

Lebanon: Flash Update #34

Escalation of Hostilities in Lebanon

As of 11 June 2026

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

642

(DRM)



People killed

3.7K

(MoPH)



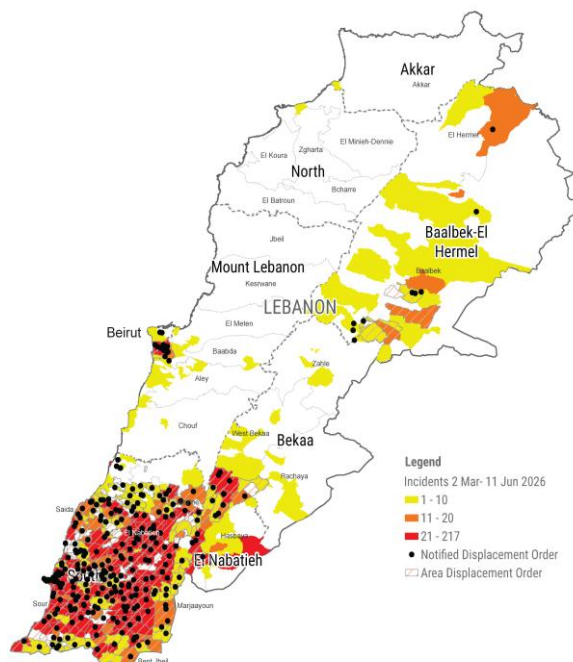
People injured

11.4K

(MoPH)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Hostilities continued with airstrikes and three renewed displacement orders covering six localities across the South and Nabatieh Governorates triggering additional displacement.
- At least 3,711 deaths and 11,483 injuries due to hostilities were recorded by the Ministry of Public Health since 2 March.
- A total of 134,800 Internally Displaced Persons were registered in 642 collective shelters on 11 June.
- Over 13.3 million hot and cold meals distributed by Food Security and Agriculture Sector partners since 2 March, a significant pipeline break in provision of Ready-to-eat rations is expected by mid-June.
- The 2026 Lebanon Flash Appeal is **32.2 per cent** funded, with approximately **US\$206.2 million** received against **US\$639.9 million** requested.
- A UNDP Geo Rapid Assessment identified 146 destroyed buildings, 264 partially damaged buildings, and 54 apartments with targeted apartment-level damage.



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

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Despite the extension of the ceasefire announced last week, Lebanon continues to experience new waves of displacement driven by insecurity – airstrikes, shelling and displacement orders across broad swaths of southern Lebanon. The Israeli Defence Forces (IDF) issued three renewed displacement orders to residents of six localities during the reporting period. Notably, a displacement order on 9 June covered all neighbourhoods of Tyre as well as the Palestinian Refugee Camps for the first time.

The latest population movements from the South and Nabatieh Governorates and Beirut's southern suburbs are placing substantial pressure on shelter capacity nationwide. Existing accommodation capacity in Beirut and Mount Lebanon

remains extremely limited, necessitating referrals of people seeking places in collective shelters to northern areas of the country. Collective shelters in Beirut and Mount Lebanon have reached or are at near full capacity. Two new shelters have been opened in Bekaa, with a third on standby in West Bekaa. Meanwhile, North Governorate has emerged as the primary destination for newly displaced families due to capacity constraints elsewhere. As a result, shelters there are facing renewed pressure; authorities are working to activate additional sites and install tented accommodation in suitable locations. Baalbek-EI Hermel remains the only governorate with no significant new displacement reported.

A total of **134,800 displaced people (35,700 families) were registered as staying in 642 collective shelters** as of 11 June. Coordination on collective shelters continues among the Lebanese Red Cross, Disaster Risk Monitoring (DRM), governors, municipalities, and Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), in anticipation of further population movements and additional pressure on shelter infrastructure in the coming days.

Attacks affecting healthcare continue to be reported, underscoring the fragile protection afforded to health services. Reportedly, an 11 June strike near Hiram Hospital in Tyre district, South Governorate, injured 10 staff members and damaged hospital infrastructure and vehicles. This is at least the fifth reported incident affecting Hiram Hospital since the escalation resumed on 2 March according to the authorities.

Since 2 March 2026, the WHO Surveillance System for Attacks on Health Care has recorded **203 such attacks in Lebanon resulting in 135 deaths and 394 injuries among on-duty healthcare workers**, as well as the closure of 44 primary health care centres (PHCCs) and 3 hospitals. Since the beginning of the escalation **at least 3,711 deaths (including 353 females, 247 children) and 11,483 injuries (including 1395 female, 983 children)** were recorded due to hostilities, according to Ministry of Public Health.

[The UNDP-led Geo AI-based Rapid Assessment](#), comparing imagery between February and 14 April 2026, identified 146 destroyed buildings, 264 partially damaged buildings, and 54 apartments with targeted apartment-level damage in Beirut and Mount Lebanon governorates. Areas within Baabda district part of Beirut's southern suburbs bore the overwhelming share of destruction, accounting for 133 of the 146 destroyed buildings and 243 of the 264 partially damaged buildings, as well as 35 of the 54 targeted apartments. Beirut and Bshamoun recorded comparatively smaller impacts, with six and seven destroyed buildings respectively¹. The assessment estimated a total debris volume of 648,942 m³ (minor damage excluded), with corresponding low-density and high-density weight estimates; Baabda again accounted for the majority of this volume (601,384 m³). The report notes these figures are preliminary, derived from remote sensing supported by systematic ground inspections.

Funding constraints remain a major challenge to sustaining humanitarian assistance. As of 11 June, the 2026 [Lebanon Flash Appeal](#) has received **US\$ 206.2 million**, or **32.2 per cent of the \$639.9 million** requested.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Since 2 March, humanitarian partners in Lebanon have significantly expanded multi-sectoral assistance for vulnerable, conflict-affected civilians, including displaced people, host communities and those remaining in hard-to-reach areas. Education support continues through formal and non-formal learning, despite disruptions caused by schools being used as shelters, prompting the establishment of temporary learning hubs. Food assistance has scaled up through meal provision, ready-to-eat rations, and bread. Health services have been sustained despite funding gaps and facility closures, while nutrition interventions continue to support vulnerable children and pregnant or breastfeeding women through screening, targeted feeding, and dedicated safe spaces.

Protection, shelter, and essential services responses have also expanded, though gaps persist. Protection partners are delivering awareness activities, psychosocial support, and assistance to vulnerable groups, while shelter actors are improving conditions and providing cash support. Site management is being scaled up, and WASH services continue to reach affected populations. Despite strengthened coordination, security constraints and access challenges continue to disrupt humanitarian operations, particularly in southern Lebanon.



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.

¹ Major affected cadasters include Haret Hreik, Hadath Beirut, Chiyah, Bourj El-Brajneh, Laylaki, and Choueifat El-Amrousieh, alongside Beirut cadasters such as Mazraa, Bachoura, Ain el Mreisseh, and Moussaytbeh.



Education

As of 11 June, **Education Sector partners have reached 257,493 displaced children through formal education**, 94,073 in person and 163,420 online, **alongside 4,938 children through non-formal education** (4,832 in person, 106 online). Partners distributed 1,728 individual learning materials, supported 106 children with disabilities through assistive devices or rehabilitation services, and delivered 2,003 education and supply kits at the shelter level.

Of Lebanon's 3,341 schools, 446 (13.3 per cent), 331 public, 66 private, and 49 technical institutes, remain in use as collective shelters, hosting approximately, 17,231 children. This continues to constrain access to safe learning spaces, particularly for adolescent girls, children with disabilities, and afternoon-shift students.

A key development during this reporting period is the launch of Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) Teaching and Learning Hubs (TLHs), bridging emergency response with longer-term learning recovery. As a first phase, MEHE rolled out intensive in-person academic support for Grade 12 students in public secondary schools preparing for official examination, implemented through Centre for Educational Research and Development (CERD) in four priority locations with high concentrations of displaced learners: Aley, Chouf (Mount Lebanon Governorate), Saida (South Governorate), and Beirut. Approximately 600 Grade 12 students across all academic specialities have enrolled, with hubs operating in morning and afternoon shifts and students organised into small groups for targeted, in-person teaching. Outreach has been conducted to identify and reach students most in need of this support.

Looking ahead, under the revised appeal, the sector is planning to support MEHE in scaling up TLHs to additional locations, strengthening targeting criteria to prioritise the most vulnerable children, particularly those in shelters and hard-to-reach areas, and expanding summer catch-up programming to address accumulated learning loss. Sustained donor support remains critical to maximise reach and ensure continuity of these efforts ahead of the new school year.



Food Security and Agriculture

Food Security and Agriculture (FSA) Sector partners have distributed more than 13.3 million hot and cold meals and 145,436 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, 170,286 bread bundles have been distributed, through FSA Sector partners.

In North and Akkar: Due to the recent increase in displacement towards Akkar, two additional shelters were opened over the past week. Across both regions, all shelters are receiving daily lunch meals. A second meal is being provided in a limited number of locations, covering 23 shelters in the North and 1 shelter in Akkar. Despite the steady progress, a gap in RTE assistance is anticipated starting mid-June based on the current pipeline, with an expected shortfall of 700 RTEs in the North and 384 RTEs in Akkar.

In Bekaa and Baalbek-EI Hermel: Shelters across Bekaa and Baalbek-EI Hermel Governorates are currently receiving full coverage of daily hot meal distributions. In addition, a second daily meal is being provided, with 14 shelters benefiting from breakfast distributions, while the remaining sites are supported through ready-to-eat (RTE) food assistance.

In Beirut and Mount Lebanon: The distribution of food parcels to populations outside collective shelters is ongoing, targeting 25,000 displaced families in Beirut and 30,000 displaced families in Beirut's southern suburbs, in close coordination with relevant authorities. Lunch meal provision has been successfully established across the majority of shelters. With rising temperatures, feedback was received from IDPs regarding difficulties in consuming the meals. The sector is actively exploring mitigation measures to adapt food assistance modalities to the current climatic conditions.

In South Lebanon and Nabatieh: To support access to hard-to-reach areas in South Lebanon, convoys consisting of food and life-saving assistance were coordinated with the Logistics Cluster.



Health

Since the ceasefire announcement (17 April-11 June), 4,844 additional casualties were recorded, including 1,207 deaths, with Nabatiyeh and the South again most affected. Attacks on health care have continued despite the ceasefire, with 17 hospitals damaged, three remaining fully non-operational, and 44 primary health centres closed; the WHO Surveillance System has recorded 394 injuries and 135 deaths among health workers and patients since 2 March. Displacement also surged on 7 June, with roughly 50,000 families displaced from Beirut's southern suburbs, placing additional strain on shelters, 52 per cent of whose occupants are women and girls.

Health Sector partners delivered over 134 m³ and 3.5 tons of emergency and trauma medical supplies to frontline facilities, while supporting 387,366 IDP consultations and 142,597 medication distributions through 197 PHCs. WHO is also covering hospitalisation costs for 124 non-Lebanese trauma patients and 50 individuals with severe mental health conditions, and supports the 1787 hotline and the 1564 mental health and suicide prevention line. Preparedness efforts have trained over 1,000 nurses, 36 surgical residents, and 100 rehabilitation professionals across dozens of hospitals. Key outstanding priorities include protection of health care personnel, urgent flexible funding restoration of NCD, MCH, SRH, trauma and MHPSS services, and strengthening shelter-based disease surveillance amid ongoing rabies exposure concerns.



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, **46,320 children under five, adolescent girls, and pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW)** have been reached with emergency nutrition rations and micronutrient supplements, amounting to **682,433 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, 21,279 children under five and 4,312 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 697 calls from caregivers between 1 March and 4 June, with **544 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, **335 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 3,357 cans of infant formula**. Complementing this, **16,486 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

In hard-to-reach areas of West Bekaa, previously identified families remain in informal collective settings, and some have expressed willingness to relocate; however, financial constraints continue to hinder their movement. Cases have been referred to partners for assessment and possible cash assistance.

As of 11 June, **262,946 internally displaced people (IDPs) and other affected people received protection services**, of whom around 62 per cent are women and girls. Services provided included outreach, consultations, and information and awareness group sessions for 137,069 individuals on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), Gender-Based Violence (GBV) core concepts, and digital violence; child protection messages for children, adolescents and caregivers; and legal issues; psychosocial support activities for over 82,000 individuals, primarily children and caregivers; and case management services for 1,735 individuals. In addition, 3,135 protection cash grants have supported approximately 10,473 vulnerable individuals, while more than 30,375 women and girls have received dignity kits, including GBV awareness materials. Specialised support, including assistive devices and dedicated care, has also been provided to 1,744 persons with disabilities.

Work on enhancing cross-sectoral collaboration on GBV risk mitigation and joint targeting continued. During the National Protection Working Group, UNHCR presented a geospatial analysis highlighting critical coverage gaps in Mount Lebanon, particularly in Jbeil district, where approximately 70 out of 270 collective shelters remain unsupported by any protection partner. This underscores significant disparities in service coverage and the urgent need for reallocation or scaling up of protection presence in underserved areas.

Protection partners in Beirut and Mount Lebanon reported ongoing delivery of psychosocial support sessions across collective shelters. These activities have active participation of women, children, and adolescents. Partners noted that

limited access to cash assistance is consequently limiting people's ability to cover their basic needs, as inflated transportation cost is preventing people's engagement in protection activities (those residing outside collective shelters). Across all locations, affected populations continue to highlight pressing gaps in basic assistance to cover food, shelter, clothing, healthcare, and cash support. Economic hardship and prolonged displacement are contributing to elevated stress levels, with women in particular emphasising the importance of financial assistance to cover daily expenses and rent.

Partners further reported that IDPs residing outside of collective shelters face substantially lower access to assistance and services. These populations often endure poor living conditions, limited engagement from service providers, and significant communication gaps. As a result, they are increasingly exposed to heightened stress and emerging protection risks, including GBV, reinforcing the need for expanded outreach and more inclusive response strategies.

In the South, the Protection Working Group continues to face growing challenges in ensuring timely and effective responses to urgent medical cases, particularly in hard-to-reach areas. These challenges are more pronounced for non-Lebanese populations, where access to hospitalisation and coverage of associated costs remain key barriers to medical evacuation.

In hard-to-reach areas of West Bekaa, previously identified families remain in informal collective settings, and some have expressed willingness to relocate; however, financial constraints continue to hinder their movement. Cases have been referred to partners for assessment and possible cash assistance.

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.



Shelter

Inside collective shelters, the Shelter Sector partners are prioritising repairs at 420 sites, with work completed in 341 (81 per cent) of the sites. Interventions focus on improving safety, privacy, and capacity. Since 2 March, **all households in collective shelters have received initial Core Relief Items (CRIs)**. Distributions include 111,370 mattresses, 138,569 blankets, and 74,350 pillows, alongside other essential Non-Food Items (NFI)s.

Outside collective shelters, partners have provided case-by-case support to vulnerable households, including those in hosted and rented accommodation. Since 2 March, distributions have reached 27,712 mattresses, 40,229 blankets, and 16,786 pillows. In addition, 1,034 vulnerable households received a one-off USD 250 cash-for-shelter grant to support urgent shelter-related expenses, including minor repairs, rent, and utility costs.

Under the revised Flash Appeal, Shelter partners will continue response inside collective shelters, by providing in-kind assistance, shelter repairs, accessibility adaptations enhancements, and CRIs. Outside collective shelters, the focus will be on cash-for-rent and cash-for-shelter assistance. In-kind support will remain prioritised in hard-to-reach areas or where markets are constrained. Additionally, the sector will prioritise vulnerable families living in substandard residential buildings in need of repair.



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.

With the launch of the Flash Appeal, and in an effort to strengthen partner reporting the sub-sector is reviewing its activity indicators to ensure alignment with SMART criteria. In parallel, a prioritisation methodology is being developed to enable a more targeted response. This approach will be based on key thematic parameters, including operational risks, population density, vulnerability and needs, as well as existing site management capacity. The exercise will draw on data from the Emergency Response and Needs Assessment (ERNA), GBV safety audits, and the MoSA site management activity tracker.

To further strengthen the capacity of SMC partners—particularly newly engaged organisations—23 staff members have registered to participate in the first Basic SMC training, scheduled for the week of 22 June.



Social Stability

The Tensions Pulse reports collective shelters at 96 per cent capacity. The tensions dashboard flags host community pressure, shelter capacity pressure, state–citizen relations, and the information ecosystem as critical, with intra-Lebanese dynamics and the information ecosystem trending upward; inter-communal tensions, perceptions around aid, and service stress pressure are at watch/emerging levels.

Additional incidents include evacuation calls received by Tyre's Civil Defence centres, an airstrike killing four Lebanese Red Cross paramedics, and continued protests in Tripoli against the decision to proceed with official Grade 12 (Baccalaureate) exams.

Geographically, Saida, Maghdoucheh, Tyre (South Governorate), Beirut governorate, and Nabatieh governorate are flagged as pressure zones or emerging-tension areas across multiple driver categories, with Tyre and surrounding southern areas marked as subject to Israeli displacement orders. Looking ahead, the report flags four issues to monitor; regional diplomatic/security developments and ceasefire implications, possible additional strikes on Beirut's southern suburbs, continued constraints on humanitarian access and assistance delays, and ongoing debate over Grade 12 exam decision.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

As of 11 June, the WASH Sector has reached **1,074,702 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 114,273 hygiene kits, 68,705 menstrual hygiene kits, and 1,533 cleaning kits. WASH partners have also provided 3,765,725 litres of potable water and 110,770 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.



Logistics and Telecommunications (LTC)

As of 11 June 2026, the Logistics and Telecommunications Cluster (LTC) continues to support humanitarian logistics operations across Lebanon through coordination, common services, and information management. Access constraints persist, with operations relying heavily on the Port of Beirut and the Al Masnaa border crossing, where congestion, security risks, and transshipment requirements continue to delay cargo movements.

The LTC continues to provide free transport to partners and shared storage for temporary warehousing and consolidation. Coordination of regional convoys from Jordan remains ongoing. The LTC is compiling pipeline cargo data from multiple partners to strengthen coordinated convoy planning and is defining a formal system to prioritise cargo from the Jordan Corridor.

On telecommunications, the cluster is exploring options to conduct a follow-up assessment to update the connectivity and risk analysis carried out in March and April.

Operational conditions continue to affect convoy movements, as seen with the postponed LTC movement to Zefta and Saida – South Governorate (planned for 9 June). Despite that, the LTC convoys reached Sarafand (South Governorate) on 5 June and Rmeish (Nabatieh Governorate) on 11 June. Overall, the LTC has conducted 26 convoys within Lebanon and three regional convoys starting from Jordan to Lebanon, transporting around 4,103 m³ and storing around 2,064 m² in humanitarian cargo.

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 on 5 June, coordination efforts are now focused on strengthening response monitoring to track achievements, funding and remaining gaps against the revised appeal. Sectors are reviewing the response monitoring framework to ensure consistent reporting including harmonized approaches to measuring people reached.

Discussions are underway between the ISCG and the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and the Disaster Risk Management Unit (DRM) to harmonize targeting and operational modalities for in-kind assistance to affected populations outside collective shelters, informed by the Emergency Rapid Needs Assessment (ERNA).

Preparations have begun for the Lebanon Response Plan (LRP) Addendum covering the final four months of 2026, bridging the period between the revised Flash Appeal and the 2027 LRP. The process is intended to be streamlined, focusing on the continuation of priority humanitarian activities and support to remaining humanitarian caseloads.

2026 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) was initiated and continue to be coordinated through the VASyR Core Group in coordination with the ISCG and AAWG.

ISCG and AAWG are engaging on preparations for a Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) planned by REACH and led by IMPACT initiative. Coordination efforts are underway to align the assessment with existing inter-sector coordination structures, planning timelines and information needs, ensuring the exercise supports collective humanitarian planning.

The Lebanon Humanitarian Fund (LHF) is preparing its third Reserve Allocation of 2026, with approximately US\$23 million expected to support priority humanitarian needs identified under the revised Flash Appeal. Consultations with sectors and operational partners are underway to inform allocation priorities.

In parallel, the Humanitarian Coordinator is mobilizing additional resources through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to complement the LHF allocation. Together, these funding streams aim to address the highest humanitarian priorities and catalyse broader support for the revised Flash Appeal.

Allocation priorities will be informed by humanitarian needs analysis, sectoral priorities and operational field consultations to ensure funding reaches the most affected populations.



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 11 June, 203 humanitarian movements were supported through the HNS². Of these, 170 missions south of the Litani River were facilitated through established notification arrangements and coordination with UNIFIL, in line with prevailing operational modalities. Between 26 May and 9 June, 22 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.

For further information, please contact:
Kristen Knutson, knutson@un.org

² Locations reached include Qlayaa, Nabatieh, Baalbek, Qaa, Beirut's southern suburbs, Marjaayoun, Jdeidat Marjaayoun, Hasbaya, Chebaa, Ein Ebel, Tyre (including Palestinian camps), Rmeish, Ebl Saqi, Fardis, Bourj El Moulouk, Tebnine, Kaoukba, Souk El-Khan, and Naqoura.