LEBANON RESPONSE PLAN ADDENDUM

SEPTEMBER – DECEMBER 2026

LEBANON
Response Plan

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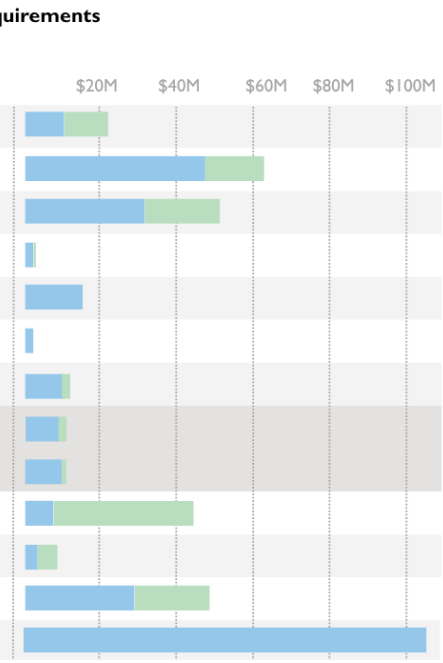
Photo on Cover: © UNHCR. Displaced families at a collective shelter in Lebanon.

At a Glance

People in Need		People Targeted		Requirements (US$)	
1,204,384		732,125		$385,883,042	
Humanitarian	Stabilization	Humanitarian	Stabilization	Humanitarian	Stabilization
765,267	658,000	732,125	383,517	$275,320,156	$110,562,886

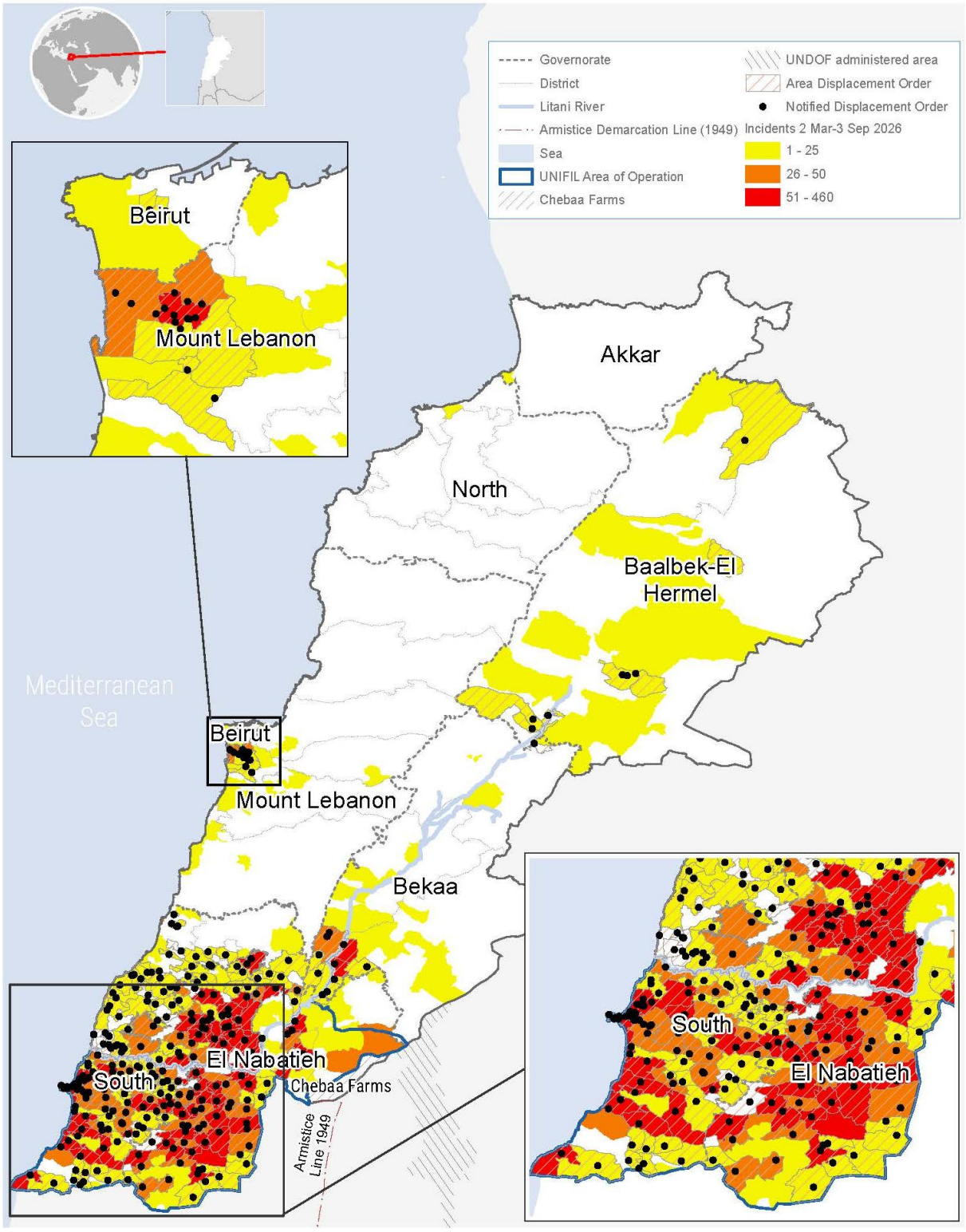
Planning Figures and Requirements

Sector / Cluster	People in Need	People Targetted	Fundung Requirements	
Education	327 K	200 K	21.4 M	10 M 11.4 M
Food Security and Agriculture	813 K	271K	61.6 M	36 M 15.6 M
Health	1.2 M	546 K	49.9 M	31 M 18.9 M
Nutrition	60.3 K	24 K	1.6 M	1.5 M 0.1 M
Livelihoods	94 K	26.8 K	15 M	15 M -
Logistcs and Telecommunciations Cluster	-	-	1.2 M	1.2 M -
Protection	900 K	270 K	11.1 M	10 M 1.1 M
Child Protection	385 K	136 K	10.3 M	8.7 M 1.5 M
Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	650 K	220 K	10.3 M	9.5 M 0.8 M
Shelter (incl. Site Management Coordination)	940 K	200 K	43.5 M	7.6 M 35.9 M
Social Stability	555 K	324 K	8.2 M	3 M 5.2 M
WASH	921 K	599 K	47.9 M	27.9 M 20 M
Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA)		732 K	103.9 M	103.9 M -



Lebanon Conflict Intensity Snapshot

2 March - 3 September 2026



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Creation date: 4 September 2026 **Source:** incidents: public media **Feedback:** ochalebanon@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

Introduction

Overview

The 2026 Lebanon Response Plan (LRP) Addendum has been developed in response to the significant deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Lebanon during 2026, following renewed hostilities and continued socio-economic decline. While the LRP 2026 remains the overarching framework guiding the collective humanitarian and stabilization response in Lebanon, evolving conflict dynamics, large-scale displacement, infrastructure damage, and worsening protection risks have generated urgent additional needs requiring an expanded and adapted response.

Lebanon entered 2026 facing the cumulative impacts of a prolonged economic crisis, weakened public institutions, rising poverty, and the lasting consequences of the 2024 conflict escalation. However, the sharp escalation of hostilities beginning in March 2026 fundamentally altered the humanitarian context. Renewed conflict triggered mass displacement, civilian casualties, extensive damage to homes and critical infrastructure, disruption of basic services, and additional pressure on already overstretched national systems and local authorities. The impacts of the escalation have been felt across population groups in Lebanon, including Lebanese communities, refugees and migrants, with pre-existing vulnerabilities further compounded by displacement, insecurity and deteriorating access to services and livelihoods. Access to healthcare, education, livelihoods, shelter, water, and protection services has been further constrained, while vulnerable communities continue to face increasing economic hardship and reduced coping capacity.

To address these rapidly evolving needs, the humanitarian partners in cooperation with the Government of Lebanon launched the Flash Appeal for March 2026, subsequently revised in June 2026 to reflect the expanding scale and severity of the crisis, seeking US$639.9 million to support 1.4 million people with life-saving, multi-sectoral assistance between March and August 2026.

This Addendum provides the operational bridge between the strategic vision of the LRP 2026 and the emergency priorities identified through the 2026 Flash Appeal. It outlines the additional humanitarian requirements, sectoral adjustments, geographical priorities, and resource needs resulting from the deterioration of the context.

The Addendum will also align, through relevant sector interventions, with the Government of Lebanon's Return, Early Recovery and Restoration of Basic Services Plan. Within the humanitarian and stabilization mandate of the LRP, sector responses will complement Government priorities for the return of internally displaced Lebanese and the restoration of essential services in conflict-affected areas, including through interventions such as cash for rent, minor shelter rehabilitation and repairs, restoration of essential services and support to affected national and local systems.

Recognizing the increasingly interconnected nature of humanitarian, recovery, and stabilization needs in Lebanon, the Addendum maintains the LRP's emphasis on localization, protection, accountability to affected populations, and support to national service delivery systems.

The 2026 Lebanon Response Plan (LRP) Addendum presents a prioritized, evidence-based addition to the 2026 LRP for the period September to December 2026. The Addendum retains the strategic objectives and overall framework of the LRP 2026 while updating sector priorities, targets and financial requirements to reflect the needs and the operational context not accounted for in the LRP 2026.

Through this Addendum, humanitarian and stabilization partners seek **US$385.88 million** to provide prioritized assistance to **732,125 people** during September-December 2026. These financial requirements reflect the continued humanitarian and stabilization needs resulting from the 2026 escalation, including multiple and prolonged displacement, returns, damages to infrastructure and essential services, protection risks, livelihood losses and increased pressure on communities and national systems. The requirements presented in this Addendum cover humanitarian and stabilization interventions from September through December 2026 additional to the LRP 2026 and do not revise or re-cost the original 2026 LRP, whose financial requirements remain unchanged.

The LRP Addendum addresses the needs of vulnerable populations affected by the escalation of hostilities, including Lebanese nationals, displaced Syrians, Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS), Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL), and migrants. For population groups whose needs are not covered by the Addendum, assistance will continue to be provided through the LRP 2026 framework.

The situation in Lebanon remains fragile. Despite the partial reduction in hostilities, needs remain acute. Multiple and prolonged displacement, continued insecurity, uneven and reversed returns, damaged homes and services, and deepening socio-economic vulnerability underscore the need for continued humanitarian assistance, support to local authorities, and investments in social stability.

While displacement has declined considerably from its peak, it remains substantial. As of 26 August, the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 114 recorded 334,353 internally displaced persons (IDPs), including 19,543 people in 196 collective sites, while 823,337 people had begun returning to their areas of origin. Most people who remain displaced are living outside collective shelters, including in rented accommodation, private hosting arrangements and other settings where needs may be less visible and sustained assistance more difficult to access.

Humanitarian as well as stabilization needs persist. Many families have returned to areas where homes, productive assets, and essential infrastructure have been severely damaged, while access to basic services and livelihood opportunities remains limited. Others continue to require assistance in displacement, whether in collective shelters, rented accommodation, or hosting arrangements. Insecurity, explosive ordnance contamination, damaged infrastructure, limited livelihood opportunities and the high cost of repairs continue to constrain safe, dignified and sustainable return. The joint CRNS-L and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) assessment estimated direct building damage at approximately US$3 billion in South Lebanon alone, affecting tens of thousands of housing units, while a separate assessment estimated more than US$365 million in direct building damage across Beirut and Mount Lebanon.

The human cost of the escalation also remains severe. As of 1 September, the Ministry of Public Health had recorded at least 4,353 deaths and 12,323 injuries since 2 March. Although

the intensity and geographic pattern of hostilities have evolved, civilians continue to face insecurity, movement restrictions and barriers to services, particularly in conflict-affected areas. Humanitarian access remains subject to rapidly changing security conditions, damaged roads and infrastructure, explosive ordnance risks and restrictions affecting both civilians and response actors.

Evolution of Needs

The 2026 escalation has compounded vulnerabilities generated by the previous escalation of hostilities in 2024, years of economic contraction, institutional strain, displacement and reduced household purchasing power. Across population groups, families are facing the cumulative effects of income loss, high costs for food, rent, health care, transport and energy, disrupted services and declining access to shelter and assistance.

Food insecurity remains a central concern. The April 2026 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analysis projected that 1.24 million people- nearly one quarter of the population analysed- would face Crisis or Emergency levels of acute food insecurity between April and August. The analysis found that acute food insecurity affected all population groups, with particularly high proportions among displaced Syrians, Palestine refugees and Post December-2024 Arrivals from Syria. Conflict, displacement, inflation, reduced income and damage to agricultural livelihoods were identified as major drivers.

The impact on employment and livelihoods has also been substantial. An International Labour Organization survey of 2,485 workers employed in the private sector before the March escalation found widespread employment disruption and sharp income losses. These findings illustrate the severity of the livelihood shock, although the scale of need is likely broader because informal workers, daily labourers and many self-employed people were not fully represented in the survey.

Essential public services and local institutions remain under pressure. Health facilities, schools, water systems, municipalities, first responders, Social Development Centres and other service providers are required to support conflict-affected communities, returnees, people who remain displaced and vulnerable host populations, often while operating with damaged infrastructure and limited financial and human resources. The reopening of schools used as collective shelters and the consolidation or closure of remaining sites require coordinated, protection-sensitive planning, including alternative accommodation and continued assistance for households unable to return or secure affordable housing.

Strategic Response

For September through December 2026, the response will combine continued humanitarian assistance with targeted stabilization interventions. Humanitarian support will remain necessary where people face immediate threats to life, safety, dignity or access to essential services. At the same time, the response will support the restoration of services, rehabilitation of damaged community infrastructure, recovery of livelihoods, strengthened national and local systems, and the capacity of communities and institutions to manage continuing and future shocks.

The Addendum applies disciplined prioritization across sectors. Sector severity was assessed through a unified Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework methodology, adapted to the Lebanon context and informed by available cross-population and sectoral evidence including the Emergency Rapid Needs Assessment (ERNA). This provides a common basis for comparing the severity of needs, identifying geographic and population-level concentrations of vulnerability, and ensuring greater coherence in sector targeting and resource prioritization. Sector-specific analysis was complemented, utilizing displacement analysis, rapid and multi-sector assessments, operational data, protection monitoring and relevant national data sources.

Within the Addendum, priority will be given to interventions that:

- Address the most severe humanitarian and protection needs, irrespective of nationality or status;
- Sustain critical services and assistance where interruption would create immediate risks to life, safety or dignity;
- Support people who remain displaced and households facing unsafe or unaffordable accommodation;
- Enable protection-sensitive transitions from collective shelters and support returnees whose homes, livelihoods or access to services remain affected;
- Restore essential services and livelihood opportunities in the most heavily affected and underserved areas;
- Reinforce Government-led systems, municipalities, Social Development Centres and national service providers rather than creating parallel structures;
- Mitigate protection, gender-based violence, child protection, disability-related and social tension risks; and
- Maintain preparedness and operational flexibility should conditions deteriorate again.

Prioritization

Geographic prioritization will reflect the concentration and severity of needs rather than displacement figures alone. Particular attention will be given to those that remain displaced, conflict-affected areas and areas of return where damage, insecurity and service disruption remain acute; areas hosting significant numbers of displaced people; and communities facing accumulated socio-economic pressures. Sector responses will differentiate between needs inside collective shelters, outside collective shelters, in areas of return and in hard-to-reach locations, using the delivery modalities most appropriate to market functionality, access, protection risks and household circumstances.

Protection will remain central to the response. All interventions will apply conflict sensitivity, accountability to affected populations, gender and age considerations, disability inclusion, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, and safe referral mechanisms. Assistance will be delivered based on assessed need, while recognizing the distinct barriers and risks faced by women and girls, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, female-headed households, people lacking civil documentation and other marginalized groups.

Reaching Populations in Hard-to-Reach Areas

Humanitarian access remains constrained in South and Nabatieh Governorate, as well as Bekaa Governorate and other conflict-affected locations, where insecurity, damaged infrastructure, explosive ordnance contamination and movement restrictions continue to limit civilians' access to essential services and humanitarian assistance. In some areas, communities remain isolated or face intermittent access, requiring continued operational flexibility and close coordination.

The Addendum prioritizes maintaining assistance to populations in hard-to-reach areas through adapted delivery approaches that respond to the evolving operational environment. Partners will continue to rely on coordinated humanitarian access arrangements, local partner networks, mobile teams, pre-positioned supplies, convoy-based deliveries and remote modalities where necessary and appropriate. Response modalities will be adapted according to security conditions, market functionality and the nature of sector-specific needs, recognizing that direct service delivery and in-kind assistance remain essential in locations where markets are disrupted, or safe access cannot be consistently maintained.

Across sectors, priority interventions include sustaining access to primary health care, nutrition, protection services, food assistance, safe water, shelter support and essential relief items, while maintaining referral pathways and accountability to affected populations. Particular attention will be given to populations facing compounded vulnerabilities, including women and girls, children, older persons, Persons with Disabilities, and households remaining in isolated communities or areas affected by explosive ordnance contamination. Continued investment in logistics, information management and inter-sector coordination will remain essential to enable principled, timely and safe humanitarian access throughout the remainder of 2026.

Implementation and Financial Requirements

Activities under the Addendum will be coordinated through the established LRP coordination architecture in coordination with the Government of Lebanon. National sectors, the Inter-Sector Coordination Group and the four regional Operational Coordination Groups will support joint analysis, prioritization, geographic coordination, referrals, response monitoring and the identification of operational gaps.

For September to December 2026, partners aim to assist **732,125 people** through a consolidated requirement of **US$385.88 million**, comprising **US$275.32 million in humanitarian interventions (71%)** and **US$110.56 million in stabilization interventions (29%)**. The financial requirements presented in this Addendum cover the additional humanitarian and stabilization needs resulting from the 2026 escalation of hostilities for the period September to December 2026. They complement the original 2026 LRP and do not constitute a revision or re-costing of its initial requirements. They should therefore be read together with the original Plan and its existing requirements.

Timely and flexible funding will be essential to prevent abrupt interruptions as Flash Appeal activities conclude, preserve critical response capacity and enable an orderly transition from

immediate emergency assistance towards stabilization and recovery. The Addendum provides a realistic framework for the remainder of 2026: protecting lives and rights, sustaining essential services, supporting safe and dignified solutions for displaced and returning households, and strengthening the institutions and communities on which Lebanon's longer-term recovery will depend.

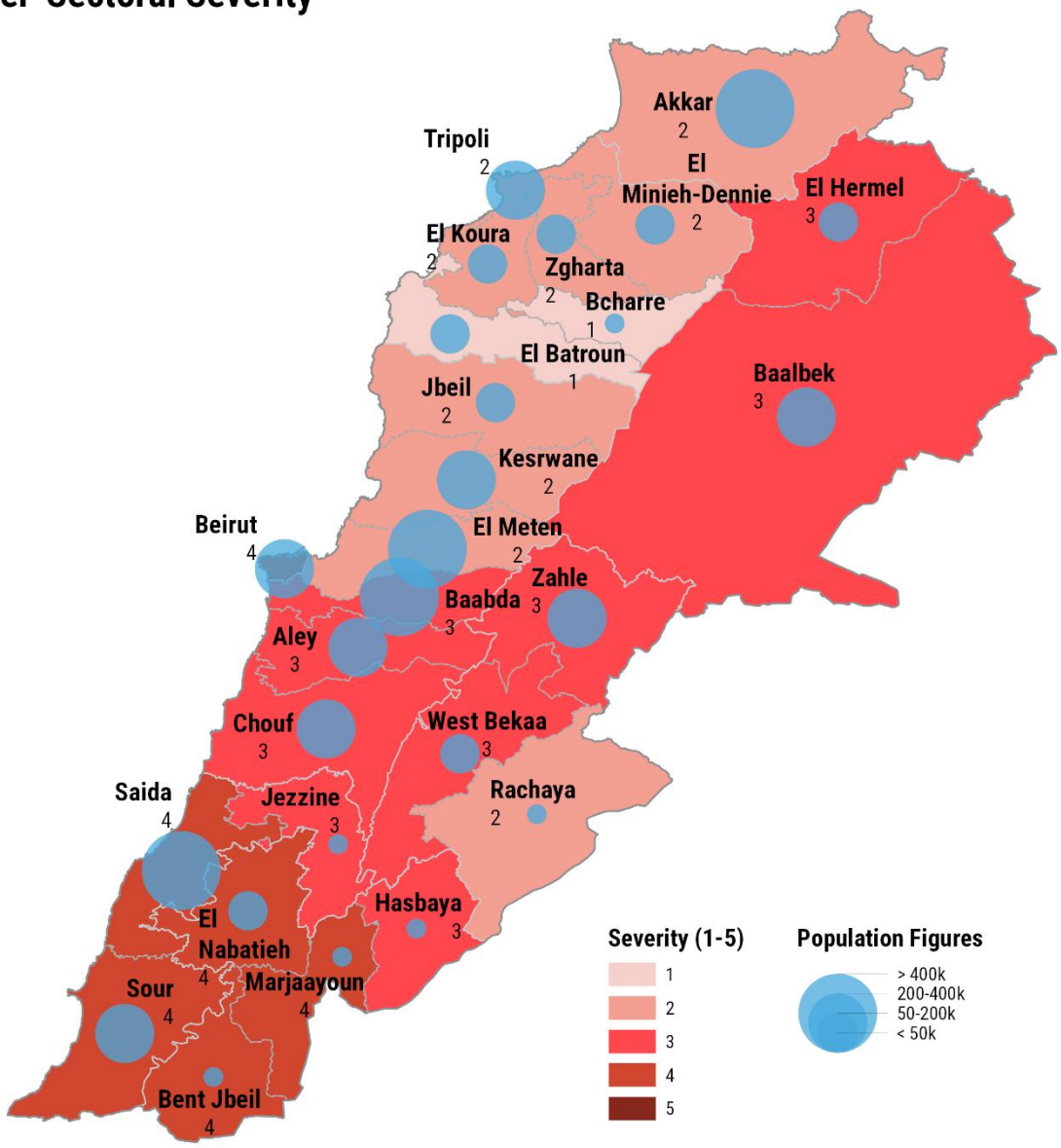
Inter-Sector Severity Analysis

METHOD ·JIAF 2.0

Intersectoral severity is calculated on a fixed threshold formula: a minimum of **four sectors must converge** at each severity phase.

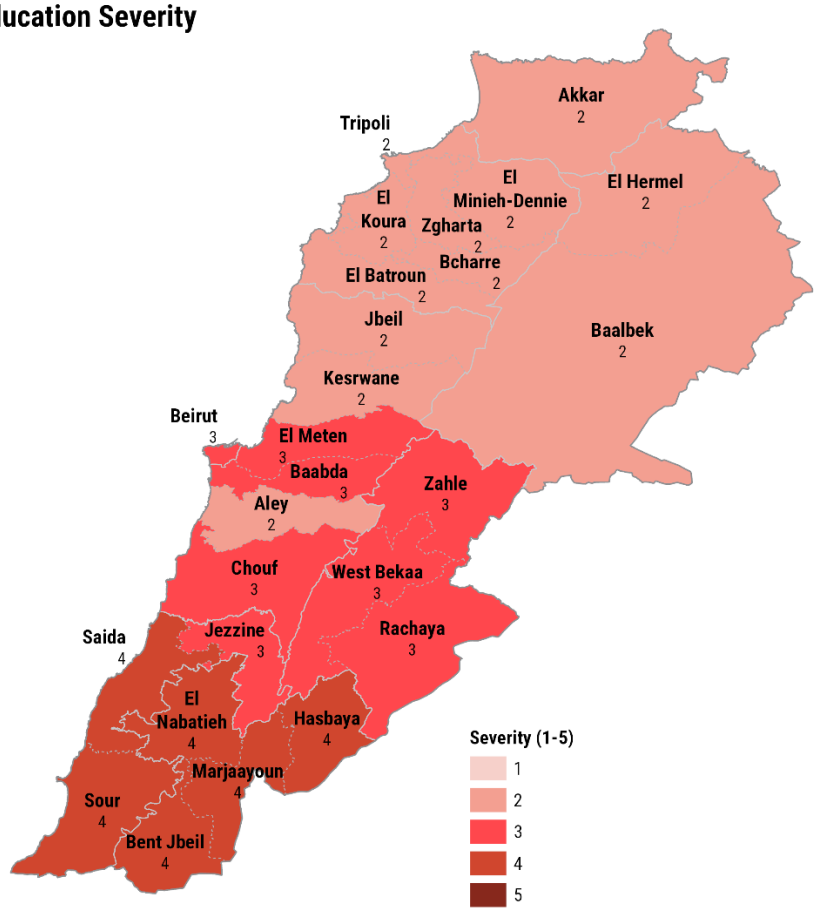
District labels show the sectors driving Severity 3, 4 and 5.

Inter-Sectoral Severity

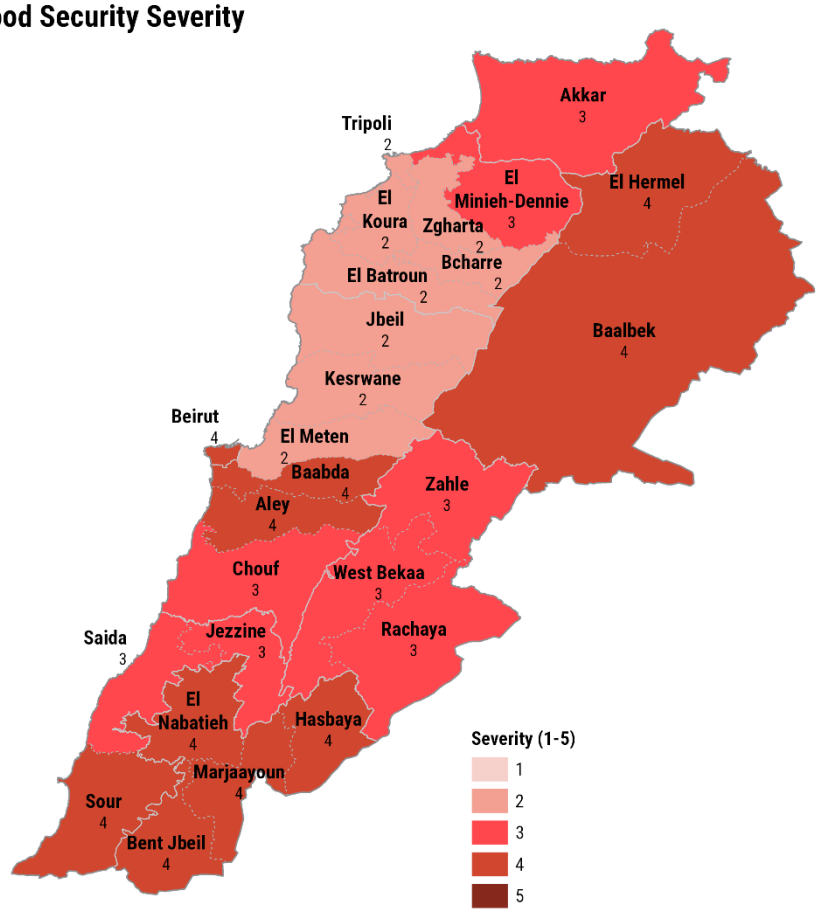


Phase 1: Less than 4 sectors in stressed or worse
Phase 2: At least 4 sectors in Phase 2 or worse
Phase 3: At least 4 sectors in Phase 3 or worse
Phase 4: At least 4 sectors in Phase 4 or worse
Phase 5: At least 2 sectors in Phase 5 and at least 2 other sectors in Phase 4 or worse

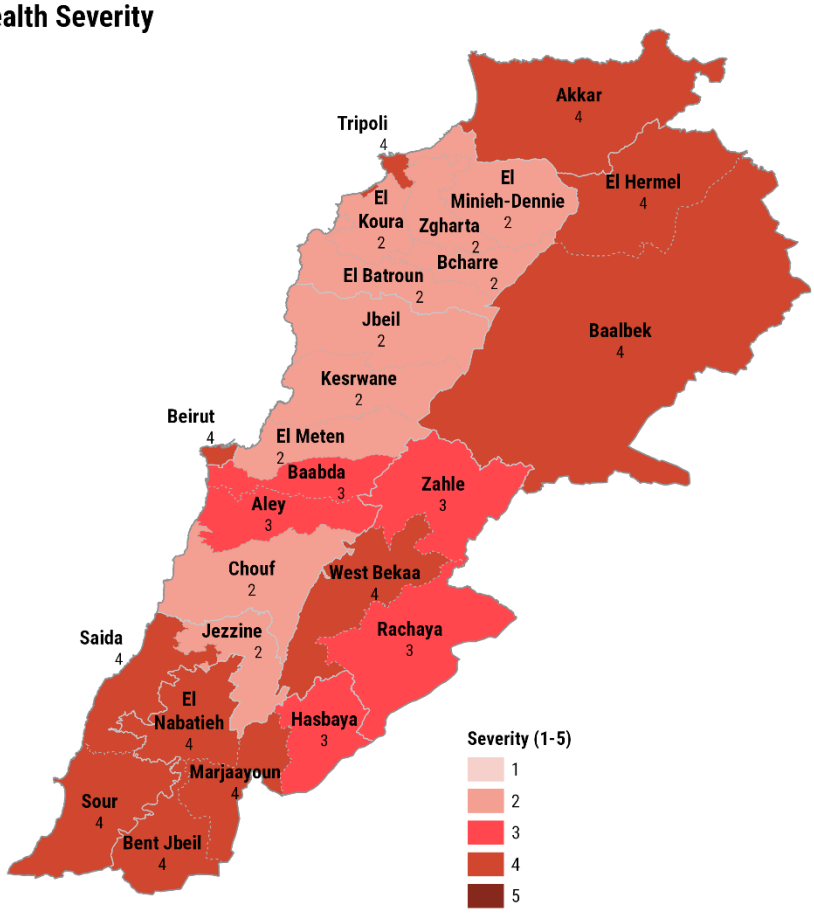
Education Severity



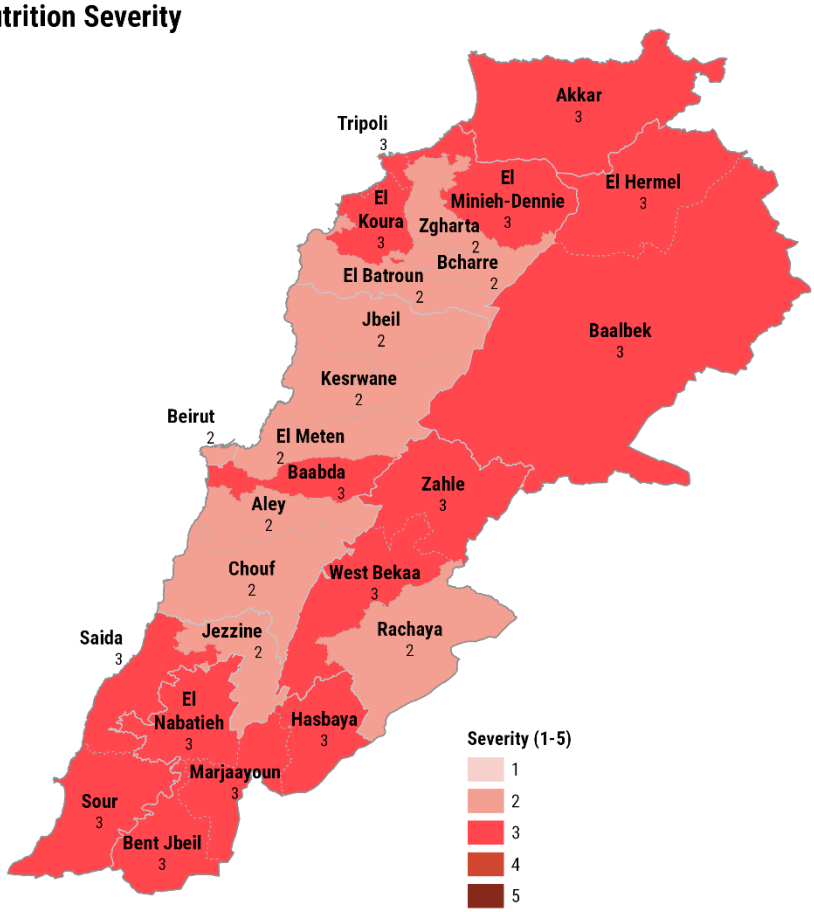
Food Security Severity



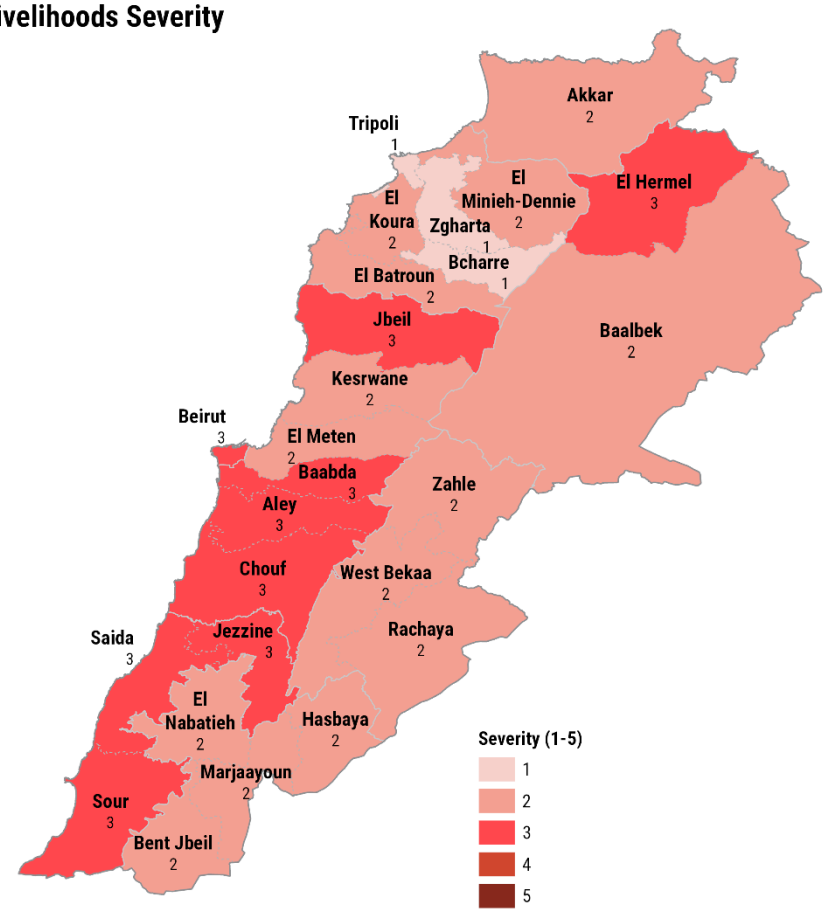
Health Severity



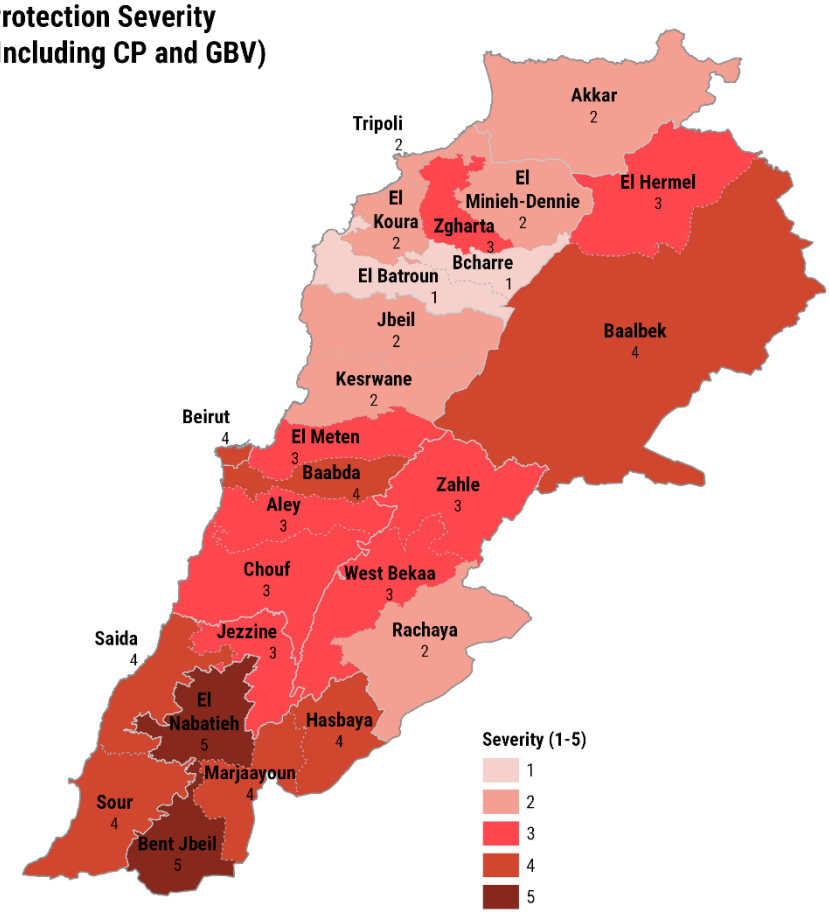
Nutrition Severity



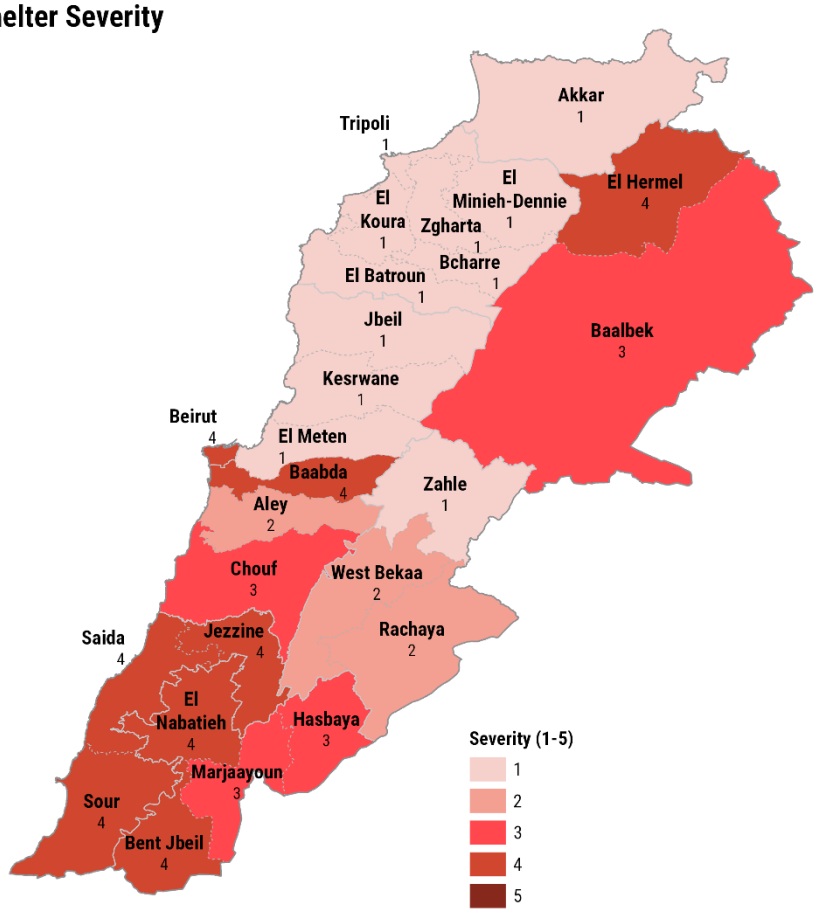
Livelihoods Severity



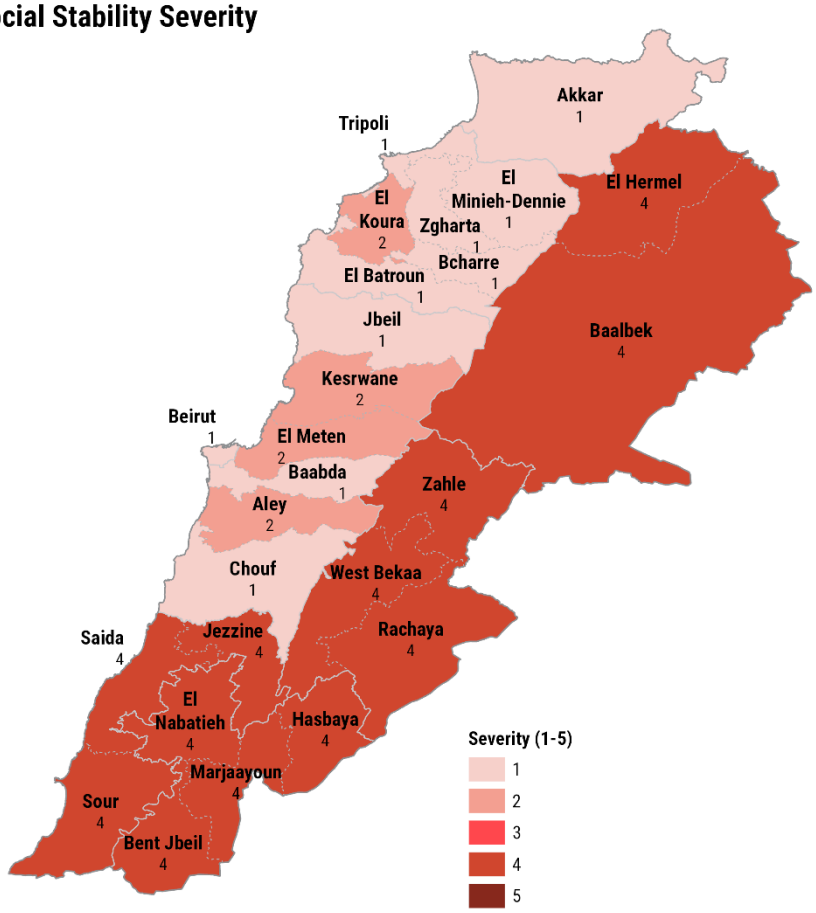
Protection Severity (Including CP and GBV)



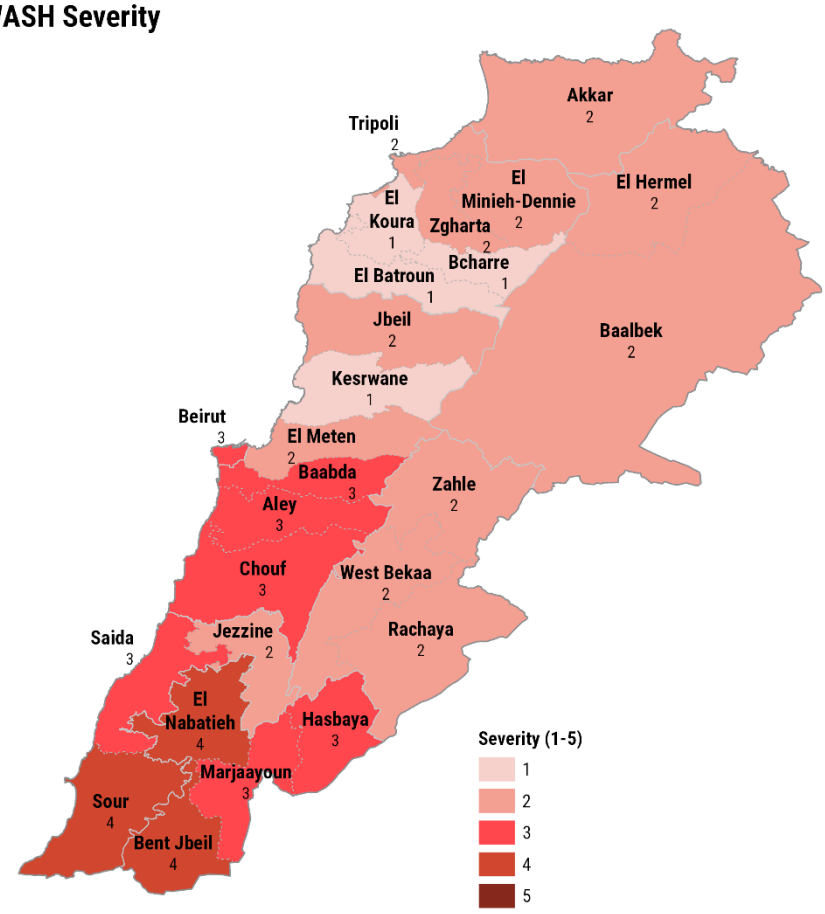
Shelter Severity



Social Stability Severity



WASH Severity



Sector Response

Education Sector

1. Situation Update

Since the March 2026 escalation of hostilities, the Education Sector response, under the leadership of Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) and in coordination with education partners, has focused on ensuring learning continuity for displaced children through online, shelter-based, and community-based formal and non-formal education modalities, complemented by MEHE's Summer School Programme. As displacement patterns evolve, with families progressively returning to their areas of origin and collective shelters closing ahead of the September 2026 start of the academic year, sector priorities are shifting from emergency learning continuity towards recovery and reintegration measures that are not fully addressed under the existing 2026 Lebanon Response Plan (LRP).

A key priority, under MEHE's leadership and in coordination with education partners, is restoring the functionality of public schools damaged as a result of the escalation. Since the onset of the escalation, more than 400 public schools have served as shelters for displaced populations. In addition, MEHE's Attacks on Education survey identified over 340 damaged public schools, including more than 31 public schools that were completely destroyed. According to MEHE data, 454 schools across AM and PM shifts are either located in war-affected areas or have experienced operational disruptions due to displacement dynamics. Of these, 285 schools require light-to-moderate rehabilitation to resume safe and effective operations. These schools serve approximately 165,250 students, while an estimated 34,750 children in directly affected areas remain out of school. The scale of disruption underscores the urgent need for school rehabilitation, replacement of damaged furniture and equipment, learning recovery programmes, and measures supporting the reintegration and retention of displaced and returnee children.

2. Response Strategy

A. Humanitarian Response

Priority objective: Ensure that war-affected, displaced, and returnee children can access, re-enroll in, and remain in learning at the start of the 2026–2027 scholastic year. Under MEHE's leadership and in coordination with education partners, and building on the Summer School Programme, humanitarian activities will focus on catch-up and remedial learning in foundational literacy and numeracy; back-to-school support, including learning materials and student kits; and non-formal education pathways for out-of-school children. These interventions will be complemented by focused psychosocial support and Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) through schools and learning spaces and support for children with special educational needs through assistive devices and inclusive services.

The target population comprises displaced children, returnees, and children remaining in war-affected areas whose education has been disrupted. The response will prioritize reintegration into formal schooling and sustained learning recovery while maintaining education services for children who remain displaced in collective shelters, where schools continue to function as shelters, or whose schools have been severely damaged or remain inaccessible. In these contexts, education partners, in coordination with MEHE, will maintain alternative learning

modalities aligned with MEHE's Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs), including temporary and community-based learning spaces and other continuity-of-learning interventions, until safe access to formal education is restored.

B. Stabilization Response

Immediate stabilization priority: Restore public schools damaged during the escalation to safe, functional learning environments so that in-person schooling can resume for the 2026–2027 academic year. Under MEHE's leadership and in coordination with education partners, activities will be guided by the MEHE School Rehabilitation Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) and informed by the assessment of more than 340 schools damaged during the escalation. Interventions will focus on light-to-moderate rehabilitation of damaged schools and restoring basic functionality, including furniture, WASH facilities, and essential learning equipment.

Priority will be given to schools in return areas where reopening depends on the completion of rehabilitation works. The target population comprises school-aged children and education personnel in war-affected communities, as well as the public schools serving them. These interventions directly complement the humanitarian education response, as catch-up, remedial, and back-to-school support cannot translate into sustained learning unless children have access to safe and operational learning environments. School rehabilitation therefore underpins the Education Sector's broader objective of supporting the return and reintegration of displaced and returnee children into safe, in-person education by the end of 2026.

3. Geographic Prioritization

The Education Sector response, under MEHE's leadership and in coordination with education partners, will prioritize education activities for war-affected communities in South Lebanon and Nabatieh, particularly in hard-to-reach cadasters and those with the highest concentration of war-damaged schools. The Sector will also continue to prioritize education activities in Mount Lebanon, Bekaa, Baalbek-El Hermel, and Beirut, which continue to host displaced children and returnee populations. Geographic prioritization will be guided by MEHE's mapping and identified needs. Compared with the revised Flash Appeal, the geographic focus will increasingly shift from displacement-hosting areas towards return areas in South Lebanon and Nabatieh as populations return and damaged schools are rehabilitated and progressively reopen. At the same time, sustained support will remain necessary in hosting governorates where displaced children have not yet returned.

4. Response Delivery in Hard-to-Reach Areas

Under MEHE's leadership, the Education Sector will prioritize restoring safe access to learning in hard-to-reach areas, particularly in South Lebanon and Nabatieh. Priority activities include light-to-moderate rehabilitation of war-damaged schools, provision of learning materials, psychosocial support, catch-up and remedial education, non-formal education for out-of-school children, and support for retention and re-enrollment. Where schools remain inaccessible or host displaced populations, alternative learning modalities, including temporary learning spaces, community-based education, and self-learning materials, will support learning continuity.

Implementation will be led by MEHE and coordinated through the Education Sector at national and sub-national levels. Coordination with OCHA, Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Unit, local authorities, UN agencies, Non-Governmental

Organizations (NGOs), schools, and communities will facilitate access and integrated service delivery, subject to MEHE's approval. Collaboration with relevant sectors will support vulnerable children and families.

Key risks include renewed insecurity, access constraints, damaged infrastructure, population movements, and limited implementation capacity. Mitigation measures include flexible programming, pre-positioning of supplies, remote monitoring where necessary, rapid rehabilitation, and strengthened coordination. Planning assumes sustained humanitarian access and the progressive return of schools currently used for emergency purposes to their educational functions.

5. Critical Underfunded 2026 LRP Gaps

The Education Sector faces significant funding gaps under the 2026 LRP, constraining MEHE-led efforts to ensure access to quality education for vulnerable Lebanese, displaced, refugee, and returnee children. Additional donor support is urgently required between September and December 2026 to address emerging needs resulting from the escalation and support the 2026–2027 scholastic year.

Priority funding gaps include: (i) light-to-moderate rehabilitation of war-damaged public schools, including essential furniture, WASH facilities, and learning equipment; (ii) access and retention support, including transportation, learning materials, and targeted assistance to reduce absenteeism and dropout; (iii) learning recovery and support for at-risk and out-of-school children through catch-up, remedial and non-formal education, and transition pathways into formal education; and (iv) inclusive and protective learning environments, including psychosocial support, Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) and disability-inclusive services.

These investments are critical given the significant learning losses identified by MEHE. Public schools lost an estimated 880 instructional days out of 1,800 expected school days between 2016 and 2025. Without additional funding, rehabilitation, learning recovery, and reintegration efforts will be constrained, increasing the risks of dropout, widening learning gaps, and further exclusion of vulnerable children.

Note: These gaps should not be included in the Addendum financial requirements.

6. Pipeline Risks

No pipeline breaks are currently anticipated for Education sector activities.

7. Partner Capacity and Operational Footprint

The Education Sector is co-led by MEHE, UNICEF, and Save the Children and delivers through MEHE and a network of national and international NGO partners with an operational footprint across all eight governorates, including sub-national coordination structures in South Lebanon and Nabatieh. Sector partners retain the capacity to deliver catch-up and remedial learning, back-to-school support, non-formal education, and other learning recovery interventions between September and December 2026, subject to available funding and in coordination with MEHE.

Key constraints and risks include funding shortfalls that limit the scale and geographic coverage of the response, as well as access constraints in hard-to-reach cadasters in South Lebanon and Nabatieh. These challenges may affect the timely delivery of education assistance to war-affected, displaced, and returnee children, particularly in areas with significant education needs.

Food Security and Agriculture Sector

1. Situation Update

The escalation of conflict and its prolonged impacts have significantly increased food security and livelihood needs beyond those anticipated in the original 2026 Lebanon Response Plan (LRP) and those covered in the Flash Appeals. Continued displacement, constrained returns, damage to productive assets, disruptions to agricultural activities, and loss of income have generated additional humanitarian and stabilization needs, particularly among conflict-affected households, returnees, farmers, and vulnerable host communities. As a result, the Food Security and Agriculture Sector (FSAS) estimates that 812,687 people require assistance in 2026, including 697,687 people with humanitarian needs and 230,000 people with stabilization needs. The sector plans to target 271,000 people through integrated food security and agriculture interventions, and a target of 575,000 people with Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA).

Food insecurity remains a significant concern as displacement, constrained returns, and continued economic pressures erode household purchasing power and resilience. Key vulnerability factors include repeated displacement; origin from high-exposure southern areas, including South Litani River (SLR) locations; destroyed or inaccessible housing; residence in high-pressure urban host districts; dependence on collective shelters or unaffordable rentals; disability or chronic illness; caregiving responsibilities; female-headed, widowed, or separated household status; agricultural livelihood loss; and barriers to accessing or utilizing assistance due to market, mobility, or access constraints. The crisis has also severely disrupted agricultural production cycles, affecting the harvesting of cereals, vegetables, and perennial crops, including citrus, bananas, and avocados, while disrupting the planting of tobacco and spring and summer vegetables. Building on the 25,000 agricultural households identified in the revised Flash Appeal and informed by findings from the Ministry of Agriculture-led Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA), the sector will continue prioritizing support to conflict-affected farmers and estimated approach resulting in 35,000 agriculture households most in need of assistance.

2. Response Strategy

A. Humanitarian Response

Partners will continue to provide prepared fresh meals, including hot and cold meals, ready-to-eat food assistance, bread and fresh-food parcels, family food parcels, and dry rations. Targeted food assistance will be delivered to hard-to-reach locations through coordinated convoys and food parcel distributions where access constraints or market disruptions limit the effectiveness of cash-based assistance. Within collective shelters, food assistance will be aligned with shelter populations and food safety standards and complemented by cash-for-work support for kitchens operating in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) facilities or central kitchen arrangements. As much as the market allows, the sector will move away from commercially prepared hot meals and rely increasingly on community kitchens, while continuing to explore self-cooking solutions for IDPs in shelters. Interventions will be coordinated with relevant government authorities and sector partners to ensure safe and efficient delivery service.

Outside collective shelters, assistance will focus on hard-to-reach areas that have vulnerable displaced households, returnees, vulnerable host communities, and conflict-affected

populations unable to meet their basic food needs. Overall, the sector prioritizes cash as the preferred response modality: where markets are functioning, food needs will be addressed through multipurpose cash assistance under the coordination of the Cash Working Group and relevant government frameworks, under Shock Responsive Safety Nets (SRSN) the food sector appeal to reach 575,000 people in need with MPCA. For populations not contemplated under government frameworks, the sector will rely on expansion of existing cash programmes to cover food needs. Where insufficient funding for cash assistance is made available, the FSAS will resort to in-kind assistance to cover basic food needs. Similarly, in-kind food assistance will remain available in areas where market access, food availability, or security conditions constrain cash-based responses.

Priority groups include displaced households, returnees, people remaining in conflict-affected and hard-to-reach areas, vulnerable host communities, and conflict-affected farming and rural households. The response will remain flexible and responsive to displacement and return dynamics, maintaining rapid scale-up capacity in the event of renewed population movements. Emergency livelihood support will be provided to 35,000 conflict-affected farmers and rural households through cash assistance, vouchers, agricultural inputs, and cash-for-work opportunities to help protect productive assets and sustain food production.

B. Stabilization Response

The stabilization response will focus on protecting agricultural livelihoods, sustaining local food production, and preserving rural incomes in communities affected by the escalation. It will prioritize conflict-affected smallholder farmers, agricultural workers, displaced and returnee farmers with access to land, and vulnerable rural households in affected and hosting areas. A total of 24,000 agricultural households will benefit from labour-based agricultural stabilization activities designed to support both income generation and agricultural production during critical seasonal periods. Assistance will include cash-for-work opportunities and support to restore essential productive assets, including small solar-powered irrigation pumps and localized on-farm irrigation systems. Eligible activities will include land preparation, harvesting, pruning, irrigation support, rehabilitation of productive areas, post-harvest handling, and other seasonal agricultural operations identified during implementation. The intervention will address labour shortages, support the continuity of local food production, and provide short-term income opportunities for conflict-affected and displaced populations. Support will be delivered using conflict-sensitive targeting approaches and, where feasible, informed by the Ministry of Agriculture's farmer registry and locally verified beneficiary selection criteria.

3. Geographic Prioritization

A revised prioritization methodology was applied following the recent escalation to complement the existing LRP methodology and better capture conflict-related food security and livelihood impacts. Geographical prioritization is based on a proxy-indicator approach combining three indicators: (i) Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), which measures the severity of food insecurity; (ii) the Conflict Impact Index (CII), which captures displacement, insecurity, access constraints, agricultural disruption, and damage to productive assets; and (iii) the Market Functionality Index (MFI), which assesses food availability, affordability, market access, and supply chain functionality. These indicators are consolidated into a Composite Conflict-Impact Food Security Index, used to rank districts by severity and guide geographical prioritization. Districts classified as Severity 4 represent the highest-priority areas due to the convergence of acute food security needs, conflict impacts, and

livelihood disruptions. These include Baalbek, El Hermel, Bint Jbeil, El Nabatieh, Marjaayoun, Sour, Aley, and Baabda. Prioritization will be regularly reviewed using updated displacement, return, market, access, and agricultural data to ensure assistance remains targeted to areas with the greatest needs.

4. Response Delivery in Hard-to-Reach Areas

Priority activities in hard-to-reach areas will include emergency food assistance through ready-to-eat food, food parcels, bread and fresh-food distributions, and where feasible, cash assistance. Conflict-affected farmers and rural households will also receive time-critical livelihood support, including agricultural inputs cash/voucher assistance, and cash-for-work opportunities. Delivery modalities will be adapted to access constraints and market conditions, using coordinated humanitarian convoys, pre-positioned stocks, local partners, and mobile distribution approaches. MPCA will be prioritized where markets are functional and accessible.

Response delivery will be closely coordinated with the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Social Affairs, DRM, governors' offices, Operational Coordination Group (OCG), the Cash Working Group, UN agencies, NGOs, and community-based organizations to facilitate access, beneficiary targeting, referrals, and integrated service delivery alongside protection, shelter, WASH, health, and education interventions.

Key operational risks include insecurity, access restrictions, explosive ordnance contamination, population movements, market disruptions, and supply-chain delays. Mitigation measures include flexible response modalities, contingency stocks, localized partnerships, regular access and market monitoring, and coordinated humanitarian negotiations. Implementation assumes continued humanitarian access, sufficient funding, partner operational presence, and the availability of functioning supply chains and markets where cash assistance is planned.

5. Critical Underfunded 2026 LRP Gaps

The most urgent underfunded 2026 LRP gap is continuity of regular food assistance for households in particular Multipurpose Cash Assistance, hot meals, food parcels. Agricultural livelihood assistance remains critically underfunded. Delays in seeds, feed, veterinary services, irrigation support and production cash can cause households to miss planting and livestock cycles, sell productive assets, accumulate debt or abandoning farming. Existing gaps in support to cooperatives, agricultural MSMEs, extension services, market linkages and water-efficient production further weaken local food availability and rural income.

As of 30 April 2026, the Food Security and Agriculture sector remained critically underfunded under the LRP, with only $39.26 million available against requirements of $231.65 million—equivalent to 17 per cent funding coverage and leaving a gap of $192.39 million. Available resources comprise $28.21 million received in 2026 and $11.05 million carried over from 2025. Although the sector's time-bound Flash Appeal requirement of $56 million was 90 per cent funded, these emergency contributions were largely directed towards immediate life-saving assistance and cannot address the broader and sustained food-security, livelihoods and agricultural recovery needs identified under the LRP. While food insecure populations in need were identified in the initial LRP 2026, the sector target was originally set at a more conservative level to focus on a life-saving response. The 2026

escalation has pushed a significant number of additional people into acute food insecurity, requiring the sector to increase its target. Critical and flexible funding is therefore urgently required to prevent interruptions to essential food assistance, support vulnerable households facing rising food costs, restore affected agricultural livelihoods and productive assets, and enable a responsible transition from short-term emergency response to sustained recovery and stabilization interventions.

6. Pipeline Risks

Pipeline / Commodity / Service	Expected Pipeline Break Date	Population First Affected	Consequences of Pipeline Rupture	Estimated Lead Time to Resume Assistance
Prepared meals, ready-to-eat food and bread	End of July 2026	Displaced people in collective shelters; people in hard-to-reach areas	Immediate food-consumption gaps; reduced meal frequency and dietary quality; harmful coping; increased protection and health risks	3 to 7 days after funding, subject to access and supplier capacity
Ready to Eat kits	End of July	People inside shelters and or have no access to market or cooking - constrained conflict-affected areas	Loss of the main feasible assistance modality where cash or markets cannot operate;	2 to 3 weeks for procurement, pre-positioning and delivery

7. Partner Capacity and Operational Footprint

The FSAS has a nationwide footprint through 77 partners, including UN agencies, NGOs, community-based organizations, cooperatives and local actors, coordinated with the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Social Affairs, relevant authorities and four sub-national structures. Partners are active in collective shelters, host communities, return areas and conflict-affected rural locations, with capacity for food assistance, cash and voucher delivery, agricultural support, monitoring and coordinated convoys. Subject to funding and access, partners can adapt cash programming within days and scale in-kind assistance within one to three weeks. Local partners and suppliers provide last-mile reach, where international access is intermittent. Main constraints are insecurity, explosive-ordnance contamination, movement notifications and access disruptions; volatile displacement and return patterns; funding and pipeline breaks; rising fuel, transport, food and input costs; limited warehousing and pre-positioning; seasonal procurement windows; partner staff and monitoring capacity; and the need for timely beneficiary verification, de-duplication and government approvals.

Health Sector

1. Situation Update

Since the revision of the Flash Appeal, the health situation has continued to deteriorate due to the uncertain security environment, recurrent displacement, and sustained pressure on the national health system. Increased burden of the conflict-related injuries, emergency referrals, mental health needs, and disruptions to healthcare delivery have generated additional humanitarian needs not fully reflected in the 2026 LRP. Several health facilities have sustained damage, affecting service continuity and reducing access to essential healthcare, particularly in conflict-affected areas. Access to maternal, newborn and child health services remains constrained in some districts, while increased population movements have placed further pressure on already overstretched public health facilities.

Additional needs include secondary healthcare support, continuity of Primary Health Care (PHC) services, emergency medical services, mental health and psychosocial support, physical rehabilitation services, restoration of damaged facilities, and replenishment of medical supplies and equipment.

Implementation during the Addendum period is based on assumptions that security access will remain sufficient for partners to reach affected populations, health facilities will remain operational, funding will be mobilized in a timely manner, and procurement and supply chains for essential medicines, vaccines, medical supplies and equipment will remain functional. Continued population movements and localized insecurity may affect service delivery and response coverage.

2. Response Strategy

A. Humanitarian Response

The Health sector will focus on ensuring uninterrupted access to life-saving and critical life-sustaining health services for populations affected by the current escalation. Priority interventions will include the provision of secondary healthcare services, encompassing emergency care, life and limb-saving interventions, emergency obstetric care, neonatal and paediatric intensive care, and specialized mental health services, including child and adolescent-focused Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) to address conflict and displacement related distress. The response will also support the continuity of PHC services through the subsidization of consultations, provision of essential medicines for acute and chronic conditions, MHPSS, sexual and reproductive health commodities, vaccines, medical supplies and equipment, as well as support for the health workforce and community-based service delivery where required. Emergency medical services and MHPSS interventions will be further strengthened to address the growing needs arising from the escalation.

The response will target displaced populations, returnees, individuals remaining in conflict-affected areas, host communities, and other vulnerable groups impacted by the escalation. Building on the revised Flash Appeal, the Addendum prioritizes the continuation and expansion of life-saving health interventions while addressing additional health needs generated by the evolving conflict dynamics and their impact on health service delivery through December 2026.

B. Stabilization Response

The stabilization response will focus on sustaining the continuity of essential health services and restoring critical health system functionality in affected areas. Priority interventions include partial/minor rehabilitation and restoration of damaged PHCCs, dispensaries and hospitals, provision of essential medicines and replacement medical equipment, support to follow up trauma and casualty management services, expansion of physical rehabilitation services, and provision of assistive devices for persons with conflict-related injuries and disabilities.

These interventions target conflict-affected communities and health facilities experiencing increased demand, infrastructure damage, or service disruption. Stabilization activities complement humanitarian interventions by helping restore access to healthcare, strengthening service delivery capacity, supporting continuity of care for conflict-related injuries, and reducing the risk of further deterioration of essential health services.

3. Geographic Prioritization

Geographic prioritization will focus on governorates and districts most affected by the current escalation, displacement, and health service disruptions. Priority areas include South Lebanon, Nabatieh, Baalbek-Hermel, Bekaa governorates, southern suburb of Beirut, as well as other districts identified through the Rapid Health Assessment (RHA) as having high or very high health vulnerability. Particular attention will be given to districts with damaged health facilities, high numbers of displaced and returnee populations, limited access to maternal and child health services, and elevated demand for emergency and rehabilitation services.

Building on the geographic focus of the revised Flash Appeal, the Addendum will maintain its emphasis on conflict-affected areas while adapting to evolving displacement dynamics and emerging health needs. Prioritization will be guided by the severity of health vulnerabilities, population movements, service availability, and the operational capacity of health facilities to respond to increased demand, ensuring that limited resources are directed to areas with the greatest humanitarian and stabilization needs.

4. Response Delivery in Hard-to-Reach Areas

The Health Sector, through its partners, has maintained a continuous operational presence in hard-to-reach and conflict-affected areas throughout the escalation via a network of public hospitals, PHCCs, mobile medical units, PHC satellite units, and emergency medical service (EMS) providers. Priority activities include primary and secondary healthcare services, emergency care, referrals, provision of essential medicines, MHPSS, maternal and child health services, and physical rehabilitation.

The response is closely coordinated with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), local authorities, Disaster Risk Management (DRM) structures, Civil-Military Coordination (CMCoord) mechanisms, and other sectors to facilitate access and ensure the continuity of essential health services.

Key risks include insecurity, population movements, damage to health infrastructure, supply chain disruptions, and funding shortfalls. The sector will leverage its established operational footprint, contingency planning measures, and strong partner network to mitigate these challenges and sustain service delivery throughout the Addendum period.

5. Critical Underfunded 2026 LRP Gaps (Narrative Only)

Despite ongoing efforts by the Health sector and its partners, the 2026 LRP remains grossly underfunded across the country. Funding levels have been insufficient to fully support the original scope of planned health interventions, while available resources have also been redirected to meet urgent emergency response needs arising from the current escalation. As a result, the Health sector faces a substantial financing gap, limiting its ability to sustain essential services and respond to increasing needs.

Critical funding shortfalls persist across key areas of the health response, including secondary healthcare services, hospitalization and referral care, emergency obstetric and neonatal services, primary healthcare delivery, emergency medical services, MHPSS, and physical rehabilitation services. Ensuring access of pregnant women to needed services remains a top priority and that unless needed funding is made available there is risk for increased maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality. Resource constraints have also affected the procurement and replenishment of essential medicines, vaccines, trauma supplies, sexual and reproductive health commodities, medical consumables, and other critical health supplies.

Without urgent additional donor support for the period September to December 2026, health partners will face increasing challenges in maintaining lifesaving services for vulnerable Lebanese and non-Lebanese population. This could result in reduced service availability, longer waiting times, interruptions in treatment and referral pathways, and growing pressure on already overstretched public health facilities. Additionally, an estimated 3,000 vulnerable pregnant women will not get lifesaving maternal health services. Additional investment is also required to sustain frontline health workers, maintain operational readiness, and preserve the functionality of essential health services in conflict-affected and high-displacement areas.

6. Pipeline Risks

For the Health Sector, the principal pipeline risk relates to the continuity of service delivery, rather than the availability of individual commodities. The most significant risk facing the Health sector is the disruption of primary and secondary healthcare services due to critical funding shortfalls during September-December 2026. Funding constraints may affect the continuity of subsidized primary healthcare consultations, chronic disease management, MHPSS, and sexual and reproductive health services. At the secondary care level, gaps may compromise access to emergency care, hospitalization, trauma services, emergency obstetric and newborn care, intensive care, and referral mechanisms. Continued reliance on short-term reprogramming of resources is ongoing but unsustainable and may undermine both emergency response and routine service delivery.

7. Partner Capacity and Operational Footprint

The Health sector maintains a nationwide operational presence through the MoPH, UN agencies, international NGOs, national NGOs, hospitals, primary healthcare centres, and emergency medical service providers. Partners are currently delivering health services across all governorates, with a particular concentration in areas affected by displacement and conflict. The sector has the technical and operational capacity to implement humanitarian and

stabilization interventions during September-December 2026, subject to adequate funding and access.

Key operational risks include funding shortages, disruptions to procurement and supply chains, insecurity affecting access to certain locations, attacks on healthcare, damage to health infrastructure, and increased demand for services exceeding available resources. Continued support will be required to maintain service continuity and respond to emerging health needs associated with the escalation.

Nutrition Sector

1. Situation Update

Since the revision of the Flash Appeal, nutrition needs remain elevated despite the decrease in country-wide large-scale hostilities. The continued displacement, return to areas with damaged infrastructure, and deteriorating economic conditions continue to erode dietary diversity and access to essential nutrition and health services for children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW), increasing the risk of malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies.

Several needs are not fully reflected in the 2026 Lebanon Response Plan (LRP). Caregivers of children aged 6–59 months in displaced and hard-to-reach households lack access to age-appropriate complementary foods. Populations dispersed outside collective shelters cannot be reached through static delivery points, leaving supplies dependent on humanitarian convoys. Non-breastfed infants affected by displacement remain without a safe, regulated source of infant formula under Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) guidance, or the breastmilk substitute support required for safe artificial feeding.

The operating context has shifted toward dispersed populations outside collective shelters and in hard-to-reach areas. As a result, the sector is prioritizing integration of nutrition services within primary health care (PHC) centers and mobile PHC units (PSUs) and leveraging the national infant and young child feeding (IYCF) hotline and digital platforms to sustain access where partner presence is limited.

Continued population movements may disrupt continuity of care for children under five and PBW, requiring flexible delivery and referral mechanisms. Timely funding is critical to sustain outreach across delivery platforms and integration with other sectors (food security, education, WASH), alongside continued support to partners' operational capacity in underserved areas.

2. Response Strategy

A. Humanitarian Response

The Nutrition sector will prioritize preventing deterioration in the nutritional status of children under five and pregnant and PBW affected by displacement and conflict, while ensuring continuity of life-saving nutrition services in areas of greatest humanitarian needs. The Nutrition Sector will target 24,000 children under five, their caregivers, and PBW who are displaced, returned, or living in hard-to-reach areas, ensuring they have access to essential nutrition services and support through the humanitarian response.

Priority interventions include:

1- Micronutrient supplementation for young children and women.
2- Age-appropriate complementary feeding kits for children aged 6–23 months.
3- Energy-based nutritional supplements for vulnerable children and PBW.
4- Infant and young child feeding in emergencies (IYCF-E) support in hard-to-reach areas via digital platforms and community outreach activities.

5- Operational support to MoPH-led provision of infant formula for non-breastfed infants, in accordance with national guidance, together with breastmilk substitute support kits to enable safe artificial feeding where required.
6- Cash-for-nutrition assistance for vulnerable displaced populations outside collective shelters.

Compared with the revised Flash Appeal, the response places greater emphasis on reaching households that remain displaced, returnees and hard-to-reach populations through mobile outreach and humanitarian convoys rather than through collective shelters.

B. Stabilization Response

The Nutrition sector's stabilization response aims to restore and strengthen routine nutrition service delivery while reducing reliance on emergency interventions. Immediate priorities include strengthening the capacity of the MoPH to lead nutrition coordination, information management, and service delivery, and sustaining essential nutrition services through national systems between September and December 2026.

Activities include:

1. Building the capacity of healthcare providers and frontline workers on essential nutrition interventions, including IYCF counselling.
2. Support PHC mobile units through dedicated nutritionists to ensure continuity of essential nutrition services.

These activities target MoPH staff, primary healthcare providers, and frontline community workers — and through them, children under five and PBW, accessing routine services in the priority districts.

They complement the humanitarian response by bridging emergency assistance with longer-term systems strengthening. Humanitarian interventions address immediate nutrition needs among crisis-affected populations, while stabilization activities build national leadership, coordination, and delivery capacity to ensure continuity, sustainability, and improved preparedness for future nutrition shocks.

3. Geographic Prioritization

The Nutrition sector will continue prioritizing areas with the highest levels of vulnerability, displacement, and nutrition needs — districts hosting large displaced and returnee populations, areas with limited access to services, and households facing food insecurity. Priority districts are Saida, Sour, Bent Jbeil, Marjaayoun, Hasbaya, El Nabatieh and Jezzine. Vulnerable pockets in Chouf and Aley (Mount Lebanon) and in Beirut will also be covered where nutrition needs persist outside collective shelters. Compared to the revised Flash Appeal, the geographic approach will place increased emphasis on reaching hard-to-reach areas and vulnerable populations outside collective shelters, while maintaining essential services in high-burden locations. The response will continue leveraging integration with existing health and community platforms while ensuring sufficient technical nutrition capacity to maintain quality service delivery.

4. Response Delivery in Hard-to-Reach Areas

The Nutrition Sector will prioritize the delivery of life-saving and preventive nutrition services in hard-to-reach areas, particularly children under five and their caregivers and PBW. Priority interventions include IYCF-E and maternal nutrition awareness and counselling, screening and management of acute malnutrition, micronutrient supplementation, provision of ready to use complementary feeding package for children aged six to 23 months, provision of energy based nutritional supplements. Services will be delivered through partners operating in accessible locations, through humanitarian convoys where access is limited, Primary Health Care Centres (PHCCs), PHCC satellite units where nutritionists are deployed, and trained municipal focal points. Digital platforms will be used to disseminate key IYCF and maternal nutrition messages, while the national IYCF hotline will provide remote counselling, referrals, and technical support for caregivers unable to access services.

Implementation will be coordinated with the Ministry of Public Health, Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Units, municipalities, UN agencies, NGOs, and other sectors to facilitate access, integrated service delivery, and referrals.

The main operational risks include the limited awareness of beneficiaries and local stakeholders of available nutrition services provision in hard-to-reach areas. These risks will be mitigated through regular engagement with DRM Units and municipalities, orientation on the essential nutrition package, advocacy to integrate nutrition into local response plans, and community awareness and referral mechanisms to ensure vulnerable populations can access services.

5. Critical Underfunded 2026 LRP Gaps

The most critical gaps requiring urgent donor attention relate to sustaining the quality, coverage, and technical capacity of essential nutrition services, particularly IYCF, nutrition services for school-age children, and dedicated nutrition human resources.

Funding gaps for IYCF counselling within routine health service delivery and partner-supported activities remain a major concern. Sustained investment is needed so that caregivers receive timely, quality counselling on breastfeeding, complementary feeding, and appropriate infant feeding practices through health facilities, community platforms, and nutrition programmes. Without adequate funding, the availability of skilled counselling and follow-up support will be reduced, affecting the quality and reach of IYCF services and increasing the risk of unsafe artificial feeding.

Nutrition services for school-age children remain insufficiently funded, limiting the ability to identify and support vulnerable children requiring nutrition attention, including screening, counselling and prevention services.

Dedicated nutrition human resources remain essential. While integration of nutrition services within health systems is important, reliance on overstretched health staff alone risks compromising the quality and technical standards of nutrition interventions. Specialized nutrition staff are needed to ensure effective counselling, monitoring, follow-up, and delivery of quality services.

6. Pipeline Risks

The Nutrition sector's funding during the Flash Appeal period was largely supply-oriented, enabling procurement and pre-positioning of essential nutrition commodities. The sector therefore holds sufficient stocks of key supplies and anticipates no pipeline breaks between September and December 2026, as reflected above. The principal risk in this period is not commodity availability but delivery capacity: as set out in Sections 4 and 7, operational costs and dedicated nutrition personnel remain underfunded, meaning pre-positioned supplies may not reach affected populations at the required coverage or quality. Continued monitoring of stock levels and early planning for the next procurement cycle remain necessary to maintain uninterrupted availability beyond the current coverage period.

7. Partner Capacity and Operational Footprint

The Nutrition sector currently counts 21 active partners delivering under the Flash Appeal, with coverage in all districts, though presence remains thinner in South Lebanon and Nabatieh — the same areas carrying the highest severity and displacement caseloads. Delivery is provided through community outreach, PHC and PSUs, and integration of nutrition supplies into humanitarian convoys.

However, this operational capacity is expected to decline as current funding does not adequately prioritize operational costs, including the deployment and retention of dedicated nutrition personnel. Without sustained support for these costs, partners may be forced to scale back or discontinue service delivery, reducing geographic coverage and limiting access to essential nutrition services for vulnerable children and PBW. Continued reliance on convoy-based access will remain necessary where static and mobile services cannot reach populations directly, particularly in hard-to-reach areas.

Access is the second constraint: hostilities and strikes render 103 hard-to-reach cadasters across Bent Jbeil, Marjaayoun, El Nabatieh, Hasbaya, Sour, and Jezzine unsafe for partner movement, directly overlapping IOM's top displacement-origin districts (El Nabatieh, Bent Jbeil, Sour, Marjaayoun). This disrupts continuity of PHC/PSU-based counselling and outreach and remains the primary risk to sustained coverage.

Livelihoods Sector

1. Situation Update

Displacement in Lebanon has continued to decline, but livelihoods needs have not eased at the same rate. The International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 114, 26 August 2026, records 334,353 people still displaced against 823,337 returnees, and needs are increasingly concentrated among these returnees, in districts where markets, productive assets and daily-wage opportunities remain damaged. This reflects a shift in the nature of the crisis, from displacement toward return and recovery.

The scale of the economic disruption is reflected in labour market data. The International Labour Organization's (ILO) June 2026 survey of 2,485 private sector workers found that 33.0 per cent of respondents were no longer working, rising to 76.5 per cent in Nabatieh, with average labour income down 40.4 per cent. As the survey covers private sector workers only, while the Addendum's target population also includes informal workers, daily labourers and the self-employed, who are not captured in enterprise-based sampling, these figures should be read as an indication of the severity of the shock rather than a complete measure of its scale.

The impact is not evenly distributed across the population. Young people have been particularly affected: the sector's Youth-focused Rapid Assessment (YfRA), covering 1,007 young people aged 18 to 29, found that 66.6 per cent had not undertaken any paid work in the previous week, and 50.3 per cent were neither employed nor engaged in education or training. This is consistent with findings from the Emergency Rapid Needs Assessment Outside Collective Shelters (ERNA OCS), in which 74 per cent of key informants identified the lack of wage employment as the primary obstacle facing affected households.

The impact on micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and productive entities, which underpin local labour demand, has not yet been quantified; a dedicated assessment is currently underway and reported in Section 2B below. These needs are additional to those anticipated in the 2026 LRP planning framework, which did not foresee a second escalation of hostilities, the emergence of 103 hard-to-reach cadasters, or the scale of the current returnee caseload.

Planning assumptions for the Addendum reflect these conditions: the continuation of the ceasefire, ongoing access restrictions in southern Lebanon, the continued functioning of municipalities, and broadly stable wage rates. It is further assumed that, as conditions gradually stabilize, caseloads will progressively transition from Emergency Cash-for-Work (CfW) toward short-term employment and other stabilization-focused livelihoods modalities delivered through regular 2026 programming.

2. Response Strategy

A. Humanitarian Response

The sector's priority humanitarian objective for this Addendum is rapid, temporary income replacement for conflict-affected households, reducing reliance on negative coping mechanisms ahead of winter. Unrestricted cash needs are addressed through the inter-sector cash response; this sector's contribution is temporary income loss addressed through safe, time-bound work that also produces community benefits. This choice of modality is supported by three separate assessments: in the ERNA OCS, 87 per cent of key informants identified

temporary cash assistance and 52 per cent cash-for-work as priority needs, while in the YfRA, 79.6 per cent of youth identified cash and 53.5 per cent safe work in the same terms.

The sector's sole activity under this objective is Emergency CfW, delivered in 30-day cycles of income replacement with no skills-building component, implemented with municipalities and paid through a third-party financial service provider, with the daily rate inclusive of transport costs.

The target is 26,800 unique participants across the nine Severity 3 districts. Selection is vulnerability-based and responsive to gender, age and displacement status; population-group figures are planning estimates and not nationality quotas. This approach is grounded in the YfRA employment model, which finds that being female reduces the probability of working by 19.7 percentage points, being currently displaced by 12.9 points, and having returned home by 11.0 points; young people are accordingly prioritized alongside women.

Approximately 6,000 participants are already covered under the revised Flash Appeal through the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund (LHF), with activities continuing to the end of December 2026. The 26,800 participants sought under this Addendum are additional to that caseload and are not currently receiving Emergency CfW.

Modality, delivery chain and reporting indicators carry forward unchanged from existing programming. The changes introduced under this Addendum are geographic, detailed in Section 3, and design-related, detailed in Section 7.

B. Stabilization Response

The Livelihoods Sector is not presenting an additional stabilization financial requirement in this submission, subject to the reservation set out below.

The sector's 2026 LRP programming already sits under one outcome with four outputs, centered on MSME and productive entity support (Output 1.1, $87,860,000 of a $116,076,000 total requirement). Primary agricultural production is coordinated under the Food Security and Agriculture Sector and is not presented here; non-farm enterprise, processing, service and employment support within agri-food value chains will be coordinated between sectors to avoid gaps and duplication. All four outputs are tagged 100 per cent stabilization and 0 per cent humanitarian, so the Addendum's humanitarian requirement does not duplicate anything already costed under the LRP, and existing stabilization activities are not re-presented here.

One reservation applies. Emergency MSME and productive entity support may constitute a genuine additional stabilization requirement arising from the escalation, and its scope and cost depend on the MSME impact assessment currently in process. This is a stabilization need, however, and falls outside the revised Flash Appeal mechanism this Addendum operates under, which for the Livelihoods Sector covers Emergency CfW as its sole activity. Should the assessment identify a requirement not already covered by the 2026 LRP, the sector will revert to the ISCG with a costed stabilization line through the LRP itself, rather than through this Addendum.

Pending that assessment, the stabilization target and requirement under this submission remain nil, as does the overlap with humanitarian reach. Unfunded LRP gaps are presented for advocacy purposes in Section 5.

3. Geographic Prioritization

Nine districts are prioritized at Severity 3, spanning four governorates: Beirut, in Beirut Governorate; Baabda, Aley, Chouf and Jbeil, in Mount Lebanon Governorate; Saida, Sour and Jezzine, in South Lebanon Governorate; and El Hermel in Baalbek-Hermel Governorate.

In the absence of comparable district-level data on employment loss, enterprise damage and market functionality, prioritization follows a proxy-based severity model, scoring each district on displaced caseload hosted, hosting pressure against pre-crisis (2020) population, and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) area phase. Scores are averaged, rounded and capped at Severity 3, with only the DTM round refreshed between iterations of the model.

Applying this model to the current round moves two districts of 26: El Hermel, in Baalbek-Hermel Governorate, rises to Severity 3, while Zgharta, in North Lebanon Governorate, falls to Severity 1. Baalbek's Severity 3 exception is outdated, as its basis, the highest returnee caseload nationally under DTM Round 103, no longer holds under Round 107, where Baalbek ranks fifth nationally. Baalbek-Hermel Governorate remains covered through the El Hermel district.

Against the revised Flash Appeal, the priority list is unchanged but for this substitution of El Hermel for Baalbek.

4. Response Delivery in Hard-to-Reach Areas

A total of 103 cadasters are classified as hard to reach, concentrated in six districts: Bent Jbeil (30), Marjaayoun (27), Sour (24), El Nabatieh (11), Hasbaya (8) and Jezzine (3).

Within these cadasters, the livelihoods consequence is the complete suspension of income-earning activity. Residents and returnees cannot reach markets and have no functioning daily-wage labour market, while the micro and small enterprises and productive entities that would otherwise provide local employment are closed, damaged or abandoned, and are inaccessible for both operation and assessment. Because Emergency CfW cannot be delivered inside cadasters under active displacement orders, the sector instead targets these populations where they are currently located, in the Severity 3 hosting and return districts, and will extend delivery into the hard-to-reach cadasters themselves as and when access permits, coordinated with the relevant municipalities and unions of municipalities. Eligibility is not conditional on return: individuals originating from inaccessible areas may be supported in their current safe and accessible location.

This approach is subject to an evidence limitation. The ERNA OCS does not cover these areas: its 399-cadaster sample contains no Bent Jbeil or Marjaayoun records, and under one per cent each from El Nabatieh, Sour and Hasbaya. Needs in hard-to-reach cadasters are therefore inferred from displacement, access and administrative data rather than from direct assessment, and the sector flags this as a priority evidence gap for the Addendum period.

In the absence of direct assessment, the operative population figures are administrative. Figures compiled by the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Unit and applied under Annex I of the Planning Guidance Note record the population remaining in the conflict-affected districts of South Lebanon and Nabatieh as of 7 July 2026: Sour 140,439, El Nabatieh 122,864, Hasbaya 39,720, Jezzine 29,620, Bent Jbeil 28,476 and Marjaayoun 15,200. These figures represent the population still physically present in and around the hard-to-reach cadasters.

5. Critical Underfunded 2026 LRP Gaps

The 2026 LRP Livelihoods requirement is $116,076,000 under Outcome 1, across four outputs: 1.1, MSMEs have strengthened capacity to grow, create and sustain decent jobs ($87,860,000); 1.2, improved employability and income through short-term employment and work-based learning ($21,000,000); 1.3, market-relevant vocational skills ($7,076,000); and 1.4, livelihoods assessments and analytical documents ($140,000).
Reported delivery to 30 July 2026 stands at $12,509,540, 10.8 per cent of the requirement, reaching 15,228 individuals against a 72,000 target, with five months remaining.
Three gaps are critical for September to December. Under Output 1.1, MSME, cooperative and productive entity operating support in return districts, needed to restore local labour demand and reduce the risk of renewed closure among enterprises that have reopened. Under Output 1.2, stabilization CfW and short-term employment with employability pathways, essential to reducing repeated reliance on emergency income support. Under Output 1.4, the MSME impact assessment on which emergency MSME response depends, at 0.1 per cent of the requirement.
In the ERNA OCS, 38 per cent of key informants cite business closure and 37 per cent a lack of money to restart. These gaps are costed under the 2026 LRP and excluded from Addendum requirements.

6. Pipeline Risks

Pipeline / Commodity / Service	Expected Pipeline Break Date	Population First Affected	Consequences of Pipeline Rupture	Estimated Lead Time to Resume Assistance
Emergency CfW wage pipeline (cash to participants).	31 August 2026, end of the revised Flash Appeal period. No funded Emergency CfW exists from 1 September.	Conflict-affected working-age individuals and their households enrolled in Emergency CfW in the nine Severity 3 districts, with returnees in South Lebanon and Nabatieh affected first.	Cash stops reaching enrolled participants mid-cycle. ERNA key informants already report households relying on savings (56 per cent), food or in-kind assistance (53 per cent) and cash assistance (39 per cent) rather than earned income, with only 7 per cent sustaining themselves through daily or informal work and 32 per cent reporting adults taking unsafe or exploitative work. A rupture pushes this caseload further into	6 to 8 weeks from funding confirmation to first payment (partner contracting, municipal worksite validation, enrolment, financial service provider set-up).

			negative coping through the winter.	
Payment channel: third-party financial service provider agreement.	This channel breaks independently of wage funding: if the agreement lapses, payments cannot be executed even where funds remain committed.	All Emergency CfW participants, irrespective of whether wage funding remains available.	Payments cannot be executed even where funds are committed, because Emergency CfW is disbursed exclusively through a third-party financial service provider. Works already completed go unpaid, which damages participant trust and municipal cooperation and is difficult to recover from in subsequent cycles.	4 to 6 weeks to re-tender or extend and re-onboard participants; works cannot be scheduled in the interim.

7. Partner Capacity and Operational Footprint

The Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) leads the sector, with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Acted serving as operational co-chairs, delivering through 21 reporting partners across eight governorates and 22 of 26 districts. Emergency CfW runs through municipalities and a third-party financial service provider; partners have prior experience of this modality, though each cycle requires funding confirmation, worksite validation, enrolment and provider processing before payment can be made.

Design measures follow directly from the YfRA findings: transport and safety costs are met within the daily rate rather than by participants, outreach is targeted at young women and at displaced and returnee youth, and works are selected for visibility within the community.

Targeting and caseload data are being aligned with the Economic Inclusion Programme registration system, which prevents duplication across programmes and defines a transition pathway for participants exiting CfW into longer-term livelihoods support.

Delivery under this Addendum remains subject to several constraints: access limitations under displacement orders, the four-month programming window, the need to maintain wage-rate consistency, the risk of late funding, and disability inclusion, currently at 0.9 per cent of 2026 reach against a 15 per cent assumption.

Logistics & Telecommunications Cluster

1. Situation Update

Humanitarian organizations have continued to operate in a complex environment shaped by ongoing humanitarian needs, localized access constraints, population movements, and uncertainty regarding the broader security situation. While access conditions and logistics networks have generally improved compared to the peak emergency period, operational requirements remain significant, particularly in South Lebanon where humanitarian actors continue to support affected populations and returnee communities.

As immediate logistics constraints have eased for many organizations, greater attention has been placed on maintaining readiness for potential changes in the operational environment. Alongside continued support to ongoing response activities, there is an increasing focus on preparedness, contingency planning, operational coordination, and capacity strengthening to ensure organizations can respond effectively should humanitarian needs increase or access conditions deteriorate. Building on priorities identified through partner consultations and the Logistics Outlook Workshop, strengthening logistics capacities, logistics preparedness arrangements, and information-sharing mechanisms remains an important component of the Logistics and Telecoms Cluster support aimed at sustaining operational readiness across the humanitarian community throughout the uncertain times.

Implementation during the Addendum period will continue to depend on several external factors, including the security situation, access conditions, population movements and returns, funding availability, and the continuity of supply chains and commercial services. Any deterioration in security conditions may affect humanitarian access and the movement of relief items, particularly to hard-to-reach locations. In such circumstances, alternative transport corridors, delivery modalities, and common logistics solutions may become increasingly important to sustain humanitarian operations and ensure assistance reaches affected communities.

2. Response Strategy

A. Humanitarian Response

The LT Cluster continues to support humanitarian operations by enabling the timely and efficient movement, storage, and delivery of humanitarian assistance, while strengthening the coordination and information-sharing mechanisms required to sustain response efforts. Support remains focused on addressing common logistics constraints, facilitating access to affected and hard-to-reach locations, and helping humanitarian actors maintain operational continuity in a fluid operating environment.

The Cluster's primary contribution to lifesaving and life-sustaining activities is through the provision of coordination, information management, common logistics services, telecommunications support, and capacity strengthening. These functions enable humanitarian organizations to deliver assistance where it is most needed, improve visibility over logistics capacities and operational constraints, and support preparedness for potential changes in the operational context.

No significant changes are anticipated compared to the revised Flash Appeal. The overall strategic direction remains aligned with supporting humanitarian partners through

coordinated logistics and telecommunications services, while adapting to operational developments and emerging needs identified by the humanitarian community.

B. Stabilization Response

The Logistics and Telecoms Cluster contributes to stabilization efforts by strengthening the capacities of humanitarian actors to maintain and scale operations in an efficient and coordinated manner.

Support focuses on capacity strengthening through technical learning opportunities, knowledge sharing, preparedness planning, and the promotion of common logistics standards and practices across the humanitarian community. Particular attention is given to areas identified by partners, including supply chain management, warehousing, transport planning, emergency logistics preparedness, and contingency planning. Technical support and preparedness resources further contribute to strengthening operational readiness and local capacities.

These efforts complement the humanitarian response by enabling organizations to maintain critical logistics expertise, strengthen coordination and interoperability, and improve their ability to respond effectively to changes in the operational environment. By investing in preparedness, knowledge transfer, and technical capacities, the LT Cluster supports a more resilient and better-prepared humanitarian community while maintaining readiness for future emergencies.

3. Geographic Prioritization

LT Cluster support remains focused on locations where humanitarian organizations face logistics and access constraints that limit their ability to reach affected populations. Particular attention is given to hard-to-reach areas in South Lebanon, where partners continue to require support to overcome operational access challenges. Geographic prioritization is guided by humanitarian needs, operational gaps identified by partners, and access priorities communicated through the Operations Coordination Group (OCG).

4. Response Delivery in Hard-to-Reach Areas

Facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance to hard-to-reach locations remains a core component of LT Cluster support. While many organizations are able to manage routine cargo movements through commercial arrangements, access constraints continue to affect certain locations, particularly in South Lebanon. Common transport services therefore remain an important mechanism for enabling humanitarian organizations to reach affected populations where access, transport capacity, or operational conditions limit their ability to do so independently.

The LT Cluster continuously monitors access conditions and logistics constraints to identify where coordinated transport support may be required. Support is provided in close coordination with humanitarian partners, the OCG, local authorities, UN agencies, and other relevant stakeholders depending on the situation. Mitigation measures include maintaining common logistics services, monitoring access conditions, strengthening preparedness arrangements, and assessing alternative transport modalities and routes should existing delivery corridors become unavailable. The ability to sustain support remains dependent on

prevailing access conditions, partner requirements, and the availability of operational resources.

5. Critical Underfunded 2026 LRP Gaps

As the Logistics and Telecommunications (LT) Cluster was activated following the escalation and was not part of the original 2026 LRP, this section is not directly applicable. The funding requirements reflected in the Addendum relate to the continuation of escalation-response support and common services provided to humanitarian partners.

6. Pipeline Risks

Pipeline / Commodity / Service	Expected Pipeline Break Date	Population First Affected	Consequences of Pipeline Rupture	Estimated Lead Time to Resume Assistance
operations across Lebanon	1 September	Affected communities, including vulnerable groups supported through humanitarian assistance delivered via inter-sectoral convoy movements	With the current convoy schedule to South Lebanon (two convoys per week), a gradual reduction of convoy facilitation would be required and could ultimately lead to its suspension. Staffing costs are covered separately from the operational pipeline.	Funding is expected to be confirmed before the projected pipeline break dates, allowing continuity of LT Cluster support and services.
operations on regional convoys (Jordan-Lebanon corridor)	30 October	Affected communities, including vulnerable groups supported through humanitarian assistance delivered via inter-sectoral convoy movements	Maintaining the Jordan-Lebanon corridor remains strategically important as an alternative route in the event that regular import channels become unavailable. Preserving this capacity supports humanitarian preparedness and provides organizations with an additional option for the movement of humanitarian supplies should access or supply chain disruptions occur.	Funding is expected to be confirmed before the projected pipeline break dates, allowing continuity of LT Cluster support and services.

7. Partner Capacity and Operational Footprint

As a service-based cluster, the LT Cluster does not collect partner implementation data and therefore does not maintain a comprehensive overview of the operational footprint, beneficiary reach, or activity levels of humanitarian organizations across Lebanon.

Based on consultations conducted through the Logistics Outlook Workshop and bilateral discussions, most organizations continue to maintain an operational presence across Lebanon. While many partners have resumed routine operations following the peak emergency period, the scale of activities and available logistics capacities vary between organizations depending on funding, programme priorities, and geographic areas of intervention.

Partners generally reported sufficient transport and storage capacity to support current operations through existing supplier networks, commercial service providers, framework agreements, and internal resources. At the same time, organizations highlighted the importance of maintaining preparedness measures and common logistics support mechanisms to address potential access constraints, supply chain disruptions, or a rapid increase in humanitarian needs.

Protection Sector (incl. Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence)

1. Situation Update

Despite returns to areas of origin, protection risks, including child protection (CP) and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) concerns continue to persist in a volatile operating environment marked by security risks, damaged infrastructure, displacement, and access constraints. Sector-wide funding shortfalls, exhausted partner capacities, limited flexible financing, procurement delays, and future budget uncertainties continue to restrict the operational response and planning. Meanwhile, overstretched basic services and livelihoods in host communities are fueling localized tensions. Consequently, these continuous needs resulting from the escalation of hostilities remain uncovered by the revised Flash Appeal and unbudgeted under the 2026 LRP; when combined with severe sector underfunding, this leaves more than half of previously targeted populations who remain in urgent need still completely unserved.

Protracted displacement across South and Nabatiyeh Governorates will remain a major humanitarian and protection concern, as violence against civilians persists and damaged or occupied housing and unresolved Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) issues prevent families from returning home. As displacement extends, affected populations face severe housing insecurity, economic hardship and rapid erosion of coping capacities. Missing civil documentation and lack of legal status restrict freedom of movement, livelihood opportunities, and access to essential services and legal remedies. These legal barriers significantly heighten exposure to serious protection risks, including violence, exploitation, trafficking, child labor, and GBV, with women, children, older persons, and Persons with Disabilities facing the highest risk. Furthermore, persistent uncertainty regarding return prospects, combined with the cumulative toll of loss, repeated displacement, and socio-economic distress, has caused severe mental health impacts across both adults and children. Consequently, affected individuals increasingly resort to maladaptive coping mechanisms such as substance use, social isolation, and emotional suppression, underscoring the deep, long-term psychosocial consequences of the escalation.

As a result of the escalation, women and girls, especially female-headed households, adolescent girls, women with disabilities, displaced Syrians, and migrants, face increased, disproportionate GBV risks across all settings. Those in collective shelters continue to be exposed to GBV due to overcrowding, lack of privacy and unsafe shelter and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) infrastructure; those displaced but dispersed outside the collective shelters deal with inadequate overcrowded housing, harassment, and heightened risk of exploitation from landlords and employers; those returning in the areas of origin deal with severe damaged infrastructure affecting both their safety (lack of electricity, insecure routes, poor lighting etc.) and access to services that might be disrupted. Depleted resources and lost livelihoods force reliance on harmful coping mechanisms, driving up intimate partner violence, child marriage, survival sex and sexual exploitation. Concurrently, irregular legal status deters reporting and limits access to justice, while service disruptions and reduced outreach cause critical under-reporting. Crucially, these heightened risks and affected populations will persist beyond revised Flash Appeal interventions, remaining unaccounted for under the initial 2026 LRP.

Children across Lebanon face rapidly intensifying protection risks driven by the current escalation—a newly emerged caseload and heightened risk environment not accounted for in the initial 2026 LRP including risks associated with explosive ordnance, disrupted education, severe psychological distress and reduced access to specialized CP services in affected areas. At the same time, declining humanitarian funding has constrained the availability and coverage of life-saving CP interventions, increasing the need to prioritize integrated, community-based prevention and response services while strengthening national systems and local capacities to protect the most vulnerable children.

Specific focus with regards to specialized support and coordination with relevant Task Forces and Organizations for Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) will address the aggravated barriers for persons with disabilities to access inclusive information, access services and obtain support in the return or reintegration process.

The sector assumes humanitarian needs will remain elevated throughout the Addendum period (September–December 2026), driven by continued displacement, housing insecurity, legal barriers, documentation gaps, and psychosocial distress across displaced, hosting, and returning communities. Addressing these persistent protection, CP, and GBV risks, while promoting safe, voluntary, and dignified solutions, requires sustained operational access, adequate funding, and strengthened support for local responders.

2. Response Strategy

A. Humanitarian Response

CP and GBV services, including protection monitoring, outreach and awareness raising, safe spaces and protection desks, case management, legal assistance, cash-for-protection, referral pathways, and integrated MHPSS services to address urgent and ongoing protection, GBV and CP risks.

Objective 1: Support safe, dignified and informed return and reintegration while ensuring sustained protection, GBV and CP assistance for populations affected by displacement and return.

Response priorities include:

- Prioritizing flexible, area-based, and population-responsive programming by strengthening protection, GBV, and CP-specific community outreach, information dissemination, and engagement activities using a Psychological First Aid (PFA) approach to enhance community identification and engagement (also including strengthening community-based protection mechanisms), monitor evolving risks, and ensure access to relevant information, available assistance, referral pathways, housing rights information, and services, while allowing partners to adapt geographic coverage, modalities, and referral pathways as needs and population movements evolve.
- Expanding legal information, counselling and referral services related to legal residency, civil documentation, civil registration, particularly on HLP rights, tenancy agreements, property disputes, GBV cases, and other legal barriers affecting access to services, return and reintegration to acutely affected populations.
- Scaling up protection, GBV, and CP case management and increasing the use of cash-for-protection assistance for individuals and households facing heightened protection risks, including women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups at risk of violence, exploitation, and abuse, while ensuring continuity

of case management, referrals, and access to specialized services as affected populations move between governorates, transition between collective and other accommodation arrangements, or lack of a stable place of residence, through tailored interventions and referral pathways.

- Re-establishing and scaling up women and girls safe spaces, both static and mobile modalities, to ensure availability and accessibility of services in all areas affected by the escalation and displacement, including reopening the previously closed facilities due to funding, infrastructure damage or lack of safe access.
- Integrating Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (MHPSS) across protection, GBV and CP programming to address the cumulative impacts of displacement, survived violence, loss, grief, uncertainty, return-related stress, and reintegration challenges.
- Strengthening the multisectoral Protection, GBV, and CP response by expanding survivors' access to livelihoods, health and other specialized services, while scaling up integrated programming to facilitate safe, stigma-free access to care.
- Strengthening CP mainstreaming and safeguarding across humanitarian sectors through capacity building, implementation of safe identification and referral mechanisms, CP risk mitigation, and strengthened cross-sector coordination to ensure children access safe, integrated, and quality services.

Objective 2: Provide remaining populations in collective shelters with timely protection, GBV, CP services, while mitigating displacement-related risks and facilitating safe, informed, and dignified transitions to sustainable housing.

Response activities include:

- Strengthen tailored awareness-raising sessions based on identified and community-prioritized Protection, GBV, and CP risks, while enhancing community-based protection networks and structures to promote community engagement, support risk mitigation, and facilitate access to available services and referral pathways.
- Establish and strengthen protection desks and safe spaces for Protection, GBV, and CP interventions within or near collective sites, providing accessible, safe, and confidential entry points to services, while strengthening referral mechanisms for urgent protection concerns, particularly for individuals with specific needs and those at heightened risk.
- Maintain provision of integrated MHPSS activities in collective sites tailored to GBV, General Protection and CP needs.
- Provide legal information, counselling and assistance related to civil documentation, HLP issues, access to services, legal residency, and barriers affecting freedom of movement and access to assistance.
- Maintain GBV Safety Audit Exercise and Protection Monitoring to monitor safety of the collective shelters for accommodated women and girls and other vulnerable displaced and affected groups.

B. Stabilization Response

Stabilization interventions will build resilience by strengthening community-based protection and local organizations within area-based responses. Key efforts focus on supporting safe return, reintegration, and support social cohesion, alongside facilitating civil documentation and HLP rights, promoting return to education, and embedding localized GBV risk mitigation and survivor protection into community structures.

Objective: Affected communities and host communities affected by the escalation continue to face increasing pressure on local services, infrastructure and social cohesion, contributing to heightened vulnerabilities and protection concerns. An area-based response is required to support both affected host communities and displaced populations through inclusive, community-driven approaches and to enhance their access to legal stay and protection.

Priority interventions include:

- Strengthen institutional and frontline capacities of all sector response partners, including Community-based Organizations (CBOs) and Women-led Organizations (WLOs) to identify, mitigate, and respond to protection risks, including trafficking, through training, mentoring, dissemination of referral pathways, and technical support on protection mainstreaming, GBV risk mitigation, safeguarding, and case management approaches across Protection, GBV, and CP sectors. To promote workforce sustainability, integrate structured wellbeing, self-care, and peer-support initiatives for frontline personnel.
- Expand community-based Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) interventions to strengthen individual and community resilience, promote social connectedness, and address longer-term psychosocial impacts of displacement, crisis, and return.
- Support advocacy for and implementation of regularization activities for people without legal residency, in close cooperation with local authorities.
- Supporting informed decision-making through counseling on available information, referrals and that enable affected populations to safely end their displacement, return home or take informed decisions on other options for IDPs remaining in displacement as well as Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) support for vulnerable migrants experiencing evictions, limited access to collective sites, and heightened protection risks such as exploitation and trafficking.
- Support children's safe and sustained access to learning and education-related services, including measures that facilitate school enrolment, retention, and protective learning environments for displaced, returnee, and vulnerable children.

3. Geographic Prioritization

Sectoral and geographical prioritization is informed by an updated severity analysis conducted across the Protection, CP, and GBV sub-sectors. To ensure that CP and GBV risks are adequately reflected, the sector reviewed and expanded its severity framework to include additional CP and GBV-specific indicators. The selected indicators were chosen to capture the most critical protection indicators shaping response priorities, including:

- Displacement pressures on host communities,
- Attacks against civilians,
- Pressure on Protection services indicating access constraints; and,
- Movement restrictions associated with conflict-related security measures and legal residency challenges.

In addition, three GBV-specific indicators and two CP-indicators were incorporated to assess:

- GBV incident trends,
- Heightened exposure to GBV resulting from unsafe and overcrowded living conditions; and,
- Access to safe and quality GBV services.
- CP risks across assessed locations; and

- Children's access to education and learning opportunities.

While each sub-sector undertook a field-informed severity analysis, the resulting severity scores were consolidated through an averaging process and subsequently validated through a comprehensive expert judgment exercise, including consultations with field coordinators. This process informed the final sector-wide severity classification and geographical prioritization. The severity rating was then applied to the population package to arrive at the sectoral and sub-sectoral PiN.

The severity analysis resulted in a geographical prioritization of Sour and Saida districts, and El Nabatiyeh (Bent Jbeil, El Nabatiyeh and Marjaayoun) Governorate where civilians and civilian infrastructure continue to be exposed to attacks and where opportunities for safe, dignified, and sustainable return remain limited or non-existent due to extensive damage to housing, public infrastructure, and essential services. Humanitarian, Protection, CP, and GBV partners continue to face operational and access constraints that affect the scale and continuity of assistance in these areas.

In addition, heightened needs due to Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) pressure as well as service scarcity and identified protection, CP and GBV risks are observed in Mount Lebanon (Baabda in specific), Beirut and Baalbek, El Hermel as well as areas in the North, including Tripoli and Akkar.

4. Response Delivery in Hard-to-Reach Areas

The Protection Sector, including CP and GBV sub-sectors, will scale up and adapt its response to address the escalating protection risks resulting from the ongoing escalation and related operational challenges. Continued violence, movement restrictions, widespread destruction of critical civilian infrastructure, limited humanitarian access, and disruptions to telecommunications and essential services have significantly reduced the availability and accessibility of protection services. These constraints disproportionately affect women, children, older persons, Persons with Disabilities, and other at-risk groups, increasing their exposure to protection risks and limiting their access to safe, confidential, and specialized support.

In response, the sector will prioritize flexible, community-based approaches that strengthen local capacities and ensure continued access to protection services wherever possible. The protection of civilians remains a central priority, including support for safe evacuations when required. To respond effectively to rapidly evolving risks, the sector will also strengthen protection monitoring systems, expand access to essential services, and reinforce protection risk mitigation measures across the humanitarian response. Growing HLP concerns are driven by the widespread destruction and damage of housing, as well as limited awareness of and access to property documentation, legal assistance, and available remedies. Addressing these challenges will be critical to safeguarding housing and property rights and supporting longer-term recovery efforts.

All interventions will be guided by protection and GBV principles, survivor-centred approaches, confidentiality safeguards, and continuous security risk assessments to ensure the delivery of life-saving protection assistance in a highly constrained operational environment.

Priority Activities

- Support safe and informed civilian evacuations for persons with specific needs;
- Disseminating life-saving protection, GBV, and CP related information through frontliners and enhanced outreach to accessible areas and distribution of protection-specific awareness material to encourage protection identification and disclosures in a safe space;
- Through available safe spaces, implement protection, GBV and CP services, including case management, MHPSS, referrals, and follow-up where safe and feasible;
- Strengthening community protection networks and partnerships with local actors to sustain referrals and service continuity while building the capacity of local actors and community volunteers on Do No Harm and GBV principles.
- Disseminate information on and provide legal services and HLP assistance;
- Pre-position adult diapers and dignity kits supplies through trusted local partners;
- Undertake interventions to assess and monitor protection, GBV, and CP risks alongside humanitarian access constraints and service gaps, while embedding these considerations into existing inter-sectoral assessment frameworks.

Delivery Approach

Direct implementation via Protection/CP/GBV actors through:

- Strengthening actors present on the field to roll out face-to-face live saving protection, CP and GBV services
- Where security and access conditions permit, deploying mobile protection, GBV and CP teams
- Dissemination of sectoral leaflets to ensure inclusive communication on access to life-saving services for hard-to-reach areas
- For response services, where required and as a last resort in unsafe, hard-to-reach areas, roll out remote modalities of service provision, aligned to the sectoral standards and ensuring Do No Harm principles

Implementation of activities via non-specialized actors:

- Utilizing community focal points, local responders, humanitarian convoys, and low-bandwidth communication channels for specific activities where Do No Harm principle can be maintained (outreach, dissemination of information on services and referrals), ensuring the staff is sensitized on key protection and survivor-centred approach standards
- Enhance engagement with convoys to ensure presence of protection, GBV and CP actors and to disseminate protection-specific information and awareness materials.

Coordination Arrangements

To streamline service delivery in hard-to-reach areas, the Protection Sector, including CP and GBV sub-sectors, will leverage inter-agency coordination through close collaboration of the sub-national Protection Coordinators with the OCGs, including OCHA, AWG, local authorities, line UN agencies, and relevant local NGOs. To maximize impact in resource-constrained settings, the sector will prioritize the integration of protection, CP, and GBV services into multi-sectoral responses, while strictly embedding GBV risk mitigation and protection mainstreaming across all humanitarian platforms. Operational alignment with relevant OCG groups and community responders will ensure real-time access monitoring, safe referrals, and principled, localized service delivery where direct access is restricted.

The subnational Protection (CP/GBV) Coordinators will enhance efforts to coordinate missions and convoys with the Logistics Cluster as well as the relevant actors to enhance

outreach and access to severely constrained people in hard-to-reach areas.

5. Critical Underfunded 2026 LRP Gaps

This section highlights critical underfunded activities from the original 2026 LRP that require urgent donor attention between September and December, presented separately from the Addendum's financial requirements. Having received less than half (42 per cent) of its initial LRP request, the Protection sector faces severe funding shortfalls. This gap directly undermines critical outreach and cripples service provision nationwide—forcing partners to scale back essential operations, reduce specialized frontline staff, and restrict geographic coverage despite rising needs**.**

General protection activities remain under-resourced, operating at 44 per cent of the required budget of the 2026 LRP. This gap hampers continuous protection monitoring, comprehensive roll-out of legal assistance, and civil documentation support as well as protection case management services. As community-level protection mechanisms lose vital resourcing, vulnerable populations face heightened risks of displacement-related protection risks without adequate structural oversight or human rights monitoring. The funding shortage also resulted in reduced support for specialized and technical staffing including MHPSS, case management functions at field level as well as dedicated support to those at heightened risk, including persons with disabilities and older persons.

CP continues to face a critical funding shortfall in 2026, over half of its financial requirements remain unmet (54 per cent). This gap is significantly constraining the ability to sustain and scale up life-saving and preventive interventions for vulnerable children and their caregivers. Limited funding has led to reductions in frontline staffing, outreach, specialized case management, MHPSS, and support for children affected by violence, neglect, exploitation, family separation, and other protection concerns. The funding gap also undermines investments in system strengthening, localization, and preparedness, threatening the sustainability of national CP services. Strengthening CP remains a critical investment in safeguarding children's rights, promoting resilience, and supporting Lebanon's longer-term recovery and social stability.

The biggest gap remains the severe underfunding of the GBV response with only 38 per cent of the funding ask received, which critically reduces the availability and accessibility of lifesaving GBV services. Most notably, case management capacities are severely stretched, resulting in overwhelming caseworker-to-survivor ratios that hinder timely care for reporting survivors. Furthermore, other focused and specialized MHPSS services for women and girls at risk, and survivors of GBV services are increasingly constrained; number of Women and Girls Safe Spaces continue to decline; and mobile outreach teams are shrinking—leaving women and girls with heightened vulnerabilities without essential support.

Urgent funding is required to sustain service capacity, preserve community-based mechanisms, and prevent the collapse of Protection, GBV, and CP infrastructure built over recent years. Crucially, scaling up support for local responders, including WLOs, CBOs, including OPDs, is vital to maintain community trust and presence. Continued underfunding risks leaving thousands of children, women, and vulnerable populations without life-saving aid.

6. Pipeline Risks

Pipeline / Commodity / Service	Expected Pipeline Break Date	Population First Affected	Consequences of Pipeline Rupture	Estimated Lead Time to Resume Assistance
CP/GBV/Protection Case management and counselling staffing.	15 August 2026.	All population groups.	Lack of access to life-saving services.	1 month.
Closure of 18 GBV facilities.	30 September 2026.	GBV survivors and women and girls at risk.	Lack of life-saving services, limited access to disclosure of GBV incidents.	2 months.

The Protection sector faces critical pipeline breaks that significantly hinder outreach and service provision to vulnerable populations, leaving the overall response at critical risk if additional funding is not secured. Current available funding for Protection, CP and GBV of approximately $9.12 million is expected to sustain activities for only 5.2 months on average, with GBV services facing particularly short funding horizons of 4.5 months. While partners estimate that existing resources can support 104,238 people, a total of 16 programs foresee pipelines breaks if no further funding is received, the first interruption expected as early as 18 August 2026. Although some pipelines are currently projected to continue without interruption, seven depend on $2.15 million in funding that remains unconfirmed, making response continuity highly uncertain. Without timely funding, partners may be forced to scale back staffing, case management, and specialized protection services, resulting in reduced coverage and potentially leaving vulnerable women, children, and at-risk populations without access to critical protection support. Specialized programs for persons with disabilities to ensure their care through social workers or dedicated caregivers as well as assistive devices.

The GBV response faces a significant risk of service disruptions due to funding shortfalls, with 18 currently operational facilities at risk of closure by the third quarter of 2026 unless additional funding is secured to sustain operations through the end of the year. These facilities, comprising 10 Community Development Centers, two Women and Girls Safe Spaces, one health facility, and five other service delivery sites, provide critical GBV services, including safe spaces, case management, referrals, and psychosocial support. Their closure could interrupt essential support for an estimated 90,000 women and girls nationwide. The greatest impact would be felt in North Lebanon, where five facilities serving approximately 25,000 women and girls are at risk, followed by Baalbek-El Hermel and Mount Lebanon, with four facilities at risk in each governorate, potentially affecting around 20,000 women and girls per governorate. Additional closures in Bekaa and South Lebanon could affect approximately 10,000 women and girls in each governorate, while the closure of one facility in Akkar could disrupt services for a further 5,000 women and girls. Of the facilities at risk, 11 are static centers and seven are mobile units, highlighting the potential loss of both fixed and outreach-based service delivery modalities.

7. Partner Capacity and Operational Footprint

Despite strong local and international technical capacity and an extensive operational architecture, service delivery has been severely impaired by ongoing hostilities, infrastructure damage, insecurity, access barriers, and critical funding gaps. These mounting pressures,

compounded by budget cuts, rising operational costs, and staff reductions, have forced partners, particularly frontline local and WLOs, to scale back operations, lay off specialized staff, or temporarily suspend key services. Consequently, case management capacity has been critically reduced, safe spaces have closed, MHPSS and community outreach have diminished, and partners' ability to sustain coverage and scale up in line with rapidly evolving humanitarian needs remains heavily constrained. Additionally, while OPDs play a vital role in guiding inclusive action and building capacity, rigid funding modalities and complex administrative requirements severely restrict their access to funding, participation in sector mechanisms, and community outreach.

Subject to adequate financial resourcing and sustained humanitarian access, the sector remains well-positioned to deliver coordinated, life-saving assistance between September and December 2026. However, without immediate additional funding, partners will be forced to further reduce geographic coverage and specialized protection interventions, leaving vulnerable populations, children, and women and girls exposed to significantly heightened risks.

To enhance accountability and effectiveness, the sector will roll out targeted monitoring tools, intervention-specific indicators, and outcome frameworks to systematically assess service quality, coverage, and impact. These efforts will drive adaptive programming in a volatile context while improving the completeness, quality, and consistency of partner reporting, particularly for legal assistance and cash-for-protection, to support evidence-based planning, target setting, and performance tracking.

Shelter (incl. Site Management Coordination)

1. Situation Update

Since the revised Flash Appeal, shelter needs of the conflict-affected populations have evolved from an immediate emergency response toward supporting prolonged displacement, voluntary returns, and early recovery. While the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and operational collective sites has decreased, those remaining displaced are increasingly among the most vulnerable, often unable to return due to damaged (estimated at 321,000 housing units)[1] or inaccessible homes, insecurity in their areas of origin, or limited access to basic services. As a result, the focus has shifted towards facilitating dignified exits from collective sites, supporting returns or relocation to more sustainable shelter options, and maintaining minimum living conditions in collective sites expected to remain operational.

The current context has also generated additional needs that were not reflected in the 2026 LRP. These include increased requirements for maintenance of collective sites occupied for longer than anticipated, robust site management, decommissioning of closed collective sites, and greater integration of housing, land and property (HLP) considerations with shelter interventions to support sustainable housing solutions.

Implementation during the September–December 2026 period will depend on several key assumptions. Continued funding shortfalls are expected to remain the primary constraint, limiting the scale of shelter interventions and requiring prioritization of the most vulnerable households. Progress will also depend on the security situation remaining sufficiently stable to allow humanitarian access, the pace of returns, timely endorsement of government plans and approvals for activities in sites and exit strategies, and the availability of construction materials and contractors. While displacement is expected to continue declining, contingency planning and operational flexibility remain essential should security conditions deteriorate or new displacement occur.

2. Response Strategy

A. Humanitarian Response

The Shelter sector will prioritize life-saving interventions targeting 143,671 individuals, to ensure displaced populations have continued access to safe, dignified, and adequate conditions within and outside of collective sites while supporting pathways toward sustainable housing solutions.

Priority humanitarian activities include:

- The repair of 50 collective sites that remain operational;
- Site Management and Coordination (SMC) activities in all collective sites (including government and NGO managed sites) that remain operational, including site level coordination and information management, care and maintenance activities and community participation and information sharing;

[1] National Council for Scientific Research (CNRS), June 2026

- Cash for Shelter to support 5,625 vulnerable households in hosted arrangements, helping them maintain adequate housing and reduce the risk of secondary displacement;
- Distribution of core relief items (CRIs), including seasonal items, to displaced households in collective sites and to displaced households in hard-to-reach areas or areas where markets are not functioning reaching 25,200 individuals in total;
- Distribution of Emergency Shelter Kits (ESKs) to enable 22,743 households whose homes have sustained light or moderate (non-structural) damage to temporarily seal openings and safely inhabit their homes.,

The primary target population includes IDPs remaining in collective sites and households displaced outside of collective sites in hosted or rented accommodations (from all nationalities) who are unable to return due to partially/ fully destroyed or inaccessible homes.

Compared to the revised Flash Appeal, there are no significant changes to the humanitarian response priorities. The sector will continue supporting households who remain displaced, including those who are unable or unwilling to relocate to more sustainable shelter solutions due to safety/security concerns. Humanitarian shelter and SMC assistance will continue to be provided in collective sites, alongside cash-based shelter assistance for displaced households in hosted or rented arrangements. The response will remain flexible and can be scaled up should renewed displacement occur.

Target population: 143,671 individuals
Financial requirement: US$7.59 million

B. Stabilization Response

The sector's immediate stabilization priority is to support sustainable shelter solutions for displaced households to facilitate safe and voluntary returns where conditions permit.

Priority stabilization activities include:

- Cash for Rent assistance to facilitate the voluntary relocation of displaced households from collective sites to rental accommodation and to support vulnerable renting households at risk of eviction; Through this intervention, the sector aims to support 11,000 households.
- Light and moderate repair of 7,611 conflict-damaged residential shelters to enable safe and dignified returns;
- HLP assessment to identify HLP issues and inform the design and implementation of stabilization and recovery interventions;
- Support the identification and implementation of Government-led temporary housing options for households whose homes have been destroyed or rendered uninhabitable, until reconstruction or more sustainable housing solutions become available;
- Decommissioning and restoration of 100 collective sites following their closure.

The target population includes displaced households who can transition to more sustainable shelter solutions with appropriate support. This includes households relocating from collective sites to rental accommodation, vulnerable displaced households in rented accommodation who are at risk of eviction, and displaced households whose homes require rehabilitation to enable safe and voluntary returns. Priority will be given to households displaced from areas that remain inaccessible or where homes have been destroyed or rendered uninhabitable.

These interventions complement the humanitarian response by supporting households to transition to more sustainable shelter solutions while humanitarian assistance continues for those who remain displaced and are unable to return due to specific vulnerabilities. They also facilitate the phased closure and restoration of collective sites and contribute to stabilizing access to housing affected by the escalation, while reconstruction takes place.

Target population: 74,444 individuals
Financial requirement: US$35.89 million

3. Geographic Prioritization

Priority geographical areas for Shelter interventions have been identified based on the current concentration of IDPs and returnees, with a focus on districts where shelter needs remain highest and humanitarian assistance can have the greatest impact. Compared with the Revised Flash Appeal, the geographical focus has been updated to reflect evolving displacement patterns and increasing returns following the cessation of hostilities. Priority interventions will be concentrated in the districts of Bent Jbeil, El Nabatieh, Marjaayoun and Hasbaya (El Nabatieh Governorate); Sour, Saida and Jezzine (South Governorate); Baabda and Aley (Mount Lebanon); Baalbek (Baalbek-Hermel); and West Bekaa and Zahle (Bekaa). Given the fluid context, operational flexibility will be maintained to adjust geographical prioritization in response to evolving displacement patterns and emerging humanitarian needs. SMC activities will continue to be implemented in all operational collective shelters nationwide, irrespective of location.

4. Response Delivery in Hard-to-Reach Areas

The Shelter sector will prioritize life-saving shelter assistance for populations in hard-to-reach areas where humanitarian access is limited or markets are not functioning. Planned interventions include the distribution of CRIs, including seasonal items and ESK for households with lightly or moderately damaged homes.
Implementation will be coordinated with the South Operations Coordination Group (OCG), Disaster Risk Management (DRM), local authorities, UN agencies, and humanitarian partners to facilitate humanitarian access, promote integrated service delivery, and ensure complementarity with other sectoral responses.
Delivery will remain contingent on the security situation, humanitarian access, government approvals, and the evolving operational context. The sector will continue to monitor access constraints and population movements and adapt implementation modalities and geographic prioritization accordingly, while maintaining the flexibility to scale up assistance should access improve or humanitarian needs increase.

5. Critical Underfunded 2026 LRP Gaps

The most critical gaps in the original 2026 Lebanon Response Plan refer to regular shelter programming for vulnerable households whose needs fall outside the current emergency response priorities. While the response so far has appropriately prioritized support to internally displaced persons IDPs, significant needs persist among vulnerable renting households facing eviction due to an inability to afford rental payments. A growing number of referrals continue to be received, highlighting the need for Cash for Rent assistance to prevent evictions and reduce the risk of homelessness, displacement, and negative coping

mechanisms. Additional funding is also required to support the repair of substandard residential shelters occupied by vulnerable households living in inadequate and unsafe housing conditions. These interventions improve safety, habitability, and dignity, reduce exposure to protection and public health risks, and enhance tenure security. Addressing these funding gaps is essential to ensure continuity of regular shelter programming alongside the emergency response and to prevent further deterioration in the living conditions of vulnerable households.

6. Pipeline Risks

No pipeline breaks are currently anticipated for Shelter sector activities. The primary constraint remains insufficient funding, which limits the sector's ability to scale up assistance and reach a greater number of vulnerable households with priority shelter interventions.

7. Partner Capacity and Operational Footprint

The Shelter sector maintains a nationwide operational presence through more than 40 partners from UN agencies and national and international NGOs, enabling the continued delivery of humanitarian and stabilization interventions throughout the September–December period, subject to the availability of funding.

To support the SMC response, five operational partners with nationwide coverage will deliver assistance through mobile, flexible, and adaptable modalities, drawing on both global expertise and operational experience from the 2024 response to rapidly respond to shifting displacement patterns, site consolidation processes, and emerging needs.

The sector's ability to deliver at scale will depend primarily on timely and adequate funding and may be affected by changes in the security situation, renewed displacement, humanitarian access constraints, population movements and return dynamics, government approvals for interventions, market functionality, procurement timelines, and the availability of contractors and construction materials. The sector will continue to monitor the evolving context and adjust its operational footprint and response priorities accordingly.

Social Stability Sector

1. Situation Update

Since the revised Flash Appeal, social stability needs resulting from and linked to the current escalation remain significant for September-December 2026. The social stability needs have evolved around prolonged displacement, cautious returns, people remaining in conflict-affected areas, host community pressure, damaged services and infrastructure, and explosive ordnance risks that constrain safe movement, access, returns and recovery of livelihoods.

The current ceasefire environment, alongside ongoing international negotiations, has shifted the context from initial emergency solidarity to a more precarious social stability landscape. The convergence of persistent insecurity, displacement fatigue, economic strain, reduced confidence in public institutions, and heightened online polarization is increasing the risk that localized grievances and incidents evolve into broader drivers of mistrust, social fragmentation and tension.

As of April 2026, perceptions of fear of leaving home due to outside danger rose from 11.4 per cent in November 2025 to 49.3 per cent, reaching 77.4 per cent among internally displaced persons (IDPs). A majority (63.4%) reported worsening security conditions, while 79.4 per cent believed the reception of displaced people was influenced by political or sectarian affiliation. Host communities cited pressure on services (60.4%), rising rents and housing costs (56.4%), insecurity and crime (33.2%), and religious or cultural differences (30.5%) as key concerns.

While resilience and solidarity remain evident, social cohesion indicators show increasing strain. Concern about further arrivals is widespread (84.7%), with particularly high negative perceptions in Minieh-Dannieh (100%), Bsharri (99.3%), and Matn (98.5%). Positive perceptions of relations among Lebanese groups declined from 63 per cent to 50.7 per cent, while agreement that different confessional groups live peacefully together fell from 75.7 per cent to 66.4 per cent. These trends suggest a narrowing margin for social stability and underscore the importance of efforts to strengthen trust, mitigate tensions, and prevent the escalation of localized grievances into broader community-level conflict dynamics.

Explosive ordnance contamination, including within debris, continues to threaten civilians and restrict safe movement, access and delivery of humanitarian assistance as well as returns, particularly for women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities. At the same time, municipalities and first responders also face mounting pressure to sustain emergency services, solid waste management, crisis coordination, and recovery planning amid constrained capacities. These overlapping pressures risk deepening service delivery gaps, undermining confidence in local institutions, and exacerbating tensions between affected populations and host communities. As demands on local systems grow, additional support is required to maintain service delivery, strengthen local response capacities and mitigate potential sources of community tension.

2. Response Strategy

A. Humanitarian Response

The humanitarian response will focus on life-saving and critical life-sustaining needs that persist beyond the Flash Appeal period and are linked to the current escalation. Priority activities include humanitarian mine action under LMAC coordination, including explosive ordnance risk education, non-technical surveys, risk assessment, marking, emergency clearance of priority access corridors and debris, and victim assistance. Target groups include Lebanese and non-Lebanese displaced people, returnees, people remaining in conflict-affected areas, vulnerable Lebanese host communities, persons with disabilities, older persons, women, youth and children. These interventions will be implemented through a gender-responsive and socially inclusive approach, promoting the participation of women and vulnerable groups.

Target population: 32,410
Financial requirement: US$3 million

B. Stabilization Response

The stabilization response will prioritize immediate support to affected people, services and communities where needs are linked to the current escalation. Main activities include support to municipalities, civil defense, fire brigades and Disaster Risk Management (DRM)/ Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) structures and operation rooms at central, governorate and local levels to address operational gaps and maintain emergency service delivery; and support to municipalities for basic service continuity; and strengthened crisis coordination with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), Ministry of Interior and Municipalities (MoIM), governors, Qaemaqams, The Directorate General of Local Administration and Councils (DGLAC), DRM structures and relevant line ministries. The sector will provide tension monitoring, conflict analysis and conflict sensitivity capacity building and support to LRP partners and public institutions and will strengthen the role of local and national civil society actors in fostering community dialogue and locally led social stability initiatives, while supporting engagement with media actors, local authorities and communities to address misinformation, promote conflict-sensitive communication, and mitigate drivers of tension and polarization. These interventions complement humanitarian activities by sustaining safe access, reducing pressure on municipal systems, addressing perceived inequities, strengthening trust and dialogue at the local level, and helping prevent the escalation of community tensions. Interventions will be implemented through a gender-responsive and socially inclusive approach, promoting the participation of women and vulnerable groups.

Target population: 291,686
Financial requirement: US$5.2 million

3. Geographic Prioritization

Geographic prioritization will focus on areas directly and indirectly affected by the escalation. Final targeting will be guided by population datasets; collective shelter occupancy trends; return movement patterns; tension monitoring; explosive ordnance contamination risks; pressure on basic services; municipal capacity; and available technical assessments, including building and agricultural damage assessments as well as the Emergency Rapid Needs Assessment (ERNA) findings.

The sector will prioritize clusters or unions of municipalities where area-based programming can improve cost-efficiency, strengthen coordination, reduce duplication and address shared pressures on services, local capacities, and community relations while contributing to social stability.

4. Response Delivery in Hard-to-Reach Areas

Following the escalation of hostilities in March, Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) needs increased significantly in hard-to-reach areas across South Lebanon, the Bekaa, and other conflict-affected locations where the presence of explosive ordnance continues to threaten civilians, humanitarian access, and the continuity of basic services. Priority activities will include explosive ordnance risk education, non-technical surveys, risk assessment, marking, emergency clearance of priority access corridors and debris, and victim assistance.

All HMA activities will be closely coordinated with the Lebanese Mine Action Center (LMAC), the national authority responsible for task prioritization, accreditation, information management, quality assurance, and operational oversight. Key operational risks include renewed hostilities, access constraints, new explosive ordnance contamination, population movements, and adverse weather conditions. Mitigation measures will include continuous security monitoring, flexible deployment plans, strong community engagement, and strict adherence to LMAC-approved safety and operational procedures.

5. Critical Underfunded 2026 LRP Gaps

Priority LRP 2026 gaps or underfunded activities include sustained support to municipalities and unions of municipalities for basic service delivery and solid waste management. Without adequate support, municipalities will face increasing challenges in maintaining essential services in areas already affected by conflict-related damage, displacement and returns. Growing pressure on waste management systems, local infrastructure and municipal services risks creating visible disparities in service provision, increasing competition over limited resources and exacerbating existing community grievances. This poses an immediate risk to social stability, as overstretched local systems can erode trust in public institutions, heighten perceptions of neglect and inequity, and contribute to the escalation of tensions between affected communities, returnees and host populations.

6. Pipeline Risks

No pipeline breaks are currently anticipated for Social Stability sector activities. The primary constraint remains insufficient funding, which limits the sector's ability to reach a greater number of vulnerable communities.

7. Partner Capacity and Operational Footprint

The Social Stability sector is led by MoSA and MoIM, the partners have presence across displacement-affected, host, return and conflict-affected areas. Partners can deliver through municipal support, LMAC-coordinated humanitarian mine action, DRM and first-responder support, tension monitoring and conflict and gender-sensitivity mainstreaming.

Delivery will be guided by partner presence mapping, district-level planning figures, coordination with governorates, municipalities, unions of municipalities and relevant line

ministries. Main constraints include insecurity and access limitations, explosive ordnance contamination, damaged infrastructure, overstretched municipal systems, funding uncertainty, limited specialized mine action and emergency equipment, and timely approvals and coordination required to avoid duplication.

WASH Sector

1. Situation Update

Since the publication of the revised Flash Appeal (March to August 2026), Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) needs have evolved in line with changing displacement patterns and the expansion of conflict-affected areas. The initial response focused on sustaining life-saving assistance within collective shelters through safe water provision, sanitation services and WASH Non-Food Items (NFI) distributions, while simultaneously supporting water systems through fuel, generators, emergency repairs and maintenance in areas hosting large numbers of displaced people.

As displacement dynamics shift, sector priorities are increasingly focused on returnees and conflict-affected populations in southern Lebanon. While needs remain for those still residing in collective shelters, including safe water, adequate sanitation and hygiene support, growing humanitarian needs are emerging in areas of return where access to water and wastewater services is severely constrained by infrastructure damage, insecurity and access limitations. Preliminary assessments with the South Lebanon Water Establishment indicate extensive damage to water infrastructure, while requests for emergency repairs and critical spare parts continue to increase in accessible areas. The addendum therefore prioritizes emergency repairs and limited rehabilitation required to restore essential WASH services, and reduce immediate public health risks. More comprehensive rehabilitation and reconstruction of water and wastewater infrastructure will be part of longer term recovery efforts beyond the scope of the LRP Addendum.

While the 2026 LRP identified border villages as among the most vulnerable, the current escalation has significantly expanded the geographic extent of affected areas, with over 100 hard-to-reach cadasters now facing disrupted or unknown access to WASH services. This has increased both humanitarian and stabilization needs beyond those anticipated in the LRP, particularly for returnees and households experiencing a second humanitarian emergency within 18 months.

Implementation assumes that humanitarian access will progressively improve, enabling assessments and emergency repairs and limited rehabilitation activities in currently inaccessible areas, while continued returns from collective shelters will shift assistance towards areas of return. Continued government coordination, partner capacity and timely funding will be critical to sustain the response.

2. Response Strategy

A. Humanitarian Response

The WASH Sector aims to ensure conflict-affected populations have access to life-saving WASH services to reduce public health risks, protect dignity and meet minimum humanitarian standards. The response will maintain essential services for populations remaining in collective shelters while expanding support to returnees and displaced households living outside collective shelters where access to basic WASH services is limited.

Priority activities include the provision of safe drinking and domestic water, emergency sanitation services, desludging, hygiene promotion and targeted distribution of WASH non-

food item kits. The Sector will continue to address critical WASH gaps within collective shelters while scaling up in-kind assistance for vulnerable returnees and displaced households outside shelters based on assessed needs and operational access.

While the revised Flash Appeal primarily focused on supporting populations in collective shelters, the response is now increasingly area-based, reflecting growing humanitarian needs among returnees and conflict-affected communities outside shelters, while maintaining life-saving assistance for those who remain displaced.

Target population: 215,729

Financial requirement: US$27.855 million, covering WASH NFI kits (US$7.5m); installation, rehabilitation and maintenance of WASH facilities (US$5.25m); emergency water supply and desludging (US$4m); water quality and community awareness (US$0.505m); quick fixes and critical spare parts (US$10m); and decommissioning and site reinstatement (US$0.6m).

B. Stabilization Response

The immediate stabilization priority is to restore and sustain essential water and wastewater services in conflict-affected areas to support safe returns, reduce service disruptions and strengthen the operational capacity of Water Establishments (WEs).

Activities include the solarisation, generators, critical spare parts, emergency repairs and technical support to maintain essential water services in accessible areas. As humanitarian access improves and technical assessments are completed, the response will progressively expand to include limited rehabilitation of damaged water supply and wastewater infrastructure where emergency repairs are insufficient to restore service delivery. More comprehensive rehabilitation and reconstruction of water and wastewater infrastructure will be addressed through longer-term recovery efforts outside the scope of the LRP Addendum.

These interventions complement humanitarian assistance by restoring public WASH systems that reduce reliance on emergency water trucking and in-kind assistance, enable more sustainable service delivery for returnees and conflict-affected communities, and support the transition from emergency response towards stabilization while maintaining essential life-saving services where required.

Target population: 383,517

Financial requirement: US$20 million, for urgent repair and maintenance and critical support to water and wastewater systems, including interventions identified through the first phase of the South Lebanon Water Establishment assessment.

3. Geographic Prioritization

The WASH Sector will prioritise interventions in the districts of **Bint Jbeil, Marjayoun, Nabatieh and Tyre**, where conflict-related damage, access constraints and disruption to essential water and sanitation services are most severe. These districts contain the highest concentration of hard-to-reach and conflict-affected communities, with extensive damage to

public infrastructure and limited access to basic WASH services, requiring both humanitarian assistance and support to restore essential systems.

Baabda will also remain a priority due to the continued impact of conflict on Beirut's southern suburbs and the associated disruptions to WASH services.

Compared with the revised Flash Appeal, the geographic focus has shifted away from governorates hosting large concentrations of internally displaced persons, including Beirut, Chouf, Jezzine and Saida, towards southern districts where returns are increasing and humanitarian needs are driven by damaged infrastructure, limited service availability and constrained access.

4. Response Delivery in Hard-to-Reach Areas

Recognizing that humanitarian needs exceed the resources currently available, requests for assistance in hard-to-reach areas will be prioritized through the established coordination mechanisms, including the disaster risk management structures and operational coordination groups in line with the WASH Sector prioritization guidance. Interventions outside collective shelters will only be considered after priority needs inside collective shelters have been addressed.

Requests are submitted through Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Operational Coordination Groups (OCGs), validated by the WASH Sector in coordination with municipalities and Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), and allocated based on sector capacity mapping, geographical presence, implementation timelines, and partner operational capacity. Beneficiary lists are verified with municipalities and prioritized in line with ISCG guidance prior to implementation.

In parallel, requests received from South Lebanon Water Establishments (SLWE) for urgent support to sustain essential WASH services in hard-to-reach areas are prioritized through the WASH Sector coordination mechanism. The Sector coordinates partner responses to identified needs, including emergency repairs, provision of critical spare parts, and other in-kind or operational support required to maintain or rapidly restore essential water and sanitation services, subject to partner capacity and available resources. These requests are treated as a priority to help sustain critical public water systems and ensure the continuity of life-saving WASH services in affected areas.

Key operational risks include insecurity, restricted humanitarian access, explosive remnants of war, dynamic population movements, limited partner capacity, potential pipeline breaks resulting from funding shortfalls and depletion of relief commodities and operational resources, and procurement lead times. Access modalities, including humanitarian convoys where required, will be considered on a case-by-case basis, subject to operational feasibility, coordination arrangements, and availability. The response assumes continued coordination with DRM, OCGs, municipalities, MoSA, UN agencies, NGOs, and other partners to facilitate timely, coordinated, and integrated service delivery.

5. Critical Underfunded 2026 LRP Gaps

A critical gap remains in the WASH response for informal settlements and unofficial shelters hosting vulnerable displaced Syrian refugees. While the existing LRP includes life-saving WASH services for the most vulnerable populations, including priority ITSs, funding constraints currently limit sustained

service delivery to approximately 20 per cent of priority ITSs through targeted water trucking, desludging, and other cost-efficient interventions.

In addition, the absence of a sector-wide monitoring framework and dedicated contingency funding limits the Sector's ability to identify and rapidly respond to emerging public health and environmental risks before they escalate, including deteriorating water quality, sanitation failures, environmental contamination, and disease outbreaks. Strengthened monitoring and flexible contingency funding are critical to enable timely interventions where new risks emerge and to safeguard public health. Similar gaps exist in unofficial shelters established following the 2024 escalation, where vulnerable refugee populations continue to face limited access to WASH services and insufficient sector coverage.

6. Pipeline Risks

Pipeline / Commodity / Service	Expected Pipeline Break Date	Population First Affected	Consequences of Pipeline Rupture	Estimated Lead Time to Resume Assistance
Hygiene kits	15 October 2026	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in collective shelters, vulnerable IDPs outside collective shelters, returnees, women and girls, infants, older persons and persons with disabilities	increased protection and public health risks	5-7 weeks
Emergency water supply – collective shelters	30 October 2026	IDPs remaining in collective shelters without reliable network access	Reduced or interrupted access to safe water; increased dependence on unsafe or unaffordable sources; heightened risk of poor hygiene and waterborne disease	1-2 weeks
Emergency sanitation – collective shelters	30 October 2026	IDPs in shelters	Overflowing sanitation facilities, environmental contamination and increased public health risks	2-3 weeks

Emergency water supply – outside collective shelters	15 October 2026	Displaced households and returnees where systems remain damaged or insufficient particularly SAN	increased use of unsafe water sources and household expenditure leading to more vulnerability	2-3 weeks
Emergency sanitation – outside collective shelters	31 October 2026	Displaced households and returnees in areas with damaged sewerage, septic or sanitation systems	Reduced desludging and sanitation support; sewage discharge, environmental degradation and increased disease risk	3-5 weeks
Water system operational support, infrastructure repair	31 August 2026	Returnees, vulnerable host communities, and populations served by damaged public water and wastewater systems, particularly in South Lebanon and Nabatieh	Delayed restoration of pumping stations, networks, reservoirs and critical equipment; prolonged reliance on water trucking; reduced capacity of Water, prolonged service disruptions, risks of outbreaks and water contamination, reduced operational capacity of the WEs	8–16 weeks, depending on equipment and procurement requirements

7. Partner Capacity and Operational Footprint

WASH partners maintain an operational presence across all governorates, with the strongest capacity concentrated in South, Nabatieh, Beirut, and Mount Lebanon, followed by Bekaa, Baalbek-Hermel, North, and Akkar. The mapping indicates that partners retain capacity to deliver emergency water supply, sanitation, hygiene kits, and infrastructure rehabilitation between September and December 2026, with an estimated USD 12.5 million in available response capacity. However, a significant proportion of this capacity expires between September and December, while part of the reported hygiene kit stock still requires procurement. Capacity for infrastructure repair and maintenance is available but is concentrated among a limited number of partners. Key operational constraints include critical funding gaps and expiring grants, procurement lead times for relief items and infrastructure materials, insecurity and access restrictions in some conflict-affected areas, contamination by explosive remnants of war, and the need for sustained coordination with Water

Establishments and relevant Government authorities to ensure timely implementation and continuity of essential WASH services.

Multipurpose Cash Assistance

1. Situation Update

Following the expiry of the revised Flash Appeal in August 2026, Lebanon will continue to face substantial humanitarian cash needs among conflict-affected households. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) recorded 334,353 internally displaced people as of 26 August, including 314,810 living outside collective sites, alongside 823,337 people reported as having returned. These movements signal a transition in needs rather than their resolution. Households that remain displaced continue to face high costs for rent, food, utilities, transport and health care, while returnees face damaged housing, disrupted services, lost livelihoods and the expense of re-establishing basic living conditions.

As the response shifts from broad emergency assistance to more targeted support, a significant funding gap is expected from September onward, at a time when household coping capacity has already been weakened by displacement, income loss and depleted savings. Cash remains critical because it enables affected households to prioritize expenditure according to their most urgent needs.

The proposed response will therefore provide four months of targeted emergency MPCA to 130,000 conflict-affected Lebanese households through the Shock Response Safety Net (SRSN), reaching approximately 520,000 people. It will also expand winter cash support to vulnerable families affected by displacement, shelter damage and livelihood disruption. Recognizing the additional costs faced by households including Persons with Disabilities, the response will also provide National Disability Allowance (NDA) emergency top-ups to 45,000 conflict-, displacement- and return-affected households, regardless of nationality, to help cover health care, medicines, assistive devices, accessible transport, personal support and access to services.

2. Response Strategy

A. Humanitarian Response

The Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) Chapter of the LRP Addendum response will be limited to the humanitarian scope. It will help conflict-affected households meet essential multisectoral needs and reduce reliance on negative coping strategies. Through the Government-led SRSN, 130,000 vulnerable Lebanese households will receive monthly MPCA from September to December 2026. At $45 per household plus $20 per household member, an average four-person household will receive $125 per month, requiring $65 million in direct assistance. The same transfer value will be applied to other nationalities supported with MPCA.

To address acute needs arising from the escalation of hostilities, displacement, and returns, 45,000 households, including Persons with Disabilities regardless of nationality, will receive emergency NDA top-up payments. Of these, 15,000 households require one additional $100 payment, while 30,000 households require two payments, representing a direct funding requirement of $7.5 million.

Following the escalation earlier this year, an estimated one-third of Lebanon's population experienced prolonged displacement, with many households losing homes, assets, livelihoods, and income. As winter approaches, vulnerable families face rising costs for heating, shelter, and other essential needs while their coping capacity has been significantly weakened. The 2026 LRP was developed based on lower displacement projections and does not fully reflect the increased needs resulting from the escalation. With national systems stretched by the scale and duration of the crisis, humanitarian support remains essential to prevent vulnerable households from falling further into poverty and deprivation. Additional funding is therefore required to expand winter assistance for vulnerable Lebanese households supported through the SRSN, while proportionately increasing support for other crisis-affected populations.

Winter cash assistance will be expanded to reach 62,750 conflict-affected families (approximately 252,000 people) affected by displacement, shelter damage, and livelihood disruption, in addition to the 211,951 individuals already targeted under the 2026 LRP MPCA chapter. The proposed transfer value of $280 per household is based on $70 per month for four winter months, adjusted for inflation and subject to updated market assessments.

Overall, the proposed MPCA Addendum response targets 732,125 people across population groups. This figure accounts for overlap between recurrent MPCA, winter top-ups and NDA emergency support, and should therefore not be interpreted as the sum of all activity-specific caseloads. Overall, including operational costs, the overall humanitarian requirement is approximately $103.95 million.

B. Stabilization Response

No stabilization component is proposed.

3. Geographic Prioritization

The intervention will have national coverage, with allocations informed by updated displacement, return, conflict-impact and vulnerability data. SRSN assistance will prioritize districts with high concentrations of Lebanese households remaining displaced outside collective shelters, vulnerable returnees and communities experiencing significant livelihood and housing impacts. Priority areas are expected to include conflict-affected districts in South Lebanon and Nabatieh, as well as major displacement-hosting locations in Beirut, Mount Lebanon and other governorates.

Targeting of vulnerable Lebanese households under SRSN is anchored in the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) self-registration tool, which serves as the primary entry point for identifying households in need. Self-registration data has undergone rigorous validation, deduplication, and quality assurance processes before being incorporated into assistance programmes. Targeting will be informed by a combination of self-registration data, existing social assistance and humanitarian programme registries, geospatial and conflict-impact analysis, and vulnerability assessments. This integrated approach is designed to enhance the accuracy, equity, and efficiency of assistance delivery by ensuring that the most vulnerable households are identified through complementary data sources and evidence-based targeting methodologies.

Winter cash assistance will further prioritize households according to exposure to cold weather, altitude, shelter conditions, displacement or recent return, and capacity to absorb seasonal expenditure. Geographic allocations will remain flexible to reflect evolving mobility

patterns, using district-level planning data, SRSN records and partner assessments to minimize duplication and address escalation-related needs not covered under the original 2026 LRP.

NDA emergency top-ups will target conflict-, displacement- and return-affected households including persons with disabilities registered under the NDA programme.

4. Response Delivery in Hard-to-Reach Areas

Priority activities in hard-to-reach and conflict-affected areas will focus on the delivery of multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) and emergency cash assistance to households facing access constraints, displacement, and limited access to basic services. Cash assistance will be delivered through financial service providers enabling affected populations to meet their priority needs while reducing logistical and access challenges associated with in-kind assistance. Targeting will combine vulnerability analysis, self-registration data, conflict-impact monitoring, and geographic prioritization to ensure assistance reaches populations in the most affected and least accessible locations. Coordination through the Lebanon Cash Working Group (CWG) will support alignment with MoSA, OCHA-led coordination structures, DRM, UN agencies, NGOs, and sector partners to facilitate referrals, harmonized targeting, deduplication, and integrated service delivery. Recent operational reports highlight continuing access constraints, damaged infrastructure, movement restrictions, insecurity, and strained services in southern border areas and parts of Bekaa, reinforcing the need for flexible cash-based modalities and strong inter-agency coordination. Key risks include renewed displacement, restricted humanitarian access, insecurity, market disruptions, and funding shortfalls. Mitigation measures include remote monitoring, strengthened coordination and information sharing, diversified payment mechanisms, continuous market assessments, and the use of existing government and humanitarian data systems to support timely and accountable assistance delivery.

5. Critical Underfunded 2026 LRP Gaps

The immediate priority is to prevent an interruption of SRSN assistance after August. The July Lebanon CWG pipeline tracker indicates that $38 million was available across 13 implementing partners for the ongoing response. Following completion of the second and third targeted payments, continuity at the proposed scale is at risk from September.

The original 2026 LRP MPCA chapter targeted 150,000 vulnerable Lebanese people for shock-related MPCA and 211,951 people across population groups for seasonal winter cash, while also envisaging additional emergency MPCA during extreme shocks through a Flash Appeal. These figures predated the current escalation and cannot absorb the additional needs represented by 130,000 Lebanese households. For other conflict-affected populations, the escalation has increased seasonal vulnerability, with an additional 36,750 families requiring winter support beyond original LRP assumptions, which estimated that 20 per cent of target populations below the minimum survival subsistence level would require a winter top-up in addition to MPCA.

Urgent funding is therefore required to sustain SRSN payments, expand winter assistance and complete NDA emergency support.

6. Pipeline Risks

Pipeline / Commodity / Service	Expected Pipeline Break Date	Population First Affected	Consequences of Pipeline Rupture	Estimated Lead Time to Resume Assistance
Emergency Cash Transfers for conflict-affected Lebanese (SRSN).	September 2026, if funding is not secured.	130,000 Lebanese households, comprising approximately 520,000 people.	Immediate loss of purchasing power, difficulty meeting essential needs including food utilities, health and transport costs; increased debt and resort to harmful coping strategies.	3 weeks following funding confirmation.
Winter cash assistance.	No funding secured for winter assistance. Pipeline break in October.	Eligible displaced, returning and conflict-affected households in colder areas or inadequate shelter.	Reduced ability to meet thermal comfort requirements and energy needs, leading to increased health and protection risks during winter.	3-4 weeks following funding allocation.
Emergency NDA Funding top-up is not confirmed.	Emergency NDA Funding top-up is not confirmed.	45,000 households, representing approximately 202,500 people, including 15,000 households awaiting a second payment and 30,000 households awaiting both payments.	reduced ability to meet urgent basic and disability related expenditure, including food, health care, medicines, transport, rent and access to essential services.	Approximately three weeks following funding confirmation and completion of payment processing.

7. Partner Capacity and Operational Footprint

The response will build on three delivery platforms. Through the government-led SRSN, MoSA will provide leadership, policy direction, targeting and reconciliation oversight, while 13 implementing partners support beneficiary validation, payments, monitoring, communications and grievance redress. The network demonstrated scale during the Flash Appeal, reaching nearly 685,000 people with a one-off payment, including around 426,000

people receiving two subsequent payments. NDA emergency top-ups will use the National Disability Allowance platform and its established beneficiary identification, payment, reconciliation, communications, complaints and monitoring mechanisms, building on emergency responses implemented in 2024 and 2026.

For other conflict-affected populations, including Displaced Syrians, Palestinian refugees and migrants, established registration databases, payment frameworks, service-provider agreements and vulnerability assessments will support identification and delivery of seasonal assistance, building on longstanding large-scale MPCA capacity.

Continuity depends on timely funding. Key risks include population movements, data gaps, payment-point access, liquidity constraints and reduced lead time to complete payments and winter support before seasonal needs intensify.

LEBANON
Response Plan

Produced by the Government of Lebanon and the United Nations - 2026