Agenda

• Storms Response Update

• Inter-sector Priorities
Storm Preparedness and Response

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

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

Lessons Learned
- Identify gaps and issues
- Action planning: steps to be taken to improve preparedness/risk mitigation and response
- Advocacy
Use of existing data and weather forecast to prioritize the response

**IAMP data**
Geocoded list of all Informal Settlements in Lebanon (includes population)
Sites flooded last winter

**Altitude Data**
Used GPS location of informal settlements to get the corresponding altitude.

**CNRS Flood Hazards layer**
Layer that has flood prone areas categorized by high, moderate and low risk of flooding

**Weather forecast & Satellite Imagery**
Used several weather forecasting sites to know what areas will be most affected by snow.

**Prioritized list of sites at risk**
Extreme Weather and Emergency Tools

- **Referrals**
- **RISK ANALYSIS (using existing data)**
  - Prioritized list of sites for assessment
- **Rapid Phone Assessment (RPA)**
- **In-person RNA needed?**
  - **No Intervention required**
  - **Yes**
    - **Inter-sector National ODK RNA filled**
    - **Needs Identified**
- **Inter-sector Distribution ODK filled**
- **MASTER DATABASE with MAP View Access**
  - **Sector Specific assessment**

Emergency ODK Tools Needed:
- Referral
- Rapid Phone Survey
- Inter-Sector RNA
- Inter-Sector Distribution
Extreme Weather and Emergency Tools

http://data.unhcr.org/lebanon/
### Winter Storms Assistance 24 January 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Stock Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>357</td>
<td>Sites assisted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,717</td>
<td>Families assisted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,847</td>
<td>Fuel Cards Distributed</td>
<td>Still in stock 4,039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43,600</td>
<td>Individuals assisted</td>
<td>Still in stock 9,059</td>
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<tr>
<td>3,296</td>
<td>Weather proofing kits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,270</td>
<td>Food Parcels provided</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>26,760</td>
<td>Blankets distributed</td>
<td>Still in stock 38,638</td>
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<tr>
<td>12,354</td>
<td>Mattresses distributed</td>
<td>Still in stock 4,870</td>
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<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>Families received E-cash</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2,563</td>
<td>Clothes distributed</td>
<td>Still in stock 18,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1,850</td>
<td>Hygiene / Dignity kits</td>
<td>Still in stock 3,204</td>
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<tr>
<td>2,818</td>
<td>Non - Food items</td>
<td>Still in stock 13,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Desludging sites</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Sites Water Pumped</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Impact of the Storm
- 850 Settlements are at risk of extreme weather
- 678 Sites Affected
- 47,189 People affected

### Areas Most Affected
- [Map showing affected areas]

- Floodings
- Heavy Snow
- Extreme Winds
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 geo-split.

• 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 needed.

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