

# LEBANON

## REVISED FLASH APPEAL

MARCH-AUGUST 2026

HUMANITARIAN  
PROGRAMME CYCLE 2026

ISSUED JUNE 2026



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The revised 2026 Flash Appeal sets forward an evidence-based extension of the Government-led humanitarian response to the escalation of hostilities in Lebanon. The humanitarian analysis and response outlined in the original Flash Appeal, issued on 13 March for the period March-May 2026, remain valid in terms of strategic logic, operational objectives and response framework. The original appeal was developed at the onset of the escalation, when displacement and needs were rapidly evolving and planning figures relied on projections, previous contingency planning and on lessons from the previous crisis.

The revision reflects what is now known after months of conflict – deteriorating humanitarian and protection needs driven by continued hostilities; displacement that is becoming prolonged; escalating needs outside collective shelters evidenced by assessments; soaring prices of rent, essential goods and services; and increasing pressure on essential services and public systems. The outlook is clear: the scaled-up emergency response to save lives will be essential through August 2026.

This Summary Plan centres on: emerging evidence on the evolution of humanitarian needs and the operational context; updated planning figures and projections; supplementary financial requirements to extend life-saving assistance by 3 months; and upgraded response methods and modalities.

A product of extensive assessments and coordination by the Government, the Humanitarian Country Team, Inter-Sector Coordination Group, and humanitarian partners in Lebanon, the Revised Flash Appeal is the roadmap to continue and strengthen the life-saving response in Lebanon.

# At a Glance

People in need

**1.4 million**

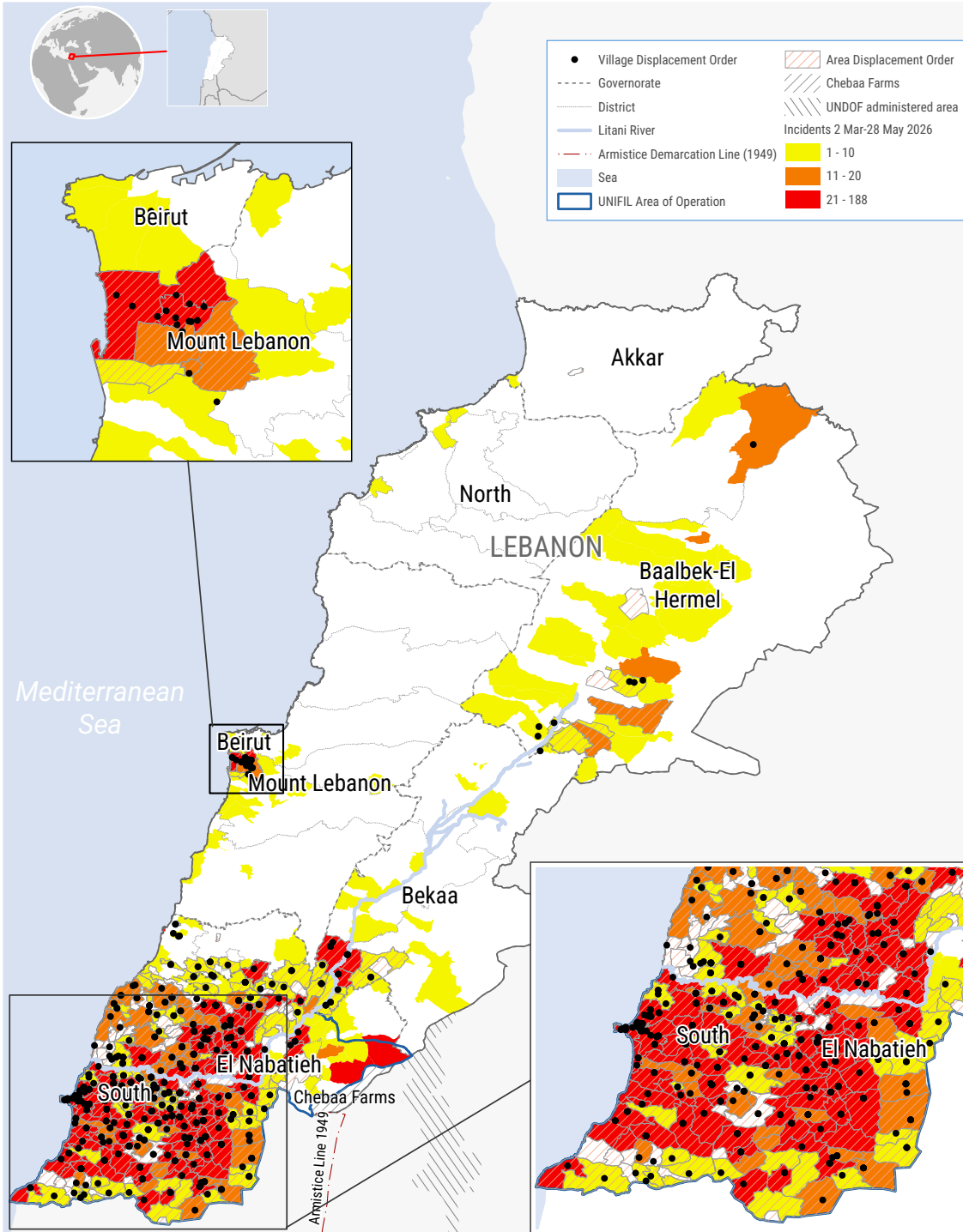
People targeted

**1.4 million**

Requirements (US\$)


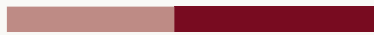



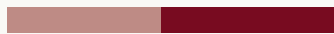






















**\$ 639.9 million**

## Lebanon – Conflict intensity 2 March – 28 May 2026



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: 29 May 2026 Source: incidents: public media Feedback: ochalebanon@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

## At a glance - Planning Figures and Requirements

SECTOR/CLUSTER/ THEMATIC AREAS	PEOPLE		FUNDING REQUIREMENTS MAR-AUG (US\$)	
	IN NEED	TARGETED	MAR-MAY	JUN-AUG
Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) 	1.4M	727k	134M	
Education 	455k	335k	21.1M	
Food Security & Agriculture 	1M	1M	120.7M	
Health 	1M	1M	74.3M	
Livelihoods 	300k	26.8k	15M	
Nutrition 	194k	116k	6.8M	
Protection 	1.3M	750k	33.2M	
Child Protection 	442k	442k	16.1M	
Gender Based Violence (GBV) 	772k	470k	23.6M	
Shelter (incl. Site Management and Coordination) 	1.3M	604k	88M	
Social Stability 	1.3M	1.3M	22.7M	
Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) 	1.4M	1.4M	80M	
Logistics and Telecommunications 	-	-	3.3M	
Coordination & Support Services 	-	-	1.2M	

# Overview

The humanitarian crisis in Lebanon is severe and deteriorating. Hostilities have continued despite ceasefire announcements, driving additional and sustained displacement, constraining humanitarian access and limiting prospects for safe return. Shelter capacity is overstretched, essential infrastructure is severely damaged, and access to basic services is increasingly constrained. Livelihoods remain disrupted, particularly in agriculture and small-scale commerce, deepening economic vulnerability as affected people rapidly exhaust their coping capacities. Municipalities and service providers are under significant pressure amid growing needs and limited resources. The cumulative impact of displacement, economic hardship, and infrastructure damage is contributing to rising tensions and protection risks, underscoring the need for humanitarian assistance, support to local authorities, and investments in community-based social stability.

The revised Flash Appeal presents an evidence-based continuation of the Government-led emergency response. Between 2 March and 31 May, humanitarian partners reached more than 680,000 people with at least one type of assistance. Over the next three months (June-August 2026), humanitarian partners seek **an additional US\$331.5 million** to extend the ongoing multi-sector assistance to **1.4 million vulnerable people in need**. The additional financial requirement reflects the expanding scope and severity of needs, covering continued assistance, newly identified needs and new activities required by the evolving crisis. It does not re-cost unmet requirements already included in the appeal, which remain part of the overall financial requirements. This brings the **total revised Flash Appeal requirements** for March to August 2026 to **\$639.9 million**, for which \$185.9 million has been received as of 31 May 2026.

The revised Flash Appeal is informed by a common planning outlook for the continued scale of hostilities and the risk of an additional large-scale escalation. The extension is also informed by updated assessments and analyses – updated Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis; Protection Monitoring reports, rapid Health and WASH assessments; preliminary findings of Emergency Rapid Needs Assessments (ERNA) inside and outside collective shelters; Gender-Based Violence (GBV) safety audit reports; preliminary results from GBV Rapid Needs Assessment; UN Women’s Rapid Gender Analysis on displacement outside collective shelters, sectors’ operational data; ongoing response monitoring; and partners’ scale-up capacity. Analysed together with population data of internally displaced people (IDPs) and pre-crisis population figures in areas under forced displacement orders issued by Israeli forces, it is estimated that 1.4 million people are directly affected by the crisis and in need of humanitarian assistance.

The Flash Appeal complements the 2026 Lebanon Response Plan (LRP), which remains the primary planning and coordination framework for humanitarian and stabilization response, co-led with the Government of Lebanon. The Government continues to lead the emergency response (with the Ministry of Social Affairs appointed as the lead agency to coordinate the response): providing public collective shelters; overseeing shelter management; working to sustain critical public services, including health care and water systems; and mobilizing civil defence, Lebanese Red Cross, municipalities and disaster risk management teams. The Appeal supports these national efforts, enabling humanitarian partners to reinforce the Government-led response as needs continue to rise.

# Part I: Evolution of the Crisis and Humanitarian Needs

On 2 March 2026, renewed hostilities plunged Lebanon into its most serious deterioration in security conditions since the November 2024 ceasefire. The escalation impacted communities and strained public services that had not recovered from the damage, economic losses and social pressures of multiple crises including the 2024 conflict. Within the first week, hundreds of thousands of people had fled their homes.

Subsequent ceasefire announcements in April and May 2026 have not changed the reality faced by conflict-affected people on the ground. The first ten-day ceasefire announcement came on 16 April 2026. Three days later, the announcement of an Israeli-declared military zone further within Lebanon exposed its immediate fragility. The announced ceasefire was extended on 23 April for a further three weeks and again on 15 May for another 45 days. Yet hostilities, airstrikes and displacement orders issued by Israeli forces have continued to expand to new areas. Repeated ceasefire announcements, despite ongoing military activity, have driven multiple cycles of displacements, increased humanitarian needs, and worsened psychological distress and financial strain on affected people and communities. Movements remain fluid and highly dependent on the evolving security situation, with reports of families relocating based on perceived risk levels.

As of May 2026, close to one million people remain internally displaced, with over 135,000 people hosted across 635 collective shelters, and hundreds of thousands more remaining outside collective shelters with host families and in informal sites under precarious conditions. Prospects for safe return remain limited by ongoing insecurity, damaged housing, destroyed public infrastructure, disrupted essential services and explosive ordnance risks. Beirut, Mount Lebanon, South Lebanon and North Lebanon are hosting the greatest numbers of displaced people, while affected communities in the South and El Nabatieh continue to face mounting safety and protection risks, and restricted access to essential services and humanitarian assistance. The number of casualties is also rising, with the Ministry of Public Health reporting more than 3,433 people killed and more than 10,395 injured between 2 March and 1 June 2026.

## **Displacement has become prolonged**

The first phase of the emergency was characterized by rapid displacement into public buildings (mostly schools) that were hastily converted into collective shelters, with immediate needs for provision of food, core relief items, water, health services and protection to people staying in them. Those needs remain. The response now faces an increasingly prolonged displacement pattern, with a rising humanitarian caseload outside collective shelters.

Preliminary findings from an Emergency Rapid Needs Assessment<sup>1</sup> conducted in May 2026 identified sustained needs in 583 assessed collective shelters, which were hosting more than 134,000 people at the time, where cash and non-food items were reported among the most critical needs. Outside collective shelters, 389 assessed cadasters hosted an estimated more than 756,000 displaced people. Needs outside shelters are primarily driven by rent and basic affordability constraints, with cash-for-rent support reported as the top priority in 84 per cent of assessed cadasters.

Most displaced households are hosted or living in rented accommodation, where rising rental costs increase risks of eviction, overcrowding, and exploitation. Sustained assistance is limited, further heightening vulnerability to homelessness and negative coping strategies. A smaller but highly vulnerable proportion of displaced people are sheltering in informal or makeshift settings, including tents and open spaces, where conditions are unsafe and lack basic services, exposing them to significant protection risks, including forced eviction.

### **Essential services are being disrupted**

At the outset of the escalation, the Flash Appeal identified severe risks to health care, water systems, schools and municipal services. Attacks on health care are a major protection concern and a direct constraint on civilians' access to life-saving services. Between 2 March and 31 May, a total of 190 incidents have been recorded, causing 128 deaths and 332 injuries among health care professionals, underscoring the alarming pattern of violence against medical workers operating in a severely strained health system. These attacks have targeted health workers, ambulances, medical facilities, and supply chains, further degrading an already fragile health infrastructure.

Some 62 facilities (hospitals and primary health care centres) are either damaged or closed. More than 16,000 pregnant women who are displaced face compromised access to safe delivery and emergency obstetric care due to closures of and disruptions to health facilities. Unaffordability is also taking health care out of reach for many affected people. Preliminary Rapid Health Assessment findings from 15 of 26 districts across the country indicate that 60 to 80 per cent of households are unable to afford health services, particularly medications and hospitalization.

Education disruption has moved beyond the temporary interruption of classes. Some 446 schools and technical institutes continue to be used as collective shelters. Learning continuity outside of school remains constrained by insecurity, electricity, internet access and limited access to devices. Some 166,000 students are only able to access education online intermittently. The result is accumulated learning loss, growing the risk of school dropouts and leading to greater exposure of children to protection risks.

Water services are severely under strain. Water systems have sustained damage and disruption requiring fuel and repairs to maintain water supply to communities with high displacement concentration. Around 700,000 displaced people are currently concentrated in just five districts already supporting approximately

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<sup>1</sup> The ERNA inside collective shelters covered 608 site records, corresponding to 583 unique sites. Shelter numbers may change as sites open, close or consolidate. Outside collective shelters, the ERNA used key informant assessment across 389 cadasters, with the largest shares of assessed cadasters in Mount Lebanon (31 per cent), Bekaa (21 per cent), Baalbek-EI Hermel (15 per cent), North Lebanon (12 per cent), South Lebanon (10 per cent) and Akkar (8 per cent).

1.4 million Lebanese residents, in addition to existing refugee populations. This is placing major strain on aging and overstretched infrastructure at a time of rising operational costs, increased demand, and continued risk of network damage, threatening the continuity of safe water services for close to 2 million people. The continuation of water services remains an urgent need, especially as summer approaches and risks of heat exhaustion and disease outbreaks loom.

### **Acute food insecurity is rising and livelihoods are being eroded**

The latest IPC report<sup>2</sup> revealed that around 1.24 million people – nearly one in four of the population analysed – are projected to face crisis and emergency levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+) between April and August 2026. This shows a rapid deterioration of food security since previous projections due to conflict, displacement and economic pressures. Some 23 per cent of agricultural areas are reported as damaged, destroyed or inaccessible, with up to 78 per cent of farmers reporting that they are unable to access their farming land.

### **Tenure insecurity is rising**

Rent prices rapidly increased in many displacement-hosting areas, particularly in locations hosting large concentrations of displaced families. Reduced housing availability, increased demand, and the depletion of household savings are making adequate shelter increasingly unaffordable for vulnerable households, heightening risks of overcrowding, negative coping mechanisms, eviction, and tensions within host communities. Rising rent prices are also increasing the risk of vulnerable displaced families leaving rented accommodation due to unaffordability and reverting to collective shelters as a coping strategy. This could place additional pressure on already overstretched collective shelter capacity and further complicate efforts to consolidate and transition shelter arrangements.

### **Household coping capacity is eroding as prices soar**

The original Flash Appeal identified rising food and fuel prices, loss of income and disrupted livelihoods as drivers of need. These pressures have intensified. As of 25 May, petrol prices have shot up by a staggering 85 per cent since the start of the year.<sup>3</sup> During the same period, the water, fuel and electricity Consumer Price Index has risen by 34 per cent nationally, and disproportionately higher in conflict-affected areas - by 70 per cent in Bekaa, 51 per cent in El Nabatieh and 49 per cent in the South.

Markets remain broadly functional nationally, although access and functionality concerns persist in parts of the South. The main barrier for affected households is affordability rather than availability. Displaced families are paying rent, transport, medicines, food, water and other essential costs while losing wages, productive assets and savings. Cash assistance is therefore a critical modality of assistance outside of collective shelters to prevent harmful coping strategies and a deterioration of needs.

### **Humanitarian access remains constrained**

Active hostilities, explosive ordnance contamination, and damaged infrastructure have limited humanitarian movements and access to essential services since the escalation of the conflict on 2 March, particularly in

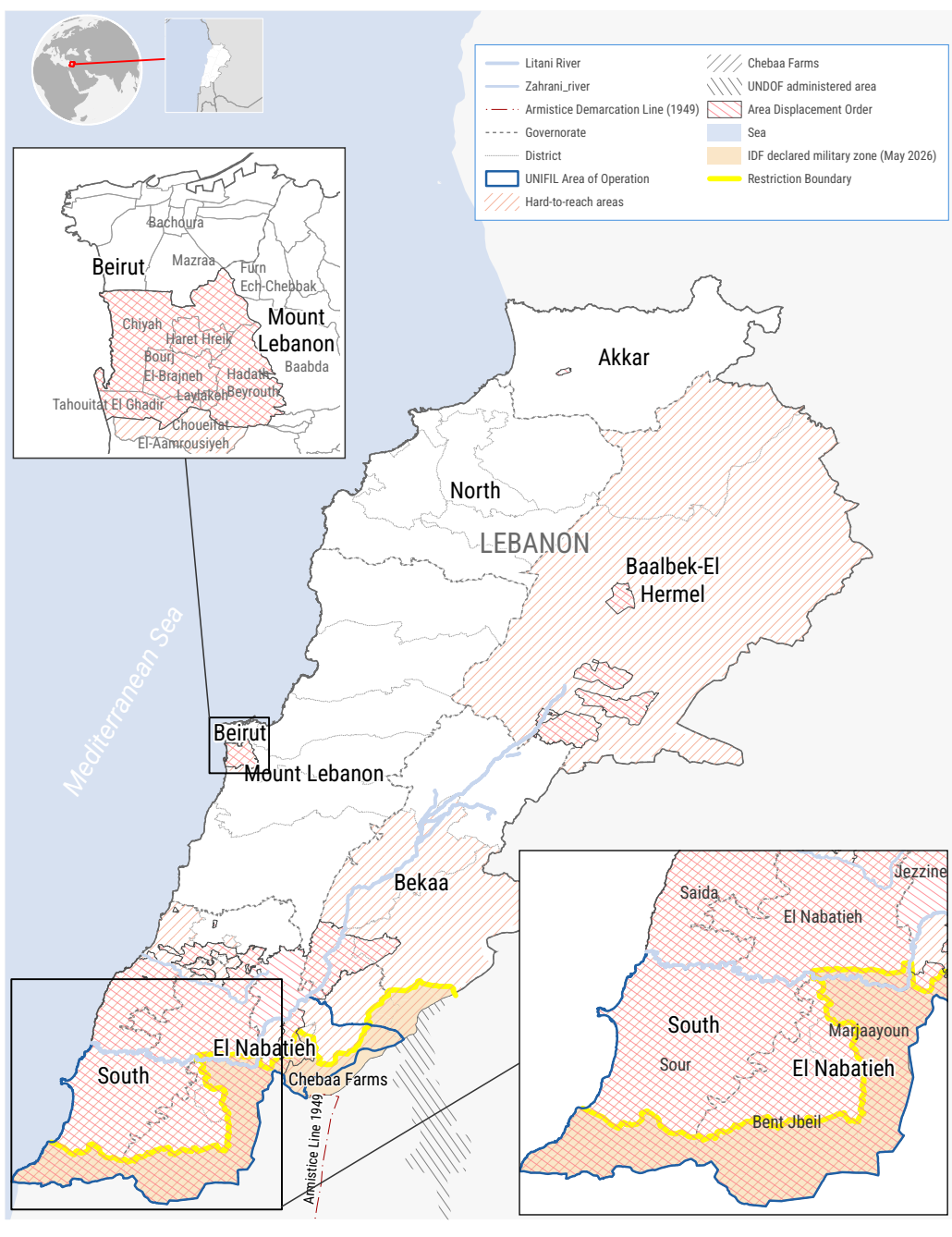
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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.wfp.org/news/lebanon-new-ipc-analysis-shows-conflict-escalation-pushing-nearly-quarter-population-acute>

<sup>3</sup> Analysis by Lebanon Crisis Analysis Team (LCAT) at Mercy Corps using data from Central Administration of Statistics and Ministry of Energy

South Lebanon and Beirut’s southern suburbs. The access environment has continued to deteriorate across broad areas of the South, El Nabatieh and Bekaa as hostilities and an increasing number of displacement orders issued by Israeli forces, initially affecting areas south of the Litani River, moved to broader areas north of the Litani River. These expanded displacement orders have driven continued displacement while impeding access for humanitarian response delivery. As of 28 May 2026, displacement orders had reportedly affected 280 localities, the majority in South Lebanon. This northward progression of hostilities and displacement is increasingly affecting communities and is limiting humanitarian operating space, while stretching response capacity across multiple governorates. Humanitarian partners have reported an increasing isolation of communities in certain areas. More than 28,000 people are estimated to remain within the Israeli-declared military zone, facing acute restrictions in movement and access to essential services.

**Lebanon – Hard-to-reach areas**  
 2 March - 28 May 2026



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: 29 May 2026 Source: OCHA Feedback: ochalebanon@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

Humanitarian partners have adapted existing access protocols to sustain assistance within this increasingly fragmented operational context. The Humanitarian Notification System (HNS) was reactivated for areas north of the Litani River (NLR) following the escalation, complementing notification arrangements for areas south of the Litani River (SLR), where the HNS is supported by the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). The HNS-NLR covered affected parts of South Lebanon and El Nabatieh, areas of the Bekaa bordering El Nabatieh, Baalbek-El Hermel and Beirut's southern suburbs. Following the first ceasefire announcement on 17 April, the notification of movements through the north of the Litani River mechanism was suspended, while notifications for static sites nationwide and for movements south of the Litani River remained active. In light of the renewed intensification of strikes in broader areas in May 2026, efforts to reactivate the HNS-NLR for movement notifications in highly-affected areas are underway. The HNS remains a voluntary communication mechanism to support humanitarian movements and does not guarantee safety or alter the obligations of parties to the conflict under International Humanitarian Law. Humanitarian partners, supported by the HNS, continue to facilitate access to people that are conflict affected and in hard-to-reach areas. These efforts 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 upon request, humanitarian actors also supported the relocation of vulnerable individuals from high-risk areas to safer locations.

Despite these arrangements, access is neither predictable nor assured. Between 2 March and 31 May, 277 humanitarian movements were notified through the HNS; 168 movements were completed, while 41 were postponed and 68 cancelled. Planned humanitarian delivery missions have faced delays, postponements or disruption by airstrikes, particularly in southern Lebanon, including in Tyre and surrounding access routes. These constraints have serious humanitarian consequences. They delay life-saving assistance to communities remaining in conflict-affected and hard-to-reach areas; restrict the safe relocation of people at heightened risk; hinder assessments of rapidly changing needs; and constrain the continuity of health, water, education and protection services. Access impediments also limit prospects for safe return, as displaced families face insecurity, damaged homes and infrastructure, explosive ordnance risks and reduced access to basic services in areas of origin.

## Humanitarian movements facilitated by HNS

### Humanitarian movements overview

2 Mar–31 May 2026



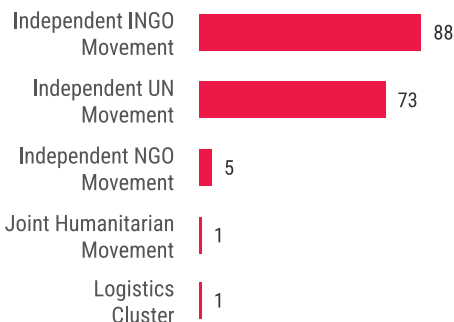
### Movements by status

● Completed ● Cancelled ● Postponed



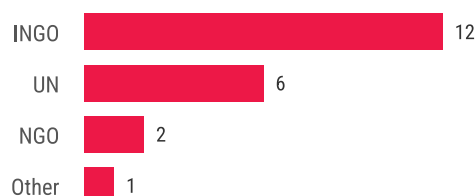
### Number of completed movements

By type



### Number of organizations that have conducted movements

By type



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 more than 28,000 people 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.

Overall, these conditions highlight that despite sustained humanitarian efforts, civilians in hard-to-reach areas are facing growing difficulties in accessing basic services, safe mobility, communications, medical care, and humanitarian assistance on a daily basis.

Humanitarian partners will maintain access and civil-military coordination to support the ongoing emergency response. The Logistics and Telecommunications Cluster will continue to facilitate coordinated convoys and warehousing of humanitarian goods.

# Part II: Response Strategy

The strategic logic, objectives and overall response framework of the original 2026 Flash Appeal remain unchanged. This revision/extension of the Flash Appeal introduces evidence-led adjustments to planning figures, activity packages and financial requirements where the evolution of needs and the operating environment require them.

## Strategic Objectives

### Strategic Objective 01

Provide timely life-saving multi-sectoral assistance to people affected by the escalation of hostilities.

Provide timely, life-saving, multi-sectoral assistance to reduce mortality, morbidity, and suffering among people affected by the renewed escalation of hostilities. Direct assistance will include transparent and accountable emergency multi-purpose cash and access to essential services across shelter, food security, health and nutrition, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene, education in shelter and host community settings.

### Strategic Objective 02

Promote the protection of civilians and civilian infrastructure—grounded in international humanitarian and human rights law, norms and standards—and place communities at the centre of the response.

Prevent, mitigate, and respond to physical harm to civilians and civilian infrastructure by strengthening protection monitoring and analysis, delivering specialized protection services, and reducing risks from explosive ordnance through risk education and comprehensive victim assistance. Strengthen communication and engagement with crisis-affected communities to enhance Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), improve access to accurate and timely information on humanitarian assistance, and enable the safe identification and referral of individuals from all nationalities with protection needs to appropriate partners. Reinforce Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), ensuring that people receiving assistance are protected and have access to safe, accessible reporting and survivor-centered support. Scale up the prevention, mitigation, and response to gender-based violence and violence against children by strengthening and expanding existing protection systems, services, and referral pathways.

### Strategic Objective 03

Support the rapid delivery and resumption of essential services in areas affected by the escalation of hostilities.

Support, complement, and fill critical gaps in the delivery of essential services, including municipal water and sanitation, waste management, and emergency energy support in close coordination with national and local authorities to enable safe, timely, and effective humanitarian operations, including through the deployment and scale up of logistics and emergency telecommunications, humanitarian access support, displacement tracking and information management capacities.

### **Revised Response Strategy**

The revised Flash Appeal presents an increased estimated number of People in Need (PiN) from **1.3 million to 1.4 million**. The overall number of people targeted for assistance has risen from **1.0 million to 1.4 million**.

Beyond emerging needs data, the response-to-date also shows how humanitarian needs are growing. By end of May, humanitarian partners had reached more than 680,000 people with at least one form of assistance. Partners also reached 275,000 people in hard-to-reach areas, despite continued insecurity, access constraints and damage to key infrastructure.

While the response reach is significant, it has not been sustained nor sufficient to cover the full needs of affected people. As of 31 May, the Flash Appeal received \$185.9 million (60 per cent) against the requirements for March to May 2026.

All assistance will continue to be provided solely on the basis of need, to affected people of all nationalities, in line with humanitarian principles. National and local actors remain central to response delivery, coordination, and community engagement.

### **A geographically differentiated response**

Humanitarian partners have adjusted the emergency response around where people are living, the nature of their needs and effective modes of delivery.

### **Inside collective shelters**

Partners will continue to prioritize and direct service delivery where displaced people remain concentrated and where needs are most acute. Inside collective shelters, in-kind support modality is prioritized. Priorities include food assistance; safe water, sanitation and hygiene services; core relief items; collective shelter repairs; Site Management and Coordination; nutrition screening and mother-baby corners; learning and psychosocial support for children; protection presence; identification of people at heightened risk linking them to case management services; GBV risk mitigation; and referrals for people at heightened risk. This approach remains essential. Collective shelters are increasingly congested, many are public schools that cannot remain unavailable indefinitely, and prolonged stays are increasing public health, protection and dignity concerns.

### **Outside collective shelters**

The response – over the second half of the Flash Appeal – will place greater emphasis than before on households living in rented accommodation, hosting arrangements, informal settings and public spaces. These families account for most displaced people but their needs are less reported than those accounted through site-based response systems. Many face rising rents, depleted savings, income loss and barriers to services.

With cash support modality prioritized outside collective shelters, assistance will prioritize emergency multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA); sectoral cash top-ups; cash-for-rent and cash-for-shelter; cash-for-protection; cash-for-nutrition; emergency cash-for-work; mobile protection and health services; community-based education support; and targeted assistance to maintain water service delivery in areas hosting displaced people.

**Conflict-affected and hard-to-reach areas**

Insecurity, damaged infrastructure, explosive ordnance contamination and rapidly changing access conditions continue to impede assistance. In these areas, partners will use coordinated convoys, local partner networks, pre-positioned supplies and lighter delivery models adapted to access conditions. In-kind assistance and direct service delivery will remain necessary where markets are disrupted, services are inaccessible or cash assistance cannot be delivered or monitored safely. Humanitarian partners will continue to use the voluntary Humanitarian Notification System to enable safe access to affected areas. Where appropriate, remote modalities will be applied to support people at heightened risk.

**Cash vs in-kind modalities**

MPCA remains the main flexible modality for households able to access functioning markets. Markets remain broadly functional across Lebanon, although concerns persist in the southern parts of the country. The principal barrier for many households is no longer the availability of goods, but their ability to pay for food, rent, transport, medicines and other essential needs.

The revised Flash Appeal therefore strengthens the link between MPCA and targeted sectoral support. Shelter, protection, nutrition and other sectoral cash assistance may be delivered as complementary top-ups where specific needs cannot be met through harmonized emergency cash transfers alone. Coordination through the Cash Working Group and the Ministry of Social Affairs will remain essential to maintain consistency, avoid duplication and ensure equitable coverage.

In-kind assistance and direct service delivery will continue where they are the most appropriate response: in collective shelters, for public water systems, in areas where markets or access are constrained, and for specialized services such as health care, nutrition treatment, protection case management and education support.

**Continuing life-saving assistance and addressing new needs**

Most life-saving activities included in the original Flash Appeal will continue through the extension. Food Security and Agriculture will maintain emergency food assistance while scaling up life-saving agricultural support for affected farmers and rural households. Health will continue trauma care, life-saving secondary health care, primary care, essential medicines, vaccinations and outbreak preparedness. Shelter and Site Management and Coordination will sustain support in collective shelters while expanding accommodation solutions outside them. WASH will continue critical services in shelters and support the functionality of public water systems. Protection, Child Protection and GBV services will remain central across all displacement settings.

The extension also introduces or expands specific activities where the evidence now points to a changed response requirement. Some of these include:

- **Education** will establish and operate Teaching and Learning Hubs near active collective shelters, support emergency catch-up learning including summer school, and prepare schools for safe return to in-person learning, including disability-inclusive adjustments, and promote Ministry of Education and Higher Education's (MEHE) social cohesion strategy for school-aged children inside and outside collective shelters.

- **Nutrition** will expand complementary feeding kits, nutrition and early childhood development kits, breastfeeding support supplies, breastmilk substitute support for non-breastfed infants, and cash for nutrition for vulnerable displaced households outside collective shelters.
- **Shelter** will expand cash-for-rent and cash-for-shelter, support minor and moderate repairs and weatherproofing, and strengthen housing, land and property assistance as displacement becomes prolonged and return remains constrained.
- **Protection** will apply a more area-specific approach when implementing awareness and outreach activities to tailor to specific needs of different groups. In addition, the Sector will strengthen legal awareness and legal assistance, including on civil documentation, residency and housing, land and property issues. Across Protection, GBV and Child Protection partners, the response will expand mobile outreach from safe spaces and centers to reach women and girls, children at risk, people with disabilities as well as other marginalized groups outside collective shelters and in hard-to-reach areas.
- **Food Security and Agriculture** will continue lifesaving food assistance inside and outside shelters. In addition, the Sector will continue scaling emergency agricultural livelihood support for around 25,000 conflict-affected farming and rural households, including displaced farmers or people with access to land or farms, also the remaining in hard-to-reach areas and vulnerable rural households in host communities, to sustain local food production, thus preserving food availability, nutrition, and rural stability during the crisis.
- **Livelihoods sector**, newly included in the extension, will provide emergency cash-for-work as a short-term, life-saving income replacement activity for conflict-affected displaced and host-community households. Activities will include cleaning, clearing and solid waste management in areas of high displacement, with safeguards for women, people with disabilities and households exposed to protection risks.
- **WASH** will place greater emphasis on sustained and cost-efficient shelter-level services, closing remaining sanitation facility gaps, maintaining essential WASH items and supporting water systems through fuel, repairs, maintenance and spare parts.
- **Social Stability** will maintain conflict-sensitive support to municipalities, Government-led crisis coordination, including solid waste management, first responder capacity, and tension monitoring. The Sector will also prioritize enhanced humanitarian mine action, including explosive ordnance risk mitigation, non-technical survey and risk assessment, marking, emergency clearance of priority corridors, victim assistance and strengthened information management.



Photo: Medair

### Response delivery capacity

Partners retain the ability to expand response delivery quickly if resources are made available. For example, Cash partners are able to deliver nationwide within 72 hours to one week; Food Security and Agriculture (FSA) partners are able to scale in-kind assistance within one to three weeks; Protection partners are present across most collective shelters and can continue to scale-up outside with dedicated funding for staffing; and WASH partners can expand immediately. Shelter partners cover all governorates and can scale rapidly. Education, Nutrition, and Livelihoods partners can expand within a matter of weeks.

The primary risk challenging response continuity and scale-up is underfunding. As of late May 2026, **FSA Sector** anticipates funding and supply breaks within six weeks, particularly for in-kind assistance in collective shelters. **Health Sector** faces immediate supply risks, with 42 per cent of partners reporting only two to four weeks of essential medicines and medical items. **Protection Sector** has a robust NGO network (including **CP** and **GBV** partners) but reports delivery constraints in staffing and operational resources, unable to cover all sites and communities due to funding constraints. Assistive devices and adult diapers are not fully available and can take up to 4-6 weeks for procurement. **Shelter** and **Site Management and Coordination (SMC)** face immediate funding gaps, with site management fully underfunded. **WASH** expects fuel gaps from the end of May and significant response gaps from July. **Cash Working Group** partners face a funding break from June. Logistics and Telecommunications may face a funding break by July, or earlier if renewed escalation increases transport, convoy, storage and staffing requirements.

Without timely funding, the revised Flash Appeal will kick-off as essential assistance is interrupted.

### Coordination arrangements

The revised Flash Appeal follows the same response coordination structure in Lebanon. It will continue to support the Government-led emergency response through the established LRP coordination architecture, drawing on existing national, sectoral, inter-sector and sub-national mechanisms. The Ministry of Social Affairs will continue to coordinate the emergency response with the United Nations and non-governmental organizations, supported by relevant national institutions, including sector line ministries, the Disaster Risk Management Unit, the High Relief Council and the Lebanese Red Cross. At the inter-sector level, coordination will continue through the Inter-Sector Coordination Group, co-chaired by MoSA, UNHCR, UNDP and OCHA, with sector responses co-led by line ministries, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations. At sub-national level, the four Operational Coordination Groups will continue area-based coordination, service mapping, referral and delivery across Beirut and Mount Lebanon, South Lebanon and El Nabatieh, North Lebanon and Akkar, and Bekaa and Baalbek-El Hermel.

Existing capacities will be scaled up where required, including Logistics and Telecommunications and Site Management and Coordination support. Any activation of additional clusters will remain a decision of the Humanitarian Country Team, led by the Humanitarian Coordinator and undertaken in consultation with Sector Lead Agencies.



Photo: UNICEF

# Part III: Sector Response

## Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance

Requirements (US\$)

**\$134 million**

Number of people targeted

**727,136**

Number of implementing partners

**25**

### Evolution of Needs

At the start of the escalation, MPCA was identified as a central response modality to enable displaced and crisis-affected households to meet essential food and non-food needs in a timely and dignified manner. Ongoing hostilities, repeated displacement, livelihood losses, inflation, rising transport and fuel costs and limited income opportunities continue to affect vulnerable Lebanese households, displaced Syrians, Palestine refugees, migrants and refugees of other nationalities. Displacement has also increased pressure on host communities, collective shelters and public services.

Markets remain broadly functional and adequately supplied at national level. The principal barrier is affordability, not availability. Cash assistance is therefore an appropriate response modality, enabling households to meet food, shelter, transport, health, education, water, hygiene and protection-related needs while supporting local markets.

### Response Approach

MPCA will primarily target conflict-affected populations outside collective shelters, including in hard-to-reach areas where markets remain functional. Assistance will be provided equitably across affected population groups, including Lebanese and non-Lebanese households, displaced Syrians, Palestinian Refugees from Syria, Palestine Refugees in Lebanon, migrants and refugees of other nationalities. Assistance will continue to be coordinated with the Ministry of Social Affairs, aligned with national social protection systems, and harmonized through the Cash Working Group with sectoral cash assistance and targeted top-ups.

The harmonized transfer value remains US\$20 per household member, capped at five members, plus US\$45 per household. A household of five may therefore receive a maximum transfer of US\$145, aligned with Ministry of Social Affairs guidance under the Shock-Responsive Safety Net. The response will ensure complementarity with the National Disability Allowance through the Emergency Disability Benefit.

The Cash Working Group will continue coordinating cash and voucher assistance with sectors, operational partners and national authorities to improve coverage, address gaps, strengthen efficiency and avoid duplication. Sectoral cash may be provided as stand-alone support or as a targeted top-up to MPCA. Cash-for-protection will address specific risks, including violence, abuse, neglect, exploitation, eviction and barriers to life-saving services, linked to case management and specialized support. Cash-for-shelter will complement MPCA for additional accommodation-related needs. Under the existing arrangement with the Food Security and Agriculture Sector, a portion of MPCA assistance for Syrian refugees meeting food needs will continue to be reported under the Food Security and Agriculture appeal, with a corresponding adjustment

in the MPCA chapter for non-food needs. Recipients are intended to receive the full MPCA package, not stand-alone food cash grants.

### Continuing activities

- Emergency MPCA to support essential household needs.
- Shock-responsive Emergency Disability Benefit support for households including people with disabilities.
- Coordination of cash and voucher assistance through the Cash Working Group, including harmonization, de-duplication and operational guidance.
- Complementary sectoral cash top-ups where households require targeted support beyond the standard MPCA transfer value.

### New activities / emphasis

- Greater prioritization of displaced and conflict-affected households outside collective shelters.
- Stronger layering of MPCA with shelter, protection, nutrition and other sectoral cash assistance, while avoiding duplication.
- Prioritized targeting where funding constraints have resulted in many households receiving limited rounds of assistance.

## Education

Requirements (US\$)

**\$21.1 million**

Number of people targeted

**335,000**

Number of implementing partners

**22**

### Evolution of Needs

At the start of the escalation, school closures, displacement and the use of public schools as collective shelters interrupted children's access to education and increased their exposure to protection risks. The original appeal prioritized learning continuity, psychosocial support, learning materials, connectivity and education support for children in shelters and affected communities.

The impact on education has since deepened. Prolonged school closures have increased learning loss and the risk of drop-out. Some 446 schools and technical institutes continue to be used as collective shelters, while many others are in conflict-affected areas. The majority of assessed displacement sites report some or severe disruption to learning, and more than one quarter of displaced communities report no access to learning. Secondary-aged children are particularly affected. Online learning has permitted rapid scale-up, but unreliable electricity, internet connectivity and limited access to devices continue to exclude many displaced children. The situation is now beyond temporary interruption. Children are now facing sustained exclusion from education, with associated child protection risks including child labour, exploitation and early marriage.

### Response Approach

The Education Sector will prioritize safe, quality, inclusive and increasingly in-person learning continuity for displaced and affected children in collective shelters, host communities and hard-to-reach areas, while

retaining digital and low-technology modalities where access or insecurity prevent regular physical attendance.

Children in collective shelters, children with disabilities, girls, adolescent girls, children in conflict-affected areas and secondary-school aged children facing examination disruption will receive priority. Education activities will remain aligned with Ministry of Education and Higher Education priorities, including its social cohesion and Education in Emergencies response.

### **Continuing activities**

- Provision of life-saving learning opportunities for children, including children with disabilities, in collective shelters, host communities and hard-to-reach areas.
- Distribution of education and school kits for in-person and remote learning.
- Identification and referral of displaced children to available formal and non-formal education options.
- Psychosocial support and social and emotional learning activities, with referral pathways to Child Protection services.
- Provision of school equipment, furniture, classroom materials, learning devices and assistive devices.
- Engagement with parents and caregivers to support learning continuity.
- Internet and connectivity support in collective shelters, guest schools and learning sites.
- Explosive Ordnance Risk Education and protection-related awareness within education interventions.

### **New activities / emphasis**

- Establishment and operation of Teaching and Learning Hubs close to active collective shelters, using MEHE's anchored sites (Centre for Education Research and Development (CERD) and Department of Guidance and Counseling within the General Directorate of Education (DOPS) centres).
- Delivery of an emergency national catch-up learning programme, including support for summer school initiatives.
- Preparation of schools for safe resumption of in-person learning, including disability-inclusive infrastructure adjustments.
- Preparation of digital learning for students of completely destroyed schools or schools in war zones that will continue online
- Increased use of low-technology learning options, including printed learning packs and phone-based tutoring, for children in hard-to-reach areas or without reliable connectivity.
- Promotion of Social Cohesion vision through peer encounters, trust-building, school-based facilitation teams in align with MEHE's Strategy and the School of Citizenship pilot
- Stronger coordination with Shelter on schools used as collective shelters and their eventual return to educational use.



## Food Security and Agriculture

Requirements (US\$)

**\$120.7 million**

Number of people targeted

**1.0 million**

Number of implementing partners

**77**

### Evolution of Needs

At the onset of the escalation, displacement, market disruption, loss of livelihoods and rising food prices placed immediate pressure on household access to food. The original appeal prioritized prepared meals, ready-to-eat parcels, bread, food parcels, cash and voucher assistance, and emergency support to farming households.

Food insecurity has since worsened. An estimated 1.24 million people are projected to face acute food insecurity at IPC Phase 3 or above between April and August 2026, worse than previously projected for this period in the IPC analysis released in October 2025. In March 2026 alone, the food Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) increased by six per cent, while fuel prices rose sharply following both domestic fiscal measures prior to the escalation and the broader regional conflict (41 per cent for gasoline, 83 per cent for diesel and 27 per cent for cooking gas between mid-February and mid-April 2026). These increases are expected to continue feeding into higher costs of transportation, food and non-food commodities, cooking gas, and essential services, thereby further eroding household purchasing power. Agricultural livelihoods have also been affected – preliminary sector information indicates that 56,000 hectares of agricultural land have been affected and that 78 per cent of farmers in affected areas have no access to farming land. Conflict-affected farmers, rural households and displaced households who continue to have access to land urgently require emergency support to protect productive assets and household food security..

### Response Approach

Food assistance will continue inside collective shelters through in-kind modalities, including hot meals and ready-to-eat assistance. Inside collective shelters, Food Security and Agriculture will coordinate with Health and WASH to support communal kitchens and safe self-cooking arrangements, including adequate cooking capacity, safe food handling and appropriate space. This work will be undertaken under the guidance of the Government Food Safety Task Force.

Outside collective shelters, the primary response to cover immediate food needs of vulnerable displaced households will be through Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance coordinated under the Cash Working Group where markets function, under the overall coordination of the Ministry of Social Affairs and within the framework of the Shock-Responsive Safety Net for Lebanese, and through horizontal expansion of existing programmes where possible, to address needs of displaced people of other nationalities. For non-Lebanese, a contingent of sectoral cash will be maintained under the FSAS coordination. In-kind assistance will remain necessary where market access or food supply is constrained. Hard-to-reach areas will be served through coordinated convoys and food parcel support/ready-to-eat rations.

Emergency agricultural livelihood support will be scaled up for conflict-affected farmers and rural households, including displaced people with access to land or farms, farmers remaining in hard-to-reach areas and vulnerable rural households in host communities.

### Continuing activities

- Provision of prepared fresh meals, including hot and cold meals.
- Distribution of ready-to-eat parcels, including bread, and/or fresh food parcels.
- Distribution of food parcels and dry rations.
- Cash and voucher assistance for food needs for non-Lebanese (in coordination with Cash Working Group).
- Targeted food assistance to hard-to-reach areas through convoys and food parcel distributions outside of shelters where markets are partially/not functioning.

### New activities / emphasis

- Emergency livelihood support for conflict-affected farmers and rural households through cash, vouchers, agricultural inputs and cash-for-work. This is prioritized support to approximately 25,000 conflict-affected farmers and rural households, including displaced households engaged in agriculture and farmers with access to land in affected or hard-to-reach areas.

## Health

Requirements (US\$)

**\$74.3 million**

Number of people targeted

**1.0 million**

Number of implementing partners

**37**

### Evolution of Needs

At the beginning of the escalation, the Health Sector witnessed increasing casualties; disrupted access to primary health care; closure and evacuation of health facilities; pressure on trauma care; risks to vaccination; chronic disease treatment; and emergency obstetric care; and growing public health threats in overcrowded displacement settings.

Preliminary findings from the Rapid Health Assessment across 15 affected districts indicate that 60–80 per cent of households cannot afford health services, particularly medications and hospitalization. Health facilities continue to face insecurity, reduced functionality, weakened referral systems, staffing gaps and depleted medicine stocks. Public health risks include respiratory infections, diarrhoeal disease, injuries, mental health conditions and possible outbreaks. Essential medicines, non-communicable disease medications, trauma supplies, psychotropic medications, fuel and medical consumables remain critical gaps.

Attacks on health care are a major protection concern and a direct constraint on civilians' access to life-saving services. Since 2 March, a total of 190 incidents have been recorded, resulting in 128 deaths and 332 injuries among health care professionals, underscoring the alarming pattern of violence against medical workers operating in a strained health system. These attacks have targeted health workers, ambulances, medical facilities, and supply chains, further degrading an already fragile health infrastructure.

## Response Approach

The Health Sector will continue supporting hospital, primary health care and outreach services across affected areas. Inside collective shelters and hosting communities, response will prioritize primary care, surveillance, referrals, mental health and public health risk mitigation. In conflict-affected and hard-to-reach areas, partners will continue outreach through Primary Satellite Units and Mobile Medical Units, subject to safe access. Health will coordinate closely with WASH and Shelter on health risks linked to overcrowding, inadequate sanitation and skin conditions, and with Protection and mental health partners on referral pathways.

## Continuing activities

- Trauma care and casualty management, including medicines, supplies, equipment and operational support.
- Emergency hospitalization, including life- and limb-saving, obstetric, neonatal, paediatric and mental health services.
- Primary health care consultations, including treatment of acute conditions and support for displaced and affected populations.
- Continuity of treatment for non-communicable diseases and provision of essential medicines.
- Maternal, newborn and reproductive health services.
- Vaccination services for displaced and other affected populations.
- Deployment of Primary Satellite Units and Mobile Medical Units in affected and underserved areas.
- Disease surveillance, outbreak preparedness and response, including for cholera, hepatitis A, measles and tuberculosis.
- Health information, community awareness, referral and coordination support.

## New activities / emphasis

- Increased support to continuity of essential health care under rising operating costs.
- Strengthened public health coordination with WASH and Shelter in collective shelters and areas of prolonged displacement.
- Greater operational readiness for service interruptions and medicine pipeline breaks.



## Livelihoods

Requirements (US\$)

**\$15 million**

Number of people targeted

**26,800**

Number of implementing partners

**22**

## Evolution of Needs

Since March 2026, income loss has become a direct emergency driver. Working-age members of displaced and host-community households have lost wage employment, daily labour income and access to small productive assets, particularly in South Lebanon, El Nabatieh, Baalbek-El Hermel and the southern suburbs of Beirut. Preliminary Emergency Rapid Needs Assessment findings outside collective shelters identify income loss as a priority concern. Without short-cycle income support, affected households face increased

risks of debt, asset depletion, child labour, early marriage and exploitation, particularly female-headed households and households including people with disabilities.

### **Response Approach**

The Livelihoods component of the Flash Appeal extension targets approximately 26,800 people across conflict-affected displaced and host-community households in South Lebanon, El Nabatieh, Baalbek-EI Hermel and the southern suburbs of Beirut, with a funding requirement of US\$15 million for emergency cash-for-work over the three-month window. The Livelihoods Sector was not included in the original Flash Appeal. Emergency livelihood needs were only partially addressed through Food Security and Agriculture activities and stabilization-oriented programming under the Lebanon Response Plan.

The extension introduces emergency cash-for-work as a stand-alone, life-saving short-term income replacement activity for non-farmer displaced and host-community households. It is distinct from the stabilization-oriented cash-for-work and Short-Term Employment programming under the Lebanon Response Plan, which delivers skills-building, employability and longer-term pathways. The activity is designed for immediate income replacement and will not include skills development or graduation requirements. Priority will be given to: (i) female-headed households; (ii) households with persons with disabilities; (iii) households where the principal earner has lost wage employment or productive assets since September 2024 (capturing cumulative income loss across both rounds of hostilities); and (iv) households not reached by other cash-based humanitarian assistance during the three-month window. Female-headed households and people with disabilities will be further prioritized, with adapted tasks and higher daily wages where applicable. Protection-sensitive screening will mitigate tension risks among conflict-affected host communities. Implementation will be coordinated with the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Labour as government co-chairs of the Livelihoods Sector, and with municipalities, which will host most of the community works. Coordination with MoSA will also include cross-checking against other cash beneficiary lists to avoid duplication, and referrals from the AMAN cash transfer programme and the persons with disability registry.

For households in collective shelters, activities will be coordinated with Shelter and Site Management and Coordination to support exit pathways and avoid creating incentives to remain in collective settings. In hard-to-reach areas, delivery will use partners with established local presence and, where required, remote payments. Activities will be adapted to security and access conditions, in line with Access Working Group guidance, using simplified verification and contingency rosters of pre-vetted participants.

Assistance will be delivered in line with Cash Working Group harmonized principles. There will be no in-kind component. Separate enrolment pathways will address documentation requirements for displaced Syrians, Palestine Refugees in Lebanon, Palestinian Refugees from Syria and migrants. People targeted for assistance will participate in cycles of one to three months, with an average of 30 working days per participant, paid daily wages of US\$15 for unskilled work and US\$17 for people with disabilities. Activities will focus on safe, community-based cleaning, clearing and solid waste management in areas of high displacement. Assistance will be cash-only, paid through financial service providers. There will be coordination with Food Security and Agriculture sector to distinguish non-farmer emergency cash-for-work from agricultural cash-for-work; with Shelter and WASH on public works in shared locations; and with the Cash Working Group on payment modalities and de-duplication. All activities will integrate accountability to affected populations, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) safeguards, conflict sensitivity

and environmental considerations, and will meet the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Gender with Age Marker, with accessible feedback and complaint mechanisms for all participant groups.

### New activities

- The primary activity to be delivered is emergency cash-for-work for working-age adults from conflict-affected displaced and host-community households. The ‘work’ will include – cleaning and clearing activities in locations affected by displacement and service pressure and solid waste management activities supporting communities hosting displaced populations.
- Adapted participation arrangements for women and people with disabilities.
- Protection-sensitive participant screening, including safeguards related to GBV risks, child labour and exploitation.
- Coordination with Food Security and Agriculture to distinguish non-farmer emergency cash-for-work from agricultural cash-for-work.
- Coordination with Shelter and WASH on public works in shared locations and with the Cash Working Group on payment modalities and de-duplication.

Activities not included in the Flash Appeal:

- Micro, small and medium enterprise emergency support.
- Replacement of productive assets.
- Support to women-led and home-based informal activities.

While these remain relevant, they are proposed for consideration through the subsequent LRP addendum rather than the Flash Appeal.

## Nutrition

Requirements (US\$)

**\$6.8 million**

Number of people targeted

**116,000**

Number of implementing partners

**16**

### Evolution of Needs

At the onset of the escalation, nutrition needs were driven primarily by pre-existing vulnerability, declining dietary diversity, food insecurity and disruption to routine services. The original appeal prioritized children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women and caregivers through emergency rations, screening, wasting treatment and infant and young child feeding support.

Nutrition needs have shifted to a more acute humanitarian nutrition stress context. Displacement, worsening food insecurity, volatile population movements and disrupted access to health and nutrition services have increased risks for children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women and caregivers. Reduced functionality of Primary Health Care Centres and malnutrition treatment services has increased reliance on Primary Satellite Units and outreach nutritionists. Partners are reporting deteriorating dietary diversity and infant and young child feeding practices, higher need for breastfeeding protection and safe formula feeding support, and concerns over unsolicited or inappropriate distribution of breastmilk substitutes. Populations outside collective shelters and in hard-to-reach areas remain particularly underserved.

## **Response Approach**

The Nutrition Sector will continue an integrated health-systems response through Primary Health Care Centres, Primary Satellite Units, collective shelters, education platforms, outreach, convoys to hard-to-reach areas and the national infant and young child feeding hotline. Prioritization will be guided by acute food insecurity, rapid nutrition assessments and operational access.

Inside collective shelters, partners will deliver direct nutrition services and integrate support through health and education platforms. Outside shelters, services will rely more heavily on outreach, PHC satellite mobile teams, community-based modalities, digital platforms and cash for nutrition. In hard-to-reach areas, partners will use pre-positioned supplies, mobile delivery, simplified approaches, remote follow-up where required and convoy-based assistance.

## **Continuing activities**

- Mother-baby corners, early childhood development corners and breastfeeding corners.
- Age-appropriate feeding support for infants and young children, including breastmilk substitute kits for non-breastfed infants and breastfeeding support supplies.
- Emergency nutrition rations, micronutrient supplements and complementary feeding packages for children aged 6-59 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and breastfeeding women.
- Screening, referral and treatment of wasting through health facilities, Primary Satellite Units and outreach.
- Infant and young child feeding and early childhood development counselling.
- Awareness on maternal nutrition, optimal infant feeding and child development.
- Coordination and capacity support for nutrition and child development partners.

## **New activities / emphasis**

- Expansion of age-appropriate complementary feeding kits for children aged 12–23 months.
- Increased provision of breastmilk substitute kits for non-breastfed infants.
- Increased provision of nutrition and early childhood development kits.
- Increased breastfeeding support supplies, including breast pumps and breastfeeding covers.
- Expansion of cash-for-nutrition assistance for vulnerable displaced households outside collective shelters.
- Continued operational support to Primary Health Care Centres and Primary Satellite Units for nutrition interventions.
- Support to the Ministry of Public Health for safe and targeted provision of breastmilk substitutes in line with emergency infant and young child feeding guidance.
- Strengthened monitoring and control of unsolicited donations and inappropriate blanket distributions of breastmilk substitutes.



## Protection: General Protection

Requirements (US\$)

**\$33.2 million**

Number of people targeted

**750,000**

Number of implementing partners

**36**

### Evolution of Needs

At the start of the escalation, people affected by conflict and displacement faced immediate risks linked to harm and attacks on civilians, unsafe accommodation, loss of documentation, barriers to services, family separation, explosive ordnance contamination and psychosocial distress.<sup>4</sup> Following the 17 April ceasefire announcement, protection conditions remained volatile, with civilian casualties continuing in South Lebanon, El Nabatieh and West Bekaa.<sup>5</sup> Over one million people remain displaced. Repeated and prolonged displacement, particularly from South Lebanon and El Nabatieh, continues amid insecurity, airstrikes and displacement orders, compounding psychosocial distress, disrupted community and family networks, uncertainty and financial strain. Funding, capacity and access constraints require greater collaboration with community-based actors and local networks to reach displaced people in conflict-affected areas.

Safe, affordable and sustainable accommodation remains a critical gap. Most displaced households are hosted or rent accommodation, where rising costs increase risks of eviction, overcrowding and exploitation, particularly for non-Lebanese people. Limited sustained assistance is increasing homelessness risks and harmful coping strategies. Displaced people in urban areas, on the streets, in tents, open spaces, unfinished buildings and other informal settings face acute exposure to violence, exploitation, weather hazards, forced eviction, tenure insecurity and limited access to WASH and basic services. An area-based response is required, with stronger outreach through municipalities, disaster risk management mechanisms and community actors, tailored service access and Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) channels, and community-informed Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS).

Some 120,000 people remain in collective shelters operating beyond available capacity and resources. Substandard conditions, inadequate GBV risk mitigation and weak child safeguarding mechanisms are aggravating protection risks.<sup>6</sup> Unequal access to formal shelters further increases the reliance of non-Lebanese displaced people on community and NGO-supported accommodation.

Risks are highest for marginalized groups and non-Lebanese displaced people facing irregular legal status, restricted movement, exploitative labour practices and unequal shelter access. Migrants, refugees of other nationalities, Palestine refugees and displaced Syrians in conflict-affected areas face movement barriers, limited livelihood opportunities and a lack of safe relocation pathways. People with disabilities face inaccessible shelter and services, inadequate identification and support, limited inclusive communication, loss of assistive devices and heightened exposure to violence and hazards.

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<sup>4</sup> [Document - Lebanon - Protection Sector Monitoring Snapshot Emergency 2-15 March 2026](#)

<sup>5</sup> [Update on the Human Rights Situation in Lebanon \(2-22 March 2026\) 23 April 2026 0945](#)

<sup>6</sup> [Document - Lebanon: GBV Safety Audit Report - May 2026](#)

## Response Approach

Protection partners will maintain core services while applying a more area-specific and outreach-based approach. Presence in collective shelters will continue to support referrals, accountability and protection mainstreaming. Outside collective shelters, partners will increase outreach through municipalities, community centres and community-based networks, with increased attention to people living in informal settings or on the streets. In hard-to-reach areas, partners will use access missions, convoys and local networks where safe; remote case management will remain a last-resort modality.

## Continuing activities

- Cross-population protection monitoring, including human rights and international humanitarian law violations and location-specific analysis of protracted displacement, to inform response adjustments, protection mainstreaming, inter-sector collaboration and accountability to affected populations.
- Inclusive community engagement through outreach, information provision and protection information materials, particularly for displaced people outside collective shelters, high-risk groups and people living on the streets.
- Community mobilization and access to Community centres, including Social Development Centres, local networks and municipal spaces, to enhance access to services and address risks. Individual case management<sup>7</sup> and referral for highly vulnerable groups,<sup>8</sup> including Lebanese internally displaced people, displaced Syrians, other refugees, migrants and Palestine refugees, with particular attention to female-headed households, older people, people with disabilities and people facing eviction or insecurity.
- Cash-for-protection<sup>9</sup> to prevent, mitigate or respond to protection risks, including unsafe accommodation, eviction and barriers to life-saving services, complementary to other sectoral cash interventions.
- Focused and non-focused MHPSS for displaced people reporting fear, distress and anxiety, adapted to the needs of women, girls, boys and men through age, gender and diversity-sensitive and community-driven approaches.
- Sustained, specialized support to high-risk migrants, including victims of trafficking, through comprehensive return and reintegration assistance.
- Specialized protection support for people with disabilities, including access to care and assistive devices, alongside disability inclusion across Protection Cash, case management and MHPSS.
- Collaboration with the Emergency Task Force for People with Disabilities and the Disability Inclusion Working Group to strengthen disability-disaggregated programming and the capacity of social workers, frontline workers and site managers on inclusive access and inclusion measures.

## New activities / emphasis

- Expanded legal awareness, counselling and individual legal assistance in response to prolonged displacement, including support on civil documentation, residency regularization, voluntary return

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<sup>7</sup> <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1pg414HqPYyhSBquy89EQVFgex4Ib9y91/edit?rtfpof=true&sd=true&tab=t.0>

<sup>8</sup> [Annex-A-Protection Risks Analysis-PCM 2026 Emergency.pdf - Google Drive](#)

<sup>9</sup> [Guidance Note on the Use of Protection Cash Emergency\\_endorsed.pdf - Google Drive](#)

processes and housing, land and property claims arising from lost documents, repeated movement and disrupted public administration.

- Increased outreach and service access for displaced people outside collective shelters, particularly people living on the streets or in other unsafe accommodation, through municipalities, community actors, mobile teams and tailored accountability channels. Additional mobile teams will facilitate access to information and reduce transportation barriers. Strengthened protection monitoring and targeted awareness-raising in South Lebanon and El Nabatieh, including identification and support for high-risk people requiring humanitarian evacuation or protection assistance.
- Expanded use of protection mobile teams in Beirut, Mount Lebanon, Bekaa and North where overstretched collective shelters, constrained rental options and varied shelter arrangements create significant protection gaps.
- Increased community-based outreach and linkages to community centres and organizations for displaced people outside collective shelters in North Lebanon and Akkar, BML and remote areas.
- Sustained protection presence and targeted remote outreach in hard-to-reach parts of Bekaa and Baalbek-EI Hermel, including West and South Bekaa and areas south of Lake Qaraoun.
- Strengthened cross-sector risk mitigation with Shelter, WASH, Health, Cash and Livelihoods partners, including on GBV risks, child safeguarding, disability inclusion, cash-for-shelter and cash-for-rent, MHPSS, referrals and protection-sensitive targeting.

## Protection: Child Protection

Requirements (US\$)

**\$16.1 million**

Number of people targeted

**442,000**

Number of implementing partners

**55**

### Evolution of Needs

Displacement, insecurity and reduced access to services are increasing children's exposure to violence, abuse, neglect, exploitation, child labour, child marriage, family separation and psychosocial distress. Risks are particularly acute for children in overcrowded shelters, informal settlements, public spaces and underserved communities; children with disabilities; street-connected and working children; unaccompanied and separated children; children exposed to GBV and grave violations; and children experiencing severe distress.

Partners report increasing aggression, bullying, fear responses to loud noises, dangerous behaviour among children, severe anger, emotional instability and loss of routine. Caregivers are requesting structured learning, recreational and psychosocial support. School dropout and disengagement from remote learning are rising, driven by limited resources, overcrowding, low motivation and emotional distress. This is both harming children's wellbeing and reducing opportunities for trained education personnel to identify children at risk. As households exhaust savings, more displaced children are also becoming street-connected or engaged in child labour. Families returning to areas affected by hostilities face additional risks of separation, explosive hazards and limited essential services.

## **Response Approach**

The response will combine prevention and specialized services, with the same core package maintained inside and outside collective shelters and adapted to access, safety and needs. Greater emphasis will be placed on displaced children and caregivers outside collective shelters and in hard-to-reach areas, while maintaining support in shelters. Inside collective shelters, partners will identify and mitigate risks, support safe referrals and seek confidential spaces for case management and focused psychosocial support; where these are unavailable, transport to nearby safe locations will be facilitated where feasible. Outside collective shelters, mobile and community-based outreach will support children in host communities, informal settlements and underserved areas. In hard-to-reach and conflict-affected areas, partners will adapt delivery with local authorities and frontline actors; remote case management and psychosocial support will be used only where necessary and as a last resort because of confidentiality, safety and quality concerns. Protection monitoring and trend analysis will continue to guide prioritization and equitable access across all affected children and caregivers.

## **Continuing activities / new emphasis**

- Community outreach and awareness-raising on available Child Protection services, MHPSS, child safeguarding, PSEA, emergency hotlines, and child-friendly reporting and referral mechanisms.
- Child Protection case management for children at risk of violence, abuse, neglect, exploitation, family separation and child labour.
- Focused psychosocial support for children with elevated distress or protection concerns.
- Community-based psychosocial support for children, caregivers, foster families and community members, including structured recreational activities and recreational kits in collective shelters and community settings.
- Safe and timely referrals to specialized Child Protection and MHPSS services, including alternative care and legal assistance where required.
- Capacity strengthening for Child Protection and non-Child Protection frontline workers, social workforce actors, site managers, disaster risk management personnel and community volunteers on Child Protection principles, safe identification and referral, child safeguarding, PSEA, psychological first aid and staff and community wellbeing.
- Coordination with Education on safe access to learning, re-engagement, remote learning barriers, school dropout, safe school reactivation and safeguarding; with Health and MHPSS actors on specialized referrals; with Shelter, Site Management and Coordination and WASH on child safeguarding, child-friendly spaces and risk mitigation in displacement settings; with Cash and Protection actors on protection-sensitive emergency cash assistance; and with all sectors on safe referral pathways and child-friendly information.



## Protection: Gender-Based Violence

Requirements (US\$)

**\$23.6 million**

Number of people targeted

**470,000**

Number of implementing partners

**37**

### Evolution of Needs

GBV risks have increased sharply since the escalation, driven by displacement, overcrowded and unsafe living conditions, reduced protective environments, psychological distress and severe economic pressure. Women and girls face risks inside and outside collective shelters, particularly single women, female-headed households, adolescent girls, marginalized women, and women and girls with disabilities.<sup>1011</sup> In collective shelters, safety audits identify harassment, exploitation and sexual violence risks linked to limited privacy, unsuitable site arrangements, inappropriate family placement, shelter design, unsafe WASH facilities and weak mitigation during distributions. Outside shelters, women and girls face public harassment, trafficking, restricted mobility, early and child marriage, and sexual assault risks in overcrowded rented accommodation.

GBV incidents remain substantially underreported as services become disrupted or inaccessible and survivors prioritize immediate survival needs. Service coverage is contracting: nine additional GBV facilities have closed because of insecurity, physical damage or funding shortages, while five more are at risk of closure by the end of the third quarter. Safe spaces for women and children were reported in only 66 per cent of assessed cadasters. Women and girls also face unsafe travel routes, limited awareness of services in areas of displacement, and these challenges are further compounded by a lack of mobile outreach services to reach them. At the same time, severe gaps in menstrual hygiene materials, MHPSS, and other specialized services further intensify the daily hardships they face in addressing their basic needs. Funding shortages are forcing case prioritization, contributing to staff burnout and turnover, and eroding continuity and trust to services.

### Response Approach

The GBV Working Group will maintain critical services inside collective shelters while expanding outreach to women and girls outside shelters and in hard-to-reach areas. The response will prioritise areas with high displacement and severe access or service gaps, including Beirut, Mount Lebanon, Bekaa, South Lebanon, El Nabatieh and Baalbek-El Hermel. Mobile modalities will be scaled up to reach underserved populations and improve access to information, referrals and specialized support. GBV partners will work with WASH, Shelter/Site Management and Coordination and Health actors to strengthen risk mitigation and ensure safe and ethical referral pathways.

### Continuing activities / new emphasis

- Expand GBV teams and mobile modalities to scale up outreach activities to high-risk, conflict-affected, and hard-to-reach populations – particularly those outside collective shelters and in governorates with high IDP concentration – to raise awareness of available services and absorb growing systemic demands.

<sup>10</sup> [Lebanon: GBV Safety Audit Report - May 2026 - Lebanon | ReliefWeb](#)

<sup>11</sup> [Document - GBVIMS Q1 2026 Analysis of the Impact of the Conflict on Gender-Based Violence Risks and Needs](#)

- Scale up dignity kit distribution for displaced women and girls to provide essential menstrual hygiene items, raise awareness, and multiply entry points for connecting survivors to support services.
- Increase access to lifesaving GBV services – including specialized case management, MHPSS, cash assistance (emergency and recurrent), legal aid, healthcare, and safe shelters – tailored to vulnerable groups, including adolescent girls, female-headed households, women with disabilities, and marginalized women.
- Ensure adequate geographic coverage with static safe spaces, inside and outside of the collective shelters; re-established and/or maintain existing or alternatively set up temporary safe spaces for displaced women and girls, as needed.
- Strengthen support for safe shelters for GBV survivors, including those with disabilities and mental health conditions.
- Upscale GBV risk mitigation and non-GBV actor capacity across the emergency response, including conducting GBV Safety Audits in all collective sites and collaborating with site managers and sector focal points to address risks; train on-GBV staff and community members on safe disclosure, referrals, safeguarding, and cross-sectoral GBV mitigation.
- Build the capacity of GBV frontline responders through training on GBV case management, psychosocial support, child survivor care, and tailored approaches for vulnerable groups (including adolescents, female-headed households, and women with disabilities).

## Shelter (including Site Management and Coordination)

Requirements (US\$)

**\$88 million**

Number of people targeted

**604,000**

Number of implementing partners

**40**

### Evolution of Needs

At the outset of the escalation, displaced families required safe temporary accommodation, repairs to collective shelters, core relief items, cash-for-shelter and site management support. Many households were already living outside organized shelters in rented accommodation, hosting arrangements or substandard conditions.

Shelter needs are now shifting from immediate temporary accommodation to prolonged displacement arrangements. Outside collective shelters, rising rents, declining income, depleted savings and limited housing availability are reducing families' ability to sustain private accommodation. Inside collective shelters, a number of sites are expected to remain operational for longer than initially planned, requiring sustained repair, site-level coordination, referrals, community engagement and minimum standards. At the same time, many collective shelters are public schools and other public buildings that will eventually need to return to their intended function. This creates a requirement for more sustainable shelter options, possible consolidation and decommissioning of sites, while improving living conditions for those displaced.

If security conditions permit returns, some families may still be unable to return safely because their homes are partially damaged, services remain unavailable, or they lack resources for home repairs. Housing, land and property concerns are also becoming more pronounced, including rental disputes, tenure insecurity and barriers linked to return and recovery.

### **Response Approach**

Inside collective shelters, assistance will continue to focus on in-kind support, collective shelter repairs, accessibility adjustments, core relief items and Site Management and Coordination. Outside collective shelters, the response will prioritize cash-based assistance, including cash-for-rent and cash-for-shelter. In hard-to-reach areas or where markets are constrained, in-kind assistance will remain the priority. If returns become feasible, minor repairs may support households returning to partially damaged homes. Assistance will be prioritized based on vulnerability profiles and shelter conditions, including focused support for people with disability, the most vulnerable households, including those identified through protection referrals.

### **Continuing activities**

- Provision of in-kind core relief items to vulnerable families based on assessment and referral.
- Repair and upgrading of collective shelters, including accessibility adaptations for people with disabilities in sites remaining open.
- Cash-for-shelter assistance for displaced households living in hosting arrangements.
- Site Management and Coordination support in collective shelters, including site-level coordination, community engagement, service referrals, site care and maintenance, accountability mechanisms, monitoring of conditions and decommissioning where feasible.
- Technical assessments and prioritization exercises to inform targeting, site consolidation and response adjustments.

### **New activities / emphasis**

- Cash-for-rent assistance for vulnerable households unable to sustain rented accommodation and for families willing to move from collective shelters to more sustainable accommodation.
- Minor and moderate repairs and weatherproofing of substandard shelters.
- Minor repairs for families able to return to homes with partial, non-structural damage, where conditions permit safe return.
- Housing, land and property support, including analysis and assistance related to tenure insecurity, landlord disputes, access to rental accommodation and return-related housing concerns.
- Increased support to site consolidation and eventual closure or decommissioning of collective shelters where feasible and appropriate.



## Social Stability

Requirements (US\$)

**\$22.7 million**

Number of people targeted

**1.3 million**

Number of implementing partners

**24**

### Evolution of Needs

At the outset of the crisis, there was early recognition that renewed displacement and pressure on services could heighten tensions in host communities, increase misinformation and disinformation, overwhelm municipal services and expose civilians to explosive ordnance risks. These pressures have intensified. Continued hostilities and displacement orders are increasing strain on shelter capacity, public services, municipal systems and host-community relations. Explosive ordnance contamination, including in debris, presents immediate threats to civilians and restricts safe access and movement, particularly for women, children, older people and people with disabilities. Municipalities and first responders require additional support for emergency service delivery, solid waste management, crisis coordination and response recovery. Local mediation, early warning and feedback mechanisms are increasingly important to prevent tensions from escalating as displacement becomes prolonged.

### Response Approach

The Social Stability Sector will apply a conflict-sensitive, inclusive and locally anchored approach. Inside collective shelters, interventions will support dialogue, mitigation of tensions, municipal coordination and efforts to counter misinformation. Outside shelters, the sector will work with municipalities and host communities through area-based support, service rehabilitation, solid waste management, local dialogue and youth engagement.

For the June-August period, the sector will prioritize humanitarian mine action where explosive ordnance contamination directly affects civilian safety, access and delivery of humanitarian assistance.

### Continuing activities / new emphasis

- Emergency basic service support, particularly solid waste management and energy support for local authorities and municipalities.
- Support to first responders, including civil defence and fire brigades, to address operational gaps.
- Tensions monitoring and analysis to guide conflict-sensitive response delivery.
- Community dialogue, local mediation and community-level feedback and early warning mechanisms.
- Engagement of women and youth in mediation and social stability efforts.
- Measures to counter misinformation, disinformation and hate speech.
- Support to national and local crisis coordination, including Disaster Risk Management operation rooms and service mapping.
- Accessible and inclusive support for displaced people with disabilities, older people and other people facing barriers to services.
- Humanitarian mine action, including explosive ordnance risk mitigation.
- Non-technical surveys and risk assessments under Lebanese Mine Action Centre coordination.
- Marking of contaminated areas.

- Emergency clearance of priority corridors and debris where required for civilian safety or humanitarian access.
- Victim assistance.
- Strengthened information management for explosive ordnance risks and response.

## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Requirements (US\$)

**\$80 million**

Number of people targeted

**1.4 million**

Number of implementing partners

**38**

### Evolution of Needs

At the start of the escalation, WASH needs were driven by displacement into collective shelters, pressure on already fragile water systems, damaged infrastructure, sanitation needs and concerns over fuel supplies required to operate water systems.

These needs are more prolonged than originally anticipated. Rapid Technical Assessments confirm continued and, in some sites, increasing WASH gaps in collective shelters, particularly in sanitation facilities and essential non-food items. Outside shelters, the principal concern is no longer only immediate household support, but the continuity of water services in affected areas. There is growing pressure on Lebanon's already fragile water systems. Around 700,000 displaced people are currently concentrated in just five districts already supporting approximately 1.4 million Lebanese residents, in addition to existing refugee populations. This is placing major strain on aging and overstretched infrastructure at a time of rising operational costs (raw materials and fuel price rose by 80 per cent since March), increased demand, and continued risk of network damage, threatening the continuity of safe water services for close to 2 million people. Water establishments and networks require fuel, emergency repairs, maintenance, spare parts and operational support while displacement and access constraints increase demand. Municipalities are also reporting growing needs for in-kind WASH support outside collective shelters as socioeconomic conditions deteriorate.

### Response Approach

Collective shelters will remain the first priority because needs are acute and directly linked to public health risks. The response will sustain safe water access, sanitation facilities and essential WASH non-food items. Outside collective shelters, support will be more targeted and will focus on validated needs and system-level assistance required to keep water services functioning. Hard-to-reach areas will be reached through coordinated access and convoy-based assistance. The sector will rely primarily on in-kind assistance, direct service delivery and system support.

The WASH Sector will continue close coordination with the Shelter Sector to improve planning and implementation of shelter-level WASH facilities within collective shelters. This coordination aims to strengthen site-level planning, reduce duplication and overlap, improve identification of gaps, and promote more efficient and sustainable service delivery approaches across shelter settings. Coordination will also remain important in the event of shelter consolidation, closure, or the opening of new collective shelters, to

ensure timely adaptation of WASH service provision and infrastructure support in line with changing population movements and shelter capacity. Coordination with Health, Shelter and Social Stability will also support the prevention and response to skin conditions and other public health risks linked to prolonged displacement and inadequate WASH conditions, through aligned messaging, referral pathways and dedicated inter-sector guidance. Engagement with other sectors, local authorities and service providers will ensure WASH assistance remains aligned with wider response priorities, particularly in areas affected by access constraints, prolonged displacement and pressure on basic services.

### Continuing activities

- WASH service delivery in collective shelters, including support to safe water access and sanitation facilities.
- Provision of essential WASH non-food items, including hygiene kits.
- Emergency rehabilitation, operation and maintenance of water stations and networks in affected areas.
- Fuel provision to sustain water service delivery.
- More cost-efficient water supply solutions in collective shelters, including water filtration systems and connection to existing networks where feasible.
- Delivery of critical WASH assistance to hard-to-reach areas through convoys, including hygiene kits and household filters according to assessed needs and access conditions.

### New activities / emphasis

- Increased support for WASH non-food items in response to more prolonged displacement.
- Greater focus on closing remaining sanitation facility gaps in collective shelters.
- Stronger investment in system support to sustain the functionality of water services in affected areas.
- Continued prioritization of operationally sustainable approaches to water delivery for a prolonged emergency period.



## Logistics and Telecommunications Cluster

Requirements (US\$)

**\$3.3 million**

Number of people targeted

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Number of implementing partners

**60**

The original Flash Appeal identified the need for common logistics and telecommunications support to enable coordinated humanitarian delivery under access constraints, insecurity, damaged infrastructure and pressure on supply routes.

The operating environment has since become more constrained. Insecurity and damage to key infrastructure, including bridges, are limiting access to hard-to-reach areas in southern Lebanon. Regional instability has increased the risk of delays on supply routes into Lebanon. The humanitarian response remains highly dependent on limited entry points, particularly the Port of Beirut and the Masnaa border crossing with Syria. Fuel availability and price increases also present risks to the continuity and cost of

humanitarian operations. Connectivity assessments indicate risks requiring monitoring, although current conditions do not yet require a significant telecommunications scale-up.

### Response Approach

The Logistics and Telecommunications Cluster will continue providing common services to registered humanitarian actors operating in Lebanon, on a free-to-user basis. Transport support will prioritize hard-to-reach areas where movements require complex coordination, humanitarian notification, convoy arrangements and close security monitoring. Locations and priorities will be identified with national authorities and humanitarian coordination bodies, including the Disaster Risk Management Unit, Operational Coordination Groups, the Inter-Sector Coordination Group and the Access Working Group.

### Continuing activities

- Logistics coordination on customs, importation, supply routes and access to critical logistics services.
- Information management, including market analysis, logistics access mapping and operational information for humanitarian partners.
- Free-to-user transport services to hard-to-reach areas.
- Free-to-user storage services where required.
- Support to coordinated convoy movements and humanitarian notification processes.
- Monitoring of telecommunications connectivity risks and readiness to provide telecommunications support if operational requirements increase.

### New activities / emphasis

- Facilitation of regional humanitarian convoys from Amman into Lebanon, including coordination with Jordanian and Lebanese authorities, simplified import procedures and safe movement of relief cargo.
- Readiness to scale warehouse space, alternative transport arrangements, convoy movements and telecommunications services should the operating environment deteriorate further.



## Coordination and Support Services

Requirements (US\$)

**\$1.2 million**

Number of people targeted

—

Number of implementing partners

—

The revised Flash Appeal will continue to be implemented through existing Lebanon Response Plan coordination structures, in support of the Government-led emergency response. Inter-sector coordination, needs assessment and analysis, response monitoring, information management, humanitarian access and civil-military coordination, accountability to affected populations, protection mainstreaming, Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA), disability inclusion, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, and reporting against response priorities remain necessary to enable safe, principled and efficient delivery of assistance. As out of shelter displacement needs become more evident, household level multi-sector needs assessments and mobility tracking to inform a shared analysis of needs and operational response planning / prioritization will be critical.

The extension requires continued coordination support because displacement remains fluid, access constraints are changing, sector responses are becoming more differentiated inside and outside collective shelters.

## **Conclusion – Next Steps**

The Flash Appeal extension aims to sustain immediate, life-saving assistance through August 2026 and cannot absorb longer-term needs arising from prolonged displacement, disrupted services or continued pressure on host communities and national systems. The Flash Appeal will therefore be followed by a light 'addendum' to the 2026 LRP for the final four months of the year. The 'addendum' will highlight life-saving and stabilization assistance to remaining needs arising from the current escalation, while addressing prioritized gaps within the wider LRP response. It will be critical that evolving needs until the end of 2026, including prolonged displacement, service-system strains and needs outside collective shelters, also inform the 2027 LRP planning process. This will be critical to ensure that the 2027 LRP response framework reflects how needs borne by the current escalation have changed, and that the Plan applies disciplined prioritization and retains a highlighted focus on the response to the most acute needs of people affected by the current crisis in Lebanon.

## About

This document is consolidated by OCHA on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners. It provides a shared understanding of the crisis, including the most pressing humanitarian need and the estimated number of people who need assistance. It represents consolidated evidence base and helps inform joint strategic response planning.

### Photo on cover

IOM. Displaced children at the collective shelter at Cité Sportive in Beirut.

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## Humanitarian Action

ANALYSING NEEDS AND RESPONSE

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[humanitarianaction.info](http://humanitarianaction.info)



ReliefWeb Response is part of OCHA's commitment to the humanitarian community to ensure that relevant information in a humanitarian emergency is available to facilitate situational understanding and decision-making. It is the next generation of the Humanitarian Response platform.

[response.reliefweb.int/XXXresponse.reliefweb.int](http://response.reliefweb.int/XXXresponse.reliefweb.int)



The Financial Tracking Service (FTS) is the primary provider of continuously updated data on global humanitarian funding, and is a major contributor to strategic decision making by highlighting gaps and priorities, thus contributing to effective, efficient and principled