

1. Summaryⁱ

25	3 million	37 MSEK	21 MSEK	8 MSEK	66 MSEK
Humanitarian crisis ranking (Sida's initial allocation analysis) ⁱⁱ	Number of people with humanitarian needs (Sida's initial allocation analysis) ⁱⁱⁱ	Initial allocation for 2026	Additional allocation in 2026	Flexible funding in 2026	Total Sida funding in 2026

Once again Lebanon is facing a war between Israel and Hezbollah, that started on 2 March 2026. This time as part of the bigger regional war between Israel, USA and Iran. At the time of writing, there are over 1.2 million internally displaced people, over 1,000 fatalities and over 2,500 injured.¹ Even prior to this escalation, Lebanon was facing a complex governance, economic and financial crisis with acute humanitarian consequences, causing deterioration of public institutions, services and social stability. In 2024, Lebanon saw its largest conflict since the 2006 Lebanon War. The conflict left thousands injured or killed and displaced 1 million people. A ceasefire was agreed on 27 November 2024, but the situation remained volatile with daily violations during 2025 reported.²

Lebanon hosts the world's highest refugee population per capita with 1.4 million displaced Syrians,³ 23,600 Palestinian refugees from Syria, 201,100 Palestinian refugees in Lebanon⁴ and over 11,000 refugees of other nationalities.⁵ Since the change of regime in Syria in December 2025, the situation is dynamic with significant cross-border population movement, including increasing refugee returns as well as 105,000 new refugees. Some 3 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance.⁶

Sida will allocate SEK 58 million, of which SEK 21 million is an extra allocation which was decided after the escalation in March 2026. Funding will be allocated to partners based on ability to reach those most in need, operational presence and access to underserved and hard-to-reach-areas, centrality of protection, conflict sensitivity and contributing to peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities.

¹ [OCHA Lebanon: Flash Update #10](#) (24 March 2026)

² [Lebanon | OCHA](#) (Dec 2025)

³ [Document - Lebanon: Lebanon Response Plan - 2025](#) (Dec 2025)

⁴ [syria, lebanon and jordan emergency appeal 2025 progress report | UNRWA](#) (Nov 2025)

⁵ [UNHCR](#) (Feb 2025)

⁶ [Syrian Arab Republic Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan \(3RP\) 2026 | Humanitarian Action](#) (2025-12-12)

2. Humanitarian needs & affected population

The humanitarian needs in Lebanon have increased dramatically since the start of the current war between Israel and Hezbollah on 2 March 2026. A few weeks into this war, reports already conclude that the humanitarian situation is far worse than during the war in 2024.⁷ At the time of writing, there are over 1.2 million internally displaced people, over 1,000 fatalities and over 2,500 injured.⁸

The cost of economic loss and damage due to the war in 2024 is estimated at USD 14 billion.⁹ Needs assessments show that all groups struggle to cover basic needs, and that poverty and food insecurity are on the rise. Refugees, migrants and internally displaced persons (IDPs), especially women, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex (LGBTQI) people, children, elderly and people with disabilities, are highly vulnerable due to limited access to resources, services, voice, and power.

1.17 million people face acute food insecurity, including 55,000 in Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 4 and 1.1 million in IPC Phase 3. Everyone in Phase 4 are refugees.¹⁰ Limited funding for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programmes has significantly raised the risk of disease outbreaks. Rising poverty and weak water governance put millions at risk of losing access to safe water. Water shortages force reliance on unsafe and costly alternatives like untreated spring water or water trucking, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases.

During the past years, refugees have increasingly been subjected to severe discrimination and violence, including raids, curfews, arbitrary arrests, deportations, mass evictions, and limited access to basic services and livelihood opportunities. The widespread anti-refugee rhetoric has given rise to increased social tensions between communities. Across all population groups, women and girls are disproportionately affected by the crisis. Conflict-affected and displaced LGBTQI persons face multiple and intersecting forms of violence, discrimination, social stigma and institutionalised exclusion. Children are hardest hit with impacts on their nutrition, education and exposure to labour. Therefore, responding to protection risks, gender-based violence (GBV), assisting refugee registration and verification, child protection, legal assistance, and support civil documentation is fundamental.

Despite the ceasefire in 2025, Lebanon continued to struggle with severe humanitarian challenges and large needs for rehabilitation and reconstruction. Widespread destruction, especially in the south, has strained public services and deepened needs. Many displaced also remain unable to return due to damage and destruction, sporadic strikes and continued military presence by the Israeli Army. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) reports that in October 2025 64,000 people still remained displaced after the war in 2024, unable to return home.¹¹ The war in 2024 between

⁷ [Lebanon: Inter-Sector Coordination Group Minutes of Meeting](#) (6 March 2026)

⁸ [OCHA Lebanon: Flash Update #10](#) (24 March 2026)

⁹ [Lebanon's Recovery and Reconstruction Needs Estimated at US\\$11 Billion](#) (Dec 2025)

¹⁰ [Lebanon: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for April - June 2025 and Projection for July - October 2025 | IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification](#) (Dec 2025)

¹¹ [Lebanon — Mobility Snapshot - Round 88 - October 2025 | Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) (Dec 2025)

Israel and Hezbollah was particularly intense in southern Lebanon, but affected the whole country, especially the Bekaa Valley and Beirut's southern suburbs.

3. The humanitarian response

Because of the humanitarian consequences of the current war between Israel and Hezbollah, OCHA has launched a Flash Appeal for Lebanon. It estimates a projected number of people in need of humanitarian assistance to be 1.3 million people. The appeal calls for USD 308.3

1 million	\$308 million	30%
People targeted in the Flash Appeal March – May 2026	Required to reach the target Flash Appeal March – May 2026	Of the funding secured Flash Appeal March – May 2026

million to provide lifesaving assistance and protection to up to 1 million people, including affected vulnerable Lebanese, displaced Syrians, Palestine Refugees in Lebanon, Palestinian Refugees from Syria, and migrants for a period of three months during March – May 2026.¹² The persistent challenges related to collective shelters, mainly the fact that they are far fewer than the number of people who need them, and the limited access for non-Lebanese, continue to be major issues in the 2026 war, just as they were during the 2024 war.

The Lebanon Response Plan 2026 (LRP), that was launched prior to the war between Israel and Hezbollah in March 2026, is an integrated humanitarian and stabilization plan co-led by the Lebanese Government and UN, supported by national and international partners.¹³ It addresses humanitarian needs promoting stability, through a humanitarian, development and peace nexus approach. The plan targets 1.5 million people and has a financial appeal of USD 1.62 billion.¹⁴ The plan connects the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), the Lebanon Reform, Recovery, and Reconstruction Framework (3RF) and the national chapter of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) for the Syria-crisis.¹⁵ It is worth noting that the LRP 2026 consists of about half the financial target as well as people targeted compared to LRP 2025.

Global donor cuts, including the US funding freeze in January 2025, have major consequences on aid operations. Streamlining through the humanitarian reset reform process is underway, including adapting the response by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT).

Challenges include continued restricted access to conflict-affected areas, prolonged political and economic crisis in Lebanon severely straining national systems and response capacity, pre-existing vulnerabilities such as widespread poverty and increasing inter-and intra-communal tensions further weakening social stability. Lebanon is moreover a non-signatory state to the 1951 Refugee

¹² [Flash Appeal: Lebanon, March - May 2026 | OCHA](#) (2026-03-25)

¹³ [Steering Committee endorses Lebanon Response Plan 2026 | United Nations in Lebanon](#) (2026-01-07)

¹⁴ [Lebanon Response Plan: At a Glance - 2026](#) (2026-03-25)

¹⁵ [Document - Lebanon Response Plan: At a Glance - 2026](#) (2026-01-07)

Convention and its 1967 Protocol, and no unified government framework or policy exist to support refugees or migrants. This has left these groups dependent on international- and local humanitarian organisations and UN agencies.

The role of local organisations should be highlighted in the humanitarian response. During the war in 2024 between Israel and Hezbollah, many local organisations served as first responders and a critical lifeline to many displaced and conflict-affected people. With vital knowledge about local dynamics and established presence in areas where many international organisations did not have access, local organisations played a crucial part in the response. As public institutions have weakened, many organisations have assumed the responsibility, most notably in the healthcare sector. The humanitarian and development communities serve an important role in filling the gaps left by public institutions and services. Funding cuts have forced the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to end hospitalization support for refugees, including maternity and emergency care, straining the already limited healthcare sector and leading to critical consequences.¹⁶

4. Sida's humanitarian allocation

Sida is allocating SEK 58 million, of which SEK 21 million was decided as an extra allocation after the escalation in March 2026, to reflect the growing needs for the response to the most urgent humanitarian needs targeting the most vulnerable populations to ensure an impartial allocation based on severity, without regard to nationality or status. The 2026 Sida initial allocation will be aligned with the OCHA Flash Appeal as well as the first two objectives of the Lebanon Response Plan; “to enhance protection of the vulnerable population” and “to provide immediate humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations to ensure their critical needs are met.”

Sida will continue to prioritise organisations that have the presence and ability to respond to underserved and hard-to-reach areas, including capacity to meet the most urgent unaddressed humanitarian needs through aid modalities that enable, when and where possible, a sustainable humanitarian impact. Multi-sector programming and the cash modality are considered to be appropriate approaches by Sida because of the efficiency of the modality as well as the availability of and accessibility to markets in Lebanon.

Sida will engage with partners to ensure that humanitarian assistance is inclusive both in and outside of collective shelters, and that the most vulnerable people with the highest humanitarian needs, without regard to nationality or status, receives humanitarian assistance.

¹⁶ [Shortage in Funding Affects Health Coverage – December 2025 - UNHCR Lebanon](#) (Dec 2025)

PARTNER	INITIAL ALLOCATION
Action Against Hunger (ACF)	8,000,000
INGO Forum (hosted by ACF)	1,000,000
Lebanon Humanitarian Fund (LHF)	20,000,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	8,000,000
TOTAL	37,000,000

FLEXIBLE FUNDING & ADDITIONAL ALLOCATIONS (SEK)		
PARTNER	FLEXIBLE FUNDING	ADDITIONAL ALLOCATION
Action Against Hunger (ACF)	3,000,000	
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	5,000,000	
The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)		21,000,000
TOTAL	8,000,000	21,000,000

ⁱ The 2026 initial allocation of humanitarian funding is based on Sida's humanitarian allocation analysis methodology. The analysis reflects the current humanitarian situation across crises and is being updated continuously with the latest available data. The information in the HCA is based on reports, data, and information from partner organisations and other entities, as well as observations from field visits and dialogue with partners.

ⁱⁱ Sida's initial allocation analysis consists of three dimensions that are assessed for each crisis-affected country: 1) magnitude and severity of humanitarian needs 2) capacity of the humanitarian system to respond to needs and 3) capacity of the crisis-affected country to respond to needs. The qualitative and quantitative analysis produces an index scoring for each country, where the highest ranked country is found to have the greatest proportion of unmet severe humanitarian needs globally, based on available data. Sida's initial allocation for 2026 includes a total of 25 countries with the highest scores. For more information please see Initial Allocation_Methodology.

ⁱⁱⁱ The number of people with humanitarian needs according to Sida's allocation analysis is based on the most inclusive estimate of humanitarian needs that is available from recent sources and supported by triangulation. For Lebanon, the selected source was 3RP in GHO 2026.

¹⁷ Flexible funding includes a mix of allocations such as Rapid Response Mechanism and other flexible funding mechanisms.