

Lebanon: Flash Update #36

Escalation of Hostilities in Lebanon

As of 18 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

103.8K

(DRM)



Shelters

627

(DRM)



People killed

3.8K

(MoPH)



People injured

11.8K

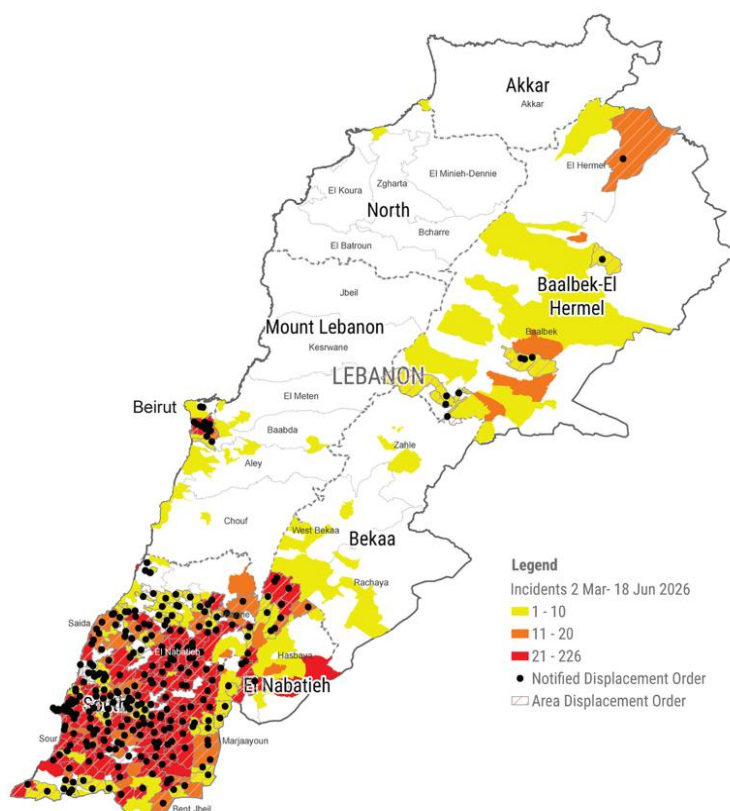
(MoPH)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Partial returns movement reported following the United States-Iran deal announced on 15 June.
- At least 3,884 deaths and 11,856 injuries due to hostilities recorded by the Ministry of Public Health since 2 March.
- A total of 103,800 Internally Displaced Persons remained in 627 collective shelters on 18 June.
- The 2026 Lebanon Flash Appeal is 34.2 per cent funded, with approximately US\$219 million received against US\$639.9 million requested.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The humanitarian situation in Lebanon remained volatile and fragile despite the announcement of a United States-Iran Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 15 June and signs of regional de-escalation. While overall levels of violence have decreased compared to earlier phases of the escalation, hostilities continue across southern Lebanon, alongside expanding military measures and persistent protection risks. Uncertainty regarding the durability of the agreement and conditions in areas of origin continues to shape population movements and humanitarian needs.



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
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Feedback: ochalebanon@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

Security incidents persisted during the reporting period, including drone strikes, artillery shelling, and airstrikes across Nabatieh and South Governorates. Israeli forces reportedly expanded the self-declared military zone by up to 10 kilometres into Lebanese territory, adding several localities across Nabatieh and South Governorates. This development is likely to

trigger further displacement, restrict civilian movement, and constrain prospects for safe and sustainable return. The presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO) remains widespread and continues to pose a serious threat to civilians, with recent casualties reported.

Since the onset of hostilities on 2 March, the Ministry of Public Health recorded at least 3,884 people killed (including 247 children and 366 women) and 11,856 injured. Protection risks remain acute, particularly for populations residing within or near affected areas, where movement restrictions, insecurity, and contamination by explosive remnants of war continue to limit access to services and livelihoods.

Population movements remain fluid, mixed, and cautious. Following the ceasefire announcement, displaced families have begun to leave collective shelters and undertake preliminary returns, often in the form of “go-and-see” visits. As of 17 June, approximately 103,800 individuals (27,700 families) remained displaced in collective shelters across Lebanon, reflecting a notable decrease from around 134,000 prior to the agreement. The reduction in shelter occupancy has been gradual and uneven, with 627 collective shelters still active and 17 temporarily closed.

Displacement remains concentrated in collective shelters in Beirut and Mount Lebanon governorates, which host 42,086 and 36,812 displaced individuals respectively. In contrast, South Governorate recorded a decrease in number of IDPs in collective shelters from 27,686 to 19,147 displaced persons, indicating early returns. Smaller declines were observed in IDP collective shelters in Bekaa (4,267), North Lebanon (4,094), and Akkar (885) governorates, while displacement in Nabatieh and Baalbek-Hermel governorates is reported in lower numbers. As of 18 June, departures from collective shelters were recorded across all governorates, particularly in Beirut.

At the same time, returns to southern Lebanon are increasing, with nearly 50,000 people recorded across Nabatieh and Tyre districts, including over 4,000 families returning to Nabatieh in recent days. In some cases, movements are gradually transitioning from exploratory visits to more sustained returns, although many households continue to maintain displacement arrangements due to ongoing uncertainty.

Returns are occurring in conditions not yet conducive to safe, voluntary, and sustainable return. Widespread destruction of housing and infrastructure persists, while access to electricity, water, healthcare, and telecommunications remains limited. Some areas, such as Marjayoun and Qlayaa, Nabatieh Governorate, show signs of partial stabilization, though residents continue to face significant service gaps, economic hardship, and limited access to specialized care.

Humanitarian access remains constrained and operationally complex, particularly within and near the expanded military zone. The fluidity of population movements, combined with infrastructure damage and ongoing insecurity, continues to limit the scale and predictability of assistance delivery. Coordination among national authorities – including the Lebanese Red Cross, Disaster Risk Management (DRM), the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), and municipalities – and humanitarian partners remains ongoing to manage the fluid displacement.

Priority needs identified through field missions remain consistent across affected areas, including food assistance, fuel, gas, medicines, water, and support for health referrals and shelter. In areas such as Chebaa and Hasbaya, Nabatieh Governorate, an estimated 9,000 to 10,000 families remain, facing persistent service gaps and limited access to assistance.

Funding constraints continue to pose a major challenge to sustaining the response. As of 18 June, the 2026 [Lebanon Flash Appeal](#) is 34.2 per cent funded, with US\$219 million received against \$639.9 million required, limiting the capacity of humanitarian partners to scale up assistance in line with growing needs.

Overall, while returns are gradually increasing, they remain cautious, uneven, and largely unsustainable under current conditions. Continued hostilities, expansion of military zones, UXO contamination, and limited access to essential services are expected to sustain humanitarian needs and constrain recovery efforts in the coming period.

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