

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

127K

(DRM)



Shelters

631

(DRM)



People killed

3.3K

(MoPH)



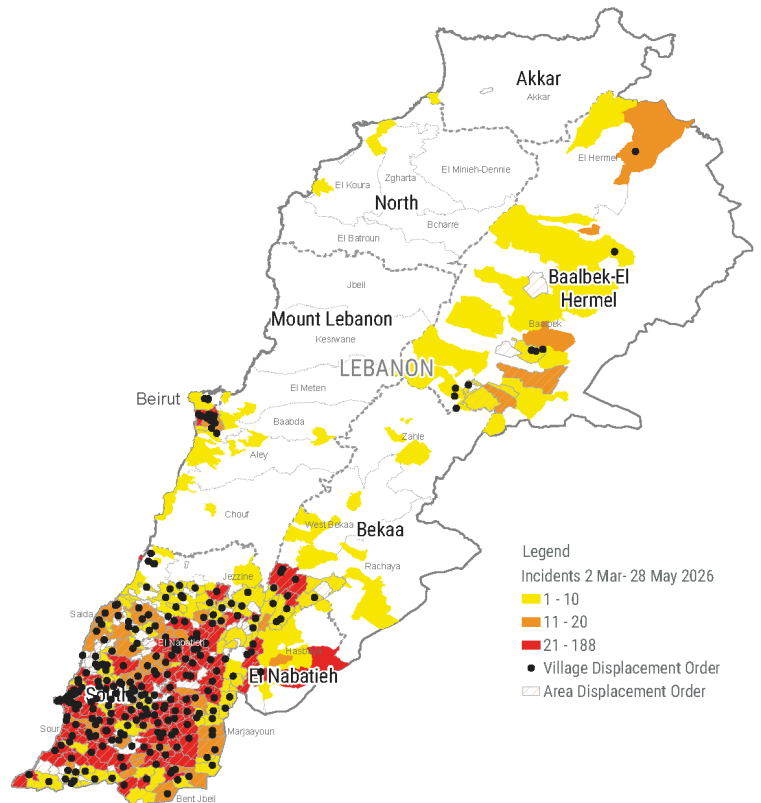
People injured

10K

(MoPH)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Hostilities continued despite the ceasefire extension announcement, with airstrikes and displacement orders affecting at least 61 additional localities in southern Lebanon.
- Displacement orders south of the Zahrani River triggered large-scale displacement and overwhelmed collective shelters, particularly in Saida and Tyre districts in South Governorate.
- A total of 33,731 families (127,714 people) remain displaced across 631 collective shelters; women and girls account for nearly 52 per cent of those sheltered.
- Since 2 March, the Ministry of Public Health has reported at least 3,324 deaths and 10,027 injuries linked to hostilities.
- A total of 684,120 conflict-affected people received at least one round of Emergency Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance.
- Between 25 and 29 May, three incidents affecting health care were reported, resulting in one death and three injuries among health workers.
- The 2026 Lebanon Flash Appeal, requiring US\$308 million, is 60 per cent funded, with approximately US\$186 million received.



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SITUATION OVERVIEW

Airstrikes across Nabatiyeh and South Lebanon governorates continued, causing casualties and displacement. A new wave of displacement also emerged from Beirut's Southern Suburbs following new threats of escalation and the destruction of civilian infrastructure. According to the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), 3,324 people have been killed, and 10,027 people have been injured since 2 March 2026.

On 29 May, Imran Riza, the Humanitarian Coordinator for Lebanon issued a [statement](#) expressing alarm at escalating hostilities and widespread displacement orders, which are driving panic and repeated displacement, particularly in southern Lebanon. He underscored numerous attacks on health workers, growing displacement, reiterated the need to protect civilians and called for de-escalation and a sustained halt to hostilities.

On the same date, [UNESCO](#) raised concern over damage to protected cultural sites, including Chama' Citadel and areas near Beaufort Castle, as well as risks to the World Heritage Site of Tyre in South Governorate. It reiterated that sites under enhanced protection must not be targeted.

Since the ceasefire announcement on 17 April, a total of 36 attacks were documented against health care professionals, causing 27 deaths and 80 injuries according to the WHO surveillance system for attacks on health care (SSA). This brings the total number of attacks on health care since 2 March to 182, resulting in 125 deaths and 311 injuries.

On 28 May, a reported strike hit Choueifat city in Mount Lebanon governorate, south of Beirut, contributing to ongoing displacement driven by continued hostilities and repeated displacement orders. Between 26 and 29 May, 12 new displacement orders were issued for 61 localities. Most of displacement orders were issued for areal in Nabatiyeh and the South Governorate.

On 27 May, **renewed displacement orders were issued for all areas south of the Zahrani River, triggering mass displacement and overwhelming shelters, with those in Saida and Tyre in the South Governorate reaching their full capacity.** Newly displaced people are increasingly being directed toward Beirut and northern areas. Women and girls are directly affected by this renewed displacement, facing heightened protection risks, increased care responsibilities, and greater challenges in accessing essential services.

As of 28 May 2026, an estimated 127,714 people (33,731 families) were reported as displaced across 631 collective shelters nationwide, reflecting a clear and sustained upward trend in displacement figures. Beirut and Mount Lebanon governorates continue to host the largest number of displaced people, while pressure on shelters across other governorates is also increasing.

Funding constraints remain a major challenge to sustaining life-saving assistance. With days remaining under the allocated time frame, the 2026 [Lebanon Flash Appeal](#) has received [US\\$185.9 million](#), which represents just over **60 per cent of the US\$308.3 million required.**

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In close coordination with national authorities, humanitarian partners continue to provide life-saving assistance to vulnerable populations affected by ongoing hostilities and recurrent displacement. The response remains focused on meeting immediate needs while maintaining flexibility to adapt to rapidly evolving conditions.

Humanitarian access remains critical to sustaining operations. Between 2 March and 28 May, humanitarian movements were facilitated through established notification mechanisms, including coordination arrangements that enabled partners to reach affected areas, particularly in high-risk locations in the south.

Multi-sector assistance continues at scale. Since early March, hundreds of thousands of conflict-affected people have received Emergency Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (E-MPCA), enabling households to prioritize and meet their most urgent needs, including food, shelter, and health care.

Partners are also supporting access to essential services. Education actors continue to ensure that children affected by the crisis can access learning opportunities through flexible delivery modalities, with a particular focus on those facing heightened vulnerabilities, including displaced children and those with limited documentation.

Shelter partners are providing critical support to displaced households both within and outside collective shelters. Interventions include the distribution of essential non-food items and improvements to shelter conditions, aimed at enhancing safety, dignity, and privacy for affected populations.

Food assistance remains a central component of the response. Humanitarian partners continue to deliver large-scale food support to displaced populations living in collective shelters, helping to address immediate food needs and mitigate the impact of displacement on vulnerable households.

Overall, the response continues to prioritize the most vulnerable groups while scaling up assistance across sectors to address growing humanitarian needs.

Access and Civil-Military Coordination

Despite sustained humanitarian efforts, civilians in hard-to-reach areas face increasingly severe barriers to accessing basic services, freedom of movement, communications interruptions, medical care services, and difficulty reaching humanitarian assistance.

Humanitarian partners, supported by the Humanitarian Notification System, continue to facilitate access to conflict-affected and hard-to-reach communities across southern Lebanon and other impacted areas. Between 2 March and 28 May, a total of **167 humanitarian movements** were enabled through HNS¹. Of these, 136 missions south of the Litani River were facilitated through existing notification arrangements and coordination with the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, in line with prevailing operational modalities. These movements enabled the delivery of life-saving assistance, including bread, fresh produce, flour, safe drinking water, fuel, medical supplies, and core relief items and kits. Where conditions permitted and upon request, humanitarian actors also supported the relocation of vulnerable individuals from high-risk areas to safer locations.

The operational environment remains unpredictable, with ongoing hostilities and evolving restrictions, particularly within the Israeli-declared military zone in southern Lebanon. Continued ambiguity surrounding this zone further complicates humanitarian operations and civilian access. While humanitarian access continues to be facilitated through UNIFIL coordination mechanisms, civilians face increasing restrictions on movement and access to services, with an estimated 28,500 people remaining inside these areas.

Humanitarian teams report significant operational challenges, including degraded road conditions, damaged infrastructure, communications disruptions, Global Positioning System (GPS) spoofing, unexploded ordnance (UXO) contamination, conflict debris, and rapidly changing route conditions. These constraints necessitate frequent last-minute adaptations and continuous real-time coordination.

Multipurpose Cash Assistance

The Cash Working Group (CWG) maintains close collaboration with implementing partners and Government counterparts, particularly the Ministry of Social Affairs, to ensure a well-coordinated, inclusive, and effective cash-based response. While most markets across areas of operation continue to function, enabling cash assistance, persistent affordability challenges and eroding household purchasing power are increasingly undermining vulnerable populations' ability to meet their basic needs.

CWG partners are actively rolling out the Emergency Multipurpose Cash Assistance, prioritizing households whose lives and livelihoods have been disrupted by displacement and ongoing hostilities.

Since 2 March, approximately **684,120 conflict-affected individuals have received at least one round of E-MPCA**. Current priorities include harmonising emergency cash guidance and targeting criteria, and mobilising additional financial resources. Data cleaning processes are ongoing, and targeting methodology is being developed to proceed with the second and third cash payments for the most vulnerable conflict-affected populations under a mixed targeting approach.

¹ Locations reached include; Qlaiaa, El Nabatiyeh, 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, Souk El-Khan, and Naqoura



Education

As of 28 May, 446 schools were converted into shelters, suspending their educational use and concentrating large numbers of displaced children in settings with limited safe learning spaces. Children in shelters face significant barriers including lack of physical space, poor connectivity, absence of learning devices, and heightened protection risks, particularly for adolescent girls and children with disabilities. Attendance records for both morning and afternoon-shift students remain incomplete, reflecting growing dropout risks that are most pronounced among shelter populations.

In response, the sector prioritized bringing learning directly into shelter settings. Following government approval, education activities are implemented inside shelters, with partners delivering structured learning, psychosocial support, recreational activities, retention support, and social-emotional learning.

As of 28 May, **1,890 education and supply kits were distributed inside shelters**, **1,064** children received **individual student kits** or learning materials, and **88 children with disabilities** received **assistive devices** or rehabilitation services. Across all modalities, **257,493 children are accessing formal education** - 94,073 in person and 163,420 online - while a further **4,745 are accessing non-formal education**.

Critical gaps remain. Space constraints, connectivity barriers, and time-consuming approval processes continue to limit the scale and speed of shelter-based education delivery. Afternoon-shift students remain particularly underserved due to platform whitelisting restrictions. Priorities for the coming period include scaling up in-shelter learning activities, launching Teaching and Learning Hubs near shelter clusters for Grade 12 exam preparation, and mobilising resources for summer school catch-up classes. Urgent and sustained donor funding is needed to expand in-person education and prevent further learning loss among the most vulnerable children.



Food Security and Agriculture

Humanitarian needs continue to increase as displacement and market disruptions intensify across the country. Food Security partners report that rising food and fuel prices, and reduced market functionality in conflict-affected areas are significantly constraining households' access to food, particularly in southern governorates. Partners are therefore scaling up emergency food assistance, cash support, and ready-to-eat distributions while also exploring transitions toward more sustainable assistance modalities where cooking facilities in shelters and markets remain functional.

Since 2 March, Food Security and Agriculture (FSA) Sector partners have distributed more than **10.7 million hot and cold meals**, **132,024 ready-to-eat (RTE) rations**, and **65,463 bread bundles** across Lebanon, reaching displaced families in collective shelters as well as vulnerable households outside formal collective shelters. These distributions are critical in supporting households that have lost access to markets and livelihoods due to ongoing hostilities and displacement.



Health

Since 25 May, three incidents were recorded, resulting in one death and three injuries among health care professionals. Since the ceasefire announcement on 17 April, a total of 36 attacks were documented, causing 27 deaths and 80 injuries among health care professionals. Since 2 March, 182 attacks on health care resulting in 125 deaths and 311 injuries were recorded through the World Health Organization Surveillance of Attacks on Health care (SSA) system.

These persistent attacks constitute a serious failure to protect health care and underscore the urgent need to safeguard medical personnel, facilities, and uninterrupted access to life-saving services.

Beyond the immediate casualties and infrastructure damage, these attacks severely undermine health system functionality, reduce access to care, suppress service utilisation, and contribute to a worsened health situation, particularly for vulnerable populations.

Such attacks are driving widespread psychological distress and long-term mental health consequences among affected communities and health care professionals, while simultaneously weakening the health system's capacity to respond to growing and increasingly complex needs.



Nutrition

Since 2 March, nutrition assistance has reached **39,238 children under five, adolescent girls, and pregnant and lactating women (PLW)** through at least one month of emergency nutrition rations and micronutrient supplements. This includes **788** children aged 6–12 months in collective shelters received **age-appropriate complementary feeding kits**. To address a persisting gap in coverage, resources have been mobilised to extend age-appropriate complementary feeding kits to an additional 2,500 children aged 12–23 months.

The national Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) hotline continues to serve as a critical support channel, receiving 616 calls from caregivers during the reporting period, of whom **480 were referred for specialised IYCF support services**. Complementing this, **13,826 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.

In support of the Ministry of Public Health, Nutrition Sector partners have continued to provide unbranded infant formula through a carefully targeted approach for infants under one year of age. To date, **2,092 tins were distributed** to 248 children identified as requiring formula-feeding support through IYCF assessment tools, with tailored counselling extended to their caregivers. A further **115 breastmilk substitute (BMS)** kits have been distributed to facilitate the safe preparation and use of infant formula in shelters where hygienic conditions and essential equipment remain inadequate. Building on this, an additional 3,000 BMS kits have been mobilised for distribution to non-breastfed infants across collective shelters and hard-to-reach areas.



Protection

Increased hostilities and renewed and geographically expanded displacement orders continued to drive displacement across Lebanon. Airstrikes affecting civilian infrastructure, hospitals, commercial areas, and emergency responders further heightened insecurity and disrupted response efforts.

In Beirut, some families who had returned to the Southern Suburbs reportedly moved again towards collective shelters, including Cite Sportive, or the Beirut waterfront amid renewed fears of escalation. Most collective shelters remain at full capacity, while the majority of displaced people continue to be hosted by communities outside formal sites. Community centres remain critical for linking displaced populations to protection services, basic assistance, and sectoral information.

Protection monitoring across affected areas indicates that shelter conditions, overcrowding, and rising eviction risks are increasing socio-economic vulnerability and protection concerns, particularly for women, girls, and female-headed households. Some displaced households have returned to collective shelters or moved into overcrowded living arrangements.

Partners also observed increased reliance on harmful coping mechanisms, including reduced household expenditures and child labour. High numbers of persons with disabilities, people with chronic illnesses, pregnant and lactating women, widows, and female-headed households continue to drive case management demands. High levels of psychosocial distress among children and caregivers further highlight the need for strengthened psychosocial support services, despite challenges in securing safe spaces within shelters.

As of 28 May, Sector partners reached **233,313 internally displaced persons**, including 62 per cent women and girls. Services included outreach and **awareness sessions** for 116,623 people, **psychosocial support activities** for 76,510 individuals - mostly children - and **case management services** for 1,479 people. In addition, **2,546 protection cash grants** supported approximately **8,795 vulnerable individuals**, while more than **28,067** women and girls received **dignity kits** and GBV awareness materials. Protection actors also expanded specialised support for persons with disabilities, reaching over **1,617** individuals with **assistive devices** or specialised care.

Key operational challenges remain in high case management caseloads and insufficient funding, limiting the sector's ability to respond effectively to growing protection needs.

GBV needs assessment findings outlined the impact of the lack of privacy, substandard hygiene conditions and heightened exposure of women and girls to GBV in overcrowded collective shelters or in shared housing or open spaces. The

assessment also highlighted the need to develop humanitarian responses to the specific needs of adolescent girls, older women, women and girls with disabilities or other groups such as migrant domestic workers. Official GBV needs assessment report is expected to be released by mid-June.

Shelter

Since 2 March, Shelter Sector partners have collectively supported **45,125 households** both inside and outside collective shelters through the distribution of **134,711 mattresses, 174,329 blankets, and 84,911 pillows, alongside other essential non-food items (NFIs)**, including sleeping mats, solar lamps, and jerrycans.

Within collective shelters, distributions included 108,239 mattresses, 135,490 blankets, and 69,309 pillows, in addition to supplementary items aimed at supporting dignified living conditions. Initial core relief item (CRI) distributions have reached all households within 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 26,472 mattresses, 38,839 blankets, and 15,602 pillows distributed to vulnerable households.

Shelter partners are currently undertaking repairs and upgrades in 414 collective shelters, of which 311 have been completed to date, while repair work in 103 sites is ongoing. Response activities are focused on improving safety, increasing capacity, and enhancing privacy for displaced populations.



Site Management and Coordination

With displacement levels continuing to rise and collective shelter sites operating at or beyond capacity, the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) has intensified site management efforts, with technical and operational support from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and a growing network of implementing partners.

This scale-up reflects site management being a critical pillar of the broader humanitarian response, essential to maintaining order, dignity, and service continuity across an increasingly strained collective shelter system.

The Shelter Sector is working in close coordination with the Site Management Coordination (SMC) Sub-Sector is working to ensure a coherent and complementary approach on the ground, aligning site care, maintenance, and service delivery activities across collective shelter sites to avoid duplication and close coverage gaps.

Together, these efforts aim to strengthen the overall quality of collective shelters' conditions and ensure that the most vulnerable displaced populations, including women, children, persons with disabilities, and female-headed households, receive consistent and dignified support.



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. Without timely funding for emergency WASH response activities, the risk of further deterioration in water access and its associated public health consequences is a serious concern. Since 2 March, **WASH Sector partners have supported a total of 884,661 people** across collective shelters, outside shelters, and host communities through emergency services, as well as the repair and maintenance of water supply and wastewater systems.

The strain on public water infrastructure has substantially risen, creating urgent needs for fuel support, emergency repairs, operation and maintenance, and the provision of spare parts to ensure continuity of water service delivery for affected populations. Since 2 March, **WASH sector partners have provided 812,000 litres of fuel to water establishments, sustaining public water supply services for an estimated 657,694 people**. WASH partners further

supported **259 water stations** with **fuel, repairs, and spare parts** critical to maintaining network functionality under increased demand.

Displaced people in collective shelters have received a total of 102,349 hygiene kits, 60,705 menstrual hygiene kits, and 1,394 cleaning kits. WASH partners have also provided **3,765,725 litres of potable water and 85040 m³ of water to collective shelters** through water trucking, addressing immediate drinking water needs in sites with limited or disrupted water supply. Activities to improve safe sanitation services included the installation of 95 external latrines and 357 external showers, in addition to the running emergency desludging services.

Despite progress, several operational challenges continue to constrain the response. Rapid population movements are placing sustained pressure on WASH services, while funding shortfalls are limiting partners' ability to scale up across all shelters.



Social Stability

The Tensions Pulse Survey highlights a **worrying security and social environment in Lebanon**. As of 26 May 2026, Lebanon's social and security environment is under significant and escalating strain, with at least 80 per cent of current collective shelters at their full capacity. Displacement orders extended northward and included the Rashidieh Palestinian camp in Tyre and Jezzine districts in the South Governorate, as well as areas in the Bekaa Governorate, reflecting a continued broadening of the hostilities.

Tensions across Lebanese society are simultaneously intensifying on multiple fronts. Host community pressure, shelter capacity, state–citizen relations, intra-Lebanese dynamics, and the information ecosystem are all rated at critical or emerging levels, with several drivers showing an upward trend.



Logistics and Telecommunications

The Logistics and Telecommunications Cluster (LTC) continues to play an enabling role in the delivery of humanitarian assistance, with priority areas determined in close coordination with national authorities and sector leads. Operations are increasingly challenged by a constrained environment marked by insecurity, damaged infrastructure, and restricted access, particularly across southern Lebanon where the destruction of key infrastructure including bridges continues to severely limit the ability of humanitarian partners to reach affected communities.

GENERAL COORDINATION

The Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and Operational Coordination Groups (OCGs), in close coordination with the Ministry of Social Affairs and the National Disaster Risk Management Unit, continue to closely monitor displacement and population movements to inform response planning and facilitate the timely provision of assistance where needed.

The revised 2026 Lebanon Flash Appeal (March–August 2026) is scheduled to be launched on 5 June in Beirut. The revision reflects evolving evidence on prolonged displacement, increasing needs outside collective shelters, pressure on essential services and rising affordability constraints.

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