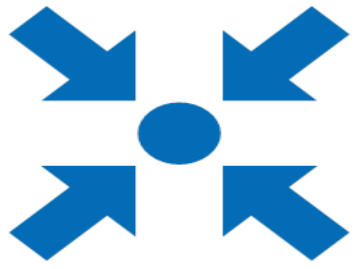




**Inter Agency Meeting –12 February 2016**



# AGENDA

- Disaster Risk Management (PMO)
- HCT contingency plan (OCHA)
- Update on London Conference (MOSA)
- Highlights of LCRP sector strategies for 2016 (Sector Coordinators/Leads)



**Republic of Lebanon**  
**Presidency of the Council of Ministers**

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**National Response Framework for  
Disasters Management**

**Sawsan Bou Fakhreddine**  
**UNDP DRM Unit Presidency of the Council of Ministers**



## NRF - Definition

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The NRF is the strategic approach adopted by the Lebanese Government in disasters management, identified in a specific time frame 2012-2017 to organize the work of response agencies and local community groups in the context of updating and developing response and contingency plans, SWOT analysis, early warning, information management, field coordination, communication, training and media.

The NRF details the different phases of response, the alert level, the crisis and disasters levels, the organizational structure of the National Operations Room, roles and responsibilities and SOPs before, during and after crisis and disasters.



## NRF - Major Components

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- Potential hazards and risks in Lebanon.
- Analysis of Lebanon's current status in disasters management.
- Definition, mission and objectives.
- Early warning system.
- Coordination and management of crisis and disasters at the national, regional, local and sectoral level.
- Organizational structure of disasters management, roles and responsibilities for different concerned responders at all levels.
- SOPs for specific scenarios.



## NRF - Stakeholders

6

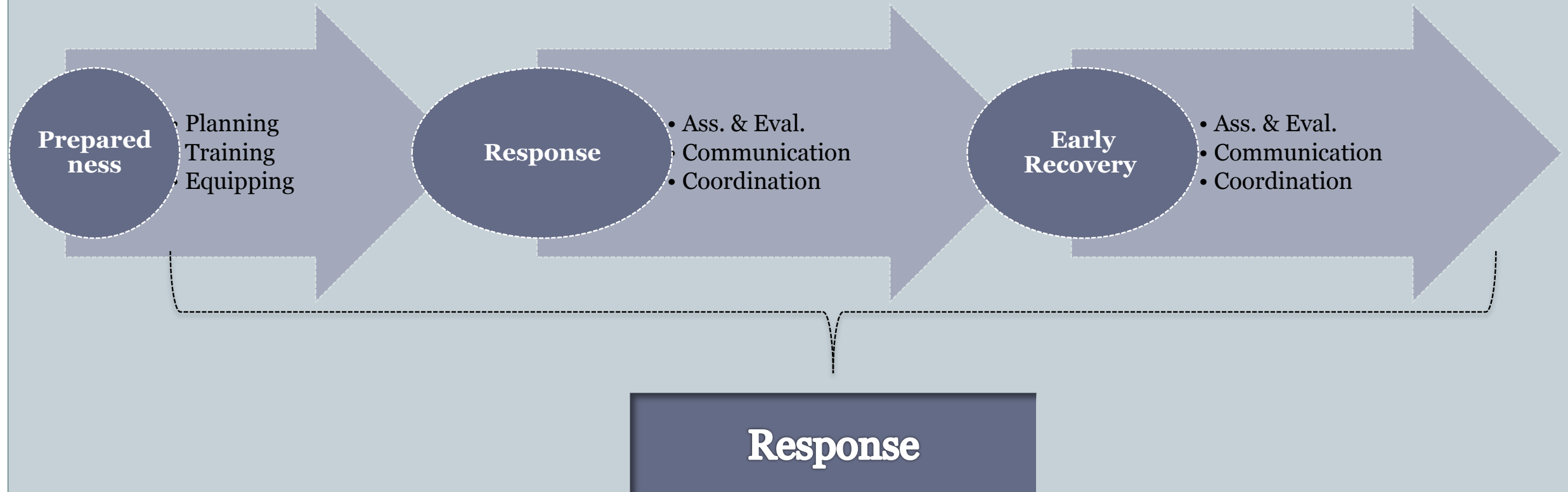
- Lebanese Armed Force
- Internal Security Forces
- Civil Defense
- Ministry of Public Works and Transport
- Ministry of Public Health
- Ministry of Information
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Social Affairs
- Lebanese Red Cross
- Ministry of Telecommunication
- Ministry of Environment
- Ministry of Energy and Water
- Ministry of Economy and Commerce
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Justice





# NRF - elements

7





# NRF – Response Phases

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**Detection  
Warning  
Reporting**

**Assessment  
Evaluation  
Response**

**Containment  
Countermeasures  
Relief**

**Remove  
results  
Demobilization**





# NRF – National Structure

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## NRF – National Structure

### National Center for Disasters Management

Prime Minister  
Concerned Ministers

Communication

M. Of telecommunication

Human resources

MOSA

Logistics & equipment

M. Of Economy

Planning, research & training

CDR

Education during emergencies

MEHE

Coordination with Int. Org.

M. Of External Affairs

Media

M. Of Information

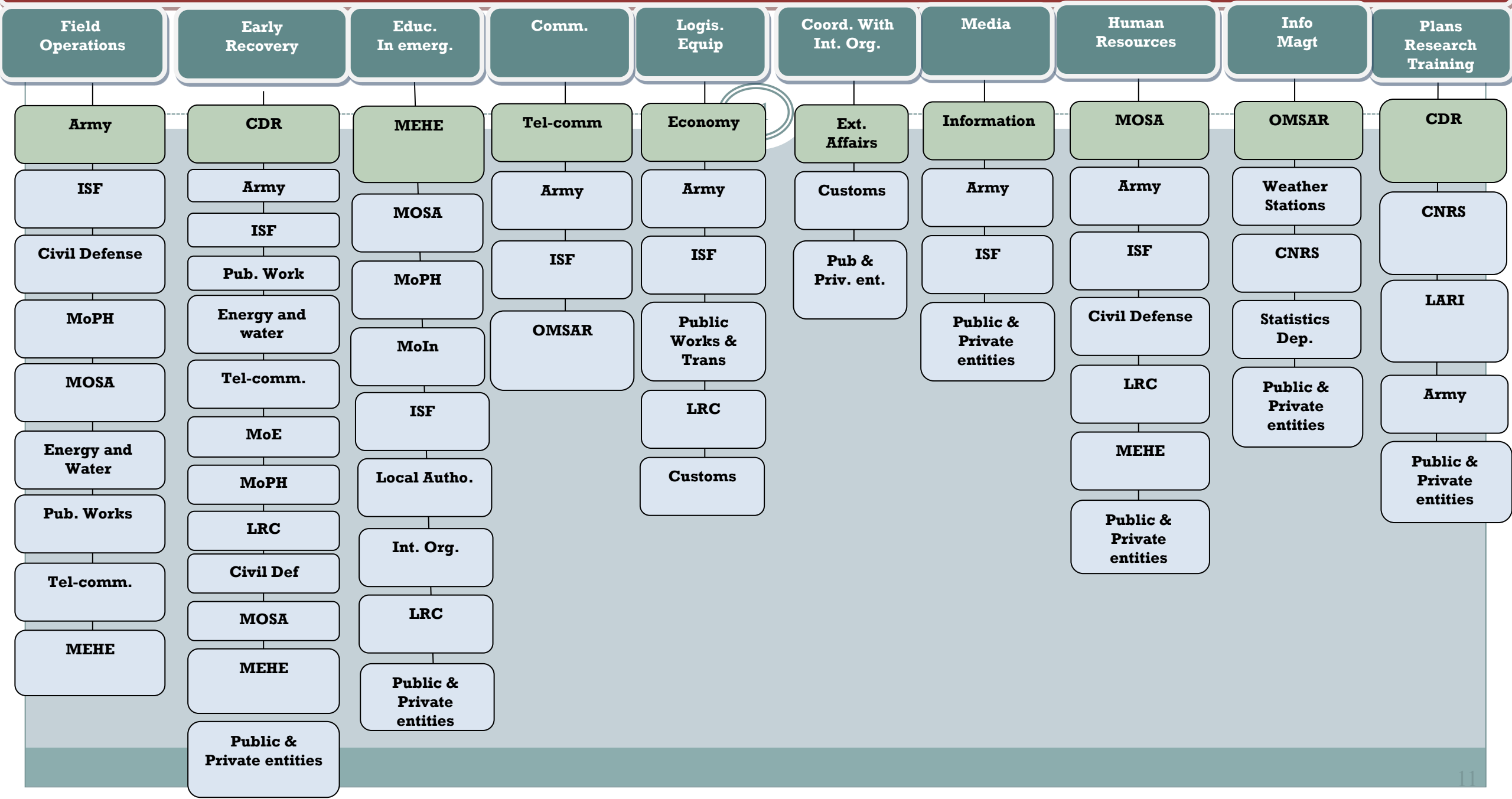
Early recovery

CDR

Information management

OMSAR

Divisions of the National Center for disasters management



# NRF – National Structure (OpR)

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## Six Disciplines

**Prime Minister**

**National Operations Room**

**Infrastructure  
Unit**

**MoPW  
MoEW  
MoTELCOM  
CDR**

**Social,  
Medical &  
Educational  
services  
Unit**

**MOSA  
MEHE  
MoPH**

**Relief &  
Shelter Unit**

**MOSA**

**Protection  
Unit**

**Internal  
Security Forces**

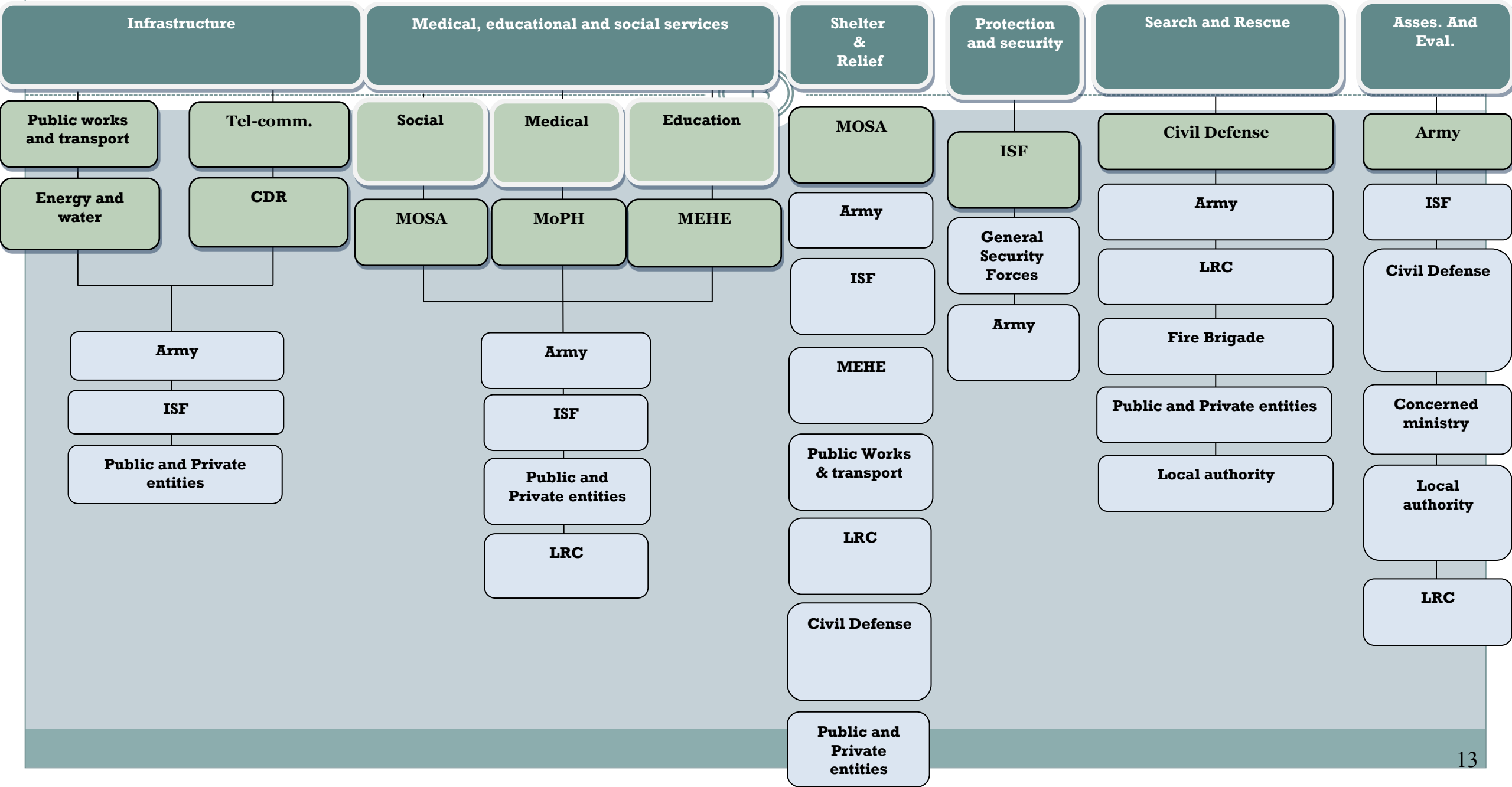
**Search &  
Rescue Unit**

**Civil Defense**

**Assessment  
Unit**

**Army**

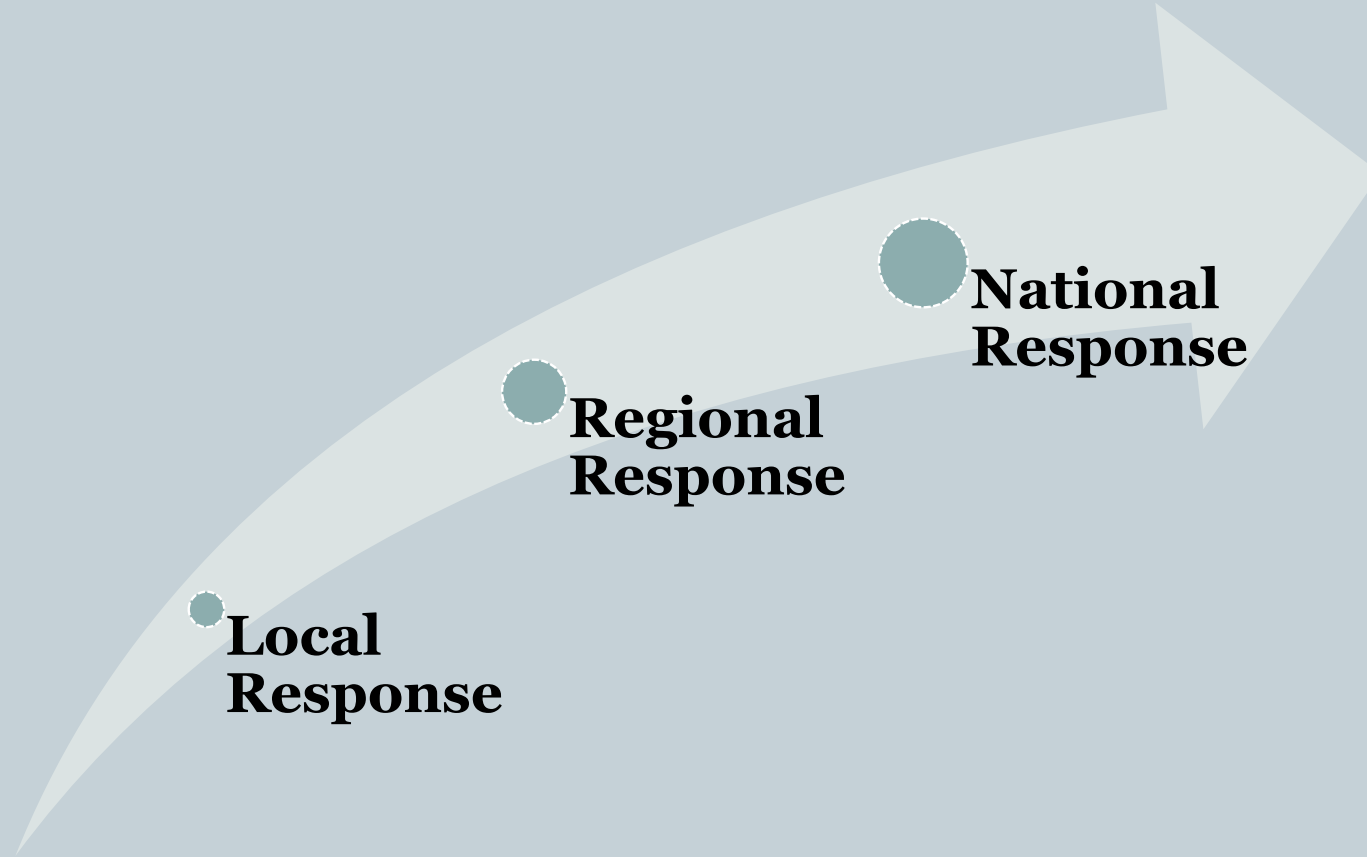
Field Operations Units





# Regional Response Plans

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# Regional Response Plans

## - Structure -

Regional Operations Room

Governor



Army

Security Forces

Civil Defense

Lebanese Red Cross

Local/Private resources

MOSA

MEHE

MOPH

MOTC

MOE

MOA

MoIn

MOEW

MOPW

MOF

Public/private entities





# Regional Response Plans - Structure -

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**Preparedness**

**Governor**

**Regional Operations Room**

**Planning  
research**

**Media**

**IM**

**HRM**

**Logistics**

**Early  
Recovery**

**Coordination  
with Int.  
Org.**



# Regional Response Plans

## - Structure -

17

**Response**

**Governor**

**Regional Operations Room**

**Infrastructure  
Unit**

**Social,  
Medical &  
Educational  
services  
Unit**

**Relief &  
Shelter Unit**

**Protection  
Unit**

**Search &  
Rescue Unit**

**Assessment  
Unit**



# Sectoral Response Plans - Structure -

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Sectoral Operations Room

National  
support

Sectoral  
support

Members of  
Departments  
and divisions  
of the Ministry

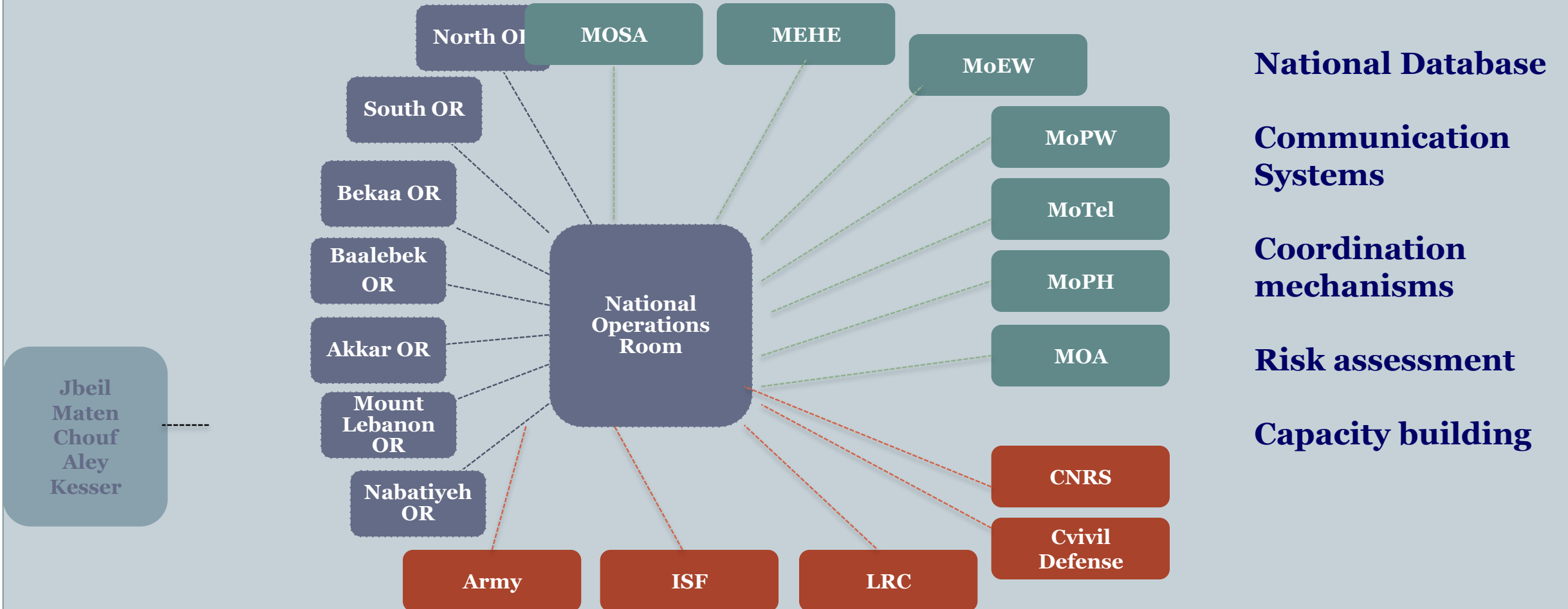
Minister



# NRF – Coordination



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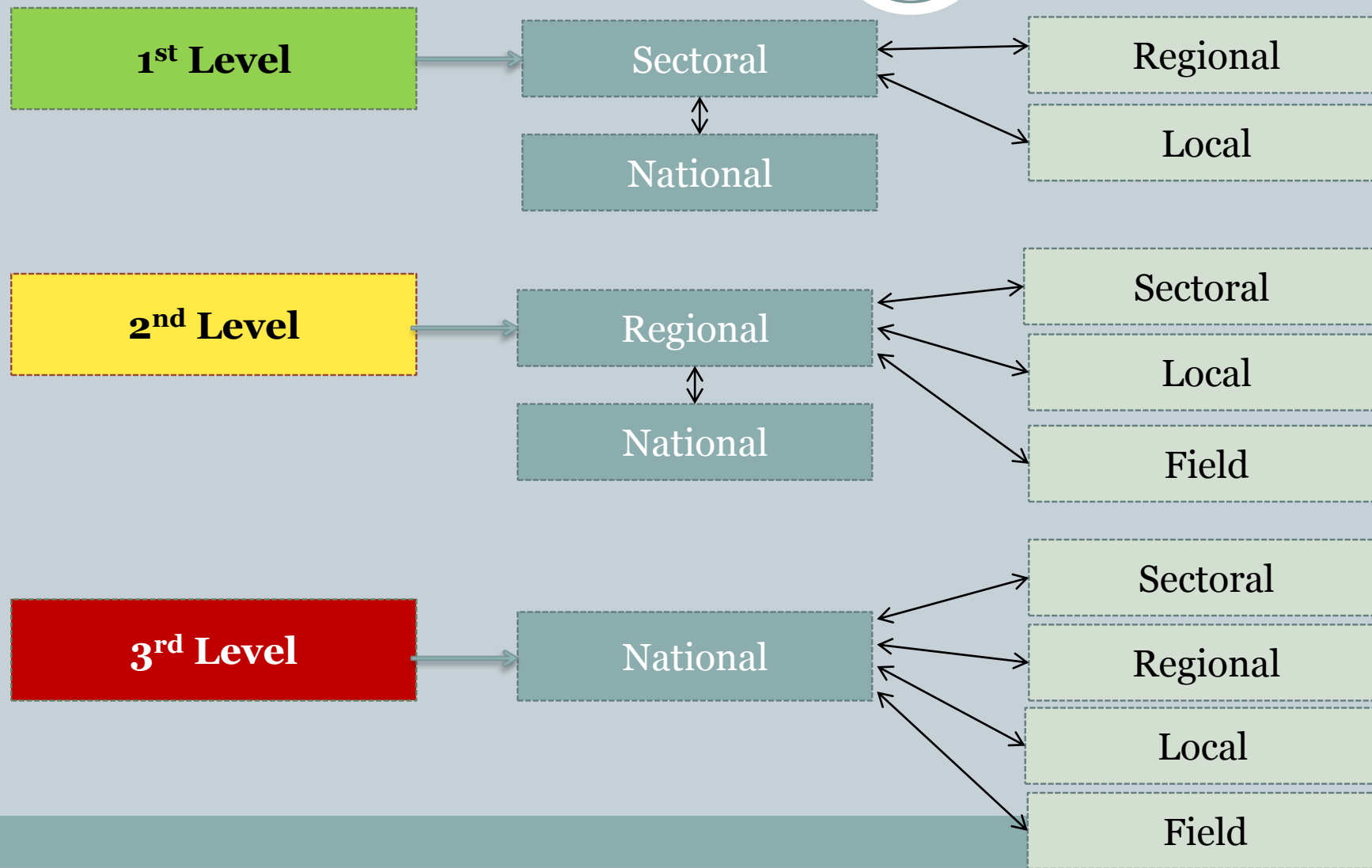




# Operations Rooms

## - Coordination -

20





## Response Plans – Methodology

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- Establish DRR committee (official written decisions).
- Identify hazards and risks per region or sector.
- Assess available resources per region or sector (human, financial, technical, etc.)
- Conduct a SWOT analysis for all members of DRR committees.
- Develop the organization structure per region or sector:
  - DRR Unit / Operations Room (Sector, Regional, Local)
  - Sub-committees (preparedness & early recovery)
  - Operational units (response)
  - Secretary
- Identify roles and responsibilities before, during and after disasters:
  - Sub-committees
  - Operational units
- Equip operations rooms and establish direct link with the NOR.
- Implement table-top exercises and field simulation for specific scenarios (earthquakes, tsunami, floods, forest fires, armed conflicts, war, Syrian crisis).



**Thank You**

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**Questions ...**

Sawsan.bou-fakherddine@undp.org  
03-848412





**OCHA**

United Nations Office  
for the Coordination of  
Humanitarian Affairs

# HCT Contingency Plans



# Objectives of the CP

- Foster a common understanding of all partners involved on the anticipated scope of the emergency, the possible humanitarian needs and nature of the response.
- Clearly explain the sector response strategy to the imminent needs of the affected population within the first weeks of an emergency.
- Reflect specific challenges/gaps in the potential response; inc. anticipated funding requirements.



# Background

- Consultation with DRM
- Consultation with Syria and region
- Consultation with coordinators in Beirut
- Use of latest IASC template and guidelines



# Different risks/scenarios identified by the HCT, inc:

- **Risk 1:** Influx of refugees due to further deterioration of the situation in Syria (HCR lead)
- **Risk 2:** Inter-community violence leading to internal displacement in Lebanon.



# Next steps

- Finalise CP based on coordinators' inputs
- HCT approval
- Pursue discussion with DRM/MoSA on linkages and synergies



London 2016

# LEBANON STATEMENT OF INTENT

# Lebanon at London 2016

- ◉ GoL launched a new approach and vision to manage the temporary and ongoing stay of Syrians:
  - in a way that is neither prejudicial to the interests of the country nor to those of the Lebanese citizens
  - while abiding to the principle of non-refoulement
  - anticipating the safe return of Syrian nationals to their home country



# Situational Context

- 1.5M Syrians in Lebanon (registered, unregistered)
- Losses of \$13.1B since 2012, of which \$5.6B in 2015 (over 11% of GDP)
- Massive impacts on public services (education, health, energy, water, waste collection and treatment and infrastructure), adding to pre-crisis strains
- Unemployment at 20% (30% amongst youth)
- Growth close to 0
- Deficit has risen to 9% of GDP
- Public debt at 138% of GDP in 2015 (instead of projected 122% without impact of Syrian crisis)

# Lebanon's Approach and Vision

- ⦿ Recognition that the employment of Syrians necessitates a review of regulatory frameworks:
  - Residency conditions
  - Work authorizations
- ⦿ In conformity with Lebanese laws, seeking ways to facilitate streamlining of such regulations:
  - Periodical waiver of residency fees
  - Simplification of documentary requirements (eg. Waiving 'Pledge not to Work' requirement)
- ⦿ Easing access of Syrians to the job market in certain sectors where they are not in direct competition with Lebanese

# Lebanon Plan

A unified plan consisting of a 5-year programme on:

1. Education
2. Economic opportunities and jobs

Implementation of the components of the plan are also contingent upon scaled up and multi-annual international funding being made available at the conference.

# On Education:

- ⦿ Commitment to getting all children aged 3-18 into quality education (RACE Plan)
- ⦿ Accelerate target to enroll all children 5-17 in education by the end of the 2016/2017 school year
- ⦿ Provide Early Childhood Education for all 3-5 year old children

# On Education:

- ◎ A **2<sup>nd</sup> RACE Plan** is being established and has 6 components:
  1. Scale up equitable access for boys and girls (3-18) in the formal system
  2. Construct, expand, rehabilitate, equip schools
  3. Expand access to most vulnerable out-of-school (quality and regulated non-formal education)
  4. Expand access of youth to vocational/technical education and training (15-24)
  5. Improve quality/inclusiveness of teaching and learning environment (incl. curriculum reform)
  6. Strengthen national education systems, policy, planning, financing and monitoring capacity

## On Economic Opportunities and Jobs:

- ⦿ Recognition that an expansion of economic opportunity diminishes the need for humanitarian assistance
- ⦿ A combination of programs is proposed to stimulate economy
- ⦿ Proposed interventions could create an estimated 300,000-350,000 jobs over 5 years (60% for Syrians)
- ⦿ Work permits to be made available as appropriate

# On Economic Opportunities and Jobs:

## ◉ Programs include:

- Investments in municipalities
  - Direct financial support to municipalities, projects financed in single municipalities and/or at regional level
  - Solid waste management, liquid waste treatment, renewable energy and transportation
  - Existing mechanisms that can be used: MoSA-led Lebanon Host Communities Support Programme, Council of Development and Reconstruction
- Subsidized Temporary Employment Programme (STEP)
  - Job creation in labour intensive sectors
  - Provide finance and employment incentives accompanied with technical assistance to encourage micro, small and medium-sized businesses to expand production and create new permanent jobs for Lebanese workers and temporary jobs for Syrian workers



# On Economic Opportunities and Jobs:

- Access to markets (on trade)
  - Expand on work already being carried out to strengthen value chains and ensure that Lebanese products reach international markets
  - Area of focus: improving quality and standards of Lebanese agricultural products to benefit from access to EU markets
- Urgent national-level infrastructure needs (related to the crisis and to national security)
  - Lebanon's plan in response to the solid waste crisis (converting waste to energy)
  - Reconstruction of Palestinian camp of Nahr-el-Bared (following fighting of 2007-2008)
  - Prison expansion and improvement according to international humanitarian standards
- Concessional finance investments in infrastructure and public services
  - Proposed portfolio for large infrastructure projects currently being finalized

# Finance Needs for Lebanon (2016-2020)

- Multi-annual funding of **\$4.960.000.000** to cover 2016 LCRP including education, municipalities, and STEP
- Total concessional loans of **\$6.100.000.000**

# Pledges to Date

- ⦿ Total funding: \$11.473.000.000
  - \$5.860.000.000 for 2016
  - \$5.362.000.000 multi-year for 2017-2020
- ⦿ Loans: \$40.846.000.000  
(of which \$1.560.000.000 concessional terms)

# Thank You!

