

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

## KEY FIGURES



>759 K<sub>(MoSA)</sub>

Self-registered internally displaced people



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

displaced in collective shelters



580<sub>(DRM)</sub>

shelters



570<sub>(MoPH)</sub>

people killed



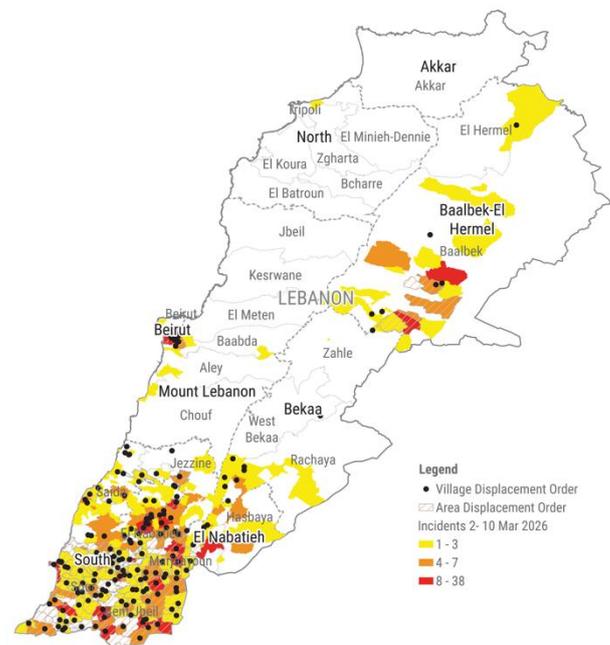
1,444<sub>(MoPH)</sub>

people injured

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Displacement orders are expanded to areas hosting IDPs in collective shelters and host communities causing repeated displacement.
- OCHA-managed Humanitarian Notification System (HNS) has now been formally activated for areas North of the Litani River (NLR), with the first notified movement completed on 10 March to Deir El Ahmar in the Bekaa.
- Vulnerable civilians from hard-to-reach areas, residents of Alma Chaab, and displaced people in Rmeich, were evacuated with support of UNFIL and local authorities respectively.
- European Union activated Humanitarian Airbridge and delivered 45 metric tons of emergency supplies through UNICEF.

## CONFLICT INTENSITY MAP as of 10 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: 11 March 2026 Source: incidents: public media  
 Feedback: ocha@lebanon.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

Hostilities intensified across multiple areas of Lebanon, further aggravating humanitarian needs and exposing large civilian populations to sustained insecurity. The impact is especially acute in locations hosting displaced families, where renewed forced displacement orders are forcing repeated movements within short periods.

Areas such as **Haret Saïda** and **Tyre**, which had recently received displaced families, have themselves come under displacement orders and **at least 570 internally displaced people (IDPs)** had to evacuate a collective shelter, alongside numerous residents who had been sheltering safely at home. The abrupt forced displacement orders triggered additional secondary displacement and further disrupted already fragile living arrangements. Many families were forced to leave immediately, with some reportedly spending the night in **open areas or on the streets** due to the absence of shelter options.

Displacement orders have also expanded to **hard-to-reach border villages**, including **Alma el-Chaab** and **Rmeich**, previously unaffected by such directives. Roughly **250 displaced people** from Rmeich relocated to Tyre. On 10 March, local authorities and UNIFIL coordinated **evacuation convoys** from Alma el-Chaab, underscoring mounting concerns for civilians in high-risk border areas.

The security situation remains **highly volatile**, with multiple strikes reported on 10 March across villages in **South Lebanon and the Bekaa**, resulting in casualties and additional displacement. According to the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), **at least 570 people have been killed and 1,444 injured** since the escalation began, with the highest casualty figures reported from **Nabatieh Governorate**. The rise in injuries and fatalities is placing increasing pressure on already stranded health system.

Displacement continues to expand as hostilities affect multiple governorates. Since 2 March, families have been leaving impacted areas in growing numbers. Preliminary national figures indicate **approximately 759,300 registered displaced people**, while the Disaster Risk Management Unit reports **122,600 individuals** sheltering across **580 collective sites**. The actual number is likely several times higher, as many community-run shelters are not yet included in official reporting and significant numbers of families remain outside formal sites.

Many displaced households are staying with **host communities**, or in **informal sites, unfinished buildings, public spaces, or vehicles**, often in overcrowded conditions. These circumstances heighten concerns related to **adequate shelter, water and sanitation, food assistance, health care, and protection**. Vulnerable groups – including **women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities** – face increased risks, including family separation, limited access to services, and protection concerns in congested environments.

## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

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**Humanitarian response activities continue to scale up** in support of vulnerable communities affected by hostilities within and outside the collective shelters, and other affected locations. Humanitarian partners regularly engage with communities to better understand evolving needs and priorities. In addition to the delivery of urgent life-saving assistance, humanitarian actors, including UN, national and international NGOs are strengthening direct communication with affected people to provide information on available services, receive feedback, and identify emerging gaps in assistance provided. This two-way communication remains essential to ensuring that assistance is responsive, accountable, and aligned with the most urgent needs of displaced populations and host communities.

At the same time, international support is helping reinforce the ongoing response. [European Union](#)' Humanitarian Airbridge has delivered emergency assistance through humanitarian partners, including **WFP and UNICEF**. On 10 March, **45 metric tons of emergency supplies were delivered to Lebanon** and handed over to the Ministry of Social Affairs. The shipment included **first aid kits, blankets, winter clothing, water tanks and other essential items**, which will be distributed through collective shelters and response centres for IDPs. Additional delivery is already being scheduled.



### Access and Civil-Military Coordination

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Since 2 March, **six humanitarian movements** have been formally notified through the OCHA-managed Humanitarian Notification System (HNS) and successfully carried out by partners. **The HNS for areas North of the Litani River (NLR) has now been formally activated**, with the first notified movement completed on 10 March to Deir El Ahmar in the Bekaa. This movement facilitated the delivery of essential relief items, including synthetic thermal blankets, water bottles, baby kits, and emergency family hygiene kits.

Subsequent notified movements supported the **delivery of additional relief supplies, such as mattresses, hygiene kits, and other basic items, to collective shelters**, as well as the **safe evacuation of the most vulnerable civilians from some of the border villages**. The number of notified movements is gradually increasing as humanitarian partners scale up their operations, reflecting the expanding humanitarian response amid an increasingly volatile and uncertain security environment.



## Education

As of 10 March, **416 schools (including 327 public schools) are being used as collective shelters**, affecting more than **104,200 children's access to education**, while approximately **233,740 IDPs are school-aged children**. The Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) has updated Learning Continuity modalities effective from 10 March 2026 in public and private schools, introducing flexible learning modalities to accommodate students who cannot attend physically, including displaced children.

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. To date, partners have distributed **184 education kits or supplies to shelters and learning centres** (18 in Beirut, 88 in the North, 25 in Akkar, and 54 in the South).

Currently, **11 partners** are implementing **60 education activities as emergency response** across governorates, including non-formal education (20), inclusive education for children with disabilities (28), retention and catch-up programmes (8), school rehabilitation (1), and capacity development for education personnel (3).



## Food Security & Agriculture

Food security partners distributed a total of **516,182 hot meals and 13,951 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. Activation for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) kitchens to scale up have been agreed in coordination with the government.

The current **contingency stocks are being overstretched**, 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

**Access to emergency obstetric and maternal care has been severely disrupted**, especially for women on the move, including displaced Syrian women. Many are **delivering outside health facilities or arriving late to hospitals**, increasing maternal and neonatal mortality risks.

To mitigate the risks, health sector partners, with support from PSUs, are facilitating **referrals from collective shelters to ensure women can reach supported hospitals for safe delivery**. However, this approach remains highly resource-dependent and requires sustained operational support.

In addition to war-wounded trauma care, MoPH is closely coordinating with Health Sector partners to ensure **secondary healthcare support for life- and limb-saving care, Neonatal and Pediatric Intensive Care Unit (NICU and PICU) services, as well as institutional delivery support for internally displaced populations**.



## Nutrition

**6,266 children under five, adolescent girls, and pregnant and breastfeeding women** reached with **emergency nutrition rations and micronutrient supplementation**. **275 children under 5 and pregnant and breastfeeding women** were screened for wasting.

The Nutrition Sector will support MoPH-led initiative to provide **breast milk substitutes for non-breastfed infants** by mobilizing IYCF specialists from sector partners, ensuring a targeted, no-harm approach rather than untargeted distribution.



## Protection

Protection partners maintain follow-up on people **displaced outside official collective sites**. At open spaces, people remain exposed to the elements as they sleep in cars or tents. Partners have reached out in Beirut central areas to provide **counseling and information to the displaced in urban areas**. Inside collective sites, a number of NGOs started implementing **Child Protection-focused recreational activities**. Over **3,000 people with critical protection risks have been supported** with various protection interventions, including access to information, case management, and psychosocial support. Since the onset of the conflict, **over 100 Emergency Protection Cash grants** have been provided for different population groups to address life-saving and protection needs. Challenges remain with complex or compounded vulnerabilities and risks, such as **people with disabilities without a carer** and unable to support themselves or complex medical cases without financial resources to access care.

**Children with disabilities face additional challenges** in shelters, including limited accessibility, lack of adapted spaces, and insufficient access to specialized services. Parents and caregivers are facing significant psychological and financial pressure due to displacement, insecurity, and uncertainty about the future. This stress reduces caregivers' capacity to provide adequate emotional support and supervision for children. Through the support of the Emergency Task Force for people with disabilities, a **contact list of specialized partners and Organizations for Persons with Disabilities** was developed and can be accessed [here](#).

A focus group discussion with displaced migrants and refugees at St. Joseph Church highlighted a pattern of chronic vulnerability sharply exacerbated by renewed displacement from South Lebanon and Beirut's southern suburbs. Participants – primarily **Sudanese, Ethiopian, and other migrant workers** – described arriving already weakened by unresolved impacts from the 2024 displacement, with many reporting deep psychological fatigue and loss of livelihoods. **Access to safety was severely constrained due to barriers to shelters** forcing some, including those with young children, to walk significant distances without transportation. Protection risks were described as longstanding and severe, being treated dismissively or invisibly during displacement, and described **widespread barriers to secure housing**, particularly for those from the South or Dahiyeh. Community hosting mechanisms, which supported many during the previous escalation, are now overstretched and at much less capacity than in 2024. Despite these challenges, participants expressed strong appreciation for the NGO-managed shelter and support provided by JRS and the Arrupe Migrant Center, which many accessed through community-based networks, especially Ethiopian mothers' groups and networks.

Under the Child Protection Sub-sector, **the Alternative Care Technical Working Group has been activated** and remains on standby to support any cases involving unaccompanied or separated children. Partners identifying children who may require **family tracing, reunification, or alternative care** are coordinating through established case management and referral pathways. To date, **10 cases of unaccompanied and separated children have been identified and are being provided with the necessary support** for family tracing and reunification. The **Standardized PSS guidance** has been finalized and endorsed to support coordinated implementation of psychosocial support for children and caregivers in shelters, community spaces, and other emergency response settings. In parallel, Partners have launched their Child Protection interventions with

**awareness and information sessions on Child Protection** concerns and existing services, as well as recreational activities and non-specialized structured psychosocial support activities with IDP children and their caregivers.

Since the start of the escalation, **830 dignity kits were delivered to 210 Lebanese girls (0-17) and 610 Lebanese women (18+)** in Akkar, South, and Mount Lebanon. GBV actors continue to provide case management, psychosocial support and Emergency Cash grants to survivors outside collective sites.

## Shelter

Shelter partners have distributed **59,733 mattresses, 59,095 blankets, 39,554 sleeping mats, 18,450 pillows**, as well as approximately **7,678 solar lamps and 7,076 jerry cans** across collective sites in all governorates.

In addition, the **Shelter Sector has assigned 164 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, with partners proceeding with the necessary works accordingly.

## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

Access to safe water, sanitation facilities, and hygiene supplies remains a critical concern, particularly in high-density collective shelters. With an average of 102 newly identified collective shelters each day, WASH partners are continuing to scale up emergency interventions in line with available operational capacity.

WASH partners delivered **WASH assistance in 369 Collective shelters reaching 79,414 people in need**.

Partners are distributing hygiene kits to displaced households in collective shelters. WASH partners distributed **18,942 hygiene kits and 7,214 menstrual hygiene kits in 346 shelters** and delivered **274,148 litres of bottled drinking water and 857m<sup>3</sup> of water through water trucking** in 176 shelters, reaching **79,414 internally displaced people**.

In addition, WASH partners continue to support Water Establishments to maintain the water supply, providing **123,248 litres of fuel**, benefiting approximately **412,160 people** in displacement-affected areas.

Furthermore, partners completed **rapid technical assessments in 159 collective shelters**. The rapid population movements continue to place increasing pressure on **shelter and WASH services**.

Several operational challenges remain, but not limited to, the delay in updates to the **subnational and national DRM lists of collective shelters**, which affects coordination and planning. In addition, **funding limitations** restrict partners' ability to scale up the response across all shelters. Monitoring of **WASH needs both inside and outside collective shelters** also remains limited, creating gaps in the overall needs assessment. Furthermore, some **newly opened shelters have not yet received DRM PCODEs**, which temporarily limits their inclusion in sector tracking systems and may delay partner allocation.

The WASH Sector's immediate priorities include **scaling up emergency water supply to shelters** below minimum standards, allocating partners to uncovered shelters—particularly in Beirut and Mount Lebanon—and expanding **hygiene kit distributions** to newly displaced households. Rapid **WASH assessments** are being deployed to monitor water availability and sanitation functionality in collective shelters. Ensuring **hot water for showers** remains a priority amid low temperatures and high occupancy. In addition, **urgent fuel support** is required to sustain water supply networks and pumping stations in areas hosting large numbers of displaced

people, while preparations are underway to establish emergency WASH services in newly designated shelters in Beirut.

## **GENERAL COORDINATION**

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The coordination of the humanitarian and emergency interventions has been strengthened at the national and subnational levels with the Government of Lebanon and partners. The Inter-sector Coordination Group and Sectors have been focusing on developing the Sector response strategies under the upcoming Flash Appeal to complement the Government-led efforts.