networks and sewers.
- Holistic approach supporting damaged water supply schemes, including water sources/stations, distribution systems, tertiary networks, as well as households connections by Water Establishments and conditional support with water storage at the household level. Support rapid rehabilitation of damaged sanitation systems.
- Emergency operation and maintenance support to Water Establishments to maintain water supply systems operational (fuel, generators, spare parts, chlorine, etc).
- Installation of, or rapid repair to existing, emergency public drinking water points and/or water trucking.
- Prepositioning of WaSH items to be used in case of emergency and sudden escalation.
- Emergency WaSH assistance (in kind/cash) to the most vulnerable people outside of collective shelters.
- Continuity of WaSH support to IDPs remaining in collective shelters (focus on water quality testing) and to new collective shelters.

2. Some WaSH activities, such as emergency repair of water supply system, are not implemented at individual/household level but rather community level, and would inclusively support people within the affected area. This number is therefore not directly reflected in the total Flash Appeal target (1M).

Logistics

REQUIREMENTS (US$)

$4.7M

Sector Leads: WFP

Sectoral impact:

- Evolving needs and uncertainty around the displaced populations, including returning IDPs, requiring humanitarian assistance thus necessitating coordinated logistics response and logistics information and data sharing.
- Access constraints due to damaged infrastructure, market disruptions, UXO contamination, and persisting security concerns.
- Uncertainty about the extent of deconfliction and notification requirements for cargo movements and partners' operational capacity.
- Limited operational points of entry into Lebanon and impediments and/or limitation of importation of relief items and fuel.

Immediate needs:

- Enhanced consolidation and emergency temporary storage of critical humanitarian supplies in highly affected areas.
- Reliable cargo transport and deconflicted routes to access high-need areas.
- Efficient and adequate logistics and transport contracting to avoid duplication and market disruption leading to cost inflation.
- Coordination and sharing of real-time logistics data to optimize efficiency and reduce duplication of humanitarian efforts.
- Access for the humanitarian staff to maintain operational continuity.
- Access to minimum fuel stocks and ensure access to fuel for humanitarian partners to cater for operations support.

Priority activities:

- Provide logistics coordination, and information management support to humanitarian organizations to reduce duplication of efforts and increase operational efficiency.
- Establish and operate cargo consolidation facilities and forward logistics hubs to support humanitarian partners operations and last mile deliveries.
- Coordinate and facilitate transportation and convoy movements to access hard-to-reach areas in a volatile context due to persistent security risks.
- Deploy and install mobile temporary storage facilities at key locations to support Government and local partners' response.
- Secure contingency fuel stock to enable key sectors and logistics operations.

Coordination and Common Services

REQUIREMENTS (US$)

$1.25M

Immediate needs:

- Strengthened inter-agency/sector coordination to ensure effective, inclusive, and principled humanitarian response.
- Improved monitoring, data collection, displacement tracking, and analysis to inform decision-making and response planning.
- Advocacy for safe humanitarian access and protection of civilians, including relief workers and civilian infrastructure.
- Coordination mechanisms to integrate protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), disability and inclusion, and accountability to affected populations (AAP) into humanitarian action.
- Enhanced civil-military coordination to facilitate the safe transport and delivery of aid to those in need.

Priority activities:

- Support humanitarian actors in delivering coordinated, evidence-based, and inclusive humanitarian planning and action.
- Facilitate data collection/assessments, analysis, and dissemination through regular information products (reports, datasets, dashboards, bulletins).
- Produce Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) data on a regular basis to inform the humanitarian response to IDPs across Lebanon, both in and outside of collective sites.
- Foster the integration of protection, gender, GBV, disability and inclusion, AAP and PSEA across the response.
- Support the efforts of cross-cutting groups such as Gender in Humanitarian Action, disability and inclusion, AAP, and PSEA network.
- Maintain sustained humanitarian access and monitor affected peoples' access to assistance, and enhance civil-military coordination.

Accountability to Affected People (AAP): AAP places people affected by emergencies at the heart of decision-making, strategy development and activities to protect and assist their communities. AAP involves using or establishing two-way communication channels to address people's needs, concerns, feedback, and complaints, in order to inform—and when necessary, course correct—the response. Collective AAP in Lebanon will be strengthened through a joint common platform to support sectoral adjustments and the establishment of a technical working group.

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse: Humanitarian actors are committed to creating an environment where individuals affected by crises feel safe, respected, and able to access the protection and assistance they need, free from the fear of exploitation or abuse by any aid worker. These actors will implement services founded on the principle of zero tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), including raising awareness within affected communities and establishing complaint and feedback mechanisms to handle SEA allegations. Humanitarian workers will conduct SEA risk assessments in their programmes and take proactive measures to minimize risks, treating every allegation with the utmost seriousness. PSEA efforts in Lebanon are coordinated through the PSEA network, a two-year strategic document and inter-agency referral SOPs.

How to support the Lebanon Flash Appeal

By making a financial contribution towards the Flash Appeal

Financial contributions to reputable aid agencies are one of the most valuable and effective forms of response in humanitarian emergencies. This page indicates several ways to contribute towards the response to Lebanon. Public and private sector donors are invited to contribute cash directly through the Flash Appeal. To do so, please refer to clusters/sectors.

By supporting the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund

The Lebanon Humanitarian Fund (LHF) is a Country-based Pooled Fund (CBFP). CBPFs are multi-donor humanitarian financing instruments that receive unearmarked funds for allocation in response to humanitarian needs prioritized in the field through joint planning and an inclusive decision-making process.

The LHF promotes coordinated humanitarian response and supports the implementation of the Lebanon Flash Appeal.

For more information on CBPFs please visit: www.unocha.org/our-work/humanitarian-financing/country-based-pooled-funds-cbpfs and follow @ CBPFs on X.

By becoming a donor to the Central Emergency Response Fund

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) is a fast and effective way to support rapid humanitarian response. The Secretary-General has called for total annual CERF contributions of one billion dollars – a goal that the UN General Assembly endorsed. CERF provides immediate funding for life-saving humanitarian action at the onset of emergencies and for crises that have not attracted sufficient funding. Contributions are welcome year-round, whether from governments or private sector donors.

The CERF funding is used for crises anywhere in the world and needs regular replenishment. Please see this link on how to become a CERF donor: www.unocha.org/cerf/donate

By engaging in public support, joint advocacy and innovative solutions

Support employees, families and communities affected by disasters and conflict. Partner with the United Nations to undertake joint advocacy and work alongside humanitarian responders to identify and share innovative solutions. Prepare for and respond to disasters and conflict.

By reporting your contributions to Lebanon Aid Tracking (LAT) and OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS)

Reporting contributions through LAT and FTS enhances transparency and accountability and gives us the opportunity to recognize generous contributions. It helps us to identify crucial funding gaps. Please report contributions to LAT through ActivityInfo online platform (www.activityinfo.org) and FTS by emailing the FTS Reporting Template from fts.unocha.org to fts@un.org.

When recording in-kind contributions on FTS, please provide a brief description of the goods or services and the estimated value in US$ or the original currency if possible.

This document provides an initial estimate of financial requirements for humanitarian organizations to provide immediate and life-saving assistance and protection to people impacted by the escalation of hostilities in Lebanon, in support of the Government-led relief efforts and in complement to the Lebanon Response Plan (LRP), which remains the overarching humanitarian and stabilization response framework in Lebanon. The figures included in this appeal are indicative only and may be revised in the days and weeks ahead as further information becomes available on the situation and response required.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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LEBANON

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OCHA coordinates humanitarian action to ensure crisis-affected people receive the assistance and protection they need. It works to overcome obstacles that impede humanitarian assistance from reaching people affected by crises, and provides leadership in mobilizing assistance and resources on behalf of the humanitarian system.
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Humanitarian Action
ANALYSING NEEDS AND RESPONSE

Humanitarian Action provides a comprehensive overview of the humanitarian landscape. It provides the latest verified information on needs and delivery of the humanitarian response as well as financial contributions.
humanitarianaction.info

rw response

ReliefWeb Response is part of OCHA's commitment to the humanitarian community to ensure that relevant information in a humanitarian emergency is available to facilitate situational understanding and decision-making. It is the next generation of the Humanitarian Response platform.
reliefweb.int/country/lbn

fts Financial Tracking Service

The Financial Tracking Service (FTS) is the primary provider of continuously updated data on global humanitarian funding, and is a major contributor to strategic decision making by highlighting gaps and priorities, thus contributing to effective, efficient and principled humanitarian assistance.
fts.unocha.org