

Lebanon: Flash Update #39

Escalation of Hostilities in Lebanon

As of 29 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

(DRM, LRC, IOM)



Displaced in
collective shelters

52,243

(DRM)



Shelters

479

(DRM)



People killed

4.2 K

(MoPH)



People injured

12.2 K

(MoPH)

HIGHLIGHTS

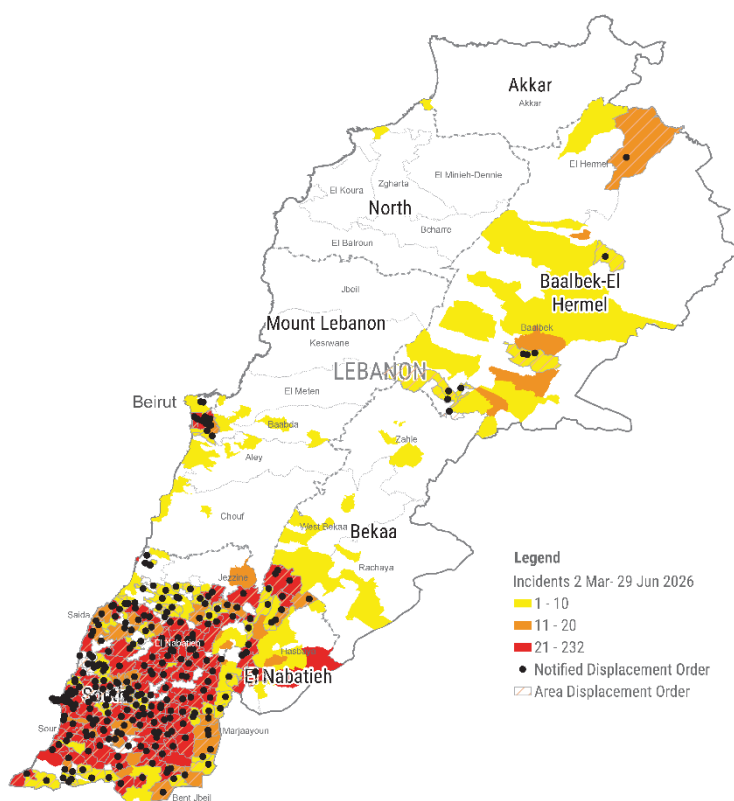
- At least 4,247 deaths and 12,195 injuries due to hostilities recorded by the Ministry of Public Health since 2 March.
- A total of 52,243 Internally Displaced Persons (over 52 per cent women and girls) remained in 479 collective shelters as of 29 June.
- Since 2 March, 49,328 children under five, adolescent girls, and pregnant and breastfeeding women have been reached with emergency nutrition rations and micronutrient supplements.
- The 2026 Lebanon Flash Appeal is 37 per cent funded, with approximately US\$237million received against US\$639.9 million required.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The humanitarian situation in Lebanon remains critical, with protection risks and significant gaps in essential services persisting. Following the latest ceasefire announcement, military activity in Lebanon has decreased. However, daily airstrikes, shelling, demolitions, and nationwide military drone activity continued to be reported.

Returns have increased, particularly in South and Nabatieh governorates, yet remained limited as the security situation remains fragile and destruction of housing and infrastructure hinder safe return. Some displaced families are relocating to shelters closer to their areas of origin to conduct “go-and-see” visits to assess conditions, including levels of damage and safety. Priority needs for returning populations include shelter support, restoration of basic services, and unexploded ordnance (UXO) clearance.

As of 29 June, 704,445 people remain internally displaced, a 17 per cent decrease from 17 June, with 91 per cent of IDPs coming from just five districts: Nabatieh, Bent Jbeil, Marjaayoun, Sour, and Baabda. Approximately 479 collective shelters



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

remain operational as of 28 June, hosting 52, 243 people. This reflects a decrease of 7,500 individuals in shelters and the closure of 46 sites since 25 June according to the Lebanese Red Cross and National Disaster Risk Management Unit. For families that remain displaced, prolonged and repeated displacement are eroding coping mechanisms and further heightening vulnerability.

The Ministry of Public Health **reported 4,247 people killed** (including 390 Women and 253 children) and **12,195 injured** (1449 women and 1036 children) as of 28 June. **135 health care professionals have been killed on duty and 406 reported as injured** since 2 March.

Funding constraints remain a major challenge to sustaining humanitarian assistance. As of 29 June, the 2026 [Lebanon Flash Appeal](#) has received **US\$ 237 million**, or **37 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, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, and site management, with particular attention to women and girls, children, persons with disabilities, older persons, and households facing multiple vulnerability factors.

Humanitarian partners continue to adapt to a highly dynamic response environment, as the security situation, patterns of displacement, and returns remain fluid. Protection services, including psychosocial support, case management, and protection cash assistance, remain critical, particularly for individuals facing acute protection risks. Emergency WASH interventions are reaching affected populations both within and outside shelters. These efforts include the repair of water stations, refuelling of water facilities, and the provision of safe drinking water. Shelter sector interventions are prioritizing improvements to safety, privacy, and overall shelter capacity.

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)

Cash Working Group partners continue to mobilize resources for the emergency response while closely monitoring market conditions and displacement trends to ensure that cash assistance remains operationally feasible and effectively targeted to the most vulnerable populations outside collective shelters.

In parallel, technical work to review and endorse an emergency expenditure basket, which captures the additional costs associated with displacement, is nearing completion. The basket is intended to complement existing emergency cost frameworks, including the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) and Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB).

To facilitate the transition of conflict-affected refugees into regular Multipurpose Cash Assistance programming, the displaced Syrian refugee response has introduced a conflict-affected criterion. This will enable refugees impacted by the escalation of hostilities since 2 March, and who continue to meet eligibility requirements, to be integrated into recurrent humanitarian assistance. Further refinement of this approach will be informed by findings from the recently launched 2026 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR).



Education

The Education Sector mapped Media Documentation already captures over 30 schools destroyed, more than 25 damaged, and more than 50 with unknown status, alongside multiple casualties among students and teachers, pointing to the alarming scale of attacks on education, pending publishing of the attacks on education report by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE). The Education Sector is mapping attacks on education related to partners' offices and centers, next week information shall be ready.

On 25 June 2026, the Lebanese Council of Ministers officially decided to cancel the national examinations (Brevet and Baccalaureate) for the 2025–2026 academic year, following weeks of uncertainty. Under the new approach, students will be awarded their certification based on school-based grading, instead of standardized national exams. This decision

impacts approximately 42,000 secondary students, for whom the baccalaureate is typically the key requirement for university entry.

According to the recent Lebanese Red Cross and the National Disaster Risk Management Unit Situation Report (24 June 2026), 96 collective shelters have closed following the ceasefire extension, while 38 shelters have reopened, with a total of 574 shelters currently active across Lebanon. The gradual closure of collective shelters presents a critical opportunity to mobilize funding for the rehabilitation of schools previously used as shelters. Timely investments in repairs, cleaning, WASH facilities, furniture, and restoration of learning spaces are essential to ensure schools are safe and ready to welcome children back ahead of the new school year, minimizing further disruption to learning.



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 15 million hot and cold meals and distributing 150,854 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 208,886 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.



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 (PHCCs)**. 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.

The total number of reported incidents since 2 March, with 135 deaths and 406 injuries among health care professionals. While no new attacks on healthcare were reported during the current reporting period, insecurity, return movements, and access constraints continue to disrupt service continuity and operational planning, particularly in parts of the South and Nabatieh governorates. **Health facilities remain under pressure due to staffing shortages, supply gaps, and operational constraints, while vulnerable populations continue to face high out-of-pocket costs, limited access to essential medicines, specialized care, hospitalization, and fragmented referral pathways.** Health partners continue to adapt service delivery to population movements, sustain support to hospitals and primary healthcare services, and strengthen border health screening and referral mechanisms. **However, only 17 per cent of the Health Sector's funding requirements under the Lebanon Revised Flash Appeal have been met, limiting the continuity of life-saving services and underscoring the urgent need for sustained operational and financial support.**



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, outside collective shelters and hard-to-reach areas. Efforts remain focused on expanding nutrition screening, micronutrient supplementation, and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) support to prevent the deterioration of nutritional status among children under five, adolescent girls, and pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW).

Since 2 March, 49,328 children under five, adolescent girls, and PBW have been reached with emergency nutrition rations and micronutrient supplements, amounting to 742,171 rations and supplements providing at least one month of coverage. This includes 1009 children aged 6–12 months residing inside and outside collective shelters who received age-appropriate complementary feeding kits. In addition, 24,035 children under five and 4,827 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 29 June, it received 866 calls from caregivers. In parallel, under MoPH-led Safe Provision of Breastmilk Substitutes (BMS) initiative, 424 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 4,178 cans of infant formula.

Complementing these efforts, 19,258 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

As of 29 June, **306,568 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 104,855 individuals, case management for 2,270 individuals, protection cash assistance for approximately 11,215 vulnerable people, dignity kits for more than 35,154 women and girls, and specialized support for 2,108 persons with disabilities**.

Protection concerns remain acute for displaced households unable to return. While some families have returned or are preparing to do so, others continue to delay movement due to insecurity, damaged or non-functional infrastructure, limited services, financial constraints, rising rental costs, and uncertainty over conditions in areas of origin. Some households are reportedly expected to reassess returns around 1 July, after already-paid rent and related expenses expire. Families whose homes have been destroyed, damaged, or rendered uninhabitable remain particularly vulnerable to prolonged displacement, housing insecurity, financial distress, and psychosocial stress.

GBV risks remain heightened, particularly for women and girls in collective shelters, temporary accommodation, and displacement locations where privacy, safety, and access to specialised services are limited. Shelter closures or reductions, dependence on relatives or temporary arrangements, rising rental costs, and worsening financial strain may further expose women and girls, especially female-headed households and those without alternative shelter, to exploitation, harmful coping mechanisms, psychosocial distress, and reduced access to confidential GBV services. Sustained outreach remains essential, particularly outside collective shelters and in areas experiencing rapid population movement.

Child Protection concerns also remain significant, particularly for children affected by prolonged displacement, disrupted routines, unsafe return conditions, and family stress linked to housing loss and economic hardship. Continued displacement, school disruption, shelter transitions, financial strain, and unsafe or premature returns may deepen psychosocial distress and increase children's exposure to family separation, exploitation, and other negative coping mechanisms.

Partners continue to report priority needs for mine-risk awareness, safe return information, psychosocial support, child-friendly spaces, GBV awareness, dignity kits, legal counselling, case management, protection monitoring, and strengthened outreach to displaced families outside collective shelters. Service delivery and follow-up remain constrained by fluid population movements, shelter consolidation or closure, and limited access to high-risk areas.



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 440 sites, with work **completed at 401 sites** (91 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 **29,742 mattresses, 42,324 blankets, and 18,782 pillows**. **In addition, 1,833 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 around 18 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. Part of these shelters will be used for temporary displacement while others for longer term.



Site Management and Coordination (SMC)

The SMC sub-sector delivered a 3-day Basic SMC training targeting 21 staff from SMC partner organizations (11 female, 10 male) from across Lebanon. This training is part of the national capacity-building plan aimed at strengthening local site management capacities through different capacity transfer approaches including one-off training and on-the-job coaching.

models targeting government site management structures. Participant feedback highlighted the relevance of the training and its importance in supporting an effective, standards-based site management response during the current crisis.

To strengthen local SMC capacities within government site management structures, IOM – SMC sub-sector partner – supported the delivery of six training sessions for MoSA frontline staff. The SMC component covered coordination and service monitoring, roles and responsibilities, and the use of SMC tools. These sessions complemented full-day training on Protection Fundamentals, Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), and referral mechanisms, delivered by the Protection sector and GBV sub-sector. The training targeted staff from Bekaa, Mount Lebanon, and Beirut.

Infrastructure rehabilitation works have commenced at the Mayrouba Collective Site to prepare the facility to accommodate up to 50 displaced migrants.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

As of 29 June, the WASH Sector has reached **1,112,759 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 **978,000 litres of fuel to water establishments**, sustaining public water supply services for **an estimated 855,797 people**. WASH partners further **supported 319 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 **127,926 hygiene kits, 85,242 menstrual hygiene kits, and 1,725 cleaning kits**. WASH partners have also provided **3,765,725 litres of potable water and 131,660 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)

Humanitarian convoys coordinated by WFP and the Logistics Cluster continue to facilitate access to hard-to-reach areas. On 23 June, Convoy 30 to Tyre delivered 1,500 mixed food rations and 1,500 light RTE rations, reaching 1,500 households (6,000 individuals). On 25 June, Convoy 31 to Qlayaa (Marjaayoun) delivered 1,080 mixed food rations and 945 bags of fortified wheat flour, assisting 1,080 households (4,320 individuals). Additional convoys are planned to Rmeich, Hasbaya and Zefta on 30 June, 2 July and 7 July, respectively, to ensure continued food assistance to vulnerable populations in hard-to-reach and conflict-affected areas.

GENERAL COORDINATION

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.

Following final endorsement by the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), the final ERNA analysis package for both Inside Collective Shelters (ICS) and Outside Collective Shelters (OCS) was shared with humanitarian partners. The package includes cleaned datasets, tabulated analysis, syntax files, presentations, and guidance notes to support sectoral planning and targeting. A lessons learned exercise is underway under the Assessment and Analysis Working Group (AAWG), alongside preparation of a comprehensive joint ERNA report incorporating sectoral and inter-sectoral inputs.

The ISCG continued discussions with MoSA, DRM and sectors on establishing a common framework for outreach and assistance to displaced populations living outside collective shelters. Work is ongoing to develop harmonized targeting and coordination guidance, drawing on ERNA findings while ensuring complementarity with existing assistance modalities.

REACH is implementing a Humanitarian Situation Monitoring exercise in hard-to-reach conflict-affected areas. Data collection will begin once final confirmation from the Office of the Governor of South Lebanon with findings expected in mid-July to support operational decision-making.

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 discussions. The assessment will provide the primary evidence base for the 2027 Lebanon Response Plan (LRP).

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.

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's third Reserve Allocation (3rd in 2026). CERF funding will support Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance, Health and Nutrition, and Protection. The LHF allocation will support Food Security, Shelter and Site Management, WASH, Health and Nutrition, Protection, and Emergency Livelihoods interventions through national NGOs.



Access and Civil-Military Coordination

Despite the announcement of a renewed ceasefire on 20 June, and the formal signing of the Trilateral Framework Agreement between Israel, Lebanon, and the United States, humanitarian operations in Lebanon continue to be conducted in a highly volatile and unpredictable environment. Humanitarian partners rely on the Humanitarian Notification System (HNS) to facilitate access and movements to areas south of the Litani River (SLR) and parts of the north of the Litani River (NLR). Ongoing hostilities, evolving security dynamics, and fluctuating access conditions continue to undermine operational predictability and pose challenges to the safe, timely, and sustained delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Through the support of the HNS, humanitarian partners have maintained access to conflict-affected and hard-to-reach areas across southern Lebanon and other impacted regions. Between **2 March and 29 June, a total of 308 humanitarian movements were supported through the HNS, including 274 missions to locations south of the Litani River¹**. These missions were facilitated through established notification arrangements and coordinated with the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), in line with prevailing operational modalities.

While the majority of missions were successfully completed, several encountered operational constraints, including delays, postponements, restricted operating windows, route limitations, communications disruptions, GPS spoofing, contamination from unexploded ordnance (UXO), and cancellations resulting from rapidly changing security conditions. Some missions were also conducted in proximity to hostilities or ongoing military activity, further complicating implementation and increasing operational risks.

Despite these challenges, humanitarian 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 upon request, humanitarian partners also supported the relocation of vulnerable individuals from high-risk areas to safer locations.

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¹ **Main 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.