

LEBANON

FLASH APPEAL

March–May 2026

HUMANITARIAN
PROGRAMME CYCLE
2026

ISSUED 13 March 2026



At A Glance



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PROJECTED PEOPLE IN NEED	NUMBER OF PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
1.3 million	1.0 million	\$308.3 million

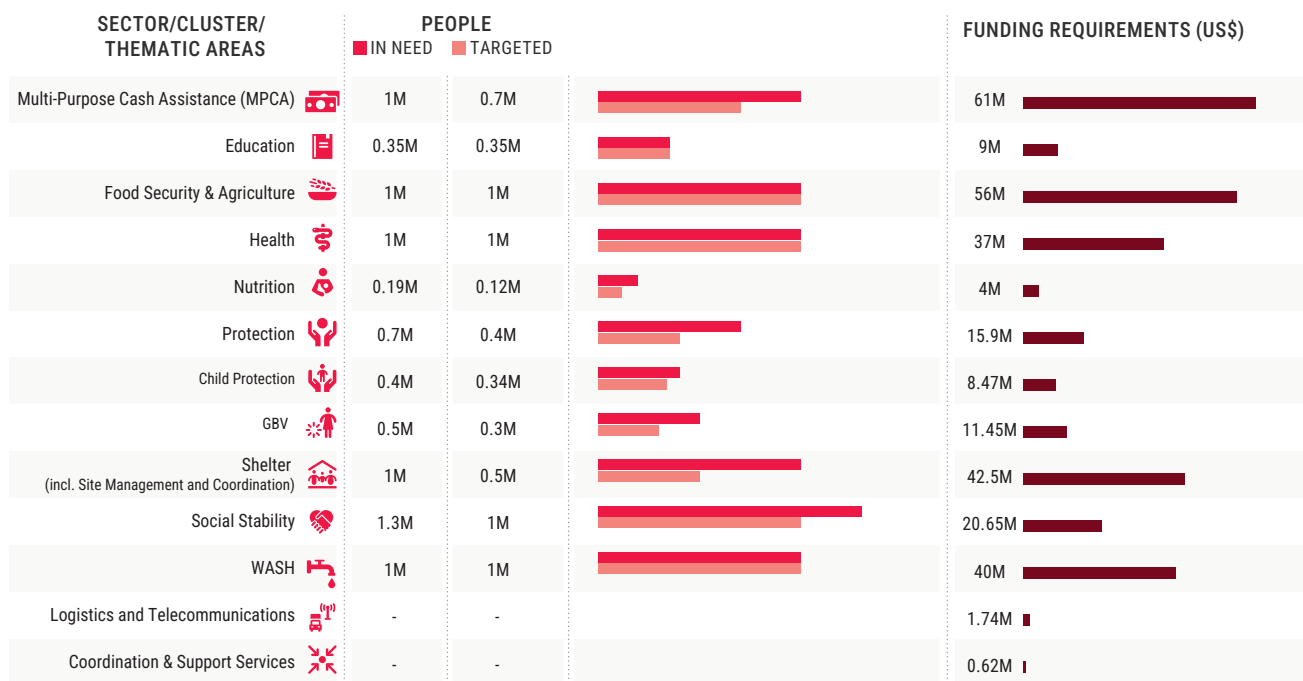


This Flash Appeal is primarily a funding appeal instrument designed to support the Government led emergency response. Through this appeal, the humanitarian community seeks to enable partners to rapidly scale up and deliver principled, coordinated, inclusive humanitarian assistance over a three-month period (March–May 2026).

This prioritized appeal calls for **US\$ 308.3 million** to provide lifesaving assistance and protection to up to **1,000,000 people**, including affected vulnerable Lebanese, displaced Syrians, Palestine Refugees in Lebanon, Palestinian Refugees from Syria, and migrants for a period of three months. An immediate

injection of additional funding through the Flash Appeal is needed to address critical lifesaving needs resulting from the renewed hostilities, building on existing Lebanon Response Plan (LRP) coordination mechanisms (and associated financial asks) to support the escalation response.

Displacement is ongoing and needs continue to be assessed, thus the planning figures in the Flash Appeal are based on trends observed in previous conflicts. Based on projections, **it is estimated that 1,300,000 people** will be directly affected by the conflict if current trends continue.





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Conflict Intensity Snapshot

2 - 11 March 2026

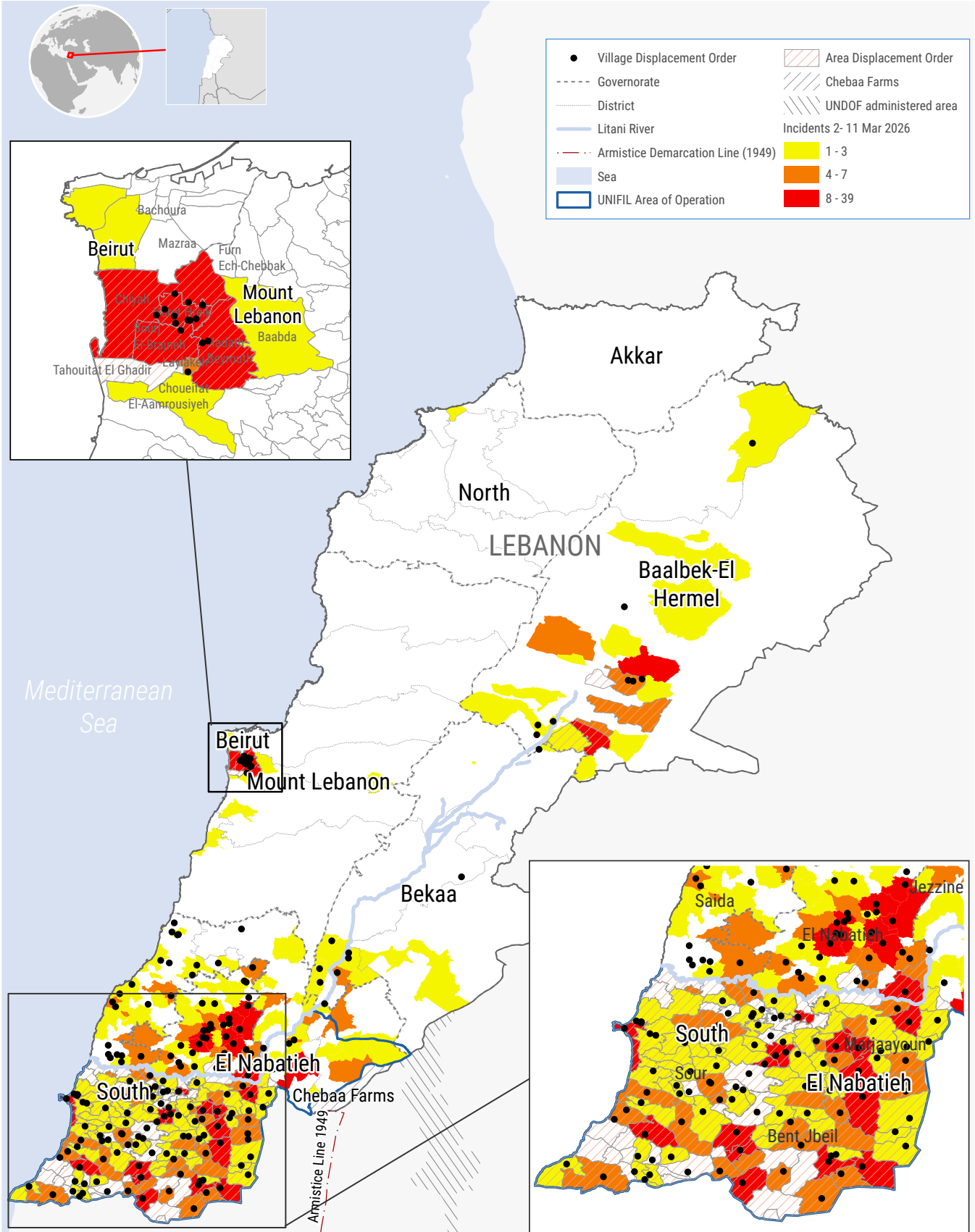


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Part 1: Crisis Overview

Shocks and Impact

Linked to the military escalation across the Middle East, hostilities between Hezbollah and Israel intensified sharply on 2 March. The surge in violence represents the most serious deterioration in security conditions since the November 2024 ceasefire, deepening an already severe humanitarian and socio-economic crisis and placing immense strain on families, communities, and overstretched aid services.

Previous hostilities in 2024 resulted in widespread damage to housing¹, roads, bridges, water, electricity networks and communications infrastructure. Many communities had not fully recovered from these impacts, leaving households and public services highly vulnerable to renewed shocks.

Following six years of economic crisis, the 2024 war was estimated to have pushed the economy into renewed contraction of 7.1 per cent in 2024, with a further 2 per cent contraction forecasted for 2025. Also, 14,748 businesses and 14,762 agricultural assets were damaged or destroyed. Beyond the physical destruction and closure, the war caused massive job losses. These impacts have severely weakened household incomes, disrupted local markets and undermined the continuity of essential services.

Renewed hostilities are also compounding social tensions already observed during the 2024 emergency. Recent tensions monitoring indicates weaker host-community acceptance for displaced people than in 2024, rising municipal registration and rental-authorization measures, online sectarian and political polarization, and growing pressure in service hubs and collective shelters. If insecurity persists and support remains uneven or delayed, these dynamics are likely to deepen humanitarian dependency, erode community

coping capacities, and generate additional access constraints for responders.

Within the first week of the latest escalation, hundreds of thousands of people in Lebanon have once again been forced from their homes. Lebanese authorities reported 634 people killed and over 1,586 wounded (Lebanese Ministry of Public Health, as of 11 March 2026). The proportion of children affected by this conflict has been significant: in the first seven days of the conflict, 20 per cent of casualties were children. Airstrikes and missile exchanges have caused widespread damage to civilian infrastructure, including residential buildings, schools, health facilities, and essential services. Several collective shelters, primarily public schools, were opened initially across the country to host displaced populations, with many being at full capacity within the first days of the crisis. Additional displaced families are sheltering in informal locations such as mosques, community halls, and unfinished buildings, placing greater demand on water, sanitation, waste management and fire safety systems.

The health system is experiencing growing pressure as casualty numbers increase. The closure by 11 March of 47 primary health care centers and five hospitals in the South and Beirut's Southern suburbs will significantly impact the provision of health care services in conflict affected areas. The evacuation of two hospitals in Beirut's southern suburbs following the 5 March displacement order, coordinated by the Ministry of Public Health and the Lebanese Red Cross, in addition to reported attacks affecting healthcare personnel and facilities, has placed additional strain on health system capacity. Electricity supply and fuel availability remain fragile, and disruptions to fuel distribution risk affecting hospital operations, water pumping stations, and electricity generation.

1. Over 60,000 buildings (corresponding to around 230,000 residential and non-residential units – no distinction made) were destroyed or damaged, according to a remote damage assessment conducted by UN-Habitat and UNOSAT, in partnership with the Shelter Sector and partner universities, based on post-ceasefire (December 2024/January 2025) satellite imagery analysis.

Lebanon is at the same time one of the countries hosting the largest number of refugees per capita and per square kilometer in the world, according to UNHCR. Both live-in and live-out migrants also represent notable groups of concern who face specific barriers and protection risks due to their background. The current escalation compounds **severe pre-existing humanitarian vulnerabilities**. According to the Lebanon Response Plan (LRP) 2026, prior to the crisis, an estimated **3 million people in Lebanon already required assistance**, including refugees and vulnerable Lebanese communities due to conflict-related incidents, spillovers from Syria, socioeconomic vulnerability, and/or other drivers, including water scarcity and drought-like conditions. Approximately **961,000 people were facing acute food insecurity**, while health, water, and social protection systems were already operating under significant strain.

Humanitarian access is increasingly constrained. Areas in **South Lebanon and Beirut's southern suburbs** remain active conflict zones, limiting humanitarian movement. Debris and the presence of **unexploded ordnance (UXO)** in affected villages further restrict access. Key transport corridors—including coastal

routes and roads linking the Bekaa Valley—face potential disruption. Fuel shortages and panic buying are also reported, raising concerns about the continuity of essential services and the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Humanitarian notification mechanisms coordinated by OCHA have been activated to facilitate safe humanitarian movements, but **unpredictable security conditions continue to pose operational challenges** for assessments and aid delivery.

Scope and Risk

The impact of the crisis is concentrated in **South and Nabatieh governorates**, particularly districts south of the Litani River including **Bint Jbeil, Tyre and Marjaayoun**, where displacement orders have been issued for multiple villages. Other areas across the country also being impacted significantly are **Beirut's southern suburbs, Baalbeck, and parts of Bekaa**, indicating an expanding geographic scope.

By 11 March 2026, more than **700,000 people had fled their homes**, according to initial Government self-registration figures, primarily moving from southern areas and Beirut southern suburbs toward Beirut, Mount Lebanon, North, and Akkar.



Saida, Lebanon. The large number of displaced families has led to congested and, in some areas, blocked streets, reflecting the scale and urgency of the situation. Families have settled on the floor with the few belongings they were able to carry, some without mattresses or basic comforts, highlighting the pressing humanitarian needs on the ground. Credit: NABAA/Mohammad Zeidan

Approximately **117,000 displaced people are currently accommodated in 538 official collective shelters**, while many others are staying with host families or in improvised sites. Hundreds of families also sheltered on the side of the roads in the open or in their car after large scale displacement orders.

A notable change since the 2024 escalation, is the change of government in Syria, December 2024. While similar to the last crisis, Syrians are leaving Lebanon due to insecurity and adverse conditions, this time the Syrian government has allowed humanitarian partners better access to the border to provide humanitarian response, including water, food, provision of information and transportation to final destinations in Syria. The border authorities are also waiving civil and travel documentation requirements that are normally required for Syrians to return. Only a small segment of those fleeing across the Lebanese - Syrian border are Lebanese seeking safety in Syria, owing to the changed political context. Three official border crossings are currently opened, namely Masnaa, Qaa and Arida.

Several risks could further worsen the humanitarian situation:

- Fuel availability is already critically strained, and continued conflict risks further disrupting supply chains and worsening shortages, undermining the ability of essential services to operate.
- **Inadequate waste collection and disposal within and beyond collective sites** can quickly create acute public health, environmental, and protection risks.
- Restrictions on cross-border movement could increase the number of internally displaced people, especially in **Bekaa and Baalbeck-EI Hermel governorates**.
- Pressure on already fragile public services and host communities could exacerbate **social tensions and competition over limited resources**. Emerging tensions are also being observed in relation to saturation in collective shelters (including amongst IDPs and between IDPs and national service coordinators) and restrictive municipal and accommodation measures, exacerbated by misinformation and sectarian online narratives.

- Over time, the ability of displaced people outside collective shelters to continue affording rental housing will decrease, due to declining household incomes, depleted savings, rising **rental costs**, and the gradual erosion of other coping mechanisms.
- **Access constraints**, including insecurity leading to movement restrictions, unexploded ordnance, infrastructure damage and fuel shortages, may significantly hinder humanitarian operations.
- **Political uncertainty** and rapidly evolving regional dynamics may further complicate response planning and decision-making, affecting the predictability of the operational environment and the ability to scale humanitarian response in a timely manner.
- **Disruptions to regional logistics and humanitarian supply chains**—including the potential closure or reduced functionality of global supply hubs due to the broader regional conflict—could affect the availability and timely delivery of critical relief items.

Humanitarian Needs

The current escalation is generating **rapidly growing humanitarian needs across multiple sectors**, affecting displaced populations, communities remaining in conflict-affected areas, and host communities receiving large numbers of displaced people.

The most urgent humanitarian needs include **emergency shelter and non-food items and management of collective sites, multipurpose cash assistance, food assistance, health care, water and sanitation services, protection (inclusive of GBV and child protection) services, education, and social stability support**.

Humanitarian partners estimate that **1,300,000 people may be directly affected by the crisis during the next three months**. These figures include displaced households, projected populations remaining in hard-to-reach areas, and other vulnerable communities impacted by airstrikes and disruptions to services and markets. At least 20 per cent of displaced people are expected to be accommodated in collective shelters.

The population in need includes Lebanese citizens as well as displaced Syrians, Palestine Refugees in Lebanon, Palestinian Refugees from Syria, migrants

and other vulnerable groups, many of whom already faced structural vulnerabilities prior to the escalation. Displacement and insecurity are exacerbating existing risks and creating new humanitarian pressures.

Women and girls face **heightened risks of gender-based violence and exploitation**, particularly in overcrowded shelters lacking adequate privacy and lighting, as well as in private accommodation where they may be living with or hosted by other families or extended family members in crowded conditions with limited privacy. Children are experiencing disruptions to education, psychosocial stress, and exposure to protection risks, including recruitment, neglect, child labor or family separation. Older persons and those with disabilities face additional barriers to evacuating safely, accessing shelters, and receiving humanitarian assistance. In the absence of specific data, it is estimated that **approximately 15 per cent of affected populations may be persons with disabilities**, consistent with global prevalence estimates.

Large numbers of displaced families are sheltering in **schools that have been converted into collective shelters**, creating immediate shelter, site management, and education challenges. Overcrowding in shelters increases risks of communicable disease transmission and places pressure on water and sanitation facilities. While the Government has stated that shelters should be inclusive and accessible to all nationalities, the large concentration of IDPs in Saida, Mount Lebanon and mainly in Beirut – many of whom are staying in their cars – has placed significant pressure on available shelter facilities. To help mitigate potential social tensions with non-Lebanese, the Ministry of Social Affairs had been able to identify several shelter options in the Bekaa which is functioning with assistance being channeled, and is also engaging with local authorities in different governorates to support and replicate this approach, while options remain limited and challenging.

Health needs are rising rapidly due to trauma injuries, disruptions to routine health services, closure of primary healthcare (PHC) centers and hospitals, and shortages of medicines and medical supplies. Emergency support to hospitals, mobile medical

teams, and primary health care facilities are required to sustain critical services. Hospitalization coverage to war wounded Syrian refugees, Palestinians and migrants are critical.

Food security concerns are also increasing as displacement disrupts livelihoods and market access. Although markets remain operational in many areas, **food and fuel prices are rising**, reducing purchasing power for already vulnerable households.

Protection needs are acute across all affected areas. Displaced populations face heightened risks related to **gender-based violence, child protection concerns, legal, civil and housing land and property (HLP) documentation challenges, and exposure to explosive remnants of war**. Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services are urgently needed to address trauma among affected populations but remain inadequate.

Education disruptions are widespread as schools are closed or repurposed as shelters. Without rapid interventions, large numbers of children risk prolonged interruptions to their education and increased risks to their protection.

The above-mentioned dynamics require reinforced tensions monitoring, currently being conducted by regional tensions task forces involving various partners and convened by the Government and UN agencies, continued support to proactive Government initiatives for harmonized public information and management of mis-information and disinformation in both online and offline spaces, and practical dispute-mitigation and management measures in collective shelters (in support of national service providers) as well as in high-pressure host communities.

Intersectional Impacts

The current escalation is occurring in a context where communities and institutions have not yet recovered from the 2024 conflict. Pre-existing inequalities related to gender, age, disability, legal status and socio-economic status shape patterns of exposure to harm and access to assistance and protection. Available MSNA 2025 and VASyR 2025 data show that these

vulnerabilities were already pronounced and are likely to deepen during displacement.²

Impacts are more acute where these inequalities overlap. Female-headed households and households with persons with disabilities face particularly high vulnerability. Female-headed households across all population groups have lower incomes, higher dependency ratios, and greater reliance on humanitarian assistance. Refugees and migrants face additional risks linked to legal status, documentation, employment conditions and access to assistance.

While displacement figures continue to evolve, the Flash Appeal estimates that women and girls account for approximately 52 per cent of the affected population, suggesting that they are likely to comprise a significant proportion of those displaced. Based on indicative estimates derived from MSNA 2025 profiles of Lebanese households in conflict-affected areas and applied to the projected displaced caseload, displacement is estimated to involve approximately 52,900 female-headed households, representing nearly one in five displaced households. It is also estimated to include around 67,600 households headed by a person aged 65 or above and about 20,600 households headed by a person with a disability.³ These characteristics may overlap within the same household, creating compounded risks and increasing care responsibilities.

Displacement is also deepening existing inequalities for non-Lebanese, including refugees and migrants, who already face barriers linked to legal status, documentation, employment conditions and access to services. Refugee and migrant women, particularly those in female-headed households and households including persons with disabilities, face heightened

economic insecurity, protection risks and barriers to assistance. Palestinian refugees may face additional constraints linked to documentation and displacement history, while both migrant women and men in informal or domestic work may be at greater risk of neglect, exploitation, restricted movement and exclusion from assistance.

Protection risks affecting women and girls remain a concern in displacement settings, including risks of harassment, gender-based violence, exploitation and abuse. Overcrowded living conditions in both collective shelters and private homes hosting displaced families, combined with limited privacy, inadequate lighting and insufficient access to safe sanitation and hygiene facilities, may increase exposure to these risks and constrain women's and girls' safe mobility. Limited access to hygiene services, including menstrual hygiene management, may further affect women's and girls' health, safety, dignity and participation in daily activities.

At the same time, displacement is likely to increase unpaid care responsibilities as shelters reach capacity and families host displaced relatives in more crowded conditions. Care demands may be especially high in households supporting children, older persons, persons with disabilities and people experiencing psychosocial distress. Given pre-existing gender roles, women and girls are likely to absorb much of this additional care work, with implications for their well-being and access to services, livelihoods and safe mobility. This underscores the need for accessible MHPSS, safe referral pathways and practical support to help reduce care demands.

2. UN Women MSNA 2025 and VASyR 2025 gender snapshots covering Lebanese, Live-out migrants, Palestinian and Syrian refugee households.

3. Estimated household figures are derived from UN Women's MSNA 2025 Gender Snapshot for Lebanese households in conflict-affected areas, using an average household size of 3.4 members and applying observed household shares to the projected displaced caseload. These include 18 per cent female-headed households, 23 per cent households headed by a person aged 65 or above, and 7 per cent households headed by a person with a disability. Estimates are indicative and may not fully reflect the composition of mixed displaced populations, including Syrian and Palestinian households.

Part 2: Strategic Objectives

The response of the Flash Appeal is guided by three 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 in 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.

Part 3: Response Strategy

The humanitarian response will prioritize **life-saving assistance and protection services for populations most affected by the renewed escalation of hostilities**, focusing on displaced households, vulnerable communities remaining in conflict-affected areas, and host communities receiving displaced populations.

Response activities will be concentrated in areas where people have been most affected by the displacement orders and displacement from airstrikes, military operations, and access challenges in hard-to-reach areas. These priority areas include Beirut, Mount Lebanon, North, and Akkar as primary displacement hosting areas, as well as South (including notably Saida), Nabatieh, Bekaa, Baalbeck-El Hermel, and Beirut's southern suburbs.

In rural border villages heavily affected by hostilities, humanitarian partners will deploy targeted outreach through partners with mobile teams and local organizations to reach populations with limited mobility or access to services.

All humanitarian interventions will adhere to the principles of **neutrality, impartiality and operational independence**, ensuring assistance is delivered solely on the basis of need to impacted individuals from all nationalities and with respect for local cultural and social contexts.

Coordination

Humanitarian coordination builds on the **Lebanon Response Plan (LRP) architecture**, which provides the existing framework for collaboration between the Government of Lebanon, United Nations agencies, NGOs and other humanitarian partners. This Flash Appeal will be implemented under the existing LRP coordination architecture, relying on established sectoral, inter-sector, and inter-agency mechanisms at

national and sub-national level, with flexibility to scale up additional capacities, including Logistics and Site Management Coordination, as needed.

At the national level, the Prime Minister has assigned the **Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)** to coordinate the emergency response with the UN and NGOs. The national-led response is supported by relevant bodies including the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) unit, the High Relief Council (HRC), and the Lebanese Red Cross (LRC).

The humanitarian coordination architecture operates through the **Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG)** co-chaired by UNHCR, UNDP, and OCHA, as well as the Operational Coordination Group (OCG) co-chairs, and sector coordination teams⁴ co-led by line ministries, UN agencies and NGOs.

The Humanitarian Country Team operational coordination at the sub-national level is organized through **four OCGs** co-chaired by MoSA, UN and NGOs, covering:

- Beirut and Mount Lebanon (leads: MoSA, UNHCR, INTERSOS)
- South and Nabatieh (leads: MoSA, UNDP, NRC)
- North and Akkar (leads: MoSA, UNDP, IRC)
- Bekaa and Baalbeck-El Hermel (leads: MoSA, UNHCR, WVI)

These operational hubs facilitate inter-agency area-based coordination among active response partners and alignment between national-level sector coordination and field-level response activities, ensuring coordination with local authorities, governors, disaster risk management units, municipalities and community actors.

4. Activation of clusters in Lebanon will be decided by the Humanitarian Country Team led by the Humanitarian Coordinator, in consultation with Sector Lead Agencies.

Response to Date and Remaining Gaps

The Government of Lebanon has mobilized national emergency mechanisms, including the deployment of **mobile medical teams, fuel prioritization for critical services, and civil defense evacuation operations**. National stockpiles including core relief items and emergency supplies are being activated to support immediate response needs. The Ministry of Social Affairs plans to initiate beneficiary registration processes for the provision of emergency cash assistance through the shock responsive safety net (SRSN) in collaboration with key partners and the Cash Working Group (CWG), while sector-specific cash for food, shelter, protection and other essential needs will continue to be coordinated through the relevant sectors and the CWG for other population groups.

The Tensions Monitoring System has been activated to provide tensions analyses & updates several times per week drawn from a combination of open-source information analysis and field monitoring inputs collected through regional Task Forces convened by the Government and UN agencies, in addition to partner NGOs and international organizations. These inputs are triangulated and verified where possible through multiple sources. More in-depth analyses are being prepared on a weekly basis.

Local NGOs, municipalities and community volunteers have mobilized rapidly to provide **emergency shelter, food distributions, water, sanitation, and hygiene and other support to displaced families** in host communities, estimated at 80 per cent of total displaced population outside the collective shelters.

International humanitarian partners have also begun scaling up assistance. UN agencies and NGOs are reprogramming existing resources to deliver emergency relief, including **core relief items, multipurpose cash assistance, food assistance, water, sanitation, and hygiene, and medical supplies and nutrition support**.

The **Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), mobilizing resources through complementary appeals**, are supporting evacuation operations, first aid services and medical transport in frontline areas as well as provision of humanitarian assistance.

Despite these efforts, several operational gaps remain. Immediate needs include:

- Critical stocks of items including food and Core Relief Items which need to be replenished or prepositioned as market shortages are likely in many affected areas.
- Expanded logistics support, including expedited customs clearance for humanitarian goods, as well as fuel and transport capacity to reach remote villages.
- Strengthened protection services in shelters and displacement sites.
- Access to adequate shelter options and improved site management and service coordination in collective shelters.
- Rapid assessments to determine infrastructure damage and sector-specific needs.

To address knowledge gaps, the Assessment and Analysis Working Group (AAWG) is coordinating efforts among agencies to support multi-sector rapid assessments, in close consultation with sectors and in complementarity to government-led registration and data collection. These will include both field-based and remote data collection in areas where access remains limited. Additional sector-specific assessments, including shelter, WASH, health, market and protection assessments, are planned within the first two weeks of the response. This will be followed by continuous monitoring activities including site-level monitoring to assess conditions in the provision of services, needs and gaps.

Relationship with Existing Planning Frameworks

This Flash Appeal is fully complementary to, and supportive of, the Lebanon Response Plan (LRP) 2026, which remains the primary humanitarian and stabilization planning framework in the country supporting an integrated response, co-led with the Government.

This Flash Appeal focuses on addressing urgent humanitarian needs resulting from the current escalation of hostilities. The activities and funding requirements have been prioritized on the basis of critical needs across sectors in Lebanon.

The LRP continues to support ongoing humanitarian programmes addressing pre-existing needs driven by identified shocks and contributing factors such as cash, education, food, health, nutrition, protection, child protection, gender-based violence, livelihoods, shelter, social stability, and WASH for the most vulnerable, and assistance to vulnerable Lebanese, displaced Syrians, Palestine Refugees in Lebanon, Palestinian Refugees from Syria, and migrants. The Flash Appeal focuses specifically on **additional emergency needs generated by the escalation**, including displacement response, emergency shelter support, trauma health services and rapid cash assistance for affected and vulnerable individuals from all nationalities for a period of three months. **Within the scope of existing capacity under LRP coordination arrangements, efforts will be made to strengthen and streamline the response as part of the Flash Appeal.**

Longer-term recovery activities—including housing reconstruction, economic recovery programmes and structural service rehabilitation—are outside the scope of this Flash Appeal and will continue to be addressed through recovery and development planning frameworks including the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).

Operational Capacity

The humanitarian response builds on the operational architecture established under the LRP, which currently includes nine sectors and over **150 appealing partners**, including United Nations agencies, international NGOs,

national NGOs, as well as Red Cross/Red Crescent actors (observers).

Although the humanitarian footprint has reduced compared with the peak of the 2024 escalation—due to funding constraints and the closure or scale-down of some humanitarian programmes—many organizations maintain **contingency stocks, surge capacity mechanisms, and established operational presence** across Lebanon. Several partners have already begun **reprogramming existing activities and mobilizing emergency resources** to support the immediate response. **In many cases, this includes the use of contingency stocks and items originally pre-positioned for ongoing LRP programming.** However, if the situation persists, this approach will not be sustainable, **as the diversion of already limited resources risks further reducing the coverage of regular programmes that were already significantly underfunded prior to the escalation.**

National and local government institutions are playing a critical role in frontline response. **Governors' Offices (including local DRM/DRR units supported by UNDP), municipalities, civil defence units, and community-based organizations** are supporting evacuation operations, supporting the management of collective shelters, and facilitating initial assistance in displacement hosting areas.

In addition, OCHA-managed pooled funds, including the **Lebanon Humanitarian Fund (LHF)**, are expected to mobilize rapid allocations to enable humanitarian partners—particularly national NGOs—to scale up emergency response activities in priority areas.

Despite these existing capacities, several operational constraints remain. Humanitarian actors' presence is **limited in some remote or rural areas**, particularly in parts of **Akkar and North region and the Bekaa and Baalbeck-El Hermel region**, where experienced humanitarian partners are fewer and logistical access can be challenging. To address these gaps, humanitarian partners are expanding **mobile response teams, strengthening partnerships with local organizations and local authorities, and reinforcing**

OCGs designated to facilitate field coordination and service delivery.

Logistical constraints may also arise if key road corridors are damaged or restricted. In such cases, humanitarian partners may need to rely on **joint logistics convoys, alternative transport routes, and remote delivery modalities** to ensure continuity of assistance. Entry ports into the country also need to remain operational to allow the procurement of goods that are in short supply.

Humanitarian Access

Humanitarian access is increasingly constrained by the evolving security environment, including **intensified airstrikes, widespread displacement orders, and the risk of ground operations in southern Lebanon**.

Large areas **south of the Litani River** have been subject to displacement orders issued by Israeli authorities, affecting dozens of villages and forcing rapid population movements toward northern areas. These displacement dynamics create operational challenges for humanitarian actors, including **rapidly shifting population locations, incomplete information on displacement patterns, and temporary restrictions on movement into areas subject to displacement orders**.

Active hostilities, including airstrikes and artillery fire, continue to affect parts of **South and Nabatieh (including border districts) as well as Beirut southern suburbs and Bekaa**, limiting safe humanitarian access to several communities. In addition, the possibility of **ground incursions or expanded military operations** may further restrict access to frontline areas and complicate humanitarian movements.

In affected villages, the presence of **unexploded ordnance (UXO), damaged infrastructure, and debris from airstrikes** presents significant risks to humanitarian personnel and affected populations. Damage to roads and transportation routes may further disrupt access between southern governorates and major urban centers such as Beirut.

Humanitarian operations are also affected by **rapid population displacement**, with many communities relocating multiple times in response to changing security conditions and displacement orders. This fluid displacement pattern makes it challenging to conduct assessments and deliver assistance in a predictable manner.

Administrative procedures, including **movement coordination, security clearances and humanitarian notification requirements**, may also affect the speed of response in areas experiencing active hostilities.

Humanitarian actors are implementing several measures to mitigate these access challenges. These include **pre-positioning relief supplies in key operational hubs, adjusting delivery routes based on evolving security conditions, and strengthening partnerships with local organizations and municipal authorities to facilitate last-mile assistance delivery**.

Coordination mechanisms with national authorities and relevant international actors support the use of **humanitarian notification arrangements**, which aim to inform parties to the conflict of humanitarian movements and reduce risks to aid workers during assistance delivery.

Where access to frontline communities remains temporarily restricted, humanitarian partners will rely on **remote coordination, mobile response teams and support through local partners** until conditions allow safe humanitarian access.

Seasonal considerations may also affect operations. The onset of the **spring rainy season** may degrade road conditions in rural areas, particularly in parts of South Lebanon and the Bekaa Valley, reinforcing the need for early **pre-positioning of supplies and flexible logistics planning**.

Monitoring

Humanitarian partners will closely monitor the response under the Flash Appeal to ensure it remains timely, effective, and accountable to people affected by the hostilities. Overall progress against the Flash Appeal, including achievements, gaps, and operational challenges, will be tracked through interim and final monitoring dashboards. These dashboards will provide regular updates on humanitarian needs, response coverage, identified gaps, as well as funding levels and funding shortfalls.

Operational reporting by partners will be conducted through the ActivityInfo platform, which serves as the inter-agency reporting system under the Lebanon Response Plan. Data reported through ActivityInfo will inform sector monitoring, service mapping, and response dashboards, enabling timely analysis of response coverage, gaps, and emerging priorities.

ActivityInfo will feed into DRM dashboards to provide a comprehensive overview of interventions and identify gaps across collective shelters, ensuring daily and timely reporting, strengthening the coordination and avoiding overlap and duplication of assistance.

In addition, Flash Updates (situation reports) will be issued as required to capture significant changes in the operational context, displacement dynamics, needs severity, and response priorities. Together, these monitoring products will be used to regularly brief the Government of Lebanon and humanitarian leadership on the trajectory of the response and inform decision making. Where feasible and meaningful, response achievement data will be disaggregated by sex and age to support evidence-based and inclusive programming.

Part 4: Sector Response

Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA)

Requirements (US\$)	People in need	People targeted	
\$61 million	1 million	700,000	
Lead Line Ministry	UN Lead	NGO Co-Lead	Partners
Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)	UNHCR	WVI	30

Immediate Needs

Multi-purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) is the preferred response modality to improve vulnerable families' access to basic goods and services in emergency settings. It offers unrestricted and unconditional cash transfers to meet households' needs in the context of emergency in a timely, efficient, and dignified manner, aligned with global best practices. MPCA will be implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) to ensure alignment with national social protection objectives, prevent duplication of effort, and uphold equity and transparency.

Key needs include:

- **Rapid emergency multipurpose cash assistance:** The standardized transfer amount is US\$20 per household member (capped at five members) plus US\$45 at the household level. For a household of five, this totals US\$145, aligning with the AMAN programme and MOSA's circular on the Shock-Responsive Safety Net (SRSN) programme. This assistance covers essential food and non-food needs, including emergency shelter, transport, water, and hygiene products.
- **Unified registration and identification:** Identification of displaced and refugee households through

unified registration and existing databases will support deduplication and effective MPCA targeting for the most vulnerable.

- **Operational reporting and transparency:** Reporting, continuous communication and regular feedback loops remain essential to adapt strategies based on the evolving needs of the affected population.

Priority Activities

The Cash Working Group, working closely with key sectors and partners, will coordinate and advise on the delivery of cash and voucher assistance (CVA) across the response to ensure alignment, address unmet needs, increase effectiveness and enable programmatic coherence. In addition to Lebanese in need, the appeal also seeks to provide emergency multipurpose cash assistance to refugees affected by the crisis. Of the 700,000 target, the current plan aims to assist approximately 200,000 refugees, representing close to one-third of the total target population.

Priority activities include:


- **Provision of emergency multipurpose cash assistance to meet essential food and non-food needs**

Note:

- In line with established LRP coordination practices, MPCA transfers to beneficiaries can consist of a combination of sectoral cash transfers aligned with the MPCA methodology. While the majority of financial needs for MPCA are included under the MPCA chapter (91 per cent), a sectoral cash-for-food component is included under the FSAS budget to enable absorption of earmarked contributions as part of this coordinated approach.
- In addition to the SRSN, the priority activity “provision of emergency multipurpose cash” also includes
 - The Emergency Disability Benefit (EDB) that aims to provide urgent financial support to families with persons with disabilities affected by the current crisis as a rapid horizontal expansion to reach up to 45,000 families with persons with disabilities over a three-month period, covering both Lebanese and non-Lebanese households in conflict affected areas.
 - Targeted emergency multi-purpose cash assistance provided to approximately 40,800 women at heightened risk through the SRSN modality.
 - Horizontal expansion of the existing refugee multipurpose cash assistance response up to one-third of the total target (200,000 persons).

Education



 Access the
Education cluster page

Requirements (US\$)	People in need	People targeted	
\$9 million	350,000	350,000	
Lead Line Ministry	UN Lead	NGO Co-Lead	Partners
Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE)	UNICEF	Save the Children	37

Immediate Needs

School closures and displacement disrupt children's access to education and expose them to protection risks, as public schools are also currently being used as collective shelters. As the first response, education sector partners will focus on supporting psychosocial support (PSS) and recreational activities through the Child Protection Sector. The Education Sector identifies partners' availability and capacity to support continuity of learning through blended learning modalities and reinstate safe and protective learning environments through the establishment of temporary learning spaces in areas with no access to education facilities, provision of emergency teaching and learning materials.

Key education needs include:

- Access to safe and inclusive learning environments for children impacted by displacement and crisis including those affected by the use of schools as shelters.
- Adequate provision of learning materials, equipment, supplies and other resources to support teachers and schools to ensure delivery of education services and continuity of learning both in-person and online
- MHPSS EiE: psychological first aid (PFA), psychosocial support (PSS), social-emotional learning (SEL), and linkages to child protection services for children in displacement sites, schools and learning centers.
- Capacity development of teachers, education personnel on online learning and Education Sector

partners on crisis response, safe identification and referral, and other appropriate strategies to support children affected by conflict and displacement.

- Close coordination with other sectors, primarily Child Protection, to ensure safety and wellbeing of children affected by crisis and displacement.

Priority Activities


The Education Sector will prioritize continuity of learning and protection of children.

Priority actions include:

- Provision of lifesaving learning opportunities for children, involving distribution of education kits including **learning and teaching materials, and school kits for in-person and remote learning**.
- Identification, referral, and/or provision education options for displaced children (e.g., emergency response schools, blended, digital, online, non-formal education).
- Provision of non-specialized psychosocial support/ social emotional learning (PSS/SEL) and/or recreational activities, ensuring safe identification and referral for specialized PSS services through child protection.
- Provision of school equipment, furniture, assistive devices, supplies for classrooms or temporary learning spaces hosting displaced students.
- Engagement with parents and caregivers to support learning continuity and wellbeing during a crisis.

Food Security and Agriculture



 Access the **Food Security** cluster page

Requirements (US\$) \$56 million	People in need 1 million	People targeted 1 million	
Lead Line Ministry Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	UN Lead WFP and FAO	NGO Co-Lead ACF Spain and Nusaned	Partners 40

Immediate Needs

Displacement, loss of livelihoods and market disruptions are increasing food insecurity among affected populations, including Lebanese citizens and populations of other nationalities living in Lebanon. Many displaced households have lost access to income sources and rely heavily on humanitarian assistance to meet their food needs and maintain adequate household food consumption.

Key food and agriculture needs across population groups include:

- Immediate access to life-saving food assistance for displaced households, especially those without cooking facilities.
- Food parcels and ready-to-eat and hot meals for displaced people in shelters or households with cooking capabilities, ensuring they can meet their nutritional needs.
- Emergency agricultural assistance (all modalities: cash, vouchers, inputs) for farming households whose livelihoods have been disrupted, including IDPs, helping them cope with loss of income and/or resume local food production.
- Cash-based food assistance / multi-purpose cash assistance for households in areas where markets are functional and accessible, enabling them to purchase essential food items.
- Flexible and responsive aid to adapt to the evolving displacement patterns and market conditions, ensuring timely and effective support for food needs.

Priority Activities

The response strategy foresees an initial MPCA response through horizontal expansion of programmes (under the SRSN for Lebanese and Government leadership) and reliance on a coordinated self-registration approach, in parallel to a life-saving in-kind food response for vulnerable families not captured by the cash response. FSAS partners will adapt the use of response modalities based on feasibility/market conditions, data availability, and available resources throughout the duration of the Flash Appeal.

The Food Security sector will focus on ensuring access to adequate food while supporting livelihoods through:

1. **Prepared fresh meals (hot and cold)** are provided to up to 200,000 newly displaced people hosted in collective shelters, in unfinished/inadequate buildings and in municipality-allocated houses where cooking capacity is not available.
2. **Ready to eat parcels (including bread) and/or fresh parcels** are provided to 200,000 people forced to flee their homes or hosted in temporary collective shelters, unfinished/inadequate buildings and municipality-allocated houses without cooking facilities, or who remain in hard-to-reach areas, to complement their food and nutritional needs. This activity is complementary to activity 1.
3. **Food parcels (dry rations)** are provided to households who are unable and/or unwilling to move from conflict-affected areas, as well as non-registered conflict-affected populations outside of collective shelters with access to cooking facilities (including through community kitchens

where applicable) complementing as needed the large-scale cash response.

4. **Cash transfers** are provided to 175,000 registered households (700,000 beneficiaries) through MPCA modalities to cover food and other basic needs of conflict-affected populations (including both displaced and most vulnerable host communities) wherever context and market conditions allow, following a people-centered approach. **Note:** In line with established LRP coordination practices, MPCA transfers to beneficiaries can consist of a combination of sectoral cash transfers aligned with the MPCA methodology. While the majority of financial needs for MPCA are included under the MPCA chapter, a sectoral cash-for-food component is included under the FSAS budget to enable

absorption of earmarked contributions as part of this coordinated approach.


5. **Unconditional cash assistance, vouchers or in-kind assistance for emergency livelihood** support to 8,000 conflict affected farmers and rural households (including IDPs with access to land and rural households who remain in affected regions).

FSAS aims to reach one million people in need of assistance with emergency food and livelihood support, requiring US\$56 million budget under this FSAS chapter, as well as US\$48 million budgeted under the MPCA chapter for cash assistance to cover families' food and other basic needs.

Continuous **food security and market assessments** to guide response adjustments.

Health



 Access the
Health cluster page

Requirements (US\$) \$37 million	People in need 1 million	People targeted 1 million
Lead Line Ministry Ministry of Public Health (MoPH)	UN Lead WHO	NGO Co-Lead AMEL
		Partners 60

Immediate Needs

Health facilities in conflict-affected areas are experiencing **high numbers of trauma cases and increased demand for emergency medical services**. Displacement and overcrowding increase the risk of communicable diseases and strain already fragile health systems.

Immediate health needs include:

- Emergency trauma care for injured civilians.
- Access to **primary healthcare services** in displacement areas.
- Strengthened health service capacity, including trauma care, emergency medical care, life-saving sexual and reproductive health services (minimum initial service package/MISP), hospitalization support and primary health care satellite units (PSU).
- Availability of **essential medicines and chronic disease treatments**.
- Coordinated medical evacuations and enhanced communication on healthcare accessibility.
- Prevention of disease outbreaks in overcrowded shelters.
- Mental health and psychosocial support services.

Priority Activities


Sustain and expand essential and quality health services through a holistic approach to ensure dignified access to healthcare meeting the needs of the most vulnerable population groups including displaced people, refugees, migrants, children, women and girls, and population living with disabilities.

Priority actions include:

- Provide trauma and casualty management including medicines, medical supplies, equipment, capacity building and surge human resources.
- Provide secondary health care support, including life and limb saving services, hospital-based deliveries, neonatal services.
- Ensure continuity of care at primary health care centers for consultations and provision of medications for acute, chronic disease medications, sexual and reproductive health commodities, medical supplies, equipment, capacity building and surge human resources.
- Sustain and strengthen outbreak preparedness (including monitoring, diagnosis and response capacity (e.g. cholera, hepatitis A, measles).
- Sustain and strengthen coordination, communication channels to provide information and awareness to affected population about health services, monitoring and evaluation of the services.

Nutrition



 Access the
Nutrition cluster page

Requirements (US\$) \$4 million	People in need 194,000	People targeted 116,000	
Lead Line Ministry Ministry of Public Health (MoPH)	UN Lead UNICEF	NGO Co-Lead IOCC	Partners 20

Immediate Needs

Displaced children and women face increased nutritional vulnerabilities due to disrupted access to nutritious diets, caregiving practices, and essential nutrition services. Women, particularly pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW), experience heightened stress while managing children's nutrition and feeding practices during displacement.

Key nutrition needs include:

- Establishment of Mother–baby corners or breastfeeding corners providing safe spaces for caregivers of young children and pregnant/lactating women to access essential nutrition and early childhood development services for displaced populations.
- Control of unsolicited distribution of breast milk substitutes during emergencies, which may undermine optimal infant and young child nutrition.
- Insufficient promotion, protection, and support for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, particularly breastfeeding in collective shelters.
- Immediate screening, referral, and treatment of acute malnutrition and developmental delays among children and pregnant/lactating women.
- Inadequate nutrient and energy dense food for young children, adolescent girls, and Pregnant breastfeeding women (PBW).

Priority Activities

Priority activities include:

- Implement mother-baby corners (MBCs), ECD corners, and breastfeeding corners to offer integrated nutrition and early childhood development interventions.
- Support the feeding of 0 to 23 months old with age-appropriate feeding packages kits (BMS kits and breast pumps).
- Provision of emergency nutrition ration, micronutrient supplements, and complementary feeding packages for children aged 6-59 months, adolescent girls, and PBWs.
- Screen, referral, and treatment of wasting through health facilities, PHCC satellite unit, and outreach.
- Provide IYCF and ECD counselling to protect, promote and support optimal IYCF and ECD practices in emergency.
- Provide awareness on optimal IYCF, ECD and maternal nutrition.
- Effective coordination, and capacity development support to all partners to ensure effective coverage of the nutrition and child development response.

Protection



Access the
Protection cluster page

Requirements (US\$) \$15.9 million	People in need 700,000	People targeted 400,000	
Lead Line Ministry Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)	UN Lead UNHCR	NGO Co-Lead OXFAM	Partners 48

Immediate Needs

Displacement and insecurity increases protection risks, particularly for **women, children, persons with disabilities, displaced Syrians and migrants and other marginalized groups**. Limited available or overcrowded shelters and other housing arrangements, as well as instability heighten risks of gender-based violence, family separation and exploitation. Persons with compounded vulnerabilities face access barriers to access safety, protection and essential services. Depleted resources, psychosocial distress, school drop-out and disrupted social networks also result in heightened risk of abuse, neglect, exploitation/trafficking and violence.

Key protection needs include:

- Reinforcement of protection monitoring across population groups to identify main risks and threats including on child protection and GBV and enhance protection mainstreaming support in other sectors.
- Outreach, community engagement and communication with communities to ensure access

to information, awareness on protection issues (and HLP documentation) and access to services.

- Protection services, including upscaled emergency case management and Emergency Protection Cash Assistance legal aid, and psychosocial support, particularly for high-risk individuals such as women, children, and persons with disabilities.
- Access to safe shelters and emergency support for displaced people at risk of homelessness with a focus on vulnerable population groups, including displaced Syrians, migrants, and other groups facing access barriers alongside protection from exploitation and gender-based violence.
- Increased support to specialized services for older persons and persons with disabilities who are most vulnerable, including care and assistive devices such as adult diapers and other aids.
- Humanitarian evacuations for vulnerable groups across populations from unsafe areas to safe locations or their countries of origin. This includes migrant workers unable to leave or forcibly left behind by employers, and other migrants in a vulnerable situation, including children.

Priority Activities

Priority actions include:

- Protection monitoring of the situation of internally displaced persons and affected population groups, protection monitoring to support accountability mechanisms and reporting on human rights violations, as well as protection mainstreaming and capacity building on humanitarian and protection principles.
- Outreach and information on protection risks, services and awareness sessions including on access to legal services, and two-way communication, complaint, and referral mechanisms (AAP).
- Community mobilization and engagement through new or existing community structures and access to social development centres.
- Provision of emergency protection case management and psychosocial support for persons at heightened risk and compounded vulnerabilities (including access to specialized and community-based care, support and provision of specific assistive devices).
- Emergency Protection Cash Assistance (ECA) and Recurrent Protection Cash based on the Protection assessment (all complementary to other sectors and based on vulnerability and protection assessment) and on specific criteria avoiding duplication with SRSN.
- Assisted voluntary return for migrant workers.

Child Protection

Requirements (US\$) \$8.5 million	People in need 400,000	People targeted 340,000	
Lead Line Ministry Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)	UN Lead UNICEF	NGO Co-Lead IRC	Partners 37

Immediate Needs

Children affected by conflict face heightened risks of trauma, harm, abuse, neglect, and exploitation, including separation from families, worst forms of child labour, and exposure to unexploded ordnance of war. Displacement increases the vulnerability of unaccompanied and separated children (UASCs), requiring urgent child protection and alternative care solutions, as well as family tracing and reunification interventions.

Key child protection needs include:

- Access to child protection emergency case management for children at risk, including those separated from families requiring alternative care solutions, family tracing and reunification.
- Strengthening coordination of emergency case management and referral systems to ensure the safe and effective reporting and handling of child protection cases, particularly for UASC.
- Immediate provision of psychosocial support and structured activities for children and caregivers affected by conflict inside and outside shelters.
- Strengthening Community-based protection mechanisms to identify children at risk, supported by trained local actors.

Priority Activities

Priority actions include:

- Community mobilization: Disseminate information including emergency hotlines, key messages around UASC, MHPSS, child protection, child safeguarding, PSEA, child-friendly procedures, etc.
- Provision of Child Protection case management for children at risk of violence, abuse, neglect and (support to existing and upscaling of new staff in prioritized areas) and support for family tracing and reunification+ Emergency Protection Cash Assistance.
- Psychosocial support: provide children, caregivers and other community-based foster families and parents/ caregivers with biological children with community-based PSS and recreational activities for children (including recreational kits at sites).
- Capacity building of frontline workers, social workforce, DRR, DRM, shelter managers, etc.

Gender-Based Violence

Requirements (US\$)	People in need	People targeted	
\$11.5 million	500,000	300,000	
Lead Line Ministry	UN Lead	NGO Co-Lead	Partners
Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)	UNHCR and UNFPA	HDA	47

Immediate Needs

Gender-based violence (GBV) risks are intensified at different phases of emergencies and crises, introducing an increased manifestation of GBV among the affected population. Women and girls, particularly those displaced or in unsafe areas, face increased risks of GBV during displacement and conflict, including sexual violence, physical and emotional abuse, and exploitation. Displacement disrupts access to essential GBV services, including case management, psychosocial support, and safe shelters.

Key GBV needs include:

- Ensure access to GBV case management services, including emergency cash assistance, legal aid, psychosocial support, life-saving health services and safe shelter services for all survivors.
- GBV specific hotlines and safe referrals of survivors to GBV quality services, including clinical management of rape.
- Provision of awareness sessions on available GBV services and dissemination of GBV services, inside and outside of collective shelters.
- Distribution of Dignity kits to displaced women and girls of reproductive age, used as entry points to link survivors with the services and raise awareness on the available services.
- Increase availability of safe spaces for women and girls to access GBV services and psychosocial support as well as PSEA awareness.
- Strengthen support for safe shelters for GBV survivors, including those with disabilities and mental health concerns.

- Upscale community engagement and awareness raising on GBV prevention and available services including for PSEA, particularly through diverse languages and formats.
- Capacity building for GBV responders, including training on case management, psychosocial support, and handling child survivors, as well as sensitisation of non-GBV actors in collective shelters on safe referrals, safeguarding and survivor centered interventions.
- Coordination with health and protection sectors to ensure GBV services are integrated and available across the response.


Priority Activities

Priority actions include:

- Awareness sessions: GBV awareness sessions and individual consultations on how to access services.
- Provision of GBV case management and psychosocial support services as well as protection cash.
- Distribution of dignity kits for women and girls.
- Safe spaces (mobile teams and temporary safe spaces).
- Training of non-GBV staff and community: safe disclosure and referrals to GBV service providers and development of tools for community dissemination.
- GBV coordination, risk mitigation, trend analysis, mapping and support to safe shelters.

Shelter (including Site Management Coordination)



 Access the Shelter cluster page

Requirements (US\$)	People in need	People targeted	
\$42.5 million	1 million	500,000	
Lead Line Ministry	UN Lead	NGO Co-Lead	Partners
Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)	UNHCR (Shelter) / IOM (SMC)	NRC	30

Immediate Needs

Displacement has left many families in urgent need of safe and adequate shelter. While many sought refuge in collective sites, the majority will remain outside organized shelters, often residing in severely substandard and increasingly unaffordable rented accommodations, overcrowded conditions, or unstable hosting arrangements. At the same time, families who remain in conflict-affected areas or are unable to relocate continue to face significant risks, as homes sustain damage and deteriorate further in unsafe environments. Immediate needs include safe temporary accommodation, basic shelter support, provision of CRIs, and measures to reduce overcrowding and unsafe living conditions, while ensuring safe and dignified living conditions for women, men, girls and boys.

Key Shelter-related needs, including site management and coordination:

- Inclusive access to adequate and safe collective shelters for displaced families of all nationalities.
- Repairs and upgrades of collective sites to meet minimum humanitarian standards.
- Shelter support for displaced households residing in hosting arrangements or rented accommodations.
- Provision of essential CRIs to meet immediate household needs.
- Support Government site management and coordination efforts to ensure safe, organized, and dignified living conditions in collective shelters.
- Close coordination between local authorities and humanitarian actors to monitor shelter conditions, assess needs, and ensure inclusivity and safe and

dignified living conditions, particularly for vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities (PWD) and older persons, as well as migrants and refugees.

Priority Activities:

The Shelter sector will focus on improving living conditions in collective shelters and support access to Core Relief Items (CRIs), while supporting displaced families with the relevant shelter interventions in and outside of collective shelters.

Priority actions include:

- Distribution of shelter kits and CRIs including mattresses, blankets, lamps, and clothes.
- Cash for shelter to support those who relocated to shelters outside collective sites (hosting arrangement and renting).
- Repair of collective sites including provision of safe and private spaces for women and girls when feasible and ensuring adequate lighting and privacy measures to reduce protection risks.
- Support the Government in the identification of shelter options or housing arrangements for IDPs. These could become increasingly needed as collective shelters become more saturated, rental housing supply decreases/becomes increasingly unaffordable.
- Support the Ministry of Social Affairs in scaling up site management and coordination activities relevant to the Lebanon context (these may include support staff to the Ministry, capacity building and the eventual decommissioning of inactivated collective shelters).

Social Stability

Requirements (US\$)	People in need	People targeted		
\$20.7 million	1.3 million	1 million		
Lead Line Ministry		UN Lead	NGO Co-Lead	Partners
Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and Ministry of Interior and Municipalities (MoIM)		UNDP	N/A	24

Immediate Needs

Heightened risks of conflict escalation and instability may increase tensions and security challenges in host areas, while the presence of explosive ordnance contamination poses immediate threats to civilians, particularly vulnerable groups such as women, children, and people with disabilities.

Key social stability-related needs in displacement-affected areas include: Emergency solid waste and energy support to municipalities; Support to civil defense and fire brigades to close operational gaps in emergency response and service recovery; humanitarian mine action to reduce explosive ordnance risks and enable safe access and civilian movement; Rapid interventions to counter misinformation, disinformation, and hate speech continue regular tensions monitoring and analysis to support conflict-sensitive response design and early mitigation in priority receiving areas across all sectors; and support to strengthened crisis coordination for national and local authorities, including DRM operation rooms and coordinated service mapping, to reduce duplication and improve perceived fairness of response delivery.

Priority Activities:

Priority actions include:

- **In line with ongoing tensions monitoring and analysis, support to mitigate the impacts of misinformation and hate speech on social stability:** Monitoring and rapid verification of misinformation and hate speech as key drivers of tensions between host communities and displaced populations, in

alignment with regular tensions analysis in hotspot areas. Activities include community dialogue through trusted local actors, dissemination of verified information through crisis information systems, orientation awareness session for local Information actors and peacebuilding and dispute-prevention through mediation teams, conflict prevention committees, and structured grievance mechanisms.

- **Emergency response capacity:** Support to DRM operation rooms at national and sub-national levels, civil defense, and fire brigades, with inclusive and gender-sensitive approaches.
- **Humanitarian Mine Action:** Non-technical survey and risk assessment (under LMAC coordination), marking, emergency clearance of priority corridors, explosive ordnance risk education especially for children and high-risk groups, victim assistance and strengthened information management.
- **Municipal service continuity:** Support to municipalities, unions of municipalities, and line ministries for effective displacement management, including rapid repair, cleaning, and rehabilitation of critical infrastructure.
- **Environmental and energy services:** Emergency solid waste collection and provision of waste bins in shelters and public spaces; basic energy supply support for shelters to reduce environmental and public health risks and prevent tensions between host communities and displaced populations (coordinated with MOSA, MEHE and WASH sector).
- **Short-term employment opportunities:** Support to community asset rehabilitation, including rapid repair and cleaning of municipal infrastructure, environmental works, and restoration of public spaces in priority receiving areas.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)



Access the
WASH cluster page

Requirements (US\$)	People in need	People targeted	
\$40 million	1 million	1 million at system level 200,000 at collective site level	
Lead Line Ministry	UN Lead	NGO Co-Lead	Partners
Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW)	UNICEF	WVI	20

Immediate Needs

Displacement and overcrowded shelters place heavy pressure on water supply systems and sanitation infrastructure. Damage to infrastructure and fuel shortages for water pumping stations risk disrupting access to safe water.

Priority WASH needs include:

- Repair and maintain damaged water and sanitation infrastructure, complemented with fuel, chlorine, and essential supplies.
- Provide emergency water services such as water trucking and temporary potable water points in areas cut off from public supply.
- Ensure access to emergency sanitation facilities (latrines, showers, handwashing) and cleaning materials, especially in displacement sites, with attention to safety, privacy and accessibility for women, girls, older persons and persons with disabilities.
- Distribute hygiene, baby, center kits, menstrual hygiene, and incontinence kits, alongside hygiene awareness campaigns that address the needs of women, men, girls and boys.
- Provide bottled water and water treatment materials (e.g., chlorine tablets) where safe drinking water is unavailable.
- Support displaced populations outside shelters through cash or in-kind assistance for WASH needs.

Priority Activities

The WASH sector will focus on maintaining access to safe water and sanitation services in affected areas.

Priority activities include:

- Emergency repair, operation and maintenance support to critical water supply, back up generators and sanitation systems in the areas hosting displaced persons and systems impacted by hostilities (temporary measures).
- Emergency fuel provision and the procurement of back-up generators to support provision, repair, operation and maintenance support to water supply and sanitation systems impacted by hostilities (temporary measures).
- Provision of emergency water and sanitation services in temporary collective shelters and preparation of new temporary collective shelters with the appropriate water storage. Support the community-led structures for maintaining the cleanliness of the sites and site-level water treatment and promote safe and dignified access to facilities for all population groups.
- Provision of essential hygiene items and awareness raising (all shelter types) including menstrual hygiene management and age-appropriate hygiene materials.
- Access to emergency drinking water (public water points, bottled water, water filters, household storage).

Logistics and Telecommunications



Access the
Logistics cluster page

Requirements (US\$)

\$1.7 million

Lead Line Ministry

**Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MoPWT),
Ministry of Economy and Trade (MoET)**

UN Lead

WFP

Partners

Sectors

Immediate Needs

Without appropriate logistics support and coordination, humanitarian actors will face challenges to implement their operational plans, considering the impact of the latest events on access, infrastructure, and logistics services. The gaps identified through the assessments of logistics capacity and existing logistics coordination structures include:

- Limited number of entry points in the country, with only one international airport and two main operational ports, Beirut and Tripoli, as well as a reduced number of landside border points opened from Syria.
- Constraints in accessing conflict affected areas, with limited capacity of partners to coordinate the safe transport of humanitarian cargo with the several actors involved in the existing notification system.
- Humanitarian partners are facing challenges with emergency storage solutions, following limited operational capacity, security constraints, and the increase of prices for logistics services.
- Complexity of real-time data collection, analysis, and monitoring of the accessibility of supply routes, particularly in hard-to-reach areas, and of the status of logistics infrastructure and services.
- Joint coordination with national counterparts on logistics issues is required to ensure clear communication and avoid overburdening existing national structures for emergency coordination at national and local level.

Priority Activities

The main elements of the Logistics budget of US\$1,343,563 is to cater for sufficient coordination and information management structure; to provide warehousing and staging areas in strategically located areas throughout the country; and to provide access to NGOs and UN agencies to humanitarian convoys transporting critical humanitarian goods into conflict zones.

The emergency telecommunications response would require US\$397,497 to cater for the initial set-up and support for the first three months. This includes staff, IT/TC equipment and secure communication means. This will allow the telecommunications team to provide dedicated inter-agency coordination and information management services to humanitarian organizations operating in Lebanon and to maintain telecommunications services (Internet connectivity, ICT helpdesk, and charging kiosk) in common operational areas. The telecommunications team will also support intersector efforts to assist displaced groups with essential telecoms including internet access.

Priority activities include:

- Provision of **common humanitarian warehousing and mobile storage units**
- Provision of support to organize **humanitarian convoy movements to hard-to-reach areas**
- Deployment of **emergency telecommunications equipment and services**
- Support to coordination structures and information management

Coordination and Support Services

Requirements (US\$)

\$620,000

UN Lead

Partners

OCHA | **LRP Co-Leads, Sector Lead and Co-Lead Agencies, OCG co-chairs, AAWG, CWG, AWG, CMCoord Cell, IMWG, GiHA co-chairs**

Immediate Needs

Key coordination and support service needs include:

- Strengthened inter-agency and inter-sector coordination at national and subnational levels to ensure effective, inclusive, and principled humanitarian response.
- Enhanced monitoring, data collection, displacement tracking, and analysis to inform decision-making and response planning.
- Advocacy for safe humanitarian access and protection of civilians, including relief workers and civilian infrastructure.
- Coordination mechanisms to support collective work on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), disability and inclusion, and accountability to affected populations (AAP) in humanitarian action.
- Enhanced access analysis and negotiation, including civil-military coordination, to facilitate the safe transport and delivery of aid to those in need.
- Strengthened Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) coordination, including dedicated gender advisory capacity to support sectors in integrating gender equality, GBV risk mitigation, and intersectional analysis across humanitarian planning, implementation, and monitoring.

Priority Activities

These include:

- Support humanitarian actors in delivering coordinated, evidence-based, gender-responsive and inclusive humanitarian planning and action.
- Facilitate data collection/assessments, analysis, and dissemination ensuring the systematic use of sex, age and disability disaggregated data (SADDD) through regular information products (reports, datasets, dashboards, Flash Updates, Gender Alerts, Rapid gender analysis).
- In addition to supporting evidence-based data, preparedness and response planning, produce Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) data disaggregated by sex, age and disability on a regular basis to inform the humanitarian response to IDPs across Lebanon, both in and outside of collective sites and to contribute towards triangulation efforts across different datasets with the Government.
- Sustain collective action on protection, gender equality, GBV risk mitigation, disability inclusion, PSEA, and accountability to affected populations, ensuring cross-sector integration of gender equality commitments and monitoring against IASC gender accountability frameworks.
- Maintain sustained humanitarian access and monitor affected peoples' access to assistance and enhance civil-military coordination.

Accountability to Affected People (AAP):

Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) ensures that people impacted by the crisis in Lebanon are actively informed, consulted, and able to safely share feedback on humanitarian assistance. It promotes accessible two-way communication channels through which communities can raise concerns, request information, and report complaints, enabling humanitarian actors to adapt programmes and address gaps in the response. Collective AAP in Lebanon is coordinated through the inter-agency AAP Working Group under the Humanitarian Country Team and supported by the Community Accountability Platform, which aggregates and analyzes community feedback from multiple channels to inform sectoral planning and course correction.

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

Humanitarian actors are committed to ensuring that people affected by crises in Lebanon can access assistance safely and with dignity, free from sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) by aid workers. All partners uphold a zero-tolerance policy on SEA and will strengthen prevention, awareness, and safe reporting channels so that affected communities understand their rights and can report concerns confidentially. Humanitarian organizations will integrate SEA risk mitigation into programme design and delivery and ensure that allegations are addressed promptly and in line with established procedures. PSEA efforts in Lebanon are coordinated through the inter-agency PSEA Network and supported by common referral pathways and standard operating procedures.

Disability inclusion:

Disability inclusion will be systematically integrated into humanitarian coordination to ensure the response is accessible, equitable and responsive to people with disabilities. Engagement with Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) represented in the Disability Inclusion Working Group (DIWG) and Emergency taskforce for persons with disabilities will be strengthened to inform planning, outreach and monitoring. They will support sectors and partners to identify and address barriers to access through inclusive assessments, improved data disaggregation and technical guidance on disability-inclusive programming. Coordination efforts will also promote accessible communication and inclusive accountability mechanisms to ensure people with disabilities can safely access information, assistance and services, and meaningfully participate in humanitarian decision-making processes.

Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA):

The Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) Working Group will support the integration of gender equality across the humanitarian response in Lebanon through coordinated gender analysis, technical guidance to sectors, production of GiHA alerts and analytical products, and capacity strengthening for humanitarian partners. The GiHA Working Group will also promote the meaningful participation of women-led organizations in humanitarian coordination structures and advocate for gender-responsive programming aligned with the IASC Gender Policy and the IASC Gender Handbook.

How to contribute

Directly support partners participating in coordinated the Flash Appeal

- The Flash Appeal was developed in-country, based on solid analysis of response contexts and engagement with national and international humanitarian partners. Direct financial contributions to reputable aid agencies are one of the most valuable and effective forms of response in emergencies.
- Donors can contribute directly to aid organizations participating in the plans presented in this Flash Appeal.

Support coordinated humanitarian through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

- The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) is a fast and effective way to support rapid humanitarian response globally. CERF provides immediate funding for lifesaving humanitarian action at the onset of emergencies and for crises that have not attracted sufficient funding. Contributions are welcome year-round, from governments, private companies, foundations, charities, and individuals. To ensure that CERF can continue to support humanitarian operations in 2024, donors are encouraged to make their contributions as early as possible.
- Governments wishing to contribute to the CERF can contact ocha.donor.relations@un.org
- Corporations and foundations wishing to contribute to the CERF can contact ochaprivatesector@un.org.
- Individuals can contribute to CERF at <https://crisisrelief.un.org/cerf>
- For more information about CERF, visit <https://www.unocha.org/cerf>

Support the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund

- The multi-donor country-based pooled funds (CBPF), including the [Lebanon Humanitarian Fund \(LHF\)](#), ensure timely allocation and disbursement of donor resources to address the most urgent humanitarian needs and assist the most vulnerable people. The CBPFs are prioritized locally; they help save lives and strengthen humanitarian coordination. The

CBPF grants are received by local, national, and international NGOs, but also UN agencies and other partners.

- Governments wishing to contribute to a CBPF can contact ocha.donor.relations@un.org
- Corporations and foundations wishing to contribute to a CBPF should contact ochaprivatesector@un.org.
- Individuals can contribute to the CBPFs at <https://crisisrelief.un.org/donate>
- For more information about OCHA's country-based pooled funds, see <https://www.unocha.org/country-based-pooled-funds>

In-kind relief aid

- The United Nations urges donors to make cash rather than in-kind donations, for maximum speed and flexibility, and to ensure the aid materials that are most needed are the ones delivered. If you can make only in-kind contributions in response to disasters and emergencies, please send an email with relevant information concerning your contribution to: ochaprivatesector@un.org

Registering and recognizing your contributions

- OCHA manages the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), which records all reported humanitarian contributions (cash, in-kind, multilateral and bilateral) to emergencies. Its purpose is to give credit and visibility to donors and partners for their generosity and to show the total amount of funding and expose gaps in humanitarian plans. Please report yours to FTS, either by email to fts@un.org or through the online contribution report form at: <http://fts.unocha.org>

About

This document is consolidated by OCHA in collaboration with the [Lebanon ISCG](#) 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 a consolidated evidence base and helps inform joint strategic response planning.

PHOTO ON COVER

On 5 March 2026, in Beirut, Lebanon, displacement orders issued across several areas of Lebanon have triggered large movements of families seeking safety. Thousands of people, including many children, fled their homes in the south and the southern suburbs of Beirut, with many gathering in the streets or attempting to reach safer areas. Children are among the most affected as families face displacement, uncertainty and limited access to essential services.

Credit: UNICEF/UNI956444/

The designations employed and the presentation of material in the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Get the latest updates



OCHA coordinates humanitarian action to ensure crisis-affected people receive the assistance and protection they need. It works to overcome obstacles that impede humanitarian assistance from reaching people affected by crises, and provides leadership in mobilizing assistance and resources on behalf of the humanitarian system.

<https://www.unocha.org/lebanon>

Humanitarian Action

ANALYSING NEEDS AND RESPONSE

Humanitarian Action provides a comprehensive overview of the humanitarian landscape. It provides the latest verified information on needs and delivery of the humanitarian response as well as financial contributions.

rw response

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.

<https://response.reliefweb.int/lebanon>



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 humanitarian assistance. [Track the Lebanon funding.](#)

LEBANON
FLASH APPEAL

