

Lebanon: Flash Update #37

Escalation of Hostilities in Lebanon

As of 22 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



Total displaced
(IDPs)

844,243

(MoSA)



Displaced in
collective shelters

104.4K

(DRM)



Shelters

612

(DRM)



People killed

4.1K

(MoPH)



People injured

12.1K

(MoPH)

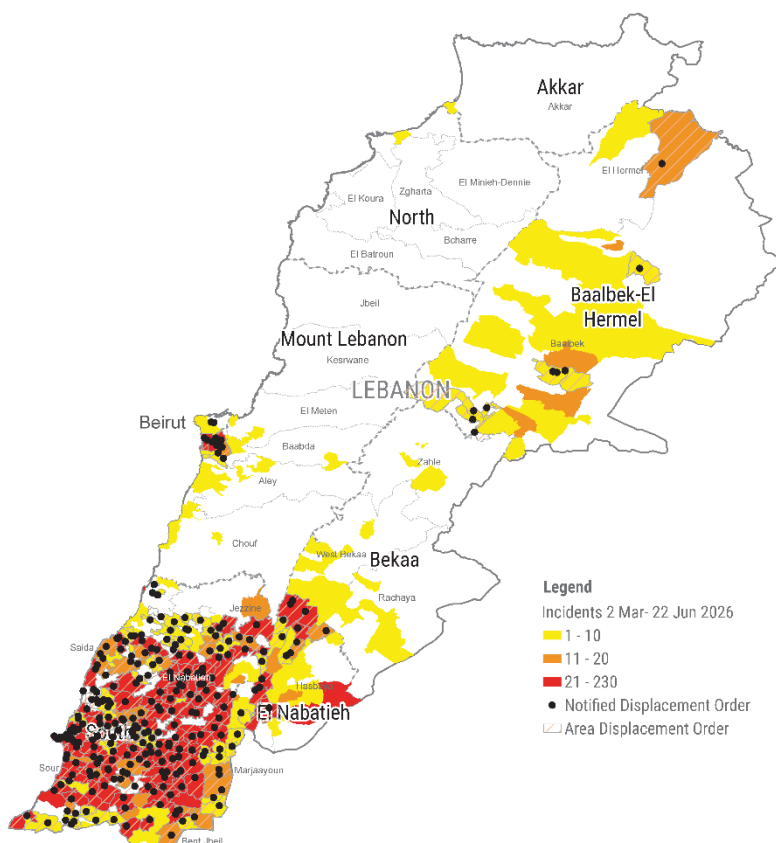
HIGHLIGHTS

- At least 4,175 deaths and 12,164 injuries due to hostilities recorded by the Ministry of Public Health since 2 March.
- A total of 104,400 Internally Displaced Persons (over 52 per cent women and girls) remained in 612 collective shelters as of 22 June.
- Since 2 March more than 14.5 million hot and cold meals were provided to displaced population inside collective shelters.
- A high-level delegation with the Humanitarian Coordinator visited a collective shelter in El-Lebnanieh El-Kuwaitieh Public School in Saïda.
- The 2026 Lebanon Flash Appeal is 36.6 per cent funded, with approximately US\$234.3 million received against US\$639.9 million required.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The escalation on 19 June had reversed the initial return trends which followed the agreement on 15 June. National displacement figures went up, and number of collective shelters increased on 20 June to 621 after a proceeded decline. Following the 20 June ceasefire announcement, return movements toward southern Lebanon became increasingly visible. Local authorities in South and Nabatieh governorates reporting growing numbers of families returning to areas of origin despite widespread destruction and limited services. New collective shelters were established in Qanarit and Srafa both in South Governorate to accommodate families seeking to stay close to their homes pending more sustainable return conditions.

Ministry of Public Health reported that as a result of major escalation of hostilities on 19 June 83 people were killed and 141 others injured on that same day. As of 22 June, **the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) reported 4,175 people killed**



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

(including 389 Women and 253 children) and **12,164 injured** (1449 women and 1045 children), while the number of **health care professionals killed on duty** reached a total of **133 and 403 were reportedly injured**.

Displacement figures continue to be fluid **with 104,400 individuals reported displaced across 612 collective shelters as of 22 June**.

On 19 June, the Humanitarian Coordinator together with Minister Delegate for Francophonie, International Partnerships and French Nationals Abroad, and Minister of State for International Development and Africa at the UK's Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) **visited a collective shelter in El-Lebnanieh El-Kuwaitieh Public School in Saïda**, South Governorate. The delegation met and engaged with families who have gone through repeated displacement, and met with site management team, and observed the support by humanitarian partners.

Funding constraints remain a major challenge to sustaining humanitarian assistance. As of 22 June, the 2026 [Lebanon Flash Appeal](#) has received **US\$ 234.3 million**, or **36.6 per cent of the \$639.9 million** requested.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Humanitarian partners continue to deliver a coordinated, multi-sector response across Lebanon despite ongoing insecurity, repeated displacement, and access constraints. Assistance remains focused on the most vulnerable conflict-affected populations, including displaced households living both inside and outside collective shelters. Response activities include multi-purpose cash assistance, food support, health care, nutrition services, protection interventions, education support, shelter assistance, WASH services, and site management, with particular attention to women and girls, children, persons with disabilities, older persons, and households facing multiple vulnerability factors.

As displacement patterns remain fluid and return movements cautious, partners are adapting assistance to meet evolving needs. Efforts are underway to strengthen targeting through the Emergency Multi-Purpose Cash, expand learning opportunities for displaced children, maintain access to primary health care and nutrition services, and provide protection support to individuals exposed to heightened risks. Shelter and site management partners continue to improve living conditions in collective shelters while supporting vulnerable households in hosted and rented accommodation. At the same time, WASH and food security partners are sustaining critical services to ensure access to safe water, hygiene support, and food assistance in displacement settings and affected communities.

The response is being reinforced through inter-sector coordination, ongoing needs assessments, and additional humanitarian financing secured under the revised Flash Appeal. Humanitarian actors continue to operate in a challenging environment marked by insecurity, access restrictions, and population movements, while utilizing established civil-military coordination mechanisms to reach conflict-affected and hard-to-reach areas, including humanitarian notification system (HNS). Partners remain focused on sustaining life-saving assistance, addressing protection risks, and supporting safe, dignified, and informed decisions for displaced populations as the situation continues to evolve.



Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA)

The Cash Working Group (CWG) continues to plan new disbursements of Emergency Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (EMPCA) to support the most vulnerable conflict-affected households across Lebanon, with a particular focus on displaced populations living outside collective shelters.

A CWG meeting was held on 18 June, during where the targeting methodology was presented to partners. The adopted approach is based on a mixed-method strategy designed to ensure equity, combining vulnerability-based, categorical, and geographical targeting. Households are prioritized according to specific vulnerability profiles, including households with no working-age adults, single-parent households, those with high dependency ratios, households with two or more children, elderly-headed households, and households that include members living with disabilities. Households meeting multiple vulnerability criteria (three or more profiles) are given priority for assistance.

In addition, a detailed presentation was delivered on the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) self-registration data processing approach. The Shelter Sector also presented the Cash for Shelter guidance, and the importance of EMPCA reporting was strongly emphasized.

The prioritization criteria will guide the upcoming targeting process. Subsequently, the prioritized list of households will be shared with CWG partners for the delivery of subsequent rounds of EMPCA to eligible Lebanese households. EMPCA support for refugees will follow the same prioritization approach.



Education

As of 22 June, Education Sector partners have reached **88,834 displaced children** (62,978 Lebanese and 25,856 non-Lebanese) **through formal education**, and a further **5,001 children through non-formal education pathways**. To support learning at home and in collective shelters, **2,015 education kits have been distributed**, individual student kits or **learning materials** have been provided to **2,020 children**, and **129 children with disabilities have received assistive devices or rehabilitation services**.

Access to safe physical learning spaces remains a critical challenge. Of Lebanon's 3,341 schools, 446 - including 331 public schools, 66 private schools, and 49 technical institutes - are being used as collective shelters. This impacts the availability of an in-person learning and disproportionately affects adolescent girls, children with disabilities. To help address this gap, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) is fast-tracking the approval of partner requests to implement learning activities directly within collective shelters. As of 22 June, 73 requests were approved across ten partners nationwide. Approved activities include learning retention support, the provision of learning supplies, services for children with disabilities, facilitation of online learning, and recreational and psychosocial support activities.



Food Security and Agriculture

Since the escalation of hostilities on 2 March 2026, Food Security Sector partners have rapidly scaled up life-saving assistance for displaced populations across Lebanon. Emergency response efforts initially focused on supporting people in collective shelters, with partners **delivering more than 14.5 million hot and cold meals** and distributing **149,746 ready-to-eat (RTE) food kits** containing items that require no preparation, ensuring immediate access to food for newly displaced households with limited cooking facilities.

To complement shelter-based assistance, bread distributions have been expanded in coordination with the Ministry of Economy and Trade and the Union of Bakeries. **Since April, partners have distributed 208,194 bread bundles** through a network of 22 bakeries. Discussions are ongoing with the Union of Bakeries regarding a potential second phase of bread distributions, subject to the availability of additional funding.

Outside collective shelters, partners are also providing targeted, one-off in-kind food assistance, particularly in Beirut and Mount Lebanon governorates, to highly vulnerable displaced households. These interventions are being implemented in coordination with other response actors to ensure complementarity and avoid duplication.



Health

Health Sector partners provided 440,640 consultations to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and **distributed 160,434 courses of medication through 197 primary health care centres (PHCs)**. Partners continue to support emergency and trauma care, primary health care services, the provision of essential medicines, disease surveillance, and mental health and psychosocial support services. Sustained funding and strengthened protection of health care services remain critical to maintaining service continuity and preventing further deterioration in health outcomes.

Despite regional political developments since 15 June that raised expectations of de-escalation, the security environment in Lebanon remains fragile and unpredictable. Since **15 June, one attack on health care has been reported** through the World Health Organization (WHO) Surveillance System for Attacks on Health care (SSA), resulting in injuries to two health care workers while on duty. **This brings the total number of reported incidents since 2 March to 208, with 133 deaths and 403 injuries among health care professionals.**

Continued insecurity, population movements, and repeated shelter closures and reopenings are disrupting the continuity of health services, the deployment of Primary Health care Support Units, and overall response planning. Health facilities continue to face workforce shortages, supply constraints, and operational challenges, while vulnerable populations encounter persistent barriers to accessing care, shortages of essential medicines, limited referral capacity, and reduced access to specialized services and hospitalization support.

Health partners continue to adapt service delivery modalities and are supporting hospitals managing trauma and burn cases. Partners as well are working on strengthening the border health measures and referral systems to mitigate public health risks and ensure the continuity of essential health care services.



Nutrition

The nutrition response in Lebanon continues to address acute and evolving needs among the most vulnerable population groups, with Nutrition Sector partners maintaining the delivery of life-saving interventions across collective shelters and affected communities. Sustained efforts to expand nutrition screening, micronutrient supplementation, and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) support remain central to the response, with a focus on preventing the deterioration of nutritional status among children under five, adolescent girls, and pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW).

Since 2 March, **48,797 children under five, adolescent girls, and PBW have been reached with emergency nutrition rations and micronutrient supplements**, amounting to 734,192 rations and supplements providing at least one month of coverage. This includes 993 children aged 6–12 months residing in collective shelters who received age-appropriate complementary feeding kits. In addition, 23,088 children under five and 4,648 PBW were screened for wasting, enabling the early identification and referral of individuals requiring further nutrition support and treatment.

The national IYCF hotline continues to serve as a critical support channel. Between 2 March and 22 June, it received 791 calls from **caregivers**, of whom **663 were referred for specialized IYCF support services**. In parallel, under MoPH-led Safe Provision of Breastmilk Substitutes (BMS) initiative, **411 infants under one year of age received infant formula** support following individual assessments conducted by Nutrition Sector partners' IYCF specialists, resulting in the distribution of **4,074 cans of infant formula**.

Complementing these efforts, 18,585 caregivers of children under five participated in counselling and awareness sessions on IYCF, nutrition, and Early Childhood Development (ECD), delivered through both in-person and digital platforms.



Protection

The protection situation in Lebanon remains concerning, with displaced populations facing growing vulnerabilities as the crisis becomes protracted. Ongoing insecurity, particularly in southern Lebanon and Beirut's southern suburbs, continues to restrict movement and access to services, disproportionately affecting women and girls, children, persons with disabilities, and other at-risk groups.

As of 22 June, **284,714 internally displaced persons and other affected individuals** had received **protection services, more than 63 per cent of whom were women and girls**. Services included Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), Gender-Based Violence (GBV), and child protection awareness activities, **psychosocial support for over 87,984 individuals, case management for 2,110 individuals, protection cash assistance for approximately 11,041 vulnerable people, dignity kits for more than 34,349 women and girls, and specialized support for 2,053 persons with disabilities**.

Despite the 15 June ceasefire announcement, return movements remain cautious and uneven, families continue to undertake "go-and-see" visits or maintain contingency arrangements due to ongoing insecurity, housing destruction, explosive ordnance risks, limited services, lack of livelihoods, and uncertainty regarding future security developments. These factors continue to increase the risk of unsafe returns and prolonged displacement.

Protection concerns remain particularly acute for people living outside collective shelters, who face reduced access to assistance and services. Economic hardship, inadequate living conditions, and limited support are driving negative coping mechanisms and increasing psychosocial distress. Child protection risks, including child labour, early marriage, exploitation, and disrupted education, remain elevated, while women and girls continue to face heightened GBV risks linked to overcrowding, limited privacy, and barriers to specialized services.

Families whose homes have been destroyed remain particularly vulnerable to prolonged displacement. Case management follow-up indicates continued requests for financial assistance to address conflict-related property damage. Partners also report increasing psychosocial distress, risks of family separation, unsafe movement, disrupted education, property theft, legal access barriers, social tensions, and challenges in referral pathways and follow-up for high-risk cases.

Partners also report ongoing challenges affecting service delivery, including insecurity, limited outreach capacity, poor connectivity, and persistent shortages of essential Non-Food Items (NFI) and WASH items.



Shelter

The shelter situation across Lebanon remains critical, with large numbers of displaced households continuing to reside in collective shelters, unfinished buildings, and informal settlements under increasingly challenging conditions. Within collective shelters, Shelter Sector partners are prioritizing **repairs** at 436 sites, with work **completed** at **395 sites** (90 per

cent). Interventions focus on improving safety, privacy, and shelter capacity. Since 2 March, all households **in collective shelters** have received initial Core Relief Items (CRIs), **including 111,649 mattresses, 139,665 blankets, and 75,826 pillows, alongside other essential non-food items (NFIs).**

Outside collective shelters, partners continue to provide targeted support to vulnerable households, including those living in hosted and rented accommodation. Since 2 March, distributions have reached **29,542 mattresses, 42,124 blankets, and 18,570 pillows. In addition, 1,754 vulnerable households received a one-off USD 250 cash-for-shelter grant** to support urgent shelter-related expenses, including minor repairs, rent, and utility costs.

The Disaster Risk Management (DRM) units in South and Nabatieh governorates plan to open ten collective shelters to enable families to remain closer to their areas of origin while longer-term solutions are explored. Some returnees are also temporarily staying with relatives or host families.

Meanwhile, the Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Assessment concept note has been finalized and shared with the Ministry of Social Affairs for feedback. Agencies are refining the methodology and assessment tools to better understand the key challenges facing displaced households.



Site Management and Coordination (SMC)

The Site Management and Coordination Sub-Sector held its second coordination meeting, during which, the coordination team presented the SMC costing methodology, the activity and indicator logframe, and provided an update on the rollout of basic SMC training sessions. To strengthen monitoring and reporting across the response, the SMC Sub-Sector has requested partners to review and provide feedback on the logframe.

Following an extensive technical review process, the SMC site management support model and Sub-Sector Terms of Reference were endorsed by the Ministry of Social Affairs and shared with partners. This endorsement is expected to facilitate the release of funding for SMC partners and support the scale-up of site management interventions across the response.



Social Stability

This period was defined by ambiguity between diplomatic progress and continued instability on the ground. While the 15 June announcement raised expectations of de-escalation and prompted cautious initial returns toward the southern governorates, renewed strikes in Nabatieh and Baalbek governorates on 19 June reversed these movements, generating fresh displacement toward Saida, South Governorate and Beirut Governorate.

Key tension drivers, host community pressure, shelter capacity, and state–citizen relations, all remained at critical level. Rising rents, unpredictable population movements, and diverging political readings of the ceasefire announcement kept social tensions elevated. The information ecosystem was highly active, return footage showing widespread destruction, Israel's expanded military zone map, and unverified claims fuelling public anxiety. Service stress was visible across water, telecommunications, and education, while aid access to border areas remained fragile.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

As of 22 June, the WASH Sector has reached **1,111,564 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 **968,000 litres of fuel to water establishments**, sustaining public water supply services for **an estimated 855,797 people**. WASH partners further **supported 318 water stations with fuel, repairs, and spare parts** critical to maintaining network functionality under increased demand.

Displaced people inside collective shelters have received a total of **124,756 hygiene kits, 81,322 menstrual hygiene kits, and 1,658 cleaning kits**. WASH partners have also provided **3,765,725 litres of potable water and 126,530 m³ of water to collective shelters through water trucking**, addressing immediate drinking water needs in sites with limited or disrupted water supply.

Logistics and Telecommunications (LTC)

A total of 29 convoys were delivered so far to hard-to-reach areas, covering a total of 16 locations. NGOs and UN agencies alike benefited from the services, which enabled to deliver commodities from all sectors (e.g. WASH, Shelter, Food, Health, etc.) in a coordinated manner.

The Logistics Cluster also delivered a total of 4 convoys from Amman to Lebanon, providing the service to 6 partners. The next expected regional convoy (#5) scheduled to arrive in Lebanon on Thursday, 25 June, will deliver hygiene kits for partners that urgently needed the stocks. These regional convoy movements are made possible by the close collaboration and coordination with the Lebanese Authorities (High Relief Committee - HRC) and the Jordanian Authorities.

Priorities and needs were coordinated with stakeholders, including the Operational Coordination Groups (OCGs), governorates, DRM, humanitarian partners, and sector leads. Currently two convoys per week to the south are currently scheduled, although changes may occur depending on operational requirements, needs assessments, and urgency.

GENERAL COORDINATION

Response Monitoring: Initial consolidated monitoring results under the revised Flash Appeal indicate that approximately **651,500 people have received at least one form of humanitarian assistance** to date. Partners agreed to strengthen inter-sector analysis to better understand response overlap, identify remaining geographic and sectoral gaps, and continue efforts to strengthen monitoring of Flash Appeal implementation.

Emergency Rapid Needs Assessment (ERNA): Final ERNA findings continue to inform response prioritization under the revised Flash Appeal. Key findings highlighted persistent overcrowding and unaffordable housing, deteriorating conditions in collective shelters, continued disruption to children's education, gaps in WASH services, and ongoing protection concerns affecting vulnerable groups. The Inter sectoral Coordination Group (ISCG) will launch a lessons-learned exercise to strengthen future rapid inter-agency assessments.

Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM): REACH is implementing a Humanitarian Situation Monitoring exercise in hard-to-reach conflict-affected areas. Data collection is pending endorsement from the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), with findings expected in mid-July to support operational decision-making.

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA): REACH is preparing for the 2026 MSNA. Household data collection is scheduled for July–August, while consultations on sector indicators will commence simultaneously with ISCG and Assessment and Analysis Working Group (AAWG) discussions. The assessment will provide the primary evidence base for the 2027 Lebanon Response Plan (LRP).

VASyR 2026: The 2026 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) is underway. This year's assessment includes dedicated analysis of post-December 2024 arrivals from Syria, conflict-affected households in southern Lebanon, and Vulnerability Assessment of Refugees of Other Nationalities (VARON). Findings will inform vulnerability analysis, targeting, and planning for the 2027 LRP.

Humanitarian Financing: Lebanon secured an additional US\$35.5 million in humanitarian funding to support implementation of the revised Flash Appeal, including US\$12 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and US\$23.5 million through the third Lebanon Humanitarian Fund (LHF) Reserve Allocation (3rd in 2026). CERF funding will support Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance through WFP and UNRWA (US\$6 million), Health and Nutrition through UNFPA and WHO (US\$4.5 million), and Protection through UNFPA (US\$1.5 million). The LHF allocation will support Food Security (US\$6 million), Shelter and Site Management (US\$5 million), WASH (US\$4 million), Health and Nutrition (US\$4 million), Protection (US\$2.5 million), and Emergency Livelihoods interventions through national NGOs (US\$2 million).



Access and Civil-Military Coordination

Humanitarian operations in Lebanon continue to take place in a highly volatile and unpredictable environment. The situation is being closely monitored in light of ongoing developments and the renewed ceasefire announcement of 20 June. Humanitarian partners continue to utilize the Humanitarian Notification System (HNS) to facilitate movements to areas south of the Litani River (SLR) and parts of the north of the Litani River (NLR), particularly within Nabatieh Governorate. However, ongoing hostilities, evolving security dynamics, and fluctuating access conditions continue to affect operational predictability and challenge safe and timely delivery of humanitarian assistance.

With support from the HNS, humanitarian partners continue to access conflict-affected and hard-to-reach areas¹ across southern Lebanon and other affected regions. Between 2 March and 22 June, **261 humanitarian movements were supported through the HNS**, including 227 missions south of the Litani River facilitated through established notification arrangements and in coordination with UNIFIL, in line with prevailing operational modalities.

While most missions were completed successfully, several faced operational challenges, including delays, postponements, restricted operating windows, route limitations, communications disruptions, GPS spoofing, unexploded ordnance (UXO) contamination, and cancellations due to changing security conditions. Some missions also encountered nearby hostilities and ongoing military activity during implementation.

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

¹ Main reached locations include 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