



# Lebanon Situation Report

September 9, 2024

## Background

Information about the current period of cross-border fighting is summarized in Anera's last [Situation Report \(August 2024\)](#).

## Overview

Imran Riza, the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Lebanon, observed significant distress among residents and displaced individuals during his visits over the past ten months. Many people's livelihoods have been severely impacted, with water, electricity, and healthcare services disruptions. Psychological trauma is prevalent, affecting both children and parents. Education is limited, with some students having access to online learning and others having no access. To support up to **290,000 people affected by the hostilities in Lebanon** from August through the end of the year, the UN and partners need \$110 million to finance the ongoing response.<sup>1</sup>

As of August, the annual appeal for assistance for all of Lebanon is only 25% funded. Implementing partners reported that the Lebanon Response Plan 2024 appeal stood at \$2.72 billion, with only \$670 million available for interventions, including food security and agriculture, essential assistance, health, education, protection, water, sanitation, hygiene, livelihoods, social stability, shelter, and nutrition, leaving a \$2 billion funding gap.<sup>2</sup>

UNOCHA Lebanon reported that **tens of thousands of people are currently unable to access basic services** like water facilities, with essential civilian infrastructure, including markets and farms, suffering significant damage due to the ongoing cross-border exchange of fire. The organization warned that an "uncontrolled conflict" could affect up to a million people, while even a "controlled conflict" would still impact 250,000, emphasizing the urgent need for a substantial increase in humanitarian funding for Lebanon.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> [Statement at the noon briefing, HC Lebanon, Imran Riza, 20 August 2024 | OCHA](#)

<sup>2</sup> [Lebanon Response Plan: Funding Update - Q2 2024 \(As of June 2024\), July 2024 | UNHCR](#)

<sup>3</sup> [Lebanon: OCHA official urges more funding to meet civilian needs, August 2024 | UN](#)

Due to limited funding, the World Food Programme was forced to make substantial cuts in aid, impacting both vulnerable refugee and Lebanese households by as much as 39% since November 2023.<sup>4</sup> These reductions are expected to produce a **deterioration in the overall food security situation**, deprive struggling families of essential support, and heighten tensions, potentially threatening social stability.<sup>5</sup> UNHCR has also indicated that the funding outlook for 2024 shows that operations in the Middle East and North Africa region have only secured \$256 million out of \$2.3 billion required (11%), necessitating reductions in planned spending in Lebanon and other countries.<sup>6</sup>

**Poverty in Lebanon has more than tripled over the past decade, now affecting 44% of the population.** Food insecurity is expected to rise in 2024, primarily due to ongoing crises and reduced humanitarian aid for Lebanese, Syrian, and Palestinian refugees. The updated Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis forecasts an increase in **acute food insecurity** from 19% of the population between October 2023 and March 2024 to 23% between April and September 2024<sup>7</sup>, equivalent to **1.26 million people**.

On August 19, Lebanon's representative to the UN filed a formal complaint against Israel, accusing it of violating Resolution 1701 by repeatedly breaching Lebanese airspace. The complaint highlights growing concerns as Israeli fighter jets have increasingly broken the sound barrier over Lebanon in recent weeks.<sup>8</sup>

### Violence at the Lebanon-Israel Border

As of August 20, Lebanon's Ministry of Public Health reported casualties and injuries from ongoing hostilities, resulting in **2,412 injuries** and **564 deaths**<sup>9</sup>, including at least **133 civilians**.<sup>10</sup> Civilian fatalities have increased by approximately 27% in the four months from March to July compared to the period from October to February.<sup>11</sup> **There has been a marked intensification in the hostilities over the period from July 25 to August 8.** This escalation has resulted in a 20% increase in civilian casualties, accounting for at least 120 civilian deaths since October 2023. Notably, women and children make up half of those affected by the recent surge in violence. On July 30, an Israeli airstrike hit the southern suburbs of Beirut for the second time since

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<sup>4</sup> [WFP Lebanon Situation Report - May 2024 | Relief Web](#).

<sup>5</sup> [Escalation of Hostilities in Lebanon, Public Health Situation Analysis \(PHSA\) \(14 August 2024\) | ReliefWeb](#)

<sup>6</sup> [Impact of Funding Cuts on Operations in MENA Region, May 2024 | UNHCR](#)

<sup>7</sup> [WFP Lebanon: 2024 Mid-Year Highlights, August 2024 | ReliefWeb](#)

<sup>8</sup> [Lebanon: Flash Update #25 - Escalation of hostilities in South Lebanon, as of 23 August 2024 | OCHA](#)

<sup>9</sup> [Cumulative Health Emergency Report 20-8-2024, August 2024 | MoPH](#)

<sup>10</sup> [Lebanon: Flash Update #25 - Escalation of hostilities in South Lebanon, as of 23 August 2024 | OCHA](#)

<sup>11</sup> [Limited access to cash income in USD worsening food security of the poor, July 2024 | FEWS NET](#)

October 2023. Additionally, the frequency of sonic booms across Beirut and the country has risen, exacerbating anxiety among residents.<sup>12</sup>

On August 29, the Ministry of Public Health renewed its strong condemnation and denunciation of the Israeli army's insistence on targeting health facilities, the latest of which was on August 28 when it targeted the vicinity of the Balida Volunteer Center in the Civil Defense affiliated with the Islamic Health Authority, which led to three vehicles designated for carrying out firefighting and road opening tasks being taken out of service.<sup>13</sup> On August 20, Israeli airstrikes in the Wadi Hamoul area resulted in one person and three paramedics from the Islamic Health Authority's Civil Defense team enduring injuries while attempting to assist the injured individual, causing significant damage to their ambulance.<sup>14</sup> On August 9, the Ministry of Public Health strongly condemned the Israeli forces' persistent attacks on ambulance teams, who risked their lives in southern Lebanon to save as many lives as possible amid the aggression. The Israeli troops targeted an ambulance belonging to the Al-Risala Association in the town of Mays al-Jabal while the team was performing a humanitarian medical mission in the area.<sup>15</sup>

The Ministry of Public Health reported multiple white phosphorus attacks on Lebanese cities over the past month. During August and early September, the Israeli artillery shelling with phosphorus shells continued with multiple instances in the towns of Khiam,<sup>16</sup> Ouazzani,<sup>17</sup> Qabrikha,<sup>18</sup> Kfar Kila,<sup>19</sup> Chebaa,<sup>20</sup> and Tallouse leading to the hospitalization of many citizens due to severe health complications resulting from phosphorus inhalation. The Ministry emphasized the health risks caused by the repeated use of phosphorus munitions by Israeli forces and called on the international community to condemn the use of these munitions, which are explicitly prohibited by international law due to the harm they cause in the short, medium, and long term.<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> [Lebanon: Flash Update #24 - Escalation of hostilities in South Lebanon, as of 08 August 2024 | OCHA](#)

<sup>13</sup> [MoPH condemns Israel's insistence on targeting health facilities based on what happened in Blida yesterday, August 2024 | MoPH](#)

<sup>14</sup> [Health announces four injured, including three paramedics, in a raid on Wadi Hamoul, August 2024 | MoPH](#)

<sup>15</sup> [The Ministry of Public Health condemns the repeated Israeli attacks on ambulance teams, August 2024 | MoPH](#)

<sup>16</sup> [A citizen suffocated due to the Israeli throwing phosphorus on the tents, September 2024: A citizen suffocated due to the Israeli throwing phosphorus on the tents, August 2024 | MoPH](#); [The toll of the Israeli aggression with phosphorus munitions on Khyam, August 2024 | MoPH](#)

<sup>17</sup> [A citizen was admitted to intensive care after inhaling phosphorus in Wazzani, August 2024 | MoPH](#)

<sup>18</sup> [Three citizens from Qabrikha are receiving treatment at the hospital for phosphorus inhalation, August 2024 | MoPH](#)

<sup>19</sup> [A citizen was admitted to the hospital due to complications from phosphorus inhalation, August 2024 | MoPH](#)

<sup>20</sup> [The toll of the Israeli aggression with phosphorus munitions on Shabaa, August 2024 | MoPH](#)

<sup>21</sup> [The toll of the Israeli aggression with phosphorus munitions on Khyam and Talousa, August 2024 | MoPH](#)

On July 16, five Syrian civilians, including three Syrian refugee children, were killed in two Israeli airstrikes in South Lebanon. UNICEF in Lebanon condemned the attack as horrific and emphasized that children must be protected under international humanitarian law.<sup>22</sup>

### Shelter, Displacement & Refugees

As of August 20, Lebanon has recorded **111,940 internally displaced persons**, marking a 2% increase since August 13. IDPs have sought safety in 515 locations across 425 cadasters throughout Lebanon, with displacement observed in 24 out of 26 districts across all eight governorates. Most IDPs (72%) are concentrated in five districts: Sour, El Nabatieh, Baabda, Saida, and Beirut. The overwhelming majority (94%) originate from three southern districts: 68% from Bint Jbeil, 14% from Marjaayoun, and 12% from Sour. The remaining 6% come from Hasbaya, Beirut, Baabda, El Nabatieh, Saida, and Jezzine. Overall, 63% of the displacement has occurred outside the IDPs' governorate of origin. Of the 95,290 IDPs from El Nabatieh, 69% fled to locations outside the governorate, while 87% of the 13,261 IDPs from the South remained within the governorate. Currently, 78% of IDPs live in host settings, 19% in rental housing, 2% in secondary residences, and 1% in 15 collective shelters. Of those in host settings, 28,064 co-reside with non-IDP families, 59,112 reside separately, and 21% 87,176 live in overcrowded conditions.<sup>23</sup> Displacement has increased by nearly four percent since July 23, and civilian infrastructure has been repeatedly targeted.<sup>24</sup>

In the North governorate and northeastern areas, where large refugee populations reside, refugees and host communities face increasing competition for dwindling income-earning opportunities due to reductions in humanitarian food assistance. Many poor Lebanese and refugee households sinking deeper into poverty, with Palestinian and Syrian refugees, lacking residence-based work rights, particularly affected.<sup>25</sup> According to OCHA, there is an increasing demand for cash assistance due to heightened vulnerabilities, particularly among female-headed households, children, and persons with disabilities.<sup>26</sup>

### Food Security and Livelihoods

The coming winter rainy season is forecast to be unusually warm and dry, which will limit the productivity of winter wheat crops. The ongoing conflict with Israel and [La](#)

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<https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/lebanon/lebanon-flash-update-23-escalation-hostilities-south-lebanon-24-july-2024>

<sup>23</sup> [Lebanon - Mobility Snapshot - Round 43 - 22-08-2024, August 2024 | IOM](#)

<sup>24</sup> [Lebanon: Flash Update #24 - Escalation of hostilities in South Lebanon, as of 08 August 2024 | OCHA](#)

<sup>25</sup> [Lebanon Acute Food Insecurity July - September 2024 projected outcomes, July 2024 | FEWS NET](#)

<sup>26</sup> [Lebanon: Flash Update #24 - Escalation of hostilities in South Lebanon, as of 08 August 2024 | OCHA](#)

[Niña](#) weather pattern are expected to diminish the olive harvest, leading to further declines in labor opportunities, constraining household incomes, and maintaining low purchasing power.<sup>27</sup>

In southern Lebanon, displacement caused by the conflict will further limit access to income and disrupt markets, resulting in periodic commodity shortages due to trade disruptions. Internally displaced households will remain heavily reliant on limited labor opportunities and humanitarian aid, while in northern Lebanon, high food prices and limited income opportunities will push at least one in five households to adopt crisis-level coping strategies as humanitarian food assistance is reduced and social protection remains inadequate.<sup>28</sup>

In 2024, around **3.7 million people in Lebanon need food assistance**, including Lebanese affected by the crisis, Syrians, Palestinians, and migrants. The ongoing conflict has weakened the state's ability to address political, economic, and security issues, as well as the ability to deliver essential services to its population.<sup>29</sup>

According to the Minister of Agriculture, 2,400 dunams (about 593 acres) were completely burned, while 6,500 dunams (1,605 acres) were partially burned due to indiscriminate shelling. An entire sector of olive trees, some over 100 years old, and sectors of almond, citrus, and other recently planted trees have been affected. Additionally, vast areas of forests have been impacted. Notably, 20% of Lebanon's agricultural production previously came from southern Lebanon.<sup>30</sup> On July 8, three Israeli airstrikes on Jabal Tora in the Jezzine area destroyed a goat pen and the shepherd's home, killing around 700 goats.<sup>31</sup>

Since October, at least **115 forest and farmland fires have broken out in Lebanon due to Israeli attacks**, with the use of incendiary white phosphorus munitions by the Israeli army—launched at least 294 times—playing a significant role.<sup>32</sup> The Lebanese government submitted its first complaint to the United Nations, the UN Security Council, and other relevant parties, stating that the country is being targeted

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<sup>27</sup> [Labor opportunities remain limited due to poor economic conditions, June 2024 | FEWS NET](#)

<sup>28</sup> [Labor opportunities remain limited due to poor economic conditions, June 2024 | FEWS NET](#)

<sup>29</sup> [Statement at the noon briefing, HC Lebanon, Imran Riza, 20 August 2024 | OCHA](#)

<sup>30</sup> [Lebanese Minister of Agriculture to Al Jazeera Net: The aggressions burned 2,400 dunams completely and we will file a complaint with the Security Council, June 2024 | AlJazeera](#)

<sup>31</sup> [A raid targets a livestock farm in Jabal Tora, Jezzine. The shepherd is missing and about 700 goats were killed, July 2024 | AlJadeed](#)

<sup>32</sup> [Fires caused by attacks between the IDF and Hezbollah on the rise since May | ACLED Insight, July 2024 | ACLED](#)

with internationally banned phosphorus bombs, which have affected 55 villages and towns.<sup>33</sup>

The recent escalation in conflict has severely impacted agriculture in the South and El-Nabatieh governorates, with Israeli airstrikes and incendiary bombs increasingly targeting farmland and residential areas since May. According to Lebanon's Council of the South, **1,700 hectares of farmland have been destroyed by Israeli shelling**. Additionally, extensive damage to electricity, telecommunications infrastructure, and roads have disrupted market access and functionality, particularly along the conflict frontlines. The destruction of at least 13 water infrastructure systems has also compromised the water supply for nearly 200,000 residents in southern Lebanon.<sup>34</sup>

A February FAO impact assessment found that 12% of surveyed households in southern Lebanon were affected by escalating hostilities, with 38% impacted in the El Nabatieh and South governorates; among the affected, 39% reported displacement. Agricultural productivity suffered, with 63% unable to access fields safely and 23% losing their harvest. Satellite imagery showed 519 hectares affected by fire-related incidents between October and November 2023. Additionally, 41% of farming households faced transportation disruptions, and 67% reported reduced market access due to security concerns. FAO suggested providing targeted assistance, including cash, in-kind, and voucher support for essential agricultural inputs. Additionally, FAO advised supporting farmers in improving safe storage practices to prevent further asset depletion due to poor storage and limited market access.<sup>35</sup>

As of March 2023, around **80% of Palestine refugees in Lebanon live below the national poverty line**, adjusted for inflation. The ongoing socio-economic crises in Lebanon have further diminished their employment opportunities, particularly since they are excluded from many regulated professions. Women face additional challenges, with limited job opportunities and concerns surrounding harassment and violence in the workplace and during their commute.<sup>36</sup>

## Health & Education

Following the emergence of cholera cases in Syria and in anticipation of a potential outbreak in Lebanon, the Ministry of Health launched a **cholera vaccination campaign** against the disease on August 19 in towns within the Baalbek-Hermel, Bekaa, and Akkar governorates, which are scientifically classified as high-risk areas. The

<sup>33</sup> [Lebanese Minister of Agriculture to Al Jazeera Net: The aggressions burned 2,400 dunams completely and we will file a complaint with the Security Council. June 2024 | AlJazeera](#)

<sup>34</sup> [Limited access to cash income in USD worsening food security of the poor, July 2024 | FEWS NET](#)

<sup>35</sup> [Lebanon: Impact assessment of the escalating hostilities in southern Lebanon on agriculture, food security and livelihoods, February 2024 | FAO](#)

<sup>36</sup> [Syria, Lebanon and Jordan emergency appeal 2024 | UNRWA](#)

campaign is funded by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, with technical support from the World Health Organization and UNICEF. One hundred thirty field teams have been deployed in these governorates in collaboration with partner organizations, including Médecins Sans Frontières, ACTED, and MEDAIR.

Six primary healthcare centers remain closed, and four others operate at reduced capacity due to ongoing insecurity. The closure of some primary healthcare centers in Marjaayoun and Bint Jbeil has disrupted the delivery of nutrition services in these areas.<sup>37</sup> As of July 14, a total of 21 health workers have been killed due to the recent escalation in hostilities.

WHO highlighted that most hospitals operate at around 50% capacity due to fiscal and financial restrictions. **Frequent shortages of medical supplies and medications** are observed. More than 30% of private hospital beds are closed, average monthly inpatient admissions have decreased by at least 15%, and average monthly inpatient days have fallen by 25%. **Essential medicines for chronic diseases and antibiotics are increasingly difficult to obtain.** The closure of hundreds of private pharmacies negatively affects healthcare's timeliness, quality, and safety. Approximately **40% of medical doctors have permanently or partially emigrated, and approximately 20% of the nursing workforce have left the country.** The Ministry of Public Health is now operating centrally and in peripheral areas with less than 30% of its initial staff capacity.<sup>38</sup>

In Lebanon, **non-communicable diseases are the leading causes of mortality and morbidity**, with cardiovascular diseases and cancer as the main contributors. Hypertension affects about 35% of adults, with 20% on medication, and 15% have high blood sugar, with 86% receiving antidiabetic medication. Approximately **55% of adults are overweight or obese**, over 60% are insufficiently active, and 40% smoke. Obesity rates are higher than the regional average, affecting 40% of women and 31% of men, while diabetes affects 14% of women and 18% of men. Childhood obesity prevalence is 17% for children under 5. Lebanon reports 8,000–10,000 new cancer cases annually.<sup>39</sup>

OCHA identified the need for intensive remedial classes during the summer as essential due to ongoing disruptions in children's learning in the South, now entering their fifth consecutive year, while uncertainty surrounding the upcoming academic year and widespread dissatisfaction with remote education are prompting households to explore

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<sup>37</sup> [Lebanon: Flash Update #24 - Escalation of hostilities in South Lebanon, as of 08 August 2024 | OCHA](#)

<sup>38</sup> [Escalation of Hostilities in Lebanon, Public Health Situation Analysis \(PHSA\) \(14 August 2024\) | ReliefWeb](#)

<sup>39</sup> [Escalation of Hostilities in Lebanon, Public Health Situation Analysis \(PHSA\) \(14 August 2024\) | ReliefWeb](#)

non-formal education options. Challenges such as irregular attendance and inconsistent engagement in remote learning activities are prevalent throughout the country.<sup>40</sup>

### **Water and Sanitation**

OCHA highlighted that at least 14 water infrastructures have been damaged due to cross-border hostilities, affecting the water supply for over 200,000 residents in the South and Nabatieh regions. Additionally, water fee collection in these areas has nearly ceased, leaving the South Lebanon Water Establishment in a precarious situation. The sector also lacks funds to replenish hygiene consumables for those displaced outside of collective shelters.<sup>41</sup> In 2024, displaced Syrians living in non-permanent shelters relied heavily on water trucking provided by humanitarian actors, which served as their primary source of drinking water for 43% of the population.<sup>42</sup>

## **Anera's Response**

### **Food Security**

Between March 1, 2024, and May 15, 2024, Anera implemented the Ramadan in Lebanon initiative funded by Islamic Relief USA. This initiative enhanced food security for vulnerable Palestinian families and internally displaced people in South Lebanon. Anera extended assistance to 1,445 families and provided essential food parcels throughout Ramadan, alleviating the burden of food procurement during Lebanon's challenging times. The initiative reached 3,830 individuals and received overwhelmingly positive feedback from beneficiaries. An evaluation survey representing 10% of the beneficiaries revealed high satisfaction levels: 100% rated food quality as excellent or good, 99% confirmed special care for specific needs, 97% were satisfied with product variety, 97% felt safe with the assistance received, 96% were satisfied with the distribution process, 94% were satisfied with cash assistance, and 93% found the food portions sufficient for their needs. These results underscore the project's success in supporting vulnerable populations during Ramadan in Lebanon.

### **Cash Assistance**

Between March 1, 2024, and May 15, 2024, Anera distributed \$97,050 in cash assistance to support 9,705 vulnerable people (1,941 households) to help them access critical, basic needs amid the wave of displacement and a disrupted economic activity in southern Lebanon. Here, too, Anera prioritized families with one or more members living with disabilities and female-headed households. Cash was used to cover immediate needs such as medicine, fresh food items, and essential hygiene items for women and children.

<sup>40</sup> [Lebanon: Flash Update #24 - Escalation of hostilities in South Lebanon, as of 08 August 2024 | OCHA](#)

<sup>41</sup> [Lebanon: Flash Update #24 - Escalation of hostilities in South Lebanon, as of 08 August 2024 | OCHA](#)

<sup>42</sup> [Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon, June 2024 | UNHCR, UNICEF, and WFP](#)



### Winter Kits & Protection

Under the implementation of Anera, the youth project trainees produced and distributed 5,634 winter kits to displaced people affected by the hostilities in South Lebanon. This initiative supported those in need during the harsh winter season, demonstrating Anera's commitment to aiding vulnerable communities.

Anera team conducted 20 civic engagement sessions for **60 displaced** youths in shelters around the Tyre area. The project supported **126 girls** from the South area who are at risk of gender-based violence through competency-based training courses and employment opportunities.

### Shelter

Anera supported **four** initiatives by trained youths, who assessed and responded to the needs of six collective shelters in the Tyre area. These initiatives supported over 1,000 IDPs from 250 families by distributing washing machines, gas and electric heaters, carpets, hygiene and detergent materials, clothes drying racks, holders and 73 electric air fans.

Through in-kind donations, Anera secured around **300 solar lamps** to distribute to families living in displacement centers in South Lebanon.

### Hygiene Kits

Between June 1, 2024, and August 31, 2024, Anera implemented the Lebanon Emergency Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Response in partnership with Islamic Relief USA. This project enhanced the hygiene, health, and overall well-being of IDPs in the Tyre, Zahrani, and Nabatieh regions of South Lebanon. The initiative included distributing **6,533 family hygiene** kits containing essential items such as soap, bleach, antibacterial detergent, dishwashing liquid, laundry washing powder, shampoo, toothpaste, toothbrushes, sanitary bags, and garbage bags. Additionally, Anera provided **500 baby care** kits to improve the health and well-being of families with infants, containing essential items such as diapers and baby bathing soap. This comprehensive approach addressed critical hygiene needs and supported vulnerable populations displaced in South Lebanon.

Through in-kind donations, Anera also secured **360 family hygiene** kits to distribute to families living in displacement centers in South Lebanon.

### Health and Medications

Anera continued implementing the Critical Access for Refugees to Medicine and Health

Services (CARMAH) project in its last month after three years, funded by the United States Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration. The project achieved significant milestones, ensuring continuous access to chronic medications for refugees and vulnerable host communities in Lebanon, reaching approximately 10,500 Syrians and 20,000 beneficiaries, with 73% being 50 years old and above. Outside this program, Anera contributed an additional 5.9 million defined daily doses, worth around \$6 million. These efforts have greatly supported the health and well-being of refugees and vulnerable host communities, particularly in managing non-communicable diseases and providing essential medical care.

Anera's Product Donation program witnessed numerous changes, including efforts to enhance the emergency response capabilities. The organization updated its emergency appeal and needs list, shared it with donors, and consequently accepted 13 offers of medications and supplies from six donors: Catholic Medical Mission Board, Americares, Direct Relief, International Health Partners, Distribute Aid, and the Armenia Artsakh Fund, a new donor. Seven shipments have been received, leading to the distribution of over 6,000 bottles of anesthesia to 26 public hospitals, including seven in South Lebanon and five PRCS hospitals across Lebanon. Additionally, much-needed medical supplies, such as sutures, IV sets, and IV poles, were distributed, focusing on public hospitals in the South.

Anera is identifying potential suppliers in Lebanon to strengthen its emergency preparedness and ensure procurement readiness. An emergency cash fund of \$250,000 USD is available to support this initiative.

With the coordination and support of partners, Anera identified two additional distribution centers in Saida and Tyre in addition to its existing one in Beirut. This expansion will allow the organization to preposition its current inventory more effectively, ensuring that aid can be delivered quickly to areas in need during emergencies. Anera is actively identifying priority partners in high-risk areas and regions that may experience an influx of IDPs, as these partners are expected to manage a high volume of patients during emergencies.

Anera's Distribution Center currently holds 14,224 bags of IV solutions from HPIC for 12 public hospitals and 18 pallets from DA containing hygiene and school kits. Items under clearance include 36 emergency backpacks from Direct Relief for Disaster Risk Response units. In the pipeline are five shipments from DR with 2,000 units of antihemophilic factor VIII for over 200 hemophilia patients, 100 vials of anticancer medication, 500 pens of long-acting insulin, medication for Cystic Fibrosis, emergency medical supplies, and over 100 midwife kits for midwifery clinics. HHI is sending one

shipment of hygiene kits, while Americares is sending essential supplies and IV medications for hospital use.

Continuous coordination meetings are being held with the Ministry of Public Health, local NGOs, and international and UN agencies. Efforts are underway with Matter and Al Nafda to facilitate the shipment of laptops and iPads. Collaboration with Project Hope focuses on donating Interagency Emergency Health Kits and possible cash assistance for local procurement.