

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)



114,534 (DRM)

displaced in collective shelters



616 (DRM)

shelters



2521 (MoPH)

people killed



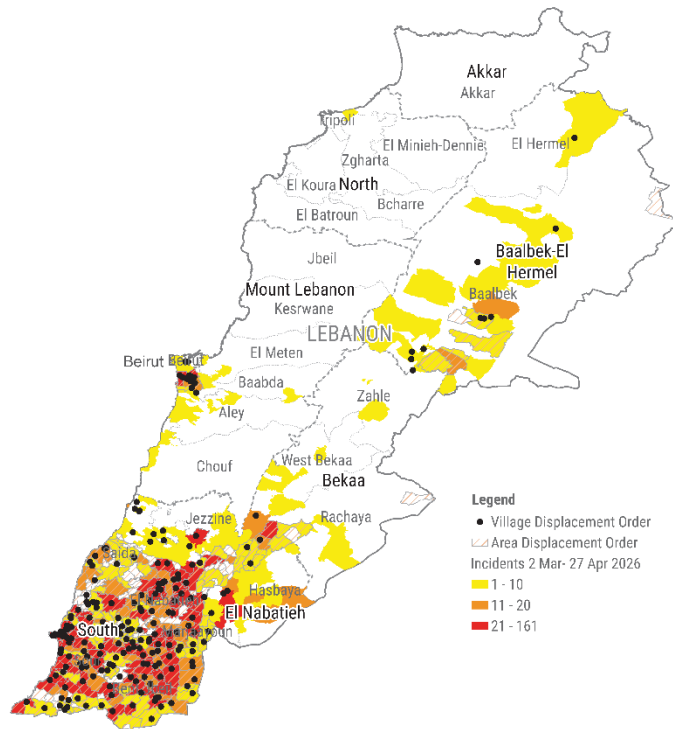
7,804 (MoPH)

people injured

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Continued insecurity and renewed displacement orders – 114,534 displaced people remain in 616 collective shelters.
- Three water-pumping stations in Hasbaya district damaged and inoperable due to shelling.
- Multisectoral needs assessment (ERNA) launched inside and outside collective shelters on 27 April.
- Protection risks escalating, as displaced persons face housing discrimination, inflated rents, and exploitation.

### CONFLICT INTENSITY MAP of 27 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: 28 April 2026 Source: incidents: public media  
 Feedback: ocha@lebanon@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

### SITUATION OVERVIEW

The humanitarian situation remains fragile and volatile despite the extension of the ceasefire, with continued insecurity particularly affecting southern Lebanon and parts of the Bekaa and Nabatieh Governorates north of the Litani River. Daily reports of demolitions, shelling and airstrikes continued and renewed displacement orders were issued by Israeli forces affecting civilian populations.

Between 24 and 27 April, at least 32 people were killed and 85 injured, bringing to total number of conflict-related fatalities to 2,521 and injuries to 7,804 since 2 March 2026, according to the Ministry of Public Health. Essential services remain under strain. In Hasbaya District, shelling rendered three water pumping stations inoperative. According to WHO, six hospitals and 46 primary health-care centres remain closed, alongside 149 reported attacks on healthcare, placing further pressure on remaining facilities.

Displacement remains high and fluid, with multi-directional movements observed. Some people who had returned to their areas of origin have been displaced again, either back to previous displacement sites or onwards to new locations, as insecurity persists. As of 27 April, 114,534 people were staying in 616 collective shelters, a 4.7 per cent decrease since the previous report. However, most displaced people remain outside shelters, with movements largely temporary and reversible. Overall, around 1 million people remain displaced throughout the country.

Humanitarian access remains constrained. Despite reported repairs to key roads and bridges by the Lebanese Armed Forces since 17 April, insecurity and remaining damage to key roads near Qasmiya Bridge and along the Nabatieh-Khardali road - both critical for civilian and humanitarian movement across southern Lebanon - continue to limit returns and disrupt sustained operations.

Amidst these challenges, humanitarian partners continue to reach people. Around 130 humanitarian partners are providing cash and in-kind assistance, protection services, shelter support, health care, water, and basic assistance, in coordination with national and local authorities.

## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

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**Multi-sector assistance is scaling up;** Food security partners continue to scale up provision of fresh meals and ready to eat rations. More than 80,000 households are set to receive emergency multi-purpose cash through the Government-led shock responsive safety net. In parallel, new reports are surfacing about a growing number of shop closures (in some cases up to 80 per cent in areas heavily impacted by hostilities).

More than 106,000 people have received life-saving and sustaining medication despite **health services** continuing to be strained – six hospitals and 46 Primary Health Care Centers (PHCCs) remain closed, while attack on health care workers continues. **Education partners with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education** have enabled 289,105 displaced children to resume learning by utilising either online or in person modalities.

**Shelter** partners have supported more than 40,000 households and **WASH** partners reached 161 collective shelters with more than 73,00 hygiene kits. **Protection risks are escalating. In response, protection partners have reached more than 54,000 people with mental health and psychosocial support.** Displaced people continue to face housing discrimination, inflated rents, and exploitation. GBV risks remain high, with migrant women being the most exposed.



### Access and Civil-Military Coordination

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Humanitarian partners, with the support of the Humanitarian Notification System (HNS), continue to reach civilian populations in conflict-affected and hard-to-reach areas. Between 2 March and 27 April, **91 HNS-facilitated movements enabled access to populations** in southern Lebanon, including Marjayoun, Hasbaya, Chebaa, Ain Ebel, Tyre, Rmeish, Ebel El Saqi and Tebnine, amongst others. These movements supported the delivery of essential, life-saving assistance, including food and bread, fresh produce, flour, safe drinking water, medical supplies, fuel, hygiene and dignity kits, and nutrition commodities. They also facilitated the relocation of vulnerable individuals to safer areas where practicable and requested.

Despite reports that the Lebanese Armed Forces have initiated repairs to key roads and bridges following the ceasefire that entered into force on 17 April, humanitarian access remains highly constrained. Movement restrictions by the Israeli Defence Forces (IDF) continue to hamper returns and impede sustained humanitarian operations. These evolving dynamics, including public movement warnings, are contributing to increased uncertainty around civilian movement, access to farmland, and operational planning. The presence of improvised explosive devices (IEDs), unexploded ordnance (UXO), and conflict debris continues to pose direct risks to humanitarian personnel and movements.

The Access Working Group continues to closely monitor these developments, as the operational environment remains highly fluid and unpredictable, with significant implications on thousands of families who have remained in hard-to-reach areas.



### Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA)

Payments for additional emergency MPCA are ongoing among Cash Working Group (CWG) partners and will continue in the coming weeks. Starting this week, a further 80,000 households will be targeted through the Government-led Shock Responsive Safety Net (SRSN). As of 23 April, **490,883 individuals** (137,430 households) were assisted, representing a total **disbursement of USD 15.6 million**. Preparations are also underway to initiate similar emergency payments for conflict affected non-Lebanese populations in the forthcoming period.

In parallel, an ad hoc CWG meeting was held earlier this week to discuss the draft interagency **emergency MPCA operational guidelines** applicable across population groups. Partners provided feedback, and work is underway to finalize the draft and circulate it widely among stakeholders for further review.



### Education

To date, more than 600 in person public schools have reopened in two shifts in addition to 100 public schools operating in hybrid mode, bringing the total to 700 public schools, with over 400 of these located in conflict-affected

The Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) continues the phased reopening of schools, with non-occupied facilities gradually resuming operations. Approximately **40,400 internally displaced children** are currently accommodated in **616 collective shelters**. A total of 462 schools — 343 public, 71 private, and 48 technical, vocational education and training (TVET) institutions — are being used as shelters for internally displaced people (IDPs), rendering them currently unavailable for educational use.

To ensure learning continuity remotely, MEHE has activated online accounts to enable access to online learning platforms via Teams, Madristi, CRDP E-Books, and the Call&Learn.

As of 27 April, approximately 180,000 internally displaced children have benefited from formal online education, while 109,105 students attended in-person classes. Education partners have also maintained support through the distribution of learning materials, with 1,586 education kits distributed across needy governorates. In the non-formal education sector, more than 4,100 internally displaced children have benefited from both online and in-person programmes.

To address barriers to education, MEHE has developed a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) providing guidelines for supporting learning continuity in shelters. The SOP offers a framework for implementing education-related interventions and was accompanied by a letter to partners to facilitate access to education for children in shelters.



### Food Security & Agriculture

Since the escalation, food security partners have rapidly mobilised to deliver life-saving assistance. In collective shelters, 7 million hot and cold meals were provided, alongside 91,000 ready-to-eat (RTE) kits containing non-cook items such as canned meat, cheese, hummus, and beans.

Rising food prices are severely impacting conflict-affected households. In March, the Food Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) rose to USD 43.5 per person – a 6 per cent increase from February (USD 41), further eroding purchasing power.

Humanitarian partners face growing demand amid supply chain disruptions. Approximately 80 per cent of shops in Nabatieh governorate and two-thirds in the South governorate are non-operational. Coordinated convoys are

being organised, but delays in security clearances and administrative approvals continue to hinder timely assistance.

Four humanitarian convoys are planned to Tebnin, Rmeish, Bourj El Moulouk and Fardis to deliver life-saving aid to vulnerable populations in hard-to-reach areas.



## Health

As of 27 April, primary healthcare outreach continues through **212 outreach units** (PSUs/MMUs) linked to **187 PHCCs**, supporting service delivery. Access to PHCCs services remains at scale, with **236,860 consultations** provided, and 78,172 IDPs receiving medications. Chronic disease care continues to be prioritized, with **38,098 IDPs supported through chronic medication services**. Essential preventive and priority services remain ongoing, including **vaccination of 7,927 IDP children** (administering 15,620 doses) and **3,718 antenatal care consultations**.

Health facility closures continue to limit access. Six hospitals and 46 PHCCs remain closed, while six PHCCs are operational for chronic disease management and emergency care only, placing additional strain on remaining functional facilities and limiting access to services, particularly in areas of return.

Reproductive health response has been strengthened. On 23 April, a critical shipment of reproductive health medicines and equipment arrived in Lebanon via the EU Humanitarian Air Bridge, with funding support from CERF. This shipment will support safe deliveries for over 700 pregnant women, enable emergency Caesarean sections, and ensure the immediate management of life-threatening obstetric complications, including severe hemorrhage.



## Nutrition

Provision of essential nutrition supplies to hard-to-reach and underserved areas remains a critical priority. The Nutrition Sector coordinates closely with partners to ensure the timely delivery and distribution of **age-appropriate feeding support, including micronutrient supplementation and energy-dense nutritional products**. These interventions aim to prevent malnutrition among vulnerable groups, while maintaining continuity of care in challenging operational contexts.

A total of **18,876** children under five, adolescent girls, and pregnant and lactating women **received one month of emergency nutrition rations and micronutrient supplementation**. This included approximately 178 children aged 6–11 months who were provided with age-appropriate complementary feeding packages. Additionally, 9,486 children under five and pregnant and lactating women were screened for wasting, with 197 children and 75 women identified and referred for life-saving treatment.

**Digital and remote support mechanisms continue to complement in-person services.** Through the Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) chatbot, 626 caregivers accessed guidance on optimal feeding practices, while 319 caregivers contacted the national IYCF hotline, with 216 referred for specialised support. Overall, more than **7,677 caregivers of children under five were reached with IYCF, nutrition, and Early Childhood Development (ECD) counselling and awareness**.

The nutrition sector has strengthened the integration of nutrition and ECD services across multiple delivery platforms, including (PHCCs) and their Satellite Units (PSUs). **To date, 40 nutritionists have been deployed across 40 PSUs.**

In coordination with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), the sector is centralising all unregulated Breastmilk Substitute (BMS) donations to ensure compliance with IYCF in Emergencies (IYCF-E) standards. To date, 42 non-breastfed infants aged 0–6 months have received one month of formula milk alongside IYCF counselling. However, a critical gap remains in the provision of essential BMS kits—including feeding tools, safe water, fuel, and hygiene items—required for safe preparation.

## Protection

Despite the extended ceasefire, **return intentions fluctuate significantly by area of origin**; those displaced from heavily damaged southern villages show lower rates of return. The protection environment remains fragile due to persistent insecurity, overcrowded shelters, exposure to the elements for those outside collective sites, and limited access to basic services. **Returns** to southern governorates are temporary, **hampered by large-scale damage, closed health facilities, and high UXO contamination**, with heightening risks on children.

**Displaced persons face significant barriers to adequate housing.** Many landlords refuse to rent to specific groups or demand inflated or upfront rent. Women and girls are disproportionately affected by protection risks, exploitation, and lack of access to services. These practices, rooted in social discrimination, limit housing options and exacerbate protection and socio-economic risks.

**GBV risks remain high due to socio-economic constraints, displacement, and limited safe housing.** Demand for specialised GBV services remains high. Safety audits confirm systematic gaps in GBV risk mitigation; limited privacy, increased harassment and dignified access to WaSH facilities. Migrant domestic workers – especially women and girls – are disproportionately exposed to sexual assault, exploitation, and trafficking.

**Child protection risks remain a major concern, including family separation, exposure to explosive hazards, and limited services.** Psychosocial support continues, but frontline actors report increasing behavioural distress among children linked to disrupted routines and caregiver stress. Challenges include overcrowding, limited supervision, and overstretched capacity.

In response, Protection, Child Protection, and GBV partners reached **144,703 people** (57 per cent inside collective sites) through **67 local** (60 per cent) and **international NGOs**. Across partners, **66,309** displaced people participated in awareness sessions, **54,680 children and adults received MHPSS support, and 15,374 dignity kits** and GBV information were provided to women and girls of reproductive age. Emergency case management reached over **1,000 people**, and over **1,366 Emergency Protection Cash grants** were provided to displaced people outside collective sites. A total of 751 persons with disabilities received dedicated protection services and assistive devices. Response capacities remain constrained given the immense needs, limiting the ability to cover all sites or those in tents.

## Shelter

Distributions of core relief items (CRIs) continue for displaced households, guided by context-specific prioritization. Following an initial pause after the ceasefire announcement, repair activities resumed in operational collective shelters, with partners addressing priority gaps. While some families have returned to their areas of origin, others - including some previously hosted by relatives - have relocated to collective sites.

The sector faces ongoing pressure on limited core relief items (CRI) stocks. Although departing families were encouraged to retain items, requests for redistribution have emerged. Due to funding constraints, blanket re-distributions are not authorized, with available stocks prioritized for new arrivals and urgent cases.

To date, shelter partners have supported **40,866 unique households** through the distribution of a total of **117,110 mattresses** and **150,964 blankets**, alongside other items such as **sleeping mats, solar lamps, jerrycans, and pillows**.

**In collective shelters**, where women and girls represent nearly 52 per cent of residents, **98,708 mattresses, 124,431 blankets and 43,941 pillows** have been distributed, along with additional essential items to support dignified living conditions. Initial CRI distributions have reached all identified households in shelters, with ongoing support targeting new arrivals through referrals. Outside collective shelters, assistance continues on a case-by-case basis, reaching vulnerable households with **18,402 mattresses, 26,533 blankets, and 11,362 pillows**.

Shelter partners are working on repairs and upgrades on **313 shelters, with 200 completed to date**, focusing on improving safety, capacity, and privacy for displaced populations

## **Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)**

WASH partners have delivered assistance in **616 collective shelters**, 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, **73686 hygiene kits, 41464 menstrual hygiene kits and 1184 centre kits** have been distributed across shelters, supporting essential hygiene practices and reducing the risk of communicable diseases. In parallel, **3,678,407 liters of bottled drinking water and 46,780 m<sup>3</sup> of water through water trucking** have been delivered to 625 shelters, addressing immediate drinking water needs in sites with limited or disrupted supply.

In addition, **716,000 liters of fuel have been provided to Water Establishments**, sustaining public water supply services for **622,915 people**. WASH partners have also supported **213 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 ceasefire announcement triggered some immediate return movements, though the sustainability of these returns remains questionable and fragile. Security incidents persist, including strikes damaging Tebnine Governmental Hospital and targeting paramedics in Nabatieh. Expanded displacement orders have placed a heavy pressure on Beirut shelters, forcing many displaced persons into public spaces, while misinformation and polarised narratives further fueled public anxiety.

Tension drivers remained critical across multiple domains. Host community pressure grew, with evictions, checkpoints, and restrictions on movement reported in areas such as Mansouriyeh and Mkalles. State-citizen relations were strained by protests and demands for a stronger security presence. The information ecosystem was highly reactive, spreading unverified evacuation calls and increasing panic, while aid delivery faced scrutiny.

The [Tensions pulse](#) aims to equip decision-makers and humanitarian actors with timely, evidence-driven insights to support informed planning and response adaptation.

## **Logistics and Telecommunications**

During the first month of activation, the [Logistics Cluster](#) supported **49 humanitarian partners** through logistics coordination, common services, access analysis, and information sharing. The Cluster made available to organizations the **common storage facilities** in Beirut with 1,500 pallet capacity and in Zahle with 200 pallet positions. These facilities supported both temporary storage and cargo consolidation for convoy operations. The Cluster coordinated the humanitarian logistics response in Lebanon by aligning partners around shared operational objectives. Access and operational constraints related to security, border procedures, and infrastructure were monitored and communicated, alongside continued coordination with regional teams to support contingency planning and movements.

## GENERAL COORDINATION

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Humanitarian partners continue to sustain response activities across all sectors, maintaining assistance in both collective shelters, hard to reach areas and outside of shelters, including to prevent people from having to resort to secondary displacement. The response remains highly adaptable, with partners adjusting modalities, geographic focus, and prioritisation in line with rapidly evolving needs and population movements.

Coordination Forums remain fully operational at national and sub-national levels. The Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), sectors, and Operational Coordination Groups (OCGs) continue to monitor developments closely, ensuring alignment between field-level response and the national planning. Response monitoring is key and essential to enable timely operational adjustments and inform response planning; therefore, the monitoring exercise aims to compare funding received against the beneficiaries reached, using a simplified and rapid approach adapted to emergency contexts.

The Emergency Rapid Needs Assessment (ERNA) data collection is ongoing as of 27 April both inside and outside collective shelters. Data collection outside collective shelters commenced following the issuance of an official communication from the Ministry of Social Affairs to the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, facilitating formal notification and access for assessment teams. The findings will provide a more comprehensive understanding of needs across affected populations, both within and outside collective shelters, and are expected to inform response adjustments, prioritisation, and forward planning scenarios.

Overall, the response continues to operate with high uncertainty, requiring sustained flexibility, close coordination with Government counterparts, and continuous adaptation to ensure assistance remains needs-based and responsive to evolving conditions. As agreed with the Minister of Social Affairs – the Government of Lebanon's lead on emergency response coordination – a revision and extension of the Flash Appeal covering the period June to August 2026 will be prepared.