

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

KEY FIGURES



>816 K_(MoSA)

Self-registered Internally Displaced People (IDP)



125 K_(DRM)

displaced in collective shelters



590_(DRM)

shelters



634_(MoPH)

people killed



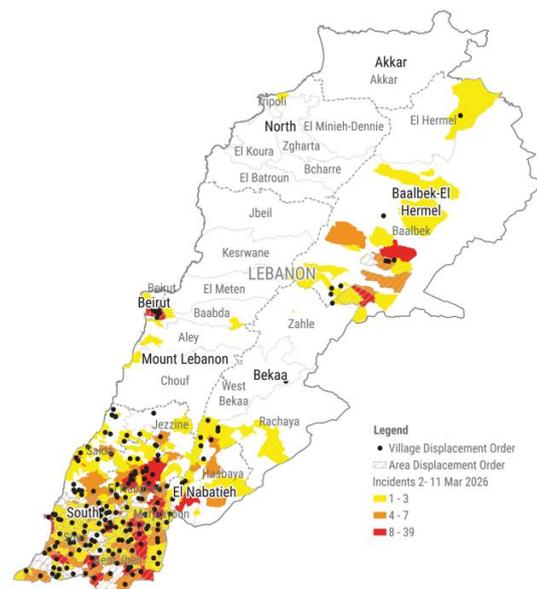
1,586_(MoPH)

people injured

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Displacement continues to surge nationwide and beyond Lebanon's borders.** 78,000 Syrians and 7,700 Lebanese have crossed into Syria since the escalation began.
- **Risks to humanitarian operations are rising sharply** NRC's office in Tyre, underscoring growing dangers for civilians and aid workers.
- **Flash Appeal to be launched on 13 March** outlining immediate operational and funding priorities for urgent humanitarian response.

CONFLICT INTENSITY MAP as of 11 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: 12 March 2026 | Source: incidents public media
 Feedback: ocha@lebanon@un.org | www.unocha.org | www.reliefweb.int

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Geographical expansion and intensification of hostilities across Lebanon continue to deteriorate the humanitarian situation exposing growing number of people to persistent insecurity. The impact is particularly severe in locations hosting displaced families, where renewed displacement orders are driving **secondary and repeated displacement within very short timeframes**. These movements continue to disrupt already fragile living arrangements and are placing increasing pressure on host communities and limited shelter capacity.

On 10 March, two mass forced displacement orders were issued affecting **11 locations in Saida and Tyre districts** already hosting significant number of previously displaced families. These orders are expected to trigger additional population movements as both residents and displaced households seek safer locations. Evolving dynamics are further complicating displacement patterns and increasing humanitarian needs, especially in areas that had already been receiving large numbers of arrivals in recent days.

The situation remains **highly volatile**. Many displaced **people are sheltering in public spaces, open areas, and other temporary locations** in the absence of immediate relocation options. Rising rental costs and limited availability of housing are constraining families' ability to secure alternative accommodation. In several locations, host communities have are reaching their absorption capacity, further narrowing safe shelter options.

Ongoing strikes and geographic expansion of displacement orders are contributing to an increasingly dangerous and unpredictable environment, where civilians face repeated disruption, heightened protection risks, and growing multi-sectoral needs. In **Beqaa and Baalbek**, airstrikes in **Aali en Nahri and Tamnin** triggered an influx of people seeking refuge in nearby shelters, requiring rapid humanitarian intervention to meet immediate needs.

Casualties continue to rise daily. According to the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), **at least 634 people have been killed and 1,586 injured** since the escalation on 2 March, placing mounting strain on an already overburdened health system.

Displacement remains widespread. Since 2 March, families have continued to flee affected areas at increasing rates as strikes and forced displacement orders impact residential neighbourhoods and villages. Government-led self-registration system indicates **approximately 816,700 people** who have registered as displaced. The Disaster Risk Management Unit (DRM) reports **125,800 displaced individuals** currently residing across **580 collective shelters**. However, the actual number is likely significantly higher, as many community-run shelters are not yet reflected in national reporting, and a large proportion of displaced households remain outside formal sites. This is particularly true for **non-Lebanese individuals** including Syrian refugees, Palestinian refugees in Lebanon (PRL), Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS), other refugees, migrants, and others. UNHCR reports growing movements into Syria. According to Syrian authorities, **more than 78,000 Syrians** and **over 7,700 Lebanese** have entered Syria since the escalation began, including refugees who had planned voluntary returns months ahead but accelerated their movement due to insecurity in Lebanon.

On the evening of **11 March**, following a salvo of 150 rockets fired by Hezbollah toward Israel, Israel conducted a series of **heavy airstrikes** across **Beirut's southern suburbs and Ramlet al-Baida** – a coastal area where many displaced had reportedly been spending nights on the beach resulting in numerous reported fatalities and injuries.

In **Tyre, South Lebanon**, the office of the **Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)**, located next to a hospital, sustained severe damage from an Israeli airstrike. No staff were present, but the incident highlights the growing dangers facing humanitarian workers and civilians and underscores the urgent need for all parties to respect international humanitarian law and ensure the protection of civilians and aid personnel.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

To address the growing number of displaced people currently outside formal shelter arrangements, the Government has approved the opening of **three large collective shelters in Beirut**. One of them, the **Sports City** has already been opened and received displaced families. Available space, however, remains insufficient to accommodate all those currently staying on the streets, in public spaces, or other temporary locations. Several additional collective shelters are being prepared by local authorities and partners, although these facilities require time and resources to meet basic standards before they can safely receive displaced populations. Several sectors report delays in delivering assistance due to DRR's capacity to inform on newly opened shelters.

Due to **limited shelter capacity in Beirut**, the Government is also encouraging displaced individuals currently outside formal shelters to consider relocating to **North Lebanon and Akkar**, where additional space and facilities are reportedly available to host new arrivals. These areas are expected to absorb some displacement

pressure currently concentrated in Beirut and Mount Lebanon. These additional movements may contribute to compounding humanitarian needs across host communities and require strengthened coordination to ensure availability of adequate services and assistance.

At the same time, UN, national and international humanitarian partners are scaling up life-saving assistance to respond to the rapidly increasing needs in collective shelters and displacement-affected areas. In close coordination with national and local authorities humanitarian actors are working to provide essential support including **food assistance, water and sanitation services, health care, protection services, and basic relief items** to affected people. However, the ability of many organizations to further expand their response remains constrained by **limited operational capacity and available resources**. Several partners have reported that their assistance pipelines are under significant strain as the number of displaced people continues to rise.

Without **additional and timely funding**, humanitarian partners will face increasing difficulties in scaling up and sustaining life-saving assistance for vulnerable populations. As displacement continues and number of collective shelters expands, ensuring sufficient resources to maintain essential services and support the most vulnerable remains critical.



Education

As of 11 March, approximately **285,900 self-registered displaced people are children**. Of those, the DRM reports **around 44,000 among the displaced are children** currently accommodated across 590 collective shelters. **407 schools** (including 344 public and 63 private schools) are already being used as collective shelters.

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, **13 partners are implementing 45 education activities** as part of the emergency response across governorates, including non-formal education, inclusive education for children with disabilities, retention and catch-up programmes, school rehabilitation, and capacity development for education personnel.



Food Security & Agriculture

Food security partners distributed a total of **585,694 hot meals and 17,928 Ready-to-Eat kits in collective shelters** and displaced people from Beirut's southern suburbs who continue to spend the night along the seaside and in open public areas. Limited capacity of existing shelters forces significant number of displaced people from Beirut's southern suburbs to remain outside formal shelters. In response, the sector has advised partners to **provide light or hot meals to individuals sheltering in these public and coastal areas**. Municipalities in Beirut are also working to collect information on IDPs staying outside formal shelters to ensure they can be reached with ready-to-eat kits.

Many IDPs in Beirut remain outside formal shelters and stay in public spaces such as Horsh Beirut, which poses challenges for partners in reaching them with food assistance. Residents in high-risk areas such as Nabatiyeh and Tyre have largely remained in their homes, while many partners are unable to reach these locations due to security risks. To assist vulnerable people in these areas, WFP is planning a humanitarian convoy to Rmeish.

Due to low temperature in Mount Lebanon, Chouf, and Aley, many IDPs are choosing to relocate, as the available basic assistance is not sufficient to meet their needs. Finally, in Kesserwan, challenges with meal distributions have been reported, as some of the food provided is not trusted as halal and is therefore being discarded.

Health

Surgical trauma emergency kits were distributed to frontline hospitals to strengthen trauma care response and management. To ensure real-time information sharing and data-driven decision-making, all collective shelters are linked by the MoPH with PHCCs and supporting partners have been connected to the Health Sector portal.

Nutrition

6,618 children under five, adolescent girls, and pregnant and breastfeeding women were reached with one month supply of emergency nutrition rations and micronutrient supplementation **in 229 shelters. 279 children under 5 and pregnant and breastfeeding women** were screened for wasting and referred to specialized services in designated PHCCs. **632 caregivers of children under 5 years were reached with specialized IYCF, nutrition, and ECD counselling and awareness** on optimal nutrition practices in an emergency.

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.

Protection

Access to formal shelter and adequate housing options for highly vulnerable individuals remains a significant challenge, resulting in some displaced people unable to secure a place in formal shelters to gather in various public locations.

Protection partners maintain follow-up on people displaced outside official collective sites. **Over 4,000 people with critical protection risks have been supported** with various protection interventions, including access to information, case management, and psychosocial support. **Protection partners have assessed 407 families** affected by the conflict for ECA assistance. **166 families have already received ECA grants** to address life-saving and protection needs. Assisted people include **non-Lebanese unable to access collective shelters or persons with disabilities or other vulnerabilities** requiring immediate support. Partners have started implementing **Child Protection interventions with awareness and information sessions** on CP concerns and existing services (starting with around 100 individuals), while **recreational activities and non-specialized structured psychosocial support** activities with IDP children and their caregivers continues to be provided since 9 March Monday, upon clearance from MoSA for this type of interventions.

Partners providing Core Relief Items (CRIs) reported significant needs among displaced communities, particularly children, older persons, and persons with disabilities who require specialized items and tailored protection support. Protection partners in the South highlighted the urgent need to strengthen protection and GBV presence in shelters due to emerging safety and concerns and need for specialized services. In several locations, women expressed challenges related to limited privacy and discomfort in requesting basic items - such as underwear and menstrual hygiene materials – from site managers.

Partners also raised concerns about hygiene and living conditions, including the lack of hot water, limited access to showers, and the inability to change clothes for several days, contributing to fears of lice and hygiene-related

illnesses among children. In some shelters, basic organizational and cleaning arrangements remain insufficient, with reports of smoking around children and constrained access to adequate toilet facilities.

Field teams additionally identified a considerable shortage of CRIs for IDPs staying outside official sites. Protection hotlines received multiple calls from displaced individuals unable to access official sites and seeking support with urgent needs such as clothing, blankets, and mattresses. For those residing outside collective shelters, the loss of housing, livelihoods, jobs, and small businesses due to the conflict has also left many without any source of income, heightening economic vulnerability and increasing risks of exploitation.

GBV and protection partners further noted risks arising from disrupted services due to staff displacement and temporary closure of facilities, particularly in the South and Baalbek El Hermel, linked to ongoing conflict and insecurity.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

Access to safe water, sanitation facilities, and hygiene supplies remains a critical concern, particularly in high-density collective shelters. WASH partners are scaling up emergency interventions while deploying the Rapid Technical Assessment (RTA) to identify priority needs and guide response planning; to date, 180 RTAs have been conducted across collective shelters.

WASH partners have delivered assistance in **412 collective shelters, reaching 94,802 IDPs** with essential WASH services, while **74 registered collective shelters hosting 21,625 IDPs remain without WASH partner coverage**.

Partners continue distributing hygiene kits and providing emergency water supply. To date, **21,548 hygiene kits and 11,413 menstrual hygiene kits have been distributed across 379 shelters**, while **336,358 litres of bottled drinking water** and **1,267 m³ of water through water trucking** have been delivered in 248 shelters. In addition, **132,248 litres of fuel** have been provided to Water Establishments to sustain public water supply services, supporting approximately 412,160 people.

GENERAL COORDINATION

An **ad hoc meeting of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT)** was convened to advance discussions on the development of the **Flash Appeal**, focusing on defining the **strategic objectives and priority operational actions** required to respond to the rapidly growing humanitarian needs across the country. Discussions centered on ensuring a coordinated and scaled-up response to support displaced populations across different settings, including those residing in **collective shelters, hosted by communities, or remaining in hard-to-reach and high-risk areas**. HCT members emphasized the importance of prioritizing life-saving assistance, strengthening protection services, and ensuring the continuity of essential services for displaced families and vulnerable host communities. Particular attention was given to improving coordination mechanisms, strengthening information management on displacement trends, and ensuring that assistance is delivered in a timely and equitable manner across affected locations.

In parallel, the **Humanitarian Coordinator (HC)** continues to engage closely with Government counterparts to align humanitarian priorities with national response efforts. Ongoing discussions with key ministries—including the **Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)** and the **Ministry of Interior and Municipalities (MoIM)**—are focusing on the evolving humanitarian situation, immediate response priorities, and the coordination of assistance for displaced populations. The HC is also advocating for a **principled and inclusive humanitarian response** that ensures assistance reaches all affected population groups. These engagements aim to strengthen collaboration between national authorities and humanitarian partners while facilitating a coherent and coordinated response to the escalating needs.