LEBANON
Response Plan

Ad-Hoc Inter-Sector Coordination Group Meeting

March 2, 2026

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Opening Remarks

ISCG Co-Chairs

Agenda

1. Background and Context
2. Anticipated Scenario and Preparedness Planning
3. Institutional Roles and Coordination Structure
4. Shelter Strategy and Phased Activation
5. Humanitarian Resources and Stocks
6. Cash Assistance (SRSN and Emergency Scaling)
7. Shelter Operations and Standards
8. Data Management and Registration
9. Financing and Resource Mobilization
10. Logistics and Customs
11. Communications
12. Immediate Action Points
13. Communication Lines

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Emergency Response

ISCG Co-Chairs

Emergency Response

Background and Context

- Each ministry is currently working on its own preparedness planning.
- A coordination meeting was held at the **Ministry of Interior and Municipalities (MoIM)** with all eight Governors to discuss preparedness.
- The Minister of Social Affairs has been appointed as the **focal point for all UN agencies**.
- While there is currently no confirmed intelligence on whether and how escalation may erupt in Lebanon, it is expected that the ongoing regional situation may have an impact on the country.
- The purpose of this meeting is to organize and coordinate response mechanisms in preparation for a potentially prolonged conflict scenario.

Emergency Response

Anticipated Scenario and Preparedness Planning

If escalation occurs in Lebanon:

- Population movements and internal displacement are expected.
- Discussions at MoIM included:
  - Facilitation of roads during population movement.
  - Organized relocation of displaced persons to shelters.

Once individuals arrive in shelters:

- Their care and management falls under **MoSA's responsibility**, as agreed in the national response plan.
- Governors will direct displaced persons to designated shelters.
- Once inside shelters, **MoSA manages the shelters**.

Emergency Response

Institutional Roles and Coordination Structure

National Level

The Prime Minister has issued **clear instructions on roles and responsibilities**. Public statements confirmed that:

- **Shelter, water, and humanitarian coordination** will be led by the **Minister of Social Affairs at the national level**.
- DRM (Disaster Risk Management) will lead the **non-humanitarian response**.

Beneficiary registration will be handled by **MoSA**.

- Previous challenges included duplication of beneficiaries.
- Multiple funding sources created complexity.
- Some funding was tied to specific schools.

Governorate Level

- DRM units are active in each governorate.
- MoSA participates in these DRM units.
- UN agencies confirmed that they have coordination bodies at governorate level:
  - North & South: UNDP
  - Bekaa & Baalbek-El Hermel & BML: UNHCR

At governorate level, coordination remains under **DRM leadership**

Emergency Response

Shelter Strategy and Phased Activation

Lessons Learned

- The morning meeting was based on an **After-Action Review (AAR)** of the last response and lessons learned.
- Confusion during the previous response regarding shelters has now been addressed through:
  - Clear communication lines between **MEHE and MoSA**.
  - Defined phases for opening schools as shelters.

Phase 1

- 325 shelters identified.
- Total capacity: **43,000 individuals**.
- Clear list of schools prepared.
- Phases are **activated per governorate**, not nationally.

Phase 2 (Full-Scale War Scenario)

- Triggered once Phase 1 shelters reach full capacity.
- Managed directly by **MoSA**, based on guidelines agreed by the Government of Lebanon (GoL).
- IOM inquired about triggers — confirmation provided that capacity thresholds determine escalation.

Emergency Response

Humanitarian Resources and Stocks

Available Stocks (HRC)

- 50,000 ready-to-use items (Nazih).
- 10,000 hot meals.
- 60,000 blankets.
- 20,000 mattresses.

All UN agencies are requested to:

- Share lists of **Core Relief Items (CRIs)** and current stocks.

Emergency Response

Cash Assistance (SRSN and Emergency Scaling)

Current Status (WFP)

- 2,000 households (approx. 10,000 individuals) currently supported.

Emergency Proposal

- Proposal submitted to WFP HQ for:
  - 75,000 households (300,000 individuals)
  - 1 month emergency support
  - Activation possible within **48 hours**

Existing Database Capacity

- 90,000 households (~500,000 individuals) already registered and reachable immediately upon GoL approval.

Emergency Response

Shelter Options and Standards

Key operational considerations include:

- Area managers working with MoSA to verify:
  - Structural integrity of shelters
  - Access to water, energy, and lighting
- Aid monitoring
- Protection and inclusion standards (including inter/intra community sensitivities)
- Addressing political constraints or restrictions imposed by governors
- Waste management pressure
- Cash assistance coordination

UNICEF emphasized:

- Shelters must be available for all those in need.
- Minister inquired whether dedicated arrangements can be made for refugees.

Available materials include: Tents; Partitioning materials

However:

- Implementation capacity remains a challenge, not only material availability.
- The Minister requested:
- Pre-identified shelters prepared and accessible for **Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)**.
- MoSA to share a list of required items for PWD support.

Emergency Response

Data Management and Registration

- Beneficiary registration handled by MoSA.
- Previous duplication issues must be resolved.
- UNDP suggested that **Data Management be handled by DRM**.
- Need to consolidate funding sources and avoid fragmentation.

Emergency Response

Financing and Resource Mobilization

OCHA

- Entry point for coordination: **OCG → UNHCR and UNDP**
- Lessons learned from last war to be shared.
- Flash Appeal discussions have started with HQ.
- Pool Fund:
  - Contingency line: USD 1.2M (immediate activation possible)
  - HC reserve allocation: ~USD 15M (LHF)
  - Emergency Fund under the UN Secretary-General also accessible.
- Cash-for-rent used previously and could be reactivated.

UNDP

- Suggested MoSA convene a **donor meeting** to prepare and align resources

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Logistics and Customs

- Customs clearance was a major bottleneck during the last response.
- Issue remains unresolved.
- If processes can be agreed upon, HRC can facilitate.
- Focal point: **Elie Khoury Hanna**

Emergency Response

Communications

- Communications strategy to be developed.
- Clear public messaging required to avoid confusion experienced during the previous response.

Emergency Response

Summary of Immediate Action Points

- UN agencies to share CRI stock lists.
- Clarify customs clearance procedures.
- Finalize shelter readiness verification (water, energy, access).
- Prepare PWD-accessible/Refugees shelter list.
- Confirm emergency cash activation mechanism
- Launch a shelter protection activities coordination mechanism.
- Convene donor coordination meeting (proposed by UNDP).
- Share lessons learned document from previous war.
- Finalize data management framework (MoSA vs DRM roles).

Emergency Response

Communication Lines

- The Prime Minister has assigned MoSA to coordinate the emergency response with the UN and NGOs.
- From MoSA, Dr. Ola will serve as the liaison between the Government and the ISCG & OCG.
- The ISCG Co-Chairs, including Dr. Ola, will maintain a direct communication line with the OCG Co-Chairs.
- MoSA is communicating with DRM/DRR to ensure that all requests are channelled to sectors through MoSA.
- For sub-national response requests at sector level:
  - If a sector has a sub-national coordination structure, OCG Co-Chairs should channel requests through that structure.
  - If not, OCG Co-Chairs should channel requests directly to the respective National Sector Coordinator.

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Questions & Answers

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Stay Safe! Thank You