UNDP – DRM Unit LEBANON
Monitoring of Sendai Framework
2017

STRENGTHENING DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT CAPACITIES IN LEBANON

National & Local Indicators
Outline

2. Challenges and means to overcome it.
Project Intervention Areas

- Prevention
- Disaster Risk Management
- Recovery
- Preparedness
- Response
Strengthening Disaster Risk Management Capacities in Lebanon

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.
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.
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.
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

National Operations Room

- North
  - Zgharta
- South
  - Jbeil
- Bekaa
  - Maten
- ML
  - Keserwan
- Akkar
  - Chouf
- Nabatiye
  - Aley
- Baalbeck

- MOSA
- MEHE
- MoEW
- MoPW
- TelCom
- MoPH
- MOA

- Army
- ISF
- LRC
- Civil Def
- CNRS
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
Our Partners
Thank you