

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

KEY FIGURES



Self-registered
(IDPs)

1M

(MoSA)



Displaced in
collective shelters

134.8K

(DRM)



Shelters

639

(DRM)



People killed

3.6K

(MoPH)



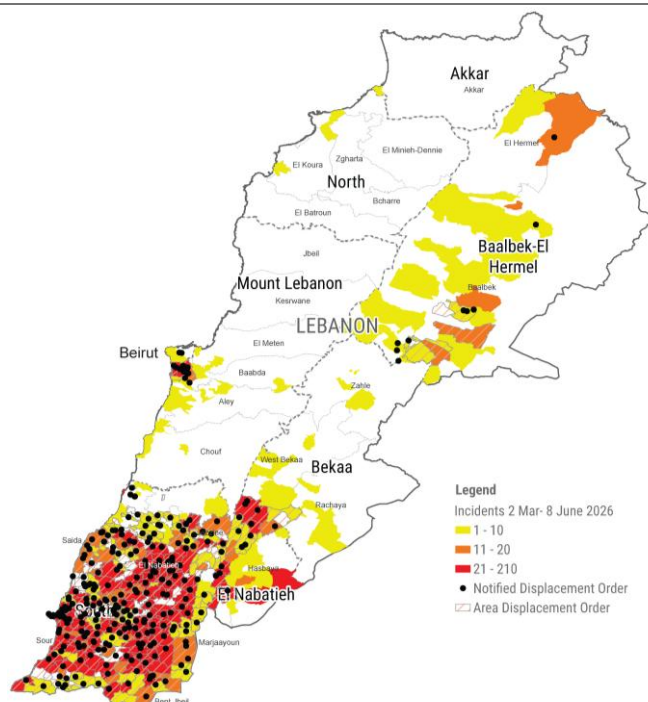
People injured

11K

(MoPH)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Hostilities continued with airstrikes and five new displacement orders covering 17 localities across Bekaa, the South and Nabatieh governorates triggering additional displacement.
- At least 3,613 deaths and 11,072 injuries due to hostilities recorded by the Ministry of Public Health since 2 March.
- A total of 134,800 Internally Displaced Persons were registered in 639 collective shelters on 8 June.
- Over 12.6 million hot and cold meals distributed by Food Security and Agriculture Sector partners since 2 March.
- 249,505 IDPs and other affected people have benefitted from protection activities, of whom 62 per cent women and girls, as of 8 June.
- WASH assistance reached over 1 million internally displaced persons across collective shelters, host communities, and out-of-shelter settings.
- Government report on the first three months of response highlights critical shortfalls in response capacity, noting reduced funding and in-kind contributions compared to 2024.



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: 9 June 2026 Source: incidents: public media
Feedback: ocha@lebanon.un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Hostilities continued between 5 and 8 June, with new large-scale population movements attributable to displacement orders and/or airstrikes, including the airstrike on Beirut's southern suburbs on 7 June. At least **five displacement orders** were issued during the reporting period affecting 17 localities across 5 districts of the South, Nabatieh and Bekaa Governorates.

According to the national Disaster Risk Management (DRM) unit, approximately 4,000 families were displaced in Nabatieh governorate and 30,000 in South governorate (representing around 85 per cent of those remaining) on 7 June. Preliminary estimates also indicated approximately 50,000 families, or around 200,000 people, were displaced from Beirut's southern

suburbs on the same day. The majority of displaced families stayed in open spaces or in temporary tents while a small number moved to collective shelters in North governorate.

The renewed population movements continued to put increased pressure on already overstretched collective shelters and host communities. As 8 June, **134,800 people (35,600 families) were registered in 639 collective shelters**. Local authorities and humanitarian partners reported that two collective shelters in two localities were temporarily evacuated during the reporting period due to displacement orders. Collective shelters in Beirut, Tyre, and Saida are at full capacity, while shelters in North governorate have open capacity. Authorities in Beirut and the North are exploring erecting additional tented accommodation to absorb continuing arrivals.

According to the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), at least **3,613 people have been killed** (including 344 women and 245 children) and **11,072 injured** (including 1,360 women and 967 children) due to hostilities since 2 March. **Threats and attacks impacting healthcare continue to be reported**, with 201 attacks, resulting in 134 deaths among on-duty healthcare workers and 391 injuries recorded between 2 March and 8 June 2026.

The Presidency of the Council of Ministers has published a Comprehensive Response Report (March-May 2026) detailing the Lebanese Government's national emergency response to the escalation of hostilities that began on 2 March 2026 and which led to the internal displacement of approximately one million people. The report outlines immediate actions taken by the Government, including activating National Emergency Operations Room and deploying a tiered coordination architecture spanning national, sub-national, and local levels, drawing on a pre-existing National Preparedness Plan to rapidly open collective shelters within the first 72 hours.

The report also features the multisectoral response encompassing food security, health, WASH, shelter, education, protection, and social stability, supported by real-time digital dashboards tracking displacement, aid distribution, and in-kind donation flows to ensure transparency and accountability. The report highlights the critical funding shortfall compared to the 2024 response, with the initial 2026 Flash Appeal (March-May) achieving only 60.3 per cent coverage (USD 185.9 million of USD 308.3 million requested) against a 94.9 per cent coverage rate in 2024, and in-kind donations received at only 18 per cent of the volume recorded during the previous conflict period — underscoring the growing risk that donor fatigue and shifting global priorities pose to the continuity and scale of humanitarian assistance as needs remain acute and displacement unresolved.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Humanitarian partners continue to scale up life-saving assistance across Lebanon amid deteriorating conditions and severe funding shortfalls. Millions of meals have been distributed, yet nearly 80 per cent of collective shelters are providing only one meal per day. The health system remains critically strained following repeated attacks on health care, limiting access to essential services despite ongoing support. Over one million people have received WASH assistance, but gaps persist, particularly in sustaining water systems and meeting minimum standards. Across sectors, urgent funding is required to maintain and expand assistance.

Displacement continues to disrupt access to basic services and increase protection risks. Nearly 250,000 people have accessed protection services, though gaps in Gender Based Violence (GBV) and specialised support are widening due to resource constraints. In education, 446 schools remain used as shelters, limiting safe learning opportunities. Shelter and site management efforts are addressing overcrowding, with upgrades underway and support reaching over 45,000 households, though most displaced families remain outside collective shelters with unmet needs.



Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA)

The Cash Working Group (CWG) maintains close collaboration with implementing partners and Government counterparts to ensure a well-coordinated and inclusive response. While most markets across areas of operation continue to function, persistent affordability challenges and eroding household purchasing power are increasingly undermining the ability of vulnerable populations to meet their basic needs. One of the most pressing MPCA priorities remains the mobilisation of additional financial resources. Data cleaning processes are ongoing, and the targeting approach is scheduled to commence as of 9 June to disburse the second and third cash payments for the most vulnerable conflict-affected populations.

The Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) has shared beneficiary lists for the emergency multi-purpose cash assistance (E-MPCA) with CWG partners, covering approximately **100,000 households to be assisted** under Batch C of a blanket E-MPCA distribution. The subsequent E-MPCA cycle will transition to prioritised lists based on specific vulnerability criteria, ensuring a targeted and equitable focus.



Education

Education Sector partners have reached **262,384 displaced children through formal education modalities** — 94,073 in-person and 163,420 online — and **4,910 children through non-formal education activities**. In addition, **1,604** children

received **individual learning materials**, **88 children with disabilities received assistive devices** or rehabilitation services, and 1,897 education kits were distributed at shelter level to support learning continuity.

As of 8 June, 446 public schools continued to serve as collective shelters, suspending their educational function and limiting access to safe learning spaces for displaced children. Overcrowding, connectivity challenges, lack of devices, and heightened protection risks continue to affect children's ability to access and engage in learning, with adolescent girls, children with disabilities, and afternoon-shift students remaining among the most vulnerable groups. In response, and following government approval, Education Sector partners are delivering structured learning activities, psychosocial support, recreational activities, social-emotional learning, and retention support directly within collective shelters.

Significant challenges persist. Space constraints in shelters, delays in approval processes, and connectivity barriers continue to limit the scale and timeliness of education interventions.

The sector continues to prioritise expanding learning opportunities within shelters, establishing Teaching and Learning Hubs near shelter concentrations, and supporting summer catch-up programmes to mitigate learning loss and reduce dropout risks.



Food Security and Agriculture

Food Security and Agriculture (FSA) Sector partners have distributed more than **12.6 million hot and cold meals and 141,192 ready-to-eat (RTE) rations since 2 March**. These distributions reached displaced families in collective shelters through in-kind assistance, as well as vulnerable households outside formal collective shelters through cash modalities. Such interventions remain critical in supporting households that have lost access to markets and livelihoods due to ongoing hostilities and displacement. Starting mid-April, shelter distributions were complemented by bread distributions coordinated with the Ministry of Economy and Trade and the Disaster Risk Management Unit. To date, 153,622 bread bundles have been distributed, with approximately 12,000 bundles distributed daily through FSA Sector partners.

Needs within collective shelters continue to increase, requiring food assistance to meet minimum caloric intake thresholds. Due to reduced resources, **approximately 80 per cent of shelters are currently providing only one hot meal per day**, with additional RTE items distributed when available. Partners lack the capacity to ensure regular weekly RTE distributions in line with recommended guidance, representing a critical gap in both resources and operational capacity. The sector is actively flagging this shortfall to donors, as minimum food security requirements are not being met across 80 per cent of IDPs shelters as of June 2026.

The delivery of assistance outside collective shelters has been initiated in both Beirut and Mount Lebanon, with current coverage targets set at 25,000 households in Beirut and 30,000 households in Mount Lebanon, reflecting a phased scale-up of support to affected populations outside formal shelter settings.

To support access to hard-to-reach areas in southern Lebanon, convoys carrying food and life-saving assistance are being coordinated with WFP and the Logistics Cluster. Planned movements this week include a convoy to Sarba on Tuesday 9 June, a convoy to Rmeish on Thursday 11 June, and a convoy to Borj el Moulouk on Friday 12 June both in Nabatieh governorate.



Health

Health Sector partners have delivered **383,366 consultations, provided medications to 142,597 patients, supported 1,116 hospitalisations, and administered 28,374 vaccine doses** as of 5 June. Despite sustained efforts by the MoPH and Health Sector partners to expand access to care, critical gaps persist in access to secondary care, specialised services, and medications, with many patients continuing to incur significant out-of-pocket costs. According to the Health Sector, only 17 per cent of revised funding requirements under the Lebanon Flash Appeal (June–August 2026) have been met, severely constraining the ability of partners to sustain and scale up life-saving services. Urgent and flexible donor funding, enhanced access to hard-to-reach and return areas, and the replenishment of essential medicines and trauma supplies are identified as the most pressing priorities.

The health system in Lebanon remains under severe and sustained strain, with attacks on health care continuing despite the ceasefire. Since 2 March, attacks impacting healthcare have led to the closure of 44 primary health care centres (PHCCs) and 3 hospitals, while 17 additional hospitals have sustained damage, significantly restricting access to essential services across affected governorates.

[Lebanon Health Sector Rapid Health Assessment](#) (RHA), conducted across 86 communities and 72 health facilities in 15 conflict-affected districts between 4 and 15 May 2026, reveals a deteriorating health landscape characterised by a widening gap between rising needs and declining system capacity. Non-communicable diseases remain the primary burden across all assessed districts, compounded by increasing health conditions. Access to health care is uneven and increasingly constrained, and workforce gaps identified as the most critical barriers, particularly in El Nabatieh, the South, and Baalbek. Many health facilities are operating at reduced capacity, sexual and reproductive health services remain critically

insufficient, and affected populations are increasingly relying on pharmacies and delaying care in the absence of accessible formal services.



Nutrition

Nutrition Sector partners continue to deliver life-saving nutrition services for the most vulnerable population groups, pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW), infants, young children, and adolescent girls, through primary health care centres, education actors, mobile teams, outreach activities, and collective shelters. The sector targets all children and PBW in shelters with essential nutrition packages. Outside shelters, identification and prioritisation of populations in need is conducted through community outreach, nutrition screening, Rapid Nutrition Assessments, referrals through the national IYCF hotline and primary stabilisation units, and needs identified by DRM structures, particularly in hard-to-reach areas. Under the revised appeal, partners plan to scale up activities in areas affected by displacement and increasing vulnerability, while the sector is maximising coverage through collaboration with Food Security Sector partners to reach displaced households outside shelters and strengthen coordination with DRM.

Since 2 March, **44,461 children under five, adolescent girls, and pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW)** have been reached with emergency nutrition rations and micronutrient supplements, amounting to **650,096 rations and supplements covering at least one month**. This includes 857 children aged 6–12 months in collective shelters receiving age-appropriate complementary feeding kits. In addition, 20,967 children under five and 4,262 PBW were screened for wasting, enabling early identification and referral of individuals requiring further nutrition support and treatment.

The national Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) hotline continues to serve as a critical support channel, receiving 690 calls from caregivers between 1 March and 4 June, with **538 callers referred for specialised IYCF support services**. In addition, 1,107 IYCF Simple Rapid Assessments were conducted to identify feeding challenges and inform appropriate support and referrals.

In parallel, under the MoPH -led Safe Provision of Breastmilk Substitutes (BMS) initiative, **313 infants under one year of age received infant formula** support following individual assessments conducted by Nutrition Sector partners' IYCF specialists, resulting in **the distribution of 3,161 cans of infant formula**. Complementing this, **15,540 caregivers of children under five engaged in counselling and awareness sessions** covering IYCF, nutrition, and Early Childhood Development (ECD), delivered across both in-person and digital platforms.

To support nurturing care and create safe spaces for caregivers and young children, 10 ECD and Mother-Baby Corners were established, providing integrated opportunities for caregiver support, responsive caregiving, early learning, and IYCF counselling.



Protection

IDPs continue to face protection risks and service needs, especially children, women, and girls, who require increased psychosocial and GBV support but face barriers such as increased costs of services and limited safe spaces. Persons with disabilities, older persons, and those with chronic conditions experience compounded challenges in accessing services and support. Non-Lebanese displaced populations raise fear of arrest movement restrictions, and repeated displacement, limiting their access to services and increasing reliance on being hosted by other displaced Syrians, alongside persistent legal assistance needs.

As of 8 June, 249,505 internally displaced people (IDPs) and other affected people received protection activities, of whom 62 per cent are women and girls. Services provided include information and awareness sessions for 123,070 individuals; psychosocial support (PSS) activities for 81,231 individuals, primarily children and caregivers; and case management services for 1,540 individuals. In addition, **2,809 protection cash grants have supported approximately 9,733 vulnerable individuals**, while more than 29,638 women and girls have received dignity kits, including GBV awareness materials. Specialised support, including assistive devices and dedicated care, has also been provided to 1,625 persons with disabilities.

At sub-national level, Protection Sector members conducted dedicated response meetings to increase access to displaced people outside collective sites. Partners reflected that displaced populations outside collective shelters are harder to identify or support due to their reliance on informal housing, with access to services being more constrained by barriers such as cost, outreach gaps, and limited safe spaces than by availability. The most vulnerable groups include women, children, persons with disabilities, and those in informal or peri-urban settings who face heightened access challenges, making community trust and sustained outreach essential for effective service delivery. Strengthening community-based approaches, mobile interventions, and outreach capacity is essential to ensure equitable access to protection services for dispersed displaced populations.

Several cross-sectoral meetings were held to enhance protection mainstreaming and GBV risk mitigation across sectors

Partners increasingly report the **depletion of financial resources and the closure of projects**, reducing sectoral capacity to respond to the growing number of protection, Child Protection (CP) and GBV cases.

Key operational challenges persist, particularly the overstretched capacity of partners to adequately cover collective shelters and reach individuals residing outside official shelters, including those in open spaces. Monitoring missions continue to track evolving risks and trends and inform the scale-up of response efforts for newly displaced populations. Nonetheless, significant gaps remain in reaching populations outside collective sites and in hard-to-reach areas. Partners consistently link the lack of resources – particularly for GBV, which remains severely underfunded – to the limited availability of specialised services. Critical gaps persist in areas such as case management and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), driven by insufficient funding and overstretched partner capacity.



Shelter

Shelter Sector partners are prioritising repairs and upgrades in 420 collective shelters, of which 341 are completed. Response activities focus on improving safety, increasing capacity, and enhancing privacy for displaced populations across Lebanon.

Since 2 March, Shelter Sector partners have supported **45,701 households, both inside and outside collective shelters**, through the distribution of 137,505 mattresses, 177,748 blankets, and 90,203 pillows, alongside other essential non-food items (NFIs), including sleeping mats, solar lamps, and jerrycans.

Within collective shelters, distributions have included 110,463 mattresses, 138,139 blankets, and 74,086 pillows, in addition to complementary items aimed at ensuring dignified living conditions. Initial Core Relief Item (CRI) distributions have reached all households in collective shelters, while the identification and registration of new arrivals are being managed through established referral mechanisms.

Outside collective shelters, assistance is being provided on a case-by-case basis, with 27,042 mattresses, 39,609 blankets, and 16,117 pillows distributed to vulnerable households.

As the vast majority of displaced households are residing in hosted or rented accommodation outside collective shelters, the sector has also provided a one-off shelter cash assistance of USD 250 per household to 901 vulnerable families. This support aims to help cover essential shelter-related costs during displacement, including minor maintenance, basic repairs, and essential utility payments.



Site Management and Coordination (SMC)

Amid continued escalation and displacement, which are placing increasing pressure on collective sites, the SMC sub-sector is scaling up its response, aiming to support approximately 80,000 individuals across 400 sites, subject to the availability of funding. This will be achieved through the deployment of mobile site management support teams to strengthen government-led on-site coordination mechanisms and improve site management structures.



Social Stability

Social Stability partners delivered a total of **52 Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) sessions, reaching 685 beneficiaries**, with the highest participation recorded in the South, followed by Beirut and Bekaa. In addition, 24 public information dissemination activities were implemented, alongside 11 rubble removal surveys and 2 non-technical survey assessments. Partners supported community-based dialogue initiatives by engaging women, youth and affected communities on topics related to displacement, loss, belonging and community resilience in South Lebanon.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

As of 8 June, the WASH Sector has reached **1,072,601 people across collective shelters, host communities, and out-of-shelter settings** through emergency water, sanitation, and hygiene services. Despite this progress, significant gaps remain. Assessment data from the Rapid Technical Assessment (Round 2) identified additional needs to meet minimum sector standards.

Since 2 March, WASH Sector partners have provided **851,000 litres of fuel to water establishments**, sustaining public water supply services for **an estimated 841,128 people**. WASH partners further supported **296 water stations with fuel**, repairs, and spare parts critical to maintaining network functionality under increased demand.

Ninety-seven per cent of collective shelters are receiving WASH support. Displaced people inside collective shelters have received a total of **111,911 hygiene kits, 66,579 menstrual hygiene kits, and 1,488 cleaning kits**. WASH partners have also provided **3,765,725 litres of potable water and 107,230 m³ of water to collective shelters through water trucking**, addressing immediate drinking water needs in sites with limited or disrupted water supply.

The revised appeal reflects a shift from immediate emergency assistance towards sustaining water service delivery in areas with high concentrations of displaced populations and vulnerable host communities. Increased investments in fuel, rehabilitation, operations and maintenance, water trucking, and sanitation facilities aim to maintain the functionality of ageing water infrastructure that is under additional pressure from increased demand. Partners are prioritising interventions that keep systems operational, ensure continued access to safe water, and reduce the risk of tensions between communities by supporting equitable and reliable service provision for all.

Logistics and Telecommunications (LTC)

The LTC's common logistics services remain a key enabler of humanitarian access in an increasingly constrained operational environment. Transport services are provided free of charge to facilitate the delivery of life-saving assistance to hard-to-reach areas, particularly south of the Litani River, where security conditions and UXO contamination continue to limit independent partner movement.

Shared storage facilities are available to support partners with temporary warehousing and cargo consolidation, notably the Port of Beirut and the Al Masnaa border crossing, which remain the primary conduits for humanitarian cargo entering Lebanon. In response to growing partner needs and increasing congestion along domestic supply routes, the LTC has expanded its support to include the coordination of regional convoys from Amman into Lebanon, providing an additional land corridor for the delivery of critical supplies.

GENERAL COORDINATION

The Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and Operational Coordination Groups (OCGs), in close coordination with MoSA and DRM, continue to monitor displacement and population movements to inform response planning and facilitate the timely provision of assistance.

Following the launch of the revised Flash Appeal, the ISCG will focus on strengthening response monitoring mechanisms to track implementation progress, identify operational gaps, and support evidence-based decision-making. The ISCG will continue working with sectors, government counterparts, UN agencies, and partners to ensure that planned interventions, resources, and partnerships are translated into timely and effective assistance and protection for affected populations across Lebanon.

Access and Civil-Military Coordination

Humanitarian access in Lebanon remains highly constrained and increasingly reliant on notification mechanisms as security risks persist despite the declared and renewed ceasefire. Humanitarian movements to areas South of the Litani River (SLR), as well as parts of the area North of the Litani River (NLR), particularly Nabatieh Governorate, continue amid heightened insecurity and operational unpredictability.

With support from the Humanitarian Notification System (HNS), humanitarian partners continue to facilitate access to conflict-affected and hard-to-reach areas across southern Lebanon and other impacted regions. Between 2 March and 8 June, **184 humanitarian movements were supported through the HNS**. Of these, 152 missions south of the Litani River were facilitated through established notification arrangements and coordination with the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), in line with prevailing operational modalities. Between 26 May and 8 June, 19 movements — primarily to Tyre District, the South governorate were cancelled and one was postponed due to security concerns and recent developments.

While most missions were completed, several faced operational challenges, including delays, postponements, restricted operational windows, route constraints, communications disruptions, GPS spoofing, unexploded ordnance (UXO) contamination, and cancellations linked to evolving security conditions. Some missions also encountered nearby hostilities and ongoing military activity during implementation.

These movements enabled the delivery of critical life-saving assistance, including bread, fresh produce, flour, safe drinking water, fuel, medical supplies, and core relief items. Where feasible and requested, humanitarian actors also supported the relocation of vulnerable individuals from high-risk areas to safer locations.

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