



2026 Lebanon Emergency Response

Situation Report #10

August 19, 2026

As hostilities persist and displacement pressures remain — despite a ceasefire — Project HOPE is continuing to improve access to healthcare by operating mobile medical units, providing essential health services, and equipping frontline health facilities with equipment and supplies.

Situation Overview

Despite two ceasefire announcements since the escalation began — first in mid-April and again on June 20 — hostilities, airstrikes, and demolitions in southern Lebanon have continued uninterrupted. **The humanitarian and public health crisis in Lebanon remains critical and will worsen without additional investment in relief services.**

According to the latest reporting, more than 4,300 people have been killed and over 12,500 injured since conflict escalated on March 2, 2026. While over 821,000 people have returned to their areas of origin, roughly 360,000 remain displaced, including some 26,300 people still living in 247 collective shelters.

Displacement is increasingly prolonged for some families. Roughly 62 villages in the South Governorate are inaccessible and shelter residents report a marked reduction in the scale and frequency of assistance. The compounding effect on displaced households is

Key Updates

- Since March 2, 2026, hostilities have caused over **4,330 deaths** and more than **12,250 injuries**.
- Roughly **360,000 people remain displaced**, with just over 26,300 people residing in collective shelters.
- Project HOPE's **mobile medical units** have provided over **11,000 individuals with primary health services** across South Lebanon and Nabatieh, including the districts of Aaqbiyeh, Hasbaya and Saida.
- Project HOPE is **providing critical equipment and supplies** to Hasbaya Governmental Hospital and the Jezzine Red Cross PHCC to strengthen the health system.
- People living in conflict-affected communities **continue to require health and humanitarian assistance**.

severe. A recent assessment by the [International Labour Organization](#) found that roughly 1 in 3 private-sector workers in Lebanon are no longer working, with average labor income down over 40% since the conflict escalated in March and unemployment in Nabatiyeh governorate estimated to be more than 75 percent. **Displacement is the leading driver of these economic losses, and families are likely to feel the impacts of this conflict for years, if not decades, to come.**

Families who have lost homes, land, and livelihoods in destroyed or occupied villages are simultaneously losing the means to support themselves, leaving many without a viable trade or income to sustain them through a displacement that continues to drag on without resolution. This dynamic deepens families' dependence on an already strained and underfunded humanitarian response.

Attacks on first responders and emergency personnel in southern Lebanon continue to be reported, with multiple paramedics and volunteers killed. Airstrikes have hit clearly marked ambulances, Red Cross facilities, and civil defense (emergency medicine) teams while they were actively responding to emergencies. **This level of insecurity makes civilians hesitant to seek care and increases fear among health and humanitarian workers, who are working overtime to save lives.**

According to the [World Health Organization](#), **there have been more than 213 attacks on healthcare in Lebanon since March 2, 2026**, resulting in at least 135 deaths and over 410 injuries. In addition, three hospitals have closed, 17 hospitals have sustained partial damage, and at least 35 primary healthcare centers remain closed due to the conflict. Some facilities previously closed have been able to reopen, though many facilities across Lebanon are operating at reduced capacity.

Project HOPE's Response

Project HOPE continues to operate mobile medical units (MMUs) to improve access to essential healthcare services in underserved and at-risk communities. To date, MMUs have provided healthcare and conducted outreach sessions at 63 locations, including in Aaqbiyeh, Hasbaya, and Sidon in South Lebanon Governorate, as well as sites across the Beirut, Mount Lebanon, and Akkar governorates.

Project HOPE's MMUs remain flexible and able to respond to evolving needs in villages across South Lebanon and Nabatieh governorates. Project HOPE's MMU in Hasbaya has expanded to include additional villages like Fardis, Rachaya, and Kawkaba. The team continuously monitors health needs and population movements to ensure assistance is targeted to where it is needed most to achieve the greatest meaningful impact.

Project HOPE currently operates three MMUs across South Lebanon, serving the areas of Akbieh, Bazourieh, and Mimes-Hasbaya. To date, the MMUs have provided 23,809 consultations to 11,020 individuals in underserved and conflict-affected communities, helping address critical gaps in access to primary healthcare services.

Women and girls accounted for 62.2% of all consultations. Adults aged 18-59 years represented the largest proportion of patients, accounting for 55.76% of consultations, followed by older adults (60 years and above) at 23.89%. Children and adolescents (0-17 years) comprised 20.32% of total consultations.

This demographic distribution shows that MMU teams are reaching a wide spectrum of patients with diverse health needs. Accordingly, Project HOPE's teams provide a range of medical services, including chronic disease management, treatment for acute conditions, pediatric care, and preventive care.

“My daughter keeps asking when she can go back to school, and I have no answer. My son's cough won't go away in this shelter, and I don't know where we'll be next month, let alone next year.”

— Patient anecdote from Project HOPE's MMU in South Lebanon.

As part of ongoing efforts to address critical health needs, Project HOPE is planning large-scale noncommunicable disease (NCD) “Health Days” in South Lebanon focused on screening, early detection, and management services for chronic conditions. The team also plans to conduct activities that will strengthen community engagement and awareness around NCD prevention and care.

MMU teams have conducted 309 outreach and awareness sessions, reaching 2,108 individuals with key health education messages on hygiene practices, disease prevention, and early health-seeking behavior. These sessions strengthen community awareness, promote healthier practices, and encourage the timely use of health services, particularly in communities and shelter settings where access to reliable health information is limited and services are overstretched.

In partnership with the Public Health Emergency Operations Center (PHEOC) at the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), Project HOPE recently trained 180 health workers in Mass Casualty Management (MCM) across ten public hospitals. Project HOPE has also completed MCM drills at two major private hospitals. **Project HOPE is currently planning to expand on this support to other facilities.**

To strengthen local health system capacity and ensure that lifesaving care remains available, Project HOPE continues to procure medical equipment to support both primary healthcare operations at our MMUs and secondary-level care at Hasbaya Governmental Hospital, a frontline facility in Nabatiyeh Governorate. Medical supplies have also been delivered to the Jezzine Red Cross Center and the Mimes-Hasbaya PSU.

Across the region, Project HOPE continues to expand its field presence to support displaced populations and host community members in vulnerable positions. Staff safety and well-being remain a central priority, with operations carried out under established security protocols, ongoing monitoring of the context, and the implementation of risk mitigation measures to enable the safe and effective delivery of critical humanitarian assistance.

Project HOPE brings extensive experience delivering lifesaving health and humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies and conflict-affected settings. In Lebanon, Project HOPE has maintained a longstanding operational presence, collaborating closely with MoPH and national partners to strengthen primary healthcare services, respond to public health priorities, and support both Lebanese and refugee communities. These established partnerships, combined with strong contextual understanding and operational capacity, position Project HOPE to effectively scale emergency health, mental health, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions.

Project HOPE continues to act in coordination with partners in impacted areas to assess how and when we can best support the health and humanitarian needs of affected communities across the Middle East region, while remaining committed to the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and independence.