

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)




130,425 (DRM)
displaced in
collective shelters



634 (DRM)
shelters



2,988 (MoPH)
people killed

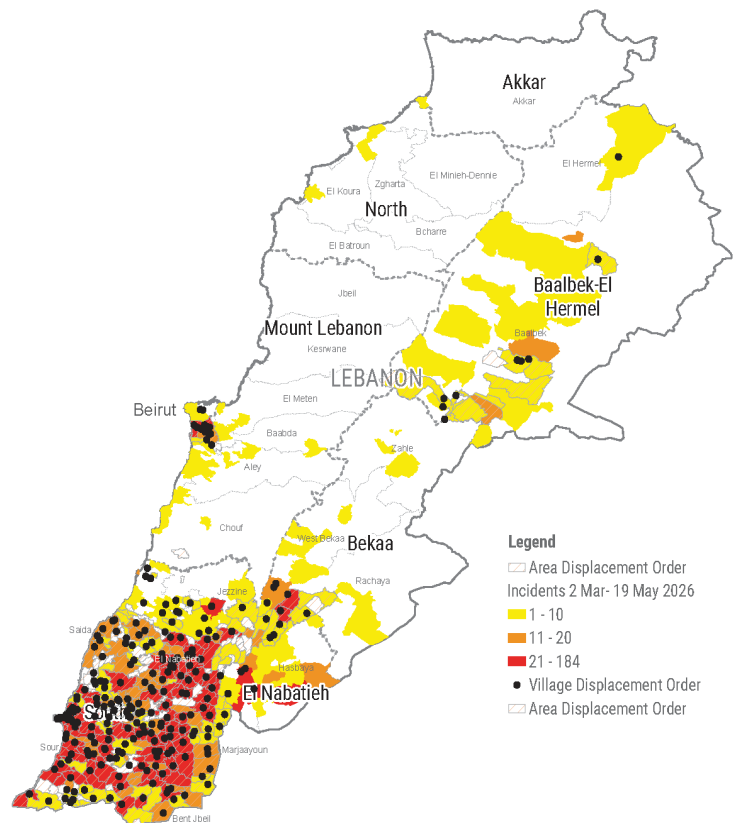


9,210 (MoPH)
people injured

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Hostilities intensified despite the announced ceasefire extension**, with continued strikes and new displacement orders affecting at least 27 localities, driving further population movements and increasing humanitarian needs.
- Since 2 March, **2,988 people were killed** and **9,210 were injured**. Casualties include 209 children, 279 women killed and 838 children and 1,124 women injured.
- Continued attack on healthcare professionals resulted in **two deaths** and **ten injuries**.
- **Displacement and pressure on collective shelters are increasing**, with over 130,000 IDPs hosted across 634 sites, while funding shortfalls threaten the continuity of critical services, including WASH.
- **Flash Appeal stands at 51 per cent funded**, putting critical services at risk of interruption.

CONFLICT INTENSITY MAP of 18 May



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: 20 May 2026 Source: incidents: public media
Feedback: ocha@lebanon.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.net

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The humanitarian situation in Lebanon deteriorated between 15 and 18 May, marked by a sharp escalation of hostilities despite diplomatic developments. On 15 May, a new 45-day ceasefire extension was announced following talks between Israel and Lebanon facilitated by the United States, with plans to reconvene on 2 June 2026. However, **hostilities on the ground persisted, with continued strikes reported across southern Lebanon governorates**. This reporting period was characterized by some of the most intense attacks since the initial ceasefire was announced in mid-April, contributing to a worsening security environment and deepening humanitarian needs across sectors.

Since the onset of hostilities on 2 March, **at least 2,988 people have been killed and 9,210 injured**. The intensity of attacks during the reporting period further compounded civilian suffering and infrastructure damage. Attacks impacting healthcare continued to be reported despite the ceasefire extension. Between 14 and 18 May, WHO recorded **five incidents affecting healthcare facilities and personnel**, resulting in **two deaths and ten injuries among healthcare workers**. These incidents underscore the continued vulnerability of essential services and the risks faced by frontline responders.

Displacement levels increased following the deterioration in security conditions. During the reporting period, **six renewed displacement orders were issued for 27 localities**, triggering additional population movements. Displacement trends across Lebanon continue to show an upward trajectory, although geographically uneven. Areas such as Beirut, Mount Lebanon and North Lebanon are experiencing mounting pressure from successive waves of displacement, while returns remain limited due to insecurity, damaged housing, lack of services, and risks associated with unexploded ordnance (UXO).

The shelter landscape continues to shift rapidly in response to fluctuating population movements. As of 18 May, the number of collective shelters increased by five since 14 May, reaching **634 sites hosting over 130,000 internally displaced persons** – an increase of 2,279 individuals during the reporting period. Ongoing population movements, coupled with uneven shelter availability, are placing additional strain on coordination efforts and response capacity. These dynamics highlight the need for sustained monitoring, flexible planning, and reinforced support to ensure adequate shelter conditions and access to essential services for displaced populations.

Humanitarian access remains constrained in several conflict-affected and hard-to-reach areas. Civilians continue to face severe limitations in accessing healthcare, communications, markets, safe mobility, and humanitarian assistance, exacerbated by insecurity and continued infrastructure degradation. While humanitarian partners are maintaining operations where feasible, their ability to scale up remains restricted by insecurity, logistical challenges, and resource limitations.

Funding constraints remain a major challenge to sustaining life-saving assistance. As of 18 May, the 2026 Lebanon Flash Appeal has received approximately US\$158.2 million out of the US\$308 million required, representing **51.3 per cent funding coverage**. The significant funding gap is limiting the ability of humanitarian partners to maintain essential services and expand response capacity. Critical sectors, including Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), face an increasing risk of service interruptions in the coming period if additional resources are not mobilized.

On 14 May 2026, the United States and OCHA jointly announced a significant new humanitarian funding package during a press conference at UN Headquarters in New York. The U.S. committed an additional US\$1.8 billion in humanitarian financing to OCHA-managed pooled funds and related life-saving activities, bringing its total recent contribution under the Humanitarian Reset framework to approximately US\$3.8 billion. Lebanon has been mentioned as one of the recipient countries.

Overall, despite the announced ceasefire extension, **the humanitarian situation remains highly fragile and complex**. Continued hostilities, rising displacement, and pressure on essential services are compounding vulnerabilities across the country. In the absence of sustained improvements in security conditions, humanitarian needs are expected to remain high in the near term.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Humanitarian partners, working in close coordination with national authorities, continue to deliver life-saving assistance across affected areas, responding to escalating needs amid continued insecurity and population movements. Efforts remain focused on ensuring the timely provision of multi-sectoral support to displaced populations and vulnerable host communities, particularly in areas newly affected by recent hostilities.

Response activities include the provision of essential food assistance, emergency shelter support and core relief items, as well as the expansion of cash-based interventions to enable affected households to meet their most urgent needs. Partners are also maintaining critical services across priority sectors, including healthcare delivery, access to safe water and sanitation, protection services, and support to education continuity, particularly for displaced children.

Operational modalities continue to be adapted in response to evolving displacement patterns, including increasing needs outside collective shelters and in areas experiencing secondary displacement. At the same time, efforts are ongoing to strengthen service delivery within collective shelters, where population density and pressure on basic services remain high.

Humanitarian access to conflict-affected and hard-to-reach areas is sustained through coordinated mechanisms, enabling the delivery of essential supplies and assistance where conditions permit. However, the operating environment remains complex, with insecurity, logistical constraints, and infrastructure damage affecting predictability and reach.

As humanitarian needs deepen, response capacity continues to be shaped by resource availability. Significant funding gaps, combined with operational constraints, are limiting the ability of partners to maintain service coverage and adjust to rapidly changing needs, particularly in critical sectors.



Access and Civil-Military Coordination

The operational environment remains **highly volatile and unpredictable**, with humanitarian teams reporting degraded road conditions, damaged infrastructure, communications disruptions, Global Positioning System (GPS) spoofing, unexploded ordnance (UXO) contamination, conflict debris, and rapidly changing route conditions.

Humanitarian partners, supported by the **Humanitarian Notification System (HNS)**, continue to facilitate access to conflict-affected and hard-to-reach communities across southern Lebanon and other impacted areas. Between 2 March and 18 May, a total of **137 humanitarian movements** were enabled through HNS, reaching locations including Qlaiaa, El Nabatieh, Baalbek, Qaa, the southern suburbs of Beirut, Marjaayoun, Jdeidat Marjaayoun, Hasbaya, Chebaa, Ain Ebel, Tyre (including Palestinian camps), Rmeish, Ebel El Saqi, Fardiss, Bourj El Moulouk, Tebnine, Kaoukba, and Souk El-Khan. Of these, **106 missions south of the Litani River (SLR)** were facilitated under existing notification arrangements and coordination with the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), in line with prevailing operational modalities.

These humanitarian movements enabled the delivery of **life-saving assistance**, and when requested, humanitarian actors also supported the **relocation of vulnerable individuals** from high-risk areas to safer locations.

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During the reporting period several missions faced **delays, postponements, or cancellations** due to evolving security conditions, particularly in the Israeli-declared military area. At least four movements were disrupted as intensified strikes affected southern Lebanon, including Tyre and surrounding access routes. These developments underscore the fluidity of the operational environment and the persistent challenges to humanitarian movement predictability and planning.



Multipurpose Cash Assistance

As of 15 May 2025, **approximately 618,000 individuals** (169,000 households) **received emergency multipurpose cash assistance** (MPCA) through the Government-led Shock Responsive Safety Net (SRSN) and humanitarian channels. Conflict-affected **Lebanese nationals account for nearly 80 per cent** of recipients, with the remainder primarily comprising of refugees.

Cash disbursements are ongoing through end-May to support vulnerable affected households in meeting basic needs. The response is transitioning from blanket assistance toward more targeted support, with a focus on the most vulnerable households.

A finalized SRSN targeting framework is being finalized to guide the next phase of the response, strengthening alignment between Government and humanitarian cash interventions and ensuring assistance reaches those most in need.

Resource mobilization efforts have been intensified to sustain the response amid growing humanitarian needs.



Education

Education needs have deepened between March and May 2026, driven by **prolonged school closures**, widespread displacement, and the continued use of over 440 schools as collective shelters. The majority of assessed displacement sites report **severe or partial disruption to learning**, with more than a quarter of affected communities having no access to education. Attendance has dropped sharply, particularly among secondary school-aged children.

Where education is being accessed, it is predominantly through online modalities; however, connectivity, electricity, and access to devices remain the most critical unmet needs, leading to preventing large numbers of displaced children from learning. School dropout levels are an increasing concern. Psychosocial distress and unmet needs among children with disabilities are among the most frequently reported issues across assessed sites.

In response, the Education Sector has **sustained core activities, including the distribution of education and school kits, psychosocial support (PSS), social-emotional learning (SEL), referrals to child protection services, and community engagement with parents to maintain learning continuity.**

New interventions were introduced, including the establishment of [Teaching and Learning Hubs](#) (TLHs) in proximity to collective shelters. It will be launched as an emergency catch-up learning programme aligned with Government priorities, and preparatory work to enable safe and inclusive in-person learning in schools.

Following Government endorsement, education activities are now being implemented directly within collective shelters. As of 15 May 2026, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) has **endorsed 40 learning activities across collective shelters nationwide.**

The Education Sector continues to prioritize quality in-person learning continuity for children in collective shelters, conflict affected and hard-to-reach areas, with particular attention to girls, children with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups.

Food Security & Agriculture

Since 2 March the Food Security and Agriculture Sector partners managed to distribute over **9.8 million hot and cold meals, 120,585 ready-to-eat (RTE) kits, and 22,712 bread bundles** across Lebanon, reaching displaced families in collective shelters as well as vulnerable households outside formal sites. These distributions are critical in supporting households that lost access to markets and livelihoods due to ongoing conflict and displacement.

A new initiative led by the Ministry of Economy and Trade (MoET), in coordination with the Disaster Risk Management Unit (DRMU) and supported by Food Security and Agriculture (FSA) Sector partners, is producing and distributing bread through 22 bakeries across the country. **Approximately 30,000 bread bundles are being delivered on a daily basis**, integrated into existing hot meal and RTE kit distributions to ensure that families receive a staple food item alongside other emergency rations. Bread distribution is particularly critical given rising food prices and ongoing market disruptions, helping to stabilize access to basic nutrition during the crisis.

A real-time [Dashboard](#) is tracking food distributions in shelters, identifying coverage gaps, and ensuring partner coordination.

Health

Despite the announced and extended ceasefire, attacks on healthcare continued. Since 14 May, **eight incidents were recorded, resulting in six deaths and 11 injuries among healthcare professionals while since 17 April, a total of 23 attacks, causing 18 deaths and 32 injuries were recorded.** Compared with, 169 incidents have resulted in 116 deaths and 263 injuries among healthcare professionals since 2 March 2026. These attacks persist despite the protected status of healthcare facilities and workers under International Humanitarian Law (IHL).

Health partners are under increasing pressure to sustain services in displacement settings while simultaneously scaling up operations in hard-to-reach areas. Operational and financial capacity of health facilities and partners remain severely underfunded and overstretched.

Preliminary findings from the Partners' Capacity Assessment indicate that, despite considerable operational challenges, **11 partners continue to deliver life-saving health services south of the Litani River, with 37 partners active nationwide.** Demand for health services remains extremely high, with significant reliance on humanitarian assistance — particularly for trauma care, critical medications including anaesthetics, oncology treatments and oxygen, non-communicable disease (NCD) management, and emergency and inpatient care.

The protection of healthcare workers and urgent resource mobilization remain critical priorities to prevent further deterioration in access to essential health services.

Nutrition

The Nutrition Sector partners report significant challenges in reaching displaced children and pregnant women residing outside collective shelters, limiting the coverage and the ability to adequately address needs of the most vulnerable population groups.

Through partner-supported convoy assistance to Rmeish, Nabatieh Governorate, the **Nutrition Sector reached caregivers of 500 children under five and 200 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs).** The response included the **provision of age-appropriate complementary feeding kits, micronutrient and energy-based supplements, breastmilk substitutes (BMS), and feeding kits for non-breastfed infants.**

Since the onset of the escalation, a total of **19,869 children under five, adolescent girls, and PLWs** received one month of emergency nutrition rations and micronutrient supplementation. This includes age-appropriate complementary feeding kits provided to 759 children aged six to 12 months within collective shelters.

The national Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) hotline received 562 calls from caregivers, of whom **431 cases were referred for specialized IYCF support services.** In parallel, more than **12,493 caregivers** of children under five benefited from counselling and **awareness IYCF sessions**, nutrition, and Early Child Development (ECD) delivered through both in-person and digital platforms.

The Nutrition Sector has been supporting the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) in the provision of unbranded infant formula through a targeted approach for infants under one year of age. To date, 1,625 tins were distributed to 199 out of 684 assessed children identified as requiring formula feeding support through IYCF assessment tools, with tailored counselling provided to caregivers. Additionally, 95 BMS kits have been distributed to support the safe preparation and use of formula milk in shelters where hygienic conditions and essential equipment remain limited.

A critical gap persists in the availability of breastfeeding support supplies, including breast pumps and nursing covers, which are essential to promoting and sustaining optimal breastfeeding practices, particularly among women in collective shelters.

 **Protection**

The deteriorating situation in the South and Nabatieh governorates contributed to heightened protection risks and increased displacement flows into the Bekaa and Mount Lebanon governorates. Protection monitoring missions conducted by partners in Tyre, the South Governorate revealed a **growing number of non-Lebanese individuals unable to access safe accommodation**. Unlike informal open-air settlements observed in Beirut and Saida governorates, the majority of displaced persons are Lebanese nationals.

Protection cases continue to rise due to limited available space and restricted access to collective shelters for non-Lebanese populations, which remain severely overcrowded. Women and girls residing in tents, public spaces, and open areas face the most acute protection risks, with urgent needs related to safe accommodation, water and sanitation facilities, and access to essential services. Persons with disabilities continue to require tailored and specialized support.

Coordination with partners and municipalities is ongoing to ensure the provision of protection services, including Protection Cash assistance.

Displaced individuals, including migrants and refugees, who travelled back to southern Lebanon, have largely returned to Beirut and Mount Lebanon after finding their properties destroyed or severely damaged. Many of them have lost their livelihoods, while facing unresolved residency status.

Analysis of Q1 2026 Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) data by the GBV Sub-Sector highlights **acute protection risks for women and girls across a range of living conditions**, including collective sites, host family arrangements, rented accommodation, and unsafe environments. These settings are **associated with heightened exposure to multiple forms of gender-based violence (GBV)**, including sexual violence, physical and emotional abuse, and exploitation. The data further indicates a significant escalation in intimate partner violence (IPV), both within and outside collective sites, signalling a worsening trend that demands an urgent and targeted response.

As of 18 May 2026, **77 Protection, Child Protection (CP), and GBV partners** reached **216,903 internally displaced persons across the country**, 56 per cent of whom were assisted within collective shelters. Prioritized services included community outreach, awareness-raising, and information sessions, reaching 109,060 people on topics including risk behaviours, bullying, GBV and safety risks. In addition, 72,220 individuals - mostly children - benefited from mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) interventions. A total of 1,391 displaced persons at heightened risk (including unaccompanied and separated children, older persons, and female-headed households) received dedicated case management services.

1,965 protection cash grants were provided to address immediate protection needs, and 26,311 women and girls received dignity kits and GBV-specific awareness materials from GBV partners. Protection actors also scaled up **dedicated support for persons with disabilities**, reaching **1,009 individuals** with specialized care services or assistive devices.

Acute shortages in Protection, CP, and GBV staffing capacity are increasingly constraining the Sector's ability to reach all people in need. Expanded access to targeted information, large-scale awareness campaigns, and wider dissemination of referral pathways remain essential to improving access to services, reducing barriers, and strengthening prevention messaging across all affected areas.

Shelter

The Shelter Sector continues to face sustained pressure on core relief item (CRI) stocks, compounded by continuous, fluid, and often reversible displacement patterns. Repeated population movements have resulted in previously distributed items being left behind, while funding constraints are limiting partners' ability to provide replacement items to households in need.

To date, shelter partners have collectively supported **44,558 households both inside and outside collective shelters through the distribution of 130,370 mattresses, 170,053 blankets, and 73,254 pillows, alongside other essential non-food items (NFIs)** including sleeping mats, solar lamps, and jerrycans. Within collective shelters, distributions have included 105,736 mattresses, 132,712 blankets, and 59,039 pillows, in addition to supplementary items to support dignified living conditions. Initial CRI distributions have reached all households within shelters, with ongoing targeting of new arrivals managed through established referral mechanisms. Outside collective shelters, assistance is being provided on a case-by-case basis, with 24,634 mattresses, 37,341 blankets, and 14,215 pillows distributed to vulnerable households.

Shelter partners are currently undertaking **repairs and upgrades across 401 collective shelters**, both existing and newly established sites, of which 287 have been completed to date. Interventions are focused on improving safety, capacity, and privacy conditions for displaced populations.

The Shelter Sector has engaged with the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Education and Higher Education to present options for transitioning away from the current reliance on collective shelters toward more sustainable shelter solutions. Discussions included a proposed approach to consolidate collective shelters based on an analysis of Disaster Risk Management data, with the aim of improving living conditions and enhancing service delivery efficiency. Feedback from both ministries will inform the next steps in planning the future configuration of collective shelters and the prioritization of shelter interventions in line with assessed needs and operational feasibility.

Site Management and Coordination (SMC)

In response to sustained humanitarian needs, the Ministry of Social Affairs is leading a scale-up of site management interventions with support from the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The Shelter Sector is working with the Site Management Coordination Sub-Sector to align site care and maintenance activities.

The SMC Sub-Sector is mapping partner operational capacities as part of the process to establish the SMC Sub-Sector coordination structure. On 11 May, MoSA, together with IOM and SMC co-coordinators, conducted a visit to the Cite Sportive IDP collective site. A list of recommendations is being developed to address the key findings of the joint visit.

In collective shelters hosting non-Lebanese displaced populations, IOM assisted **3,315 individuals through referrals to various services**, including shelter, non-food items, food assistance, cash assistance, cash-for-shelter support, and medical assistance.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

WASH needs remain significant across collective shelters and conflict-affected areas, driven by continued displacement, disruptions to water supply systems, and limited access to safe sanitation and hygiene services. Within collective shelters, WASH partners continue to sustain access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services while addressing growing needs related to hygiene conditions, sanitation facilities, and safe drinking water provision.

Pressure on public water infrastructure has increased substantially, generating urgent requirements for fuel support, emergency repairs, operation and maintenance, and provision of spare parts to ensure continuity of water service delivery for affected populations. Without timely resource mobilization to address these gaps, the risk of further deterioration in water access and its associated public health consequences remains a serious concern.

Since 2 March, 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. Assistance is helping to mitigate public health risks associated with overcrowding, limited water access, and inadequate hygiene conditions.

To date, **965,850 hygiene kits, 54,140 menstrual hygiene kits and 1,394 cleaning kits for collective shelters** were distributed across shelters, supporting essential hygiene practices and reducing the risk of communicable diseases. To date, **3,765,725 liters of potable water and 78,310 m³ of water through water trucking** were delivered, addressing immediate drinking water needs in sites with limited or disrupted supply. Inside shelters activities to improve safe sanitation services were implemented through installation of a total of **92 external latrines and 337 external showers**, in addition to providing emergency **desludging services**.

Partners provided **803,000 liters of fuel** have been provided to Water Establishments, **sustaining public water** supply services for **656,973 people**. WASH partners have also supported **256 water stations with fuel**, repairs, and spare parts critical to sustaining network functionality under increased demand and reducing reliance on more costly emergency water supply modalities, such as distribution of water bottles and water trucking.

These interventions contributed to reducing public health risks associated with overcrowding, inadequate sanitation, and limited access to safe water within collective shelters and affected communities, while helping sustain the functionality of public water systems under increased operational pressure and reducing reliance on more costly emergency modalities over time.

Sector priorities remain focused on sustaining WASH services within collective shelters and provision of essential hygiene items as displacement becomes prolonged. Maintaining the functionality of public water systems also remains a critical priority through continued fuel provision, emergency repairs, operation and maintenance support, and provision of spare parts to water facilities and networks. The Sector will continue prioritising hard-to-reach areas and interventions that support more sustainable and cost-efficient water service delivery approaches where operationally feasible.

The WASH Sector is facing significant funding gaps and increasing risks of pipeline breaks in the coming months. Existing emergency funding is expected to be largely exhausted during the summer period, while current sector support for fuel provision is also expected to end in June. Without additional funding, critical WASH interventions may face substantial interruption or reduction in coverage, particularly within collective shelters and areas reliant on emergency support to water systems.

Social Stability

According to [Tensions Pulse](#), localized insecurity is rising, with reports of alleged thieves in areas of displacement and growing concerns over law and order in conflict-affected districts.

Social [Tensions](#) are also mounting. The evolving information, coupled with strained host community relations and service pressures, is driving heightened polarization and risks of inter-communal friction, making the social fabric increasingly fragile amid the ongoing crisis.

Logistics and Telecommunications

As of 18 May, the [Logistics Cluster](#) continues to provide logistics coordination, common services, and information management support. At least 51 humanitarian partners have benefited from a range of services. Shared storage facilities continue to be made available to support temporary warehousing and cargo consolidation in preparation for convoy operations.

Facilitated logistics convoys are enabling the movement of humanitarian assistance for UN agencies and international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), with delivery locations determined in close coordination with Operational Coordination Groups (OCGs), local authorities, and sector leads. Updated convoy schedules are disseminated by the Logistics Cluster on a [weekly](#) basis to ensure transparency and operational planning across the response."

GENERAL COORDINATION

National and sub-national coordination structures remain actively engaged in supporting the humanitarian response amid ongoing displacement, access constraints, and growing humanitarian needs across Lebanon.

The Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) at the national level, alongside Operational Coordination Groups (OCGs) at the sub-national level, are supporting strategic planning, provide operational coordination, and timely information exchange in close coordination with Government counterparts. Key discussions have centred on service continuity, shelter pressures, access constraints, funding gaps, and sectoral response priorities, ensuring that operational decisions are informed by the most current situational data available.

Following the 2026 **Lebanon Flash Appeal extension planning session**, sector coordination teams are working to finalize sectoral planning figures, narrative updates, and costing inputs for extension period through 31 August 2026. The ISCG is focused on consolidating sector inputs, harmonizing planning assumptions, and ensuring full alignment with agreed strategic guidance and response priorities. Timely finalization of these inputs is critical to securing the resources needed to sustain and scale up the response in the coming months.

Initial findings from the Emergency Rapid Needs Analysis (ERNA) will play a pivotal role in informing sector prioritization, refining response targets, and supporting evidence-based adjustments to the 2026 Lebanon Flash Appeal extension. These findings will provide a clearer picture of evolving needs across affected governorates and will be used to strengthen the coherence and targeting of the overall humanitarian response.