

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)



139,673 (DRM)

displaced in collective shelters



682 (DRM)

shelters



1,888 (MoPH)

people killed



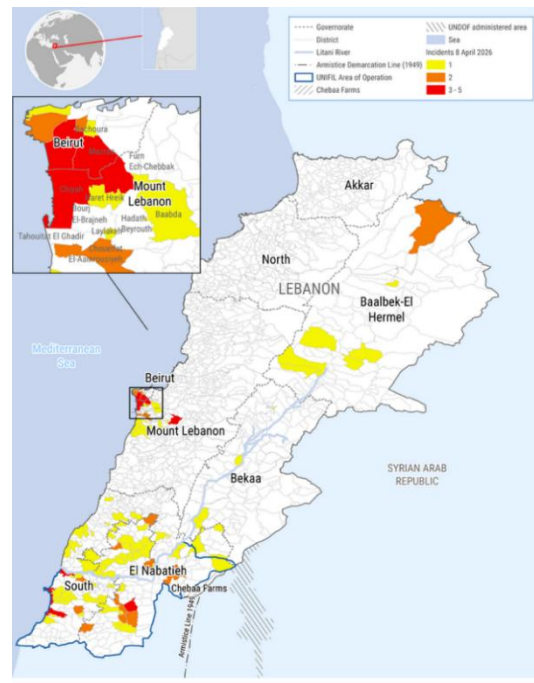
6,092 (MoPH)

people injured

HIGHLIGHTS

- Lebanon observed a national day of mourning on 9 April, a day after widespread Israeli airstrikes killed over 300 and injured 1,150 people.
- The escalated attacks were carried out after the announcement of a two-week ceasefire agreement between the United States and Iran on 7 April.
- Urgent assistance is being provided through emergency health and rescue teams, as well as humanitarian partners, but the needs remain huge.
- Access to large parts of south Lebanon has been cut off after the Qasmieh bridge in Tyre was bombed on 8 April.

CONFLICT INTENSITY MAP of 8 April



SITUATION OVERVIEW

Lebanon's Prime Minister Nawaf Salam declared Thursday 9 April a national day of mourning following deadly Israeli airstrikes carried out without notice across multiple locations nationwide the previous day. The strikes resulted in **303 killed and 1,150 injured**. The attacks have prompted strong reactions from the international community, alongside renewed calls for the protection of civilians and immediate de-escalation.

The **bombardments occurred despite an agreement reached between the United States and Iran on 7 April to observe a two-week pause in hostilities** to advance negotiations aimed at ending the wider regional conflict. Early information indicating a possible extension of the ceasefire to Lebanon created significant uncertainty among displaced populations and humanitarian actors. As a result, some IDPs initiated premature returns, including departures from collective shelters in Beirut and Mount Lebanon (BML) and Saida. Later clear

official statements, coupled with intensified nationwide attacks, definitively confirmed that Lebanon remained outside the scope of the announced ceasefire.

Attacks on critical infrastructure continued, including the **strike on the Qasmieh Bridge on the 8 April**, the last remaining operational bridge (of seven) connecting the South of the Litani River (SLR) area to the rest of the country. Although movement across the bridge was later restored, the attack has further put access to large parts of southern Lebanon at risk, where thousands of civilians remain amid ongoing military operations that continue to endanger civilian homes.

The Masnaa border crossing, a key transit point between Lebanon and Syria, was reportedly reopened on 9 April after having been closed since 4 April following the issuance of displacement orders.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The emergency response in Lebanon has entered a particularly important phase, as the latest wave of indiscriminate attacks has significantly compounded operational challenges. Frontline responders including Civil Defence teams, Lebanese Red Cross personnel, and healthcare workers have been operating continuously to support affected populations in areas most severely impacted by airstrikes.

Search and rescue operations continued amid the extensive destruction, with reports of people remaining trapped under collapsed structures. Hospitals and other healthcare facilities have been operating under severe strain, facing an **overwhelming number of critically injured patients** and issuing **urgent appeals for blood donations** to support lifesaving treatment.

Efforts by humanitarian partners supporting the national-led response to prioritize life-saving assistance within the constraints of limited resources, while **the scale of needs remains extensive and continues to grow amidst ongoing hostilities**. Contingency stocks are being rapidly depleted, with limited prospects for replenishment due to insufficient funding, escalating demand, and ongoing disruptions to supply chains, particularly in hard-to-reach areas where access remains restricted. Without additional funding, **partners face mounting difficulties** in scaling up and sustaining the humanitarian response across sectors.



Access and Civil-Military Coordination

Humanitarian partners, supported by the Humanitarian Notification System (HNS), continue to deliver assistance to conflict-affected and hard-to-reach areas. Between **2 March and 9 April, 50 HNS-facilitated movements** reached communities in hard-to-reach areas, including areas where people remain present such as Hasbaya, Chebaa, Ein Ebel, Tyre, Rmeish, Tebnine, among others. These movements enabled the delivery of critical, life-saving assistance, including food and bread, safe water, medical supplies, fuel, hygiene and dignity kits, nutrition support for pregnant and breastfeeding women, and the evacuation of the most vulnerable to safer locations.

Despite these efforts, humanitarian access remains severely constrained, and the situation is becoming increasingly challenging due to the widening and repeated displacement orders, the intensifying fighting in the south, and the targeting of critical infrastructure including bridges connecting the North of the Litani River to the South



Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA)

Since the escalation began, **336,000 conflict-affected people have been reached with emergency multipurpose cash assistance** through a combination of the Government-led Shock-Responsive Safety Net

(SRSN) and the horizontal expansion of existing MPCA programmes for non-Lebanese populations. This includes **110,000 refugees affected by the crisis**, ensuring continuity of support for basic needs during the acute phase of the response.

In parallel, the Emergency MPCA Task Team activated under the Cash Working Group (CWG) is finalizing harmonized, cross-population operational guidance to strengthen coherence, efficiency, and alignment across partners, with the draft expected by 15 April 2026. The guidance has been informed by consultations with humanitarian cash and social protection actors, including sector leads, to promote complementarity and avoid duplication.

Looking ahead, preparations are underway among CWG actors to process additional emergency MPCA in the coming weeks. Formal announcements will be issued once payment modalities and timelines are finalized.



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 **490 schools** (365 public, 77 private, and 48 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 **72,500 internally displaced children** inside and outside shelters have been reached through the distribution of **1,450 education kits or supplies across the country**.

As of this week, information from MEHE indicates that about **608 public schools have reopened** for in person formal education hosting 142,222 students, while maintaining online formal education in high displacement areas reaching 98,201 students. With education partners' support for the response outside collective shelters, 1,279 children have participated in in-person non-formal education and 437 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 began on 2 March 2026, food security partners mobilized rapidly to deliver lifesaving assistance to people displaced across the country. Partners immediately launched food distributions inside shelters, and have so far provided a total of **4.2 million hot and cold meals**, while also providing **73,000 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 the days after on 12 March, 19 March and 21 March, and reached a total of **226,000 conflict-affected people** with emergency cash assistance.

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 **26,700 Syrian households** received cash assistance in March 2026.

An increase in food prices has been reported, due to rising fuel and transportation costs, heightened demand linked to the escalation, and regional energy disruptions. Based on preliminary data, the cost of the **food Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB)** reached US\$ 43.1 per person in the third week of March. This represents a 1.5 per cent increase compared to the second week of March and a 5 per cent increase compared to the February 2026 monthly average of US\$ 41 per person. Additionally, the price of a large bundle of bread increased from LBP 77,000 at the start of the escalation in early March to LBP 90,000 as of 27 March, representing an increase of approximately 17 percent. These rising costs are adding pressure on conflict-affected displaced individuals and affecting their ability to meet their basic daily food needs. 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.

Reinforced verification measures were shared with partners. However, the sector has confirmed an exception, as agreed with MoSA and ISCG, for hot meals and RTE distributions, including bread and snacks. Household-level registration will only be required for food parcel distributions. The sector has issued ad hoc recommendations to ensure a harmonized and streamlined response across all activities. This includes in-kind food assistance—such as hot and cold meals, RTE items, food parcels, and kitchen support with fresh ingredients (within collective shelters or in hard-to-reach areas)—as well as cash assistance and Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) provided outside collective shelters, in coordination with the Cash Working Group.

The sector, in close coordination with MoSA, is working 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 conducted to collect information on all kitchens preparing hot meals, cold meals, or carrying out cooking activities as part of the response. Data collection is being finalized, and monitoring visits are expected to start next week.

On Tuesday, 7 April, a joint humanitarian convoy supported by WFP and the Logistics Cluster delivered food and other essential items to conflict-affected communities in Ain Ebel.

Health

On World Health Day, 7 April, under the theme **“Together for Health: Stand with Science”**, the message highlights how science, partnership, and solidarity have saved countless lives worldwide. For Lebanon, this call is particularly relevant amid the ongoing crisis, underscoring the urgent need for evidence-based action and collective solidarity to support hospitals, protect frontline healthcare workers, assist displaced communities, strengthen the health system, and ensure early detection of potential disease outbreaks.

Displaced pregnant women living in overcrowded shelters face poor sanitation, limited privacy, and inadequate nutrition, increasing the risk of infections and adverse maternal health outcomes. Concerns regarding infection prevention, staffing, and equipment availability are deterring some women from accessing public hospital

deliveries. Post-cesarean recovery is also further constrained by inadequate bedding, while insufficient nutrition and lack of privacy are negatively affecting breastfeeding practices.

Nutrition

14,747 children under five, adolescent girls, and pregnant and breastfeeding women were reached with emergency nutrition rations and micronutrient supplementation sufficient for one month in 501 shelters out of which approximately 94 children aged 6-11 months were reached with age-appropriate complementary feeding packages. **8,157 children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women** were screened for wasting. So far, **165 children under 5 years of age and 72 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 5,091 caregivers of children under 5 years were reached with specialized IYCF, nutrition, and early childhood development (ECD) counselling and awareness on optimal nutrition practices in an emergency.

The nutrition sector has enhanced the **integration of essential nutrition and 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: A challenge was identified in a collective shelter where expired infant formula milk had been distributed. This issue was promptly flagged by partners, and immediate corrective action was taken to withdraw the expired products from circulation. Coordination was carried out with the shelter focal point and the municipality to ensure proper removal and safe disposal. This incident highlighted gaps in the oversight of breastmilk substitutes (BMS) distribution. In response, the sector has reinforced coordination mechanisms with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) and partners to ensure stricter monitoring, adherence to guidelines, and centralized oversight of all BMS provision to prevent similar risks and safeguard infant health.

Protection

Needs and Protection Risks: A sharp escalation over the past two days has led to a steep increase in severe protection risks, with a growing toll on civilian lives and widespread damage to civilian infrastructure. Children are bearing the heaviest burden of the conflict, facing family separation or loss, direct exposure to, and witnessing of, violence and unprecedented levels of insecurity and instability. **Psychological distress has risen dramatically across all affected population groups**, driven by pervasive fear and a deepening sense of insecurity following attacks across multiple locations without warning.

Initial information regarding the expansion of the ceasefire to include Lebanon created significant confusion among IDPs and humanitarian partners, prompting some displaced families to begin returning, including from collective shelters in BML and Saida. Subsequent clear official statements, and large-scale attacks across the country, confirmed that Lebanon was excluded from the announced ceasefire, further exacerbating uncertainty, fear, and protection risks.

Vulnerable population groups, including non-Lebanese or those facing intersecting vulnerabilities are at heightened risk of eviction, exploitation and limited access to assistance and services. This also includes individuals who do not live in their core households but face heightened risk of limited access to services and assistance. **Access to safe locations and adequate shelter is a critical need across population groups.** Inside collective sites, overcrowded conditions, and limited WASH facilities remain significant risk factors with additional need for the presence of protection actors. Assessment covering people living outside collective sites showed precarious living conditions, particularly amongst non-Lebanese communities as they faced restrictions

on erecting tents, limited access to assistance, and barriers to basic services, including WASH and shelter access. Many were living in vehicles or on the street, with children exposed to harsh weather conditions. Serious protection concerns were identified, including GBV and harassment risks for women and girls, limited accountability mechanisms and lack of knowledge and access to services for persons with medical needs. **Intensified attacks across Sour and Beirut, including Beirut's Southern Suburbs**, have also limited access to community-led assistance as community leaders no longer feel safe operating there. Evictions, overcrowded shelters, and onward displacement amid expanding displacement orders are driving rising homelessness, with non-Lebanese increasingly moving without clear destinations or viable shelter options.

Response: As of 9 April, Protection, Child Protection and GBV partners supported a total of 90,451 displaced individuals with the core package of services across sector members, reaching **43,506 IDPs** through information sessions, **32,175 people** with case management and mental health and psychosocial support, **10,320 women and girls with dignity kits** as part of GBV awareness sessions, and **1,009 cash grants** (benefitting ~4,450 people).

In response to the escalation, **child protection actors have upscaled emergency hotlines to report on injured or unaccompanied children** in urgent need of support. However, due to the insecurity in several areas of Beirut and Mount Lebanon, partners reported limitations to field presence and attendance to their regular schedule in collective sites.

To date, various briefing sessions and trainings on Child Protection, GBV and Protection issues were provided to over 1,000 sector members, boosting the emergency response capacities of partners.

At sectoral level, a **Checklist for Protection, Child Protection and GBV staff** was developed to support partners with practical guidance on the coordination and implementation of the core package of activities across sector members. The checklist includes aspects of coordination amongst partners as well as cross-sectoral elements to enhance the follow up on GBV risk mitigation and protection mainstreaming issues.

Gaps: Key gaps have further worsened since the last reporting period due to the escalation of attacks. Safe, inclusive, and accessible shelter continues to be a critical gap, affecting highly impacted and vulnerable populations, including both Lebanese and non-Lebanese groups. Partners' capacities to respond to the rapidly growing needs within and outside collective sites are increasingly strained, with many reporting serious coverage limitations.

Staff welfare is becoming a rising concern, as **partner personnel and response actors are themselves affected by the increasing frequency and geographic spread of attacks**. At the same time, response actors report a **growing number of complex Child Protection (CP), Gender-Based Violence (GBV), and broader protection cases**, while case management services remain overstretched and **current funding levels are insufficient** to meet identified needs. Partners in the field continue to highlight the critical need for transparent and timely information on aid delivery, as well as strengthened accountability mechanisms, including effective Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms (CFMs). Dedicated training is needed for frontline responders across all sectors to enhance safe identification and referral for high-risk cases.

Shelter

The ongoing response to address emergency shelter needs is reaching affected populations both inside and outside collective shelters. Overall, Shelter partners have distributed **108,615 mattresses** and **134,768 blankets**, among other core relief items (CRIs).

Across collective sites in all governorates, shelter partners have distributed **94,004 mattresses**, **113,767 blankets**, **50,160 sleeping mats**, **41,778 pillows**, as well as approximately **11,109 solar lamps** and **8,676 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 **14,611 mattresses, 21,092 blankets, and 7,928 pillows and 3,059 clothing sets.**

In addition, the **Shelter Sector has assigned 643 collective sites to shelter partners.** Of these, **448 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 **302 technical submissions** has been made to secure approvals to initiate repairs from the relevant authorities/ focal points, of which **260** have been approved and works have already commenced inside **217 sites**, of which **83 have been completed.**

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

WASH partners have delivered assistance in **622 collective shelters**, reaching **178,135 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, **62,801 hygiene kits** and **29,837 menstrual hygiene kits** have been distributed across 673 shelters, supporting essential hygiene practices and reducing the risk of communicable diseases. In parallel, **1,144,000 litres of bottled drinking water** and **24,280 m³ of water through water trucking** have been delivered to 559 shelters, addressing immediate drinking water needs in sites with limited or disrupted supply.

In addition, **654,649 litres of fuel have been provided to Water Establishments**, sustaining public water supply services for **529,297 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.

Logistics and Telecommunications

Within the [LTC Logistics response](#), **47 organizations were supported** through coordination, IM and access to common logistics services. **554 m³ of humanitarian cargo** was received at the Beirut warehouse, and **seven convoys were facilitated** to hard-to-reach areas delivering **284 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, wheat flour, and food assistance.

While operational capacity remains in place, the **security environment continues to severely constrain movements.** Overall, 23 fully loaded convoys were prepared and ready for dispatch but were unable to depart due to the volatile security situation. This gap between readiness and execution highlights both the strength of the coordinated logistics setup and the highly volatile operating environment.

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.

Given the instability at border crossing points, the Cluster is also monitoring supply routes and fuel availability across Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and Türkiye, assessing risks and preparing contingency plans to mitigate potential pipeline or route disruptions.

GENERAL COORDINATION

Efforts to strengthen coordination continued, with the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) convening regularly to ensure cross-sector alignment and support the Government-led response, focusing on prioritized needs and real-time operational problem solving. ISCG co-chairs and key sectors maintained daily engagement at the National Operations Room (Grand Serail), ensuring close coordination with the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) unit and line ministries, while efforts progressed to streamline communication through Government-led coordination structures and reduce duplication.

Coordination with MoSA and partners continued to support harmonized approaches in collective shelters, including strengthened verification and coordination protocols, while discussions on access and inclusivity remain ongoing pending formal Government guidance.