



**cesvi**



## Lebanon Emergency Response

**SitRep. #2**

**Reporting period: 2 – 10 March 2026**

**Country of reference: Lebanon**

**2026**

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## 1. KEY FIGURES



**5.3M**

Total population<sup>i</sup>



**4M**

People in need<sup>ii</sup>

The following figures represent developments recorded between March 2 and March 9,<sup>iii</sup> capturing the scale of the most recent escalation of hostilities:



**449**

People killed  
~22% of whom were  
children<sup>iv</sup>



**1,294**

People injured



**>667,000**

People self-  
registered as IDPs



**48**

Healthcare  
facilities closed

## 2. CESVI RESPONSE STRATEGY

The rapid escalation of hostilities across **Lebanon** has triggered a major humanitarian emergency marked by large-scale displacement, civilian casualties, and severe pressure on already fragile public services. In response to this rapidly deteriorating context, CESVI is mobilising its **emergency operational capacity to deliver immediate life-saving assistance** to support populations affected by displacement, insecurity, and disruption of basic services. As the situation evolves, CESVI is conducting rapid needs assessments while preparing to scale-up targeted support to IDPs and vulnerable host communities.

Building on its long-standing presence in the country and established operational infrastructure, CESVI is preparing to rapidly expand emergency interventions in areas where it already maintains access and strong local partnerships, particularly **Saida, Baalbek, Iqlim El Kharroub** and **Bourj Hammoud in Beirut**. The immediate response will prioritise life-saving assistance to displaced populations in both collective shelters and host communities, with **ongoing programme activities being adapted to emerging needs**. Planned interventions include the provision of protection services and psychosocial support, Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), health services delivered through mobile clinics, and the distribution of core relief items, such as hygiene, dignity, and baby kits.

CESVI's response is grounded in an integrated, multisectoral framework aligned with the **humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) nexus**, designed to address urgent humanitarian needs while supporting longer-term recovery and resilience in a context characterised by recurrent political, economic, and security crises. Since the economic collapse that began in 2019, Lebanon has experienced a profound deterioration of public services, rising poverty, and increasing social vulnerability affecting both Lebanese communities and the large refugee population residing in the country. The latest escalation of violence is further exacerbating this already fragile situation, placing additional strain on already overstretched basic services and host communities.

Present in Lebanon since 2001, CESVI has developed **extensive operational experience** working with vulnerable Lebanese communities, refugees, and displaced populations across multiple sectors. The organisation has implemented integrated programmes in protection, education, and inclusive economic development in the strategic areas of Saida, Baalbek, Iqlim El Kharroub, Bourj Hammoud, and other parts of southern Lebanon. These programmes have included Education in Emergencies (EiE) activities supporting children and adolescents whose access to schooling has been disrupted, and initiatives promoting sustainable economic opportunities. However, due to the recent escalation of hostilities, these ongoing activities have been temporarily suspended, allowing CESVI to **redirect its operational capacity and resources** to prioritise life-saving emergency assistance.

Overall, CESVI is well positioned to respond rapidly to Lebanon's evolving humanitarian needs. With experienced national and international staff on the ground, strong local partnerships, and active participation in humanitarian coordination mechanisms, CESVI has the operational capacity to carry out **rapid emergency needs assessments within 24-48 hours** of the onset of a crisis. This capacity was already activated as part of the current response in Lebanon, enabling timely, targeted, and flexible assistance to affected populations.

## MAIN SECTORS OF INTERVENTION



**Shelter and  
Non-Food Items (NFIs)**



**Health**



**Protection**

## SUB-SECTORS OF INTERVENTION



**Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance  
(MPCA)**

### 3. CESVI ASSISTANCE IN NUMBERS

The following table presents estimated targets for the number of people to be reached across the four sectors of intervention under CESVI's emergency response.



**2,800** People to receive MPCA.



**4,200** People to be supplied with NFIs.



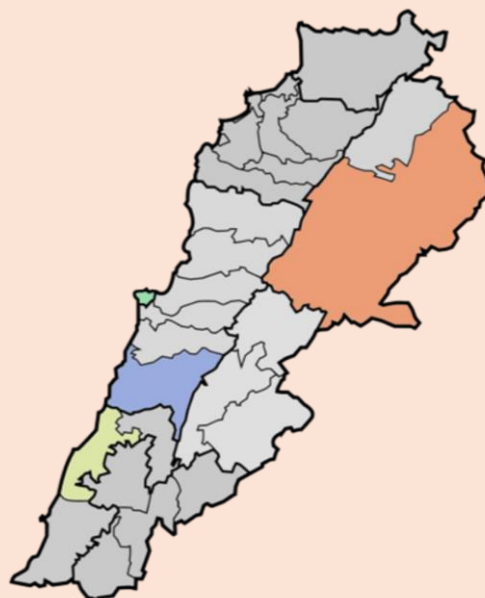
**2,500** People to be reached with protection activities.



**1,100** People to receive healthcare services through mobile clinics.

### 4. CESVI RESPONSE CAPACITY

- 1. Rapidly deploy emergency assistance** through CESVI's established field presence in Saida, Baalbek, Iqlim El Kharroub and Bourj Hammoud.
2. Activate **CESVI internal and private funds** to initiate immediate emergency assistance, enabling a **rapid response** in the first phase of the crisis, independent of institutional funding.
3. Conduct rapid emergency needs assessments within 48 hours of the onset of the crisis, drawing on the established experience of staff and of local partners



#### IN DETAILS

- **Geographic reach:** CESVI has operated in Lebanon for 25 years, working in the key areas of Saida, Baalbek, Iqlim El Kharroub, and Bourj Hammoud (Beirut), with established access and trusted local community networks enabling the rapid deployment of humanitarian activities in crisis-affected locations.
- **Direct implementation:** CESVI operates through a team of international and national staff, supported by outreach and social workers. International staff have been present in Lebanon for years, ensuring strong contextual knowledge, effective field coordination, and rapid response capacity.

- **Local partnerships:** CESVI works also through established partnerships with Lebanese organisations, enabling community outreach, referral pathways, and operational access to vulnerable populations.
- **Institutional engagement:** CESVI maintains working relationships with national ministries, municipalities, and chambers of commerce, and is in direct contact with the Ministry of Social Affairs regarding the current emergency response.
- **Engagement in coordination mechanisms:** CESVI actively participates in the Lebanon Humanitarian INGO Forum and sector coordination platforms, ensuring a coordinated response and the efficient use of available resources.
- **Logistics and procurement capacity:** CESVI procures relief items primarily through Hulo (a humanitarian logistics cooperative), and established local supplier networks, as local markets remain functional. This enables rapid sourcing and distribution. Supplier contracts and warehousing options are being secured through Hulo partners to support the scale-up of activities.
- **Donor portfolio:** CESVI manages a diversified portfolio of emergency and development funding, ensuring a nexus approach while simultaneously allowing for the rapid activation of humanitarian assistance through the reallocation of existing resources and contributions.

## 5. COORDINATION MECHANISMS

Institutional Coordination	NGO Coordination
<p>CESVI is an active member of the following clusters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Education Cluster</li> <li>2. Protection Cluster</li> <li>3. Child Protection Cluster</li> <li>4. Livelihoods Cluster</li> <li>5. Cash Cluster</li> </ol> <p><b>Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA):</b> The response in Lebanon is managed primarily by the MoSA. CESVI remains fully aligned with their guidelines and procedures.</p>	<p><b>Lebanon Humanitarian INGO Forum (LHIF):</b> CESVI is an active member of the INGO Forum and participates in the following working groups:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Cash Working Group</li> <li>7. Logistics Working Group</li> <li>8. Preparedness Working Group</li> <li>9. Partnership and Localisation Working Group</li> </ol> <p><b>Italian NGO Coordination Platform:</b> CESVI is an active member of this informal coordination platform, which strengthens information exchange and coordination with Italian Cooperation.</p> <p><b>Alliance2015:</b> A coalition of seven European INGOs focused on coordinating humanitarian and development action in crisis contexts.</p> <p><b>Social and Solidarity Economic (SSE) Task Force:</b> CESVI is among the founders and promoters of the SSE Task Force, a platform bringing together international organisations, civil society actors, and institutional partners to promote inclusive economic development initiatives.</p>

## 6. PARTNERSHIP AND LOCALISATION

Partnerships and localisation are a core component of CESVI's operational approach in Lebanon, where collaboration with local civil society organisations (LCSOs), community actors, and institutions is essential to ensure context-sensitive and effective interventions. In Lebanon, LCSOs are highly skilled, making partnerships particularly valuable to combine CESVI's technical expertise with the access, knowledge, and operational capacities of national actors.

CESVI collaborates with several national partners across its areas of intervention. The partnership with **Mousawat** represents a consolidated and strategic collaboration, especially in emergency response contexts. Mousawat supports operational activities, such as the distribution of NFIs and mobile clinics, provides warehousing space, and grants **access to fragile areas**, including camps hosting Palestinian refugees and locations in the South and Bekaa. The ongoing partnership with **Nabad for Development** ensures access to Saida and Bekaa, with a particular focus on the delivery of EiE and protection activities, including referrals for case management. CESVI also works with Semeurs d'Avenir (SDA), an organisation specialised in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and job inclusion, that holds strong ties to the Directorate of TVET of the Ministry of Education. Additional collaborations include Codebrave and DOT Lebanon, organisations working on digital skills and education programming.

CESVI also maintains partnerships within broader operational networks. Through Alliance2015, CESVI shares office space with ACTED and maintains operational exchanges with partners such as WHH and CONCERN.

Lastly, CESVI contributes to localisation-focused coordination initiatives, including participation in the Partnership and Localisation Working Group of the Humanitarian Forum, where the mission engages in discussions on equitable partnerships and capacity building for local NGOs.

## 7. MAIN CHALLENGES AND OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

- **Security volatility affecting humanitarian operations:** Continued airstrikes and hostile military activity across Lebanon, particularly in South Lebanon and Southern Beirut, create a volatile operating environment and increase operational risks for humanitarian actors. As a precautionary measure in response to the deteriorating security situation, CESVI has had to limit staff movements outside Beirut to strictly essential travel, while continuing to monitor the context closely and coordinate activities with partners on the ground.
- **Limited humanitarian funding:** Humanitarian funding in Lebanon has significantly decreased in recent years, with reductions of more than 50% in several sectors. At the same time, the current crisis is generating additional humanitarian needs, creating pressure on the already limited resources available to humanitarian actors.

## 8. CESVI OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES

### a) Situation update

Lebanon is facing a rapidly deteriorating humanitarian crisis following the escalation of hostilities and hundreds of sustained Israeli airstrikes across multiple regions of the country. The interaction of conflict-related violence, mass displacement, and weakened institutional capacity is generating a complex humanitarian emergency in which needs are expanding rapidly while national response systems remain under severe strain.

The conflict has triggered large-scale displacement across the country following the expansion of Israeli evacuation orders from village-level instructions to broad geographic displacement directives affecting entire urban neighbourhoods. **Government shelters are rapidly approaching their limits**, with approximately 90% of available capacity already occupied; even at full capacity, however, **the shelter system can only accommodate around one fifth of the total displaced population**. Many families have had to seek refuge with relatives or host communities, while others remain in vehicles or gather along roadsides while searching for safe accommodation. Secondary displacement is common as hostilities continue and safe shelter options remain limited.<sup>v</sup>

The rapid scale of displacement is placing **severe pressure on shelter capacity and local services**. Collective shelters are overcrowded and frequently lack adequate sanitation facilities, privacy, and essential supplies. Similarly, municipalities hosting displaced families face growing strain on essential services including healthcare, water supply, sanitation, electricity, and waste management systems.<sup>vi</sup>

Protection risks are increasing as displacement continues under highly stressful conditions and many families arrive in shelters with minimal assets and limited financial resources. Overcrowding and unstable accommodation arrangements are **heightening risks of gender-based violence and family separation**: there are growing concerns regarding separated and unaccompanied children. The hostilities are **driving extreme fear, anxiety, and psychological distress** in communities that have already had to endure years of instability and repeat displacement.<sup>vii</sup>

Despite the initial humanitarian response focusing on people in formal shelters, a significant share of the displaced population remains outside of them, their needs particularly acute, especially as temperatures begin to drop. In response, numerous local initiatives and grassroots organisations have mobilised **informal support networks** to assist families that cannot access designated shelters.





The escalation is also placing **severe pressure on Lebanon's already fragile health system**. Five hospitals have already been forced to close, and dozens of other healthcare facilities have been impacted by hostilities.<sup>viii</sup> This situation is further compounded by the influx of wounded patients, as rising casualty numbers overwhelm emergency care capacity and place additional strain on medical staff and resources.

Humanitarian actors are scaling up life-saving assistance across the sectors of shelter, food security, health, protection, and water and sanitation services. However, the scale and speed of the crisis are rapidly increasing humanitarian needs at a time when **available resources remain limited**. Every day of continued hostilities is further stretching the ability of national authorities to respond to affected populations. Sustained and flexible funding will be critical to enable the response to scale-up in line with the growing needs on the ground.

## b) Geographic coverage

In the current emergency context, CESVI will prioritise interventions in **Saida, Baalbek, Iqlim EL Kharroub** and **Bourj Hammoud (Beirut)**, where the organisation already has an operational presence and established partnerships. These locations have been identified as priority areas for the emergency response and are currently the focus of rapid needs assessments conducted in collaboration with local partners.

## c) Priorities of intervention detected per sector

Sector	Objective	Activities	Needed Resources
 <b>Essential NFIs</b>	Provide those affected by the crisis with essential, life-sustaining non-food items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to collective shelters hosting IDPs.</li> <li>• Distribution of NFIs including hygiene kits, bedding, and other core relief items.</li> <li>• Provision of dignity and baby kits to displaced populations.</li> </ul>	<b>€800,000</b>
 <b>Protection</b>	Reduce protection risks, prevent violations, and ensure the safety and dignity of all affected populations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Psychological First Aid to displaced populations.</li> <li>• Psychosocial support in collective shelters.</li> <li>• Recreational activities for children in collective shelters.</li> </ul>	<b>€550,000</b>
 <b>Health</b>	Ensure access to essential primary healthcare services for crisis-affected populations and help mitigate disruptions caused by the closure or reduced capacity of health facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to overstretched primary healthcare services through collaboration with a local partner operating mobile health clinics to provide medical assistance to displaced populations.</li> </ul>	<b>€250,000</b>
 <b>MPCA</b>	Enable crisis-affected households to meet immediate basic needs, while providing the flexibility to choose how to prioritise their spending.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide MPCA to displaced families living outside formal shelters to cover basic needs.</li> </ul>	<b>€950,000</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>€2,550,000</b>

## 9. CALLS FOR ACTION

Lebanon is facing a rapidly escalating humanitarian emergency as ongoing hostilities drive large-scale displacement and civilian casualties, placing unsustainable pressure on already fragile public services. Over half a million people have been displaced in a matter of days; collective shelters are nearing full capacity, and many families remain outside formal shelter systems with limited access to essential services. Without urgent action to protect civilians, guarantee humanitarian access, and mobilise additional resources, humanitarian needs will continue to increase while the capacity to respond remains severely constrained.

CESVI calls on all stakeholders to take immediate and decisive action to prevent the further deterioration of the humanitarian situation. The following actions are urgently required:

- Parties to the conflict must:
  - Take all necessary measures to protect civilians in accordance with International Humanitarian Law.
  - Ensure the protection of healthcare facilities, humanitarian personnel, and any essential civilian infrastructure.
  - Guarantee **safe, sustained, and unhindered humanitarian access** to affected populations across all areas of Lebanon impacted by the crisis.
- The international community must:
  - Intensify diplomatic engagement aimed at de-escalating the conflict and preventing further civilian harm.
  - Support the protection of civilians and **uphold international humanitarian law** through sustained political engagement.
  - Facilitate coordinated international efforts to enable humanitarian organisations to deliver life-saving assistance safely and effectively.
  - Support humanitarian coordination and collaboration with local initiatives and community-based organisations to improve outreach to displaced populations, ensuring that those living outside formal shelter systems are not overlooked.
- Donors to:
  - Provide **immediate and flexible funding** to scale-up the humanitarian response in line with rapidly increasing, constantly evolving needs.
  - Enable the strengthening of protection and psychosocial support services, focusing on child protection, gender-based violence prevention and response, and targeted assistance to vulnerable groups such as infants, pregnant and lactating women, and persons with disabilities.
  - Support the expansion of multi-sectoral interventions providing MPCA, mobile healthcare services, protection support, safe drinking water, sanitation services, and other essential relief items.
  - Ensure predictable and timely funding to close critical gaps in the humanitarian response and allow organisations to reach displaced populations both inside and outside formal shelters.

## NOTES

- i <https://www.unocha.org/lebanon> as of 9 March 2026.
- ii <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/lebanon> as of 9 March 2026.
- iii <https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/lebanon-flash-update-5-escalation-hostilities-lebanon-9-march-2026>
- iv The percentage of child casualties is based on data reported from WHO:  
<https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/who-lebanon-health-emergency-situation-update-3-08-march-2026>
- v <https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/lebanon-flash-update-2-escalation-hostilities-lebanon-6-march-2026>
- vi <https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/lebanon-flash-update-2-escalation-hostilities-lebanon-6-march-2026>
- vii <https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/middle-east-situation-lebanon-flash-update-1-9-march-2026>
- viii <https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/who-lebanon-health-emergency-sitrep-3-08-march-2026>



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Oct-Nov 2024](#)



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