

Lebanon: Flash Update #38

Escalation of Hostilities in Lebanon

As of 25 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)

704,445

(MoSA)



Displaced in
collective shelters

59.7K

(DRM)



Shelters

525

(DRM)



People killed

4.2K

(MoPH)



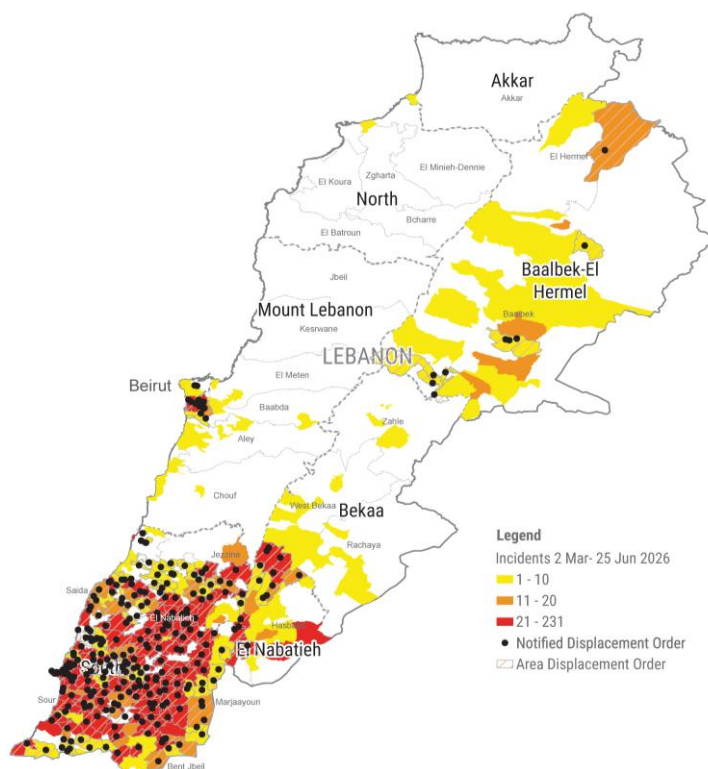
People injured

12.1K

(MoPH)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Displacement fell to **59,700 people in shelters (down from over 140,000)**, while more than **523,000 people have begun returning**, although movements remain cautious and often temporary.
- Ongoing insecurity, **UXO contamination**, and widespread destruction continue to pose serious risks, particularly in areas near the **IDF-declared military zone**.
- Damaged roads and limited infrastructure—especially in southern Lebanon—continue to **restrict access**, while gaps in **water, electricity, and telecommunications** hinder service delivery and coordination.
- Humanitarian needs remain **significant across displacement and return areas**, with priority needs including food, medicines, and fuel, while **funding gaps continue to constrain the response**.



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

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The humanitarian situation in Lebanon showed partial decrease in hostilities, marked by declining displacement levels and increasing reports of return movements. However, the situation remains fragile with persistent protection risks, and significant gaps in essential services across conflict-affected areas.

While reduced, hostilities continued during the reporting period, including airstrikes, artillery shelling, and other security incidents across northern and southern Lebanon. The presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO) remains widespread, posing a serious threat to civilians and undermining safe returns.

Since the onset of hostilities on 2 March, the Ministry of Public Health reported **4,230 people killed** (including 390 women and 253 children) and **12,179 injured** (including 1,449 women and 1,035 children). Attacks on healthcare have had a significant impact, with **135 health workers killed and 406 injured**, further weakening access to critical services.

Displacement levels have declined, reflecting continued departures from collective shelters. As of 25 June, approximately **59,700 individuals remain displaced across 525 collective shelters**, down from over 140,000. At the same time, broader mobility tracking indicates that **704,445 individuals remain internally displaced** nationwide, although this represents a 17 per cent decrease compared to mid-June, alongside a sharp increase in returns. More than **523,000 people have begun returning** to their communities, reflecting an accelerated but still cautious trend.

Despite these developments, **returns remain cautious, uneven, and often reversible**. Many households are undertaking temporary or “go-and-see” visits, maintaining fallback arrangements in displacement areas due to ongoing insecurity and limited availability of services. Populations originating from border areas and locations within or near IDF-declared military area remain particularly constrained in their ability to return safely.

Conditions in areas of return remain highly challenging. Access to affected areas is severely constrained by widespread infrastructure damage and poor road conditions, particularly along key routes toward Tyre, Batouliyah, and Qana in South Governorate where roads remain damaged and difficult to navigate. Traffic in these areas remains minimal, with limited civilian presence, reflecting ongoing insecurity and infrastructure constraints.

Access to basic services remains uneven. While water and electricity are reportedly available in some areas, telecommunications networks remain intermittent, significantly affecting coordination and communication. Connectivity is particularly limited along the Naqoura-Rmeich road and in villages such as Ain Ebel, Debel, and Rmeich, South Governorate, where outages are likely linked to electricity disruptions. Priority humanitarian needs identified across assessed areas include hygiene kits, food parcels, medicines – particularly for elderly populations – and cooking gas, reflecting persistent service gaps.

Humanitarian access remains restricted and operationally complex, particularly in hard-to-reach areas and those near the IDF-declared military zone. The combination of security risks, infrastructure damage, and fluid population movements continues to constrain the scale, predictability, and reach of humanitarian operations.

Protection risks remain significant, driven by UXO contamination, unsafe living conditions, and limited access to services. These risks are particularly acute for returnees, as well as for communities residing in or near areas affected by hostilities.

Humanitarian needs remain high across both areas of displacement and return, with many returnees facing damaged homes, limited access to services, and reduced livelihood opportunities.

Funding constraints remain a major challenge. The 2026 Lebanon Flash Appeal is significantly underfunded, limiting the capacity of humanitarian partners to sustain operations and scale up assistance in line with evolving needs.

UN leadership continues to emphasize key priorities for the response, including sustained **de-escalation, respect for international humanitarian law, protection of civilians and infrastructure, safe and unhindered humanitarian access, support for voluntary and dignified returns, UXO clearance, restoration of essential services, and urgent, predictable funding**.

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