



**Inter-Agency  
Coordination**  
Lebanon

# Lebanon Contingency Plan 2018-2019

# Background

- 2016: first Contingency Plan is launched
- Why: Evaluate risks every year for the next 12 months
- How: experts from UN agencies and NGOs meet to evaluate risks on the basis of several contingency scenarios, to be validated by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT)



# 2018 Process (1)

## First validation of 4 proposed scenarios by the HCT page 3



Armed clashes in  
Palestinian camps

- co-leads : UNRWA/NGO



Inter-community  
violence/social tensions

- co leads :UNDP/NGO



Renewed conflict with  
Israel

- co leads: UNIFIL/UNSCOL/NGO



Refugee influx from Syria

- co leads: UNHCR/NGO

# The Process (2)

## Reviewing the Scenarios

25 June Workshop

- Participants define and rank the **likelihood** and **impact** of each of the 4 scenarios
- Based on the likelihood and impact, they assign a risk level to each scenario

Intersector  
Coordinators Risk  
Overview

- Intersector Coordinators then update the 2017 Contingency Plan overview chapters to reflect changes in the context and include the new risk analysis based on the 25 June workshop.
- The planning figures (# of people in need per scenario) will be discussed and agreed upon at a meeting involving sector coordinators, UNRWA and UNIFIL.

Sector Coordinators  
Response Plan

- The Sector Coordinators work with their sectors to develop a Response Plan for each scenario (update of the 2017 sector response plans)


Finalization

- The draft of the report is circulated to the HCT, the intersector and partners in the field for edits.

Final HCT Validation

- The final draft is circulated to the HCT for final validation.

# EXAMPLE OF A SECTOR OPERATIONAL DELIVERY PLAN



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## FOOD SECURITY

The Syria crisis has severely affected food security in Lebanon particularly for vulnerable populations, including Lebanese, displaced Syrians, and Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS). There are existing national response plans involving different national entities in Lebanon which will be the first responders in case an event occurs. The humanitarian community (8 partners), however, will support the response upon Inter-agency request. After the initial emergency phase, the vulnerability of the affected population will be evaluated to determine possible inclusion in on-going food assistance programmes. For the time being, sector partners do not have reserve allocations for emergency interventions; in order to cover the plan, additional fundraising will have to be initiated. Unit and total costs are subject to change, as calculations are based on current prices and will be readjusted when the situation unfolds.

## 1) Inter-community clashes

In the event of inter-community clashes causing domino effects, potentially including mass evictions and severe restrictions on refugees and vulnerable populations, the Food Security Sector would focus its response on the provision of emergency food assistance<sup>6</sup> to displaced population where applicable (especially fleeing households having no access to cooking facilities or requiring immediate relief). The sector would target 6,940 households/ 34,698 individuals, in addition to the current caseload.

Food Security: Sector Plan (1) Inter-community clashes				
Activities	Activity Indicator	Target	Unit Cost	Total cost
Provision of emergency food assistance (in-kind/cash)	# of HHs receiving emergency food assistance	6,940	\$64	\$444,160
<b>Funding Gap 100%</b>				<b>\$444,160</b>

## 2) Armed clashes in the Palestine camps

Armed clashes in the Palestine camps would likely result in injuries and casualties, discontinuation of most services by UNRWA and NGOs, and movement of populations within and out of the camps. UNRWA will take the lead on the response as related to Palestine refugees, however Food Security Sector partners (8 partners) will support the response upon request. The response would focus on providing food assistance<sup>7</sup> to displaced populations where applicable (especially fleeing households having no access to cooking facilities or requiring immediate relief). The sector would target 5,017 households/ 25,085 individuals, in addition to the current caseload.

Food Security: Sector Plan (2) Armed clashes in the Palestine camps				
Activities	Activity Indicator	Target	Unit Cost	Total cost
Provision of emergency food assistance (in-kind/cash)	# of HHs receiving emergency food assistance	5,017	\$64	\$321,088
<b>Funding Gap 100%</b>				<b>\$ 321,088</b>

## 3) Renewed conflict with Israel

Renewed conflict with Israel would result in mass displacement out of South Lebanon, potentially causing spillover inter-community conflicts. Food Security Sector partners (8 partners) would provide food assistance to address immediate food needs of individuals fleeing targeted areas and newly arrived in camps/informal settlements/churches/schools. Partners would also provide food assistance<sup>9</sup> to those remaining in targeted areas across the country who are expected to be exposed to siege tactics and/or limited availability and access to food. The sector would target 140,237 households/ 701,184 individuals, in addition to the current caseload.

Food Security: Sector Plan (3) Renewed conflict with Israel				
Activities	Activity Indicator	Target	Unit Cost	Total cost
Provision of emergency food assistance (in-kind/cash)	# of HHs receiving emergency food assistance	140,237	\$70	\$9,816,590
<b>Funding Gap 100%</b>				<b>\$ 9,816,590</b>

# Timeline

13 June

- Discussion at the HCT to validate the process

14 June

- Preparatory meeting with groups' leads and co-lead

25 June

- Contingency Planning Workshop

6 July

- Tentative inter-sector meeting. Sector plan templates shared with sector coordinators

13 July

- Sector coordinators to submit their comments on the workshop outcomes

6 August

- Sector coordinators to submit their sector response plans

End of August

- Contingency Plan 2018-2019 finalized and circulated to HCT and intersector for final review

# Discussion on the 4 proposed scenarios

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**1/ Armed clashes in Palestinian camps**

**2/ Inter-community violence/social tensions**

**3/ Renewed conflict with Israel**

**4/ Refugee influx from Syria**