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Response Plan

Inter-Sector Coordination Group Meeting

October 3, 2025

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Opening Remarks

ISCG Co-Chairs

Agenda

1. **LRP 2026 Planning**
   - Planning Timeline
   - LRP 2026 Planning & Analysis Workshop
   - LRP Introduction
   - LRP Return Chapter
   - PiN Indicators & Severity Estimation
2. **Coordination Streamlining: Updates & Next Steps**
3. **Decommissioning of Inactive Informal Settlements**
4. **Winter Preparedness and Response 2025-2026**
5. **AoB**

Action Points

Follow Up

Meeting	Action Point	Status
11 Sep 2025	Sector leads to finalize internal reviews of sector coordination structures, in consultation with national and sub-national coordinators and co-coordinators. Furthermore, leads are expected to share any alternative proposals for sub-national sector coordination arrangements, with rationale, to the HCT. Deadline: End of September	Ongoing
11 Sep 2025	Sector leads to support the review and finalization of revised ToRs for all sectors. Deadline: End of October	Ongoing
11 Sep 2025	The ISCG Co-Chairs to compile the results of all changes across sectors and inter-sector into one consolidated doc. *Note: This step can only be completed once sectors have finalized their internal reviews.*	Ongoing
11 Sep 2025	ISCG Co-Chairs to provide a table with a basic mapping of responsibilities and complementarity between OCGs and Sectors, for inclusion as an Annex in the OCG ToRs.	Completed
1 Aug 2025	Sector Coordinators are requested to read through the table of focal points of the protection sector supporting the presentation of protection risks identified through protection monitoring HERE.	Ongoing
1 Aug 2025	Conflict Sensitivity focal points to share water-related tensions report once launched (August/September).	Completed
1 Aug 2025	Inter-Sector Co-Chairs to facilitate cross-sectoral discussion on drought advocacy led by the WASH sector (Timeline: August).	Completed
1 Aug 2025	Inter-Sector Co-Chairs to share LRP 2026 Guidance Package with ISCG Members.	Completed
2 May 25	Protection sector coordinators to send the Protection Monitoring Reports to all sectors with sector specific findings recommendations for their review.	Ongoing

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LRP 2026 Planning

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Planning Timeline

Stephanie Laba, Inter-Agency Coordination Officer (UNHCR)

Timeline	Planning Process Step	Status	Focal Point
18 July	JIAF training workshops for sectors to be conducted.	Done	JIAF Focal Points
31 July	Area-Based Sub-National Operational Coordination ToRs to be developed and shared.	Ongoing	ISCG Co-Chairs
31 July	Overall Population Figures to be developed and shared with ISCG Co-Chairs.	Done	AAWG & IMWG
15 Sep	LRP 2026 Guidance Package to be presented and shared to ISCG & HCT (Planning Timeline, Planning Assumptions, Population Package, Guiding Templates)	Done	ISCG Co-Chairs
7 Oct	Sectoral PiN and severity estimates to be shared with ISCG Co-Chairs. Sector Strategies & Logframes to be initiated.	We are here	Sector Coordination Teams
14 Oct	LRP 2026 Planning & Needs Analysis Workshop: • Present the results of needs assessment and geographical prioritization (MSNA Lite, VASyR, IPC, 332 Mapping). • Present on PiN and cross-sectoral severity (JIAF). • Provide thematic presentations and discussions on situation and needs analysis.		ISCG Co-Chairs
28 Oct	Sector Strategies & Logframes to be submitted to the ISCG Co-Chairs. Documents to be updated based on the "LRP Guidance Package" in consultation with partners and core group members.		Sector Coordination Teams
31 Oct	Sector Strategies & Logframes to be reviewed for redline comments.		ISCG Co-Chairs & LRP M&E
31 Oct	LRP Introductory Text to be updated and finalized.		ISCG Co-Chairs
5 Nov	Sector Strategies & Logframes to be finalized after addressing reline comments (including at ministerial level within line ministries) and circulated to partners, with confirmed 'outputs'.		Sector Coordination Teams
5 Nov	Inter-Sector PiN, Targets, and Total Sector Appeal to be finalized based on the submitted sector strategies.		IMWG
6-20 Nov	Simplified LRP Partners Expression of Interest to be launched.		IM & ISCG Co-Chairs
5 Dec	Steering Committee Meeting to be conducted to discuss the framework at the strategic level and endorse the LRP 2026 (co-chaired by PM and RC/HC)		ISCG Co-Chairs
5 Dec	LRP 2026 to be submitted to the GHO/ 3RP.		ISCG Co-Chairs

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LRP 2026 Planning & Analysis Workshop

Stephanie Laba, Inter-Agency Coordination Officer (UNHCR)

LRP 2026 Planning & Analysis Workshop

Tentative Agenda

Session	Outcomes
Session I: 2026 Planning Process, Timeline, Assumptions	Presentation of the 2026 planning process and guidance on preparation for 2026 sectoral strategies, including timeline, planning assumptions, contingency thresholds, and what should be diff. from last year.
Session II: Population Planning Figures	Presentation of population planning figures, data and baseline analysis
Session III: Needs Assessments	VASyR, MSNA, New Arrivals
Session IV: PiN Cross Sectoral Severity (JIAF)	Overall presentation and discussion on flags (30 minutes presentation followed by 1 hour discussion of red flags. Bilateral can continue with sectors if needed).
Session V: Return Chapter	Overview, linkages with DSWG and TWG, target for 2026. What is requested from sectors. Presentation of relevant info/figures on return from 3RP workshop.
Session VI: Thematic Working Sessions	Socio-economic Access to services Social tension Protection, Gender, PSEA, AAP
Session VII: Transition to Cooperation Framework	Session of transition that includes the next steps planned for enhanced alignment.

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LRP Introduction

Stephanie Laba, Inter-Agency Coordination Officer (UNHCR)

LRP Introduction

LRP 2026 Introduction

- First draft of LRP 2026 introduction developed by ISCG Co-Chairs.

- Introduction covers:
  - Overview
  - Coordination & Humanitarian Reset
  - Transition to the Cooperation Framework
  - Planning & Operational Assumptions
    - General Assumptions
    - Systems Under Pressure and Recovery Trajectory
    - Operational Environment and Coordination Capacity
    - Strategic Foundations for Planning and Alignment
  - Situation Analysis
    - Multisectoral Situation Analysis
    - Sectoral Situation Analysis

LRP Introduction

LRP 2026 Introduction

- Final version pending:
  - Refining the multi-sectoral situation with additional data sources.
  - Sectors to revise their specific paragraph and add sector specific data where relevant and if available.
  - Clearence by MoSA, LRP Operational Lead and LRP Lead Agencies.

- Action Points:
  - ISCG Co-Chairs to share the Sectoral Situation Analysis with the sectors for their revision and clearance.

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LRP Return Chapter

Stephanie Laba, Inter-Agency Coordination Officer (UNHCR)

LRP Introduction

Return Chapter

Return in the LRP 2026

- Return will be maintained as a stand-alone chapter in the LRP 2026.
- Return activities will be implemented through the sectors, and funding will be channelled through their logframes.
- A matrix summarising sector activities and budgets will be annexed to the Return Chapter.

What is requested from sectors?

- Include and cost return activities in your sector strategy.
- Highlight these activities in the designated narrative text box.
- Develop clear return-related indicators in the logframe to allow mapping across sectors.
- The planning figure on return for 2026 is **200,000**, to be revised by mid-June 2026.

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Cash Working Group

Stephanie Laba, Inter-Agency Coordination Officer (UNHCR)

LRP Introduction

MPCA Chapter

CWG in the LRP 2026

- CWG will be represented in the LRP 2026 through a Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) stand-alone chapter and simplified logframe.
- The chapter will cover context and rationale, strategic objectives, targeting and coverage, transfer values and modalities, and implementation arrangements.

What is requested from sectors?

- Sector-specific cash interventions will keep on being reflected under the specific sectors (e.g. cash for rent).
- Sectors are requested to use harmonized cash indicators in their logframe to facilitate cash mapping.

M&E Specialist will support sectors in developing their logframes and make sure they align with cash indicators (and return). Please book your bilaterals with Cynthia Rahy for logframe support sessions.

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PiN Indicators & Severity Estimation

Eyram Dzitrie, Humanitarian Affairs Officer (OCHA)

Needs Analysis

Next Steps

- Preliminary MSNA data from REACH has been shared (Dahieh and Hermel districts will be excluded for the time being due to access challenges). However, Sectors are to draw on other available data sources for areas not covered by the MSNA.

- Efforts are underway to compile information on the needs of New Arrivals and Palestine Refugees. This data will be shared with Sectors as soon as possible to ensure these groups are also included in the analysis.

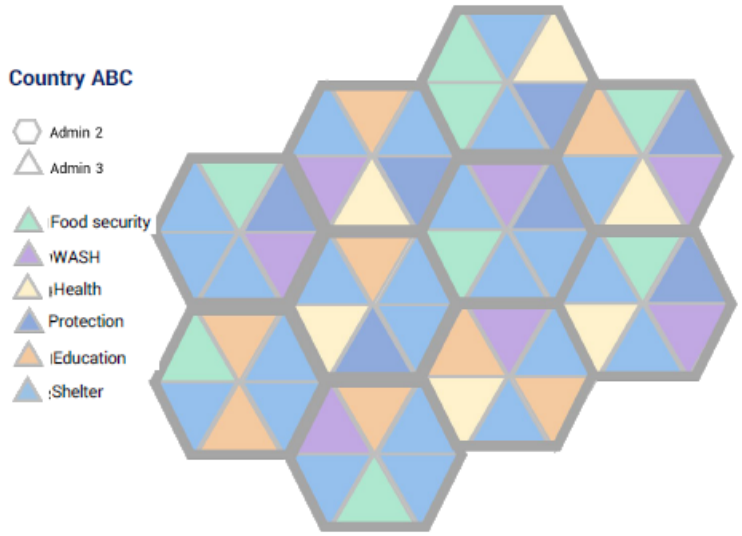
- Sector to share PiN and Severity estimates, indicators, PiN calculation methodology and severity thresholds by 6 October (a few days extension possible upon request). **This is also an HCT meeting action point.** Sectors are encouraged to consult subnational sector counterparts to validate sector results.

- OCHA colleagues are available to provide further guidance: Bernard Chedid at chedidb@un.org and Eyram Dzitrie at dzitrie@un.org

Overall PiN Calculation method in JIAF

"Mosaic" Multisectoral Aggregation Method

The Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) derives the overall PiN figures by combining PiN estimates generated by each of the sectors. OCHA will prepare the preliminary overall PiN figures which will then be jointly reviewed and validated with Sectors.



Sum of highest sectoral PiN that has been **validated** by partners at lowest unit to which there is reliable evidence

↓

Validation done through discussions based on automated (and manual) **flags**

↓

Flags highlight areas that require further investigation of sectoral PiNs

Overall PiN Estimation

Flags

	PIN Flags	Recommended Threshold	Country threshold (if adjusted)
1	# Sectors with missing or zero PiN	1 or 2	***Explain***
2	% difference between 1st and 2nd highest PiN	30%	***Explain***
3	% difference between 1st and 3rd highest PiN	50%	***Explain***
4	Highest sector PIN targets sub-population group(s)	50%	***Explain***
5	PiN greater than 90% of total population	90%	***Explain***
6	Change from last year	100%	***Explain***
7	Manual Flag	***Explain***	-

- Flags do not necessarily indicate errors but can capture them, e.g. potential data inconsistencies, transcription errors, etc.
- Flagged units require review, verification and explanation of the data, or revision/correction where necessary.
- Not all flags require joint data review.
- Always record adjustments.
- Decision-rules provided for concluding or moving forward in absence of consensus
- Thresholds can be adjusted; require documentation.

Overall PiN Estimation

Example

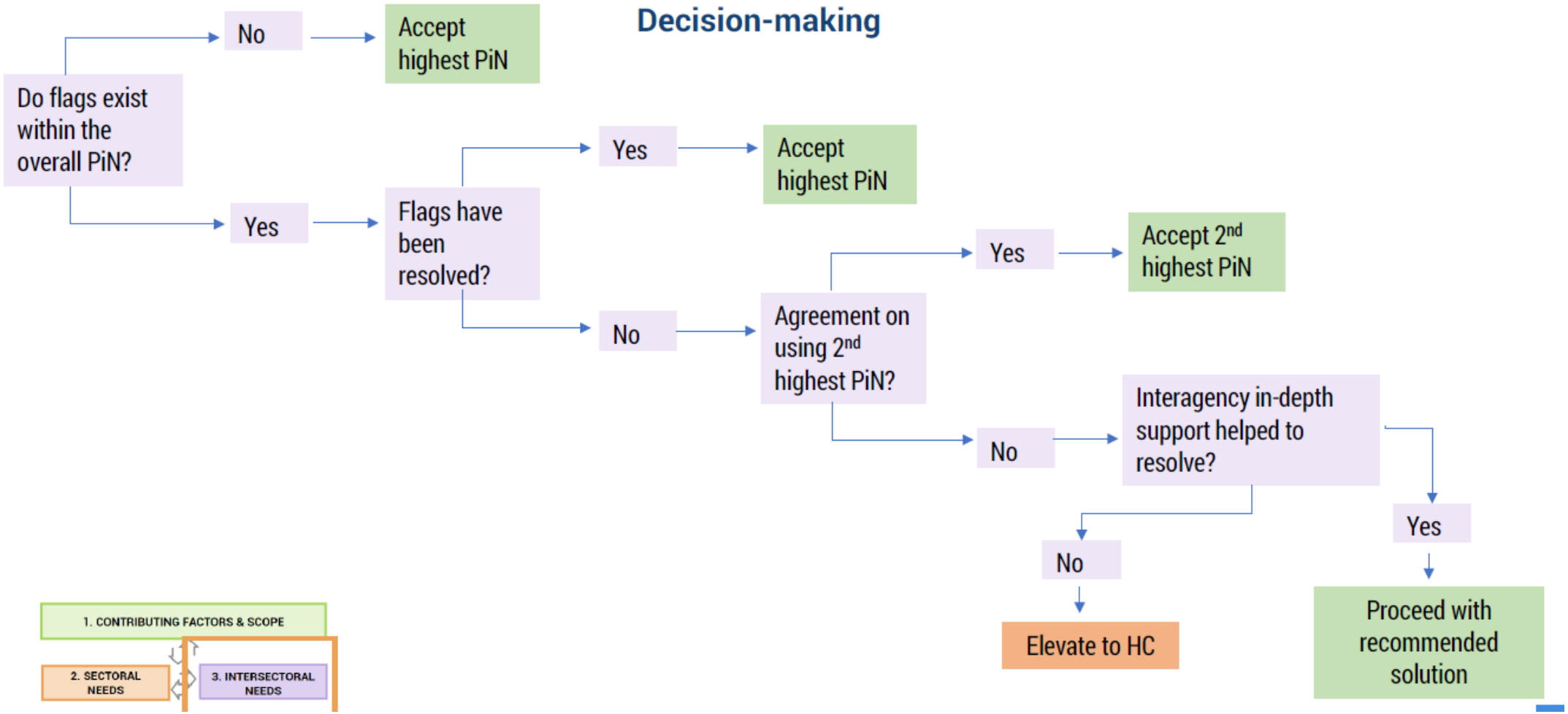
AUTOMATED PROCESS

JOINT ANALYSIS PROCESS

Admin 3	Education	Nutrition	Food Security	Health	Overarching Protection	WASH	Highest PiN greater than 90% of total affected population	Highest secto targets sub-population grou (s)	Preliminary PiN	Final PiN
Tahtay Adiyabo	**71 224**	2 797		12 537	31 344	28 732	Flagged	Flagged	**71 224**	28 732
Zana		2 109	**51 381**	9 257	5 143		Flagged		51 381	51 381
Tahtay Koraro	43 322	8 660	29 384	14 170	23 616			Flagged	43 322	23 616
Asgede	11 257		38 172	18 371	33 464	36 253			38 172	38 172
Tselemti	34 139	9 740	2 798	15 398	25 663	41 703			41 703	41 703
Sheraro town	3 530			11 687	17 048				17 048	17 048
Shire Endaslasie town	10 126			49 008	47 227				49 008	49 008
								TOTAL	**311 858**	**249 660**

Overall PiN Estimation

Decision Tree



Intersectoral Severity

Global Common Scale

	1 - Minimal	2 - Stressed	3 - Severe	4 - Extreme	5 - Catastrophic
Area Level Description	Areas has essential basic services and ability to meet baisc needs for survival, protection and dignity	Area has: Deterioration of physical or mental wellbeing Sporadict threats to human rights and/or use of stress coping strategy Stressed basic services and borderline inability to meet basic sectoral needs	Area has: Elevated and increasing deterioration of physical or mental wellbeing and human rights, AND Regular hreats to human rights and/or accelerated erosion of strategies and/or assets, AND Moderate strain on basic services and moderate inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity.	Area has: Elevated mortality or risk of death, AND Widespread violations of human rights and/or unsustainable reliance on negative coping strategy, AND High strain on basic services and/or extreme inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity.	Area has: Widespread mortality or risk of death, AND Widespread and systemic violations of human rights and/or exhaustion of coping options and mechanisms, AND Collapse of basic services and/or total inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity.

Intersectoral Severity

Estimation and Method

Preliminary severity classification is automatically estimated by putting together **sectoral data.**

The preliminary severity phase classification is calculating using the decision rules bellow.

Overlap and Depth	Less than four sectors in stressed or worse	At least 4 sectors in Phase 2 or worse	At least 4 sectors in Phase 3 or worse	At least 4 sectors in Phase 4 or worse	At least 2 sector in Phase 5 and at least 2 other sectors in Phase 4 or worse

Intersectoral Severity Estimation – Flags

Checking Inconsistencies in the Preliminary Severity Estimates

Severity Flagging System		Why?	Action
1	Any sector is in Severity Phase 5	Any sector reporting total collapse, revision of available evidence is required	Investigate, explore and understand the evidence. Conduct convergence of evidence processes and build consensus on the final classification
2	One outcome indicator is +2/-2 compared to preliminary classification	Indicates a notable shift or deviation from the initial expectations	
3	Two or more outcome indicators are +1/-1 compared to the preliminary classification	Indicates a notable shift or deviation from the initial expectations	
4	More than 4 sectors are in Phase 4 and preliminary intersectoral severity is Phase 4	Extreme deprivations in multiple sectors may have compounding effects	
5	Manual Flag (description to be provided at country level)	Context requires it	

Intersectoral Severity Estimation

Example

Admin 2	CCCM	Education	Nutrition	Food Security	Health	Overarching Protection	Shelter	WASH	Preliminary Severity	Malnutrition	Epidemics	HR/IHL	Livlihood Coping	1 sectors in severity phase 5 [modify the threshold]	More than 4 Sectors in 4 or worse while Preliminary is 4 or lower [modify the threshold]	1+ phase variation between preliminary severity and severity of at least two of the outcome indicators - in the same direction	Final Severity
North Western	4	4	4	3	2	5	4	4	4	4	1	2	3		Flagged	Flagged	5
Central	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	1	2	3		Flagged	Flagged	4
Eastern	4	4	3	3	2	4	4	4	4	3	1	2	3		Flagged	Flagged	4
Southern	3	3	3	2	2	4	4	4	3	3	1	1	3			Flagged	3
Western				1	2	2		1	1		2	1					1
South Eastern	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	2	3	3				3
Mekelle	4	3	3		3	3	4	3	3	3	3	1	3				3
Awsi /Zone 1	4	3	4	4	4	2	4	3	4	4	3	1			Flagged	Flagged	4
Kilbati /Zone2	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2			Flagged		4
Gabi /Zone 3	4	3	4	3	3	2	4	3	3	4	3	1					3
Fanti /Zone 4	4	3	3	3	4	5	4	3	4	3	2	2	4	Flagged	Flagged	Flagged	4

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Coordination Streamlining: Updates & Next Steps

Eugena Song, Chief Technical Advisor (UNDP)

Coordination Streamlining: Updates & Next Steps

1. Sector Coordination

- Central level, with flexibility for sub-national arrangements
- Alternative proposals for sub-national arrangements, with clear rationale, were due to the HCT by end-August.
- Sector Coordination Teams are requested to update their Working Group and Core Group ToRs by 30 Oct 2025 to reflect the new sector structure (Guidance and Template shared via email). ! Sectors to provide status Update

2. Sub-National Inter-Sector Coordination

- At the sub-national level, inter-sector coordination will shift to an inter-agency operational/area-based coordination model, tailored to regional needs.
- TORs are almost finalized. An annex clarifying roles and responsibilities between the OCG and Sectors will be added (here for reference).

3. Sector Mergers

- Basic Assistance → merged with Cash Working Group. Draft ToRs for the new CWG are under discussion with relevant stakeholders.
- All other sectors remain standalone.

LRP Sectors for 2026: Education, Food Security & Agriculture, Health, Nutrition, Livelihoods, Protection (including CP & GBV), Shelter, Social Stability, and WaSH.

LRP Working Groups for 2026: AAP, AAWG, AWG, CWG, DSWG, GWG, IMWG, LWG.

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Decommissioning of Inactive Informal Settlements

Abed Abdulghani, Shelter Sector Coordinator (UNHCR)

Decommissioning of Inactive Informal Settlements

Background / Context

- Since the onset of the Syria crisis, over 6,000 informal settlements (ISs) exist in Lebanon (Jan 2025).
- Sites were self-established via informal arrangements with landlords and municipalities (on both public and private lands).
- Humanitarian support (Shelter and WaSH) was provided without assuming ownership responsibilities.

Need for Decommissioning:

- **Increasing spontaneous returns** → many sites are being vacated or closed.
- **Reduced occupancy** in informal settlements could make them unsafe to reside in.
- **Environmental and public health risks** from abandoned structures, latrines, septic tanks, and accumulated waste.

Decommissioning of Inactive Informal Settlements

Objective

1. Establish a clear, coordinated framework for decommissioning ISs in Lebanon.

2. Clarify roles & responsibilities (Shelter, WaSH, Social Stability, Landlords, Local Authorities).

3. Focus on site identification, safe WaSH/shelter removal, rubble collection and minimizing environmental risks and social tension.

Decommissioning of Inactive Informal Settlements

Key Definitions

- Decommissioning: Formal closure and clearance of an IS, including removal of shelters, WaSH and infrastructure.
- Public land: State-owned land (includes Waqf and lands under LRA); Public authorities/entities regulate use.
- Private land: Owned by individuals/entities; owners bear responsibility for decommissioning.
- Active sites: Currently inhabited.
- Inactive sites: vacated or abandoned >2 months.

Decommissioning of Inactive Informal Settlements

Scope and Focus

- Focus on analyzing data of sites fully or partially vacated since January 2025 (not sites vacated years earlier) and determine ownership of land – publicly owned vs privately owned.

  - ➢ Fully vacated sites are the primary focus for decommissioning interventions.
    - Sites on public land to be decommissioned by the humanitarian community
    - Sites on private land to be decommissioned by landlords

  - ➢ Partially vacated sites: deprioritized for full decommissioning; supported via guidance and community mobilization.
    - Sites located on both public and private lands will be supported with guidance on mitigating the risks associated with debris and rubble remaining on site

Decommissioning of Inactive Informal Settlements

Prioritization Criteria

A. Proximity to water bodies (Score 3): within 30–50m of rivers/streams/lakes — use IAMP for analysis.

B. Risk of contamination (Score 2): floodplains, open pits, waste accumulation — WaSH to analyze.

C. Presence of prior site improvements (Score 1): drainage, gravel, etc. — Shelter to provide list.

Scoring is cumulative; higher totals = higher priority. Tie-breaker = site size (larger prioritized).

Decommissioning of Inactive Informal Settlements

Roles & Responsibilities — Overview

Shelter:

1. Lead identification of priority sites
2. Provide safe dismantling guidance
3. Rubble removal support (public land only)

WaSH:

1. Assess WaSH risks
2. Dismantle WaSH infrastructure in high-risk sites (public lands only)
3. Advise on contamination control.

Social Stability:

1. Assess and monitor potential tensions
2. Support local coordination to support vertical tension with local authorities
3. Map recipient municipalities of equipment/ machinery support

Landlords:

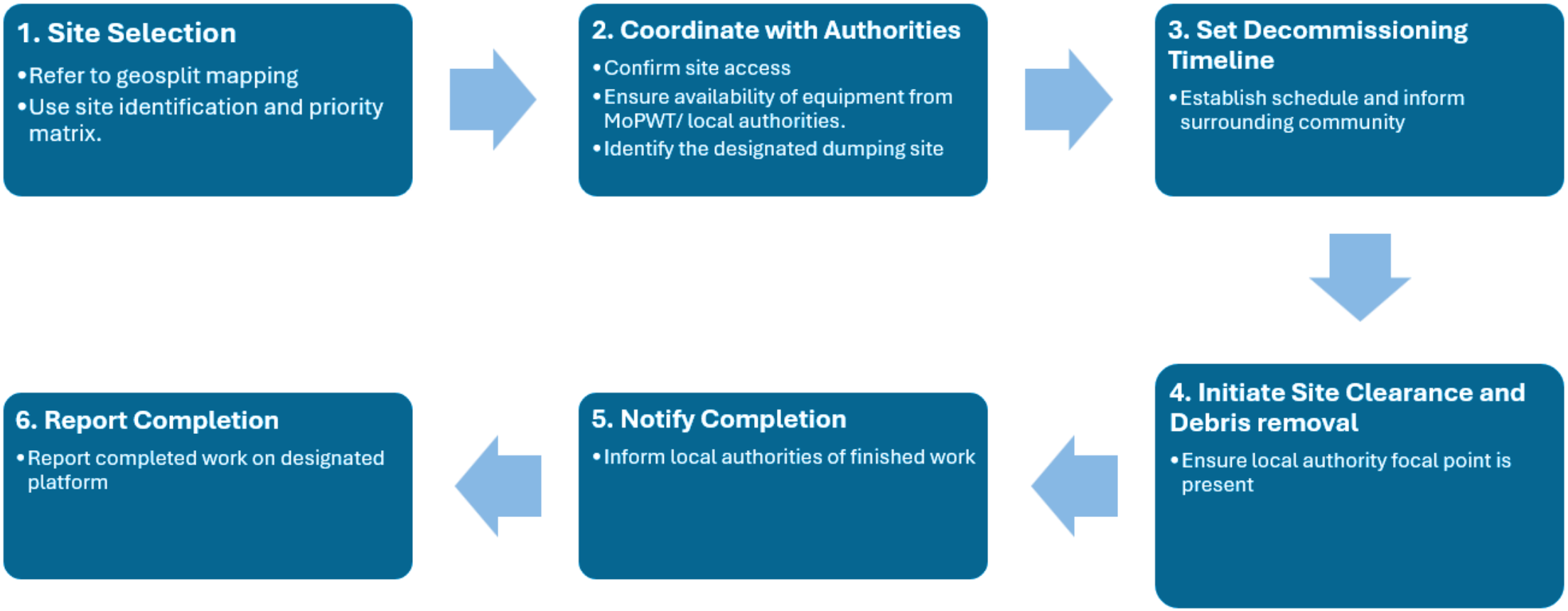
1. Responsible for private land decommissioning and debris removal; notify authorities.

Local Authorities:

1. Validate land type (public vs private)
2. Approve clearance to decommission
3. Provide equipment where possible
4. Designate dumping sites
5. Assign focal points to monitor decommissioning work

Decommissioning of Inactive Informal Settlements

Decommissioning Process — Public Lands



Decommissioning of Inactive Informal Settlements

Technical Guidance Documents – to be developed

1. Safe dismantlement of shelter structures (Shelter sector)
2. Decommissioning protocol for WaSH facilities to prevent contamination (WaSH sector)
3. Solid waste & debris management guidelines (incl. recycling & reuse opportunities) (SoSt sector + Solid Waste Management Task Force)
4. Agricultural land rehabilitation recommendations (to be confirmed with FS&A)
5. Community engagement & communication plan for partially vacated sites (SoSt sector)

Decommissioning of Inactive Informal Settlements

Resource Mobilization

- Existing humanitarian funds will not be reallocated due to prioritisation of life-saving interventions.
- Sectors and agencies will pursue additional funding through targeted advocacy with donors focused on environmental mandates.

Reporting:

- Develop monitoring indicators to track site-level decommissioning (shelter dismantling, WaSH removal, waste management).
- Integrate indicators and activities into ActivityInfo for transparent reporting.
- Monitoring to capture progress and impact and ensure alignment with sectoral standards.

Decommissioning of Inactive Informal Settlements

Conflict Sensitivity & Community Engagement

- Conduct community consultations and maintain feedback mechanisms.
- Use labour-for-work engagements to involve host and refugee communities.
- Communicate plans clearly to prevent misinformation and manage expectations.
- Ensure equitable distribution of recovered materials where there is interest in utilizing the produced rubble/ debris.

Decommissioning of Inactive Informal Settlements

Recommendations & Next Steps

1. Present the draft guidance to ISCG to collect technical feedback and finalize following GoL endorsement – Activities to be coordinated at the sub-national level through ISCG including MoSA–MoIM regional coordinators - **Ongoing.**

2. Analyze the IAMP data to develop a list of priority sites – **Completed**.

3. Commence decommissioning interventions in public lands and inform the Gov of priority sites in private lands to be communicated with municipalities and landlords – **Pending.**

4. Finalize technical guidelines through sector-led task forces and MoSA/MoIM National coordination – **Pending.**

5. Integrate monitoring indicators into ActivityInfo – **Pending.**

6. Advocate for dedicated funding from environmental donors – **Ongoing.**

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Winter Preparedness and Response 2025-2026

Jana Nasr, Senior Inter-Agency Coordination Assistant (UNHCR)

Winter Preparedness & Response

Regular LRP Package

Level	Winter Preparedness	Winter Emergency Response
Household	• Distributing **winter cash assistance**. • Distributing **core relief items and food assistance**. • Providing **shelter weatherproofing** kits through distribution in informal settlements. • **Relocating** individuals to safer sites. • Engaging in community **communication** efforts. • Establishing communication channels with relevant authorities.	• Providing **shelter kits** to support damaged shelters or assist relocating households. • Distributing **floor-raising kits**. • Distributing **in-kind food assistance**. • **Referring** individuals and families through IA channels, hotlines, and on-site assessments.
Site / Community Institutional	• Enhancing **site infrastructure** (addressing flood risk and access obstructions) specifically in Informal Settlements. • Support to **municipalities** on preparedness, local infrastructure and response. • Mapping **tension risks** and implementing mitigation measures.	

Winter Preparedness & Response

Recap: Winter Seasons 2022-2025

Site Improvements

404

Support to Municipalities

126

Cash Assistance

74M

Shelter Kits

114K

Core Relief Items

870K

Temporary Relocation

149

Winter Preparedness & Response

Contingency Stocks

Sector	Available Stock	Urgently required
Shelter	**1,000 available New Arrival Kits** could be utilized to respond to fire and flooding emergencies in ISs and to support displaced individuals who seek refuge in ISs / to accommodate homeless families in need of immediate shelter. **3,000 available Repair Kits** to be used for regular winterization programme in ISs + to support weatherproofing and partitioning of sites. **10 M** worth of contingency stock available for CRI distributions.	**1 M** urgently required to restock shelter kits, to prepare for the shelter winterization response.

Winter Preparedness & Response

Regional Considerations

What **operational considerations** must be addressed in your specific region this year, across the full scope of the response?

Operational considerations may include:

- Required interventions to prevent weather-related hazards e.g., flooding.
- Prioritization of activities.
- Conflict dynamics.
- Capacity of local authorities.
- Challenges and gaps.

SOUTH

NORTH

Winter Preparedness and Response - North

Required Activities and Prioritization

I) Regular Caseload:

- Winter cash assistance based on agreed vulnerability criteria among all actors
- Prioritization of winter cash over in-kind assistance

II) New Arrivals Caseload:

- In-kind assistance to new arrivals caseload based on vulnerability profiles both in and outside of collective shelters
- Continuous advocacy for access to cash assistance for new arrivals
- Winterization of all collective shelters (ongoing but insufficient)
- Prioritization of host community families affected by the new arrival's influx

Winter Preparedness and Response - North

Required Activities and Prioritization

III) Geographical Prioritization: address storm-sensitive hotspots first:

- El Oustouwan river surrounding villages.
- El Kabir river surrounding villages.
- Akkar coastal border villages.
- El Hissa Bridge (solid waste issue affecting river flow).

IV) Structural Support: cleaning of open channels and rivers, development of full water systems, road and bridge rehabilitation, construction of draining canals and box culverts. etc.

Winter Preparedness and Response - North

Available Capacity

- As of 01st October, only 4 BA partners positioned themselves to support winter assistance in North and Akkar with low capacity overall (NRC, MSF, DRC, WeWorld):
  > Mainly winter jackets and carpets (in-kind).
  > UNHCR winter assistance not confirmed yet.

- As of 01st October, few shelter partners positioned themselves to support winter assistance in North and Akkar (NRC, MSF, UNHCR):
  > Mainly shelter repairs for 10 CSS, distribution of WP kits in ITS (ongoing), and site improvement works for 10 ITS (ongoing).

- North RNA partners in process of finalizing the revised geosplit including response capacity to floods. Capacity and procurement anticipated as challenges.

Winter Preparedness and Response - North

Available Capacity

- **Waterways Maintenance i.e.** Cleaning of open channels, rivers, and irrigation canals, Construction of concrete channels and culverts.

- **Infrastructure Maintenance i.e.** Development of full water systems in several villages, Road and bridge rehabilitation, including safety barriers, Installation of fences on bridges, Construction of draining canals and box culverts.

Winter Preparedness and Response - North

Gaps & Challenges

- Overall capacity remains low and targets broadly insufficient to cover the needs.
- Partners seem to prioritize in-kind winter assistance to new arrivals so far.
- Second round of minor repairs to CSs is a key gap.
- No winter cash target available for regular caseload and recorded new arrivals.
- No access to cash assistance by new arrivals who are not recorded.
- Limited capacity of RNA response and lengthy procurement process.
- Insufficient funding support for structural prevention measures (river cleaning) and to support local government institutions.
- No sustainable response to storm-sensitive hotspots including annual floods of river dam of Naher el Kabir.
- Delays in response and approvals from government bodies can affect urgent interventions

Winter Preparedness and Response - North

Conflict Dynamics

- Prioritization of new arrivals and different forms of assistance between new arrivals and regular caseload:
  - > Source of inter/intra-communal tensions
  - > Source of tensions within accommodating HH
  - > Should be based on vulnerability rather than location in CSs

- Risk of tensions as resources by hosting families and their municipalities are depleting.
- Overlapping responsibilities between government agencies and NGOs lead to service gaps.
- Pressure from local authorities may challenge agencies already operating at capacity. Request might be higher in areas hosting newcomers.
- Delays in internal government procedures affect timely implementation of urgent winterization activities.
- Insufficient engagement with some local authorities and community leaders can lead to delay but also communal tensions.

BEKAA

BML

Winter Preparedness & Response

Sectoral Considerations

What **operational considerations** must be addressed in your specific sector this year, across the full scope of the response?

- What is the sector's capacity to deliver winter services for 2025-2026?
- What is the current level of preparedness in the sector?
- What challenges are anticipated in ensuring effective emergency preparedness and response for the upcoming winter season?
- What is the estimated funding required to cover the identified needs? (V. IMP)

Shelter

Social Stability

WaSH

Winter Preparedness & Response

Cross Sectoral Considerations

Education

- **Schools (in high altitude areas)**

Protection

- **Women & Children**

Health

- **Diseases / Outbreak Potential**

Energy

- **Fuel Shortages (for vulnerable households in mountainous areas)**

Conflict Sensitivity

- **Distribution / Allocation**

Winter Preparedness & Response

Challenges

Funding Shortfall
Securing adequate funding remains a persistent challenge for winter preparedness efforts, limiting the ability to fully implement necessary interventions.

Infrastructure Damage
Damage to critical infrastructure, such as roads and riverbanks, presents significant obstacles to the effective implementation of winter response measures.

Capacity of Municipalities & Civil Defense
Municipalities and Civil Defense face critical capacity constraints in efficiently responding to winter-related issues, which must be addressed to enhance response efforts.

Limited Partner Capacity
There are few partners with the capacity and resources to work on winterization efforts, further limiting the ability to meet the needs of affected populations.

Fuel at Site and Community Levels
Fuel shortages at both the site and community levels pose additional challenges for heating and energy during the winter months.

Source of Energy
A lack of funding for fuel, operation & maintenance (O&M), and sustainable energy solutions remains a critical issue, as many donors are reluctant to fund these areas. This challenge must be addressed in discussions with donors.

Protection Space
Balancing the need to ensure protection for vulnerable populations while managing social tensions during the winter season poses complex challenges.

Winter Preparedness & Response

Recommendations

Advocacy for Increased Funding

- Secure additional financial resources to enhance the ability to implement necessary interventions.

Advance Preparations

- Prioritize critical measures such as canal cleaning and flood risk mitigation to prevent emergencies during the winter season.

Update Geosplit and RNA Tool

- Emergency Focal Points are in the process of reviewing the eRNA tool survey to reducing the number of questions wherever possible to facilitate both data collection and the overall response process.

Maintain an Inclusive Approach

- Ensure that interventions target all populations in need under the LRP.

LEBANON
Response Plan

AoB

AoB (1)

LRP Q3 Sector Reporting

It's Time for the Q3 Sector Reporting!

- Commitment to the government, donors, and partners to ensure accountability, transparency, and effective monitoring of the response's progress.

- For Q3, sectors are requested to prepare, publish, and share a one-page summary ("**At a Glance**").
  Note: No ISCG Co-Chairs Review Required (same as Q1).

- Sector IMs will develop the "At a Glance" in coordination with the team.

- **Deadline:** 31 Oct 2025

- Once published on the data portal, please send the link to lebbeia@unhcr.org, with copies to Stephanie Laba atlabas@unhcr.org, Eugena Song at eugena.song@undp.org, and Eyram Dzitrie at dzitrie@un.org

AoB (2)

Lebanon Aid Tracking

- Time for Q3 financial reporting.
- Email will be sent by today.
- Refresher training planned for all partners.

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Thank You