## **NATIONAL INTER-AGENCY MEETING**

15 FEBRUARY 2019

## **Agenda**

Storms Response Update

Inter-sector Priorities





## Storms Response Update 15 February 2019

### **Storm Preparedness and Response**

#### **Preparedness**

- Emergency SOPs
- Weather forecast/ flood hazard
- Stocks
- IAMP
- Assessment/reporting tools
- -Communication trees

#### **Lessons Learned**

- -Identify gaps and issues
- Action planning: steps to be taken to improve preparedness/risk mitigation and response
- -Advocacy

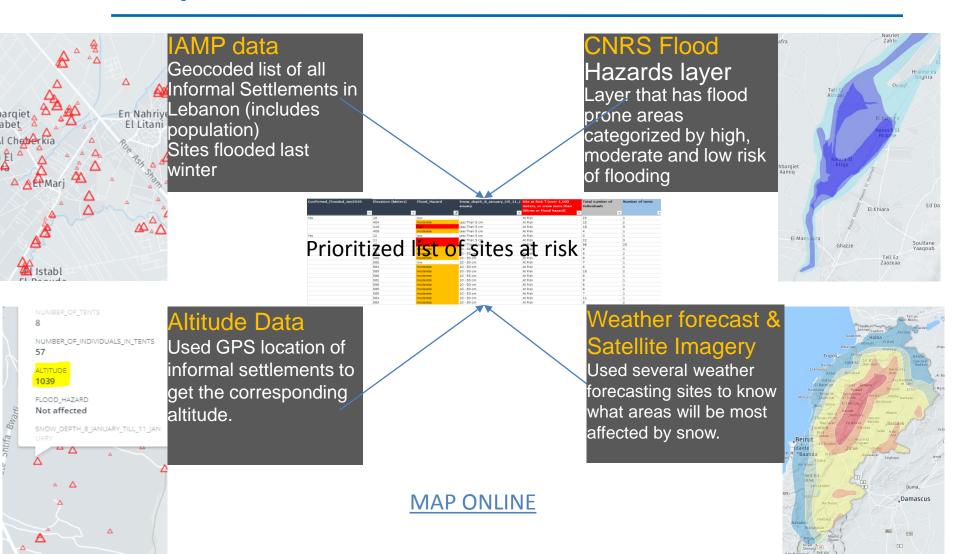
#### **Needs Assessment**

- Phone Survey for initial prioritization
- -Adapted RNA for multi-sectoral assessment
- -Sector assessment as needed

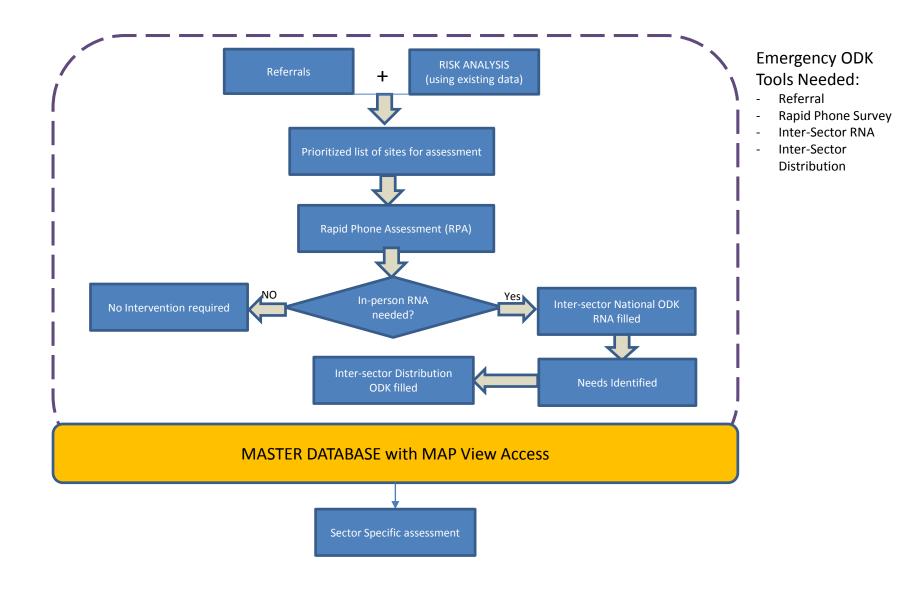
#### Response

- Coordination among relevant ministries and partners
- Distribution of CRIs, shelter kits, drainage kits, baby kits, etc. and relocation
- Dewatering and desludging
- Distribution tracking

## Use of existing data and weather forecast to prioritize the response

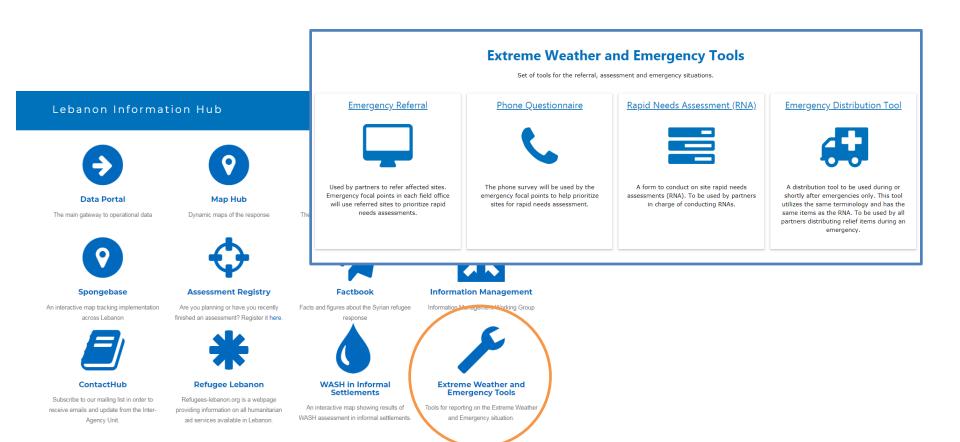


## **Extreme Weather and Emergency Tools**



### **Extreme Weather and Emergency Tools**

## http://data.unhcr.org/lebanon/



#### Winter Storms Assistance 24 January 2019

357 Sites assisted







2,847 Fuel Cards Distributed Still in stock



43,600 Individuals (((n)) assisted





1,270 **Food Parcels** provided



26,760

9,059

**Blankets** distributed Still in stock 38,638





Mattresses distributed Still in stock 4,870



130

**Families** received E-cash



2,563

18,000









2,818 Non - Food items Still in stock

13.085



Desludging sites



200

Sites Received Water Trucking



163

Drainage Kits distributed Still in stock

421



245 **Baby Kits** 

8 distributed





#### IMPACT OF THE STORM



850

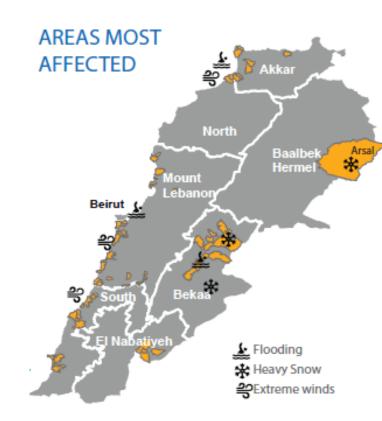
Settlements are at risk of extreme weather



678 Sites Affected



47,189 People affected



### **Strengths – Preparedness and Coordination**

- The winter campaign initiated in July-August (for shelter) and November (for cash) helped mitigate impact of the storm on some of the most vulnerable refugees.
- Inter-agency emergency coordination mechanisms were immediately triggered and are ongoing.
- Contingency stocks and some prepositioning enabled quicker response.
- Communication with Communities improved response delivery.

Partners: ACF, Anera, AVSI, Basma and Zeitouna, CARITAS Lebanon, CISP, Concern WW, DAF, Damma, Dorcas, DPNA, GVC, HIMAYA, ICRC, Intersos, IRC, IR, Lebanese Red Cross, Leb-relief, LRC-DMU, LWR, Makzhoumi, Medair, MERATH, Mercy Corps, MOIM, MOSA, MoSDA, MSF, Municipalities, NRC, PCPM, People in Need Slovakia, PU-AMI, SALAM LADC, SAMS, SCI, SAWA group, SB Overseas, SIF, SHEILD, Solidarités International, SOS, TdH-L, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFIL, UNRWA, URDA, WFP, WVI and Zahrani.

### Areas for improvement and steps taken during the response

- Use of common tools Phone Survey, Rapid Needs Assessment, distribution tracking master list, etc. – further training to take place in some areas and geosplit.
- Reinforcement of clear communication trees and referral pathways (incl. establishing/fine-tuning geo-split)
- Efforts at national level to ensure no duplicate requests are sent to the field for information – Inter-Sector coordinators are focal points to channel information
- Improve inclusiveness of coordination meetings, particularly for NNGOs
- Wider circulation and use of topographic and weather data as well as past experience to support early warning.
- Stock updates and tracking (Activity Info)

## Lessons learned and Way Forward - Priority Actions

- UN agencies, NGOs, Donors to ensure enhanced preparedness and mitigation measures in place
- Funding to partners not only for emergency response but also for prevention and preparedness actions.
- Broader winterization and preparation strategies to reduce risks, including early warning systems, flexibility in current programmed funds to allow for repurposing if necessary during emergencies (particularly for NNGOs)
- Replenish regular stocks that were used for emergency and preposition emergency stocks
- With the consent of authorities, ongoing site improvements in flood-prone areas as a preparedness measure to mitigate impact of flooding: gravelling and digging of drainage channels and further desludging.
- Together with MOSA, MOIM and municipalities, expand pool of potential temporary relocation sites and development of procedures prior to the crisis

## Lessons learned and Way Forward - Priority Actions

- Adjust emergency coordination mechanism and communication tree SOPs based on lessons learned
- Ensure PSS support provided post crisis (ex. Separated families, death, loss of house, etc.) and legal assistance to refugees who lost their legal documentation
- Further protection mainstreaming and accountability ex. Make all actors aware of relevant protection SOPs (child separation, etc.), and ensure lists of PwSN are available by site.
- Improve Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, medium-long term planning
- Ongoing post-storm assessment of priority sites and municipalities to develop municipal-level plans to mitigate impact of potential future floods, including infrastructure and agriculture areas

## **Post-Storm Most Urgent Interventions**



**12** Unsafe informal settlements require permanent relocation. Relocation of 1,699 Refugees living in these informal settlements is



(501 persons)

(1,360 persons)

Mount

Lebanon

(21persons)

(35 persons)



**6** Unsafe collective residential or non-residential sites that require permanent relocation.

Beirut & MT. Leb

**Relocation of 1,395 Refugees** living in these collective sites

is needed



**104** Unsafe sites that need improvement

to make them safe



Unsafe informal settlements that require permanent relocation

Unsafe collective residential or non-residential sites that require permanent relocation

Unsafe sites that require site improvements to make them safe



Bekaa

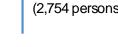


**Baalbek** Hermel

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Bekaa



(1,177 persons

### **Advocacy Messages**

- ➤ Increase funds to undertake site improvements and broader disaster risk prevention and reduction actions
- More resilient shelter material to be used in informal settlements.
- > Relocation of refugees away from flood-prone areas
- Allow for site improvements to mitigate risk
- Commitment to the use of common tools, coordination mechanism and reporting

#### **Feedback**

- 1. Any lessons learned not captured
- 2. Recommendations on way forward
- 3. Additional advocacy messages



# **2019 Inter-Sector Priorities**15 February 2019

- Knowledge Management (answering key research questions, better use of available data)
- Prioritization/Targeting/AAP
- Strengthening Emergency Response
- Mid-Term review and follow up
- Brussels Monitoring Framework and follow-up