

This report is produced by OCHA Lebanon Office in collaboration with Inter-Sector Coordination Group under 2026 Lebanon Response Plan (LRP) Framework.

KEY FIGURES



>1,049 K (MoSA)

self-registered Internally Displaced People (IDP)



138,532 (DRM)

displaced in collective shelters



678 (DRM)

shelters



1,497 (MoPH)

people killed



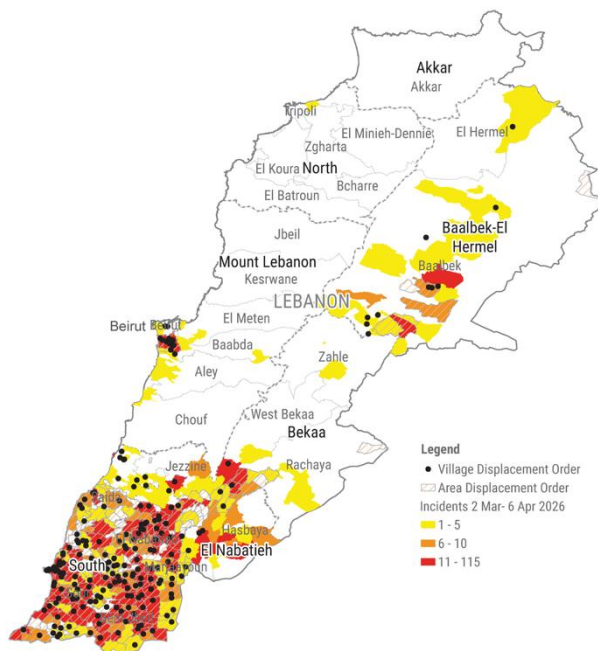
4,639 (MoPH)

people injured

HIGHLIGHTS

- 152 people killed over Easter holidays as number of casualties surpasses 6,000 people.
- The Masnaa and Jdaidet Yabous border crossings between Lebanon and Syria have remained closed since 4 April, following the issuance of displacement orders.
- 130 humanitarian partners are currently contributing to the emergency response led by the Government.
- Spain has announced €9 million in new funding to support humanitarian response in Lebanon.

CONFLICT INTENSITY MAP as of 6 April



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Creation date: 7 April 2026 Source: incidents: public media
Feedback: ocha@lebanon@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Hostilities continued to escalate through the Easter period between **3 and 6 April**, with intensified airstrikes reported across densely populated areas, including Beirut, the Bekaa, and southern Lebanon. During this four-day period alone, **152 people were reportedly killed**. According to the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), over six thousand casualties have been reported **since the onset of the current escalation with 1,497 people killed and 4,639 injured**.

Across many affected locations, **health facilities continue to operate under extraordinary pressure**. Medical teams are responding simultaneously to large numbers of trauma cases, emergency interventions, and the ongoing needs of chronically ill patients whose access to regular care has been disrupted. In the South, **hostilities persist, hindering the ability of health and humanitarian actors to move safely**. The most recent

bombing of a bridge over the Litani River in eastern Lebanon has additionally severed a key access route, impeding the movement of civilians, responders, and essential supplies.

Patterns of displacement remain highly fluid as the geographic scope of targeted areas continues to shift. On 4 April, **both the Masnaa and Jdaidet Yabous border crossings were closed following the issue of a displacement order for the Masnaa** – one of the key border crossing points between Lebanon and Syria. These disruptions compound the already difficult humanitarian situation, including creating further pressures on internal displacement, civilian safety and access to essential goods and services.

Between 2 March and 4 April, 243,206 persons crossed Lebanon to Syria, including 206,466 Syrians and 36,794 Lebanese, according to Syrian authorities. This outward movement reflects both the deteriorating security environment and the shrinking number of safe areas available within Lebanon's borders.

The ongoing escalation, the strain on civilian infrastructure, and the volatility of displacement dynamics continue to pose severe challenges for the safety of the population and the delivery of life-saving assistance across the country.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In Lebanon, around **130 humanitarian partners continue emergency response** delivering both cash-based and in-kind assistance to affected people on close coordination with national and local authorities. As previously reported, the majority of displaced individuals are residing outside collective shelters, including in hard-to-reach locations where access remains challenging. To ensure coordinated and coherent response, inter-agency referrals and assessments are being prioritized.

Despite growing escalation in hostilities and increasingly complex operating environment, **humanitarian actors have been able to scale up deliveries to hard-to-reach areas with support of humanitarian notification system (HNS)** over the past week, including the successful completion of 20 humanitarian missions, reflecting an improvement compared to preceding periods. This progress demonstrates the value of continued coordination efforts and risk assessments even as conflict dynamics intensify. **At the same time, the overall access landscape remains deeply concerning.** Humanitarian operations are being conducted amid fluid frontlines, active hostilities, and recurrent attacks on critical infrastructure, all of which continue to disrupt mobility and logistics. The **growing risk of presence of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and unexploded ordnance (UXOs)** in the South of the Litani River (SLR) area further heightens risks for humanitarian personnel and complicates movement planning. These conditions underscore the ongoing need for sustained, predictable access and strong safety assurances for humanitarian actors operating in high-risk environments.

With the Flash Appeal critically underfunded, with approximately 30 per cent reportedly provided or committed, donors have continued to report incoming funding to sustain the response. Most recently, Spain announced a pledge of **€9 million in additional aid to Lebanon**, further contributing to efforts to address the escalating humanitarian needs.



Access and Civil-Military Coordination

Humanitarian partners, supported by the Humanitarian Notification System (HNS), continue delivering assistance in conflict-affected and hard-to-reach areas. Between **2 March and 6 April, 40 HNS-supported movements were completed**, while static humanitarian sites remain regularly notified across Lebanon.

Following the expansion of HNS coverage for **north of the Litani River (NLR), 15 movements were facilitated**, enabling the retrieval of core relief items from Haret Hreik and the delivery of hygiene kits, food

assistance, water, kitchen sets, solar lamps, dignity kits for women and girls, shampoo, baby kits, adult diapers, sleeping mats, and medical supplies across multiple locations.

For SLR, 25 movements supported the delivery of essential assistance, including fuel, food, hygiene kits, pillows, medical supplies, nutrition-related items such as nutrient supplements for pregnant and breastfeeding women, and other core relief items, to collective shelters, alongside evacuations of the most vulnerable from border areas. However, the constrained operating environment continues to significantly limit humanitarian access and partners' ability to reach affected populations.

The Access Working Group and Civil-Military Coordination (CMCoord) Cell continue efforts to facilitate and advocate for safe, principled, and timely humanitarian access, with a focus on the most affected and hard-to-reach areas.

Education

Following five weeks of school closures, **the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) has initiated a phased reopening of schools** in some areas. Schools that are not currently used as collective shelters are resuming operations through a flexible, hybrid approach combining in-person and online learning, depending on space availability, staff presence, and student access. However, displacement continues to significantly limit access to education. According to DRM reports, over **367,000 children remain internally displaced**, with more than **48,200 children** accommodated in collective shelters including **486 schools** (364 public, 75 private, and 47 TVET) that host IDPs and therefore unavailable for learning.

Education partners have continued to provide support through the distribution of learning materials, reaching thousands of children across regions. Approximately **64,000 internally displaced children** inside and outside shelters have been reached through the distribution of **1,281 education kits or supplies across the country**.

Nevertheless, **access to education remains limited**. With education partners' support for the response outside collective shelters, 250 displaced children have accessed online formal education, while 783 children have participated in in-person non-formal education and 341 children in online non-formal learning. Activities in shelters remain limited to psychosocial and recreational activities reaching approximately 26,000 children, with insufficient integration of structured learning. **Children with disabilities face additional barriers**, with only a small number receiving individual assistive devices or rehabilitation services. Key challenges include **overcrowded shelter conditions, limited access to devices and internet connectivity, and limited capacity of caregivers and frontline workers** to support learning.

In response, **the Education Sector is prioritizing a more holistic and scalable approach** that positions education as a life-saving intervention. Efforts focus on expanding access to formal and non-formal education through flexible modalities, including blended and remote learning, while identifying alternative learning spaces to enable safe reopening of schools.

Food Security & Agriculture

Since the escalation on 2 March 2026, food security partners mobilized rapidly to deliver life-saving assistance to people displaced across the country. Partners immediately launched food distributions inside shelters, providing a total of **3.9 million hot and cold meals**, while also providing **72,000 ready-to-eat (RTE) kits** containing items that do not require cooking—such as canned meat, cheese, hummus, and beans—to help families meet their immediate food needs.

In parallel, the World Food Programme (WFP) supported the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) in rapidly activating emergency cash assistance through the national shock-responsive safety net (SRSN). **Within 24**

hours of the mass displacement from Beirut’s southern suburbs on 6 March, approximately 183,000 people received cash transfers to meet their immediate needs. Additional cash transfers followed in the days after. On 12 March, 9,100 conflict-affected individuals in Ain Ebel, Debel, Rmaych, Qaouzah, and Aalma Ech Chaab were assisted; on 19 March, a further 30,200 people received support; and on 21 March, another 4,300 individuals were reached. **In total, 226,000 conflict-affected people have received emergency cash assistance in one month since the escalation began.**

At the same time, **WFP and UNHCR have expanded their basic needs cash assistance** to cover conflict-affected Syrian refugees and refugees of other nationalities. As part of this temporary scale-up, an additional **35,645 Syrian families and around 1,500 households of other nationalities received cash assistance in March 2026.**

An **increase in food prices** has been reported, mainly due to rising fuel and transportation costs, heightened demand linked to the escalation, and regional energy disruptions. A confirmed **17 per cent increase in the price of bread** has also been observed. These rising costs are adding pressure on conflict-affected displaced individuals and affecting their ability to meet their basic daily food needs. Humanitarian actors are facing higher demand for assistance as they work to maintain supply chains and reduce the impact of market disruptions caused by the ongoing conflict. In addition, convoys are being coordinated with the sector to deliver life-saving assistance to hard-to-reach areas, although challenges in securing security approvals continue to cause delays.

Several assessments have indicated an **overall cost increase of about 15 per cent for meal provision**, including ingredients, kitchen operations, and transportation. In response, the sector and its partners discussed the impact of these rising costs on the hot meals response and agreed to update the guidance **by increasing the meal cost from US\$1.9 to US\$2.5 per meal** for the duration of the current emergency.

In addition, the sector and MoSA are working closely with the **Government Food Safety Task Force** to plan monitoring visits to all kitchens involved in food assistance. The Task Force includes representatives from MoSA, MEHE, MoA, MoPH, WHO, WFP, and the Food Security and Agriculture Sector, and is chaired by the Government Food Safety Coordinator appointed by the Prime Minister’s Office. A survey was carried out to collect information on all kitchens preparing hot meals, cold meals, or conducting any cooking activities as part of the response. Monitoring visits are scheduled to begin next week.

The sector dashboard that provides detailed information on the ongoing response inside shelters is accessible via the link https://analytics.wfp.org/t/Public/views/2026_LB_Emergencytracker/ERLebanon2026.

Adhoc recommendations have been provided by the sector to ensure harmonization and streamline response across all activities including in-kind food assistance i.e., hot/cold meals, RTEs, food parcels and kitchen support/fresh ingredients (inside collective shelters or hard-to-reach areas) and cash assistance/MPCA (outside collective shelters, in coordination with the Cash Working Group).

Health

Overcrowded shelters and suboptimal available services are increasing the **risk of communicable disease outbreaks**, with frequent reports of skin conditions such as lice and scabies. These trends underscore the need for sustained shelter-based disease surveillance and strengthened multi-sectoral response capacity to enable early detection and timely public health interventions.

Nutrition

Needs: 13 Mother–Baby Corners (MBC) and Early Childhood Development (ECD) corners continue to operate inside collective shelters providing safe, private, and supportive spaces for breastfeeding, Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling, and early stimulation activities.

12,567 children under five, adolescent girls, and pregnant and breastfeeding women were reached with emergency nutrition rations and micronutrient supplementation sufficient for one month in 498 shelters out of which approximately 79 children aged 6-11 months were reached with age-appropriate complementary feeding packages. **7,103 children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women** were screened for wasting. So far, **157 children under 5 years of age and 33 women have been identified with wasting** and referred for life saving treatment. Through the recently developed IYCF chatbot link, 388 caregivers have accessed guidance on optimal feeding practices in emergencies, thus complementing in-person counselling and enhancing the timeliness of referrals for caregivers in need of counselling. In parallel, 218 caregivers contacted the national IYCF hotline, of whom 140 were referred for additional specialized support. Overall, more than 4,366 caregivers of children under 5 years were reached with specialized IYCF, nutrition, and ECD counselling and awareness on optimal nutrition practices in an emergency.

The nutrition sector has enhanced the **integration of essential nutrition and early childhood development (ECD) interventions across multiple service delivery platforms in Lebanon, including Primary Healthcare Centres (PHCCs) and their Satellite Units (PSUs)**. To date, **40 nutritionists have been deployed across 40 PSUs**, delivering nutrition interventions across 111 shelters.

Challenges: Five PHCCs providing wasting treatment are currently non-operational, disrupting access to life-saving services. In addition, widespread displacement has led to **at least 92 children under five and 146 pregnant and breastfeeding women defaulting from treatment** and missing essential nutrition support due to insecurity and transportation barriers; to mitigate this, the Nutrition Sector is supporting 40 PSUs across Lebanon to deliver treatment within shelters and through community outreach activities.

Protection

Needs and Protection Risks: Partners active in collective sites and communities report consistent protection issues. Overcrowding in collective shelters and informal sites remain a major concern, contributing to increased **risks of GBV, harassment, discrimination against persons with disabilities, and child protection issues**. Populations with limited access to collective sites continue to face challenges accessing assistance and face heightening vulnerability and reliance on informal and NGO-based support, as well as risk of returning to or staying in unsafe areas. Frequent movement back to damaged homes and unsafe areas in the South and Southern Suburbs of Beirut exposes families to high risk of physical harm from airstrikes, debris, and UXOs. Stigmatization and competition over resources towards displaced groups is growing, creating barriers to services and safe accommodation. Across locations, there is a **high prevalence of child labour in many areas hosting IDPs**, including amongst displaced Syrians. Boys aged 9–17 are reportedly engaged in street vending, scrap collection, agriculture, and mechanical work. Apart from the displacement, economic challenges and school disruption are the main drivers of child labour. Insecurity and challenges with access have increased service gaps and access for service delivery in specific areas such as Marjeyoun and Hasbaya (with reports of the lack of water, electricity, basic services). Reports indicate **an increasing number of migrants and refugees of other nationalities are left behind by their employers**, some left in unsafe areas in the South and Nabatieh. Beyond the immediate safety issue, they face homelessness, limited access to shelter and other services, and are at risk of falling into an irregular situation due to the kafala system.

Persons with disabilities continue to face access challenges, with many staying in non-accessible shelters or outside formal sites where essential services remain limited. Limited capacities and inadequate shelter conditions have resulted in undignified stay and a considerable number of girls and boys with disabilities at risk of violence. Referral mechanisms for people at risk need to be enhanced.

Response: As of 6 April, Protection, Child Protection and GBV partners supported a total of 70,858 displaced individuals with the core package of services agreed across sector members, reaching **34,166 IDPs** through information sessions, **24,129 people** with case management and mental health and psychosocial

support, **8,401 women and girls with dignity kits** as part of GBV awareness sessions, and **908 cash grants** (benefitting ~4,192 people).

GBV response services and necessary risk mitigation measures remain a priority as risks are identified across collective sites and urban areas. Safety audits are undertaken across the different shelters.

Currently, the Sector is able to cover around 81 per cent of collective sites with discussions ongoing to seek the support of non-LRP partners, including CBOs and other NGOs to cover those gaps following MoSA approvals. While the sector has a well-functioning geo-split and Service Mapping in place, partners shared limited capacities to cover all shelters with dedicated Child Protection, GBV and Protection activities.

Gaps: Gaps remain significant and unchanged since the last reporting period. Inclusive and accessible shelter remains a key gap area for highly affected and vulnerable population groups. Access to granular data to enhance and upscale the response is needed to implement priority protection interventions outside collective sites. Remaining access constraints, increased caseloads, and funding limitations continue to stretch partner capacities, particularly in hard-to-reach areas. **Demand for dedicated safe spaces** in collective sites and urban areas as well as support to increase MHPSS services is increasing. Dedicated support for Organizations of People with Disabilities (OPDs) to support persons with disabilities unable to find adequate housing, care or assistive devices is required to meet growing needs. Support for high-risk cases with compounded vulnerabilities present high costs and limited available services. Transparent information on aid deliverables and accountability tools including CFMs remain critical needs highlighted by partners in the field. Training of frontline responders on safe identification and referrals to CP, GBV and protection services is a growing demand.

Shelter

The ongoing response to address emergency shelter needs is reaching affected populations both inside and outside collective shelters. Overall, Shelter partners have distributed **102,478 mattresses** and **127,235 blankets**, among other core relief items (CRIs).

Across collective sites in all governorates, shelter partners have distributed **92,163 mattresses**, **110,754 blankets**, **49,094 sleeping mats**, **40,730 pillows**, as well as approximately **9,730 solar lamps** and **8,537 jerry cans**. CRI response in collective shelters, as reported by subnational DRRs, has successfully reached all identified households in need as part of an initial round of assistance. Ongoing support is being continuously delivered based on daily referrals from DRRs and MoSA, targeting new arrivals in existing sites as well as populations in newly activated collective shelters. In addition, the CRI distribution outside collective sites is being informed by assessed needs and referrals of vulnerable households. This support was delivered on a case-by-case basis and includes **10,315 mattresses**, **16,481 blankets**, and **6,719 pillows** and **3,057 clothing sets**.

In addition, the **Shelter Sector has assigned 610 collective sites to shelter partners**. Of these, **396 sites** have been assessed to identify repair needs, partitioning requirements to increase hosting capacity and improve privacy, and any upgrades required to ensure the sites are adequate to host displaced families, with partners proceeding with the necessary works accordingly. A total of **248 technical submissions** has been made to secure approvals to initiate repairs from the relevant authorities/ focal points, of which 231 have been approved and works have already commenced inside **178 sites**, of which **38 have been completed**.



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

WASH partners have delivered assistance in 690 collective shelters¹, reaching 175,399 IDPs, ensuring continued access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services in high-density and high-risk environments. The scale-up of assistance is helping to mitigate public health risks associated with overcrowding, limited water access, and inadequate hygiene conditions.

To date, 61,311 hygiene kits and 28,483 menstrual hygiene kits have been distributed across 676 shelters, supporting essential hygiene practices and reducing the risk of communicable diseases. In parallel, 1.094 million litres of bottled drinking water and 23,900 m³ of water through water trucking have been delivered to 552 shelters, addressing immediate drinking water needs in sites with limited or disrupted supply.

In addition, 655,000 litres of fuel have been provided to Water Establishments, sustaining public water supply services for 427,135 people. WASH partners have also supported 175 water stations with fuel, repairs, and spare parts to maintain operations, which is critical to sustaining network functionality under increased demand and reducing reliance on more costly emergency water supply modalities.



Social Stability

The Tensions Monitoring System (TMS) at UNDP is issuing the [Tensions Pulse](#), which provides decision-makers and humanitarian actors with timely, evidence-driven insights to support planning and adaptive responses. The Pulse features a **Tensions Dashboard, analysis of online narratives, a map of geographical hotspots, and a “What to Watch” section highlighting emerging issues**. It is based on analysis generated through UNDP’s TMS, which combines open-source and social media monitoring with field inputs coordinated alongside government counterparts and partner organizations.

Peace Building partners implemented **social stability activities targeting IDPs and host communities** across Lebanon, including wellbeing support for women, community and recreational events, and family sessions promoting non-violent communication to reduce tensions. **Outreach initiatives and conflict prevention activities** in Collective Shelters strengthened trust, wellbeing, and community engagement. In parallel, sessions on fake news and hate speech promoted responsible social media use. Activities were implemented in Mount Lebanon, North, South, and Baalbek areas, reaching diverse groups including women, youth, children, IDPs, host communities, local committees, and media actors.

In response to the 2026 emergency, a Conflict Sensitivity Training Package was introduced for practitioners actively involved in emergency operations. Delivered primarily through online platforms in both Arabic and English, the initiative has reached 495 participants (368 women and 127 men) to date.

The curriculum covers key topics such as conflict-sensitive delivery of cash assistance, effective engagement with local authorities, operational guidance for field enumerators, and tailored modules for targeted practitioner networks. Through this effort, social stability partners are being equipped with practical tools and strategies to integrate conflict sensitivity into their activities, helping to promote social stability within humanitarian interventions during the 2026 emergency.

¹ This figure takes into consideration all the collective shelters that were opened, regardless of the current status, including collective shelters outside of the DRM lists



Within the [LTC Logistics response](#), 44 organizations were supported with coordination, IM and common logistics services. **554 m³ of humanitarian cargo** was received at the Beirut warehouse, **and six convoys were facilitated** to hard-to-reach areas delivering 228 mt of essential relief items. These deliveries provided critical relief items, including blankets, mattresses, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, hygiene, health and dignity kits, as well as water and food assistance. In the context of deteriorating security and the risk of rapid access closures, timely convoy movements remain essential to ensure the rapid delivery of multi-sectoral assistance and to secure short-term coverage for affected communities before access further narrows. A common warehouse in Zahle has been made available to partners as a cargo consolidation point for convoys, supporting the use of alternative routes and improving coverage of hard-to-reach locations. In cooperation with the Access Working Group, WFP Logistics, and the Humanitarian Notification Coordination Centre (HNOCC), the Cluster continues to strengthen information on the access situation, including route availability, truck capacity, and key access constraints. The LTC [LogIE mapping physical access constraints tool](#) is available online for partners to review and report live on physical access constraints.

GENERAL COORDINATION

During the reporting period, humanitarian coordination focused on strengthening inter-sectoral alignment and addressing priority operational bottlenecks identified through ongoing information exchange among the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), sectors, and Operational Coordination Groups (OCGs). The Humanitarian Coordinator maintained close engagement with national authorities, Humanitarian Country Team members, and key partners through bilateral exchanges and coordination fora, highlighting protection concerns, access constraints, and the need to improve data availability on displaced populations, particularly those residing outside collective shelters.

The Humanitarian Country Team continued to follow up on agreed actions related to response prioritization, assessment harmonization, and reporting. Discussions reinforced the importance of improved referral pathways, strengthened site management coordination, and timely information-sharing to support operational decision-making. Sectors and clusters were reminded to adhere to Flash Update submission timelines and to ensure daily activity reporting through ActivityInfo to enhance situational awareness.

The ISCG remained the primary platform for addressing cross-cutting operational challenges raised through sectoral and OCG exchanges, with emphasis on improved coordination across Shelter, WASH, Protection, Health, and other relevant sectors and clusters. ISCG co-chairs advanced preparations to convene targeted discussions among national institutional leads, sectors, clusters, and OCGs to address shared challenges and agree on next steps, including alignment on assessment roll-out.

At the sub-national level, Operational Coordination Groups continued to support coordination of response activities and contributed to the identification of gaps in service coverage, access, and advance preparations for the upcoming in- and out-of-shelter assessments. Efforts to strengthen linkages between national and sub-national coordination structures continued, alongside engagement with line ministries and national mechanisms to support shock-responsive measures and promote complementarity between humanitarian action and government-led responses.