



**LEBANON**  
Response Plan

# Inter-Sector Coordination Group Meeting

*December 6, 2024*





# Opening Remarks

*ISCG Co-Chairs*

# Agenda

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## 1. Update on Population Movements and Latest Developments

- Update from the Government on Plans related to IDP/Returnees
- Displacement Tracking Matrix
- Analysis on Damage Assessments & Key Findings

## 2. 2025 Planning Process

- Environment Thematic Presentation
- Follow-Up to the Planning Workshop and Sector Reflections on Sector Planning Progress + PiN
- Rationalization of Reporting Requirements (across LRP & FA)

## 3. 16 Days of Activism

## 4. AoB



# Update on Population Movements and Latest Development



## **Update from the Government on Plans related to IDP/Returnees**

*Dr. Ola Boutros, LRP General Supervisor (MoSA) and Ministries*

# Update from the Government on Plans Related to IDPs/Returnees

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- **Concept Note Signed:** On Tuesday, 3 December 2024, the Concept Note was signed by the Minister of Social Affairs, WFP, and UNICEF, reflecting the latest developments related to the significant return of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).
- **Registration:**
  - Self-registration has been activated through the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) system to gain a clearer understanding of the situation.
  - Registration of IDPs is scheduled to begin in one week.
- **Ministerial Decision on Cash Assistance:** The Minister of Social Affairs issued a directive outlining cooperation with partners on cash assistance both before and after the registration process. Basic Assistance sector leads and the cash officer have been consulted to ensure alignment and coordination with partners.

# Update from DRM/LRC



Governorate	District	# of Operational Shelters on 25/11/2024	# of Operational Shelters on 04/12/2024	# of Shelters Closin	IDPs 25/11/2024	IDPs 04/12/2024	Departed IDPs	% of IDPs Departed
Akkar	Akkar	94	5	89	7,618	34	7,584	99.6
Baalbek-El Hermel	Baalbek	58	5	53	12,214	211	12,003	98.3
Beirut	Beirut	174	21	153	55,169	2,990	52,179	94.6
Bekaa	Rachaya	19	9	10	1,354	418	936	69.1
Bekaa	West Bekaa	35	7	28	4,018	229	3,789	94.3
Bekaa	Zahle	69	5	64	9,154	98	9,056	98.9
El Nabatieh	Bent Jbeil	1	1	0	129	129	-	0.0
El Nabatieh	El Nabatieh	4		4	42		42	100.0
El Nabatieh	Hasbaya	16	9	7	399	341	58	14.5
El Nabatieh	Marjaayoun	3	1	2	29	3	26	89.7
Mount Lebanon	Aley	88	22	66	16,182	1,262	14,920	92.2
Mount Lebanon	Baabda	27	4	23	5,598	692	4,906	87.6
Mount Lebanon	Chouf	86	10	76	26,320	137	26,183	99.5
Mount Lebanon	El Meten	70	21	49	12,107	1,104	11,003	90.9
Mount Lebanon	Jbeil	44	8	36	3,434	130	3,304	96.2
Mount Lebanon	Kesrwane	42	13	29	3,658	356	3,302	90.3
North	El Batroun	15	1	14	743	11	732	98.5
North	El Koura	23	1	22	1,692	24	1,668	98.6
North	El Minieh-Dennie	25	1	24	2,469	12	2,457	99.5
North	Tripoli	30	4	26	5,294	216	5,078	95.9
North	Zgharta	16		16	3,014		3,014	100.0
South	Jezzine	18	2	16	2,169	35	2,134	98.4
South	Saida	45	2	43	12,136	569	11,567	95.3
South	Sour	7	5	2	1,067	401	666	62.4
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,009</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>186,009</b>	<b>9,402</b>	<b>176,607</b>	<b>94.95</b>



## Displacement Tracking Matrix

*Selma El Khawad, Emergency Coordinator (IOM)*

*Dayane Ibrahim, DTM Operations (IOM)*



## MOBILITY SNAPSHOT – Round 66

### Overview

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) conducts daily monitoring of population movements to support preparedness and response efforts. This work is carried out in partnership with the Disaster Risk Management Unit, technically supported by the United Nations Development Programme, to triangulate and verify data from IOM's mobility tracking exercise and the Lebanese Red Cross household registration exercise.

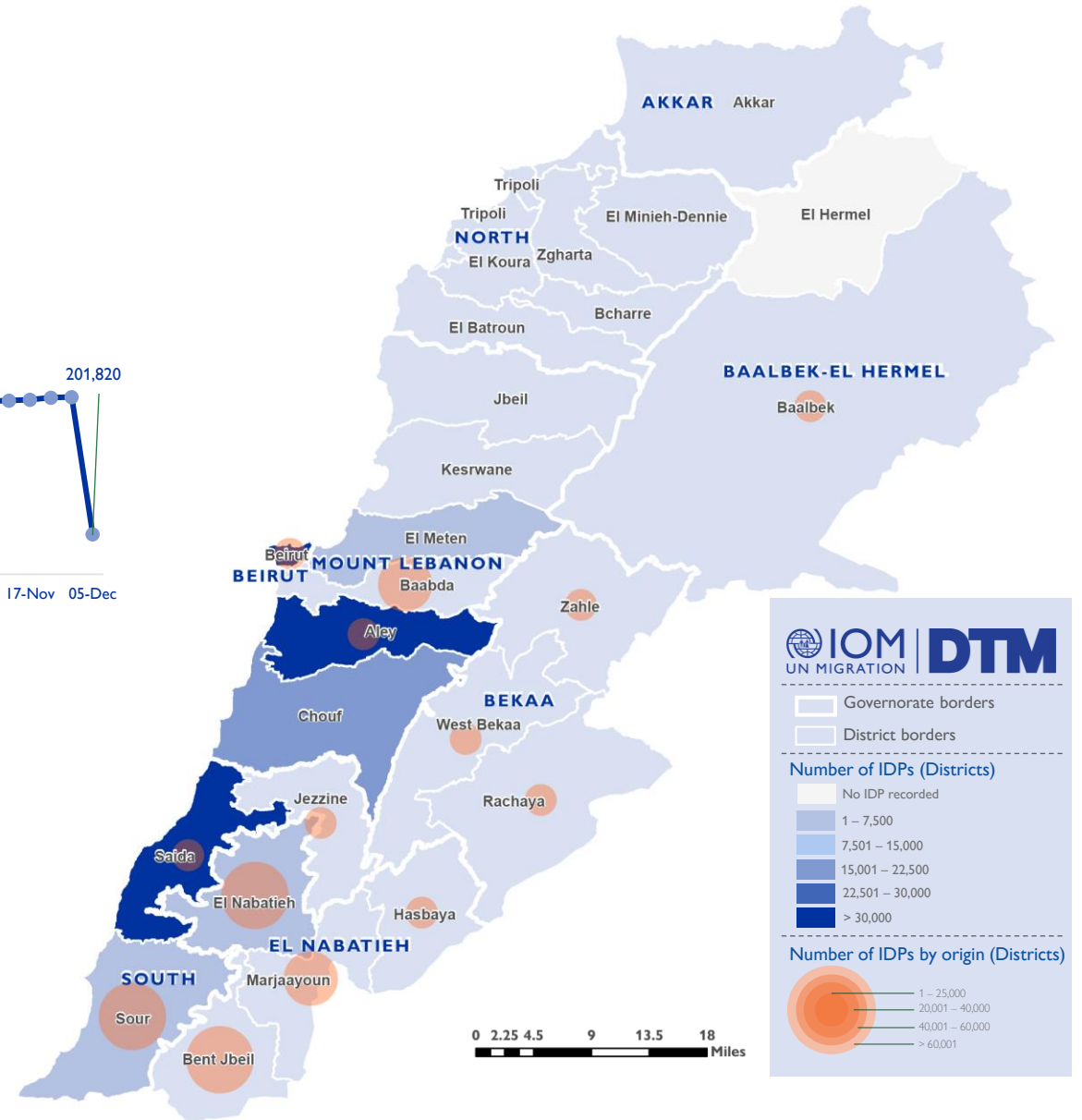
Mobility Tracking data indicates that 786,443 internally displaced persons (IDPs) have begun returning to their communities. Given the complexity and fluidity of population movements in the country, these observed returns cannot be considered permanent and should be viewed as a snapshot in time, as many people remain on the move.

### IDP count – By date



### IDPs by district of arrival and district of origin

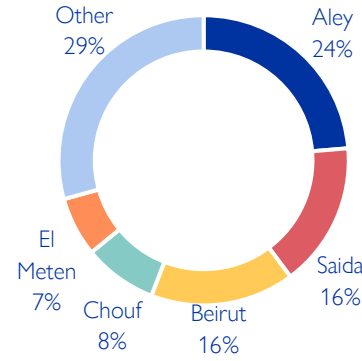
- 201,820** (51% female and 49% male)  
Total displaced individuals
- 8,972**  
Registered IDPs in 151 collective sites - Source: DRMLRC
- 573**  
Cadasters reporting arrival of IDPs
- 14**  
Districts reporting departure of IDPs



## MOBILITY SNAPSHOT – Round 66

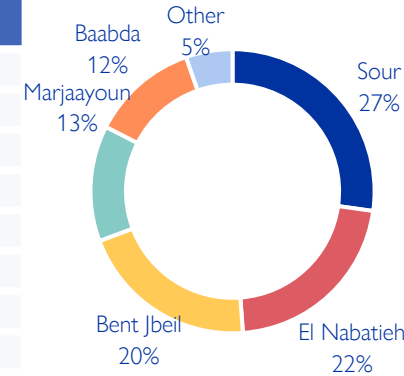
Displacement within Lebanon – By district of arrival

Governorate	District	# of Cadasters	IDPs
Mount Lebanon	Aley	46	47,777
South	Saida	25	32,543
Beirut	Beirut	12	32,433
Mount Lebanon	Chouf	42	16,548
Mount Lebanon	El Meten	46	13,362
South	Sour	9	12,711
El Nabatieh	El Nabatieh	30	9,542
Mount Lebanon	Baabda	32	6,825
Mount Lebanon	Jbeil	42	6,143
Akkar	Akkar	91	4,837
Mount Lebanon	Kesrwane	28	2,912
El Nabatieh	Hasbaya	9	2,697
North	El Minieh-Dennie	23	2,321
North	El Koura	23	1,996
Bekaa	Zahle	17	1,792
El Nabatieh	Bent Jbeil	10	1,626
North	Tripoli	10	1,608
Bekaa	West Bekaa	13	1,551
South	Jezzine	13	551
North	El Batroun	17	541
Bekaa	Rachaya	8	479
North	Bcharre	4	380
North	Zgharta	9	320
El Nabatieh	Marjaayoun	2	174
Baalbek-El Hermel	Baalbek	12	151
<b>Total</b>		<b>573</b>	<b>201,820</b>

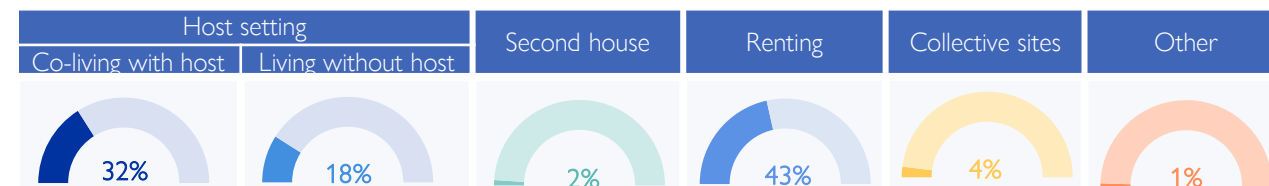


Displacement within Lebanon – By district of departure

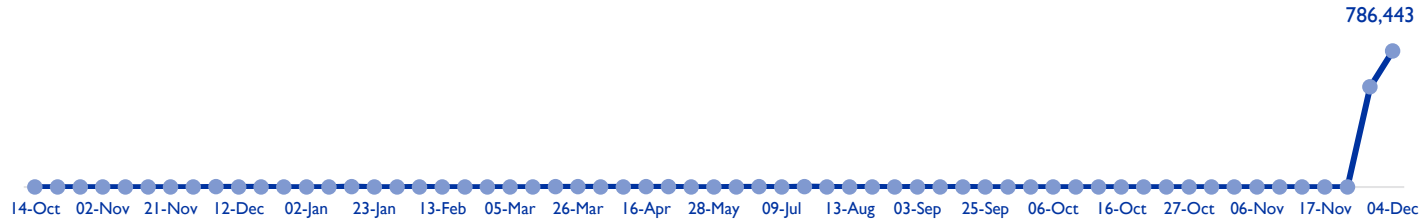
Governorate	District	IDPs
South	Sour	54,937
El Nabatieh	El Nabatieh	43,620
El Nabatieh	Bent Jbeil	41,323
El Nabatieh	Marjaayoun	26,594
Mount Lebanon	Baabda	24,643
Baalbek-El Hermel	Baalbek	3,672
South	Saida	3,679
El Nabatieh	Hasbaya	2,023
Bekaa	West Bekaa	284
Beirut	Beirut	219
Bekaa	Zahle	167
South	Jezzine	164
Bekaa	Rachaya	249
Mount Lebanon	Aley	246
<b>Total</b>		<b>201,820</b>






IDPs distribution by shelter type

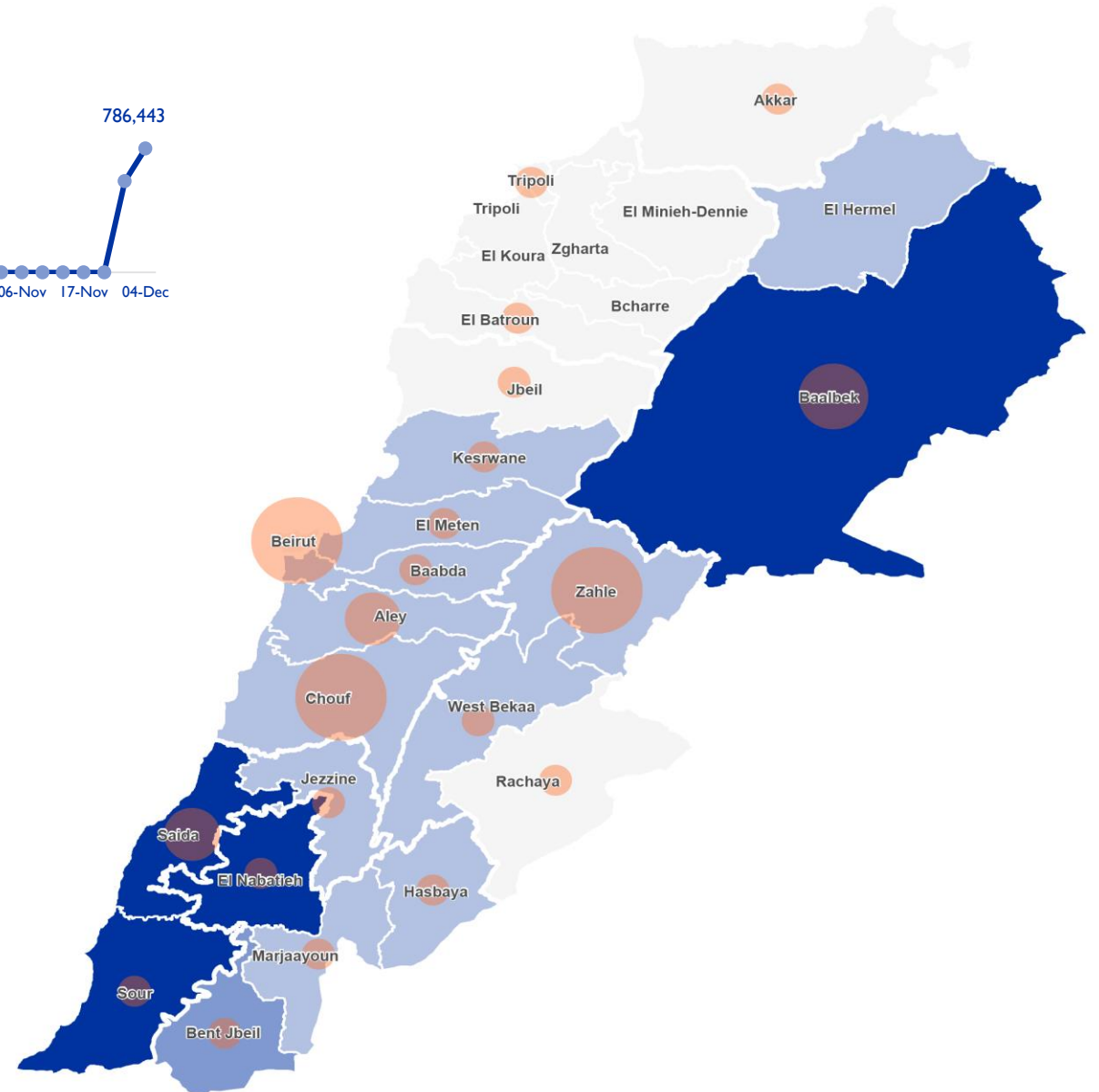


Returned IDP count – By date



Returned IDPs by district

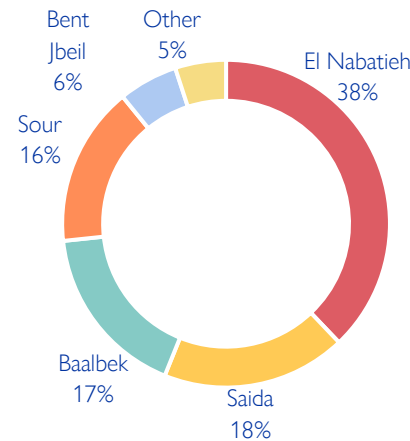
- 
**786,443**  
 IDPs have begun returning to their communities
- 
**361**  
 Cadasters reporting the return of IDPs
- 
**21**  
 Districts reporting the departure of IDPs



MOBILITY SNAPSHOT – Round 66

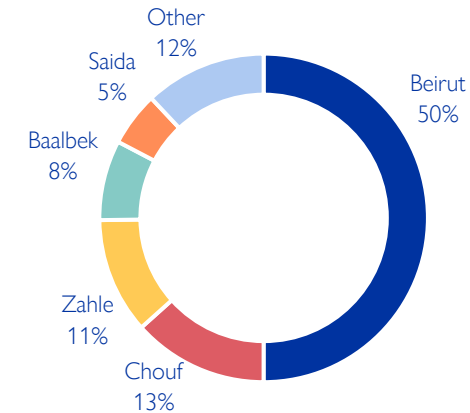
IDP return movements within Lebanon – By district of arrival

Governorate	District	Returned IDPs
El Nabatieh	El Nabatieh	296,591
South	Saida	142,565
Baalbek-El Hermel	Baalbek	134,755
South	Sour	123,680
El Nabatieh	Bent Jbeil	45,790
Baalbek-El Hermel	El Hermel	16,910
Mount Lebanon	Baabda	6,775
Bekaa	Zahle	5,500
Bekaa	West Bekaa	3,905
El Nabatieh	Marjaayoun	2,415
South	Jezzine	2,395
Mount Lebanon	Aley	1,950
Mount Lebanon	Chouf	1,950
El Nabatieh	Hasbaya	665
Mount Lebanon	Kesrwane	347
Mount Lebanon	El Meten	250
<b>Total</b>		<b>786,443</b>



IDP return movements within Lebanon – By district of departure

Governorate	District	Returned IDPs
Beirut	Beirut	393,356
Mount Lebanon	Chouf	105,125
Bekaa	Zahle	89,800
Baalbek-El Hermel	Baalbek	62,040
South	Saida	41,945
Mount Lebanon	Aley	37,555
Mount Lebanon	Kesrwane	18,000
Mount Lebanon	Jbeil	6,750
Akkar	Akkar	6,550
North	Tripoli	6,450
Mount Lebanon	El Meten	4,990
North	El Batroun	2,950
South	Jezzine	2,500
El Nabatieh	Bent Jbeil	2,450
El Nabatieh	El Nabatieh	1,997
Mount Lebanon	Baabda	1,450
Bekaa	Rachaya	1,300
Bekaa	West Bekaa	900
South	Sour	310
El Nabatieh	Hasbaya	20
El Nabatieh	Marjaayoun	5
<b>Total</b>		<b>786,443</b>





## Analysis on Damage Assessments & Key Findings

*Eyram Dzitrie, co-chair of Assessment and Analysis Working Group (AAWG), OCHA*

*Dave Van Zoonen, co-chair of Assessment and Analysis Working Group (AAWG), REACH*

# Analysis on Damage Assessments & Key Findings

	LCAT STUDY	UNHABITAT STUDY	WORLD BANK STUDY (DaLa)
OBJECTIVE	Assess property damage and reconstruction costs in southern Lebanon (focus on Bint Jbeil district).	Quantify building destruction and debris in South and Nabatiyeh governorates.	Provide damage and loss assessment across sectors, estimating economic losses and GDP impact.
GEOGRAPHIC AREA	Bint Jbeil district for the damage assessment	South and Nabatiyeh governorates	Nationwide, covering 80% of conflict-affected areas, including Baalbek-Hermel, Beirut, Bekaa, Mount Lebanon, Nabatiyeh, and South.
METHODOLOGY	Satellite imagery analysis using Sentinel-1 to estimate structural damage and trends.	Visual change detection of PlanetScope satellite images; overlay with building footprints and population data.	Remote data collection and analytics for damage; Remote sensing automation and visual detection; sector-specific loss modeling (e.g., agriculture, housing, environment). macroeconomic impact estimation based on displacement and infrastructure loss.
KEY FINDINGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 14,916 (43.2%) of buildings in Bint Jbeil damaged or destroyed (of which 6,078 or 17.6% were identified as destroyed).</li> <li>- Estimated reconstruction cost: \$900 million for Bint Jbeil alone.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 15,633 buildings partially or totally destroyed</li> <li>- Marjayoun, Bint Jbeil and Tyre are the 3 top districts</li> <li>- 33,448 building units destroyed (9,692 in South 23,756 and Nabatiyeh).</li> <li>- 8M+ tonnes of debris.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 99,209 housing units partially or fully destroyed (82% and 18% respectively)</li> <li>- Tyre, Nabatiyeh, Saida, Bint Jbeil, and Marjayoun districts are the most impacted concentrating 81% of the assessed damage and losses</li> <li>- Total damage: \$3.4 billion (82% in housing).</li> <li>- Total losses: \$5.1 billion over 12 months.</li> <li>- Real GDP for 2024 cut by 6.6%.</li> </ul>

# Key Take-Aways

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- The data so far indicates considerable damage has occurred in many conflict affected areas (including Marjayoun, Bint Jbeil and Tyre districts in the border area) compared to the situation pre-conflict.
- This will have implications on the possibility for permanent returns of displaced people to their areas of origin, meaning that different types of support and services (including immediate assistance) would continue to be required where needs remain including among people in transit while early recovery efforts kickstart.
- DTM intention survey and the re-registration exercise by MoSA/LRC are among data sources to inform analysis.
- Further work to coordinate among partners leading damage assessments and ensure engagement with the government is necessary (AAWG to convene a small group of these agencies as an action point).



# 2025 Planning Process





## Environment

*Nour Masri, Environment Task Force Coordinator (MoE)*

# Environmental Mainstreaming

## *Environmental Situation in Lebanon*

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- Pollution scale is high, and so is the cost of addressing it.
- The country's wastewater treatment plants are mostly non-operational and the uncontrolled discharge of point and non-point sources of pollution continue to degrade the water quality of the Lebanese rivers, springs, wetlands, and aquifers.
- Solid waste service delivery for disposal and treatment is poor, resulting in low cost-recovery and therefore leading to poor O&M services.
- The transport sector also faces challenges, with deteriorating public transport and road conditions, which hamper mobility, connectivity, and trade; an informal, poorly maintained system exacerbates this.
- The deterioration of environmental quality is linked to the collapse of environmental services leading to extensive pollution and loss of natural resources such as the increased reliance on private generators, open dumping and open burning of solid waste, discharge of untreated wastewater into water bodies, extensive unregulated quarrying activities, forest fires, etc.

# Environmental Mainstreaming

## *Impacts of the Syria Crisis*

- The only comprehensive assessment undertaken. It has become dated.
- Existing figures are now underestimated due to several factors, including but not limited to the energy crisis, the worsening economic situation, the devaluation of the lira, the inefficient O&M of solid waste, current hostilities on Lebanon and changing demographics\*, etc.
- A Cost of Environmental Degradation for Lebanon is underway factoring in the additional demographic pressure because of the displacement, leading to major threat to water bodies, ecosystems and land.

\*Recent WB Damage Assessment - Environment, through natural resource degradation and the impact on solid waste management, has incurred US\$221 million in damage with losses estimated at US\$214 million.



### Lebanon Environmental Assessment of the Syrian Conflict & Priority Interventions

September 2014



# Environmental Mainstreaming

## *Incremental Pressure from the Syria Crisis*

### Water and Wastewater

- Increase in generated volume of wastewater
- Release of untreated wastewater in water bodies
- Increased pressure on water demand

### Land and Biodiversity

- Significant increase in demand on scarce natural resources
- informal settlements encroaching on agricultural areas and environmental sensitive sites
- Additional pressures on nature sites
- Increased illegal logging practices for heating purposes

### Solid Waste

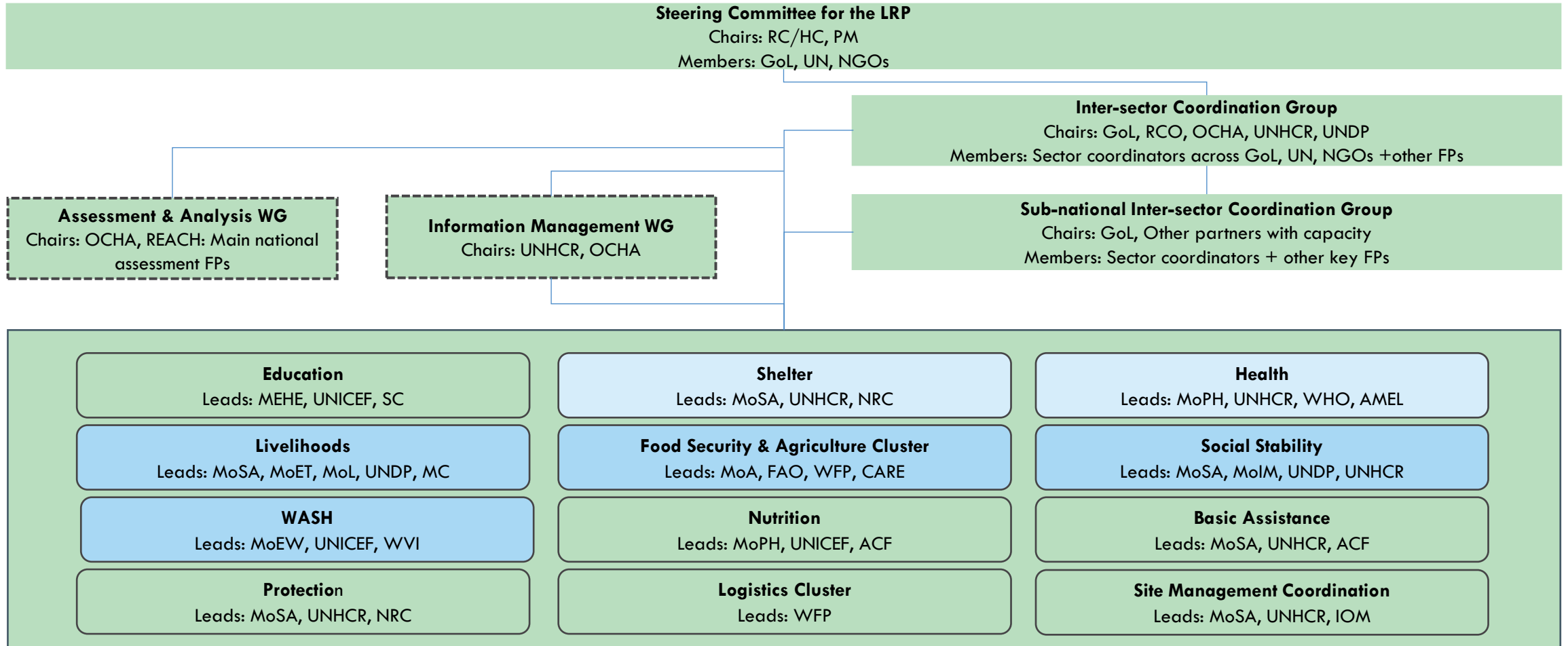
- Increase in generated municipal solid waste
- Open dumping and burning of waste
- Flooding risks heightened due to clogged drainage and irrigation canals
- In ITSs: dismantlement of vacant tents and decommissioning of latrines

### Air Pollution

- Increase in energy needs
- Increase in transportation vehicles
- Open burning of waste
- Fuel wood burning for heating (indoor)

# Environmental Mainstreaming

## Main Sectors



# Environmental Safeguards

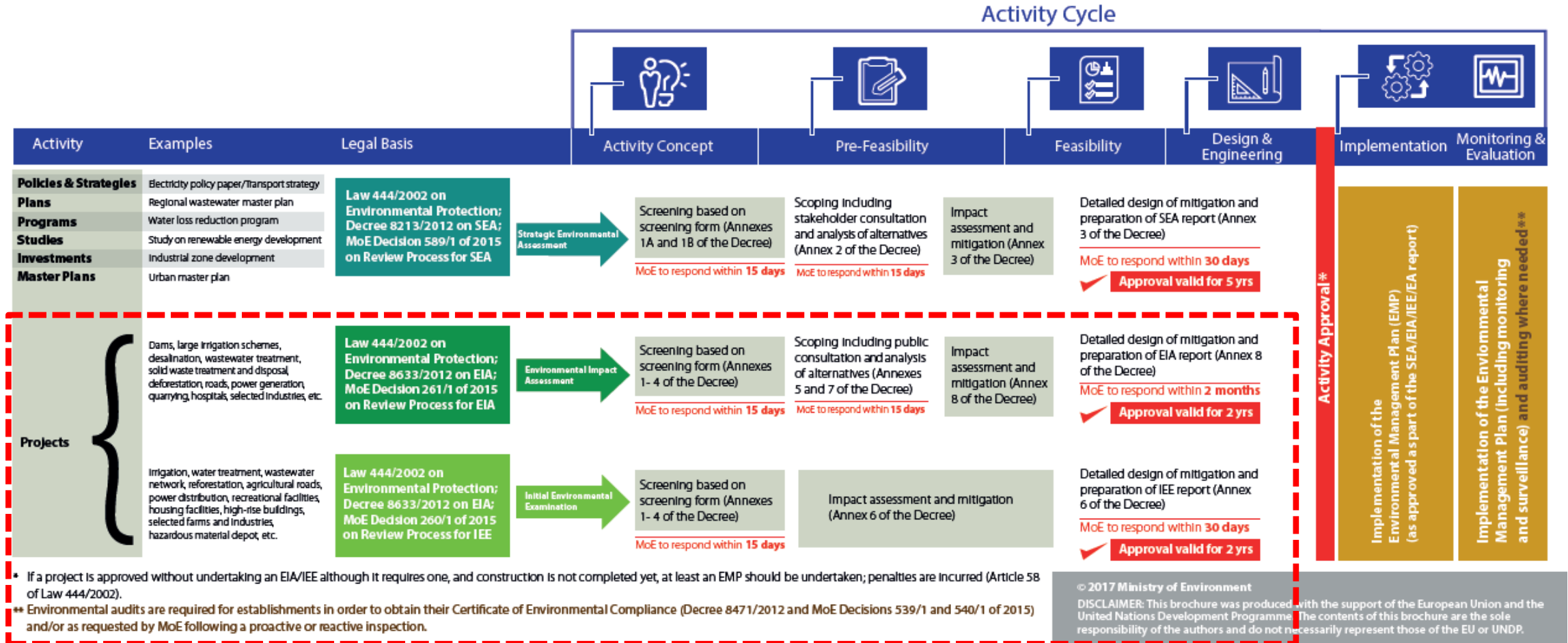
## Overview of Relevant MoE-Led Texts-Sample

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- Law 444/2002: Environmental Protection  
*Application Decrees require screening of projects and plans – private and public – in order to mitigate any potential environmental impact.*
- Decree 8633/2012: Fundamentals of Environmental Impact Assessment of Project Proposals.
- Decree 8213/2012: Strategic Environmental Assessment of Policy, Plan, and Programme Drafts.
- Water Law 77/2018 (and amendment Law 192/2020).
- Law 78/2018: Protection of Air Quality.
- Law 130/2019: Protected Areas.
- Law 80/2018: Integrated Solid Waste Management
- Decree 5605/2019: Sorting of Household Solid Waste from the Source
- Decrees 8006/2002 and 13389/2004: Regulates Healthcare Waste; Defines the Type of Healthcare Wastes; Requires Proper Waste Segregation and Minimization; Sets Guidelines for the Collection and Storage of Waste.
- Decree 5606/2019: Determination of the Fundamentals of Hazardous Waste Management.

# Environmental Safeguards

## What is the Legal Environmental Requirement for My Activity?



# Environmental Safeguards

## *The Environmental Marker Approach: Example Coding Based on the LCRP 2023 Activities*

Summary of LCRP 2023 Activities			
Sectors	Environmental Marker Category		
	A	B	C
Basic Assistance (BA)	24	2	0
Education (ED)	17	1	0
Energy (EN)	16	10	0
Food Security (FS)	12	8	0
Health (HL)	25	6	0
Livelihoods (LV)	32	0	2
Protection (PR)	41	0	0
Shelter (SH)	14	3	0
Social Stability (SS)	18	0	3
Water (WA)	29	7	9
Nutrition	51	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>14</b>

A. Neutral or no negative environmental impact. Activity may proceed.
B. Potential for moderate negative environmental impact. Screening is required to determine whether Initial environmental examination (IEE), Environmental impact assessment (EIA), or Environmental audit (EA) is needed.
C. Potential for significant negative environmental impact. Screening is required to confirm the scope of an Environmental impact assessment (EIA).



# Environmental Safeguards

## *The Environmental Marker For LRP: Applying a Code to Sectors' Activities*

Neutral or no negative environmental impact. Activity may proceed.

### Category A

- Direct food assistance
- Livelihood support
- Awareness raising initiatives to reduce tensions
- Policy studies or needs assessments

Potential for moderate negative environmental impact. Screening is required to determine whether Initial Environmental Examination (IEE), Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) or Environmental Audit (EA) is needed.

### Category B

- Irrigation
- Water ttt & WW network
- Reforestation
- Agricultural roads
- Power distribution
- Selected farms and industries
- Hazardous material depot

Potential for significant negative environmental impact. Screening is required to confirm the scope of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) needed.

### Category C

- Large irrigation schemes
- WW and Solid waste ttt
- Deforestation
- Roads
- Power generation
- Quarrying
- Hospitals
- Selected industries

# Circular Cash-for-Work Activities in Lebanon

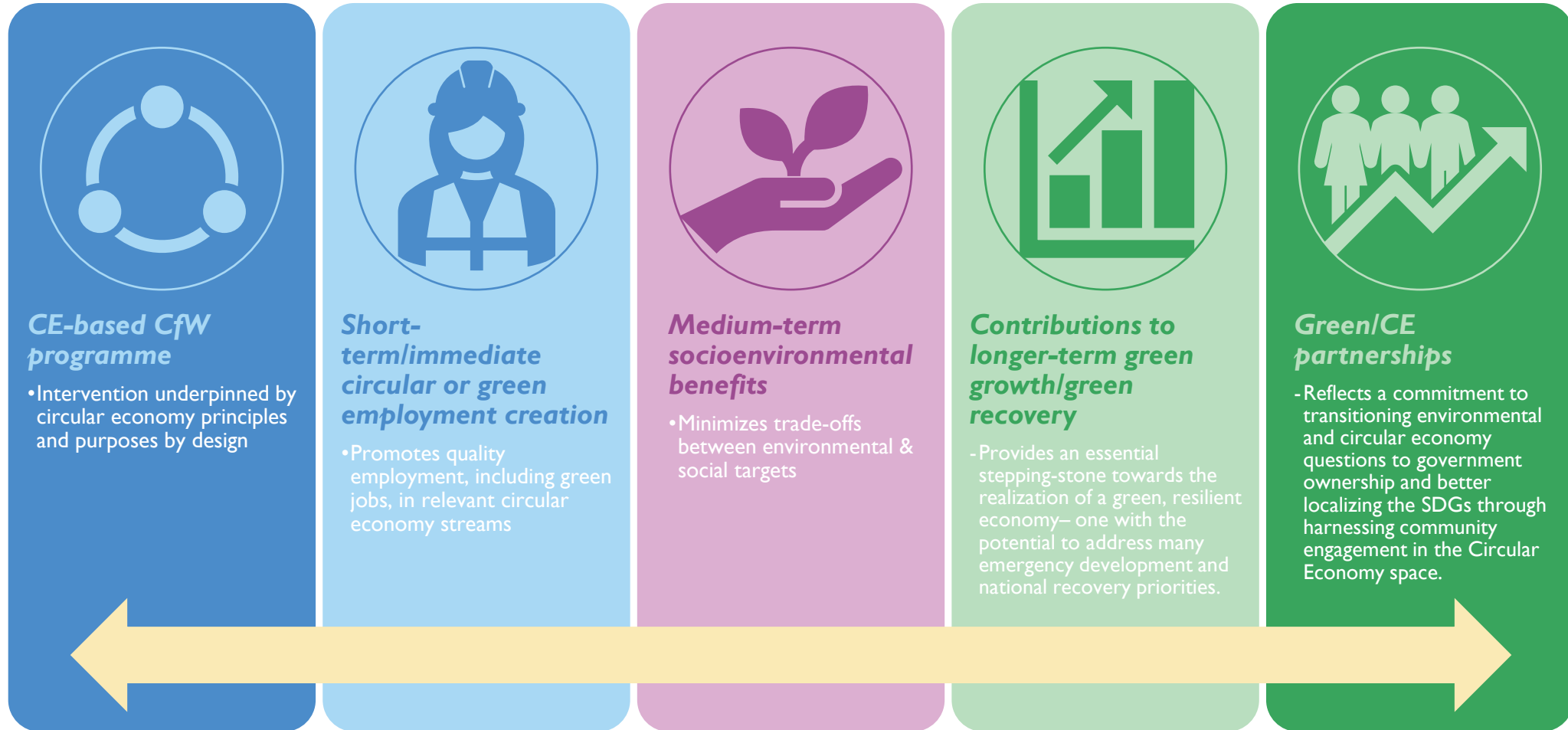
## *Purpose & Nature of Guidance Document*

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- A cross-industry, non-prescriptive framework for framing, designing, and assessing circular Cash-For-Work (CfW) initiatives in Lebanon under multiple LRP sectors
- Aims to amplify the benefits of such initiatives.
- Builds on the assumption that **Circular Economy (CE) considerations can strengthen the CfW methodology** in Lebanon through better **articulating the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) nexus in CfW operations** and fostering multiple **sustainability-related impacts**.

# Circular Cash-for-Work Activities in Lebanon

## How to Use the Document: Design Pillars and Indicators



# Circular Cash-for-Work Activities in Lebanon

## *To Consider When Planning*

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- How did your sector progress against your 2024 mainstreaming commitments?
- Were there any specific gaps and challenges?
- What do you see as the mainstreaming priorities for your sector in 2025 and beyond?
- What tools do you think would be most useful for your sector?
- What are the training needs?
- How can the ETF be helpful?

# Frequently Asked Questions



**Q-** If a project is completed without undertaking an EIA/IEE although it requires one, what can I do?

**A-** A Screening should be submitted to MoE to confirm conformity of project with legal requirements. Penalties can be incurred (Article 58 of Law 444/2002).

**Q-** What fees should I pay for MoE for the EIA and the IEE studies?

**A-** EIA fees : LL 500,000, IEE fees: LL 250,000.

**Q-** Is a bank guarantee is required?

**A-** A bank guarantee of 0.05% of the project cost is required, Municipalities and Government institutions are exempted.

**Q-** Where I can find the list of consultancy firms to conduct the needed studies for my project?

**A-** National consultancy firms authorized to prepare an EIA/IEE are indicated in a CDR-approved list (Published on the MoE website).

**Q-** Is the Environmental Management Plan legally binding for me as a project owner?

**A-** The project owner commits to the implementation of the EMP as part of the EIA through a legally binding document at a notary.

**Q-** Any tips to facilitate the work and reduce the time?

**A-** Administrative requirements for conducting an EIA can be reduced by recruitment of consultants in advance through modalities such as Long-Term Agreements with approved consultants.

**Q-** Are there any prototype ToRs for the consultant to conduct an EIA?

**A-** Prototype ToRs for the consultants to conduct an EIA will be attached to the Environmental Marker Guide.

**Q-** Where to include the costing of the EIA/IEE report?

**A-** The costing of the EIA/IEE report should be included as part of the project design or other budget plan.



**Follow-Up to the Planning Workshop  
& Sector Reflections on Sector Planning Progress**  
*ISCG Co-Chairs*

# Follow-Up to the Planning Workshop

## Guidance on the Flash Appeal (FA) Extension for Q1 (January-March) 2025

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**1. The Flash Appeal (FA) is fully complementary to and supportive of the LRP**, which is the primary planning framework in the country supporting an integrated humanitarian and stabilization response, co-led with the Government. The LRP remains the unified planning and coordination framework.

### **2. Criteria for development of the Flash Appeal extension:**

- **Immediate life-saving assistance**<sup>1</sup> (not all humanitarian response)<sup>2</sup>
  - **Shock-based:** Needs arising as a **direct result of hostilities and displacement/return**
  - **Geographical scope: locations with displaced and returnees/returning people**, covering groups below (not exclusive):
    - People who remain displaced (in places of displacement)
    - People returning to their areas but not their “home” (e.g. people in temporary centers, urban areas, etc.).
    - People returning to their homes (area of origin)
    - People in conflict-affected/hard-to-reach areas (those who didn’t leave their home areas during hostilities)
- ❖ **Preliminary scope:** 900K (internal displacement; some of them have returned, some of them are returning, some of them remain displaced) + 80 K (people remained in hard-to-reach areas during hostilities) = 1M (people directly affected) + contingency caseload of people who could cross the border into Lebanon.

# Follow-Up to the Planning Workshop

## *Guidance on the Flash Appeal (FA) Extension for Q1 (January-March) 2025*

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- **Timebound interventions:** 3 months (activities that are implementable within 3 months, immediate impact) – some examples of activities (not exhaustive)
  - Hot meals and dry parcels or RTEs
  - Emergency medical support
  - Life-saving emergency cash and in-kind
  - Access to water (distribution of bottled water/water trucking)
  - Emergency nutrition rations
  - MHPSS
  - Support to humanitarian mine actions.
- **No FA-specific PiN:** The LRP PiN will be the only statement of people in need. However, distinct figures for the FA target and the FA budget. FA and LRP targets are not mutually exclusive. FA budget is a top-up.

### **3. FA planning considerations:**

- FA target at the national level ONLY, no district-level breakdown (due to the fluidity of population movements)
- No population group breakdown for the target
- Need for a clear strategy to ensure linkage of LRP and FA (FA exit strategy) in sector strategy
- Important to keep in mind that the demarcation of LRP and FA is not science (nor mathematics). We have a gray zone, and we need to have expert judgment, putting people at the center of the response.
- This is an “extension” of FA – light touch of update/revision based on the current FA (Oct-Dec 2024)



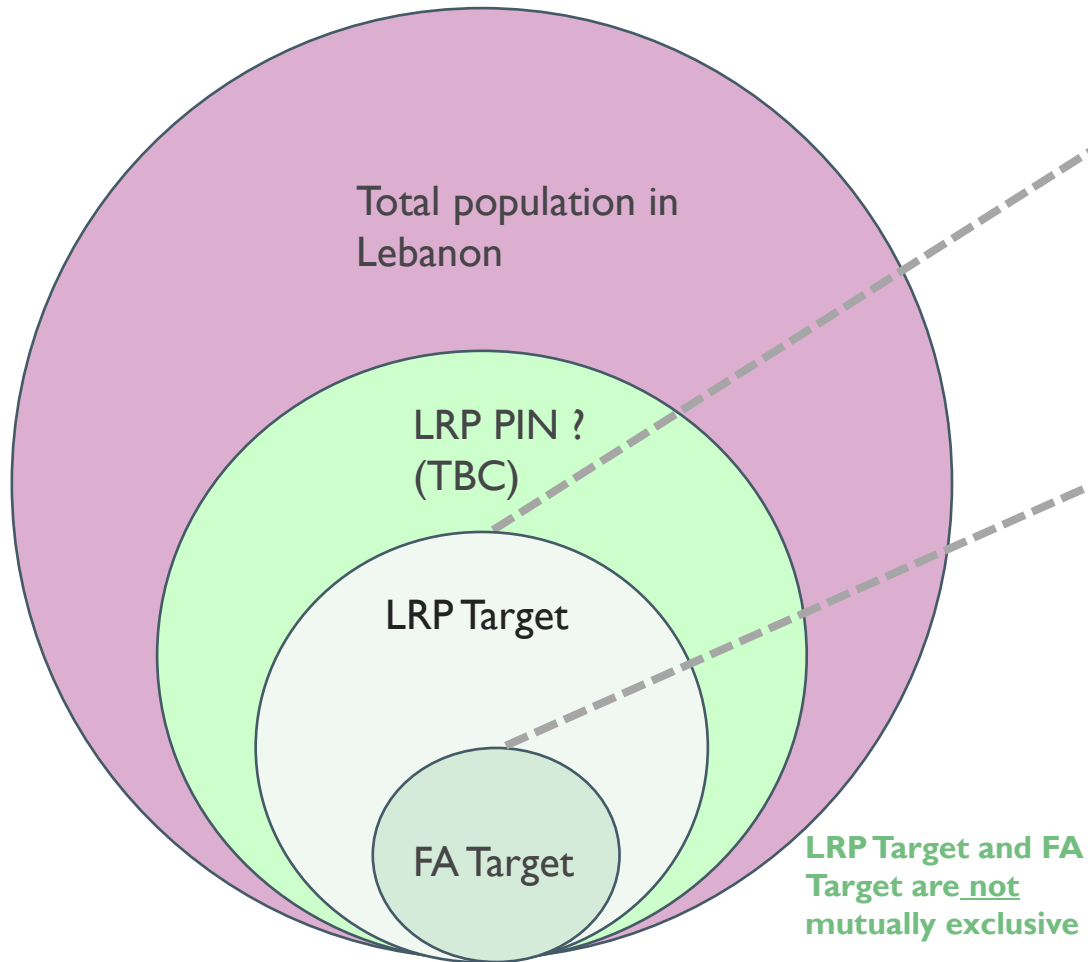
# Follow-Up to the Planning Workshop

## Guidance on the Flash Appeal (FA) Extension for Q1 (January-March) 2025

Criteria for Inclusion in the Flash Appeal (FA)	Criteria for Exclusion from the Flash Appeal and Inclusion in the LRP and/or other plans
<p><b>Immediacy of Impact</b> Activities must address urgent, life-threatening needs that require action within the first <b>three months</b> of the crisis. Examples include distribution of hot meals, emergency medical support, water trucking, and emergency shelter materials.</p> <p><b>Shock-Driven Needs</b> Activities should respond to direct impacts of sudden events such as escalations in hostilities, mass displacement, or immediate health emergencies.</p> <p><b>Geographical Focus</b> Limited to locations directly impacted by the crisis, such as areas with displaced populations or host communities heavily affected by the shock.</p> <p><b>Time-Bound Implementation</b> Interventions must be implementable and show results within a <b>three-month</b> period.</p> <p><b>Immediate Life-Saving Outputs</b> Actions must have immediate, tangible benefits such as preventing mortality or addressing acute malnutrition (e.g., provision of RUTF for SAM cases, vaccinations against outbreaks).</p> <p><b>Non-Recurring Nature</b> No recurrent costs are included, focusing only on one-time, immediate interventions like emergency repairs or temporary facilities.</p>	<p><b>Sustainability and Recovery Focus</b> Activities aimed at rebuilding infrastructure, promoting livelihoods, or addressing systemic issues over a longer period. Examples include agricultural recovery programs, reconstruction of water networks, and long-term healthcare system strengthening.</p> <p><b>Broader Humanitarian Needs</b> Activities targeting ongoing needs or chronic vulnerabilities not directly linked to the recent escalation of the crisis (e.g., poverty alleviation, disaster risk reduction).</p> <p><b>Geographical Breadth</b> Actions extending beyond immediate crisis-affected areas to address broader regional needs.</p> <p><b>Complex Multi-Sectoral Interventions</b> Initiatives requiring integrated planning and longer timeframes, such as durable housing or education infrastructure).</p> <p><b>Activities Dependent on Longer Timelines</b> Interventions requiring time beyond the three-month window for measurable impact (e.g., agricultural productivity improvement, chronic disease management).</p>

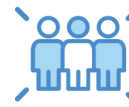
# Follow-Up to the Planning Workshop

## Flash Appeal (FA) Target



### **LRP Target:**

People targeted for humanitarian and stabilization assistance in 2025.



*Example: NN has returned to her/his area of origin after displacement. NN managed to go back to her/his house and can sustain life, so does not need hot meal, water bottle distribution, etc but does need social protection assistance.*

### **FA Target: Escalation-related Emergency Target**

People in need of and targeted for immediate and time-bound (3 months) life-saving assistance between Jan – March 2025 whose needs are arising from the escalation of hostilities.

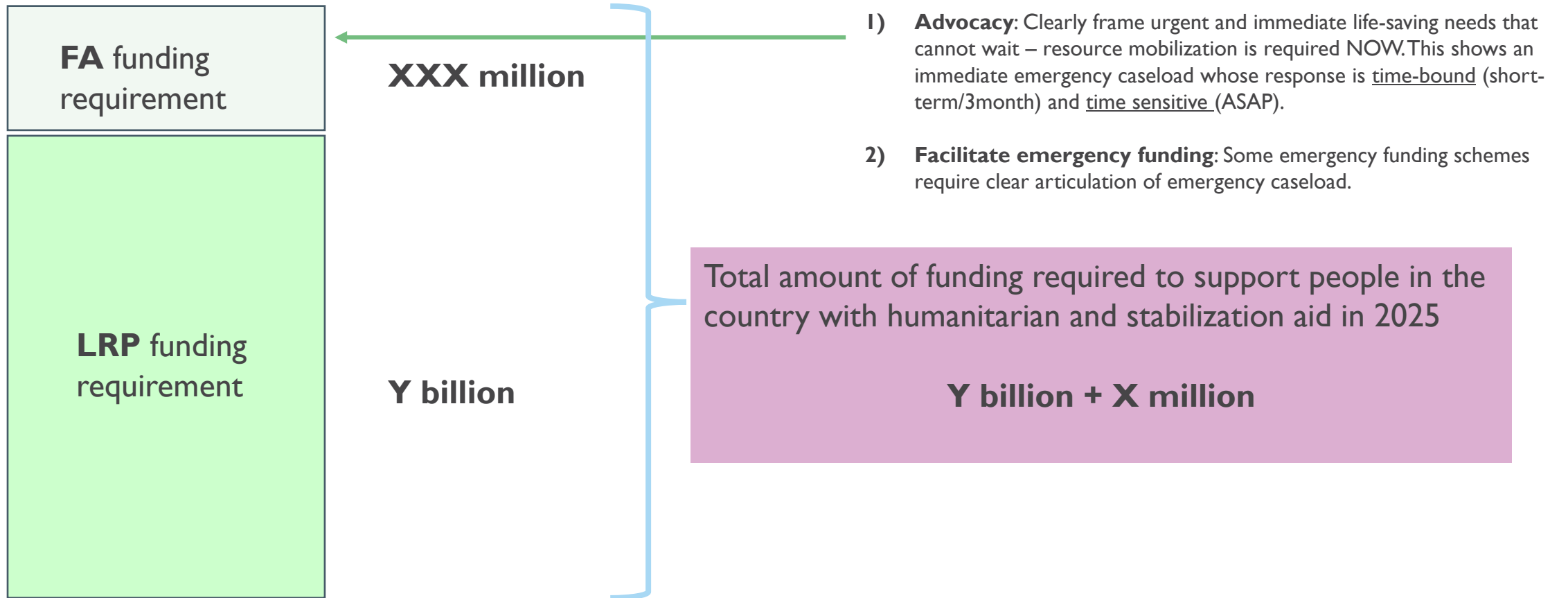


*Example: NN returned to her/his land from a Collective Site but has lost everything. NN needs emergency support now (FA) to survive in the coming weeks while finding out how to reestablish their life. NN also needs continued humanitarian support (LRP) in the medium term. This means that NN may receive both FA and LRP assistance.*

\* We cannot exclude the possibility that a person could be in need of FA assistance but then all his/her need is met so no need to get support under the assistance by LRP, but our assumption is that such cases would be rare.

# Follow-Up to the Planning Workshop

## Guidance on the Flash Appeal (FA) extension for Q1 (January-March) 2025



### Why do we need this distinct funding requirement?

- 1) **Advocacy:** Clearly frame urgent and immediate life-saving needs that cannot wait – resource mobilization is required NOW. This shows an immediate emergency caseload whose response is time-bound (short-term/3month) and time sensitive (ASAP).
- 2) **Facilitate emergency funding:** Some emergency funding schemes require clear articulation of emergency caseload.

Total amount of funding required to support people in the country with humanitarian and stabilization aid in 2025

**Y billion + X million**

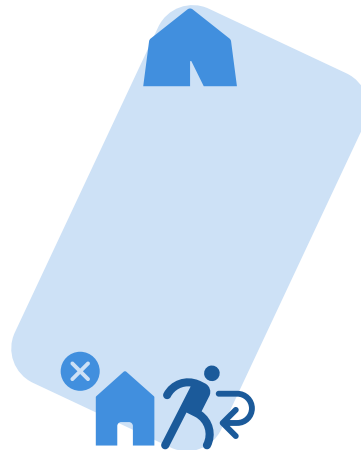
**Needs for clear messaging: Funding for FA and LRP are not « zero-sum ». More funding for FA doesn't mean less funding for LRP, and vice versa. It's critical to advocate for overall total funding (Y+X) for Lebanon while noting time sensitivity of FA funding.**

# Follow-Up to the Planning Workshop

## Guidance on the Flash Appeal (FA) extension for Q1 (January-March) 2025

*In the context of dynamic population movement, flexibility is necessary to provide assistance wherever people are.*

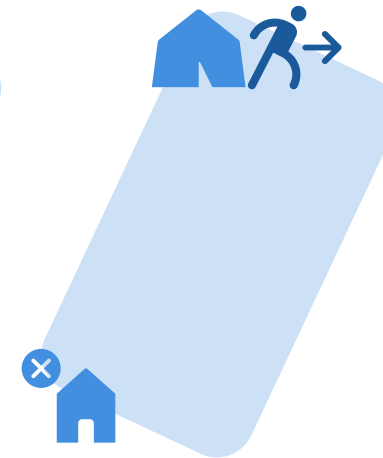
*We estimate the number of PIN (caseload) but not precisely say in which district.*



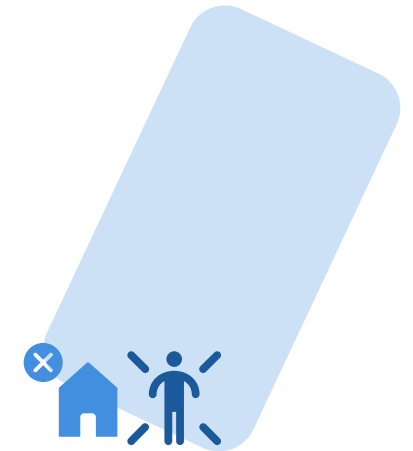
I came back to my land, but my house is totally destroyed. I lost all. I need assistance here in my village.



I left CS to return but my house is destroyed, I stay in temporary CS in regional capital. I need assistance here for now, not my village



I go and back to my house and CS while I rebuild my life back home. I need assistance in CS for now.



I remained on my land and my house was totally destroyed; I lost everything. I need support here

# Overall PiN calculation for 2025

## *Methodology for Updated PIN*



Use the 2024 intersectoral PIN as a baseline:

- Factor in displacement data when updating figures based on the 2024 PIN baseline.
- Gather IPC findings to refine PIN calculations.
- This PIN will be shared with sector coordinators for feedback and finalization.

# Sector PiN calculation for 2025

## *Methodology for Updated PIN*



### **Option 1: Use the Overall PiN**

Use the overall PIN as a communication figure and use it to calculate the sector specific targets for operational purposes.

### **Option 2: Calculate / Estimate Sector sepecific PiN**

Several sectors (e.g., health, food security, Wash) highlighted their ability to calculate sectoral PINs based on available data.



# Rationalization of Reporting Requirements

*ISCG Co-Chairs*

# Rationalization of Reporting Requirements

Reporting	Frequency	Note	Suggestions by ISCG (To be discussed)
Response reporting (for both LRP and FA) via Activity.Info	Every two weeks	Cadaster level Population breakdown (nationalities/ in/outside CS) Sector to define what to monitor with which breakdown	Re-examine breakdown? District level =>HC/HCT
Collective Shelter (CS) response	Daily	Site level, around 100 articles to report. This is Gov requirement but reporting article – the Gov requirement is less	Weekly? Twice a week?
Reporting of Reached figure for FA	Monthly	This is requirement set by global level. At minimum, I figure by sector. Disaggregation is not mandatory. Each sector to define how they calculate reached figures (and collect info via activity info).	Reduce breakdown? (only district?) No approval is necessary
Input for publication of Flash Update (process managed by OCHA)	Weekly	This recently shifted to weekly from twice a week	Shift to every two weeks? => HC/HCT
Lebanon Aid Tracking	Every two weeks		
3W	N/A (extract)	This info is updated with activity info so no additional work	N/A
Critical funding gap	Monthly	HCT appreciated this analysis	





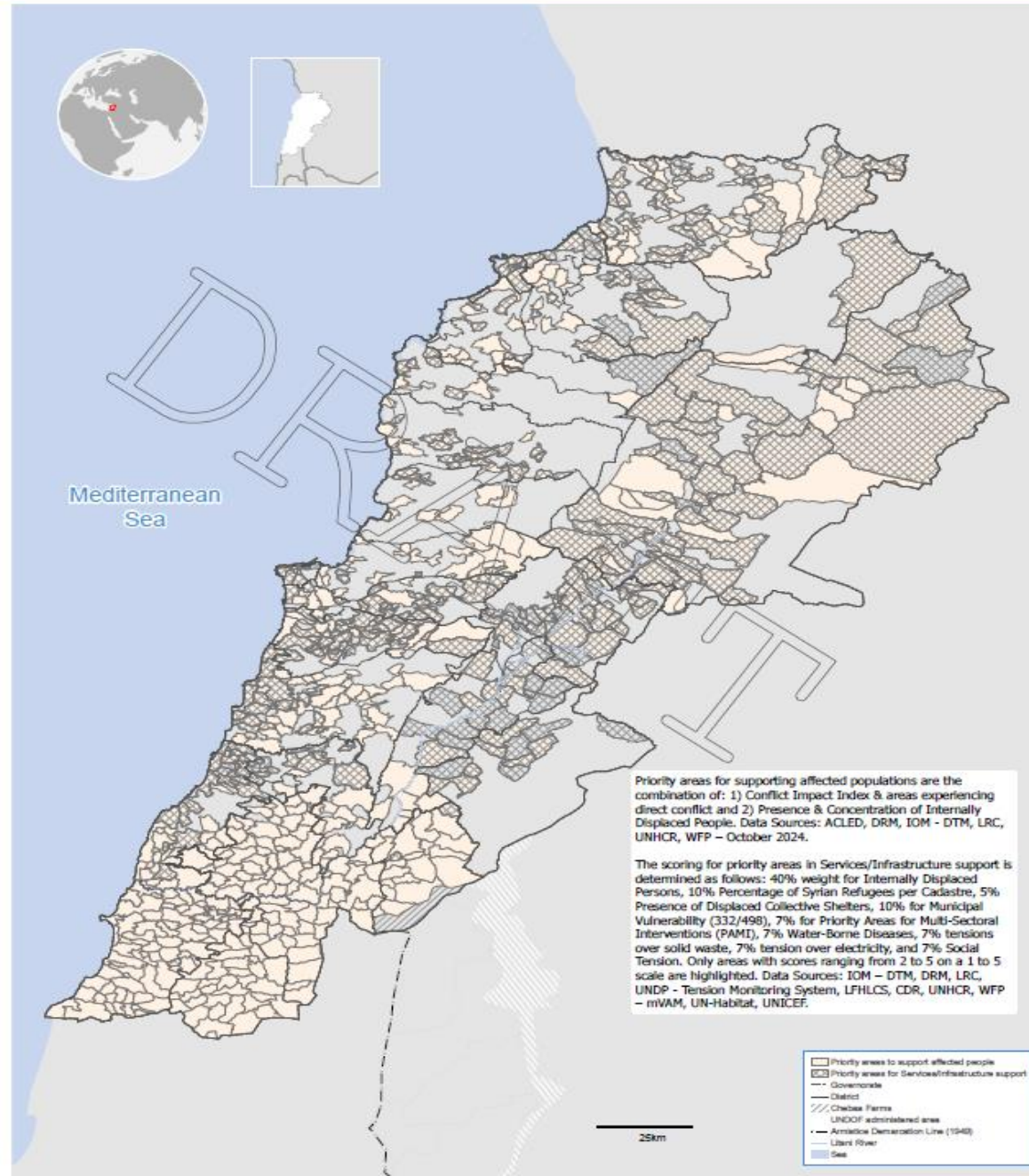
# 16 Days of Activism

*Elisa Cappelletti, PSEA Network and GBV Sector Coordinator (OCHA)*



# AoB: Draft – Geo Prioritization Map

**NOT FOR  
FURTHER  
CIRCULATION**





Thank You