AGENDA

1. Sector Updates:
   a) Targeting Assistance

2. Winter Support:
   a) Winter activities implemented / preparedness
   b) Storm Response
   c) Additional cash support in emergencies
1) Sector Updates:
1) Sector Updates: Targeting Assistance

*Reported activities in December 2018 (AI, RAIS)*

- **63,819** vulnerable households received monthly cash transfers / multi-purpose cash
- **54,159*** SYR HHs (CLMC, ICRC, LRC, RI, Solidar Suisse, UNHCR, WFP)
- **8,959** PRS HHs (UNRWA, NABAA)
- **701** Leb HHs (ACTED**, CLMC, LRC)

**USD 11,168,325 injected in the local economy (Dec)**

*drop due to new caseloads being reached based on the new eligibility list; 58,000 cases are booked and expected to be fully reached by January 2019.*

**new**
2) Winter Support
2.a) Winter Support: Winter Activities / Preparedness

Reported activities by end December 2018

177,447 vulnerable households received winter cash assistance

167,349* SYR HHs → $75 X 5 = $375 one-off package

9,358 PRS / PRL HHs → $75 X 5 = $375 one-off package

740 Leb HHs → $100 (PCPM – North – another transfer to take place)

21,295** SYR HHS received a one off $40/child top up

USD $68,433,290 injected in the local economy (Dec)

* AI / RAIS: reported figure by UNHCR, CLMC, NRC

** From within the 167,000 HHs targeted with winter cash – priority given to SV HHs discontinued from cash / food assistance (UNICEF)
### 2.b) Winter Support: Storm Response Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected Population</th>
<th>Areas Most Affected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>850</strong> Settlements are at risk of extreme weather¹</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>70,000</strong> Refugees at risk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>574</strong> Sites Affected</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>39,900</strong> of them are children</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>22,595</strong> People affected</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

¹: Extremes of weather conditions affecting settlements.
2.b) Winter Support: Storm Response Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preparedness</th>
<th>Needs Assessment</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Lessons Learned</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Emergency SOPs</td>
<td>• Phone Survey for initial prioritization</td>
<td>• Coordination among partners and relevant ministries</td>
<td>• Identify gaps and issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Weather forecast/flood hazard</td>
<td>• Adapted RNA for multi-sectoral assessment</td>
<td>• Distribution of CRIs, shelter kits, drainage kits, baby kits, etc. and relocation</td>
<td>• Action planning: steps to be taken to improve preparedness/risk mitigation and response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Stocks</td>
<td>• Sector assessment as needed</td>
<td>• Dewatering and desludging</td>
<td>• Advocacy</td>
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<tr>
<td>• IAMP</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Distribution tracking</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Assessment/reporting tools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Activation of communication tree</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.b) Winter Support: Storm Response Overview

Lessons Learned

- Harmonized IA needs assessments for quick response; use of existing data
- Field working groups to activate communication trees as early as possible and outreach to partners – especially local NGOs;
- to discuss an intersectoral sequenced response plan: wash / shelter $\rightarrow$ Basic Assistance $\rightarrow$ etc..
- Geo-split is effective
- Additional cash support to mitigate shocks?
2.b) Winter Support: Storm Response Overview

**In focus – use of existing data:**

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

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

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

- **Prioritized list of sites at risk**

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

**INTERACTIVE MAP**
2.b) Winter Support: Storm Response Per Area

**NORTH**

In focus:

- Harmonized IA needs assessments – RNA
- Geo – split
- Assessments by phone made to flood prone sites
- Coordination with the governor’s office
- Extreme weather alerts → activation of RNA network
2.b) Winter Support: Storm Response Per Area

**MOUNT LEBANON**

In focus:

- Coordination with partners and local authorities - data and maps shared;
- IS, collective shelters affected and covered;
- Rapid needs assessments:
  - Extreme Weather Phone Questionnaire 2019
  - Extreme Weather Questionnaire 2019
2.b) Winter Support: Storm Response Per Area

**BEKAA**

In focus:

- Three rounds of rapid phone assessments has been conducted by UNHCR during the two consecutive storms;
- Coordination with implementing agencies – WhatsApp groups / communication trees;
- Cash assistance: not to be used in bekaa as a modality for assistance (in emergencies that include floods, snow accumulation, fire...);
- Relocation site – assessments done by protection;
- Referrals mechanism - Sites that agencies are planning to distribute to are flagged PRIOR to distribution as to avoid duplication in the field – google doc.
2.b) Winter Support: Storm Response Per Area

**SOUTH**

In focus:

- Localized impact of the storm;
- As the majority of the refugees in the South reside in residential or non-residential buildings (around 94% as per the VASyR 2018), the South did not witness the large scale destruction of Information Settlements;
- RNA tool used – geo split; assessments ongoing;
- Several partners prepositioning materials to be used as needed;
2.c) Additional cash support in emergencies

Emergency Cash during storms: how effective according to implementing agencies experience?

• Links with emergency cash – managed by the protection sector, does it follow the same SOP?
• Intervention logic?
• What is the assessment tool used?
• Selection criteria? Any targeting applies?
• Assistance package?
• Lessons learned and next steps