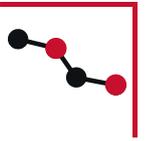


Lebanon Crisis Update

June 2025 ■ ■



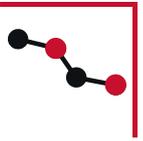
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The Monthly Lebanon Crisis Update provides an overview of economic and political developments to alert the international aid response to new and emerging challenges that could impact the humanitarian situation in Lebanon. In the context of the multiple crises affecting Lebanon, the update tracks the impact of political developments on the economy, relevant international developments, updates on service delivery and governance issues, and analysis of the drivers of humanitarian need as they develop. The report also aims to provide nuanced forecasting on contextual shifts relevant to shifting needs and the implementation of humanitarian programming. The report draws upon a desk review of currently available literature, analysis of relevant quantitative data, and key informant interviews with a range of experts and individuals with knowledge of Lebanon's economy.

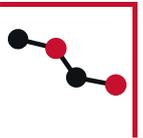
The Lebanon Crisis Analytics Team (LCAT) provides reactive and in-depth context analysis to inform the aid community in Lebanon. The information and analysis contained in this report is therefore strictly to inform humanitarian and development actors and associated policymaking on Lebanon.

This study/report is made possible by the support of the European Union Humanitarian Aid. The contents of this report are the sole responsibility of the LCAT and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.



Key Takeaways:

- Throughout June, the Israeli military maintained the pace of its strikes in Lebanon aimed at dismantling Hezbollah's military capacities, including during the June 13-24 conflict between Israel and Iran. On June 5, Israel launched its largest wave of strikes on the southern suburbs of Beirut since the Cessation of Hostilities (CoH) came into effect.
- Amid calls for the nationwide disarmament of Hezbollah, United States Envoy and Ambassador to Turkey Tom Barrack visited Lebanon, where he proposed a plan for the Lebanese government to assume control of the party's weapons. The Lebanese government is expected to reply to the US proposal in early July. Hezbollah insists that disarmament only applies to the area south of the Litani river, where the LAF has already reportedly dismantled about 90% of the group's sites.
- The European Commission named Lebanon a high-risk country for money laundering and terrorist funding, requiring enhanced due diligence mechanisms for financial transactions between European Union (EU) Member States and Lebanon. The classification could delay international transfers, potentially inhibiting the flow of EU aid and remittances.
- The Council of Ministers approved a minimum wage increase to 28 million Lebanese pounds (LBP) – equivalent to 312 US dollars (USD). The cabinet also increased the National Social Security Fund coverage ceiling to LBP 120 million.
- The World Bank will provide Lebanon with USD 250 million in financing to assist in infrastructure reconstruction and recovery efforts following the 2024 Israel-Hezbollah conflict. The funding is part of the USD 1 billion scalable World Bank "Lebanon Emergency Assistance Project".
- The Directorate of General Security announced that persons displaced from Syria, both Syrian and Palestinian, will not be fined or banned from re-entry if they leave Lebanon through official border crossings between July 1 and September 30, 2025. Despite new Syrian government measures to facilitate returns, humanitarian organizations have cited several barriers to return, including security concerns and lack of housing.



2025

JUNE

The Israeli air force targets eight buildings in Beirut's southern suburbs

05



05

An International Monetary Fund delegation concludes its visit to Lebanon

The European Union adds Lebanon to its blacklist of high-risk countries for money laundering and terrorist financing

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18

The Central Bank issues Circulars 736 and 737, increasing depositors' monthly withdrawal limits

US Special Envoy for Syria and Ambassador to Turkey Tom Barrack proposes a plan to Lebanese leaders for disarming Hezbollah

19



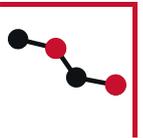
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The Council of Ministers approves an increase in the minimum wage to 28 million Lebanese pounds

Parliament loses quorum following a debate over a proposed amendment to the electoral law

30





Source: REUTERS/Mohamed Azakir

Conflict Updates :

In June, Israel continued its campaign of airstrikes in Lebanon targeting alleged Hezbollah operatives¹ and facilities² with the aim of dismantling the organization's military capacities. Although the CoH – in effect since November 27, 2024 – prohibits offensive Israeli military actions, Tel Aviv has continued its airstrikes, reportedly backed by confidential US assurances.³ Throughout the month, Israel conducted 101 airstrikes – its second-highest monthly tally since the start of the CoH – including 74 north of the Litani.⁴ As part of its military campaign, Israel also conducted 13 targeted assassinations of purported Hezbollah military members.⁵ Israel's June 13-24 conflict with Iran did not significantly impact its operations in Lebanon, with Tel Aviv staging an average of 3.1 strikes per day in this period compared to an average of 3.5 per day during the rest of the month.

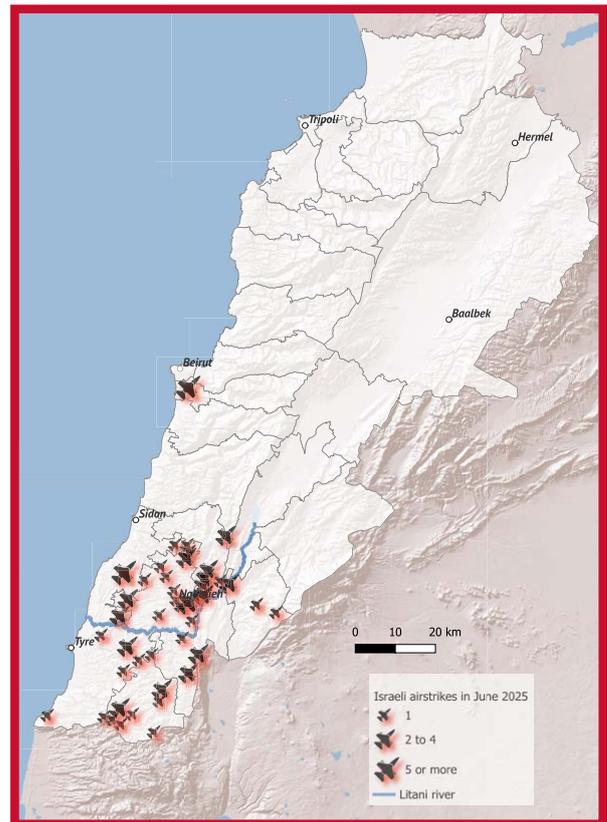


Figure 1: Israel's 101 airstrikes in Lebanon from June 1, 2025 through June 30, 2025.

¹ Times of Israel, [IDF says it killed two Hezbollah operatives in south Lebanon strikes](#) June 26, 2025

² Times of Israel, [IDF says fighter jets struck Hezbollah facility in Beaufort Castle area, southern Lebanon](#) June 27, 2025

³ Axios, [Israel and Lebanon agree on a ceasefire](#) November 26, 2024

⁴ LCAT logs all Israeli airstrikes across Lebanon reported by Lebanon's National News Agency, *L'Orient Today*, and *Al-Mayadeen*. LCAT logged 101 airstrikes in June, 101 in May, 71 in April, 117 in March, 61 in February, 29 in January, 75 in December, and 11 from November 27 through 30.

LCAT logged 74 strikes north of the Litani in June, 53 in May, 20 in April, 79 in March, 44 in February, 16 in January, 32 in December, and 7 from November 27 through 30.

⁵ LCAT logs all Israeli statements of targeted assassinations, cross-referencing them with Lebanese media reports.

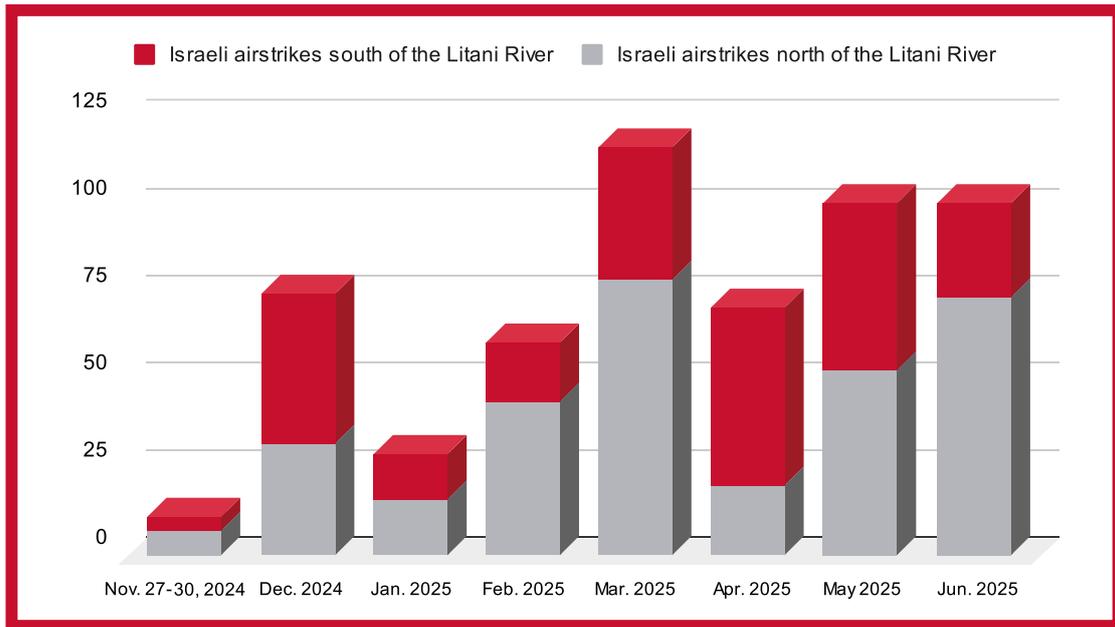


Figure 2: The trend of Israel's airstrikes in Lebanon since the CoH came into effect on November 27, 2024.

On June 5, Israel launched its largest wave of airstrikes in the greater Beirut area since the CoH came into effect, bombing eight buildings in the southern suburbs of the Lebanese capital.⁶ Israel said its strikes, which were preceded by evacuation warnings, targeted underground unmanned aerial vehicle production facilities.⁷ On June 6, the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) said that after Israel issued evacuation notices, they had attempted to coordinate a building inspection with the CoH monitoring mechanism, but Israel rejected the LAF's coordination request.⁸ In the week following the strikes in the southern Beirut suburbs, the LAF conducted inspections of other sites in the area at the request of the CoH monitoring mechanism, and reportedly did not find any weapons.⁹ On June 27, Israeli aircraft deployed a "firebelt" – a short, intense barrage focused on a specific area – outside the town of Nabatieh.¹⁰ This firebelt – Israel's second since the start of the CoH – purportedly targeted an underground Hezbollah facility.¹¹

As part of its policy of refraining from overt military action against Israel since early December, Hezbollah avoided entering the June 13-24 conflict between Israel and Iran. The organization has claimed only one attack against Israel since the start of the CoH – firing two mortar rounds on December 2 at the contested Shebaa Farms area claimed by Lebanon, Israel, and Syria¹² – an action it called an initial and defensive warning.¹³ Hezbollah has otherwise deferred to the Lebanese state to pressure Israel to stop its military actions in Lebanon. On June 23, Hezbollah Secretary-General Naim Qassem said that his organization supports the Lebanese state using diplomacy to compel Israel to stop its CoH violations, including Israel's military occupation of five hilltops in Lebanese territory near the border.¹⁴

⁶ LCAT logs all Israeli airstrikes across Lebanon reported by Lebanon's National News Agency, *L'Orient Today*, and *Al-Mayadeen*.

⁷ Times of Israel, [IDF strikes underground Hezbollah drone factories in Beirut after evacuation warning](#) June 5, 2025

⁸ Lebanese Armed Forces, [قيادة الجيش تدن الاعتداءات المتواصلة من قبل العدو الإسرائيلي](#) June 6, 2025

⁹ L'Orient Today, [Lebanese Army inspects previously bombed site in southern suburbs](#) June 8, 2025;

L'Orient Today, [No military equipment detected during Lebanese Army inspection in Beirut's southern suburbs](#) June 9, 2025;

Al-Mayadeen (Lebanon) (via X), [@mayadeenlebanon](#) June 10, 2025;

LebanonFiles (via X), [@lebanonfile](#) June 12, 2025

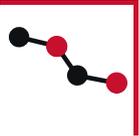
¹⁰ National News Agency, [عدوان على منطقة النبطية: أكثر من عشرين غارة في ربع ساعة على مرتفعات كفرتنبات والنبطية الفوقا وكفرمان](#) June 27, 2025

¹¹ Times of Israel, [IDF says fighter jets struck Hezbollah facility in Beaufort Castle area, southern Lebanon](#) June 27, 2025

¹² L'Orient Today, [To whom do Shebaa Farms belong?](#) January 24, 2024

¹³ National News Agency, [المقاومة الإسلامية: ردا على الخروقات الإسرائيلية](#) December 2, 2024

¹⁴ Al-Manar, [الشيخ نعيم قاسم لموقع العهد: لا يمكن لأحد ان يهزم الشعب الإيراني وتهديد ترامب للإمام الخامنئي دليل ضعف](#) June 23, 2025



Parallel to Israel's military campaign, the US has been pressuring Lebanese authorities to disarm Hezbollah nationwide. The CoH calls for the disarmament of Hezbollah, starting south of the Litani River, and stipulates that only state security agencies can be armed throughout Lebanon.¹⁵ Hezbollah interprets the CoH's provisions as only having jurisdiction over Hezbollah's arms south of the Litani.¹⁶ Since the CoH, Hezbollah figures have vowed that their organization would not disarm nationwide.¹⁷ The LAF have reportedly dismantled approximately 90% of Hezbollah's military sites south of the Litani.¹⁸

During his June 19 visit to Lebanon,¹⁹ US Special Envoy for Syria and Ambassador to Turkey Tom Barrack – representing Washington in its talks with Lebanon – reportedly presented a

policy roadmap for the country to disarm Hezbollah nationwide by November, implement financial reforms, and improve relations with the new government in Syria.²⁰ Barrack reportedly requested that Lebanon present initial amendments to the US proposals by the beginning of July and that the Council of Ministers formally approve a final roadmap for disarming Hezbollah.²¹ Barrack returned to Lebanon on July 7, where he met with Lebanese leaders to discuss Lebanon's official response on the disarmament proposal.²²

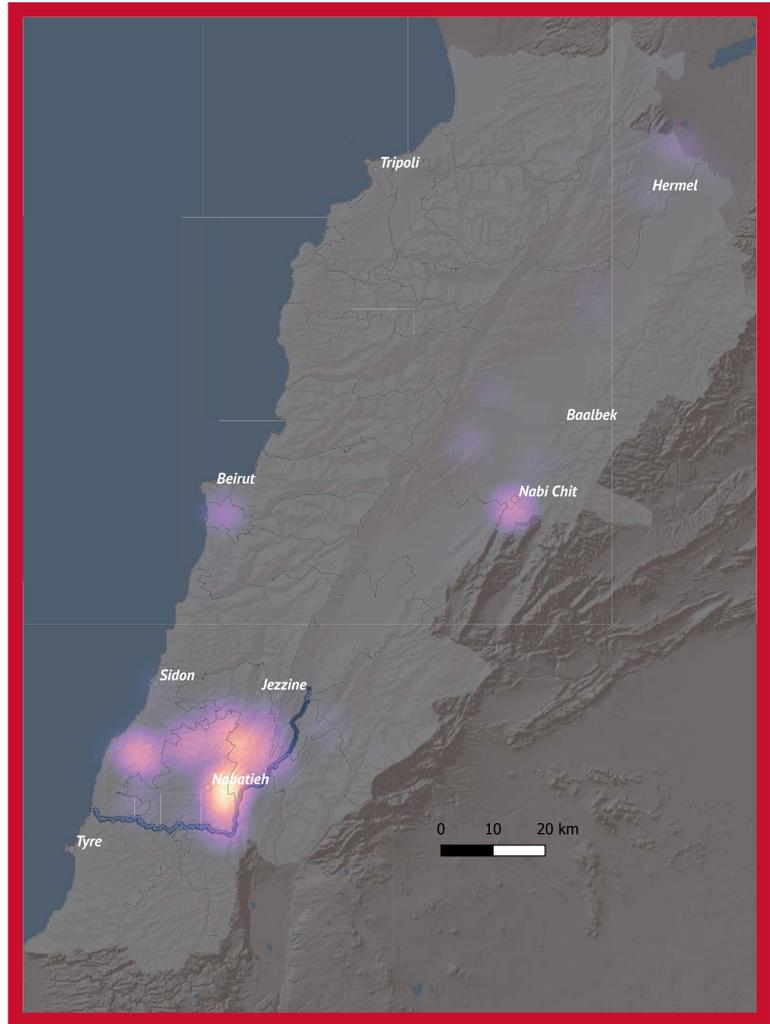


Figure 3: A heatmap of Israeli strikes north of the Litani river since the start of the CoH on November 27, 2024. Strikes are clustered in the remote valleys between Nabatieh and Jezzine, as well as around Nabi Chit near the Syrian border.

¹⁵ The National, [Revealed: Full text of the Israel-Hezbollah ceasefire agreement](#) November 27, 2024

¹⁶ Al Modon, [تعيم قاسم: نلتزم بالإبقاء والإعمار.. وسنكون إلى جانب سوريا](#) December 5, 2024

¹⁷ L'Orient Today, [Qassem: Hezbollah «will not allow anyone to disarm it»](#) April 19, 2025;

National News Agency, [قماطي: لن نسلم السلاح وحاضرون لمناقشة سياسة دفاعية للبنان](#), May 3, 2025

¹⁸ Agence France-Presse, [Lebanese army dismantled 'over 90 percent' of Hezbollah infrastructure near Israel: security official](#) April 30, 2025

¹⁹ National News Agency, [الرئيس عون يلتقي ببارك \(*\)](#) June 19, 2025;

National News Agency, [بارك في عين التينة \(*\)](#) June 19, 2025;

National News Agency, [سلام أكد لبارك تمسك لبنان بخيار الأمن والاستقرار ورفض الانجرار إلى الحرب الدائرة في الإقليم](#) June 19, 2025

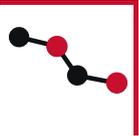
²⁰ Reuters, [Lebanon drafts reply to US demand for Hezbollah to disarm, sources say](#) July 1, 2025;

L'Orient Today, [Lebanon's response to Barrack's proposal to be finalized soon](#) July 1, 2025

Al-Arabiya, [نزع سلاح حزب الله على طاولة الحكومة.. وجدول زمني قبل نهاية العام](#), June 28, 2025

²¹ Reuters, [Lebanon drafts reply to US demand for Hezbollah to disarm, sources say](#) July 1, 2025;

L'Orient Today, [Barrack's proposal marks two pivotal weeks for the Lebanese state](#) June 30, 2025



The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) announced on June 30 that its peacekeeping forces in southwestern Lebanon, in coordination with the LAF, had uncovered 250 weapons caches, without directly stating that they belonged to Hezbollah.²³ Under UN Security Council Resolution 1701, which ended the 2006 Lebanon war, UNIFIL is mandated to assist the LAF in ensuring that Lebanese territory south of the Litani River remains free of non-state weapons.²⁴ Since late April, UNIFIL troops have faced an increasing number of hostile receptions from residents of southern Lebanese towns, reportedly because the peacekeepers are at times not accompanied by LAF soldiers.²⁵ At least 15 such incidents have been reported since April 28, 6 of them in June.²⁶ UNIFIL's mandate is set to end on August 31, with a UN Security Council vote required to renew it for one year.²⁷ Lebanon formally requested a renewal of UNIFIL's mandate on June 27,²⁸ amid reports in Israeli media that the US might block an extension by exercising its veto power at the UN Security Council.²⁹

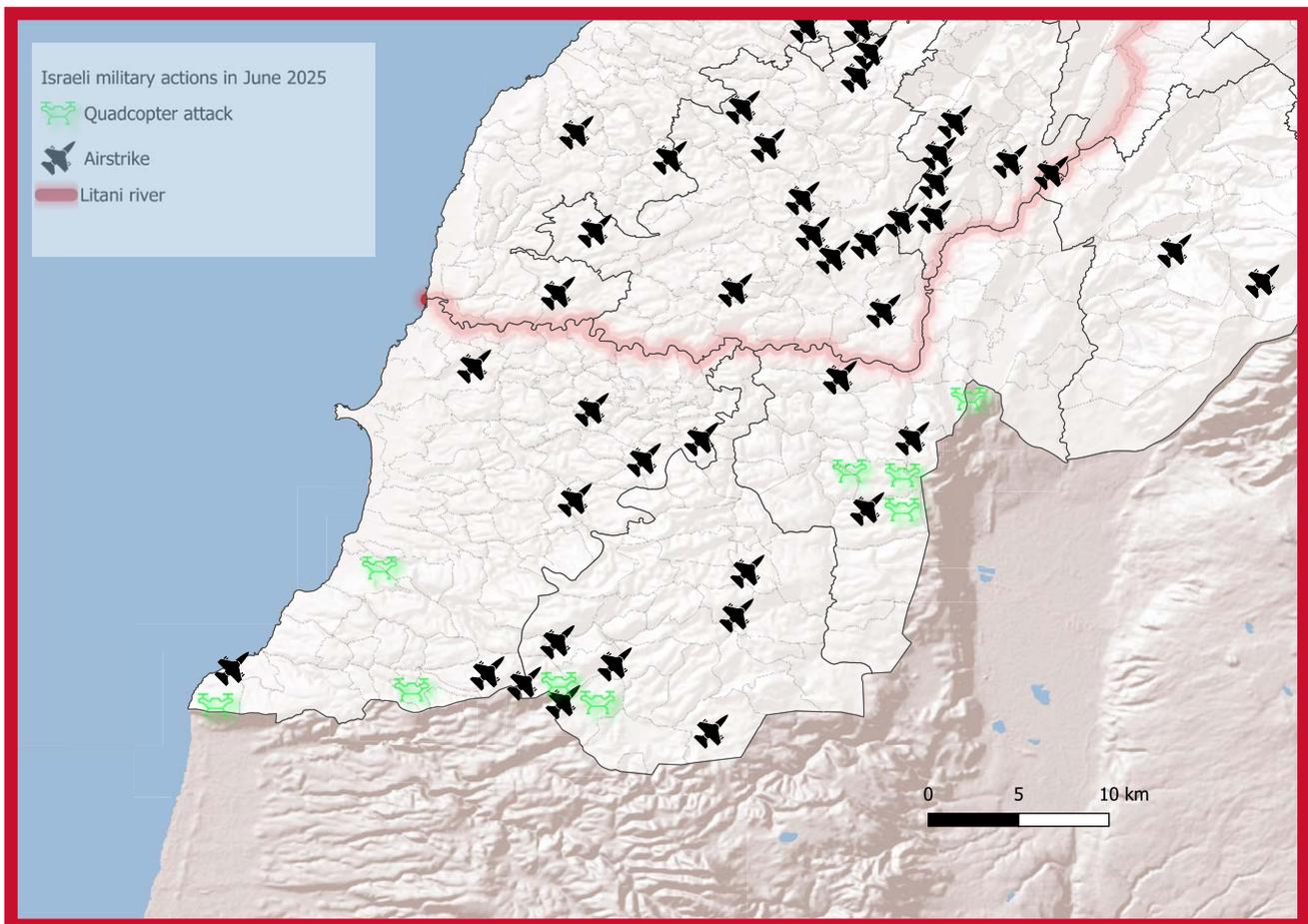


Figure 4: Israeli airstrikes and quadcopter attacks in southern Lebanon in June 2025.

²² National News Agency, [برك وصل الى لبنان](#) July 7, 2025

²³ L'Orient Today, [UNIFIL carried out 5,700 operations in support of army since February, including discovery of 250 weapons caches](#) June 30, 2025

²⁴ United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, [UNIFIL Mandate](#) May 28, 2025

²⁵ L'Orient Today, [Why is hostility toward UNIFIL on the rise?](#) May 6, 2025

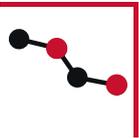
²⁶ LCAT logs reports by the National News Agency, *L'Orient Today*, and other Lebanese media outlets on confrontations involving UNIFIL peacekeepers.

²⁷ UN Security Council, [2025 Monthly Forecast: Middle East – Lebanon](#) June 30, 2025

²⁸ UN Security Council, [2025 Monthly Forecast: Middle East – Lebanon](#) June 30, 2025

²⁹ Jerusalem Post, [Israel, US agree to cease UNIFIL ops. in southern Lebanon](#) June 8, 2025;

Times of Israel, [US said to mull dissolving UN peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon](#) June 8, 2025



Israeli military actions in Lebanon's border regions continue to hinder the return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and obstruct reconstruction efforts. Israeli quadcopters dropped small munitions in the border area at least 21 times in June,³⁰ including a June 25 attack in Houla targeting a team of engineers from the Council of the South inspecting destroyed homes.³¹ Israel troops encroaching into Lebanese territory also conducted the first demolitions of houses – including in Mays al-Jabal, Houla, and Aitaroun – since the Israeli military largely withdrew from the border area in late February.³² Israeli military actions have also posed a danger to agricultural work in the southern border region. On June 7, an Israeli quadcopter dropped a stun grenade on a farmer riding a tractor, injuring the man and damaging the tractor.³³ A June 12 quadcopter attack damaged a farm and killed livestock.³⁴ Unexploded ordnance (UXO) will pose another danger for returning residents for the foreseeable future, with a Rab al-Thalathine resident requiring hospitalization from an UXO incident on June 25.³⁵

Israeli military action in Lebanon killed 22 people and injured 58 others in June, bringing the total death toll since the start of the CoH to at least 225.³⁶ As of May 31, 82,632 people remained displaced across Lebanon due to Israeli military action.³⁷ The number of IDPs in Lebanon has dropped by 16.5% since Israel completed its withdrawal from southern towns and villages on February 1 – 98,994 people remained displaced at the time.³⁸

³⁰ LCAT logs all Israeli quadcopter attacks reported by Lebanon's National News Agency, *L'Orient Today*, and *Al-Mayadeen*, noting when they pose a barrier to return by targeting reconstruction activity.

³¹ *L'Orient Today*, [Israeli chief of staff says 'ground commandos' operated in Iran during war](#) June 25, 2025

³² LCAT logs all reports of property demolitions, including bulldozing, by the Israeli military in Lebanon reported by the National News Agency, *L'Orient Today*, *Al-Mayadeen*, and other Lebanese media outlets. On June 21, Israeli troops reportedly demolished houses in the vicinity of Mays al-Jabal, Houla, and Aitaroun on June 21 and a house in Houla on June 27. Prior to these incidents, the last reported demolitions were on February 17 in Kfar Kila. Israeli bulldozers have destroyed Lebanese property intermittently between February and June.

³³ *L'Orient Today*, [Israeli army detains shepherd, wounds farmer in southern Lebanon](#) June 7, 2025

³⁴ National News Agency, [العدو الإسرائيلي يستهدف بالقنابل المتفجرة مزرعة مواش في رامية](#) June 12, 2025

³⁵ National News Agency, [إصابة مواطن في بلدة رب ثلاثين بانفجار قذيفة من مخلفات العدوان](#) June 25, 2025

³⁶ LCAT logs all reports by the Lebanese Ministry of Public Health, National News Agency, *L'Orient Today*, and *Al-Mayadeen* of casualties caused by Israeli military actions. When reports differ between sources, LCAT uses figures reported by the Ministry of Public Health.

³⁷ International Organization for Migration, [Lebanon — Mobility Snapshot - Round 87](#) June 5, 2025

³⁸ International Organization for Migration, [Mobility Snapshot - Round 77](#) February 20, 2025



Economic Updates:

On June 10, the EU added Lebanon to its blacklist of high-risk countries for money laundering and terrorism financing. According to the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT)³⁹ framework, EU Member States are required to “apply enhanced vigilance in transactions” for countries on the EU blacklist,⁴⁰ including transactions designated for humanitarian and development programming. Blacklisted countries face enhanced due diligence measures⁴¹ and EU Member States may also introduce country-specific and national countermeasures if they identify specific unaddressed risks.⁴² The blacklisting may lead to delays in international transfers, increase the cost of remittances to Lebanon, and subject EU development aid and partnerships to stricter scrutiny. The EU’s move to blacklist Lebanon comes nearly eight months after the Financial Action Task Force placed Lebanon on its “grey list” in October 2024.⁴³

On June 5, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) concluded its most recent visit to Lebanon, with the delegation reiterating its call for sweeping reforms.⁴⁴ In a statement, the IMF called for restructuring commercial banks and reforming state fiscal policy, in part via the forthcoming 2026 Budget. The IMF re-emphasized the importance reforming Lebanon’s tax system, which largely relies on indirect taxes, leaving some 83% of the tax burden to be carried by consumers.⁴⁵ Members of IMF delegation also reiterated that Lebanon needs to adopt a clear monetary policy and exchange rate framework.^{46,47}

³⁹ The AML/CFT framework outlines regulations and procedures designed to prevent money laundering and the financing of terrorism. International Monetary Fund, [Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism \(AML/CFT\)](#)

⁴⁰ European Commission, [Commission updates list of high-risk countries to strengthen international fight against financial crime](#) June 10, 2025

⁴¹ Countermeasures include extra safeguards or restrictive measures that go beyond due diligence such as increased reporting and proof obligations.

⁴² European Commission, [Questions and Answers: Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism \(AML/CFT\)](#) April 24, 2024

⁴³ European Commission, [Commission updates list of high-risk countries to strengthen international fight against financial crime](#) June 10, 2025;

Financial Action Task Force, [Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring](#) October 25, 2024

⁴⁴ The International Monetary Fund, [IMF Staff Concludes Mission to Lebanon](#) June 5, 2025

⁴⁵ L’Orient Today, [Fiscal, budget reforms: Lebanese inaction worries IMF](#) June 18, 2025

⁴⁶ The International Monetary Fund, [IMF Staff Concludes Mission to Lebanon](#) June 5, 2025

⁴⁷ The International Monetary Fund, [Lebanon: Staff Concluding Statement of the 2023 Article IV Mission](#) March 23, 2023



On June 25, the World Bank (WB) announced that it will finance a USD 250 million reconstruction project in Lebanon. The WB will coordinate with the Ministry of Public Works and Transport and Ministry of Environment to reconstruct vital infrastructure and manage rubble in areas heavily targeted during the Israel-Hezbollah conflict.⁴⁸ The loan is a part of the USD 1 billion scalable “Lebanon Emergency Assistance Project”.

On June 16, the Council of Ministers increased the Housing Fund loan limit to USD 100,000.⁴⁹ The USD 50,000 increase – effective July 2025 – is funded by a USD 163 million loan from the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development. Loans were previously capped at USD 40,000 or USD 50,000 depending on a household’s monthly income. Housing Fund loans have a 6% interest rate and re-payment is spread over 20 years.⁵⁰

On June 27, the Council of Ministers more than doubled the minimum wage, raising it to LBP 28 million.⁵¹ The new minimum wage – USD 312 at the current exchange rate – will take effect on July 1. The government also increased the coverage ceiling of the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) from LBP 90 million to LBP 120 million. Employees pay 3% of the total coverage ceiling each month to access NSSF coverage.⁵²

On June 18, the Central Bank issued Circulars 736 and 737, increasing monthly withdrawal limits on USD-denominated accounts at commercial banks. Intermediate Circular 736 allows Circular 158 beneficiaries to withdraw USD 800 instead of USD 500⁵³ and Intermediate Circular 737 allows Circular 166 beneficiaries to withdraw USD 400 instead of USD 250.⁵⁴ Before the latest intermediate circulars were issued, Central Bank circulars enabling greater access to depositor accounts cost USD 1.6 billion annually. The new intermediate circulars bring that total cost to USD 2.5 billion. The Central Bank will reportedly provide commercial banks with 75% of needed funds to cover withdrawals under all Central Bank circulars.⁵⁵

⁴⁸ The World Bank, [Lebanon: New US\\$250 Million Project to Kickstart the Recovery and Reconstruction in Conflict-Affected Areas](#) June 25, 2025

⁴⁹ Presidency of the Council of Ministers, [الرئيس سلام جدد اداة العدوان الاسرائيلي الخطير على ايران الذي يهدد السلم العالمي](#) June 16, 2025

⁵⁰ L'Orient Today, [Banque de l'Habitat raises ceiling for its subsidized housing loans to \\$100,000](#) June 18, 2025

⁵¹ Presidency of the Council of Ministers, [الرئيس سلام يتراأس جلسة لمجلس الوزراء](#) June 27, 2025

⁵² Formal Employees are required to pay 3% of the NSSF coverage ceiling per month as part of their contribution to the fund.

⁵³ Banque du Liban, [Intermediate Circular 736](#)

⁵⁴ Banque du Liban, [Intermediate Circular 737](#)

⁵⁵ L'Orient Today, [Cash withdrawal: Banque du Liban buys time](#) June 23, 2025



Source: REUTERS/Emilie Madi

Political Updates:

On July 1 the Directorate of General Security announced that persons displaced from Syria – both Syrian and Palestinian⁵⁶ – who are residing in Lebanon will be allowed to exit Lebanon through official border checkpoints from July 1 to September 30, 2025, without paying fees or fines and without facing re-entry bans. These measures apply to Syrian and Palestinian displaced persons who have temporarily resided in Lebanon, legally or illegally.⁵⁷

Later in the month, on June 16, the Council of Ministers approved a plan to facilitate the return of Syrians residing in Lebanon. According to Deputy Prime Minister Tarek Mitri, the plan aims to facilitate the return of between 200,000 and 300,000 individuals by September 2025. Under the plan, returning Syrians will receive USD 100 and General Security will waive residency violation fees and re-entry bans.⁵⁸

Separately, the new Syrian government announced measures to facilitate refugee returns, including amnesty for visa violations and property recovery measures, effective through July 15.⁵⁹ Notably, returning refugees face challenging conditions in Syria, including a lack of available housing.^{60,61}

⁵⁶ As of March 31, 2025, UNHCR estimated that Lebanon hosts about 722,000 Syrian refugees, while the Lebanese government estimates that the actual number exceeds 1.5 million.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, [Situation Syria Regional Refugee Response](#) March 31, 2025;

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, [UNHCR Lebanon at a Glance](#) 2024

⁵⁷ National News Agency, [الأمم المتحدة: تسهيلات إضافية إلى السوريين والفلسطينيين اللاجئين في سوريا من 1 تموز ولغاية 03 أيلول](#) July 2, 2025

⁵⁸ Almodon, [المقوض الأممي في بيروت: مواكبة خطة عودة اللاجئين السوريين](#) June 19, 2025

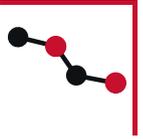
⁵⁹ *ibid.*

⁶⁰ Lebanon Files, [لبنان يبدأ بإعادة اللاجئين السوريين: اختبار سيادي وإنساني حاسم](#) June 19, 2025

⁶¹ The Syrian Network for Human Rights reported that the return of Syrian refugees and internally displaced persons remains hindered by complex and deep-rooted economic, administrative and security challenges; a finding reaffirmed by the policy and advocacy report presented by the US Committee for Refugees and Immigrants.

Aljazeera, [تقرير: عودة اللاجئين السوريين تصطدم بتحديات بنوية عميقة](#) June 20, 2025;

US Committee for Refugees and Immigrants, [Six Months Post-Assad: A Safe Return Remains Out of Reach](#) June 26, 2025



The June 16 deadline for armed groups in Palestinian refugee camps to hand over their weapons to the LAF passed without implementation.⁶² Lebanese President Joseph Aoun and Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas originally agreed on the disarmament mechanism on May 21.⁶³ However, progress has stalled due to a lack of consensus among Lebanon-based Palestinian factions.⁶⁴ Several factions, including the Lebanon-based wing of Fatah, were not consulted prior to President Abbas's visit, and considered his agreement with Aoun to be premature.⁶⁵ Other groups, including Hamas and Islamic Jihad, have openly rejected the agreement, instead calling for a framework to regulate and organize the presence of weapons inside refugee camps.⁶⁶

Parliament adjourned on June 30 after a debate over amending the electoral law led to the chamber losing quorum.⁶⁷ The legislative standoff centers on whether Article 122 of the electoral law should be permanently amended to allow expatriates to vote in their home districts – as was done on a temporary basis in 2018 and 2022. The current electoral law stipulates that expatriates should vote for one of six dedicated parliaments seats.⁶⁸ The Lebanese Forces, Kataeb, Progressive Socialist Party, and Change Movement MPs favor permanently amending the law to allow expatriates to vote in their home districts. The Free Patriotic Movement, Hezbollah, and Amal Movement are pushing to implement the current version of the electoral law. Notably, to date, expatriate districts have not yet been formally established.⁶⁹

⁶² Annahar, [السلاح الفلسطيني مؤجل لأعداء غير مقنعة](#), June 20, 2025

⁶³ National News Agency, [قمة لبنانية - فلسطينية في قصر بعيدا أكدت التزام الجانبين بمبدأ حصريّة السلاح بيد الدولة اللبنانية وتشكيل لجنة مشتركة لمتابعة اوضاع المخيمات](#) May 21, 2025

⁶⁴ Okaz, [سلاح المخيمات يمتد الإقامة في لبنان](#), June 20, 2025

⁶⁵ Lebanon 24, [تأجيل قرار تجريد المخيمات: تجريد مؤقت أو أمر آخر؟](#), June 19, 2025

⁶⁶ Okaz, [سلاح المخيمات يمتد الإقامة في لبنان](#), June 20, 2025

⁶⁷ Lebanese Parliament, [مقررات مجلس النواب من العقد الاستثنائي الأول](#), June 30, 2025

⁶⁸ Asharq Al-Awsat, [Fear of Losing Seats Drives Resistance to Reforming Expat Voting Law in Lebanon](#) July 3, 2025

⁶⁹ L'Orient Today, [Is Lebanon afraid of its diaspora?](#) July 1, 2025



Access to Services:

Flights to Lebanon and hotel reservations dropped sharply in early June, coinciding with the Israel-Iran conflict. In the first week and a half of June, the number of flights arriving in Beirut dropped to between 30 and 35 each day compared to 85 flights per day in prior weeks. Hotel reservations also plummeted, with reservation rates falling from approximately 90% prior to the conflict to below 30%.⁷⁰ Head of the Federation of Tourism Unions Pierre Al-Ashkar estimated that the sector suffered revenue losses of about 35%.⁷¹ Lebanon's tourism sector is vital to the economy, accounting for 7% to 9% of Lebanon's GDP. The sector is also estimated to employ approximately 150,000 to 200,000 people either directly or indirectly.⁷²

On July 1, the parliament approved funding for monthly payments to active duty and retired military personnel.⁷³ The move grants an additional credit line in the 2025 state budget to provide monthly financial grants of 14 million LBP to active-duty military personnel and 12 million LBP to retirees, starting July 1.⁷⁴

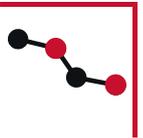
⁷⁰ Asharq Al-Awsat, [تطورات الحرب تسرع وتيرة مغادرة السياح من لبنان](#) June 23, 2025

⁷¹ Aliwaa, [القلق يتصّدر المشهد اللبناني... فهل أجهزت الحرب الإسرائيلية - الإيرانية موسم السياحة المُنتظر في لبنان؟](#) July 2, 2025

⁷² Brand Lebanon, [Vision 2030 – Brand Lebanon](#) 2023

⁷³ Lebanese Parliament, [مقررات مجلس النواب من العقد الاستثنائي الأول](#) July 1, 2025

⁷⁴ Almarsad Online, [منحة مالية شهرية للعسكريين والمتقاعدين... إليكم ما أقره مجلس النواب!](#) July 1, 2025



Looking Forward:



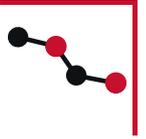
- Lebanon is contending with the effects of one of the most severe droughts in recent decades, which has already produced tangible, negative impacts across multiple sectors. Notably, farmers have been compelled to seek alternative water sources, many of which are informal and potentially contaminated; hydroelectric power plants have reduced production due to water shortages; the risk of waterborne disease spread is rising; and Lebanese households are now paying higher prices for fresh water from private suppliers – a practice that has become increasingly common throughout the country. Conditions are expected to deteriorate further in the coming months. The government has introduced several initiatives designed to address the drought’s effects, though their effectiveness remains uncertain. LCAT published a [thematic report](#) in early July outlining the nature of the drought and its knock-on effects. This initial assessment will be followed by a series of detailed, sector-specific reports in the coming months, which will examine aspects of the crisis in greater depth. MoA’s early warning system.
- Aid actors should expect Israel to continue its military actions in Lebanon amid US political pressure on Lebanese authorities to disarm Hezbollah nationwide. The day after Israel’s latest waves of strikes in the greater Beirut area on June 5, Israeli Defense Minister Israel Katz implicitly threatened that Tel Aviv would again bomb the southern suburbs of the Lebanese capital as part of its campaign to dismantle Hezbollah’s military capacities.⁷⁵ Israel may also lay down “fire belts,” or intense bombardments over a short period of time on a specific locale, as it did outside Nabatieh on June 27. Israel is also likely to continue its policy of targeted assassinations of alleged Hezbollah and Hamas officials, including in urban areas. On July 3, Israel conducted an airstrike on a vehicle along the main highway leading southward from Beirut.⁷⁶ Further such strikes on major roadways outside the border region should be expected.
- Political tensions are likely to mount over the issue of Hezbollah’s nationwide disarmament. Hezbollah Secretary-General Naim Qassem on July 6 criticized calls for his organization to disarm, saying that instead Israel should stop its offensive military actions. On July 7, US envoy Tom Barrack arrived in Beirut and received Lebanon’s response to his earlier policy proposal that included nationwide disarmament.⁷⁷ As of publication, it is unclear what Lebanon’s response entails, with media reports indicating it calls for Israel to adhere to the CoH and withdraw its troops from five hilltop outposts and stop its airstrikes, while the issue of Hezbollah’s nationwide disarmament was reportedly not definitively addressed with a proposed timetable or implementation mechanism.⁷⁸

⁷⁵ Al-Arabiya, [Israel’s Katz warns of more Lebanon strikes if Hezbollah not disarmed](#) June 6, 2025

⁷⁶ National News Agency, [طوارئ الصحة: شهيد و5 جرحى في حصيلة محدثة للغارة على السيارة في بلدة](#) July 3, 2025

⁷⁷ L’Orient Today, [Barrack ‘satisfied’ with Beirut’s response on Hezbollah’s disarmament](#) July 7, 2025

⁷⁸ Al-Modon, [المدن: تنشر أهم بنود الرد اللبناني على الورقة الأميركية](#) July 7, 2025

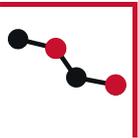


In initial comments to the press, Barrack said he was satisfied with the response and that the US was not dictating a deadline for Hezbollah's disarmament.⁷⁹ It is unlikely that the Lebanese response directly contradicted Hezbollah's interests regarding its weapons, with reports that Speaker Nabih Berri met with a Hezbollah MP prior to formulating Beirut's stance.⁸⁰ Ongoing efforts to thread the needle between the demands of Hezbollah, the US, and Israel on Hezbollah's disarmament will dictate politics and diplomacy on the issue going forward, with any of these parties liable to apply pressure in Lebanon to further their goals, which in turn could disrupt or paralyze political processes in the country. US and Lebanese officials are likely to describe diplomatic and political initiatives over Hezbollah's disarmament in a positive light, while critics of Hezbollah will paint a more negative picture. Already, the leader of a staunchly anti-Hezbollah party in Lebanon has criticized Lebanon's response, calling it unconstitutional and illegal, possibly foreshadowing future political tensions.⁸¹

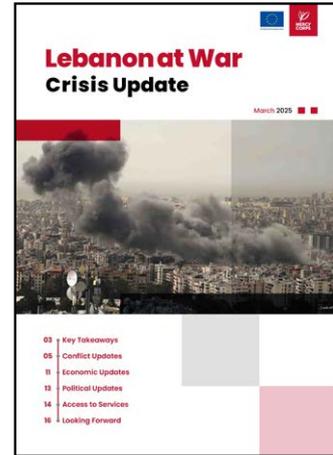
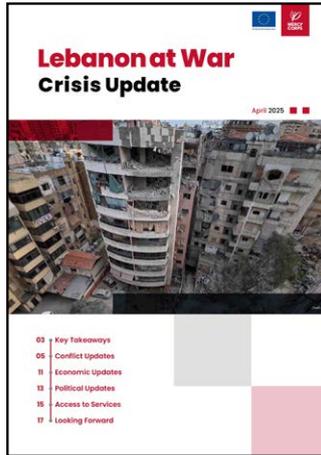
⁷⁹ National News Agency, [براك من قصى بعيدا: أنا راض جدا عن الرد اللبناني ونحتاج إلى فترة للتفكير](#) July 7, 2025

⁸⁰ Al-Jadeed News (via X), [@aljadednews](#) July 12

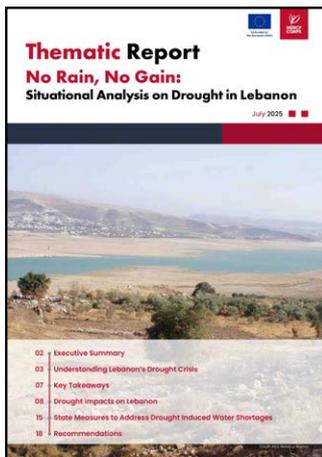
⁸¹ National News Agency, [جعجع: الرد الذي سيعطيه الرؤساء الثلاثة لبراك رد غير دستوري وغير قانوني أو حتى رسمي](#) July 7, 2025



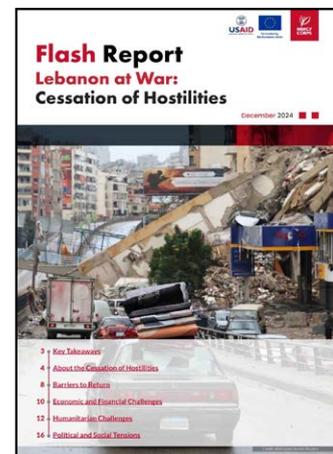
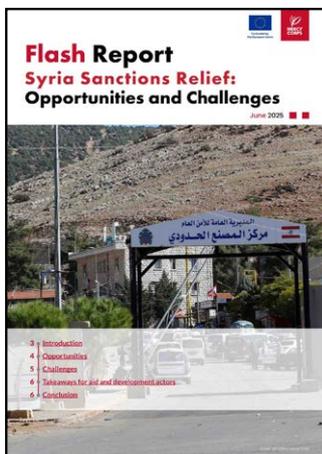
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