



OCHA

LEBANON: Flash Update #2

Escalation of Hostilities in Lebanon

As of 06 March 2026

This report is produced by OCHA Lebanon Office in collaboration with Inter-Sector Coordination Group under 2026 Lebanon Response Plan (LRP) Framework. It covers the period from 02 to 06 March 2026.

KEY FIGURES



110 K (SOURCE: DRM)

displaced in collective shelters



512 (SOURCE: DRM)

shelters



217 (SOURCE: MoPH)

people killed



798 (SOURCE: MoPH)

people injured

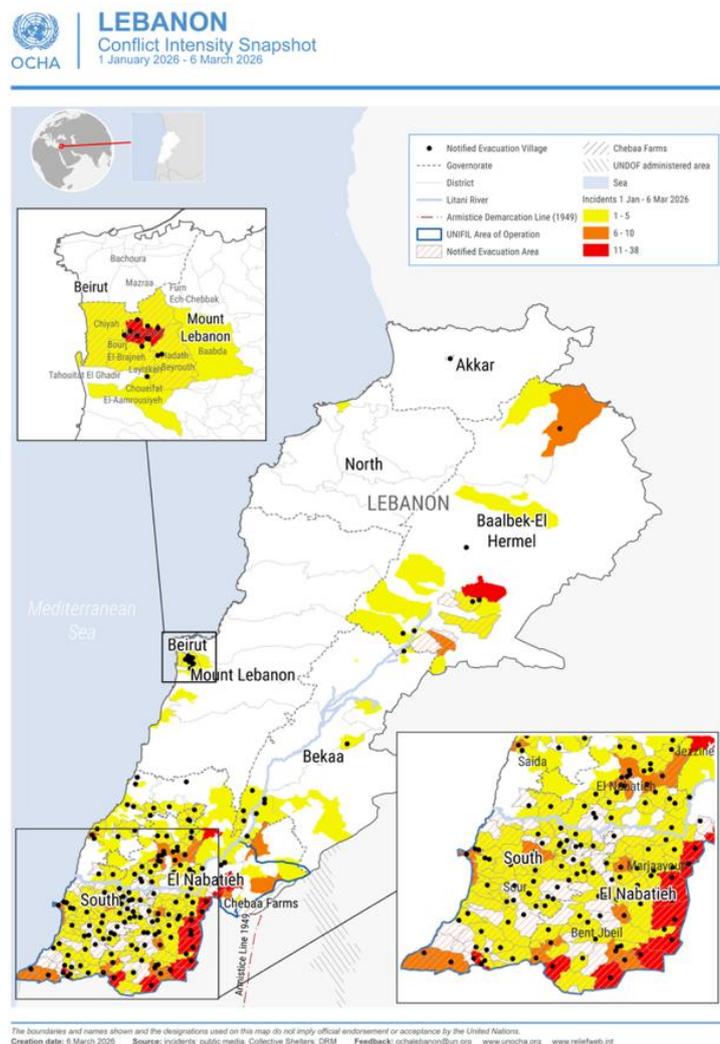
HIGHLIGHTS

- Since **02 March**, at least **217 conflict-related deaths** and **798 injuries** have been reported. (Source: Ministry of Public Health – MoPH)
- **MoSA** is leading the registration of IDPs both **inside and outside collective shelters**.
- Since **02 March**, an estimated **110,162 displaced people** have been registered in **512 collective shelters**. Some IDPs may be experiencing secondary displacement as movements continue.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The security situation has sharply deteriorated, with frequent airstrikes, rising casualties, 694 hostile incidents recorded by the DRM, and increasingly broad Israeli displacement orders, which have shifted from **village-specific evacuation instructions to broad geographic displacement directives**, significantly increasing the scale and complexity of population movements. In addition, **expanded Israeli military activity inside southern Lebanon** has been reported, including ground forces operating near border towns such as Khiam, Houla, and Kfar Kila.

CONFLICT INTENSITY MAP as of 06 March



The escalation has resulted in a growing number of casualties. According to the **Public Health Emergency Operations Center at the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH)**, Israeli attacks between the early hours of **02 March to the afternoon (17:40) of 06 March** have resulted in **217 fatalities and 798 injuries**.

On 6 March, three Ghanaian peacekeepers of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) were injured inside their position in Al Qawzah, southwestern Lebanon, amidst heavy firing. UN Secretary-General issued a statement condemning the incident and underscored that the safety and security of UN personnel and property must be respected at all times, and that those responsible must be held accountable.

On 05 March, Israel issued a large displacement order covering wide areas of **Beirut's southern suburbs (Dahiyeh)** as well as **three villages in Bekaa governorate**, followed by an additional displacement order affecting **three more villages in Bekaa on 06 March**. This evolving pattern reflects a shift from localized border evacuations toward **mass urban displacement**, particularly affecting densely populated neighborhoods with limited immediate shelter capacity.

According to the **DRM** unit, as of **06 March approximately 110,162 people are currently displaced and sheltered in 512 collective shelters** across the country. Thousands of additional displaced individuals have not yet been formally registered in collective shelters. According to **UNICEF**, at least **18,000 children have been displaced in the past 24 hours**, indicating that displacement extends well beyond officially recorded shelter populations.

Many displaced families are seeking refuge in **public schools and other collective shelters**, and large numbers of displaced people outside of collective shelters are not identified. In addition, some families remain **sheltered in vehicles or gather along roadsides**.

To accommodate the increasing influx of displaced people, the **Government of Lebanon has designated all public schools and Lebanese University campuses as collective shelters**, in addition to preparing additional public buildings to expand shelter capacity.

The scale and speed of displacement are generating multiple humanitarian risks. The shift toward **mass urban evacuation** increases exposure to **secondary hazards**, including but not limited to overcrowding, protection incidents, and heightened risks of gender-based violence. UNICEF reports growing concerns regarding **family separation and unaccompanied or separated children**. Child protection sector partners are already identifying injured children and providing psychosocial support and emergency assistance in shelters. Regarding the situation of **displaced persons with disabilities**, Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) and disability-focused actors have highlighted several key concerns. Based on preliminary findings, initial requests for assistance, and direct communication with displaced persons with disabilities, many are currently **staying in private homes or with relatives due to the lack of accessible accommodation options in available shelters**.

Refugees and migrant populations are also likely to face disproportionate vulnerability due to **limited coping capacities**. In addition, **higher number of injured non-Lebanese populations compared to 2024 is reported**.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

MoSA is leading the registration of IDPs both **inside and outside collective shelters**, and the self-registration link is disseminated on 6 March. Until the registration process is finalized, humanitarian partners will rely on the **existing Shock Responsive Social Protection database** to target vulnerable displaced households with **cash assistance**.

Under LRP framework, UN and NGO partners are continuing the provision of humanitarian assistance. The partners are using the available contingency stocks available in the warehouses, especially that some agencies reported importing from regional hubs is currently not possible. Many national NGOs remain and deliver in many

areas including those at risk, showing high commitments and willingness to support the most affected populations.

Humanitarian partners require urgent and flexible funding to sustain and scale up the response to the rapidly evolving humanitarian situation. Immediate resources are critical to enable partners to rapidly mobilize life-saving assistance. **Timely and predictable funding will be key** to ensuring that humanitarian actors can respond effectively to emerging needs and prevent further deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Lebanon.



Access and Civil-Military Coordination

Since 02 March, four movements have been formally notified and successfully carried out by partners through the OCHA-managed humanitarian notification system (HNS). Movements included delivery of essential relief items, including mattresses, hygiene kits, and other basic supplies to a collective shelter. Another movement facilitated safe evacuation of vulnerable civilians from some of the border villages.



Education

Education partners continue the support of displaced children through psychosocial support activities, recreational materials and the identification of learning options, including remote and alternative education modalities.



Food Security & Agriculture

Food security partners have distributed a total of **175,282 hot meals with 8,483 Ready-to-Eat kits**.

Under MoSA leadership, WFP funded Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance under SRSN, one-off assistance to **50,000 displaced families**.



Health

The ongoing conflict continues to **disrupt public health services**. As of 06 March 2026, **43 PHCCs and three hospitals** have closed due to insecurity, whereas **a total of 56 health facilities is impacted due to the displacement orders**.

According to WHO Surveillance System for Attacks on Health Care (SSA), **five attacks on healthcare workers have resulted in five deaths and six injuries**.



Nutrition

Nutritionists are currently deployed across six PSUs to deliver integrated nutrition services in collective shelters, including screening, IYCF counselling, referrals, and essential supplies. This will expand to 37 nutritionists across 37 PSUs linked to 108 CS, **reaching an estimated 3,300 children aged 0–5 and 3,500 pregnant and lactating women**. To date, 104,000 high-energy biscuit packages, 73,164 ready-to-use complementary food jars, micronutrient supplements for 14,580 children and pregnant/breastfeeding women, and therapeutic foods have been pre-positioned.

The main encountered challenge is the **emerging requests for infant formulas**. In coordination with MoSA, the **Sector reinforces adherence to national and international IYCF-E guidance, discourages untargeted distribution and promotes referral to nutrition partners and the national IYCF hotline** for counselling and assessment of need.

Protection

Protection Sector, including GBV and CP subsectors, is continuously coordinating with MoSA to identify and report the protection risks in the response.

The sector activated the **Emergency Protection Cash Assistance (ECA)** mechanism to support IDPs. As of 06 March, 114 IDP (non-Lebanese) families affected by the conflict have been assessed, with nine ECA grants already disbursed. For Lebanese population, the sector is closely collaborating with MoSA to support establishing a cash registration system.

Collective shelters are heavily overcrowded raising **risks concerning GBV against women and children**. GBV partners are active at the CSs, some of them distributed **dignity kits** with awareness materials for highly vulnerable women and adolescent girls.

In addition, the Child Protection subsector activated **the emergency alternative mechanism to reunify separated children**. Since 02 March, **three separated Lebanese children** have been reunified with family with support of child protection partners.

Furthermore, protection partners including OPDs, have distributed a number of assistive devices, including wheelchairs, crutches and walkers, to **support Persons with Disabilities**.

The sector updated **all awareness and information material to strengthen communication with communities**, such as alternative care and family separation, protection messages and safety tips as well as GBV key messages. In addition, partners liaised with the PSEA network to ensure use and dissemination of PSEA messaging from the onset of the response. In addition, as in the previous emergency, **the HELP Emergency page was launched, accompanied by a WhatsApp messaging broadcasting its release to reach displaced communities**.

Although inclusivity is applied in many shelters, **limited access to CS for non-Lebanese has been reported** in several areas where involvement of CBOs resulted in hosting migrants and non-Lebanese.

Shelter

Shelter partners have distributed approximately 73,700 core relief items (mattresses, pillows, sleeping mats, blankets) and approximately **8,800 solar lamps and jerry cans** in collective shelters across all governorates as of 6 March.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

WASH partners distributed **11,487 hygiene kits and 5,830 menstrual hygiene kits** and delivered **140,565 litres of bottled drinking water** and **191 m³ of water through water trucking**, reaching 50,091 internally displaced people.

In addition, **54,608 litres of fuel** were provided to Water Establishments to sustain water supply services, benefiting approximately 203,350 people in displacement-affected areas.

Social Stability

The Tensions Monitoring System (TMS) is contributing to tensions mitigation by providing shared, triangulated tensions monitoring support for conflict-sensitive response actions, enabling institutions and sectors to identify recurring tension dynamics early and to align preventive measures before pressures escalate.

The TMS is engaging first-responder sectors and enabling working groups, such as cash, to support the sectors in mainstreaming conflict sensitivity across response, relying on guidance including sectoral guidance prepared with sectoral ministries. In addition, the TMS is also converting community perceptions, incident

monitoring, online narratives, and partner and field inputs into analysis to support decision-makers, starting with, this week, the sharing of the scenario-based tensions and operational preparedness analysis collectively prepared with the ISCG, sectors, OCGs and DRM with the HCT, as well as the first Social Tensions brief in the context of the current emergency response.

The TMS will continue to **share tensions snapshots multiple times a week**, as well as more in-depth tensions briefs which include **recommendations on conflict sensitive and do-no-harm approaches** into programme design, coordination, and advocacy. Furthermore dissemination of area-based data through regular analysis and open access via the TMS portal will provide Government, UN, NGO, donor, and civil society actors with a common reference that improves coherence under stress and strengthens scenario-informed planning, presents conflict-sensitive options for decisionmakers, and supports collective actions to mitigate, manage and transform the risk of conflict.

The Sector initiated solid waste assessment in areas of hosting IDPs. The main gaps remain in **lacking necessary equipment**, such as ambulances and firefighting machinery, to effectively manage emergency situations and debris removal by local authorities and front-line responders. In addition, **lack of capacity** (limited equipment and resources) of municipalities and unions of municipalities **to manage solid waste in conflict affected areas and areas of displacement.**

GENERAL COORDINATION

The **coordination of the emergency response under LRP** continues at both national and sub-national levels, with the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and Operational Coordination Groups (OCGs) focusing on **resolving emerging operational challenges related to shelter management, assistance delivery and access to affected areas.**

Daily operational reporting by humanitarian partners through ActivityInfo has become fully operational, allowing real-time tracking of response activities across collective shelters and affected communities and supporting national coordination and situational awareness.

Resource mobilization efforts are ongoing. Consultations between sectors and the **Lebanon Humanitarian Fund (LHF)** are underway to define priority activities for an emergency reserve allocation. ISCG sectors are also preparing for a **Flash Appeal.**