



CESVI

## Lebanon Emergency Response

SitRep. #4

Reporting period: 24 March – 22 June 2026

Country of reference: Lebanon

2026

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## 1. KEY FIGURES



**5.3M**

Total population<sup>i</sup>



**4M**

People in need<sup>ii</sup>

The following figures represent developments recorded between March 2 and June 15,<sup>iii</sup> capturing the scale of the most recent escalation of hostilities:



**3,783**

People killed



**11,699**

Total injuries



**1M**

Of self-registered IDPs, of which only 131,200 in collective shelters.<sup>iv</sup>



**204**

Attacks on Health Care  
*Resulting in 3 closed hospitals, 17 damaged hospitals, and the deaths of 135 healthcare workers.*

## 2. CESVI RESPONSE STRATEGY

The rapid re-escalation of hostilities across **Lebanon** have further compounded an already fragile humanitarian situation, triggering renewed displacement, civilian casualties, and increasing pressure on overstretched public services. In response, CESVI has adapted its operational priorities in a flexible and agile manner to **address the most urgent humanitarian needs** arising from the crisis, while maintaining its long-term commitment to supporting vulnerable Lebanese communities, refugees, and displaced populations.

Building on its long-standing presence in the country and established operational infrastructure, CESVI is delivering **emergency assistance** in areas where it already maintains access and strong local partnerships, particularly **Saida, Baalbek, Iqlim El Kharroub** and **Bourj Hammoud in Beirut**. Current interventions prioritise life-saving support to displaced populations residing in both collective shelters and host communities. Activities include the distribution of **non-food items** and **hygiene kits**, the provision of **psychosocial support** and **protection services**, **Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA)**, and access to **health services** through mobile clinics implemented in collaboration with local partners. Rapid needs assessments, drawing on

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information gathered by field teams, social workers and MEAL systems, continue to inform the targeting and adaptation of interventions as humanitarian needs evolve. CESVI is also exploring opportunities to support the implementation of the Emergency Response Needs Assessment (ERNA) at the national level.

At the same time, CESVI's response remains grounded in an integrated, multisectoral framework aligned with the **humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) nexus**, designed to address urgent humanitarian needs while supporting longer-term recovery and resilience. The latest escalation of violence has further exacerbated the structural vulnerabilities generated by Lebanon's prolonged economic crisis, increasing poverty levels, weakening public service delivery, and placing additional strain on host communities already struggling to absorb repeated displacement shocks. Through a strategic programming approach, CESVI ensures **complementarity between emergency assistance and recovery-oriented interventions aimed at strengthening livelihoods**, supporting crisis-affected micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), and enhancing community resilience as conditions allow. To this end, CESVI has promoted financial support programmes in Southern Lebanon, providing funds to businesses affected by the war for reconstruction and business continuity, and supporting co-planned initiatives between businesses and local stakeholders (municipalities and CSOs) to provide goods and services free of charge to internally displaced communities.

Overall, CESVI remains well positioned to respond to Lebanon's evolving humanitarian needs. With experienced national and international staff, strong local partnerships, and active participation in humanitarian coordination mechanisms, the organisation retains the operational capacity to conduct rapid needs assessments within 24-48 hours of the onset of a crisis and adapt programming accordingly to changing needs, delivering timely, targeted, and flexible assistance to affected populations.

### MAIN SECTORS OF INTERVENTION



**Shelter and  
Non-Food Items (NFIs)**



**Health**



**Protection**



**Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance  
(MPCA)**

### 3. CESVI ASSISTANCE IN NUMBERS



**2,714** Family hygiene kits distributed, reaching 10,856 people.

**1,801** Menstrual health kits distributed.

**164** Baby kits distributed, reaching 162 infants aged between 0 and 24 months of age.

**41** Centre kits distributed, reaching 8,200 people.

**802** Families reached with laundry kits.



**518** Families supported (around 2,072 people) with 630 blankets, 1,030 mattresses, and 1,860 pillows.



**307** Children reached with psychosocial support activities, including Psychological First Aid and recreational activities.

**56** Adults reached with psycho-social support activities, including Psychological First Aid.



**17,696** USD distributed.

**104** Lebanese families living outside shelters reached with multi-purpose cash assistance (around 416 people)

**49** Palestinian families living outside shelters reached with multi-purpose cash assistance (approximately 180 people)



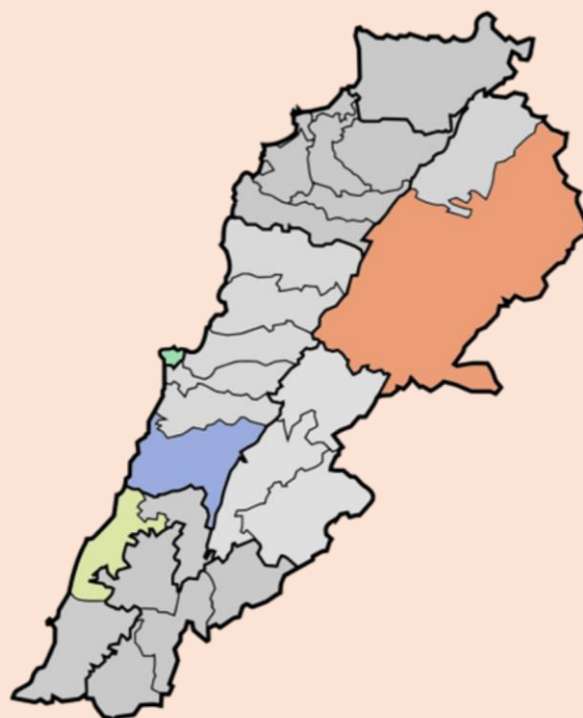
*"Children are showing greater interest in the activities we offer, demonstrating more positive behaviour and increasingly looking forward to our visits and sessions. They actively participate and engage in the sessions. Families have been sharing their appreciation for our presence in the shelter. Several beneficiaries told us that CESVI is the only organisation consistently supporting the shelter, especially through activities for children and the distributions provided."*

Ibrahim Barazi, CESVI PSS Facilitator



## 4. CESVI RESPONSE CAPACITY

- 1. Rapidly deploy emergency assistance** through CESVI's established field presence, operational infrastructure, and community networks in Saida, Baalbek, Iqlim El Kharroub and Bourj Hammoud.
- 2. Rapidly and flexibly adapt ongoing programmes** and mobilise available resources to initiate **emergency interventions**, conduct rapid needs assessments, and provide timely assistance to affected populations.
- 3. Deliver integrated, multisectoral assistance** combining protection, psychosocial support, health, MPCA, and NFI interventions through an HDP nexus approach that links emergency response with longer-term recovery and resilience.



### IN DETAILS

- **Geographic reach:** CESVI has operated in Lebanon since 2001, working in the key areas of Saida, Baalbek, Iqlim El Kharroub, and Bourj Hammoud (Beirut), with established access and trusted local community networks enabling the rapid deployment of humanitarian activities in crisis-affected locations.
- **Direct implementation:** CESVI operates through a team of international and national staff, supported by outreach and social workers. International staff have been present in Lebanon for years, ensuring strong contextual knowledge, effective field coordination, and rapid response capacity.
- **Local partnerships:** CESVI works also through established partnerships with Lebanese organisations, enabling community outreach, referral pathways, and operational access to vulnerable populations.
- **Institutional engagement:** CESVI maintains working relationships with national ministries, municipalities, and chambers of commerce, and is in direct contact with the Ministry of Social Affairs and the NDRCC regarding the current emergency response.
- **Engagement in coordination mechanisms:** CESVI actively participates in the Lebanon Humanitarian INGO Forum and sector coordination platforms, ensuring a coordinated response and the efficient use of available resources.
- **Logistics and procurement capacity:** Through HULO and established local supplier networks, CESVI can rapidly procure and distribute relief items while accessing pre-negotiated fleet, procurement, and logistics services. Additional warehousing and logistics solutions can be activated through existing humanitarian partnerships, enabling a cost-efficient scale-up of emergency activities.
- **Recovery and livelihoods expertise:** Alongside emergency programming, CESVI has extensive experience supporting livelihoods, MSMEs, vocational training, and local economic development in Lebanon, contributing to a nexus approach that links humanitarian assistance with recovery and economic resilience.

- **Programme and funding portfolio:** CESVI manages a diversified portfolio of humanitarian, recovery, and development interventions, allowing for a flexible nexus approach and the rapid adaptation of ongoing programmes and resources to respond to emerging humanitarian needs.

## 5. COORDINATION MECHANISMS

### Institutional Coordination

CESVI is an active member of the following clusters:

1. Education Cluster
2. Protection Cluster
3. Child Protection Cluster
4. Livelihoods Cluster
5. Cash Cluster

**National Disaster Risk Reduction and Coordination Committee (NDRCC):** The emergency response is coordinated through the NDRCC, supported by the Disaster Risk Management Unit (DRM), which oversee national response coordination and information management related to displacement and humanitarian needs.

**Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA):** As the lead government entity for shelter management, humanitarian assistance, IDP registration, and coordination with Lebanon Response Plan (LRP) partners, MoSA plays a central role in the response. CESVI remains fully aligned with MoSA guidelines and coordination mechanisms and maintains regular engagement with relevant authorities at national and sub-national level.

### NGO Coordination

**Lebanon Humanitarian INGO Forum (LHIF):**

CESVI is an active member of the INGO Forum and participates in the following working groups:

6. Cash Working Group
7. Logistics Working Group
8. Preparedness Working Group
9. Partnership and Localisation Working Group

**Italian NGO Coordination Platform:** CESVI is an active member of this informal coordination platform, which strengthens information exchange and coordination with Italian Cooperation.

**Alliance2015:** A coalition of seven European INGOs focused on coordinating humanitarian and development action in crisis contexts. CESVI coordinates and engages in strategic planning with Alliance2015 members present in the country.

**Social and Solidarity Economic (SSE) Task Force:** CESVI is among the founders and promoters of the SSE Task Force, a platform bringing together international organisations, civil society actors, and institutional partners to promote inclusive economic development initiatives.

**Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network:** CESVI is part of Lebanon's PSEA Network, which provides access to specialised resources, training opportunities, and enhanced referral systems, thus contributing to continuous learning and stronger safeguarding practices.

## 6. PARTNERSHIP AND LOCALISATION

Partnerships and localisation are a core component of CESVI's operational approach in Lebanon, where collaboration with local civil society organisations (LCSOs), community actors, and institutions is essential to ensure context-sensitive and effective interventions. In Lebanon, LCSOs are highly skilled, making partnerships particularly valuable to combine CESVI's technical expertise with the access, knowledge, and operational capacities of national actors.

CESVI collaborates with several national partners across its areas of intervention. The partnership with **Mousawat** represents a consolidated and strategic collaboration, especially in emergency response contexts. Mousawat supports operational activities, such as the distribution of NFIs and mobile clinics, provides warehousing space, and grants **access to fragile areas**, including camps hosting Palestinian refugees and locations in the South and Bekaa. The ongoing partnership with **Nabad for Development** ensures access to Saida and Bekaa, with a particular focus on the delivery of EiE and protection activities, including referrals for case management. CESVI also works with **Semeurs d'Avenir (SDA)**, an organisation specialised in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and job inclusion, that holds strong ties to the Directorate of TVET of the Ministry of Education. Additional collaborations include **Codebrave**, an organisation working on digital skills and education programming.

CESVI also partners with **Arcenciel**, one of Lebanon's leading organisations working on disability inclusion and social enterprise development. Through its extensive experience supporting the socio-economic inclusion of persons with disabilities and its strong links with relevant national institutions, Arcenciel contributes valuable technical expertise to CESVI's livelihoods and inclusion programming.

CESVI maintains partnerships within broader operational networks. Through Alliance2015, CESVI shares office space with ACTED and maintains operational exchanges with partners such as WHH and CONCERN.

Lastly, CESVI contributes to localisation-focused coordination initiatives, including participation in the Partnership and Localisation Working Group of the Humanitarian Forum, where the mission engages in discussions on equitable partnerships and capacity building for local NGOs.

## 7. MAIN CHALLENGES AND OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

- **Security volatility and operational disruptions:** Continued airstrikes and military activity across Lebanon, particularly in South Lebanon, the Bekaa Valley, and Beirut's southern suburbs, create a volatile operating environment and increase risks for staff and humanitarian operations. The deteriorating security situation has limited movements in some areas and affected the implementation of several development and recovery activities, resulting in delays, temporary suspensions, and programme adaptations. To mitigate these risks, CESVI has restricted movements outside Beirut to essential travel only, strengthened internal security measures, maintained close coordination with INSO and humanitarian security platforms, and adapted implementation modalities to ensure continuity of critical activities.
- **Access constraints in conflict-affected areas:** Access to several areas directly affected by hostilities remains restricted, particularly south of Saida and in Beirut's southern suburbs. These constraints may affect assessments, monitoring activities, and the delivery of assistance. In response, CESVI leverages its established relationships with

local organisations, institutions, and community-based partners to facilitate access and maintain operations in its areas of intervention.

- **Growing humanitarian needs despite limited humanitarian funding:** The renewed escalation has generated large-scale displacement and increasing demand for shelter, protection, health, cash assistance, and basic relief items, while available humanitarian funding remains insufficient to meet growing needs. This widening gap places significant pressure on humanitarian actors and limits the scale of the response. To address this challenge, CESVI has adapted previous development and recovery programmes to the evolving emergency context, reallocated available resources towards life-saving activities, and continues to diversify its funding base through new proposals, partnerships, and funding opportunities aimed at sustaining and expanding assistance to affected populations.

## 8. CESVI OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES

### a) Situation update

Lebanon continues to face a severe humanitarian crisis following the renewed escalation of hostilities across the country. Although a fragile ceasefire remains in place, continued insecurity and repeated violations have triggered further population movements and prevented the safe return of many displaced families. As displacement persists, increasing numbers of households are relying on host communities and informal accommodation arrangements, placing additional pressure on already overstretched local resources and services.

Humanitarian needs remain acute both within and outside collective shelters. Families residing in shelters continue to require essential relief items, food assistance, drinking water, and access to healthcare services. **Recent displacement orders** have triggered additional movements among refugee communities in South Lebanon, further increasing the number of households seeking refuge outside collective shelters.<sup>v</sup> These populations often face greater **difficulties in accessing basic goods and services** and remain highly dependent on multipurpose cash assistance to meet their immediate needs. As displacement becomes increasingly protracted, host communities are also experiencing growing pressure on already limited resources and services.

The **protection environment keeps deteriorating** due to repeated displacement, insecurity, and housing instability. Syrian refugees and other non-Lebanese populations remain disproportionately affected, facing additional barriers to accessing safe shelter and humanitarian assistance. Women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities continue to be among the groups most exposed to protection risks, while **psychosocial distress** is increasing across affected communities, particularly among children, with growing reports of fear, anxiety, sleep disturbances, and emotional distress linked to ongoing insecurity and uncertainty.<sup>vi</sup>





The crisis continues to place significant pressure on Lebanon's already fragile health system. The **closure and disruption of health facilities** in conflict-affected areas, combined with the increasing demand generated by displacement and conflict-related injuries, have reduced access to essential healthcare services at a time when needs continue to rise. More than 190 incidents affecting healthcare facilities and personnel have been reported since March, highlighting the challenges faced by medical providers operating in conflict-affected areas and raising concerns regarding the continuity of essential health services.<sup>vii</sup> The situation is further compounded by the influx of wounded patients, as rising casualty numbers continue to strain emergency care capacity, medical staff, and available resources.

Humanitarian actors are scaling up life-saving assistance across the sectors of shelter, food security, health, protection, and water and sanitation services. However, the scale and speed of the crisis are rapidly increasing humanitarian needs at a time when **available resources remain limited**. Every day of continued hostilities is further stretching the ability of national authorities to respond to affected populations. Sustained and flexible funding will be critical to enable the response to scale-up in line with the growing needs on the ground.

### b) Geographic coverage

In the current emergency context, CESVI will prioritise interventions in **Saida, Baalbek, Iqlim EL Kharroub** and **Bourj Hammoud (Beirut)**, where the organisation already has an operational presence and established partnerships. These locations have been identified as priority areas for the emergency response.

### c) Priorities of intervention detected per sector

Sector	Objective	Activities
 <b>Essential NFIs</b>	Provide those affected by the crisis with essential, life-sustaining non-food items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to collective shelters hosting IDPs.</li> <li>• Distribution of NFIs including hygiene kits, bedding, and other core relief items.</li> <li>• Provision of menstrual kits, baby kits and shelter hygiene kits to displaced populations.</li> </ul>
 <b>Protection</b>	Reduce protection risks, prevent violations, and ensure the safety and dignity of all affected populations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Psychological First Aid to displaced populations.</li> <li>• Psychosocial support in collective shelters.</li> <li>• Recreational activities for children in collective shelters.</li> </ul>
 <b>Health</b>	Ensure access to essential primary healthcare services for crisis-affected populations and help mitigate disruptions caused by the closure or reduced capacity of health facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to overstretched primary healthcare services through collaboration with a local partner operating mobile health clinics to provide medical assistance to displaced populations.</li> </ul>
 <b>MPCA</b>	Enable crisis-affected households to meet immediate basic needs, while providing the flexibility to choose how to prioritise their spending.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide MPCA to displaced families (Lebanese, Syrian, Palestinian and migrant) living outside formal shelters to cover basic needs.</li> </ul>

## 9. FUNDING UPDATE

Lebanon Flash Appeal 2026 <sup>viii</sup>			
	<u>Requirements</u>	<u>Funded</u>	<u>%</u>
Lebanon (total)	\$639.9M	\$364.3M	32.7%
<b>MPCA</b>	\$134M	\$28.9M	21.6%
<b>Health</b>	\$74.3M	\$46.5M	36.4%
<b>Protection</b>	\$72.9M	\$17.3M	23.8%
<b>Shelter &amp; SMC</b>	\$88M	\$19.1M	21.7%

## 10. CALLS FOR ACTION

Lebanon is facing a rapidly escalating humanitarian emergency as ongoing hostilities drive large-scale displacement and civilian casualties, placing unsustainable pressure on already fragile public services. Over half a million people have been displaced in a matter of days; collective shelters are nearing full capacity, and many families remain outside formal shelter systems with limited access to essential services. Without urgent action to protect civilians, guarantee humanitarian access, and mobilise additional resources, humanitarian needs will continue to increase while the capacity to respond remains severely constrained.

CESVI calls on all stakeholders to take immediate and decisive action to prevent the further deterioration of the humanitarian situation.

- Parties to the conflict should:
  - Take all necessary measures to protect civilians in accordance with International Humanitarian Law.
  - Ensure the protection of healthcare facilities, humanitarian personnel, and any essential civilian infrastructure.
  - Guarantee **safe, sustained, and unhindered humanitarian access** to affected populations across all areas of Lebanon impacted by the crisis.
- The international community should:
  - Intensify diplomatic engagement aimed at de-escalating the conflict and preventing further civilian harm.
  - Support the protection of civilians and **uphold international humanitarian law** through sustained political engagement.
  - Facilitate coordinated international efforts to enable humanitarian organisations to deliver life-saving assistance safely and effectively.
  - Support humanitarian coordination and collaboration with local initiatives and community-based organisations to improve outreach to displaced populations, ensuring that those living outside formal shelter systems are not overlooked.
- Donors should:
  - Provide **immediate and flexible funding** to scale-up the humanitarian response in line with rapidly increasing, constantly evolving needs.

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- Enable the strengthening of protection and psychosocial support services, focusing on child protection, gender-based violence prevention and response, and targeted assistance to vulnerable groups such as infants, pregnant and lactating women, and persons with disabilities.
- Support the expansion of multi-sectoral interventions providing MPCA, mobile healthcare services, protection support, safe drinking water, sanitation services, and other essential relief items.
- Ensure predictable and timely funding to close critical gaps in the humanitarian response and allow organisations to reach displaced populations both inside and outside formal shelters.

## NOTES

- <sup>i</sup> <https://www.unocha.org/lebanon> as of 11 June 2026.
- <sup>ii</sup> <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/lebanon> as of 11 June 2026.
- <sup>iii</sup> All figures below, unless referenced otherwise, have been sourced from the following Health Cluster report: [https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/lebanon-health-sector-emergency-situation-report-issue-15-june-15-2026?\\_gl=1\\*i4nyuo\\*\\_gcl\\_au\\*MTQwNzEyOTgxMi4xNzc3ODc1ODA1\\*\\_ga\\*MzY2NzQ5ODc4LjE3NzEyMzY3NDc\\*\\_ga\\_E60ZNX2F68\\*czE3ODE3MDk3NDAkbzI4JGcwJHQxNzgxNzA5NzQwJGo2MCRsMCRoMA..](https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/lebanon-health-sector-emergency-situation-report-issue-15-june-15-2026?_gl=1*i4nyuo*_gcl_au*MTQwNzEyOTgxMi4xNzc3ODc1ODA1*_ga*MzY2NzQ5ODc4LjE3NzEyMzY3NDc*_ga_E60ZNX2F68*czE3ODE3MDk3NDAkbzI4JGcwJHQxNzgxNzA5NzQwJGo2MCRsMCRoMA..)
- <sup>iv</sup> [https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/lebanon-health-sector-emergency-situation-report-issue-15-june-15-2026?\\_gl=1\\*i4nyuo\\*\\_gcl\\_au\\*MTQwNzEyOTgxMi4xNzc3ODc1ODA1\\*\\_ga\\*MzY2NzQ5ODc4LjE3NzEyMzY3NDc\\*\\_ga\\_E60ZNX2F68\\*czE3ODE3MDk3NDAkbzI4JGcwJHQxNzgxNzA5NzQwJGo2MCRsMCRoMA..](https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/lebanon-health-sector-emergency-situation-report-issue-15-june-15-2026?_gl=1*i4nyuo*_gcl_au*MTQwNzEyOTgxMi4xNzc3ODc1ODA1*_ga*MzY2NzQ5ODc4LjE3NzEyMzY3NDc*_ga_E60ZNX2F68*czE3ODE3MDk3NDAkbzI4JGcwJHQxNzgxNzA5NzQwJGo2MCRsMCRoMA..)
- <sup>v</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/unrwa-situation-report-12-lebanon-emergency-response-2026-4-june-2026-enar>
- <sup>vi</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/middle-east-situation-lebanon-flash-update-12-25-may-07-june-2026>
- <sup>vii</sup> <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/lebanon/lebanon-flash-update-32-escalation-hostilities-lebanon-4-june-2026>
- <sup>viii</sup> <https://fts.unocha.org/plans/1568/clusters>



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Lebanon Emergency  
Response  
Oct-Nov 2024



SitRep #2  
Lebanon Emergency  
Response  
2-10 March 2026



SitRep #3  
Lebanon Emergency  
Response  
11-23 March 2026



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