

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

## KEY FIGURES



>1,049 K (MoSA)

self-registered Internally Displaced People (IDP)



133,678 (DRM)

displaced in collective shelters



645 (DRM)

shelters



1,039 (MoPH)

people killed



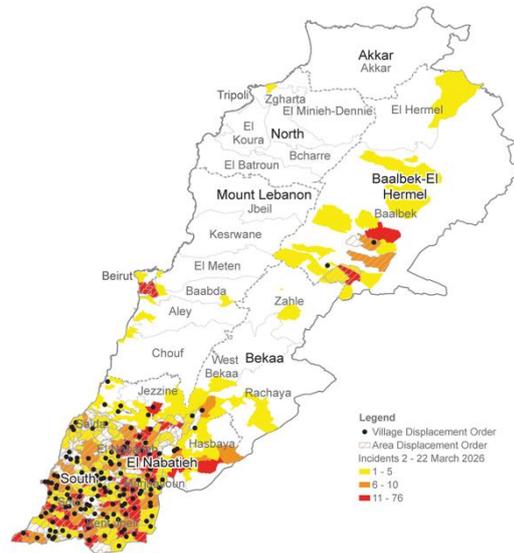
2,876 (MoPH)

people injured

## HIGHLIGHTS

- **Destruction of key bridges** has cut off districts, isolating over **150,000 people** and severely limiting humanitarian access.
- **64 attacks on healthcare** resulted in **51 killed** and **91 injured**.
- **Civilians face increasing protection concerns** while damage to health, water, and power systems is worsening humanitarian conditions.
- **Rapid, safe, and unimpeded humanitarian access** to affected and hard-to-reach areas must be ensured.

## CONFLICT INTENSITY MAP as of 22 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: 23 March 2026 Source: incidents: public media  
 Feedback: ocha@lebanon@un.org www.unocha.org www.refugees.int

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

Hostilities continue to intensify across multiple areas of Lebanon, resulting in further deterioration of the humanitarian situation. **Between 22 and 23 March, airstrikes targeted key crossings** north and south of the Litani River, significantly **disrupting movement and humanitarian access**. While some Qasmieh crossings were affected, **access to Tyre and Bint Jbeil remains possible but increasingly constrained and fragile**.

**On 23 March, the Qaaqaiyet el Jisr bridge** – already partially damaged – **was rendered fully inoperable**, severing connectivity between Tyre and Nabatieh governorates. Additional strikes targeting the **Delaffi bridge** have further restricted movement between South Lebanon and West Bekaa, including Marjaayoun and Hasbaya. These attacks have effectively **isolated over 150,000 individuals, including 4,688 IDPs** currently sheltering in collective centers.

**Damage to essential infrastructure is increasing.** Airstrikes have impacted **water pipelines in Marjaayoun and a power station in Sultaniye** (Bint Jbeil district), raising risks of water shortages, electricity disruptions,

and associated public health concerns. Hostilities remain widespread across **Beirut's southern suburbs, southern Lebanon, and the Bekaa**, while artillery fire and ground incursions have been reported along several points of the **Blue Line, including Khiam, Naqoura, Taybeh**, and most recently **Markaba**.

Large scale displacement continues at a large scale amid escalating hostilities, repeated displacement orders, and new areas coming under attack. As of 23 March, approximately **133,674 people are sheltering in 645 collective sites**, with Beirut and Mount Lebanon hosting the largest numbers. Many times more are estimated to be displaced outside formal shelters – consistent with previous escalations when only up to 20 per cent of displaced people stayed in collective sites.

Since the start of the escalation, **displacement orders are estimated to cover 1,470 km<sup>2</sup>** - approximately 14 per cent of Lebanon's territory – impacting large areas of southern **Lebanon, Beirut's southern suburbs, and parts of the Bekaa**.

**Attacks on healthcare remain of grave concern.** Since 2 March, the health sector has recorded **64 attacks** on healthcare, resulting in **51 health workers killed** and **91 injured**, alongside significant damage to medical facilities. Disruption of primary and secondary healthcare services is leaving communities in high-risk and isolated areas with extremely limited access to lifesaving care.

Humanitarian actors continue to **call for respect for international humanitarian law**. Civilian infrastructure, including transport networks, water systems, and power stations, is protected under IHL and must not be targeted. The safety of civilians, displaced populations and humanitarian staff must be ensured at all times.

Damage to key transport routes is severely restricting humanitarian access, impeding the delivery of essential supplies, and limiting the ability of civilians to move safely. **Rapid, safe, and unimpeded humanitarian access to affected and hard-to-reach areas must be guaranteed.**

## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

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The response is being implemented in close coordination with the Government of Lebanon at national and local level, under overall leadership of the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), and in coordination with line ministries, DRM structures, governorates and municipalities. Efforts continue to support the growing number of displaced people, prioritizing access to safe shelter and the provision of essential assistance, including food, water, hygiene supplies, health services, and protection support.

Humanitarian partners are expanding child protection and psychosocial support activities for children in collective sites and affected communities. Protection partners are strengthening prevention and response measures for gender-based violence, child protection concerns, and exploitation, particularly in overcrowded locations where risks are elevated. Women and girls make up more than half of the sheltered population, and partners are working to ensure that pregnant and lactating women, as well as older persons, and persons with disabilities receive the specialized assistance and care they require.

Outside collective shelters, humanitarian partners are working to improve outreach to non-Lebanese displaced groups – including Syrians, Palestinians, refugees of other nationalities, and migrant workers.

In response to health, WASH, and other essential service needs humanitarian partners are coordinating closely with local authorities and service providers to improve WASH conditions, expand access to healthcare, and reinforce community-level support for displaced populations both inside and outside collective sites.

### Funding and Resource Mobilization

As of 23 March, a growing number of contributions have been recorded in the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) against the Lebanon Flash Appeal. Approximately **20 per cent of the US\$308.3 million appeal has been funded**, with approximately **US\$63.4 million** reported to date. In addition to the pledges previously reflected, several Member States have announced further contributions in response to the renewed escalation.



## Access and Civil-Military Coordination

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Between 2 and 23 March, **15 humanitarian movements** formally notified through the OCHA-managed Humanitarian Notification System (HNS) were successfully implemented. South of the Litani River (SLR), **12 movements supported the delivery of essential assistance** - including food parcels, hygiene kits, ready-to-eat meals, water, blankets, and mattresses - to collective shelters, alongside the evacuation of the most vulnerable civilians from border areas. On 23 March, convoys delivered **critical supplies to Qlaiaa and Marjaayoun**, as well as **medical kits to Jabal Amel and Tebnine hospitals**.

Despite these efforts, the **operating environment remains increasingly constrained** – particularly in the South of Litani River - due to expanding displacement orders, ongoing hostilities, attacks on civilian infrastructure, including key bridges. These factors continue to significantly hinder humanitarian access and limit the ability of partners to reach affected populations in the south.



## Education

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According to the DRM report, around **47,030** children are currently accommodated in **663** collective shelters. In total, **474** schools (including **357** public and **71** private, and **46** TVET schools) are being used as collective shelters.

As part of the Ministry of Education and Higher Education's (MEHE) national remote learning campaign, students in public schools have been provided access to online learning. Accounts and classes have been created for the entire teaching workforce (**40,000 teachers**) and all enrolled public-school children (**390,000**). Access information has been disseminated through school directors and School Information Management System (SIMS) operators.

To support connectivity, the Ministry of Telecommunications has initiated the whitelisting of Microsoft Teams and the Madristi platform, providing up to 20GB of free data on weekdays from 7:30 AM to 2:00 PM. In addition, **830 MEHE SIMS operators** were trained on credentials management and dissemination. Call centre staff were trained, outreach volunteers, and community focal points have also been trained on remote learning packages to guide students and teachers. MEHE's call centre capacity has also been strengthened, and a national communication campaign on remote learning has been launched through social media and posters distributed across shelters.

Following the clear guidance by MEHE, education activities will be provided outside of shelters. The Sector has initiated an exercise to identify partners' capacity to deliver services outside collective shelters.



## Food Security & Agriculture

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Partners mobilized rapidly and initiated food distributions in shelters, providing a total of **1,700,000 hot meals**. Partners also distributed **50,000 ready-to-eat (RTE) kits** to support affected families with immediate food needs.

Sector partners have revised the post-Ramadan meal plan, shifting from Iftar-only support to providing lunch while engaging additional partners to cover breakfast and dinner. This change comes as displacement continues to rise across Lebanon, placing greater pressure on shelters and increasing the need for consistent daily food assistance.

The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), in coordination with the Sector, has developed a tool to map partners involved in agricultural projects (capacities and planned assistance) targeting farmers affected by the recent escalation, those living in hard-to-reach areas, or those who have been displaced.

The sector dashboard that provides detailed information on the ongoing response inside shelters. [https://analytics.wfp.org/t/Public/views/2026\\_LB\\_Emergencytracker/ERLebanon2026](https://analytics.wfp.org/t/Public/views/2026_LB_Emergencytracker/ERLebanon2026)



## Health

**Response:** At primary health care level, **192 PHCCs are linked to 649 collective shelters**, ensuring continued access to comprehensive Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH), immunization, NCD services, and MHPSS support. Higher pressure persists in the South, Mount Lebanon, and Beirut with each PHCCs supporting an average of four collective shelters.

Since the renewed hostilities, half of all casualties were treated in emergency departments, 40 per cent admitted to wards, and 10 percent required ICU care. Children account for 13 percent of casualties and women 18 percent, highlighting the civilian toll and increasing pressure on overstretched emergency, surgical, ICU, and pediatric services. NICU capacity remains critical, with multiple hospitals expanding beds or initiating external referrals.

**Gaps and constraints:** In several areas, the scale and dispersion of IDPs particularly those outside collective shelters combined with weak referral pathways and human resource shortages, continue to result in fragmented service coverage and uneven access to primary and secondary care, despite ongoing efforts to enhance outreach and coordinated support.



## Nutrition

**Needs:** There is a critical need for the provision of breastmilk substitute (BMS) kits for non-breastfed infants aged 0–12 months in shelters, to ensure the safe preparation, handling, and administration of formula. In response, the Nutrition Sector has advocated for the inclusion of BMS kits within partners' priorities, with approximately 2,000 kits currently in the pipeline for procurement and distribution.

**Response:** **10,364 children under five, adolescent girls, and pregnant and breastfeeding women were reached** with emergency nutrition rations and micronutrient supplementation sufficient for one month in 423 shelters out of which ~40 children aged 6-11 months were reached with age-appropriate complementary feeding packages. **915 children under 5 and pregnant and breastfeeding women** were screened for wasting. So far, 86 children under 5 years of age 12 PBW have been identified with wasting and referred for life saving treatment. **2,017 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 the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) in the provision of infant formula for children aged 0–6 months, ensuring alignment with national and global guidance. MoPH has procured 7,900 tins of infant formula, which will be distributed exclusively to non-breastfed infants through a safe and controlled approach. Five Nutrition Sector partners will assist in implementing a strict “do no harm” approach, ensuring that distribution is accompanied by comprehensive IYCF counselling and based on thorough individual assessments.

**Gaps and constraints: 5 malnutrition treatment centers have been disrupted**, with the majority currently non-operational and only one center partially functioning. This has significantly reduced access to life-saving nutrition services for vulnerable children in affected areas. To address gaps in access to care, UNICEF operationalized wasting treatment within PSUs, supporting case identification, admission, and continuity of care for children with wasting.

A key gap remains the uncoordinated donation of nutrition supplies to partners without alignment with the Nutrition Sector and MoPH, which poses potential risks to infant and young child health and feeding practices.



## Protection

**Needs and Protection Risks:** With more than three weeks into the crisis, partners continue to report a growing number of protection concerns among displaced individuals both inside and outside collective shelters. Limited access to essential services – including shelter and housing, healthcare, financial resources, and basic items – has increased vulnerabilities, particularly for those with limited coping mechanisms. Housing scarcity, the reliance on informal arrangements, and limited legal safeguards continue to heighten risks of eviction, homelessness, and exploitation.

Child protection risks are rising, with partners noting increasing levels of psychological distress among children, as well as risks linked to family separation, child labor, movement restrictions, and loss of documentation. Children with disabilities face additional challenges due to limited access to specialized services and medications. Women and girls continue to face elevated GBV risks, particularly where access to safe spaces, essential services, and dignity supplies is limited. Mental health needs are also growing, especially among children and caregivers, requiring further scale-up of MHPSS services to meet increasing demand. Instances of inter-communal tension within some host communities have been observed, emphasizing the importance of social cohesion and community engagement alongside protection activities.

**Response:** Protection, Child Protection, and GBV partners continue to scale up activities across all governorates – both inside and outside collective shelters – to address emerging needs. As of **23 March**, partners have reached **25,528 displaced individuals** with protection services, including **12,911 people** through information and awareness sessions on available assistance; **7,047 individuals** through psychosocial support in collective sites; and targeted case management for high-risk cases outside shelters. Additionally, **5,044 women and girls** have received dignity kits, and **526 non-Lebanese households** have received Emergency Protection Cash.

Through the sector geo-split tool, **660 collective sites** have been mapped, of which **79 per cent** are allocated to partners implementing Protection, Child Protection, or GBV activities. Coordination among site-level partners and Ministry of Social Affairs focal points is ongoing to ensure a harmonized response and support the most vulnerable individuals.

Under the **GBV sub-sector**, the roll-out of GBV safety audits began in **116 mapped sites**. A dedicated analysis tool is being used to identify key safety concerns, and partners at site level are working with other sectors and MoSA focal points to jointly address identified gaps. Guidance on emergency or remote facilitation of services has also been disseminated and is being applied by partners.

Within the **Child Protection sub-sector**, partners continue to adapt programming to respond to evolving needs. In hard-to-reach areas of the South and Nabatieh (excluding Saida), activities remain constrained due to access and security limitations. To maintain continuity of services, child protection actors are implementing remote case management and follow-up, in line with sector guidance. As of **23 March**, **25 child protection actors** have reached **10,266 children, caregivers, and frontline workers** across **187 locations** in both shelter and community settings.

**Gaps: Funding constraints**, in combination with continued **security and access limitations**, remain key challenges to scaling up protection services. These constraints affect partners' ability to cover the remaining **21**

**per cent** of mapped collective sites and to expand support to displaced populations living outside shelters. Limited capacity to implement case management within some collective sites necessitates increased coordination with external partners and mobile teams to ensure access to services.

Support for persons with disabilities remains a priority area requiring additional resources. Funding for smaller Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) – particularly for costly assistive devices – remains limited. Current needs are being largely met through active local OPDs and a small number of partners with available resources, underscoring the need for strengthened and sustained support.

## Shelter

Shelter partners have **distributed 92,460 mattresses, 112,924 blankets, 51,568 sleeping mats, 38,581 pillows, as well as approximately 10,389 solar lamps and 9,434 jerry cans** across collective sites in all governorates.

The CRI response in collective shelters, as reported by subnational DRRs, has **successfully reached all identified households in need as part of an initial round of assistance**. Ongoing support is being **continuously delivered based on daily referrals from DRRs and MoSA**, targeting **new arrivals in existing sites as well as populations in newly activated collective shelters**.

In addition, the **Shelter Sector has assigned 450 collective sites** to shelter partners. Of these, 239 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 119 technical submissions have been made to secure approvals to initiate repairs from the relevant authorities/ focal points, of which 100 have been approved and works have already commenced in 68 sites, of which 15 have been completed.

## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

**Response:** WASH partners have delivered assistance in **575 collective shelters, reaching 131,532 IDPs reach with WASH services**. To date, **33,105 hygiene kits and 20,237 menstrual hygiene kits have been distributed across 544 shelters, while 645,089 litres of bottled drinking water and 10,545 m<sup>3</sup> of water through water trucking have been delivered to 403 shelters**. In addition, **487,173 of fuel have been provided to Water Establishments** to sustain public water supply services for **412,160 people**.

9,382 IDPs in shelters yet to receive WASH assistance, while 564 Rapid Technical Assessments (RTAs) completed in collective shelters.

## Social Stability

As part of the Conflict Sensitivity Training Package for the 2026 Emergency Response, The Tension Monitoring System team conducted 2 online trainings: 1) Conflict Sensitivity Training for Enumerators- 60 participants (54 females, 6 males) and 2) Conflict Sensitivity Training for YLP and Insider Mediators Network members- 53 participants (37 females, 17 males).

## GENERAL COORDINATION

**Coordination with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)** is ongoing to strengthen the overall response framework, including modalities for assistance inside and outside collective shelters, and alignment of targeting and delivery approaches across partners.

**Inter-agency engagement** continues to support area-based coordination through Operational Coordination Groups (OCGs), ensuring prioritization of needs, alignment of interventions, and follow-up on field-level challenges.

The **Logistics Cluster** continues to facilitate coordinated humanitarian convoys in support of the response, including cargo consolidation, transport planning, and humanitarian notification processes, in close coordination with partners, OCGs, and relevant authorities.

**Coordination with relevant ministries and sectors** is ongoing to address emerging needs, including support to collective shelters and response to public health-related concerns, with partners scaling up interventions accordingly.