

SNAPSHOT

+14.3K

IDPs in 150 shelters
(35% @ full capacity)

Beirut

4.4K

Mount Lebanon

4.4K

South

4.3K

Estimated Population Return by District:

- South:

 - Saida: 98.8%
 - Tyre: 66.5%
 - Jezzine: 95.3%
- Nabatiyeh:

 - Nabatiyeh: 57%
 - Bint Jbeil: 66%
 - Marjaayoun: 34%
 - Hasbaya: 93 %



- Labor mobilization remained elevated despite new transport allowances, while public-sector and education strikes continued.
- Shelter-school evacuations increased pressure on displaced families, while access to homes and farmland remained restricted.
- PM Salam meetings in the US focused on the Trilateral Framework, Israeli withdrawal, state authority, and recovery support.

TENSIONS DASHBOARD

Critical

Emerging

Watch

↑ increasing

→ stable

↓ decreasing

online

offline

Hybrid

Driver	STATUS	TREND	MODE
Intra-Lebanese dynamics	Critical	→	online
Inter-communal dynamics	Watch	↑	offline
Information ecosystem	Emerging	↑	offline
Services and infrastructure	Critical	↑	offline
Socio-economic and labor	Critical	↑	offline
Perceptions around aid	Emerging	↑	online
Displacement and return	Emerging	↓	offline
State—citizen relations	Critical	↑	offline

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Labor mobilization, fuel prices, unresolved shelter and reconstruction needs and debate over state authority sustained pressure on households and public institutions, while continued insecurity and access restrictions in southern Lebanon constrained return and livelihoods.

Socio-economic pressures remained visible through continued labor mobilization. However, following government measures that appeared to ease some of the immediate pressure, the General Confederation of Lebanese Workers (CGTL) and transport unions suspended the nationwide strike planned for 30 September. Separately, truck owners blocked a main road in Danniyeh-Kfarhabo (Minieh-Danniyeh) on 02 October in protest against the seizure by Lebanese internal security forces of trucks carrying quarry materials. Wider demands, including the minimum wage and family allowances, remained under discussion, while public administration employees continued strike action and contracted Lebanese University teachers maintained mobilization. In parallel, financial reform also remained in focus, with discussions between PM Salam and the IMF and World Bank addressing reforms and recovery financing, and the Cabinet adopted the 2027 draft budget within the constitutional deadline. Moreover, President Aoun has appealed on 30 September to the Constitutional Council challenging Article 3 of the bank restructuring law which renewed debate over banking sector reform and depositor protection.

Military activity remained concentrated across southern Lebanon, with repeated strikes, shelling, demolitions, incursions and shooting reported across affected districts. Access to land and property also remained constrained. In Deir Mimas (Marjayoun), Qlayaa (Marjayoun) and other border communities, farmers were reportedly required to submit personal information through the coordination mechanism, ahead of the olive harvest season, before accessing agricultural areas, while residents reported uncertainty over approvals and, in some cases, reports of warning fire near restricted zones. On 30 September, three civilians and one Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) soldier were injured in Nabatiyeh Al-Fawqa (Nabatiyeh) by the explosion of what the LAF described as a suspicious object. The incident occurred while the soldier was accompanying residents to inspect their properties, underscoring persistent protection risks linked to access and return. Separately, during a visit to Nabatiyeh on 02 October, Prime Minister Nawaf Salam announced 23 tenders launched by the Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR) and a new Civil Defense headquarters, while acknowledging that current interventions remained limited relative to needs.

Future security arrangements in southern Lebanon remained central to diplomatic engagement following Prime Minister Salam’s address to the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September and his meetings in Washington, DC and New York. In his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Marco Rubio on 28 September, Salam called for reciprocal and phased implementation, including a clear timetable for Israeli withdrawal and a verification mechanism, while seeking support for reconstruction and return. Discussions over post-UNIFIL arrangements continued, with no specific successor mechanism announced while media reports indicated that the next round of Lebanese-Israeli negotiations could convene in the United States around 20 October. On 27 September, Hezbollah Secretary-General Naim Qassem again criticized the Trilateral Framework, called for the direct negotiations to be frozen, and tied dialogue over Hezbollah’s weapons to Israeli withdrawal.

Education and displacement pressures remained closely linked. The Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) reported that more than 70 public educational institutions remained in use as shelters as of 28 September, with gradual evacuation planned once alternatives were secured. In the Tyre area, displaced families reportedly resisted relocation from school shelters citing concerns that the proposed alternatives in Jbal Al-Botom and Hmeiri are considered unsuitable or unsafe, with warnings that more than 1,000 students could face disrupted access to education if schools could not reopen.

State—citizen tensions remained evident around public services and institutional responsiveness. Around 400 persons in Roumieh Prison continued a hunger and medication strike linked to the suspended general amnesty law; by 29 September, reporting indicated that the action had reached its sixteenth day and that 43 cases were considered critical while a further death in custody was reported on 1 October. Residents in Tripoli also protested peacefully on 30 September over the Abou Ali landfill reaching capacity and waste accumulating in city streets. Together with public sector mobilization, these developments kept questions of service delivery, accountability, and institutional response visible across different sectors.

KEY SIGNALS *from the last 7 days*



- On 02 October, Prime Minister Nawaf Salam visited Nabatiyeh and announced **23 tenders launched by the Council for Development and Reconstruction and a new Civil Defense headquarters**, while acknowledging that **current interventions remained limited relative to needs**.



- CGTL and transport unions **suspended on 29 September the planned 30 September strike** following transport support measures announced after the 28 September Cost of Living Index Committee meeting. Cabinet subsequently approved a **daily transport allowance equivalent to five liters of gasoline** on 01 October, while the Ministry of Finance announced on 28 September **LBP 12 million per month for eligible public transport drivers for three months**.



- The **Minister of Energy and Water** proposed suspending the **LBP 300,000 fuel levy** to reduce pressure on consumers but **Cabinet did not adopt the measure** on 1 October and tasked the minister with **preparing a draft legal text**.



- Civil servants maintained strike action on 30 September and 01 October and a comprehensive strike for 02 October** over salaries, transport costs and allowances.



- On 30 September, **contracted Lebanese University faculty and staff protested over delays in approving the file for full-time employment of hourly-paid lecturers**, while **contracted teachers held a sit-in in Zahle** on 01 October.



- On 28 September, **MEHE reported that more than 70 public educational institutions remained in use as shelters** and would be **evacuated gradually** once alternatives were secured.



- Around **250 families from Beit Lif (Tyre)** reportedly **refused relocation from school shelters**, citing concerns over the **suitability and safety of proposed alternatives**.



- Israeli strikes, shelling and demolition activity** continued across **southern Lebanon**, with **recurrent incidents** reported in **Mansouri (Tyre)**, **Haddatha (Bint Jbeil)**, **Khiam (Marjayoun)**, **Nabatiyeh Al-Fawqa (Nabatiyeh)** and **Zawtar Al-Sharqiyah (Nabatiyeh)**, **maintaining pressure on civilian access and return**.



- On 30 September, the **General Security Office organized the twentieth phase of the government's organized return plan for Syrian displaced persons**, in cooperation with **UNHCR, IOM, the Lebanese Red Cross and humanitarian organizations**.

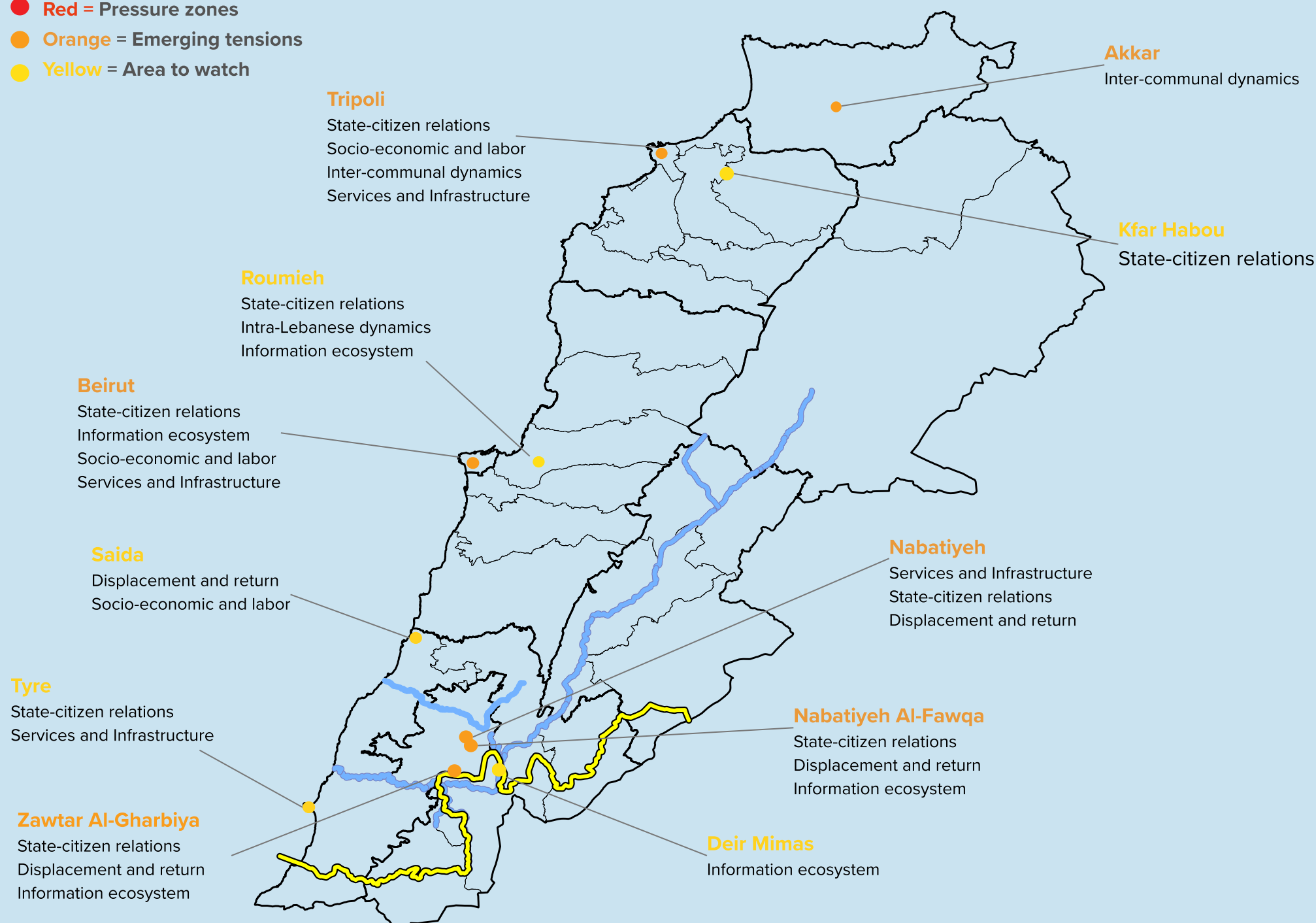


- Following **Syrian authorities' announcement that they had arrested a cell in Daraa**, Hezbollah denied any connection to the group and said it had **no presence in Syria**.

GEOGRAPHICAL HOTSPOTS

Identified hotspots for social tensions during the reporting period

- **Red** = Pressure zones
- **Orange** = Emerging tensions
- **Yellow** = Area to watch



KEY ONLINE NARRATIVES

- 1.**Elevated fuel prices** sustained online attention amid **wider cost-of-living concerns**, alongside reported concerns over **gasoline quality**, and **fuel-sector oversight**.
- 2.Online discussion around the **second anniversary of the killing of former Hezbollah Secretary General Hassan Nasrallah**, **public attendance at associated commemorations**, and **Naim Qassem’s 27 September speech** on the occasion reflected **continued divisions** over **state authority and the negotiation track**.
- 3.**PM Salam’s meeting in the US** drew significant online attention with **polarized reactions** especially that discussions focused on **Israeli withdrawal**, the **state’s monopoly over arms** and **prospects for advancing the Trilateral Framework**.
- 4.Discussion around **displaced Syrians and cross-border movement** gained traction online including **contested estimates of the resident Syrian population** and **criticism of non-governmental demographic data**.
- 5.**Images from inside Roumieh Prison** circulated alongside **discussion of the hunger and medication strike** and **reported deteriorating health conditions**.
- 6.Online **criticism of prefabricated housing** in **Zawtar Al-Gharbiyeh (Nabatiyeh)** focused on **their size and limited scale**, alongside **questions over their adequacy for displaced families**.
- 7.Online reactions around the **Free Patriotic Movement’s “Government Observatory”** initiative reflected **competing narratives over government accountability**, with **supporters amplifying claims of 64 violations of the ministerial statement** while critics questioned the **party’s own governance record**.
- 8.**President Joseph Aoun’s challenge to Article 3 of the bank restructuring law** prompted **renewed online debate over banking sector reform, depositor protection and oversight of distressed banks**.
- 9.**Prime Minister Salam’s visit to Nabatiyeh** drew significant online attention with **mixed reactions**, including **criticism of municipal banners** welcoming the visit.

368K

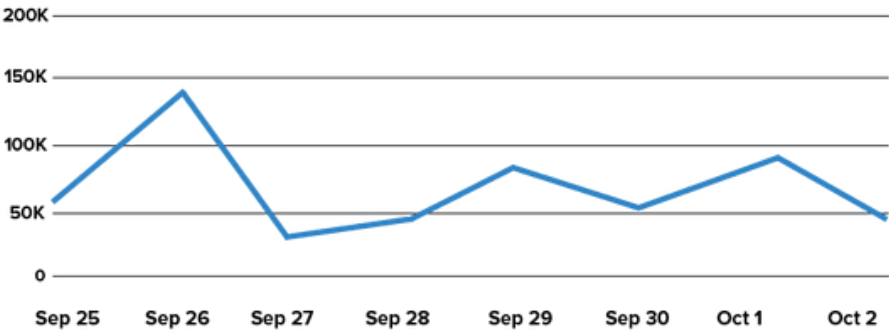


Figure 1: Engagement trend around fuel prices and cost-of-living pressures

740K

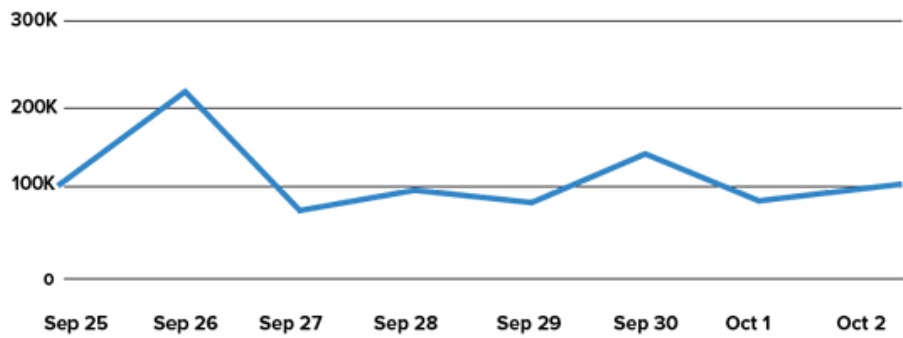


Figure 2: Engagement trend around the Salam US diplomatic meetings and the Trilateral Framework

94.5K

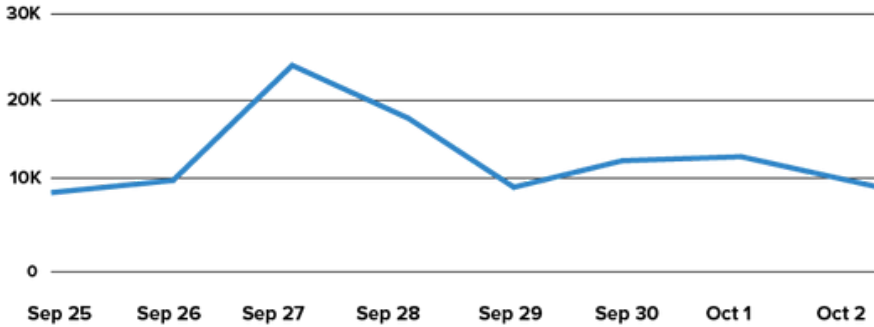


Figure 3: Engagement trend around the Roumieh Prison hunger strike

WHAT
TO
WATCH



- Implementation of recently announced wage and transport measures, including transport allowances and the review of the minimum wage and end-of-service compensation, and whether unresolved demands lead to renewed transport, public-sector or education-sector mobilization and disruptions to public services.
- Continued strikes, demolitions and movement restrictions in southern Lebanon and developments affecting return and recovery, including shelter arrangements, the reopening of schools used as collective shelters, access to agricultural land during the olive harvest, and further impacts on basic infrastructure and livelihoods.
- Reactions to Prime Minister Salam’s visit to Nabatiyeh.
- Developments concerning post-UNIFIL arrangements and implementation of the Trilateral Framework, including any developments around the eighth round of Lebanese-Israeli negotiations, Israeli withdrawal and LAF deployment.
- Developments around the Roumieh hunger and medication strike, including the health of participants, any institutional response and further Constitutional Council action concerning the suspended sentence-reduction law.