

This report is produced by OCHA Lebanon Office in collaboration with Inter-Sector Coordination Group under 2026 Lebanon Response Plan (LRP) Framework.

## KEY FIGURES



>500 K<sub>(MoSA)</sub>

Self-registered Internally displaced people



117 K<sub>(DRM)</sub>

displaced in collective shelters



538<sub>(DRM)</sub>

shelters



394<sub>(MoPH)</sub>

people killed



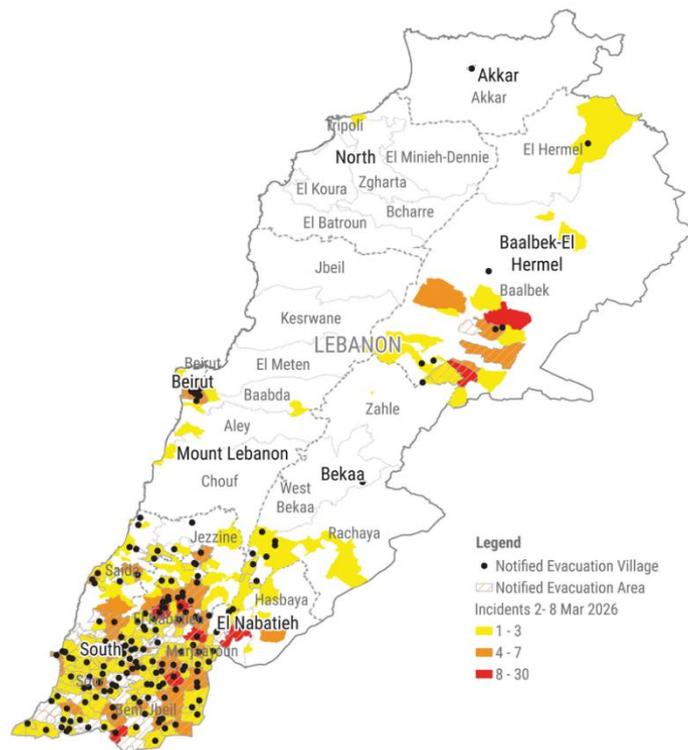
1,130<sub>(MoPH)</sub>

people injured

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Since 02 March, 394 people killed (83 children and 42 women), and 1,130 injured (254 children and 274 women) according to MoPH.
- Government has approved the opening of additional collective shelters in Beirut, North Lebanon, and Akkar in response to growing number of IDPs. Over 40 Primary Healthcare Centers are impacted and five hospitals have ceased operations due to the renewed escalation.
- 287 public schools are being used as collective shelters, affecting nearly 90,000 children's access to education.
- Displacement orders put additional stress on the areas hosting displaced people and collective shelters.

## CONFLICT INTENSITY MAP as of 08 March



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.  
 Creation date: 9 March 2026 Source: incidents: public media, Collective Shelters: DRM  
 Feedback: ochalebanon@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

Civilians – including women and children – continue to bear the brunt of the renewed escalation of hostilities. Hostilities continue to intensify, with a total of 1,015 incidents recorded by the DRM.

According to the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), at least 394 people killed and 1,130 injured since the escalation, including 21 per cent women and 22 per cent children. In the past 24 hours alone, 106 people

**were killed** following more than a hundred airstrikes reportedly carried out by Israeli forces across South and Nabatieh governorates (both north and south of the Litani River), as well as in Baalbek, the Bekaa, and Beirut's southern suburbs. The significant proportion of women and children among the casualties reflects the widespread exposure of civilians to the ongoing violence.

**Displacement orders** have further expanded geographically. In addition to the previously issued orders covering areas south of the Litani River and the southern suburbs of Beirut, Israeli forces extended the displacement orders to additional four villages north of the Litani River. This expansion is placing **additional pressure** on areas receiving displaced populations, contributing to overcrowding in collective shelters. Due to limited shelter capacity, many displaced people continue to remain in open public spaces, including along the seaside and on the streets. **Mount Lebanon, Beirut, and Saida** in south Lebanon continue to record the highest numbers of arrivals to collective shelters.

The escalation is also placing **severe pressure on Lebanon's health system**. MoPH reports that **at least 43 Primary Healthcare Centers are impacted, and five hospitals are closed**, reducing access to essential and life-saving medical services. Damage to health infrastructure, combined with increased patient caseloads, shortages of medical supplies, and challenges for health workers to reach their workplaces safely, is significantly constraining the sector's ability to respond to the growing number of trauma cases and other urgent medical needs. Reduced access to health services is particularly concerning for groups with specific health needs, including pregnant and lactating women, older persons, persons with disabilities, and people requiring ongoing treatment for chronic conditions.

Displacement under highly stressful conditions further heightens **protection risks for civilians, particularly women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities**. According to National DRM, **117,228 displaced people are currently accommodated in 538 collective shelters**, while many others remain temporarily staying in **vehicles** due to the limited availability of safe accommodation. Despite the Government decision that shelters are open for affected individuals from all nationalities, **non-Lebanese are still facing challenges** to access the sites. Overcrowded shelter conditions and disrupted family and community support networks increase risks related to safety, privacy, and access to services, particularly for women and girls, children, and persons with disabilities.

Ongoing escalation is also **severely disrupting essential public services**. **Public schools and all campuses of the Lebanese University have been repurposed as collective shelters for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)**, interrupting learning for thousands of students. While educational institutions are exploring **remote and online learning solutions**, widespread displacement, limited access to electricity and internet connectivity, and infrastructure constraints continue to limit the effectiveness and coverage of these alternatives. Overall, the disruption is currently affecting **thousands of students**, raising concerns about prolonged interruptions to education and the psychosocial well-being of children and adolescents, particularly girls who may face additional barriers to continuing education during displacement. **Children with disabilities may face additional barriers** to accessing remote or alternative learning modalities during displacement.

Despite the volatile security environment, reports indicate that **market systems remains largely functional in most areas**, except those directly affected by hostilities or displacement orders. However, **rising prices, inflation and potential supply disruptions remain significant concerns**, particularly in the context of Lebanon's ongoing economic crisis and levels of poverty. The Minister of Economy and Trade confirmed that the ministry is implementing measures to **maintain the functioning of supply chains and prevent market disruptions, monopolistic practices, price manipulation, or exploitation of the current situation**. Rising prices and income disruptions further constrain the ability of vulnerable households, including female-headed households and families caring for older persons or persons with disabilities, to meet basic needs. Loss of income opportunities disproportionately affect women, whose labour force participation remains low and who are also highly employed in informal and low-paid work.

Humanitarian partners are also reporting **increased protection concerns among displaced populations**, particularly affecting women and girls. In several locations, displaced women have encountered **barriers when attempting to secure rental accommodation**, including refusals by some landlords reportedly linked to visible religious identity. Such discriminatory practices further restrict safe housing options for vulnerable families and may force some displaced people to remain in overcrowded shelters or unsafe living conditions.

## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

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The Government has approved the opening of **three additional collective shelters in Beirut**. Additional shelters have also been activated across **Beirut, North Lebanon, and Akkar to expand accommodation capacity** and respond to the increasing number of displaced families. LRP partners continue to deliver life-saving assistance in collective shelters, including those recently established by MoSA in Beirut Governorate. In parallel, some partners have also been able to extend assistance to displaced individuals who remain in open public areas and on the streets.

Sectors reported that the **identification of needs and the analysis of response gaps remain particularly challenging** due to the repeated and expanding displacement orders, which have forced many people to relocate multiple times within days. In addition, providing support to displaced populations outside formally established shelters remains difficult despite ongoing self-registration efforts. These challenges are further compounded by the presence of displaced families in public spaces, including coastal and seaside areas, where access to services and systematic assistance is limited. **Funding constraints continue to represent a major limitation**, affecting the ability of humanitarian partners to scale up the emergency response and adequately address the rapidly increasing needs.



### Access and Civil-Military Coordination

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**Since 02 March, five 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. Additional movement facilitated safe evacuation of vulnerable civilians from some of the border villages. Notified movements are scaling up in line with the expanding humanitarian response, as humanitarian partners intensify their response amid an increasingly uncertain and volatile security environment.



### Education

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As of 08 March, **287 public schools are being used as collective shelters**, affecting nearly **90,000 children's access to education** (58,250 in the morning shift and 31,150 in the afternoon shift). In addition, at least **45,000 of IDPs are school-aged children**. The Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) has ordered **nationwide school closures due to escalating hostilities and displacement**, with many schools repurposed as shelters, further disrupting education services across the country.

Education partners are supporting displaced children through **psychosocial and recreational activities** in coordination with the Child Protection sector, while also identifying learning options, including remote and alternative modalities, to support the continuity of learning.



### Food Security & Agriculture

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Food security partners distributed a total of **334,975 hot meals and 12,480 Ready-to-Eat kits in collective shelters and** to displaced people from Beirut's southern suburbs who continue to spend the night along the seaside and in open public areas.

The Sector, WFP and partners, collectively confirmed the **capacity of 80,000 Ready-to-Eat parcels and 50,000 hot meals** capacity.

The current **contingency stocks are being depleted**, and critical gaps are emerging in many sectors such as but not limited to health, food, and protection supplies – especially in the South and Bekaa.



## Health

Among the total reported casualties **21 per cent are women and 29 per cent are children**. Ten per cent of the total casualties are non-Lebanese.

While the MopH has extended the hospitalization coverage for Lebanese casualties, Health sector partners have extended the hospitalization coverage for the war-wounded children, displaced Syrians and migrants.

The **Emergency Health Services Hotline (1787)**, **Catastrophic Disease Medications Program Hotline (1214)** and the **National Suicide Prevention Hotline (1564)** have been activated to guide the public to available services. According to WHO Surveillance System for Attacks on Health Care (SSA), **nine attacks on healthcare workers have resulted in nine deaths and sixteen injuries**.



## Nutrition

**High-energy biscuits** were included in **RRM kits** for displaced children and pregnant women, and are being distributed in shelters.



## Protection

MoSA approved the **roll-out of recreational activities** by Protection Sector partners, including **play activities to keep children engaged and start basic psychosocial support for children and women showing high levels of distress**. In the meantime, MoSA will facilitate an access link to ensure an organized and coordinated response for protection activities in collective sites.

**Complex protection and health cases** across population groups have been referred and responded to by protection coordinators at national and subnational level. **Options for those in need of inclusive shelters with accessible WASH and shelter options remain highly limited across locations** placing challenges on response actors to find solutions.

**Support to community-based initiatives remains ongoing to host vulnerable displaced lacking access to formal collective sites**. Community centers and other safe spaces remain open in areas not directly affected by conflict while others in some hard-to-reach areas have been closed due to insecurity. Displaced persons of all nationalities are approaching centers in person or by phone. Some centers conduct mobile outreach to displaced persons living outside collective shelters. Community centers offer information on services, link people to available shelters and offer psychological first aid, basic psychosocial support and case management.

**Several migrant initiatives cater to community needs**. IOM Migrants Presence Monitoring estimates the total **number of migrants in the affected areas to be around 30,000**. Mobile teams from NGOs, civil society, IOM and community structures continue to track migrants displaced in informal shelters, and provide support. Migrant community kitchens support displaced migrants with hot meals across Beirut and Mount Lebanon, as well as referrals for health, shelter, and basic needs. Migrants left behind by their employers in the South are being supported by NGOs and community groups, to get to safer areas. Access for migrants to collective sites remains limited and efforts are ongoing to identify additional shelter options.

Under the Child Protection Sub-sector, **Child Protection Hotlines** were established across governorates working on a 24/7 basis to support children at risk of violence, abuse and neglect or family separation (see [link](#) here).

## Shelter

Shelter partners have distributed **45,074 mattresses, 46,272 blankets, 34,229 sleeping mats, 11,756 pillows**, as well as approximately **6,610 solar lamps and 6,764 jerry cans** across collective sites in all governorates.

To support the shelter response through national systems, UNHCR provided **5,000 mattresses and 5,000 blankets** to the Beirut Governor's Office, and **10,000 mattresses and 10,000 blankets** to the Mount Lebanon Governor's Office, in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Works and Transport, which provided the transport support. This will support the expedited dispatch and distribution of Core Relief Items (CRIs) to collective sites hosting displaced families.

In addition, the Shelter Sector has assigned **96 collective sites to shelter partners for rapid assessments** to identify repair needs, partitioning requirements to increase hosting capacity and improve privacy, and to ensure that sites are adequate to host displaced families.

## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

WASH partners delivered assistance in **244 collective shelters with a total number of individuals reaching 53,749**.

WASH partners distributed **12,501 hygiene kits and 6,016 menstrual hygiene kits in 231 shelters** and delivered **155,791 litres of bottled drinking water and 209 m<sup>3</sup> of water through water trucking in 231 shelters**, reaching **50,091 internally displaced people**.

In addition, WASH partners continue **support to Water Establishments** to maintain the water supply, providing **83,608 litres of fuel** benefiting approximately **216,850 people** in displacement-affected areas.

Current priorities raised from WASH partners include ensuring partner coverage for the remaining uncovered collective shelters, scaling up emergency water supply and hygiene kit distributions; deploying rapid WASH technical assessments in shelters; supporting the provision of hot water and fuel for water systems; and preparing identified shelters to accommodate incoming displaced populations.

## GENERAL COORDINATION

**Humanitarian Coordinator leads strategic engagement with the Minister of Social Affairs** to ensure coordinated humanitarian response and complementarity between the Government's efforts and those of humanitarian partners, including UN agencies, funds and programmes, and national and international NGOs.

Operational **coordination between ISCG, OCGs and the Ministry of Social Affairs continued** to support assistance in collective shelters, with partners maintaining field presence and implementing distributions and essential services for displaced populations.