

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

KEY FIGURES



>830 K (MoSA)

Self-registered Internally Displaced People (IDP)



130 K (DRM)

displaced in collective shelters



612 (DRM)

shelters



773 (MoPH)

people killed



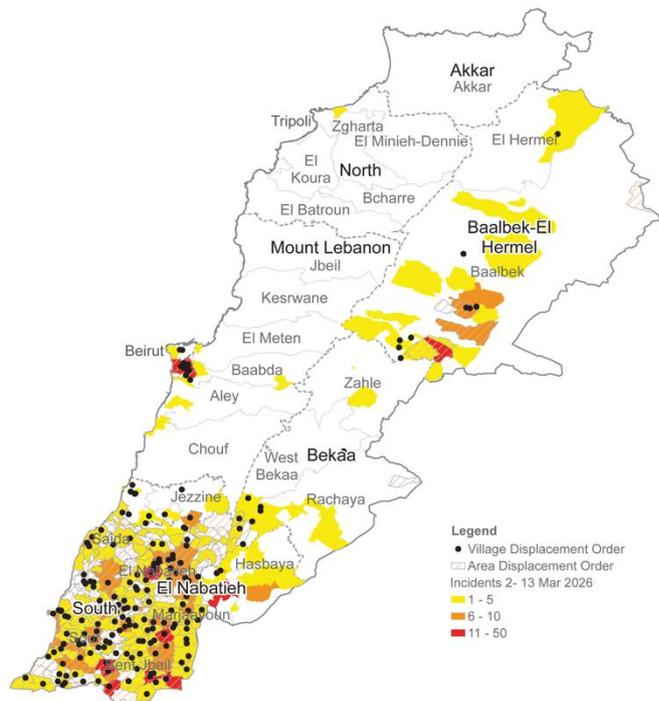
1,933 (MoPH)

people injured

HIGHLIGHTS

- **UN Secretary-General António Guterres visited Lebanon** in a solidarity mission, highlighting the severity of the crisis and calling for protection of civilians and increased international support. Together with the Government of Lebanon, he **launched 2026 Flash Appeal**.
- MoPH reports **139 people killed and 347 injured during 12-13 March**, bringing the cumulative toll to **773 fatalities and 1,933 injuries**.
- **Attacks against health workers, facilities and transport continue** as MoPH reports 18 healthcare workers were killed and 48 injured in 26 attacks on healthcare.
- Air strikes reportedly **destroyed a bridge in Tarfilsay and damaged roads in Khardali and Dibbin**, raising concerns over civilian mobility and potential disruptions to humanitarian access.

CONFLICT INTENSITY MAP as of 13 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: 14 March 2026 Source: incidents: public media
 Feedback: ochalebanon@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

SITUATION OVERVIEW

On 13 March, the **United Nations Secretary-General, António Guterres arrived to Lebanon in solidarity visit** brining attention to the gravity of the humanitarian situation and urgent need for international attention and support. During his visit, the Secretary-General met with senior Lebanese officials, UN Country Team, and affected communities to discuss the rapidly deteriorating conditions across the country, including rising civilian casualties, large-scale displacement, and increasing humanitarian needs. He reiterated the United Nations'

deep concern over the impact of hostilities on civilians and emphasized the importance of **protecting civilian populations and civilian infrastructure, and the need to respect the international humanitarian law**. The Secretary-General highlighted the critical role of humanitarian organizations operating in Lebanon and called for **safe and sustained humanitarian access**, as well as increased international support to enable humanitarian partners to respond to the growing needs of affected communities. His visit serves as a strong signal of continued UN engagement and advocacy to address the humanitarian consequences of the ongoing escalation.

On 13 March, **three explosions were reported within a UNIFIL position near Meiss el Jebel**, resulting in one structure catching fire, with no peacekeeper casualties. Several rounds of fire were also reported near another **UNIFIL position near Chebaa**, while an **airstrike struck near the UNIFIL Headquarters in Naqoura**.

At the same time, **airstrikes and bombardment across southern Lebanon, Beirut's southern suburbs, and parts of the Bekaa** continued, driving additional waves of internal displacement and contributing to a rising death toll. **Targeted strikes on apartments and vehicles are reported almost daily**, often occurring in residential areas and causing damage to civilians while heightening **fear and psychosocial distress among affected communities**.

According to the **Ministry of Public Health (MoPH)**, **139 people were killed and 347 injured during 12-13 March**, bringing the cumulative toll since the escalation began to **773 fatalities and 1,933 injuries**. Attacks against health workers, facilities and transport continue as MoPH reports **18 healthcare workers were killed and 48 injured in 26 attacks on healthcare**.

In continued attacks on civilian infrastructure, **a bridge in Tarfylsay village in Tyre district was destroyed roads in Khardali and Dibbin villages were damaged** severing roads connection between some areas north and south of the Litani River, and within the latter. These incidents mark the **first reported strike on major transport infrastructure** since the escalation earlier this month, raising concerns about potential disruptions to civilian movement, access to essential services, and the delivery of humanitarian assistance in affected areas.

The rapid pace of displacement continues to outstrip available shelter capacity. Many displaced families remain without adequate accommodation, spending nights in streets, vehicles, and public spaces due to the shortage of collective shelters. While the Government is working to open and prepare additional shelter facilities, site rehabilitation and service installation require time and resources before these locations can safely host displaced populations. The total number of self-registered displaced people reached **830,000 individuals**, out of whom **130,000 are currently accommodated in over 600 collective shelters** across the country.

For those staying with host communities, **overcrowding is becoming increasingly common, with multiple displaced families often sharing single apartments in order to reduce financial pressures and mitigate tensions with host communities amid rising living costs and limited housing availability.** These conditions are placing additional strain on already vulnerable households and host communities alike, further increasing humanitarian needs.

The humanitarian community remains deeply concerned about the toll of the escalation in Lebanon, particularly the rising number of civilian casualties, including women and children, and the large-scale displacement of populations. **Humanitarian actors continue to call on all parties to protect civilians and civilian infrastructure, humanitarian personnel and health workers, and overall respect for international humanitarian law.**

World Food Programme (WFP) Deputy Executive Director Carl Skau highlighted the unprecedented scale of displacement resulting from the current escalation. During his visit to Beirut, he described the situation as **exceptional in the context of the broader regional crisis**, noting that **nearly 800,000 people have been displaced within a single week**, an extraordinarily rapid movement of population. Speaking from Beirut, which

he described as **the epicenter of the humanitarian consequences of the regional escalation**, Skau pointed to the sharp deterioration of the situation following a heavy intensification of hostilities overnight, accompanied by widespread displacement and rapidly increasing humanitarian needs across the country.

Repeated **use of explosive weapons in densely populated areas** continues to expose civilians to the risk of death or injury. Humanitarian organizations are able to operate safely and deliver assistance to those most in need.

At the same time, **urgent and flexible funding is required to enable humanitarian partners to respond** to rapidly increasing needs. Without timely financial support, the capacity of humanitarian actors to protect vulnerable populations and provide life-saving assistance will remain severely constrained as the crisis continues to deepen.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

During a solidarity visit to Lebanon, **United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres**, together with **Prime Minister Nawaf Salam**, launched the **2026 Flash Appeal**, which serves as the main humanitarian response framework to address the urgent needs arising from the ongoing escalation. The appeal aims to support **approximately one million vulnerable conflict-affected people**, including displaced populations and communities remaining in hard-to-reach areas. It represents a call for the humanitarian community and international partners to **scale up the response and mobilize additional funding** to address rapidly increasing humanitarian needs across the country.

In parallel, **Qatar has reportedly provided assistance to more than 40,500 displaced families**, according to the Prime Minister, contributing to efforts to alleviate immediate humanitarian needs among affected populations.

At the national level, the **Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)**, in partnership with **UNICEF and the International Labour Organization (ILO)**, announced an emergency **cash support initiative for families of children and persons with disabilities affected by the conflict**. The one-off financial assistance of **USD 100 per household** is expected to reach **approximately 6,000 families with children with disabilities aged 0 to 19**, aiming to help mitigate the economic pressures faced by vulnerable households during the crisis.



Access and Civil-Military Coordination

Since 2 March, eight humanitarian movements have been formally notified through the OCHA-managed **Humanitarian Notification System (HNS)** and successfully carried out by partners. Following the activation of the HNS for areas north of the Litani River (NLR), an **additional notified movement on 11 March enabled the retrieval of core relief items from Haret Hreik** in Beirut's southern suburbs. Other notified movements facilitated the delivery of food parcels and essential relief supplies—including mattresses and hygiene kits—to collective shelters, as well as the safe evacuation of vulnerable civilians from several border villages.

Despite these efforts, the operational space remains highly fluid and unpredictable, with access conditions shifting rapidly due to ongoing hostilities and security developments. **Humanitarian partners continue to rely on real-time coordination and flexible planning to sustain assistance** to affected communities.

One notified humanitarian facility sustained severe damage from an airstrike that hit a building across the street and adjacent to a hospital in Tyre. No staff members were inside at the time.

Education

As of 13 March, approximately **290,700** self-registered displaced persons are children. According to the DRM's report, around **45,700** among the displaced individuals are children currently accommodated in 605 collective shelters. In total, **449** schools (including 341 public, 65 private, and 43 TVET schools) are 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 **510** education kits or supplies to shelters and learning centres (18 in Beirut, 214 in the North, 24 in Akkar, and 254 in the South).

Currently, **13 partners** are implementing **45 education activities** as 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 **810,036 hot meals and 22,904 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.

A significant number of displaced people remain outside formal shelters. Municipalities are working to collect information on IDPs staying outside formal shelters to ensure they can be reached with food parcels or multipurpose cash assistance. ICRC is also working on covering most southern border towns within 10 km of the border, providing a one-time assistance of food parcels and hygiene kits. Additionally, and due to continued aggression, particularly in South Lebanon and the border towns, a **WFP convoy that was planned to deliver aid in Rmeish was postponed**, leaving the area unreachable for the time being.

A **new Ministry of Tourism initiative called Sofra is set to launch** with the purpose of connecting donors with restaurants able to prepare meals for organizations supporting displaced families. The initiative helps sustain restaurants during the crisis while using existing food service infrastructure to strengthen food assistance efforts.

The Ministry of Agriculture, in coordination with the Food Security Sector, has been working to support producers in the South who are holding large stocks of fruit. This effort aims to prevent losses after producers lost access to markets due to the recent escalation, and to redirect these stocks for use by partners in food assistance.

Health

The list of Primary Health Care Centers (PHCCs) with psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers is currently under validation. Immediate reporting to the MoPH will be conducted through the **1787 call center**. All disease surveillance findings should continue to be reported through established public health channels. **Epidemiological Surveillance Unit (ESU) Officers** at the district level have been trained in shelter-based surveillance and will proceed to train Shelter Focal Persons on detecting and reporting priority health conditions.



Nutrition

7,534 children under five, adolescent girls, and pregnant and breastfeeding women were reached with emergency nutrition rations and micronutrient supplementation sufficient for one month in 276 shelters. **580 children under 5 and pregnant and breastfeeding women were screened for wasting and referred to specialized services** in designated PHCCs. **1,046 caregivers of children under 5 years were reached with specialized IYCF, nutrition, and ECD counselling and awareness on optimal nutrition practices** in an emergency.

In parallel, Nutrition Sector partners continue to coordinate closely with MoPH and other response actors to ensure timely referral pathways, avoid duplication of services, and support the continuity of essential nutrition interventions across newly affected areas.



Protection

Since the start of the escalation, protection, child protection and GBV partners have provided critical support to the affected populations across Akkar, Bekaa, South, North, and Mount Lebanon. Protection interventions reached some **5,232 people with different interventions, including 2,584 supported with information on access to services and awareness, 589 with psychosocial support, 240 people were supported with case management, 224 received Emergency Cash Assistance grants** to address their immediate needs. Partners also supported displaced community members to register with MoSA and to gain access to services. However, partners reported challenges in supporting and allocating displaced to shelters. In the South, partners mentioned that many families arrived displaced and empty-handed, including households with newborns and young children, and are urgently requesting support for rent and basic needs. A number of households are also facing imminent eviction, either because host families are no longer able to accommodate them or due to severe overcrowding within current shelter arrangements.

Overcrowding and limited privacy is reported in collective shelters, with both male and female members as well as multiple families, residing the same rooms. While some families are using improvised screens, others live with non-family members with no segregation, requesting support from the agencies to ensure their privacy and dignity. In some shelters, due to full capacity, families – including women and children – are sleeping in open areas such as yards and shelter entrances, without walls or any form of protection from exposure. The safety considerations were also raised for women and girls also due to the lack of sex-segregated wash facilities, and improvised shower bins that do not provide the needed privacy. **Women and girls report the urgent need for, and the lack of dignity kits** in these facilities.

Concerns were raised regarding the **conditions for persons with disabilities** accommodated in non-adapted shelters. This includes individuals with limited mobility who are currently housed on upper floors of collective sites where no elevators are available, significantly restricting their movement and access to essential services. During a meeting with the **Emergency Task Force for Persons with Disabilities**, participants highlighted the insufficient and inadequate response to the needs of persons with disabilities, emphasizing that **most shelters are not equipped to host them in a safe or dignified manner**. Key gaps include inaccessible latrines and wash facilities, as well as challenges in accessing adequate food. Additionally, increased needs for alternative housing options, care arrangements, and specialized services were underscored, given the lack of appropriate accommodations and support systems currently available. **In addition to the Sports City site, three accessible shelters led by institutions supporting persons with disabilities are currently hosting displaced persons and their families**. These include the Friends of the Disabled Association, which is hosting 53 people, including 10 persons with disabilities; Al Kafaat Ain Saadeh Center, which is hosting 114 people, including 30 persons with disabilities; Kafaat Hadath Center, which is hosting 100 people, including 4 persons with disabilities; and Dar Al-Aytam Aramoun, which is hosting 120 people, including 34 persons with disabilities. Task Force members continue working to link displaced persons with disabilities to available shelters and are

exploring opportunities to identify additional accessible shelter options. In addition, the Task Force has developed a tool for OPDs and disability actors to track the provision of services to displaced persons for disability service providers to coordinate more effectively and avoid duplication.

Partners continued to provide recreational activities across the collective sites, addressing children's expressed need for structured engagement and play. These activities were well-received, with children demonstrating active participation and enjoyment throughout the sessions. Parents similarly emphasized the importance of such opportunities and conveyed their appreciation for the dedicated time spent with their children. During the sessions, several children verbalized concerns related to the ongoing conflict and expressed a strong desire to return home. A small number exhibited signs of distress and fear, particularly in response to the sound of planes, indicating heightened sensitivity to conflict-related triggers.

The **Alternative Care Working Group and partners continue to support unaccompanied and separated children** (UASC) through family tracing and reunification, case management, and the provision of necessary protection services. To date, 11 UASC have been identified, of whom 10 have been successfully reunified with their families or placed in community-based care arrangements, while 1 unaccompanied child remains under active case management.

At the same time, several individuals reported **concerns regarding restrictions imposed within the collective shelters**. These included **limitations on freedom of movement, requirements to obtain permission before leaving the shelter** or visiting relatives in other locations, and the **collection of identification documents** upon arrival. One individual expressed discomfort with these procedures, noting that the process made them feel as though they were not Lebanese or were being treated as if they were suspected of wrongdoing.

Since Monday, **partners started operating a shelter for migrants** (already at capacity with almost 90 people hosted) in Mount Lebanon while offering shelter to newly arriving migrants from Ramlet al-Baida where migrants without shelter access had gathered until struck Wednesday night.

Shelter

Shelter partners have **distributed 78,321 mattresses, 86,895 blankets, 47,863 sleeping mats, 21,353 pillows**, as well as approximately **9,828 solar lamps and 9,068 jerry cans** across collective sites in all governorates.

In addition, the **Shelter Sector has assigned 301 collective sites to shelter partners**. Of these, **124 sites have been assessed** to identify repair needs, partitioning requirements to increase hosting capacity and improve privacy, and any upgrades required to ensure the sites are adequate to host displaced families, with partners proceeding with the necessary works accordingly. A total of 47 technical submissions have been made to secure approvals to initiate repairs from the relevant authorities/ focal points, of which 8 have been approved and works have already commenced.

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, 290 RTAs have been conducted across collective shelters.

WASH partners have delivered assistance in **439 collective shelters, reaching 101,738 IDPs with essential WASH services**, while at least **20 registered collective shelters hosting 1,865 IDPs remain without WASH partner coverage**.

Partners continue distributing hygiene kits and providing emergency water supply. To date, **24,133 hygiene kits and 11,676 menstrual hygiene kits have been distributed across 413 shelters, while 382,820 litres of bottled drinking water and 1,762 m³ of water through water trucking have been delivered in 274 shelters.** In addition, **211,960 litres of fuel have been provided to Water Establishments** to sustain public water supply services, supporting approximately 697,970 people.



Social Stability

The Tension Monitoring Team published the [Tension Pulse](#). This aims to **equip decision makers and humanitarian actors with timely, evidence-driven insights** to support informed planning and response adaptation. It features a Tensions Dashboard, Online Narratives section, Map of Geographical Hotspots, and a “What to Watch” segment outlining emerging issues to monitor closely.

GENERAL COORDINATION

On 13 March, the UN Secretary-General, Antonio Guterres, visited Beirut calling for greater international support to stem the humanitarian crisis engulfing Lebanon. He met with the President of Lebanon, Parliament Speaker and Prime Minister and discussed the humanitarian impact of the escalation and the immediate support required to end it.

On the same day, the Secretary-General jointly with the Prime Minister, Nawaf Salam, Minister of Social Affairs, Haneen EL-Sayed and the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, Imran Riza, presided over **the launch of the 2026 Lebanon Flash Appeal**. The prioritized appeal calls for **US\$ 308.3 million to provide lifesaving assistance and protection to up to one million people**, including affected vulnerable Lebanese, displaced Syrians, Palestine Refugees in Lebanon, Palestinian Refugees from Syria, and migrants for a period of three months. An immediate funding identified in the Flash Appeal is needed to address critical life-saving needs resulting from the renewed hostilities. A number of Member States representatives present at the launch made pledges or indicated assistance provided and incoming both through the Government of Lebanon and humanitarian partners.

In efforts to mobilize critically needed resources, UN agencies are developing a request for a Rapid Response Allocation under **the Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF)** to provide life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable affected people. The CERF will complement the assistance under the **Lebanon Humanitarian Fund (LHF) Reserve Allocation**, with sector prioritization currently underway. Priority sectors include **Shelter, Health, WASH, Protection (including Child Protection), and Food Security/MPCA**. As emergency response funding mechanisms, both, CERF and LHF will provide the immediate resources ahead of the support provided following the launch of the Flash Appeal.

Meanwhile, the **UN, national and international humanitarian organizations, in partnership with the Government of Lebanon**, remain at the forefront of coordinating and delivering relief to displaced and affected communities. Government representatives, including the line ministries, are holding regular consultations with the Humanitarian Coordinator and wider humanitarian community to ensure a coordinated and effective response. Agenda include concerns over the protection of civilians and ways to address critical shelter needs for those who remain without temporary options for appropriate shelter.

Inter-sector and inter-agency coordination continues through the ISCG and sector coordination structures at the national level, complemented by Operational Coordination Groups (OCGs) at the sub-national level, which facilitate operational coordination with local authorities and partners to support a coherent and timely response.