



Lebanon Situation Report

August 2025

Overview

In Lebanon, the socio-economic situation remains fragile, intensifying vulnerabilities across both Lebanese and refugee communities. The recent conflict in Lebanon is widely regarded as the country's most destructive since the end of its civil war in 1990.¹

Though the November 2024 ceasefire between Israel and Lebanon reduced full-scale warfare, Israel maintains positions in five border areas, and targeted strikes persist, exacerbating humanitarian needs throughout the country. Ongoing military operations, particularly in southern Lebanon, have intensified the sense of insecurity, contributing to widespread psychological distress. Reports indicate both host and refugee communities live in constant fear of airstrikes and shelling, especially those located in border areas. The rippling effects of the recent conflict, prolonged economic stagnation, continued displacement, and reductions in humanitarian assistance continue to affect livelihoods, with an estimated (USD) \$14 billion worth of damage, and recovery needs of \$11 billion.² The country's new finance minister, Yassine Jaber, reports that the country is unable to afford any of the necessary reconstruction costs.³

Violence in Lebanon

Despite the November 2024 ceasefire agreement between Israel and Lebanon, Lebanese authorities reported over a thousand ceasefire violations between January and March 2025, undermining prospects for long-term stability.⁴ The Israeli attacks have killed approximately 250 people and injured 609 following the ceasefire announcement.

In June, reports indicated the continued intensification of Israeli military action, characterized by drone warfare, airstrikes, and strategic signaling.⁵ Damage assessments for Tyre and Nabatieh indicate losses exceeding \$2.5 million in the same month, highlighting significant destruction to road infrastructure and structural foundations. Israeli airstrikes on Beirut's southern suburbs caused thousands to flee to the streets,

¹ [Lebanon, Ravaged by War, Needs Changes to Unlock Aid | March 2025 | The New York Times](#)

² [IPC Acute Food Security Analysis | May 2025 | Integrated Food Security Phase Classification](#)

³ [Lebanon, Ravaged by War, Needs Changes to Unlock Aid | March 2025 | The New York Times](#)

⁴ [Israel Launches Special Targeted Operations in Southern Lebanon | July 2025 | Al Jazeera](#); [Protection Monitoring: Situation of Forcibly Displaced Syrians in Lebanon | July 2025 | UNHCR](#)

⁵ [Escalating Israeli Military Operations in Lebanon | June 2025 | SARI Global](#)



renewing fear and panic on the eve of one of the most important celebrations in Islam, Eid Al Adha.⁶

On July 8, Israeli military operations struck a “key” Hamas figure in the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli, reflecting a geographic broadening of its operational scope, as many attacks had previously been concentrated in southern Lebanon.⁷ On July 9, for the first time in months, Israel announced ground incursions in parts of southern Lebanon, adding to growing fears that the fragile ceasefire may not hold.⁸

On July 15, heavy Israeli airstrikes killed 12 people in eastern Lebanon, specifically the Bekka Valley region, marking the deadliest airstrikes on the area since the November ceasefire agreement.⁹ Israeli Defense Minister Israel Katz said the strikes were both a message to Hezbollah and the Lebanese government, claiming the latter was responsible for upholding the ceasefire agreement.¹⁰

Unexploded ordnance continues to pose a threat to civilian safety. The continued use of explosive weapons, including airstrikes and artillery, has left behind a growing number of hazardous remnants, particularly in southern and eastern areas where the intensity of shelling has been highest. The Lebanese Mine Action Center (LMAC) reported 8 casualties, including 3 children, between December 2024 and March 2025 as a result.¹¹ The center estimates over 1.7 million civilians throughout the country face unexploded ordnance threats, with at least 700,000 people exposed in all of south Lebanon.¹² Clearance operations remain underfunded and understaffed, with demining teams facing access challenges and resource shortages.

Ongoing displacement has significantly exacerbated protection risks for Syrian refugees in Lebanon. In the first three months of 2025, an increase in gender-based violence (GBV) cases was reported, following a decline during the active conflict. The closure of a substantial number of GBV services in affected areas led to a sharp drop in reported incidents, with declines of 68% in Bekaa/El Hermel and 37% in southern Lebanon.¹³ According to 2024 Gender-Based Violence Information Management System data, overall reporting fell by 38% between July-September and October-December. However, this decrease does not indicate a reduction in GBV incidents, but rather a

⁶ [Israel strikes southern Beirut on eve of religious holiday | June 2025 | BBC](#)

⁷ [Israeli military says it struck key Hamas figure in Lebanon's Tripoli | July 2025 | Reuters](#)

⁸ [Israel Launches New Ground Incursion in Lebanon | July 2025 | The New York Times](#)

⁹ [Israeli strikes kill 12 in Lebanon | July 2025 | Reuters](#)

¹⁰ [Israeli strikes kill 12 in Lebanon | July 2025 | Reuters](#)

¹¹ [Protection Monitoring: Situation of Forcibly Displaced Syrians in Lebanon | July 2025 | UNHCR](#)

¹² [Public Health Situation Analysis | July 2025 | World Health Organization](#)

¹³ [Protection Monitoring: Situation of Forcibly Displaced Syrians in Lebanon | July 2025 | UNHCR](#)



breakdown in access to essential, life-saving services. Approximately 26% of facilities providing clinical management of rape were either damaged or forced to close due to the hostilities, with only a few beginning to reopen. As a result, women and girls continue to face serious barriers to reporting GBV and accessing critical support.

Shelter & Displacement

As of May 31, the International Organization for Migration reports 981,490 internally displaced persons (IDPs) have returned to their communities, though the organization stipulates observed returns cannot be considered permanent.¹⁴ Approximately **82,632 IDPs remain displaced**, with 81% concentrated in 5 of 26 districts, specifically Tyre, El Nabatieh, Saida, Aley, and Bent Jbeil.¹⁵ Housing insecurity has intensified for both refugees and displaced populations, as **rental prices in some locations have doubled or tripled since the ceasefire**.¹⁶ In villages such as Tebnin and Safad, rental fees have surged from \$100 to \$400, effectively pricing out many refugees. In areas such as Tyre, informal tented settlements lack basic protective infrastructure, exposing residents to violence and harassment.

UNHCR estimates 1.4 million Syrians and 11,380 refugees of other nationalities remain in Lebanon; as such, the country has one of the highest numbers of refugees per capita globally. **Between December 2024 and June 2025, an estimated 108,032 Syrians crossed into Lebanon**.¹⁷ Newly arrived individuals report facing significant hardship stemming from both persecution in Syria and stigmatization in Lebanon, primarily due to religious differences and perceived political affiliations. Key reasons for leaving Syria include recent political shifts, rising criminal activity, and escalating community tensions.¹⁸

As of July 2025, 120,503 Syrian individuals were inactivated from UNHCR's records in Lebanon due to verified or presumed entry into Syria.¹⁹ Lebanon's government aims to repatriate between 300,000 and 400,000 Syrians before the start of the upcoming school year.²⁰

Economic Activity and Food Security

¹⁴ [Lebanon Displacement Tracking Matrix | May 2025 | IOM](#)

¹⁵ [Lebanon Displacement Tracking Matrix | May 2025 | IOM](#)

¹⁶ [Protection Monitoring: Situation of Forcibly Displaced Syrians in Lebanon | July 2025 | UNHCR](#)

¹⁷ [Lebanon Syrian Returns and Movements | May 2025 | UNHCR](#)

¹⁸ [Protection Monitoring: Situation of Forcibly Displaced Syrians in Lebanon | July 2025 | UNHCR](#)

¹⁹ [Voluntary Repatriation Programme | July 2025 | UNHCR](#)

²⁰ [Lebanon Intensifies Efforts to have Syrian Refugees Go Home | June 2025 | United Press International](#)



In April 2025, Lebanon passed a new Bank Secrecy Law, ending decades of strict financial confidentiality and enabling greater transparency in the country's struggling banking sector. The move, widely considered a milestone in reform, follows years of economic turmoil and meets a key condition of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for potential assistance. The new law allows judicial and tax authorities to access bank data, which is critical for conducting long-delayed audits, restructuring the banking system, and investigating illicit financial flows. The World Bank has estimated that over \$22 billion in deposits have been effectively inaccessible since the 2019 crisis. Backed by Prime Minister Nawaf Salam's reform-driven cabinet and supported by international actors including the U.S., France, and the IMF-aligned "Quintet," the legislation is a key step toward restoring public trust and tackling corruption.

According to the World Bank, the ongoing economic crisis in Lebanon is one of the three worst worldwide since the mid-nineteenth century. Though Lebanon's real GDP is projected to grow 4.7% in 2025 due to reform progress, tourism recovery, and limited capital inflows, **the economy remains 40% lower than 2019 levels**, with inflation forecasted at approximately 15.2%.²¹ Efforts towards reconstruction remain slow as Lebanon grapples with unresolved sovereign debt and banking crises.

Accounting for 77% of economic losses are the agriculture, commerce, and tourism sectors, putting many at further risk of economic vulnerability as these industries are key income sources for low-wage and informal workers.²² **Women are particularly affected, as more than 80% of employed women work in the sectors that have been hardest hit.** The economic strain is further compounded by existing wage disparities, with 27% of women categorized as low-wage earners compared to 21% of men, underscoring their heightened financial vulnerability.²³ **More than half of the Lebanese population live below the poverty line**, with nine out of 10 Syrian refugees requiring humanitarian assistance in order to meet their basic needs.²⁴ Additionally, 93% of Palestinian refugees live in poverty.²⁵

Agricultural land accounts for approximately 66% of Lebanon's total land area.²⁶ The recent war devastated agricultural production throughout the country, with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization reporting incendiary weapons destroyed at least 340,000 farm animals, 47,000 olive trees, and 2,000 acres of agricultural land.²⁷

²¹ [Fragile Stabilization Fuels Growth in Lebanon | June 2025 | World Bank Group](#)

²² [Lebanon Economic Monitor | Spring 2025 | The World Bank](#)

²³ [Gender Pay Gap Hits Historic Low | May 2025 | Economic Policy Institute](#)

²⁴ [Lebanon at a Glance | June 2025 | UNHCR](#)

²⁵ [Lebanon: Humanitarian Action for Children | June 2025 | UNICEF](#)

²⁶ [Lebanon Country Strategy Note | June 2025 | IFAD](#)

²⁷ [Lebanon Rapid Needs Assessment | November 2024 | FAO](#)



Farmers, of which 50% work with olive trees, face the challenge of restoring their land and rebuilding their livelihoods.

Lebanon's agri-food sector plays a crucial role in supporting food security, rural livelihoods, and exports, contributing up to 13% of GDP.²⁸ The sector leads in terms of industrial presence, accounting for 26% of all establishments and 25% of the industrial workforce.²⁹ Agri-food is largely composed of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), employing 28 workers on average³⁰. However, these businesses face persistent structural challenges, including limited access to affordable finance, poor infrastructure, and regulatory bottlenecks. These challenges have only worsened following the economic collapse and the 2024 war, which disrupted value chains, reduced consumer demand, and further weakened the resilience of agri-food businesses. An FAO report reveals that damages and losses from October 2023 to November 2024 are estimated at \$704 million. In the short-term, \$7.3 million is required as emergency support, while an additional \$39 million is required in the medium to long-term for the revitalization of agricultural value chains, including those for fruits, vegetables and dairy³¹.

A recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analysis reports that one in five people — approximately 1.17 million Lebanese residents, Syrian refugees, and Palestinian refugees — continue to experience high levels of acute food insecurity.³² Between January and March 2025, a humanitarian assessment found that only 0.4% of vulnerable households had the ability to access quality food in the amounts necessary for nutritional stability, and 66% reported limited access to quality food.³³

Health & Education

Between 2018 and 2024, demand for primary health care services increased by 106%.³⁴ An estimated 3.54 million Lebanese, displaced Syrians, Palestinian refugees, Palestinian refugees from Syria, and migrants require humanitarian health services in 2025.³⁵ On World Health Day, the World Health Organization, in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health, reemphasized its commitment to the well-being of mothers and infants.

²⁸ [Lebanon at a Glance | June 2025 | FAO](#)

²⁹ IDAL. (2020). Agri-Food Sector in Lebanon 2020 Handbook.

³⁰ IDAL. (2020). Agri-Food Sector in Lebanon 2020 Handbook.

³¹ [FAO. \(2024\) Agricultural Damage and Loss Assessment on the Impact of Conflict: DIEM Impact Report. October 2023 - November 2024.](#)

³² [Lebanon Acute Food Insecurity Situation for April - June 2025 | May 2025 | IPC](#)

³³ [Lebanon Multi-Sector Needs Assessment | July 2025 | REACH Initiative](#)

³⁴ [Lebanon reaffirms maternal health as a national priority | April 2025 | World Health Organization](#)

³⁵ [Lebanon Health Sector | July 2025 | Health Cluster](#)



In Lebanon, maternal health is a national priority, vital to national resilience and sustainable development.

Earlier this year, UNHCR conducted interviews and focus groups and found that access to healthcare and medication significantly decreased from April to May; in April, 31% of respondents indicated healthcare services were unavailable, compared to 51% in May.³⁶ Focus group participants indicated that the lack of access to medication has been exacerbated by decreases and cessation of various medication provision by humanitarian organizations, as well as price increases that render medication too expensive to purchase.

Lebanon is facing its most severe drought in recent years, with precipitation levels more than 50% below average this past winter. These conditions have drastically reduced surface and groundwater availability, impacting rivers, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Water volumes in major dams are 65% lower than in 2024, threatening the water supply and hydropower generation. Rising salinity in wells is further straining Beirut's already fragile urban water systems.³⁷ Although there are water resources available, contamination, mismanagement, and excessive runoff has exacerbated shortages. Over 92% of wastewater is disposed of without treatment. Harmful bacteria, reduced precipitation, and the salination of aquifers diminish the availability of clean water. Approximately 45 water stations and wastewater infrastructure have been damaged, severely disrupting access to safe drinking water for an estimated 1.5 million people, including a significant number of displaced Syrians living in informal settlements. An early 2025 assessment showed some improvement in access to hygiene items: the percentage of households reporting they were never able to obtain hygiene supplies dropped from 40% in October–November 2024 to just 3% in early 2025.³⁸

By April 2025, the cost of WFP's food ration, comprising 20kg of 10 commodities, increased nearly 64-fold since the start of Lebanon's economic crisis in 2019; prices of other basic goods and services rose by a factor of 31 over the same period.³⁹ In June 2025, the cost of food in Lebanon was reportedly 20.79% higher than the same period in 2024.⁴⁰

³⁶ [Lebanon: Protection Monitoring for IDPs | July 2025 | UNHCR](#)

³⁷ [Humanitarian Situation Update 4 | August 2025 | UNICEF](#)

³⁸ [Public Health Situation Analysis | July 2025 | World Health Organization](#)

³⁹ [Lebanon Programme Overview | June 2025 | WFP](#)

⁴⁰ [Lebanon Food Inflation | June 2025 | Trading Economics](#)



A UNICEF assessment underscores the devastating impact of the war on children, highlighting the collapse of essential support systems and the growing risks of exploitation and severe emotional distress.⁴¹ With many schools damaged or destroyed, children's education and future opportunities are at grave risk. The simultaneous loss of safe water and healthcare services threatens their immediate survival. Beyond the current crisis, long-term consequences risk reshaping the lives of entire generations.

Of 1.2 million school-aged Lebanese children, over 10% are out of school, largely due to financial hardship. An additional 54% of 715,000 Syrian refugee children have no access to formal education, and only 47,000 have some form of access to non-formal education.⁴² Among non-Lebanese children, 28,000 are excluded from formal education due to the lack of documentation necessary to register in public schools.⁴³ The World Bank estimates that 59 educational facilities have been destroyed, and an additional 299 have been partially damaged, further impeding access to learning.⁴⁴ Children are increasingly being forced to work to support their families, often as a direct result of limited access to education. Reported forms of child labor include work in agriculture, small businesses, and street-based activities, all of which place a heavy burden on children's well-being and expose them to heightened risks of exploitation and harm.

Anera's Response

Health/Product Donations

Anera played a critical role in meeting the national need for proton pump inhibitors to support elderly patients and those requiring gastric protection due to the use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs or other medications. By providing two full containers — nearly 78,000 packs — Anera successfully distributed proton pump inhibitors to over 400 health centers across Lebanon. And for the third time, Anera secured life-saving antihemophilic factor VIII treatments to prevent and manage bleeding episodes in 350 patients living with hemophilia.

Responding to an urgent gap in mental health services, Anera also provided 150 treatment courses of new-generation antipsychotic medications for patients with severe mental illnesses, ensuring continuity of care for some of the most vulnerable individuals.

⁴¹ [The Catastrophic Toll of War on Children in Lebanon | February 2025 | UNICEF](#)

⁴² [Lebanon | June 2025 | European Commission](#)

⁴³ [Lebanon: Humanitarian Action for Children | June 2025 | UNICEF](#)

⁴⁴ [Lebanon: Humanitarian Action for Children | June 2025 | UNICEF](#)



Beyond medical support, Anera addressed essential hygiene needs by conducting awareness sessions and distributing hygiene kits — including shampoo, lotion, cotton, toothbrushes, and toothpaste — to vulnerable Lebanese and Palestinian refugees in camps, reaching approximately 20,000 individuals across the country.

Food Security

Anera has been collecting and verifying beneficiary data in advance of distributing Lebanon Humanitarian Fund-funded cash assistance in South Lebanon, targeting 1,289 of the most vulnerable households identified by the Ministry of Social Affairs.

The project is currently in the final preparatory phase. We will deliver assistance over three rounds, with each round valued at \$220,120. Each eligible household will receive \$20 per individual (capped at five members) for food security, \$45 per household for basic assistance, and \$55 per household for water, sanitation, and hygiene needs. This integrated package will enable families to purchase food, cover essential household expenses, and address critical water, sanitation, and hygiene requirements.

This cash assistance will help mitigate immediate food insecurity, strengthen resilience, and promote dignity and choice for affected households in the targeted communities.

Agriculture

In response to Lebanon's multiple crises, Anera re-launched its agriculture strategy with a different track approach that addresses both immediate survival needs and long-term recovery through:

- **Household Food Security** through urban rooftop gardens for immediate food security support.
- **Farmer recovery and resilience**, adopting a dual approach combining infrastructure rehabilitations and expansions with complete farming system modernization.
- **Micro, small and medium enterprises revival** to strengthen agri-business ecosystems by conducting a comprehensive market assessment to power data-driven recovery and growth for Lebanon's agri-food businesses.

The **household food security** program has completed its first phase, installing 15 rooftop gardens in Beddawi Camp, where households are now growing tomatoes in 15-20 barrels each. The households have attended multiple intensive capacity-building sessions designed to strengthen their agricultural practices and enhance crop management skills. With the continuous guidance and follow-up of our agricultural engineer, households have achieved notable results: 35% of the harvests have been sold locally, generating an average income of \$15.20, while the remaining 65% have



improved their food security (through consumption and distribution). Due to the ripple effect of the rooftop gardens and the distribution of crops to neighbors, over 250 individuals in Beddawi have indirectly benefited from improved food access and community engagement.

Notably, the current season's first harvest (87 kilogram per household) has already exceeded the total seasonal yield of the old rooftop garden model (59 kilograms), marking a 47% increase after just one harvest.

We expect to finish installation of an additional 77 rooftop gardens this month, ahead of mid-September planting.

Farmer recovery and resilience: Anera has successfully rehabilitated 10 tunnel greenhouses in Akkar with climate-resilient irrigation systems and is finalizing the installation of 20 new single-span greenhouses in Zahrani through an innovative cost-sharing model where farmers contribute 10-20% of costs, ensuring ownership and long term sustainability. All 30 greenhouses will begin production in September 2025. The program's training component has already demonstrated measurable impact, with participating farmers showing a 30% increase in technical knowledge and 90% of trainees reporting enhanced skills in food preservation and marketing.

Anera remains on track to fully achieve its agricultural resilience objectives by December 2025, while continuing to expand market linkages for participants' produce. The combination of household-level food production, climate-smart infrastructure, upgrade of the greenhouse technology, cost-shared modality and capacity building is effectively addressing both immediate food security needs and long-term economic vulnerability in Lebanon's post-war context.

Micro, small and medium enterprises revival: Despite challenges facing the agri-food sector, the space still holds potential for recovery and growth. Anera's goal is to support the growth of smaller enterprises, unlock market opportunities, and strengthen Lebanon's farm-to-table food supply chain as a driver of inclusive and sustainable economic recovery.

While addressing immediate needs, Anera is simultaneously tackling systemic barriers through a comprehensive market assessment, launched in June 2025, to pinpoint high-growth agri-food subsectors, map domestic and international distribution channels, and develop recommendations for capacity-building. The analysis will help ensure that our strategic recommendations are both commercially viable and operationally feasible, aligning market opportunities with Lebanon's production capabilities. The supply-side realities assessment will provide the critical link between identified demand and practical implementation pathways.

Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

In July, Anera launched the rehabilitation of water infrastructure in Debaal, South



Lebanon, focusing on restoring the community's water storage capacity and distribution network. The program includes the refurbishment of the main water tank, replacement of damaged internal pipelines, and the installation of new valves to improve water flow and reduce leakage. Once completed, this intervention will secure reliable and safe daily water access for approximately 600 families, strengthening resilience and reducing dependence on costly alternative water sources. The project is currently in progress, with completion expected in the coming weeks.

Education & Livelihood

In response to the 2024 war, Anera prioritized recovery efforts in Lebanon's most affected areas: Bekaa, South Lebanon, and Beirut/Mount Lebanon. These regions experienced extensive infrastructure damage, widespread livelihood disruption, and social fragmentation, necessitating a comprehensive and integrated recovery strategy.

Recognizing the urgent need to address both immediate recovery and long-term resilience, Anera adopted a holistic approach focused on economic rehabilitation and community empowerment. The program combined vocational training to equip youth (ages 18–25) with practical, market-relevant skills for sustainable employment, alongside cash-for-work opportunities that provided immediate relief through temporary employment in recovery-related activities. This approach revitalized economic activity in affected communities while cultivating local ownership and a shared sense of responsibility.

In addition, integrated life skills training strengthened participants' personal development and social cohesion, supporting both individual well-being and effective community engagement. Youth from across all Lebanese governorates contributed, providing vital relief to their peers in the most affected areas.

With Anera's support, 560 youth produced and distributed a total of 24,700 kits, including 14,800 spring kits and 9,900 winter kits, while 810 youth prepared and delivered 292,189 meals to internally displaced persons and other vulnerable populations. Additionally, 1,463 youth engaged in construction-related activities such as repairing irrigation canals, rehabilitating critical school infrastructure, improving roadways, and manufacturing 80 mattresses, 71 sofa-beds, 218 closets, and 9 tables. Furthermore, 40 youth contributed to the installation of solar streetlights in Rashaya and Yohmor in Bekaa, Ain Sayde in BML, in addition to painting public school facilities. Meanwhile, 242 youth provided psychosocial support to 7,470 beneficiaries, addressing essential mental health needs.

Protection

Anera has designed and equipped holistic classrooms to create a supportive and engaging learning environment for girls in Nahr El Bared. We enrolled a total of 148 girls in the program. The dropout rate remained below 4%. Academic performance also



showed positive trends, with 51% of girls demonstrating improvement in their grades. We also held awareness sessions, reaching 177 individuals.

We continue to see some families returning to Syria, particularly among those originally from rural areas in Homs, Tartous, and Hama. Many of these families are returning to reclaim or protect land from potential state seizure. However, some of these returns have proven to be temporary.

Volunteering

The Nahno Volunteers program, a national platform connecting youth across Lebanon to community service initiatives, continues to expand its reach and impact. Recently, 25 new partner organizations joined the Nahno platform, increasing the diversity of volunteer opportunities and strengthening outreach efforts nationwide. In Rachaya, 50 youth volunteers actively participated in planting 50 trees, contributing to local environmental restoration efforts. Additionally, seven Makani centers hosted climate education sessions, reaching approximately 100 youth with awareness on environmental challenges and sustainable practices. Building on youth leadership, a training of trainers session on climate change reporting skills was delivered by a member of the Youth Action Group, equipping participants with the tools to document and share their climate action work more effectively.