LEBANON
Response Plan

2025 Water Scarcity and Drought Preparedness & Response

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Picture on the cover:
A general view of the drought-stricken Lake Qaraoun, according to The Litani River National Authority, Lebanon's largest reservoir on the Litani River, near Qaraoun village, Lebanon, July 9, 2025. REUTERS-Aziz Taher

Overview

Lebanon is facing its most severe drought on record, marking a critical juncture in the country's already fragile humanitarian and stabilization landscape. Rainfall levels have fallen by more than 50 per cent across much of the country, with reduced snow accumulation and earlier melt further diminishing available water resources. Reservoirs and springs that once sustained millions are at alarmingly low levels.

This prolonged shortage has escalated into a nationwide water emergency, with far-reaching implications. Based on the Drought Vulnerability map developed by the WaSH Sector, more than 1.85 million people now live in areas highly vulnerable to drought, while more than 44 per cent of the population relies on expensive and often unsafe water trucking. The crisis is compounding vulnerabilities across multiple sectors: food security is undermined by collapsing agricultural output; public health is at risk of waterborne disease outbreaks; energy production is constrained by diminished hydropower; and social stability is threatened as water becomes a contested resource in communities already strained by displacement and economic crisis.

To prepare for and respond to these impacts, the WaSH and Food Security & Agriculture sectors together estimate that approximately USD 100 million will be required.

The drought is therefore not only an environmental challenge but a multi-sectoral emergency, one that tests Lebanon's institutional resilience and the capacity of humanitarian, stabilization, and development partners to mount a coordinated response. Without urgent action, the current water scarcity risks spiralling into a wider crisis of health, nutrition, education, livelihoods, and stability.

Lake Qaraoun, for instance, has received barely 13 per cent of its usual inflows, crippling its role in agriculture, hydropower, and domestic supply.

Preparedness & Response

Lebanon's worsening drought demands a coordinated, multi-sectoral response that bridges immediate life-saving interventions with medium to long term resilience building. At the national level, preparedness efforts have focused on strengthening early-warning systems, mapping drought vulnerability through geospatial analysis, and monitoring well depletion, water prices, and social tensions. Guided by the Ministry of Energy and Water's campaign, response measures are being scaled across sectors to stabilize access to essential services, reduce the risk of disease outbreaks, and mitigate rising community tensions. Immediate priorities include ensuring safe water supply, safeguarding food security, and sustaining rapid and effective early detection of diseases with outbreak potential and critical health services, and integrating education to raise awareness and build community resilience while medium to longer-term investments are needed to rehabilitate infrastructure, diversify water sources, and reinforce institutional capacities. Without urgent funding and coordination, the drought risks compounding Lebanon's fragile humanitarian context and overwhelming national systems.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Sector

The alert underlines the need for USD 42.2 million in funding to sustain water provision and strengthen the system across Lebanon.

In response to what is now Lebanon's most severe drought in modern memory, the WaSH Sector has proactively activated preparedness measures grounded in evidence-based early warning and risk-mapping. Using a Composite Drought Vulnerability Index (DVI), the advocacy alert identifies 274 cadasters as highly to very highly vulnerable, based on factors such as groundwater quality, aquifer resilience, land use, population pressure, and climatic stress. These efforts support a coordinated sector-wide response that prioritizes immediate emergency interventions such as ensuring safe water access, reinforcing service delivery, and mobilizing contingency funding while simultaneously working toward climate-resilient, long-term WaSH infrastructure. The alert underlines the need for USD 42.2 million in funding to sustain water provision and strengthen the system across Lebanon.

At the operational level, life-saving emergency actions are already underway to stabilize access to safe water. Regional Water Establishments, under the Ministry of Energy and Water, have deployed emergency water trucking to underserved communities, installed public drinking water points in critical hotspots, and begun rapid rehabilitation of non-operational wells. Additional measures include installing float valves at the household level to prevent water losses, deploying solar-powered pumping systems to reduce diesel dependency, providing diesel and backup generators for key pumping stations, and conducting rapid leak repairs. Parallel efforts are also focused on raising community awareness around water conservation, hygiene, and safe use.

Alongside these immediate interventions, the sector is advancing medium to long-term resilience building. Investments are planned to upgrade aging pumping stations, expand smart metering and leak detection systems, and implement real-time monitoring of rainfall, snow cover, and aquifer behavior. Wastewater reuse initiatives are being prioritized to promote sustainable agriculture, while local water management plans are being developed to ensure equitable distribution and improved demand management. Institutional strengthening including enhanced governance across the four Regional Water Establishments is also central to building climate-resilient water services that can withstand future shocks.

Despite having clear operational and resilience plans, implementation is severely constrained by outdated infrastructure, illegal wells, unsafe water trucking, fuel dependency, and critical funding shortfalls. Without immediate external support to operationalize these measures, Lebanon risks widespread service collapse, heightened health outbreaks, and greater reliance on unsafe and costly alternatives. Timely international support is therefore essential to protect public health, stabilize water access, and safeguard the long-term resilience of Lebanon's water systems.

Food Security and Agriculture Sector

The sector estimates a requirement of USD 59 million to support farmers and food-insecure populations across Lebanon.

The ongoing drought has compounded Lebanon's fragile food security situation, with severe consequences for agricultural production, rural livelihoods, and market stability. Reduced rainfall and widespread damage to irrigation infrastructure including ponds, canals, pumps, and non-operational wells have left many farmers with little or no access to water.

The number of People in Need (PiN) directly affected by drought is estimated at 213,284, including 43,026

farmers (172,104 individuals) directly impacted by water scarcity, includes,41,180 individuals (10,295 households) risk sliding from Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 2 into IPC Phase 3[1] if the drought persists. The most affected districts are Akkar, Baalbek, El Hermel, Zahle, West Bekaa, Sour, El Nabatieh, Rachaya, Saida, and Jbeil. The sector estimates a requirement of USD 59 million to support farmers and food-insecure populations across Lebanon.

The PiN estimates are based on IPC analytical protocols, using scenario-based projections and context-specific thresholds. This indicative figure reflects rainfall and vegetation stress, historical drought trends, and the vulnerability profiles of affected communities. It is intended to flag the risk of deterioration and guide preparedness planning, rather than replace full IPC classification. The analysis also draws on the Agriculture Census Database, Data-in-Emergency assessments, and IPC findings, capturing rainfed and irrigated agricultural households already in IPC Phase 3 and above, as well as those vulnerable to falling from Phase 2 to Phase 3 if drought conditions continue.

The consequences for communities are already severe: reduced crop yields, livestock losses, and declining agricultural output are driving up food costs and deepening rural poverty. Prices for hay and animal fodder have surged, pushing up the cost of meat and dairy. Farmers are increasingly prioritizing orchard irrigation over vegetables and seasonal crops, further reducing dietary diversity and worsening food insecurity.

In response, the Food Security and Agriculture Sector, in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and the inter-ministerial water committee, is advancing a package of emergency and resilience-focused interventions:

- Provision of drip irrigation packages and water tanks to help farmers diversify sources and increase water storage.
- Improved extension services on water use efficiency, including optimal irrigation scheduling, climate-smart practices (deficit irrigation, crop switching, livestock destocking), soil quality management, and light tillage.
- Food assistance for six months under the Shock Responsive Safety Net (SRSN) module for severely affected people in need.
- Promotion of water-saving irrigation systems, safe water reuse, and recycling practices to reduce waste.

Together, these interventions aim to safeguard livelihoods, mitigate food insecurity, and build a more sustainable, climate-resilient agricultural system that reduces Lebanon's vulnerability to future droughts.

Health Sector

Without urgent resource mobilization, Lebanon risks facing a large-scale public health emergency, as the combined impact of drought and weakened sanitation systems could trigger widespread outbreaks, with severe consequences for already vulnerable populations.

The drought crisis poses an acute risk to public health in Lebanon, particularly through increased exposure to waterborne diseases, deterioration of sanitation conditions, and reduced availability of safe water in vulnerable communities. Recognizing the urgency, the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) has formally engaged in cross-sectoral advocacy efforts, alongside the Ministry of Energy and Water, to ensure a holistic, multisectoral approach to water scarcity. A MoPH focal point has been designated to coordinate joint advocacy and preparedness activities, reinforcing collaboration between the health and WaSH sectors.

1 Acute Food Insecurity Situation for April - June 2025 and Projection for July - October 2025.

Building on lessons from the 2022–2023 cholera outbreaks, the Health sector is proposing a light update to the Multisectoral Cholera Preparedness and Response Plan, aligning it with the newly developed Drought Vulnerability Map to reflect emerging risks and geographic hotspots. This work will be closely coordinated through the national cholera taskforce led by MoPH, ensuring that both drought-related vulnerabilities and disease preparedness are addressed together. Critical preparedness activities already identified in collaboration with sector partners include enhanced surveillance and laboratory testing systems, which are currently prioritized and fully functional, as well as joint risk assessments in drought-prone areas.

At the same time, additional resources are urgently required to sustain and expand health preparedness and response capacities. Key needs include:

- Training for healthcare and field staff to rapidly detect and respond to outbreaks.
- Pre-positioning of medical and hygiene supplies in high-risk areas.
- Public awareness campaigns and risk communication tailored to drought and health risks.
- Community engagement to reinforce hygiene and sanitation practices in water-scarce environments.

While partial funding is available and being used to sustain surveillance and testing systems, gaps remain significant, particularly for frontline staff training, supply pre-positioning, and community outreach. Without urgent resource mobilization, Lebanon risks facing a large-scale public health emergency, as the combined impact of drought and weakened sanitation systems could trigger widespread outbreaks, with severe consequences for already vulnerable populations.

Nutrition Sector

The Nutrition sector, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health, is enhancing early detection and response mechanisms for acute malnutrition.

Nutrition vulnerabilities in Lebanon are shaped by the intersection of socioeconomic pressures, displacement, and poverty. Food insecurity is particularly acute among populations in informal settlements, low-income urban areas, and other marginalized communities, where limited income and unstable living conditions restrict access to nutritious diets. Drought and water scarcity are compounding these vulnerabilities by reducing agricultural productivity, disrupting food systems, and heightening the risk of waterborne diseases. Together, these factors exacerbate household food insecurity and create overlapping risks, leaving vulnerable groups more susceptible to malnutrition during prolonged periods of drought.

Water scarcity introduces specific nutritional risks, particularly for infants and young children. In water-insecure environments, reliance on infant formula presents a serious hazard, as unsafe preparation practices such as mixing formula with contaminated water or using unsterilized bottles significantly increase the risk of diarrheal disease and acute malnutrition. This underscores the critical importance of promoting and protecting breastfeeding, which provides safe, reliable, and nutritionally complete nourishment while protecting against infections aggravated by poor water quality. Strengthening infant and young child feeding counselling, with a focus on supporting breastfeeding under challenging conditions, is a central preparedness and response measure.

The Nutrition sector, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health, is enhancing early detection and response mechanisms for acute malnutrition. Surveillance systems are being reinforced to promptly identify cases of wasting, and more than 700 health and nutrition workers have already been trained in community-based management of wasting. Therapeutic and supplementary nutrition supplies are being pre-positioned in vulnerable areas to enable rapid response. Cholera preparedness will be integrated with the

Drought Vulnerability Map to guide interventions in emerging hotspots, in coordination with the Health and WaSH sectors.

As drought conditions intensify, the nutrition response will expand to include both treatment and prevention. Outreach services and health facilities will provide therapeutic care for children with wasting, while preventive measures such as blanket supplementary feeding programs, micronutrient supplementation, and strengthened infant and young child feeding support will help reduce new cases. Community engagement remains central to these efforts: awareness campaigns on safe feeding and hygiene practices, combined with community-based surveillance, will reinforce early detection, timely action, and resilience at the household and community levels.

Education Sector

By integrating cross-cutting issues into preparedness and response planning, the sector aims to build drought-ready, resilient learning environments that protect children's right to education, health, and well-being.

Lebanon's escalating water scarcity and drought pose significant risks to the education sector and to the well-being of children, particularly in vulnerable communities. Reduced availability of safe water directly affects the provision of water, sanitation, and hygiene services within schools, leading to deteriorating learning environments, increased absenteeism, and negative impacts on children's health and cognitive development.

Water scarcity creates unsafe and uncomfortable school conditions, particularly for adolescent girls who may miss classes during menstruation or drop out entirely due to inadequate sanitation facilities. Many schools in drought-prone areas face operational challenges in maintaining sanitation and drinking water provision, undermining essential hygiene practices and increasing the risk of disease transmission, particularly amid ongoing cholera threats. According to global health data, diarrheal diseases are a leading cause of absenteeism and malnutrition, further impairing children's concentration, memory, and academic performance.

The crisis also heightens household economic stress, with drought-related income losses and food insecurity affecting children's nutritional status and psychological well-being. Malnutrition has long-term consequences on brain development, reducing children's learning potential and school performance. Additionally, families struggling with reduced livelihoods may deprioritize education due to the inability to cover school-related expenses, compounding the risk of dropouts.

In response, the Education sector will work through inter-sectoral coordination particularly with the WaSH, Health and Nutrition sectors to mitigate the impacts of drought on education and ensure continuity of learning. Priorities include safeguarding WaSH access in schools, reinforcing hygiene promotion, addressing nutrition-related learning barriers, and ensuring that schools in drought-affected areas remain operational and safe. By integrating cross-cutting issues into preparedness and response planning, the sector aims to build drought-ready, resilient learning environments that protect children's right to education, health, and well-being.

Social Stability Sector

Without sustained engagement, water scarcity risks becoming a multiplier of instability, further undermining Lebanon's fragile social fabric.

The drought is increasingly straining community relations and heightening social tensions across Lebanon. As water becomes scarcer, households and farmers face mounting difficulties in meeting daily needs, while

rising costs of water trucking and fuel shortages further exacerbate frustrations. The resulting pressures are eroding trust in institutions and sparking grievances that risk escalating into broader instability. Reports already indicate protests, disputes over water access, and violent incidents linked to competition over scarce resources. Tensions are also rising between farming communities where irrigation canals and water for agriculture are not always distributed fairly, underscoring the need for improved water management and the strengthening of local water committees where they exist.

The Social Stability sector is working to mitigate these risks through a combination of monitoring, community engagement, and conflict-sensitive interventions. Early warning systems such as the Tension Monitoring System (TMS) are capturing shifts in community dynamics, providing critical data for preventive action. Local authorities and municipalities are being supported to strengthen service provision, improve grievance redress mechanisms, and promote equitable water-sharing arrangements. At the same time, community-based initiatives are being encouraged to reduce competition over limited resources and foster collective solutions. Competition over water resources is also straining host–refugee relations in many communities, where vulnerable groups face mounting tensions over access and affordability. To help defuse grievances, establishing structured dialogue platforms at the community level, supported by municipalities and civil society, will be essential.

Looking ahead, sector partners stress the need to anchor drought response within the WaSH and Food Security and Agriculture sectors, recognizing water as a strategic entry point for both conflict prevention and social cohesion. This requires linking immediate emergency support with long-term resilience measures that enhance local governance capacities, reduce inequalities in service delivery, and ensure inclusive participation of affected communities. Without sustained engagement, water scarcity risks becoming a multiplier of instability, further undermining Lebanon's fragile social fabric.

Haytham Moussawy-Qaroun

Geographical Lens

Drought impacts in Lebanon are unevenly distributed, with certain regions facing far greater vulnerability due to hydrogeological characteristics, land use, population pressure, and climatic stress. The Composite Drought Vulnerability Index (DVI), developed through geospatial and remote-sensing analysis, identifies 274 cadasters as highly or very highly vulnerable to drought. While these hotspots represent the areas of greatest concern, the interconnected nature of water systems means that no area is immune. Declines in surface water, groundwater depletion, and service disruptions in one region can rapidly ripple across others.

The geographical vulnerability analysis highlights alarming declines in key reservoirs and springs between 2024 and 2025, including Jeita Spring, Al Asal Spring, Barouk, Baklei Lake, Kaismani Dam, and Lake Qaraoun. These reductions are already crippling water availability for agriculture, hydropower, and domestic supply.

This reinforces the urgency of area-based preparedness and response planning to ensure interventions are tailored to local vulnerabilities and capacities. Integrating drought vulnerability mapping into operational plans allows sectors and partners to prioritize hotspots, direct resources to the most affected populations, and align humanitarian and stabilization responses with national strategies.

North and Akkar

The North and Akkar are increasingly affected by reduced rainfall and groundwater depletion, with a 37 per cent decline in rainfall recorded in recent years. While direct partner reporting remains limited, early signs of tensions linked to water scarcity are being captured by monitoring systems. Preparedness and response measures will need to prioritize early warning, ensuring access to safe water, and mitigating the potential for disputes as competition over resources increases.

Bekaa and Baalbek–El Hermel

The Bekaa and Baalbek–El Hermel are among the regions most severely affected, with 25 per cent of wells already dried up and springs in North Bekaa completely depleted. As a key agricultural hub, reduced water availability is directly undermining livelihoods, lowering crop yields, and intensifying reliance on costly water trucking or water pumping. Rising community frustrations and protests, coupled with the risk of escalating tensions, highlight the urgent need for integrated interventions that combine emergency water supply with agricultural resilience and social stability programming.

Beirut and Mount Lebanon (BML)

Nearly all areas in Beirut and Mount Lebanon are experiencing the effects of drought, with urban centres such as Beirut city and Coastal Metn particularly impacted. Reliance on overburdened networks and trucking has left households struggling to secure daily water needs. In Beirut city specifically, the cost of water trucking has risen by over 60 per cent, forcing many low-income households to reduce consumption below safe levels. This is leading to heightened risks of dehydration, poor hygiene practices, and increased exposure to waterborne diseases. Preparedness efforts in this area should emphasize stabilizing public water systems, reducing dependence on unsafe and costly trucking, and ensuring equitable access for densely populated urban communities where vulnerability is rising sharply.

South and Nabatieh

In the South and Nabatieh, drought impacts are compounded by well depletion and infrastructure damage linked to recent conflict. Households are increasingly reliant on costly trucking, while municipalities face mounting pressure to sustain water and basic services with limited financial resources. Demonstrations and

community fundraising initiatives underscore both the severity of the crisis and the adaptive capacity of local actors. Targeted preparedness and response should focus on supporting municipal service delivery, ensuring affordability of water access, and reinforcing community-level conflict mitigation mechanisms.

Challenges & Gaps

Despite the activation of preparedness measures and the clear articulation of sectoral response priorities, Lebanon's ability to respond to the current drought remains severely constrained. An estimated USD 100 million is required to sustain urgent and long-term WaSH and Food Security an Agriculture interventions, yet only a fraction of this amount has been secured. Early investment would stabilize the situation and prove highly cost-effective. However, persistent funding delays continue to undermine timely and proactive action.

Key challenges and gaps include:

- **Funding Constraints:** The drought response is significantly underfunded, limiting the ability to operationalize emergency water supply, agricultural support, and health preparedness plans. Short-term humanitarian resources remain inadequate, while long-term climate-resilient investments are largely unfunded.

- **Damaged and Outdated Infrastructure:** Years of conflict, underinvestment, and poor maintenance have left Lebanon with non-operational wells, damaged canals and pumping systems, and failing networks. These structural weaknesses exacerbate the drought's impact, particularly in agricultural and rural communities.

- **Structural Water Management Challenges:** Much like the electricity sector, the water sector suffers from systemic weaknesses where fee collection does not cover operational costs, infrastructure remains outdated, and investment in upgrades has lagged. These structural issues undermine both service reliability and the sector's financial sustainability.

- **Coordination and Governance:** While inter-ministerial mechanisms have been initiated, coordination across ministries and sectors remains uneven. Municipalities are often left without the technical or financial capacity to respond. In addition, weak enforcement of water regulations has allowed illegal connections and unlicensed wells to proliferate, further straining scarce resources and exacerbating inequities in access.

- **Service Reliability and Sustainability:** Heavy reliance on diesel-based pumping and water trucking is both unsustainable and unaffordable for many households. Without scaled-up investments in renewable energy, efficient irrigation, and wastewater reuse, service disruptions will persist, leaving communities increasingly vulnerable to shocks.

- **Social Stability Risks:** Rising water costs, service inequities, and livelihood losses are heightening grievances, with evidence of protests and violent incidents linked to water. Without integrated responses, the drought risks becoming a driver of wider instability.

In sum, Lebanon faces a stark choice: invest now in coordinated, adequately financed preparedness and resilience measures, or face exponentially higher costs as water scarcity cascades into health crises, food insecurity, and social unrest.

We Should Act Now! Delayed action will cost lives and compound long-term recovery expenses.

Recommendations

To address the drought crisis and mitigate its cascading impacts on health, nutrition, education, food security, social stability, and livelihoods, the following priority recommendations are proposed:

1. Scale Up Financing and Resource Mobilization

- Urgently mobilize the USD 100 million required to operationalize immediate cross-sectoral drought response plans, while securing multi-year investments for resilience.
- Ensure flexible donor funding that allows for rapid reprogramming between emergency and resilience activities as needs evolve.
- Integrate drought response financing into both LRP and Cooperation Frameworks to bridge the gap between short-term relief and long-term sustainability.

2. Stabilize Essential Services and Infrastructure

- Prioritize the rehabilitation of non-operational wells, damaged pumping systems, and irrigation canals, while expanding investment in renewable energy (e.g. solar pumping) to reduce fuel dependency.
- Support municipalities and Water Establishments with the resources needed to operate and maintain critical systems during the drought.
- Expand investment in real-time monitoring systems (rainfall, snow cover, aquifer levels) to inform evidence-based decision-making.

3. Strengthen Health Preparedness and Disease Prevention

- Update and implement the Multisectoral Cholera Preparedness and Response Plan to reflect drought-related vulnerabilities and hotspots.
- Pre-position medical supplies and strengthen community-based disease surveillance to reduce outbreak risks.
- Expand public awareness campaigns on safe water use, hygiene, and sanitation to reduce health risks in water-scarce environments.

4. Protect Food Security and Rural Livelihoods

- Provide unconditional cash assistance, food protection rations, and animal feed to protect vulnerable farmers and livestock.
- Support the adoption of climate-resilient crops, water-saving irrigation systems, and agroforestry practices to sustain production during water scarcity.
- Establish Water User Associations to manage shared infrastructure equitably and prevent resource-based disputes.

5. Mitigate Social Tensions and Promote Inclusive Governance

- Strengthen early warning and monitoring systems (e.g. Tension Monitoring System) to track drought-related grievances and hotspots.
- Enhance municipal and community-level mechanisms for grievance redress, dialogue, and equitable resource-sharing.
- Promote conflict-sensitive programming that integrates the Water–Food–Peace nexus across all interventions.

6. Address Structural Water Management Challenges

- Improve cost-recovery mechanisms in the water sector, ensuring that fee collection covers basic operational costs and allows for system upgrades.
- Prioritize rehabilitation of outdated infrastructure and promote investment in sustainable service delivery models.

- Strengthen the enforcement of water regulations, including action against illegal connections and unlicensed wells, to prevent resource depletion and inequitable access.

7. Foster Integrated, Area-Based Approaches

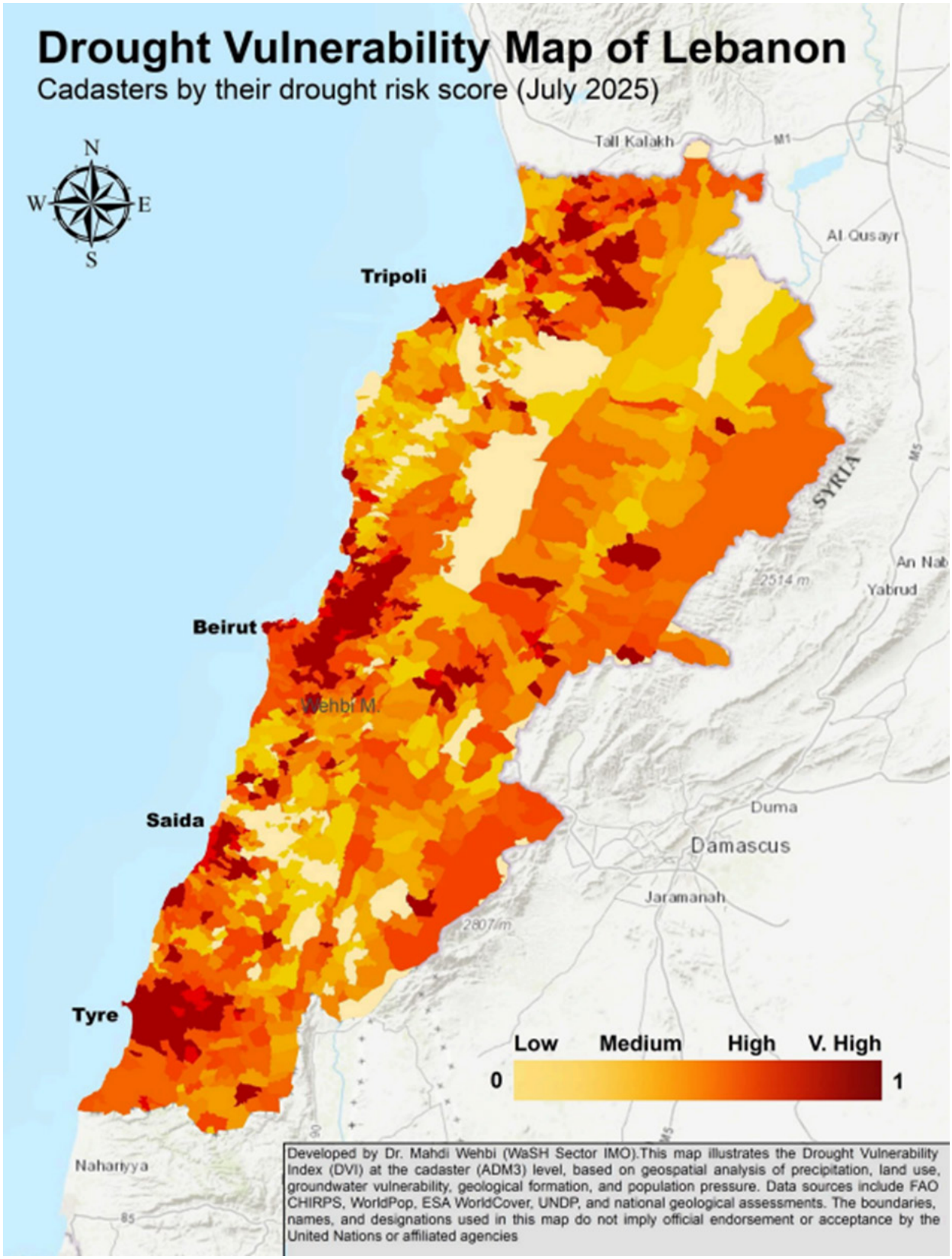
- Use the Drought Vulnerability Index (DVI) and geographic hotspot mapping to guide prioritization and resource allocation.
- Tailor interventions to regional contexts (North, Bekaa, BML, South/Nabatieh) while maintaining a unified national response framework.
- Strengthen coordination through the inter-ministerial drought committee to ensure consistent, multi-sectoral action under government leadership.

These recommendations emphasize that early investment is lifesaving and cost-effective. They are designed to support immediate humanitarian needs while laying the foundations for a more sustainable, climate-resilient response.

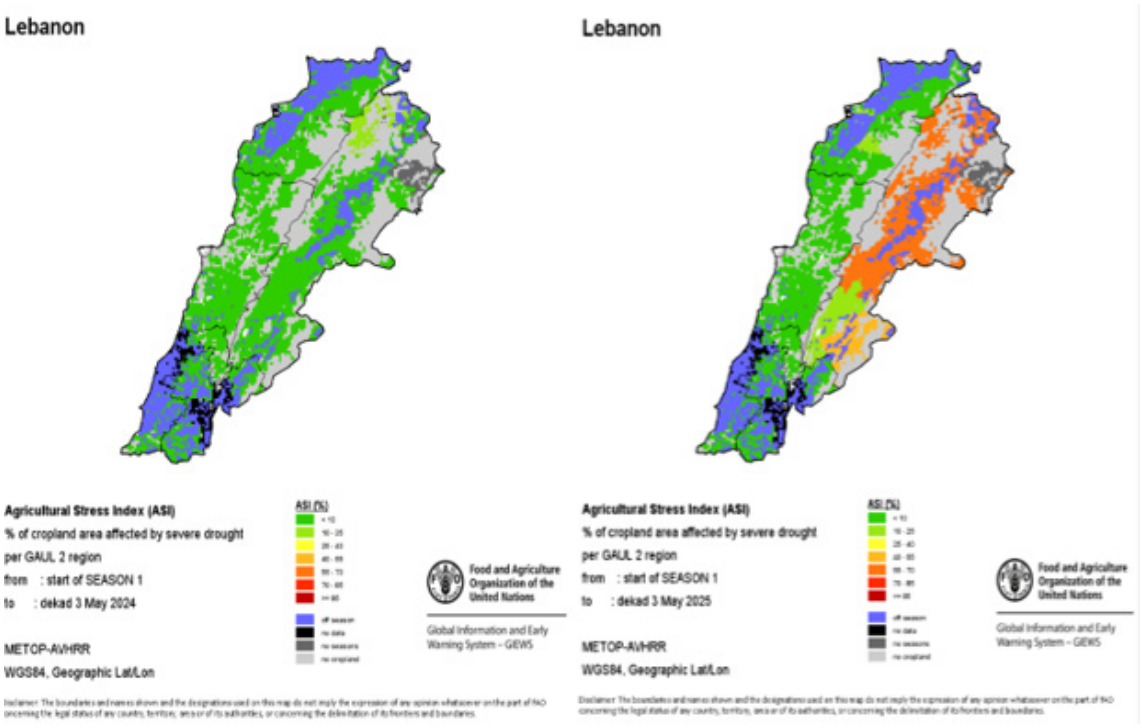
For every dollar invested in preventive WaSH interventions, up to four dollars can be saved in health outbreak costs.

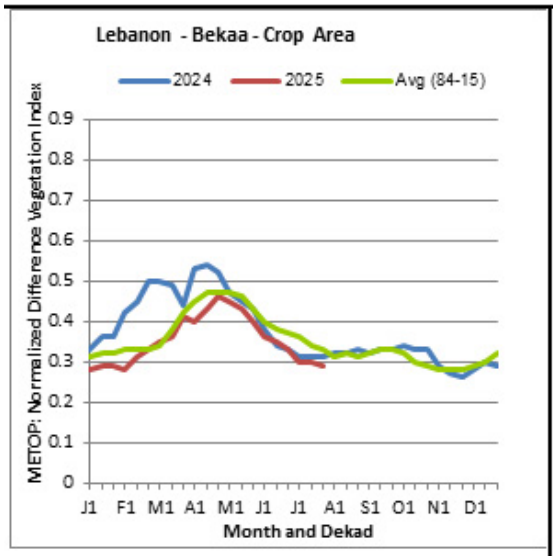
A view shows the Mseilha Dam in Batroun, Lebanon, July 10, 2025. REUTERS-Mohamed Azakir

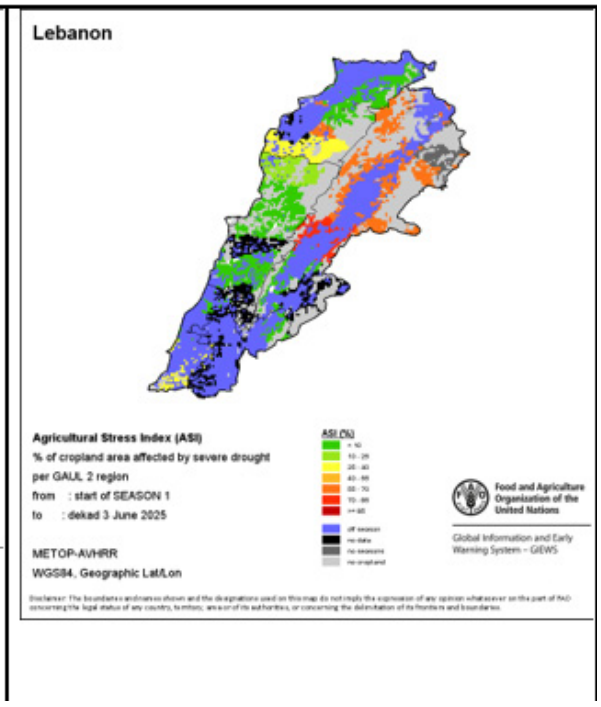
Annex 1. Drought Vulnerability Map of Lebanon



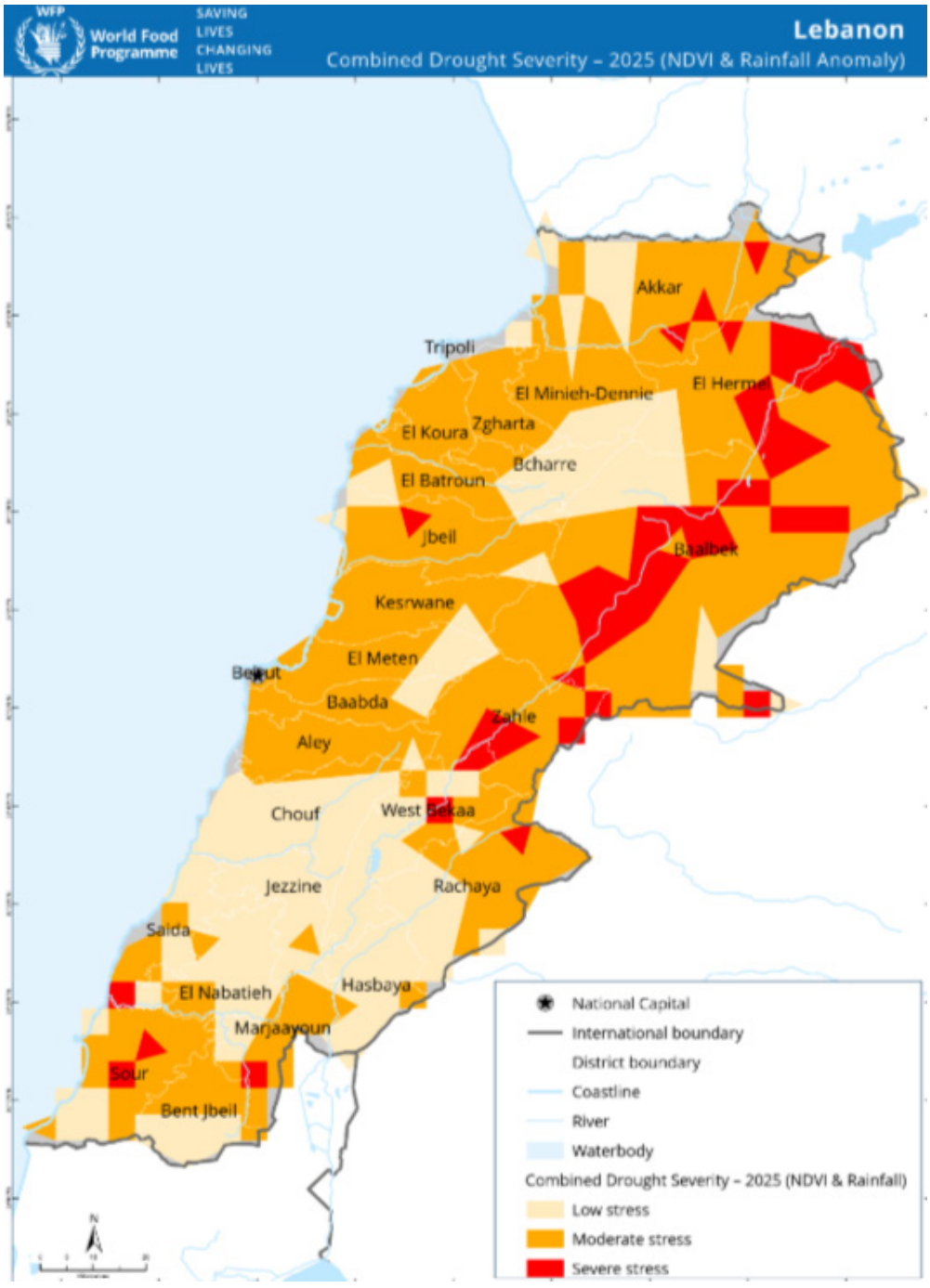
Annex 2. Agriculture Stress Index Map



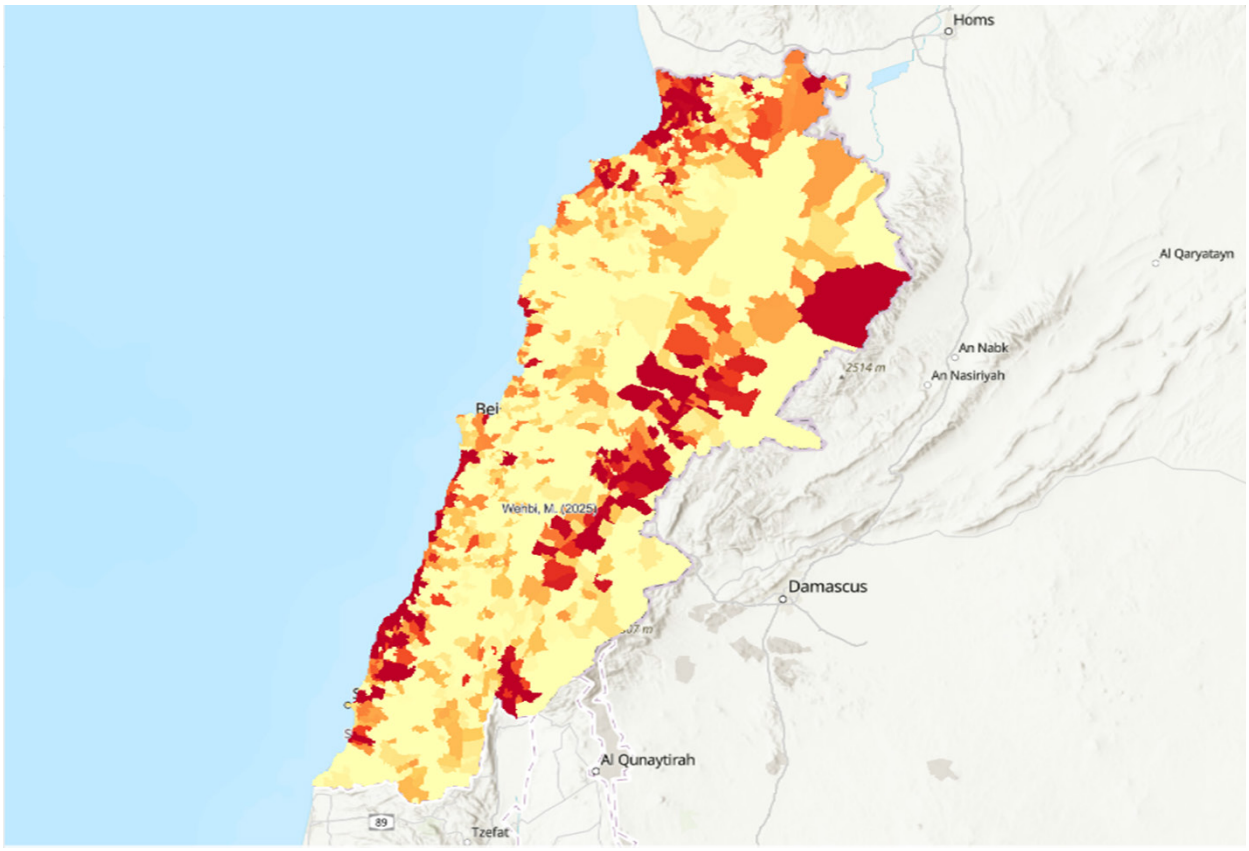




Annex 3. Combined Drought Severity Map

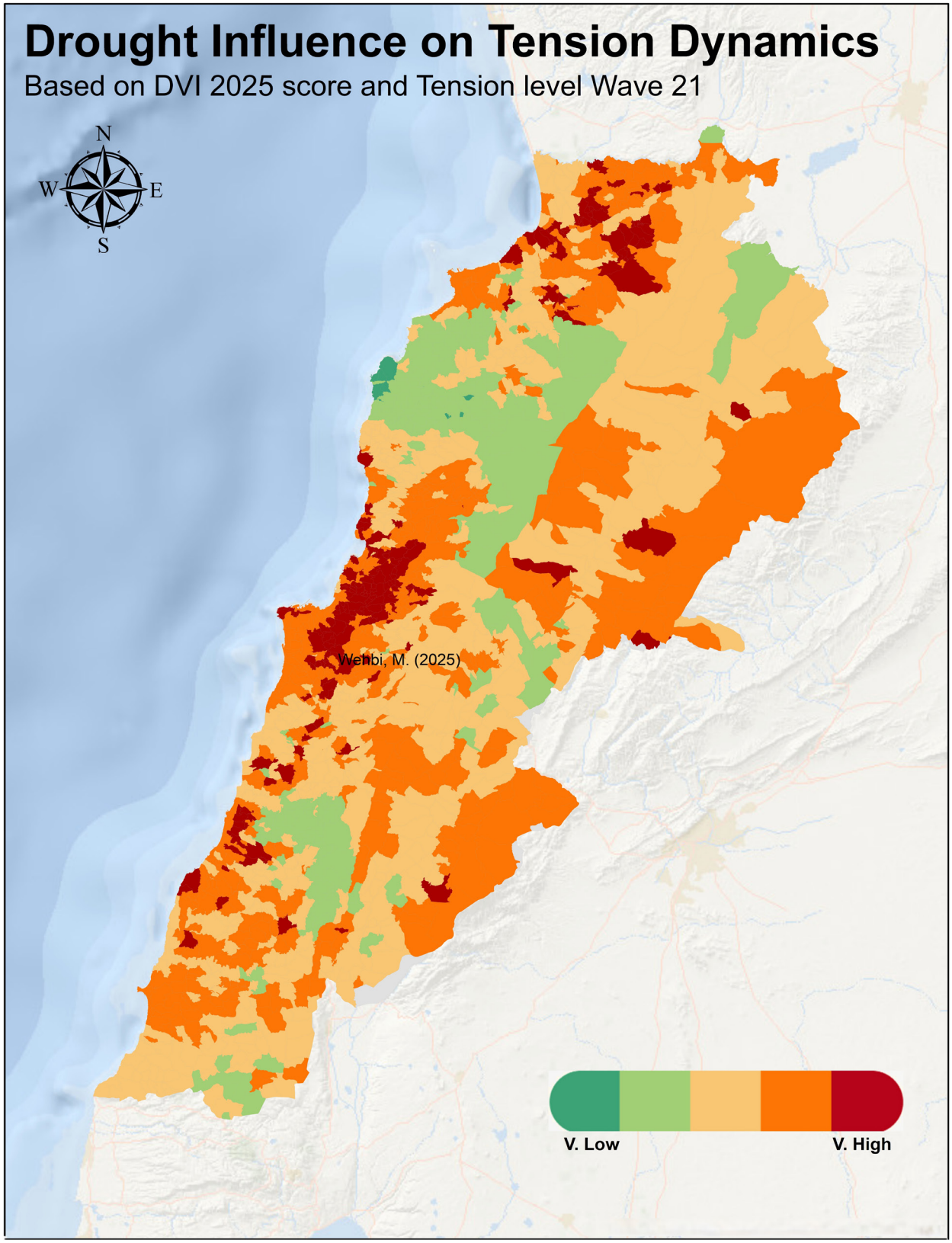


Annex 4. Water-Borne Diseases Drought Integrated



Link for the Water Borne Diseases Risk Map Document and its Interactive Form.

Annex 5. Drought influence On Tension Dynamics



Annex 6. WaSH Sector Alert

The WaSH Sector produced an alert that serves as an early warning and advocacy tool in response to Lebanon's most severe drought on record. The alert highlights emerging impacts on public health, agriculture, and access to water, while calling attention to urgent preparedness needs. The alert on Lebanon's Drought Crisis is available here.

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Produced by the Lebanon Inter-Sector Coordination Group
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