LEBANON Response Plan

Minutes of Meeting
Inter-Sector Coordination Group Meeting

Meeting Location	Hybrid: MS Teams & UNHCR 8th Floor Conference Room	**Meeting Date**	1 Aug 2025
Chairpersons	Dr. Ola Boutros, LRP General Supervisor (MoSA) Stephanie Laba, Inter-Agency Coordination Officer (UNHCR) Eugena Song, Chief Technical Advisor (UNDP) Eyram Dzitrie, Humanitarian Affairs Officer (OCHA)	**Meeting Time**	10:00 a.m. 12:00 p.m.
Minutes Prepared by	Jana Nasr, Senior Inter-Agency Coordination Assistant (UNHCR)	**Meeting Duration**	2.00 hrs.
Participants	Annex 1		
Agenda	1. Opening Remarks 2. LRP Updates a. Steering Committee a. Streamlining Coordination 2. LRP 2026 Planning a. Planning Timeline b. Guidance Package c. Population Package 3. Preliminary Funding Update 4. Crisis Definition and Scope of Analysis: JIAF and PiN Severity 5. Drought Situation 6. IDP Monitoring 7. AoB: Update on Funding Gap Analysis Exercise		

1. Opening Remarks

Dr. Ola Boutros, LRP General Supervisor (MoSA)
Stephanie Laba, Inter-Agency Coordination Officer (UNHCR)
Eugena Song, Chief Technical Advisor (UNDP)
Eyram Dzitrie, Humanitarian Affairs Officer (OCHA)

In their opening remarks, the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) Co-Chairs welcomed the participants and presented the agenda. They also introduced Ms. Eugena Song, who joined UNDP in July 2025 as Chief Technical Advisor and will serve as the Inter-Sector Coordinator on UNDP's side within the Inter-Sector Coordination Group.

Dr. Ola Boutros provided an update from the recent Lebanon Response Plan (LRP) Steering Committee meeting held on 24 July 2025, during which the LRP 2025, including a standalone Return Chapter, was officially endorsed. The Steering Committee also approved a one-year extension of the LRP into 2026, with a planning timeline running from July to 5 December. The LRP remains evidence-based, prioritizing humanitarian and stabilization (and possibly recovery elements). All sectors are encouraged to finalize their inputs in line with the agreed timeline. In addition, she highlighted two key milestones: the launch of the Return Operational Plan on 1 July and the successful crossing of the first organized convoy at the Masna border on 29 July. The dynamic situation in Lebanon and the region was acknowledged, highlighting the need for all actors to remain flexible and ready to adapt plans in response to evolving contexts. The Ministry of Social Affairs and ISCG co-chairs will continue to support an inclusive and well-coordinated planning process for the year ahead.

Eyram Dzitrie then reviewed the pending action points on slide 4 of the presentation here.

2. LRP Updates

Steering Committee

Stephanie Laba, Inter-Agency Coordination Officer (UNHCR)

Stephanie Laba provided updates on LRP steering committee:

- Under the joint chairmanship of Deputy Prime Minister H.E. Dr. Tarek Mitri and UN Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator for Lebanon, Mr. Imran Riza, the Lebanon Response Plan (LRP) Steering Committee convened on the 24th of July 2025 at the Grand Serail to endorse the joint framework.
- The presentation covered the following:
  - Lebanon Response Plan 2025 Overview
  - Sector Strategies 2025 Overview: People in Need (PiN), Outcomes, Budgets, and Targets
  - Lebanon Response Plan Return Chapter
  - Lebanon Response Plan 2026 Planning
- The discussion focused on:
  - National priorities: stability, social protection, and service delivery.
  - Health system strain (funding cuts, risk to displaced & host communities).
  - Integration of environmental safeguards across all sectors.
  - Need for Sustained funding for WaSH, education, livelihoods, and agriculture.
  - Coordinated, protection-centered approach to returns.
- The outcomes of the meeting included:
  - The 2025 LRP including the Return Chapter is endorsed by the Steering Committee.
  - One-year extension is approved for the LRP beyond 2025.
  - The 2026 LRP planning is set to proceed within the presented timeline, beginning in July 2025 to 5 December 2025.
- The full press release is available here in Arabic & English.

Streamlining Coordination

Stephanie Laba, Inter-Agency Coordination Officer (UNHCR)

Stephanie explained which changes are confirmed and which are still pending:

- Confirmed:
  - Merger of Basic Assistance (BA) Sector and Cash Working Group (CWG); while NFIs/CRIs to be moved and integrated under Shelter sector.
  - Sector coordination to be limited to national-level meetings once per month, with subnational meetings held quarterly or during emergencies.
  - Light sector review to be initiated, led by Sector Lead Agencies (UN and NGO).
  - Nutrition sector to remain a standalone sector focusing on stabilization interventions, based on consultations with the global Nutrition sector and line ministry
- Pending:
  - Finalization of the ToR for Subnational Operational /Area-Based Coordination.
  - Final decision on the merger of Health & Nutrition Sectors; and Food Security, Agriculture & Livelihoods Sectors
  - Final decision on CP and GBV to be fully integrated into Protection Sector
- Details on the merging of the Basic Assistance Sector and Cash Working Group (CWG) to a fully mandated CWG are listed on slide 13 here.

- National sector coordinators were requested to consult with sub-national counterparts and initiate both the handover and consultation processes for future coordination arrangements.
- If there are exceptional cases, sectors which may not be able to transition immediately to maintain national coordination only should advise their lead agencies to communicate decisions, timelines and transition plans to the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC)/Humanitarian Country Team (HCT).
- The subnational ISCG Co-Chairs provided an overview/update on progress with subnational coordination discussions in each of their areas:
    - Bekaa: At the sub-national level, Inter-Agency and Inter-Sector are already merged into the Inter-Sector Plus meetings. However, if there are any suggestions or recommendations to streamline efforts, colleagues are requested to please share with the Bekaa ISCG co-chairs. Moreover, coordination at the sub-national level is critical for emergency response, reducing duplication and understanding actors on the ground.
    - Beirut and Mount Lebanon (BML): UNDP and UNHCR met last week to discuss the proposed coordination structure for the BML area. They agreed to consult with UN lead agencies, LHIF, and LHDF during this month's ISCG meeting to gather feedback on preferred modalities for representation within the new structure. These stakeholders will be notified in advance to allow time for internal discussions. There was a shared view that subnational sectoral coordination remains necessary and should be maintained or reactivated as needed, depending on the evolving local context. Participants also noted that quarterly meetings may be too infrequent, and further recommendations will be shared after the consultations.
    - North: The proposed streamlining and restructuring of coordination was discussed during the last Inter-Sector Working Group meeting. The process was presented with support from the national team, and sector leads emphasized the need for clearer guidance from the central level before moving forward. While some sectors have started preparatory work—such as mapping partner capacity—progress remains limited pending further direction. It was noted that the North has a distinct operational context compared to other regions, and any transition will need to consider its specific dynamics and needs.
    - South: Consultations were held with key operational agencies and sector leads in the South (including UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR, LHDF, and LHF) to gather feedback on the proposed shift from the ISCG to the Operational Coordination Group (OCG) coordination structure. The aim was to assess the potential impact of the transition and ensure the new structure reflects the specific needs of the South, where multiple vulnerable groups, including Internally Displaced Populations (IDP), returnees, and Syrian refugees, are present. The consultations resulted in a set of recommendations that will be shared with national-level actors for consideration. Moreover, sectors in the South recognize the value of continuing coordination, though possibly at a reduced frequency, through the end of the year, and emphasized the need for flexibility across regions and sectors, especially where sector focal points may phase out and government leadership is being encouraged. The importance of a tailored, process-oriented approach to coordination transition was reiterated.

Discussion

- Need for Clear Guidance on Coordination Streamlining:
  - A defined timeline is needed to guide a phased and coordinated transition process.
  - Finalization and dissemination of Terms of Reference (ToRs) for subnational operational coordination.
  - Clear mapping of roles and responsibilities to avoid overlaps or gaps.
  - Alignment of changes across sectors to ensure coherence.
- Concerns on Implementation:
  - Risk of inconsistent implementation across regions without unified direction.
  - Some sectors beginning to act on transition plans without clear or finalized guidance. A cross-sector dialogue is needed to understand how different sectors are adapting and to possibly replicate solutions across other sectors.
  - Uncertainty about roles and responsibilities, especially regarding continuation or phasing out of subnational focal points.
- Consultation and Field Engagement:
  - While some sectors reported being consulted through their lead agencies, others felt insufficiently informed.
  - Participants called for greater transparency and accountability in how decisions are made; a consultative process that includes subnational ISCGs and field-based actors; and field-level input to shape national coordination decisions.
- Flexibility and Adaptability:
  - One-size-fits-all models seen as unfeasible due to regional and sectoral differences.
  - Flexibility is needed to adapt frequency and structure of coordination based on local realities.
  - A request was made to maintain functional coordination spaces where they continue to serve operational needs.
  - The importance of recognizing that area-specific contexts may require tailored coordination approaches was reiterated.
- Proposal for a Dedicated Workshop:
  - There was broad support for holding a dedicated workshop, with the goal to bring together ISCG co-chairs, sector coordinators, and subnational focal points to review feedback from the field, align practical steps, and avoid fragmented implementation.
  - It was clarified that the workshop was postponed (not cancelled) to allow time for finalizing subnational coordination ToRs and clarifying answers to key operational questions.

3. LRP 2026 Planning

Planning Timeline

Stephanie Laba, Inter-Agency Coordination Officer (UNHCR)

Stephanie presented the planning timeline which is available on slide 18 here and explained that the Expression of Interest (EoI) for this year will be simplified:

- The simplified EoI won't require any partner appeal budgets required.
- **Capacity Assessment** for new partners will be simplified (overview and legal registration documents only).
- **No target population figures** will be indicated by partners.

Guidance Package

Stephanie Laba, Inter-Agency Coordination Officer (UNHCR)

Stephanie provided an overview of LRP 2026 planning:

- There's an ongoing commitment to a unified response framework co-led by the Government of Lebanon and the United Nations, supporting crisis-affected populations across the country.
- The 2026 LRP will continue to integrate both humanitarian and stabilization components, aligned with long-term sustainability objectives. Clarification about the inclusion of recovery elements will be provided in the coming week, following strategic consultations led by the HC.
- It will have a highly prioritized appeal and response plan that addresses the most urgent and strategic needs and that is inclusive of all vulnerable groups in Lebanon.
- A stand-alone chapter on return will be featured, building on the 2025 LRP Return Chapter.
- The planning process has been streamlined for efficiency—starting in July and targeting full endorsement by 5 December 2025.
- The LRP 2026 planning and operational assumptions are listed on slide 23 here and the documents in the guidance package are listed on slide 24.

Population Package

Bernardette Dabbak, Information Management Officer (UNOCHA)

Bernadette Dabbak explained the methodology used for the population package:

- The methodology used for the current update based on the DTM (Displacement Tracking Matrix) data as it was in the previous round.
- The latest DTM update Round 87, showing a reduction in IDPs to 82,632 compared to Round 66 in December 2024.
- The methodology accounts for pre-crisis populations and displacement flows (inflows and outflows) at the district level, with specific adjustments in districts affected by the ceasefire (e.g., Baalbek El Hermel, South, Nabatieh).
- Overall, a continued decrease in population figures compared to pre-crisis levels is observed, though less pronounced than in the previous updates due to returns.
- There are population increases in some districts such as Nabatieh and Saida, as well as returns to Beirut, Aley, Tyre, and Hasbaya.

Maroun Sader, Assistant Information Management Officer (UNHCR)

Maroun Sader provided updates on specific changes in population data:

- Recent digital verification data indicates increases in Palestinian populations, with approximately 1,000 more individuals for Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL) and over 600 for Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS).
- Displaced Syrian figures show a significant decline of about 400,000 compared to the previous year, with planning figures set at 1.12 million to account for returns, intentions to return, new arrivals, and a 10% buffer for fluctuations.
- Preliminary migrant data, shared by IOM, may be subject to revision following final verification.
- OCHA's updated IDP figures, and supplementary data on population movements and incidents, are anticipated. A point was made to consider incorporating the latest IDP figures for the South from DRR/DRM, which are slightly lower than the last DTM figure.
- A finalized population package will be disseminated once all relevant data, including migrants figures, have been consolidated.

Discussion

- The data presented are preliminary and will be reviewed and acknowledged by the relevant line ministries, particularly MoSA, before wider sharing or use.
- The updated planning figures for 2026 aim to reflect the current reality on the ground more accurately and were prepared earlier than in previous years.
- In response to a query about the significant reduction in Syrian refugee numbers (especially in Bekaa and North Lebanon), it was explained this is mainly due to intentions to return and population movements.

Action Point:

1. Sector Coordination Teams to submit their LRP 2025 Mid-Year Dashboards and Logframes.
2. Inter-Sector Co-Chairs to share LRP 2026 Guidance Package next week.
3. Inter-Sector Co-Chairs to share draft TOR on subnational operational coordination (regional level) following endorsement by HCT (within 1 week).
4. Inter-Sector Co-Chairs to plan and organize consultation workshop on coordination streamlining to inform revision of Sector Architecture as well as Sector Reviews under the national sector co-leads (Timeline: August).

4. Preliminary Funding Update

Raffi Kouzoujian, Information Management Officer (UNHCR)

Raffi Kouzoujian will provide a presentation of the LRP 2025 Mid-Year Funding Update once the report is finalized. Meanwhile, an overview of the preliminary figures is avaiable on slides 28 to 30 here.

5. Crisis Definition and Scope of Analysis: JIAF and PiN Severity

Eyram Dzitrie, Humanitarian Affairs Officer (OCHA)

Eyram Dzitrie updated on the Joint and Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) process and presented the scope of analysis for the LRP 2026 planning cycle (previously presented in the July ISCG meeting) for ISCG validation. The updated information was reviewed and reflects inputs received from Sectors and key agencies including UNRWA:

- The JIAF process includes three modules:
  - Scope of Analysis: Defining context, population groups, and key shocks.
  - Sectoral Needs Analysis: Sectoral PiN and severity interoperability.
  - Intersectoral Needs: Joint overall PiN and inter-sectoral severity.
- The context includes demographic, economic, livelihood, protection, political, and security factors.
- Based on an updated Risk Assessment matrix, the main identified shocks include:
  - Controlled Conflict: Continued targeting and IDPs unable to return due to insecurity or infrastructure damage.
  - Spillovers from Syria (leading to protracted displacement of Syrians and new arrivals): Categorized as *likely*; trends to be monitored.
  - Drought: Presentation by WaSH sector followed this item.
- Other shocks which have a lesser likelihood include Localized Flare-Ups, Disease outbreaks, and Economic Collapse (which had been downgraded compared to previous years when there was an economic crisis due to stabilized exchange rates and ongoing banking sector reforms). These will continue to be monitored as part of preparedness measures.
- Under the scope of analysis, the population groups of concern include: Lebanese (including vulnerable groups, IDPs, and returnees); Displaced Syrians, (including

New Arrivals), PRS, PRL, and Migrants; and the geographic areas of concern are: South and Nabatieh, Baalbak El Hermel ad Bekaa, Akkar and North, Beirut Southern Suburbs, and Palestine Refugee Camps.

- Analysis will be nationwide, drawing from sectoral, multisectoral, and cross-sectoral assessments, including the Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR), Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), and Sector-specific assessments (via the online mapping tool).
- The integration of recovery-related needs is pending the decision on inclusion of recovery elements under the LRP (as mentioned above).

Discussion

- It was confirmed that potential social tension risks are reflected under "localized flare-ups", which encompass violence stemming from social tensions, disarmament-related incidents, or electoral violence.
- It was clarified that the "controlled conflict" shock primarily refers to the escalation which continue despite the cessation of hostilities. Incidents along the Syrian border are reflected under "localized flare-ups" or "spillovers" (e.g. new arrivals from Syria).
- A suggestion was made to increase the likelihood rating of forest fires under the drought-related shocks, citing nine incidents already recorded in 2025.

Action Point:

5. ISCG co-Chairs to share the revised scope of the analysis, validated by the ISCG, with the HCT for endorsement.

6. Drought Situation

Hussein Younes, WaSH Sector Co-Coordinator (WVI)

Hussein Younes provided an overview of the current drought conditions in Lebanon, outlining contributing factors, geographic vulnerabilities, and multisectoral impacts:

- Lebanon is experiencing abnormally low rainfall and limited snow cover, which are crucial for groundwater recharge. This has led to water scarcity, with groundwater sources and key reservoirs severely depleted.
- In Bekaa, 25% of wells have dried up, with higher rates expected since data was collected. Rainfall deficits were recorded in Zahle (-60%) and North and Akkar (-37%). In the South, one village reliant on nine wells reported all nine wells dry. Moreover, alarming depletion rates were noted across water sources.
- A Drought Vulnerability Index map was developed using limited available data, layering indicators such as groundwater quality, hydrological resilience, population pressure, land use, and climate stress. Out of 1,400 cadasters, 274 were classified as highly or very highly vulnerable. Map limitations include reliance on outdated data, uniform weighting, and coverage gaps.
- With regards to population impact, 1.85 million people live in highly vulnerable areas and over 44% of the population was dependent on water trucking even before the drought. In addition, prices are rising while water quality is expected to decline due to reliance on unmonitored private providers.
- Cross-sectoral impacts include:
    - Health: Risk of waterborne diseases in overcrowded areas with poor hygiene and sanitation.
    - Food Security & Agriculture: Reduced crop production, crop shifts, and reliance on expensive imports.

    - Social Stability: Water-related tensions are already escalating, with violent incidents reported.
    - Other sectors: Service disruptions in schools, health centers, and public institutions as well as increased wildfire risk due to prolonged dry conditions.
- The Regional Water Establishments have developed a coordinated response to Lebanon's 2025 drought crisis. However, limited operational capacity, outdated infrastructure, fuel dependency, and funding shortfalls are preventing full implementation. The response includes both:
    - Life-saving emergency measures.
    - Long-term development priorities.
- Urgent, life-saving interventions focused on stabilizing access to water and protecting public health in highly affected areas are outlined on slide 50 here.
- Medium- and long-term investments to strengthen Lebanon's water sector, reduce vulnerability to climate shocks, and improve institutional performance including the following which are detailed on slide 51 here:
    - Implementation of Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems.
    - Network pressure regulation and smart metering expansion.
    - Upgrading of aging pumping stations.
    - Improvement of billing systems.
    - Development of local water management plans.
    - Institutional strengthening and governance improvements.
    - Removal of illegal connections in high-priority networks.
- Next steps include finalization and launch of a WaSH specific advocacy paper and continued monitoring of well depletion, market water prices, and tension incidents. Also moving forward, there will be ongoing collection of field data, development of health and tensions risk maps, and continued coordination among relevant sectors.

Abdulhaim Zaazaa, Associate Reporting Officer (UNDP)

Abdulhaim Zaazaa explained social tensions triggered by water services and drought onset:

- Water service delivery is undermined by the conflict that occurred in 2024 and by ongoing violations (e.g. delayed recovery, targeted attacks on water infrastructure and rehabilitation efforts).
- Internal displacement has intensified pressure on fragile water sources and service provision.
- Water supply is strained by drought onset (Summer 2025) and electricity cuts.
- Water tensions perceptions have revealed:
    - Dissatisfaction with the quality of water services is on the rise.
    - High worries about access to safe drinking water.
    - Household water experience is undermined by insufficient quantity.
    - Water services are the main service driving tensions.
- Half of the country is classified as a water tensions hotspot (13 out of 26 districts).
- Tensions expected to further peak in August and September due to drought risk and depleting reserves. This could be manifested through:
    - Regular incidents around water shortage and outage.
    - Clashes and disputes over water availability and usage.
    - Violent altercations surrounding water resources (e.g. Dispute over a borehole in Baalbek led to 2 fatalities and 1 injury in July).
    - Vertical tensions with local authorities and water establishments over decreased water supply for household consumption and irrigation (e.g. Tripoli).

Action Point:

6. Inter-Sector Co-Chairs to facilitate cross-sectoral discussion on drought advocacy led by the WASH sector (Timeline: August).
7. Conflict Sensitivity focal points to share water-related tensions report once launched (August/September).

7. IDP Monitoring

Sophie Etzold, Protection and GBV Sector Coordinator (UNHCR)

Sophie Etzold presented Protection Monitoring Findings from IDP Monitoring Jan-June 2025:

- A January–June 2025 IDP Monitoring Report will be released shortly. This will be the final IDP-specific report; going forward, IDP protection monitoring will be integrated into a cross-population monitoring approach covering Q3 and Q4.
- A matrix of protection-related recommendations per sector has been developed under the Protection Monitoring and Analysis Task Force, in coordination with core group members and protection monitoring actors.
- Each sector will receive an invitation to schedule a short presentation (5–15 minutes) of these recommendations during their next sector meeting.
- A focal point system has been established from the protection core group, assigning a dedicated contact per sector to support protection mainstreaming. These focal points will serve as the main support resource for sector teams, collect feedback and implementation updates, and report progress at the ISCG level on a quarterly basis.
- Recommendations are being refined for clarity and feasibility before presentation to sectors. Examples are available on slides 57 and 58 here.
- While most sectors have integrated protection mainstreaming into their strategies, there remains a gap in timely responsiveness to emerging protection concerns. A cross-sectoral gap analysis is envisioned to better inform joint planning and harmonized approaches (e.g., cash targeting).

Action Point:

8. Following the presentation of the planned protection mainstreaming component supported by the Protection Sector, and in line with the agreed use of protection monitoring information for collective mainstreaming efforts: sector coordinators are kindly requested to:
    a. Sector Coordinators are requested to read through the table of focal points of the protection sector supporting the presentation of protection risks identified through protection monitoring (second sheet HERE).

    Next Steps:

    b. Protection Core group focal points will contact the sector coordinators to liaise on the presentation of Q1/Q2 IDP monitoring findings.
    c. As of Q3, cross-population findings will be presented by the Core group members based on the quarterly protection monitoring analysis.
    d. Following the presentations, sector coordinators jointly with members shall review/ amend/ endorse the recommendations and report back on actions taken and progress made on quarterly basis.
    e. This is the LINK to the overall recommendations to be shared by protection core group members.

8. AoB: Update on Funding Gap Analysis Exercise

Eyram Dzitrie, Humanitarian Affairs Officer (OCHA)

Eyram reminded sectors to kindly update the online Excel Workbook HERE indicating critical activities, key geographical areas where there are gaps, as well as funding gaps for July to December 2025. Sectors are also requested to consider, where applicable, Return Chapter-related activities which the sector needs to prioritize.

Action Point:

9. Sectors to complete critical needs and funding gap analysis for July-December by Friday 8 August.

Annex 1

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