

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

133K

(DRM)



Shelters

634

(DRM)



People killed

3.4K

(MoPH)



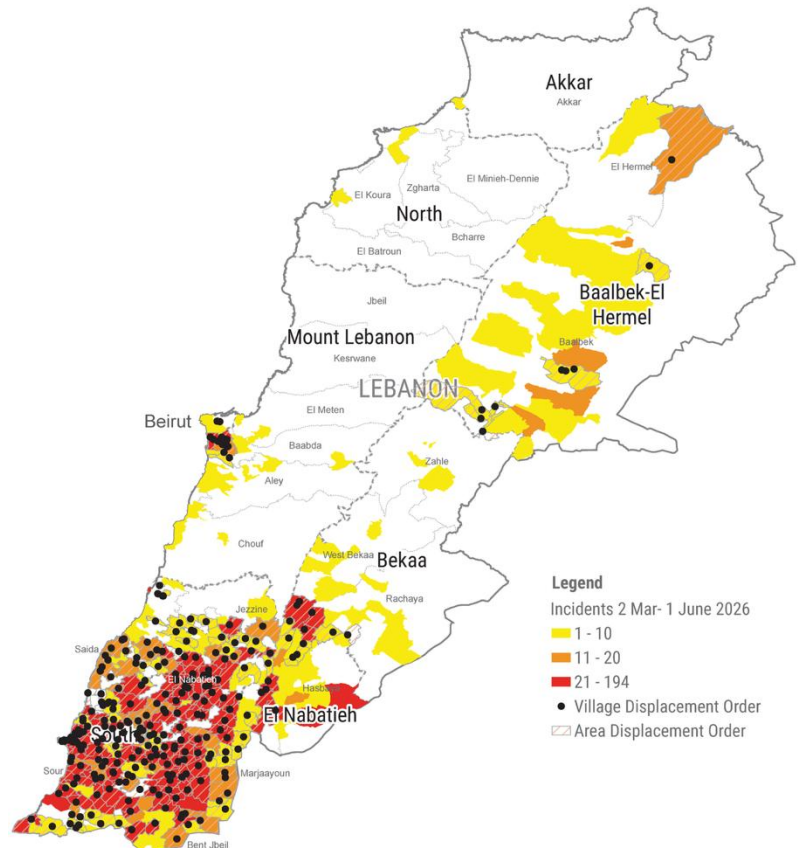
People injured

10.3K

(MoPH)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Continued escalation with airstrikes and new displacement orders over the South and Nabatieh governorates triggered large-scale displacement.
- Collective shelters, particularly in Saida and Tyre districts in South Governorate are overwhelmed.
- 133,800 people are displaced across 634 collective shelters; women and girls account for 52 per cent of people in shelters.
- Since 2 March, the Ministry of Public Health has reported at least 3,433 deaths and 10,395 injuries due to hostilities.
- As of 2 March, Food Security and Agriculture Sector partners have distributed more than 11.5 million hot and cold meals.
- Five attacks on health care facilities were recorded by local authorities between 29 May and 1 June resulting in 1 health worker killed and 19 injured.



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SITUATION OVERVIEW

The humanitarian situation in Lebanon **deteriorated sharply between 29 May and 1 June**, marked by a renewed escalation in hostilities and a significant worsening of protection risks, displacement levels, and humanitarian needs. According to the Ministry of Public Health, **at least 3,433 people have been killed and 10,395 injured since 2 March 2026**, reflecting the cumulative toll of the ongoing escalation.

Since 30 May, a **notable surge in airstrikes across southern Lebanon** has been recorded, triggering additional waves of displacement, widespread destruction of civilian infrastructure, and increasing strain on already overstretched services and shelter capacity. New waves of displacement also emerged from **Beirut's Southern Suburbs** following threats of direct impacts on the neighbourhood.

On 1 June alone, the Lebanese Red Cross estimated that **around 30,000 families fled from South Governorate**, while an additional **4,000 families were reportedly displaced from Nabatieh Governorate**. In parallel, Mount Lebanon – particularly the southern suburbs of Beirut – experienced **one of the largest displacement events of the current escalation**, with preliminary estimates indicating that **around 50,000 families were displaced**.

Between 29 May and 1 June, **10 new displacement orders were issued affecting at least 34 localities**. As a result, displacement levels continue to show a **sharp upward trajectory**. As of 1 June, an estimated **133,800 people (35,600 families) were displaced across 634 collective shelters nationwide**, with Beirut and Mount Lebanon governorates continuing to host the largest number of people.

The **shelter situation has reached critical levels** in several governorates. Collective shelters in **Beirut and Mount Lebanon are reportedly at full capacity**, forcing authorities to explore alternative solutions, including the establishment of tented accommodation. Similarly, shelters in **Tyre and Saida districts in South Governorate are full**, with an increasing number of displaced people sheltering in open spaces. Meanwhile, **North Lebanon has emerged as the primary receiving area** for newly displaced populations, and the Bekaa Governorate continues to absorb arrivals, with additional schools being opened and prepared to serve as collective shelters.

Widespread infrastructure damage is further exacerbating humanitarian needs and access constraints. On 29 May, "Électricité du Liban" – a state-owned electricity provider reported that hostilities damaged **high-voltage power lines in Nabatieh Governorate** and resulted in power outages affecting four districts (Marjaayoun, Hasbaya, Sheba and Arkoub), as well as supply to water pumping station.

Humanitarian access remains **highly constrained and unpredictable**, particularly in areas experiencing active hostilities and newly issued displacement orders. Movement restrictions, insecurity, and damaged infrastructure continue to impede access to essential services, including healthcare, markets, and humanitarian assistance.

Protection risks are increasing, particularly for women and girls, who are **disproportionately affected by repeated displacement**, overcrowded conditions, and limited access to services. Heightened risks include exposure to gender-based violence, exploitation, and barriers to accessing assistance and safe shelter.

Attacks on health care services have continued during the reporting period, further straining an already overstretched health system. On 30 May, Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) reported that an airstrike on **Maaroub in South Governorate** killed four people including one paramedic and injured five, including one paramedic. On 1 June, MoPH reported **two airstrikes in Tyre district in South Governorate** resulted in significant damage to infrastructure of Hiram Hospital injuring 13 of their staff and Jabal Amel Hospital injuring at least 86 civilians including hospital staff. Between 29 and 31 May, WHO reported that **five attacks on healthcare were**, with a total of **190 attacks on health care recorded, resulting in 128 deaths and 332 injuries among healthcare personnel**, since 2 March.

To respond to the rapidly evolving crisis, an extended **2026 Lebanon Flash Appeal is scheduled to be launched on 5 June**, in coordination with the Government of Lebanon, to mobilize additional resources and scale up urgent humanitarian assistance through 31 August. The extended Appeal reflects the **rapid deterioration of the humanitarian situation** and aims to address critical funding gaps amid increasing needs.

Overall, the period was marked by **a sharp escalation in hostilities, large-scale displacement, and mounting humanitarian pressures**. Without an immediate improvement in security conditions and a substantial scale-up of resources, humanitarian needs are expected to continue rising in the coming days.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Humanitarian partners continue to deliver life-saving assistance across Lebanon in response to rapidly increasing displacement, ongoing hostilities, and deepening humanitarian needs. However, the scale and pace of the response remain constrained by access limitations, insecurity, and critical funding gaps.

Humanitarian access remains highly constrained and unpredictable, particularly in southern Lebanon and newly affected areas. Through the Humanitarian Notification System (HNS), partners have facilitated humanitarian movements to deliver essential assistance and, where necessary, support the relocation of vulnerable individuals. Recent escalation has resulted in delays, cancellations, and reduced operational windows, with humanitarian teams reporting damaged infrastructure, UXO contamination, and rapidly changing access conditions.

Cash assistance continues to support vulnerable households in meeting basic needs. However, rising prices and declining purchasing power are reducing its effectiveness. Efforts are ongoing to mobilize additional funding and refine targeting approaches to prioritize the most vulnerable populations.

Access to education remains severely disrupted due to the continued use of schools as collective shelters and widespread displacement. Education partners are delivering in-shelter learning, psychosocial support, and retention activities, though space constraints, connectivity challenges, and limited resources continue to hinder scale-up and increase dropout risks.

Food assistance remains critical as displacement and market disruptions limit access to food. Partners continue to scale up distributions of meals, ready-to-eat rations, and bread, particularly in hard-to-reach and high-pressure areas. Efforts to introduce community kitchens are ongoing to improve sustainability.

The health system remains under significant strain due to continued attacks on healthcare and rising demand. Health partners are prioritizing trauma care, emergency services, and essential medical supplies, though access constraints and funding shortages continue to limit service delivery.

Nutrition assistance is ongoing for vulnerable groups, including children under five and pregnant and lactating women. Despite continued efforts, coverage gaps remain, particularly for populations outside collective shelters.

Protection risks are increasing due to ongoing displacement, overcrowding, and deteriorating living conditions. Women, girls, and vulnerable groups face heightened risks of gender-based violence, exploitation, and limited access to services. Protection partners continue to provide outreach, psychosocial support, and case management, though capacity constraints limit coverage, particularly outside formal shelter settings.

Shelter partners are continuing distributions of core relief items and upgrading collective shelters to improve conditions. However, shelter capacity remains overstretched, with new waves of displacement placing sustained pressure on available space and resources.

WASH partners are maintaining essential services, including water supply, sanitation, and hygiene support across affected areas. However, funding constraints and rapid population movements are limiting the ability to sustain and expand services.

Logistics support remains critical to enabling humanitarian operations, though damaged infrastructure and restricted access routes continue to hinder delivery. Social stability partners are supporting affected communities through risk awareness and community-based interventions to address tensions and protection risks.

Overall, while humanitarian partners are continuing to provide critical assistance, the response remains severely constrained by insecurity, access challenges, and funding shortfalls, with needs continuing to outpace available resources.



Access and Civil-Military Coordination

Humanitarian partners, supported by the Humanitarian Notification System (HNS), continue to facilitate access to conflict-affected and hard-to-reach areas across southern Lebanon and other impacted areas. Between 2 March and 1 June, a total of **169 humanitarian movements were enabled through HNS¹**. Of these, 138 missions south of the Litani River (SLR) were facilitated through existing notification arrangements and coordination with the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), in line with prevailing operational modalities.

¹ Locations reached included: 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, Souk El-Khan, and Naqoura.

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

Since 17 April, humanitarian notification processes have remained suspended in areas north of the Litani River (NLR), while movements have increased in the south (SLR). Although most missions were completed, several experienced delays, postponements, narrow operational windows, route-related constraints, or cancellation during these last days due to operational challenges and recent developments. Some missions also encountered nearby hostilities and ongoing military activity during implementation.

The operational environment remains highly volatile and unpredictable, with ongoing hostilities and evolving restrictions, particularly in the Israeli-declared military zone in southern Lebanon. Continued ambiguity surrounding this area after the ceasefire 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 still remaining within 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 **frequently require last-minute adaptations and real-time coordination**.



Multipurpose 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 vulnerable populations' ability to meet their basic needs.

One of the most pressing MPCA priorities is 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.



Education

As of 1 June, 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.

Critical gaps persist across Lebanon's education response. Space constraints in shelters, significant connectivity barriers (with 61 per cent of respondents in the ERNA identifying internet access as a key challenge), and lengthy approval processes continue to limit both the scale and timeliness of shelter-based education delivery. Afternoon-shift students are disproportionately affected, remaining underserved due to ongoing platform whitelisting restrictions.

Looking ahead, priorities include scaling up in-shelter learning activities and establishing Teaching and Learning Hubs near shelter clusters, particularly to support Grade 12 students preparing for official examinations. Notably, the issue of official exams remains a primary concern for children and families, with safety risks and mental health and psychosocial stress implications contributing to heightened anxiety. In parallel, there is an urgent need to mobilize resources for summer catch-up classes to mitigate further learning loss.

Sustained and flexible donor funding is essential to expand access to safe, in-person education and to prevent further exclusion of the most vulnerable children in Lebanon.



Food Security and Agriculture

Humanitarian needs continue to increase as displacement and market disruptions intensify across the country. Food Security assessments report significant rising food and operational prices. 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 such as installation of cooking facilities in shelters.

Since 2 March, Food Security and Agriculture (FSA) Sector partners **distributed more than 11.5 million hot and cold meals, 138,989 ready-to-eat (RTE) rations, and 115,567 bread bundles** across Lebanon, reaching displaced families in collective shelters with in-kind assistance as well as vulnerable households outside formal collective shelters in cash modalities. These distributions are critical in supporting households that have lost access to markets and livelihoods due to ongoing hostilities and displacement.

The **community kitchen** approach continues to be prioritized in shelters where assessments have been endorsed by the Ministry of Education's Engineering Department. Current implementation efforts are focused on shelters and schools in Saida, South Lebanon and Mount Lebanon governorates.

In parallel, **bread distributions** are being scaled up in coordination with the Ministry of Economy and the Union of Bakeries. Through Food Security and Agriculture (FSA) sector partners, approximately 12,000 bread bundles are being distributed on daily basis across shelters located in hard-to-reach areas.

The sector continues to prioritize needs assessments in hard-to-reach areas; facilitating partner engagement and coordinating closely with the Logistics Cluster to ensure service delivery. With the recent influx of displaced populations, Saida district in the South Governorate was identified as a priority area, and a request has been received from the Disaster Risk Reduction authorities to support internally displaced persons residing outside formal shelter facilities with food assistance.



Health

Attacks on health care facilities continue despite a ceasefire resolution and international protection frameworks. Since March 2, a total of 190 attacks on health care have been recorded, causing 128 deaths and 332 injuries. Since the ceasefire announcement on April 17, 44 attacks have occurred. The attacks have impacted health personnel, transport, supplies, and patients, severely undermined the health system's capacity and caused widespread psychological distress among both communities and health care workers. 42 primary health care centers (PHCCs) and 3 hospitals were forced to close, while 17 hospitals were damaged.

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.

Key response priorities include urgent funding, protection of medical personnel, replenishment of medicines and trauma supplies, and expanded disease surveillance in overcrowded shelters. Access constraints in the south, Nabatieh, and Baalbek el Hermel continue to impede service delivery.

The sector's humanitarian response remains critically underfunded with only 35 per cent of the \$37 million required under the 2026 Lebanon Flash Appeal (March–May 2026) has been received, with just 341,173 of the 1 million people targeted reached.



Nutrition

The Referral Dynamics and Humanitarian Needs Analysis in Lebanon highlighted that nutrition emerged as the largest referral sector, increasing by 471 per cent between March and April.

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 **789** children aged 6–12 months in collective shelters receiving **age-appropriate complementary feeding kits**.

The national Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) hotline continues to serve as a critical support channel, receiving 626 calls from caregivers during the reporting period, of whom **489 were referred for specialised IYCF support services**. Complementing this, **14,071 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 address the needs of displaced caregivers and young children residing in shelters with limited access to stimulation materials, 5,000 integrated Nutrition and ECD kits have been mobilized to support child development, responsive caregiving, and infant and young child feeding practices."**



Protection

Escalating threats on 1 June triggered new waves of displacement and heightened concerns following attacks on hospitals in Tyre, South Governorate. These incidents raise protection concerns, particularly regarding their direct impact on civilian safety and access to life-saving medical care. The continued influx of newly displaced populations is further intensifying pressure on collective sites, exacerbating overcrowding and resource shortages – factors consistently identified as key drivers of protection, child protection (CP), and gender-based violence (GBV) risks.

The majority of displaced individuals are seeking shelter within host communities or available collective sites, while movement out of these locations remains limited due to the lack of viable alternative shelter options. An increasing number of people are also sheltering in open spaces, often resorting to repeated back-and-forth movements between shelters, damaged homes, and informal locations. These movements are driven by shifting perceptions of safety, particularly during night-time hours.

The surge in threats and displacement orders has also constrained the ability of partners to maintain consistent outreach and field presence in Beirut and Mount Lebanon governorates, reducing their capacity to deliver timely assistance. Despite these challenges, protection partners continue to conduct monitoring activities to identify high-risk groups and strengthen access to information, outreach, and protection services.

At the same time, growing unemployment and loss of livelihoods are exacerbating vulnerabilities, particularly among individuals without legal status, including migrants and refugees. NGO-managed shelters continue to provide critical support to displaced migrant communities, including shelter, and protection services such as legal counselling. However, financial constraints remain a major concern across affected populations, significantly limiting their ability to meet basic needs, secure adequate shelter, and access healthcare.

As of 1 June, 78 **protection sector partners** reached **235,991 internally displaced persons**, of whom 62 per cent were women and girls. Services delivered included outreach and awareness sessions for 117,844 individuals, psychosocial support (PSS) activities for 77,053 individuals, including children, and case management services for 1,510 individuals. In addition, **2,586 protection cash grants supported approximately 8,904 vulnerable individuals**, while more than **28,838** women and girls received **dignity kits** and GBV awareness materials. **Specialised support**, including assistive devices and dedicated care, was also provided to **1,620 persons with disabilities**.

Key operational challenges persist, particularly in relation to stretched partner capacities to adequately cover collective sites and reach individuals outside official shelters, including those in open spaces. Monitoring missions are ongoing to track evolving risks and trends and to inform a scaled-up response to newly arriving IDPs. Significant gaps remain in specialised services, particularly case management and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), driven by insufficient funding and overstretched partner capacity.



Shelter

Shelter Sector partners are prioritizing repairs and upgrades in 416 collective shelters of which 326 have been completed. Response activities are focused on improving safety, increasing capacity, and enhancing privacy for displaced populations across Lebanon.

Since 2 March, Shelter Sector partners have collectively supported **45,251 households** both inside and outside collective shelters through the distribution of **134,869 mattresses, 175,020 blankets, and 85,029 pillows, alongside other essential non-food items (NFIs)**, including sleeping mats, solar lamps, and jerrycans.

Within collective shelters, distributions included 108,342 mattresses, 136,126 blankets, and 69,427 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 26,527 mattresses, 38,894 blankets, and 15,602 pillows distributed to vulnerable households.



Site Management and Coordination

With displacement levels continuing to rise and collective shelter sites operating at or beyond capacity, the Ministry of Social Affairs continues site management efforts, supported by the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

The Shelter Sector is working in close coordination with the Site Management Coordination (SMC) Sub-Sector 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.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

As of 1 June, the WASH Sector has reached 965,472 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 813,000 litres of fuel to water establishments, sustaining public water supply services for an estimated 737,694 people.** WASH partners further supported **271 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 104,906 hygiene kits, 62,663 menstrual hygiene kits, and 1,394 cleaning kits.** WASH partners have also provided **3,765,725 litres of potable water and 85,235 m³ of water to collective shelters** through water trucking, addressing immediate drinking water needs in sites with limited or disrupted water supply.

The sector's immediate priorities are the installation of water filtration systems to reduce dependency on emergency trucking, urgent fuel supply to sustain water networks, expansion of sanitation facilities, and ensuring hot water access in high-occupancy shelters. Funding constraints continue to limit the ability of partners to scale up, and rapid population movements are compounding service delivery challenges across all governorates.



Social Stability

The reporting period saw a sharp escalation in hostilities across southern Lebanon, driving new waves of displacement and putting critical infrastructure under severe strain.

Social stability partners, in direct coordination with Lebanese Mine Action Center (LMAC) delivered 26 Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) sessions targeting IDPs in collective shelters to raise awareness of the risks associated with landmines, unexploded ordnance (UXO), and other explosive remnants of war. The sessions were conducted in Beirut Governorate and in Zahle and West Bekaa districts in Bekaa Governorate. Women-led Organizations (WLO) and community-based Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) remain active in areas affected by displacement, service pressure, and heightened risks of localized tensions. Through humanitarian funding social stability partners are assisting more than 14 CSOs and WLOs to support in community-level response.



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 Inter-Sector Coordination Group convened on 1 June 2026 to review the humanitarian response monitoring amid a rapidly deteriorating situation. The meeting came against the backdrop of a significant new wave of displacement in southern Lebanon and Southern Suburbs of Beirut. The meeting also finalized sector-level planning for the extension of the Flash Appeal through 31 August 2026, in close consultations with the Ministry of Social Affairs and line ministries.

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