LEBANON
Response Plan

Inter-Sector Coordination Group Meeting

January 31, 2025

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Agenda

1. **Planning and Preparedness for Influx from Syria to Lebanon**
   - Objective and Background
   - New Arrivals Update
   - Scenarios
   - Considerations

2. **Contingency Planning/Preparedness Discussion**

3. **AoB**

Planning and Preparedness for influx from Syria to Lebanon

Kristin Arthur, Senior Inter-Agency Coordination Officer (UNHCR)

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Objective and Background

Kristin Arthur, Senior Inter-Agency Coordination Officer (UNHCR)

Objective and Background

- Update on **ongoing response** to new arrivals in Baalbek/Bekaa.
- Intersectoral **preparedness planning** for potential influx.
  - The situation remains **fluid and unpredictable**, requiring **proactive planning** to mitigate risks.
  - Sectors to be ready to **adapt to different scenarios** and ensure a **coordinated, efficient multisectoral response**.

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New Arrivals Update

Kristin Arthur, Senior Inter-Agency Coordination Officer (UNHCR)

New Arrivals Update

Baalbek El Hermel and Bekaa

- **Following the events in Syria** on **8 December**, Lebanon began to witness cross-border arrivals particularly in the Hermel region of Baalbek Governorate.
- **As of 27 January**, the Baalbek DRM reported **87,225 individual arrivals** from Syria including 35,115 individuals in 224 informal collective shelters with 52,110 in the community including 20,000 Lebanese returnees. No significant new arrivals as of recent.
- **Cross-border movement stabilized** at moment, however fluid situation and continuous movement outside of the collective sites;
- **Response across sectors** is gradually increasing but gaps remain.
- Dedicated **operational coordination meeting** established for Hermel.
- **Assessments:**
  - Multi-sectorial Needs Assessment (MSNA) at site level.
  - Household profiling exercise by MoSA.

Response to New Arrivals in Baalbek El Hermel and Bekaa

As of 27 January 2025

General Overview

Following the events in Syria on 8 December; Lebanon began to witness cross-border arrivals particularly in the Hermel region of Baalbek Governorate. As of 27 January, DRM has reported a total of 87,225 individuals residing in 224 informal collective shelters (approx. 34,474 individuals) as well as various types of accommodation within the community (approx. 52,110 individuals, including 20,000 Lebanese). Most of the informal collective shelters are Mosques, Hussainiyets and public buildings usually not suited for collective shelters. Urgent needs for the displaced include shelter, food, winter support, basic assistance, water and sanitation, minor repairs for the CS, health as well as emergency protection, education and nutrition support. Emergency distributions are ongoing, while assessments are being completed.

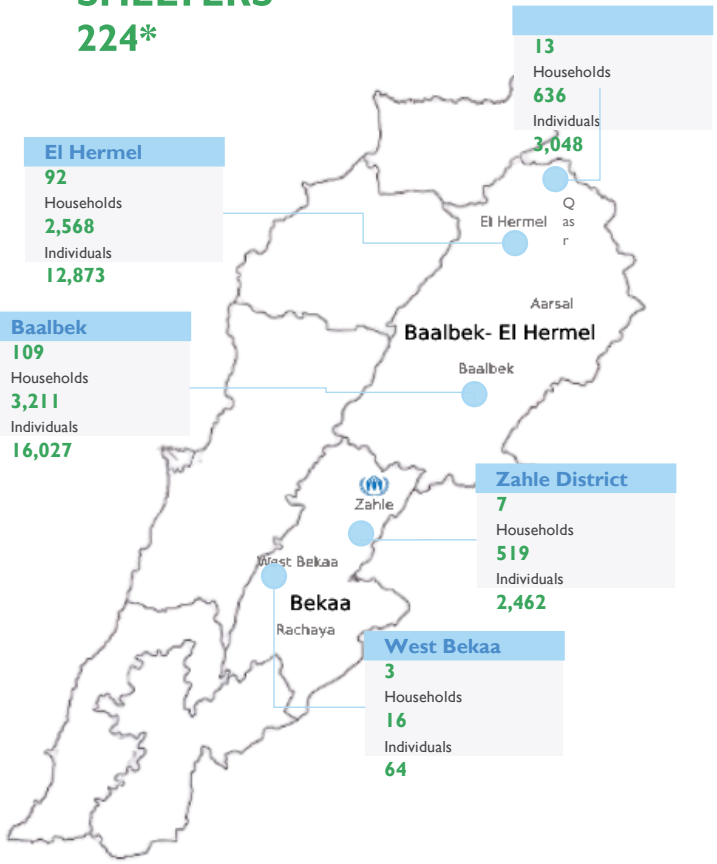
Population Demographics

* Based on MSNA.

Basic Assistance Response

# of Mattresses	2,529
# of Blankets	7,130
# of Pillows	2,466
# of Clothing Kits	225

OPEN DESIGNATED SHELTERS 224*



*: 32 collective shelters are now closed

WASH Response (Across all collective shelters)

- Individuals reached by WASH sector: 7,485
- Bottled water in litres: 20,244
- Menstrual Hygiene Management kits: 350
- Family hygiene Kits: 1,904
- Baby Kits: 475

Food Security Response

- 500 individuals received meals.

Protection Response (CP, GBV, Legal)

- Protection monitoring across shelters: 1
- Dignity kits distributed: 2,362
- Individuals attended info sessions: 3,179
- Individuals participating in protection activities: 2,42
- Household profiling completed for: 1,018
- Individuals received awareness sessions on legal topics: 2
- Emergency protection case management: 18
- Individuals attended awareness/PSS sessions: 33,98
- Women/child friendly spaces are being established: 5

Health Response

- 124 NCD consultations
- 150 primary healthcare consultations
- 136 PLWs receiving MMS/IFA supplements
- 35 beneficiaries attending outreach awareness raising sessions on Reproductive Health topics
- 27 beneficiaries receiving sessions on Family Planning methods

Nutrition Response

- 250 children received micronutrient powders (MNP)
- 288 children under 2 years old screened using the IYCF rapid assessment tool
- 417 PLWs receiving adequate MMS/ IFA supplements
- 519 PLWs screened for acute malnutrition
- 3,797 children screened for wasting

Education Response

- 98 recreational kits distributed for the shelter
- 3,577 children receiving student kits and/or learning materials
- 4,916 children reached with Retention Support/Learning Activities
- 731 children receiving PSS in learning programmes
- 927 children referred to appropriate education services
- 181 children referred to CP services

Shelter Response

Rehabilitation began on 25 January 2025 in four shelters and is still ongoing

Remaining Gaps/Needs: New Arrivals in Baalbek El Hermel and Bekaa

As of 27 January 2025

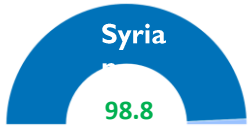
General Overview

The Multisectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) is a harmonized tool designed to identify and quantify needs and gaps across various sectors, while also informing donor advocacy and highlighting collective priorities. Launched on 9 January, it is currently being implemented by geo-split partners—DRC, Medair, NRC, and Oxfam. As of 27 January, 159 of the 224 active sites (71%) have been assessed —covering 6,879 households and 23,985 individuals— and assessments are ongoing.

Population Demographics

50% Male

50% Female

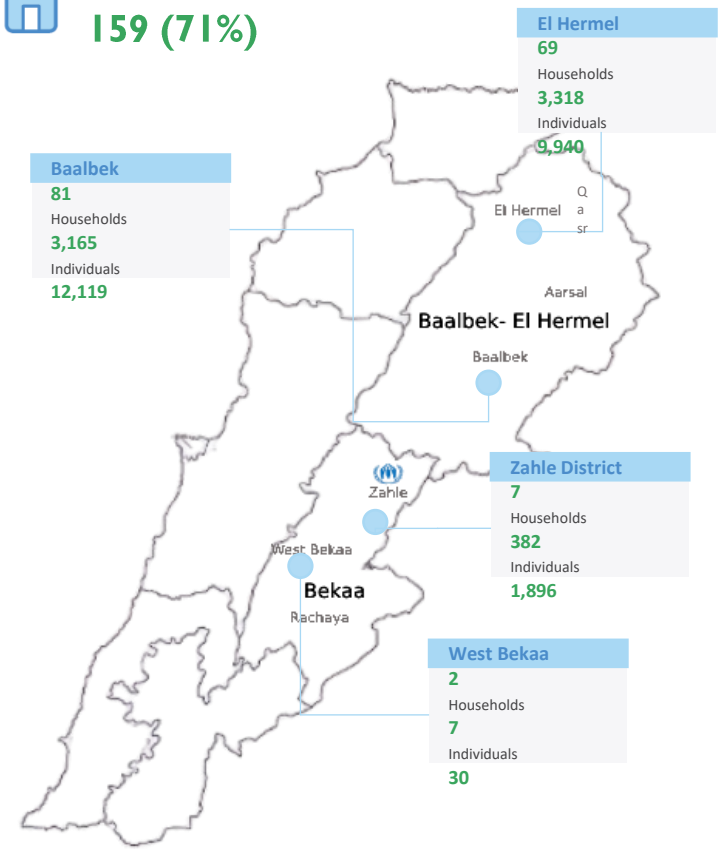


350 persons living with disability

1,131 individuals with serious medical conditions

224 unaccompanied and separated children

ASSESSED SHELTERS 159 (71%)



Education Gaps/Needs

- **144** CS cited interest in children enrolling in education programmes.

WASH Gaps/Needs (by collective shelters)

- Hygiene Kits **147**
- Hot water **82**
- Centre disinfection kits **144**
- Non-functional toilets **29**
- Shower repairs **45**

Protection Gaps/Needs (CP, GBV, Legal)

- **138** CS in need of Baby Diapers
- **43** CS in need of Adult Diapers
- **118** CS reported no safe space for Disclosure/Referral of Protection Issues
- **145** CS reported no Information on PSEA Network Material
- **144** CS reported not Receiving Specialized Protection, GBV, and CP Services
- **103** CS reported not having a dedicated child-friendly space or a child-friendly facilitator approaching the CS

BA Gaps/Needs

# of Mattresses	8,624	# of Solar Lamps	2,895
# of Blankets	12,138	of Winter Clothes	19,518
# of Pillows	14,143	# of Kitchen Sets	3,449
# of Sleeping Mats	8,037		

The distribution of CRIs covered 141 CS, but significant needs and gaps persist.

Health Gaps/Needs

- **110** CS were not able to access basic health services in the last 7 days
- **139** CS did not receive mental health services or child immunization
- Health-related items needed:
  - **47** CS: Wheelchairs
  - **25** CS: Walkers
  - **24** CS: Oxygen Machines
  - **10** CS: Urine Bags

Nutrition Gaps/Needs

142 CS reported that children under 5, as well as pregnant and lactating women, were not screened for acute malnutrition in the last 14 days

Food Security Gaps/Needs

- **68** sites with no communal kitchen
- **130** sites reported receiving 1 or 2 meals a day

Shelter Gaps/Needs

- **32** CS with physical structural damage
- **53** CS experiencing water leaks and mold
- **35** CS with visible electrical hazards
- **87** CS lacking functional lighting in shelter units
- **80** CS requiring partitioning
- **40** CS in need of weatherproofing
- **53** CS experiencing overcrowding

Core Principles and New Arrivals

Principled Approach

- Host state/government is the **primary provider** (duty and responsibility) for the protection of refugees/displaced persons under international law.
- Host state/government has a legitimate **right to know** who is on its territory.
- All states should respect the principle of **non-refoulement**, part of customary international law.
- Humanitarian response should be available based on AGD (**Age, Gender, Diversity**) principles.
- To protect refugees/displaced persons, preserve access and safeguard integrity of the institution of asylum, **civilian character** of asylum is critical.

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Scenarios

Kristin Arthur, Senior Inter-Agency Coordination Officer (UNHCR)

Planning Parameters – New Influx of Syrians to Lebanon

6-month Planning

200,000 arrivals: stabilization in Syria; current situation is part of the ongoing response under the LRP 2025.

400,000 arrivals: fragmentation and/or partition to Autonomous Regions in Syria that could lead to influx to Lebanon.

700,000 arrivals: complete breakdown of law and order, large scale civil conflict in Syria that would lead to larger influx to Lebanon.

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Considerations

Stephanie Laba, Inter-Agency Coordination Officer (UNHCR)

Phased Approach

Phase 1: Initial emergency response, in coordination with the host authorities and communities

Timeline: First 3 months:

- Close coordination with DRM and other relevant government identification mechanisms for new arrivals.
- Rapid multisector assessment to identify needs of new arrivals
- Response to emergency/lifesaving and basic humanitarian assistance in places and communities where new arrivals are staying.
- Locally negotiated relocations and/or support to individuals hosted by community.

Phased Approach

Phase 2: Individual assessment

Timeline: 3-6 months since influx

- Undertake initial interviews with families to establish needs, characteristics, and intentions.
- Establish full profile of the group to advocate for protected status by the government.
- Identify and refer persons with specific needs within the group.
- Enhanced response in Spontaneous Settlements and potential for Cash support to urban caseload.

Phased Approach

Phase 3: Individualized assistance/targeted approach based on need

Timeline: 6 months since influx

- Further engagement with GoL on individual registration of refugees, including civilian character assessments.
- Continued scale-up of assistance to respond to emerging needs.

Preparedness and Response

Advocacy

- **Access to territory**: Protection-sensitive entry systems and principles of *non-refoulement* and right to seek asylum should be applied by Lebanese authorities at official and unofficial crossing points.

- **Equal access to emergency response and services**: Response should ensure that all affected people regardless of nationality, legal status, age, gender, or other diversity have equal access to services and safety, including shelter, health and education.

- **Centrality of protection**: Centrality of protection for community and individual response should be sustained/strengthened (including AGD considerations for inclusion of the most vulnerable, role of communities at the center of response, and AAP).

- **Multi-layered cross sectoral coordination**: advocate for multi-sectoral approach where multiple ministries, agencies, partners, and other stakeholders are involved in emergency response.

- **Preventive Health Services and Mental Health**: Ensure that new arrivals have access similar to in country refugees to preventive health measures including vaccination, health education, and primary health care services. This is coupled with access to psychological first aid and mental health services.

- **Civilian character**: Civilian character of asylum should be upheld by all.

Contingency Planning/Preparedness Sectoral Discussion

Stephanie Laba, Inter-Agency Coordination Officer (UNHCR)

Contingency Planning/Preparedness Sectoral Discussion

Guiding Questions

1️⃣ **Situation Analysis:** What are the key **risks** and challenges in your sector?

2️⃣ **Scenario-Based Planning:** What **actions** will your sector take for new arrival influx of over 200,000 individuals from Syria?

Sector Coordinators will address:

✅ What are the top three risks your sector anticipates?
✅ What actions can your sector take immediately and in the next 3-6 months?
✅ What are the key inter-sector dependencies that require coordination?

Outcome:

A consolidated **Contingency Plan** ensuring preparedness and response for influx from Syria of over 200,000 individuals (up to 700,000 individuals).

Contingency Planning/Preparedness Sectoral Discussion

Discussion

Open Discussion (5-7 minutes by sector):

1. Basic Assistance
2. Education
3. Food Security & Agriculture
4. Health
5. Nutrition
6. Livelihoods
7. Protection, Child Protection, & GBV
8. Shelter
9. Social Stability
10. WASH

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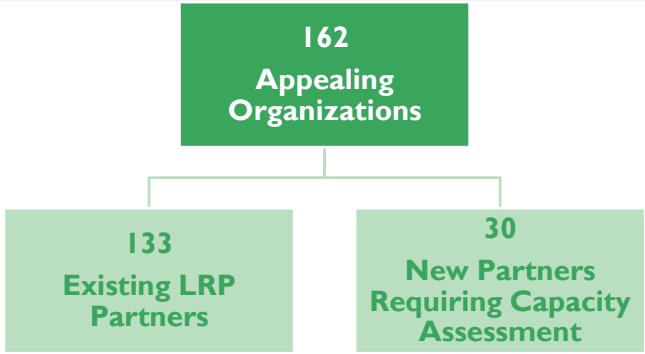
AoB

LRP 2025 Partner Appeal

Capacity Assessment for New Partners

Sector Coordination Teams are requested complete the analysis of the appeal and the capacity assessment for new partners.

Deadline: Wednesday 05 February 2025 COB.



1. For **all partners**, please conduct an analysis of the appealed data submitted by each organization and identify any significant discrepancies based on your technical expertise within the sector. Should you detect any major inconsistencies, kindly reach out to the respective partner for clarification. If amendments are required, please refrain from altering any of the partner's inputs. Instead, contact Maroun Sader at sader@unhcr.org for support.

2. For **new partners,** please follow these steps to download the list of documents submitted for the capacity assessment.
   - Check the list shared via email titled "Capacity Assessment for New Appealing Partners" to identify the partners for whom your sector is responsible for conducting capacity assessments. (The sector with the highest appealing budget is automatically assigned to conduct the capacity assessment).
   - Login to Activityinfo at V4.activityinfo.org > LRP-Appeal > LRP2025.
   - Filter by "Sector to conduct the capacity assessment for new partners".
   - Verify your sector's total appeal budget and ensure that the appealing figures and selected outputs align with the project description.
   - Export > **Attachments only**. This will download the required documents shared by the new partners in a separate folder.
   - Select the partner record and proceed to edit.
   - Navigate to the last section and select the relevant option/score for each document.
   - If the partners are not registered with MoIM, further assessment is unnecessary.

3. For **rejected partners**, we highly appreciate if you could follow up with them by sending a rejection email (template shared visa email)**.** Please check with lebbeia@unhcr.org before informing any partner if are rejected or accepted.

Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM)

Update by REACH

- IMPACT/REACH, in coordination with the AAWG, will conduct a rapid needs assessment called Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM) in Bekaa, Baalbeq and Dahyeh in February, to support the prioritisation of the response.

- Considering the current context post cease-fire, the lack of needs assessment in these areas and the impact of the SWO on the delivery of life-saving assistance, it is important for the inter-sector to know that this assessment's results will be available in the coming weeks, to support an adequate prioritization of aid.

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Thank You