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إدارة مخاطر الكوارث
لبنان



UNDP – DRM Unit LEBANON ***Monitoring of Sendai Framework*** ***2017***

STRENGTHENING DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT CAPACITIES IN LEBANON

National & Local Indicators



Lebanon Recovery Fund



Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC



Project funded by the
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Outline

- 1. National Outputs According to Sendai Framework Priorities.**
- 2. Challenges and means to overcome it.**

Project Intervention Areas





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Priority 1

Understanding Disaster Risk



Output

National stakeholders can undertake risk-sensitive development planning based upon advance risk information systems

- ✓ No centralized and unified national disaster information system (Data Platform)
- ✓ DRM Unit has a strategy for disseminating information and increasing awareness.
- ✓ Hazard studies, data on exposure and risk data are available from different governmental agencies.



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Priority 2

Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance to Manage Disaster Risk



Output

(Implementation of Target E)

Establishment of institutional mechanisms, instruments and technical capacities

❖ E1: On the National Level

- ✓ DRM Strategy developed in 2012 in line with HFA
- ✓ NRP developed in 2012 in Line with HFA
- ✓ Update of NRP in 2017 will be in line with Sendai Framework
- ✓ Lebanon to update its DRM strategy as of 2018

❖ E2: On the Local Level

- ✓ 8 Governorates out of 9 have developed Local Response Plans in line with HFA which will be updated accordingly to integrate Sendai Framework.



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Priority 3 Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience



Output

Enhance the economic, social, health and cultural resilience of persons and communities

- ✓ Around 300 municipalities have adopted the resilient cities campaign, some of which have been able to allocate a budget for DRR through international agencies, the private sector, and local communities.
- ✓ No dedicated budget for DRR but allocations are made from different State entities within their scope of work (E.g: HRC, MoPWT, MoEW).
- ✓ Adoption and implementation of infrastructure protection regulations from disasters (E.g: 2005 Decree of Public Safety for earthquakes, fires and elevators – effective 2012)
- ✓ Enhanced the resilience of municipalities hosting displaced from risks of disasters and civic conflicts related crisis.



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Priority 4

Preparedness for Effective Response and to “Build Back Better”

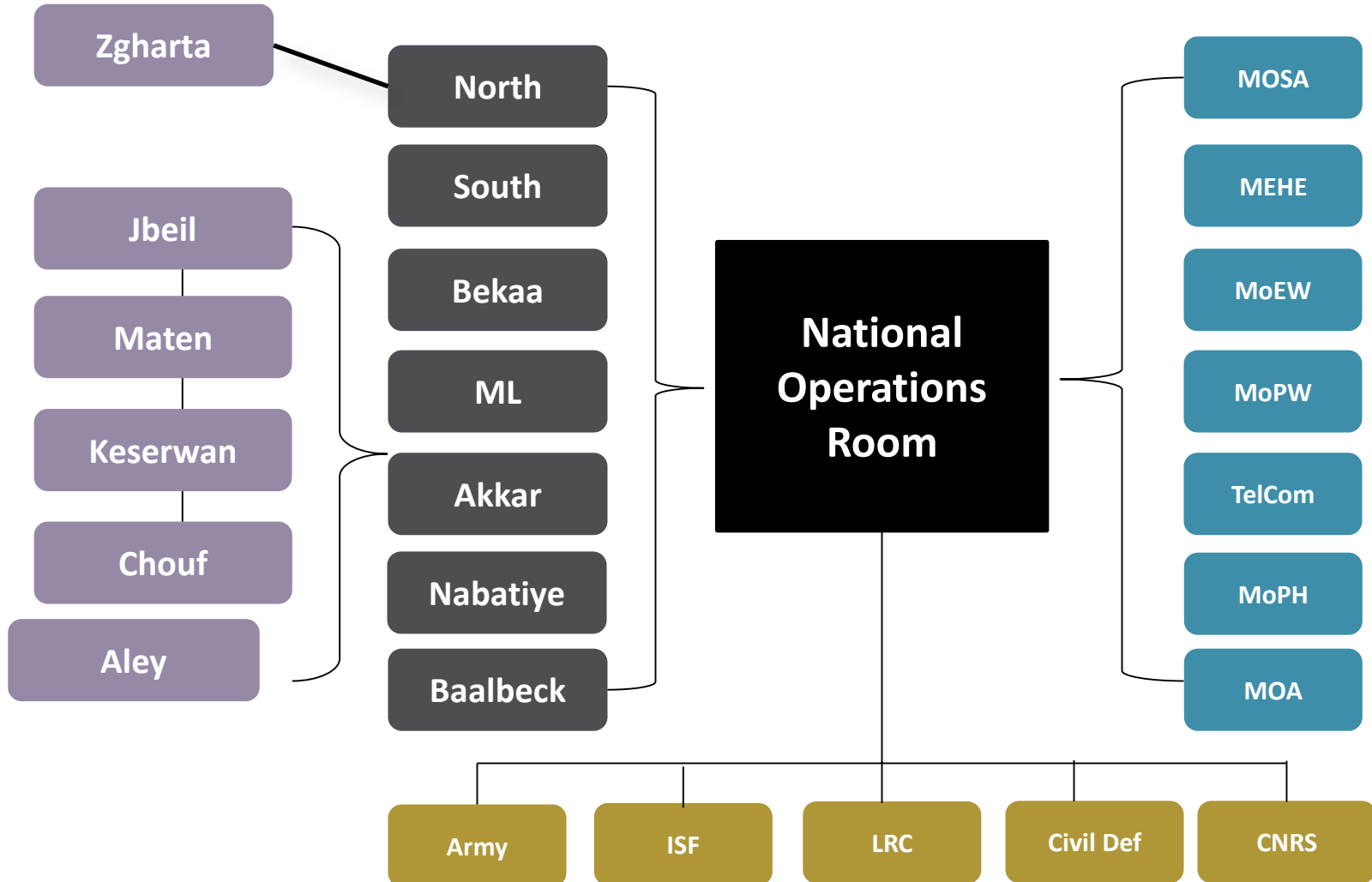


Output

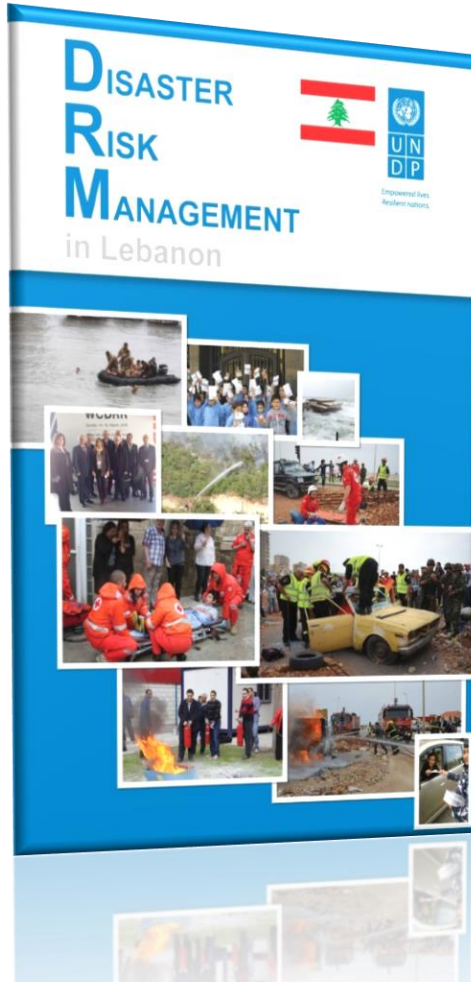
Development of a national recovery strategy and implementation of post-crisis recovery programmes

- ✓ Adoption of contingency plans at local level (E.g.: Beirut, Byblos, Casa of Tyr, Province of Akkar).
- ✓ Adoption of contingency plans at sector/ministries (E.g.: Emergency Response Plans adopted including recovery adopted by MoE, MoH).
- ✓ Trainings and capacity buildings at local level for preparedness and recovery from disasters (around 300 municipalities participated).

Disaster Management Set Up in Response



Challenges



- ❖ Political instability and impasse impeding the institutionalization of DRM - NDMA
- ❖ Integration of DRM in development planning
- ❖ Security situation in some regions impeding implementation of certain activities in high risk vulnerable communities
- ❖ Impacts of the Syrian Crisis increasing the number communities living in high risk areas.
- ❖ Difficulty in gathering and sharing of information and data for the development of risk assessment and regions preparedness activities



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