Inter Agency Meeting –11 March 2016

AGENDA

- **LHSP impact assessment results**
- Health service provision analysis
- Public Institutional Tracking – presentation on results
- Situation update on Palestine Refugees and response to their needs
- Reporting requirements – activity info and how the information is used

MOSA and UNDP Lebanon Host Community Support Programme

Evaluation of Outcomes & Impact

Presentation of Results and Trends

11th of March 2016

DLP Policy and Practice for Developmental Leaders, Elites and Coalitions
DEVELOPMENTAL LEADERSHIP PROGRAM

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

Lebanese Republic
Ministry of Social Affairs

UNDP

AKTIS STRATEGY

Scope and aim of LHSP

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Data collected in February 2016

Sir Dinnieh
Women: 124
Men: 125
Total: 249

Ghazieh
Women: 118
Men: 129
Total: 247

Sarafand
Women: 129
Men: 126
Total: 255

Rajam Issa
Women: 119
Men: 130
Total: 249

Ali El Nahri
Women: 117
Men: 136
Total: 253

Saadnayel
Women: 125
Men: 126
Total: 251

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What is Sensemaker® ?

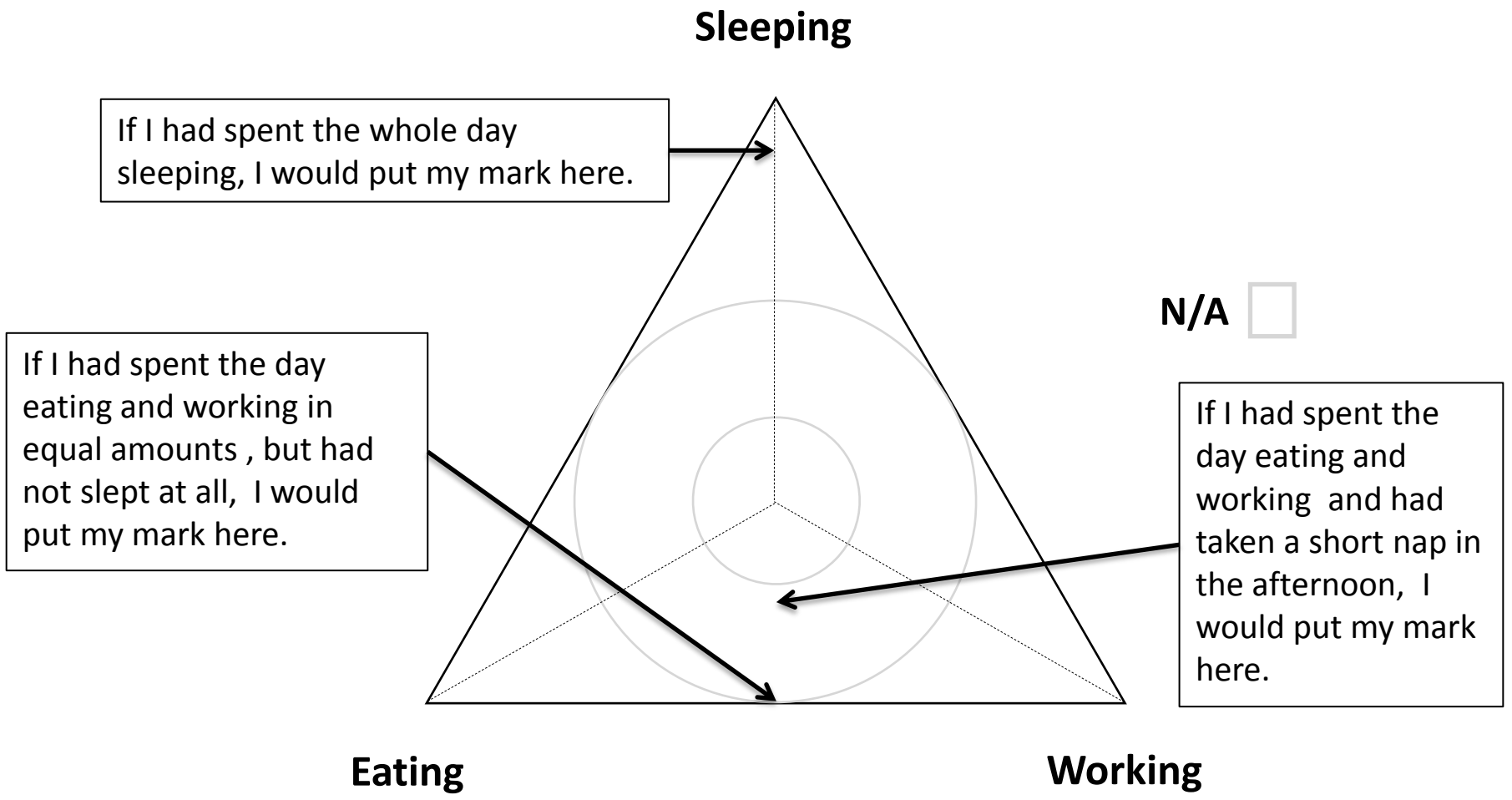
- Sensemaker® elicits narratives from respondents through depth interviews.
- Respondents “tell a story” of their experiences and are then asked to signify the meaning of their story against pre-defined parameters.

“Think about recent changes in your village and tell me about something that has happened to you personally, or to someone you know, as a result of these changes.”

AKTIS
STRATEGY

How to read a triad

Yesterday I spent my time…



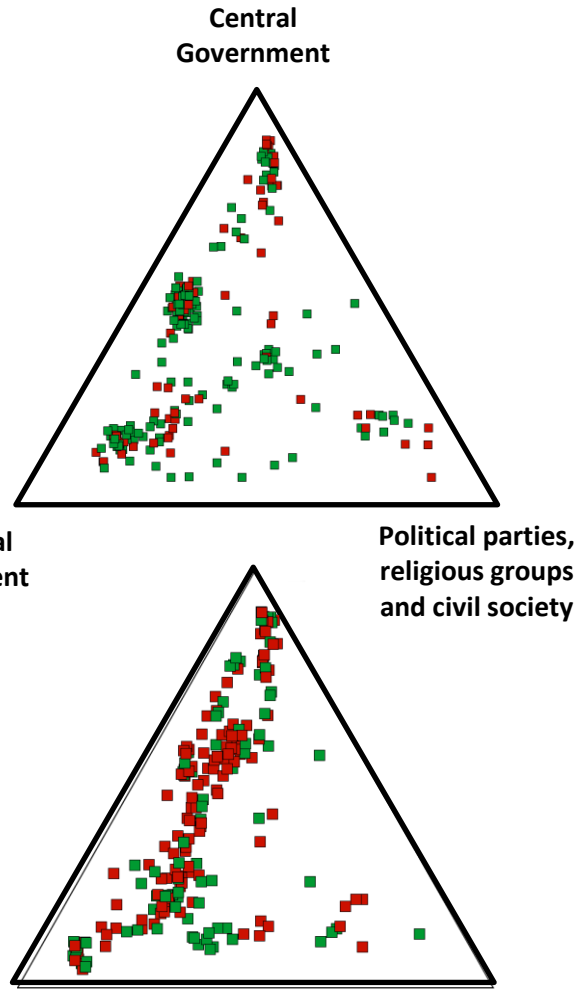
AKTIS STRATEGY

T06 – The situation in the story could have been improved by ...

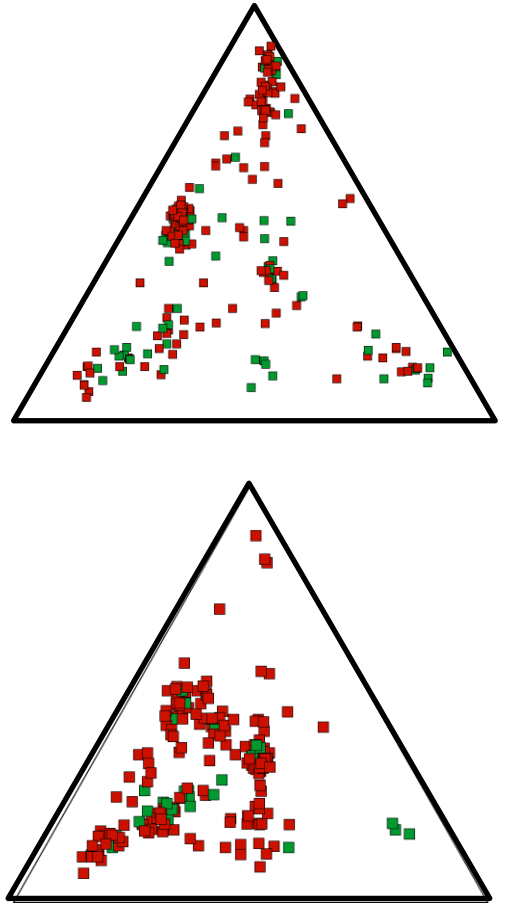
Collection 4 *February 2016*

Collection 3 *August 2015*

Rajam Issa (North)



Sir Dinnieh (North)



Strongly negative
Negative
Positive
Strongly positive

AKTIS STRATEGY

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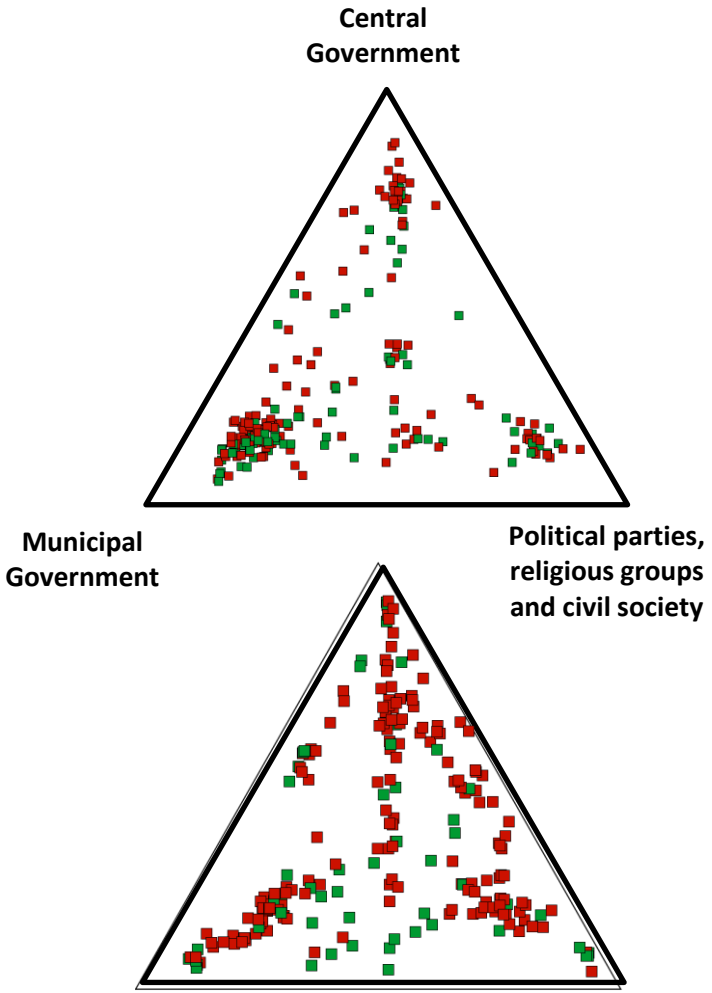
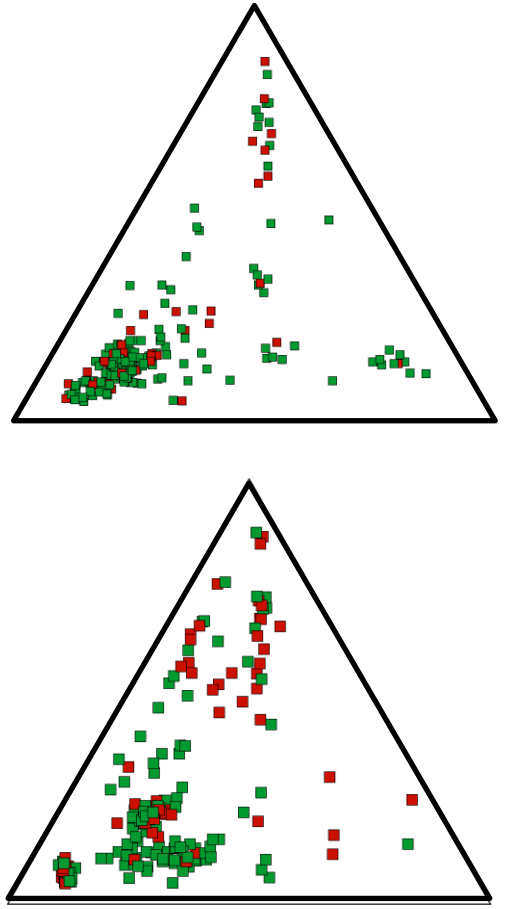
Sarafand (South)



Ghazieh (South)



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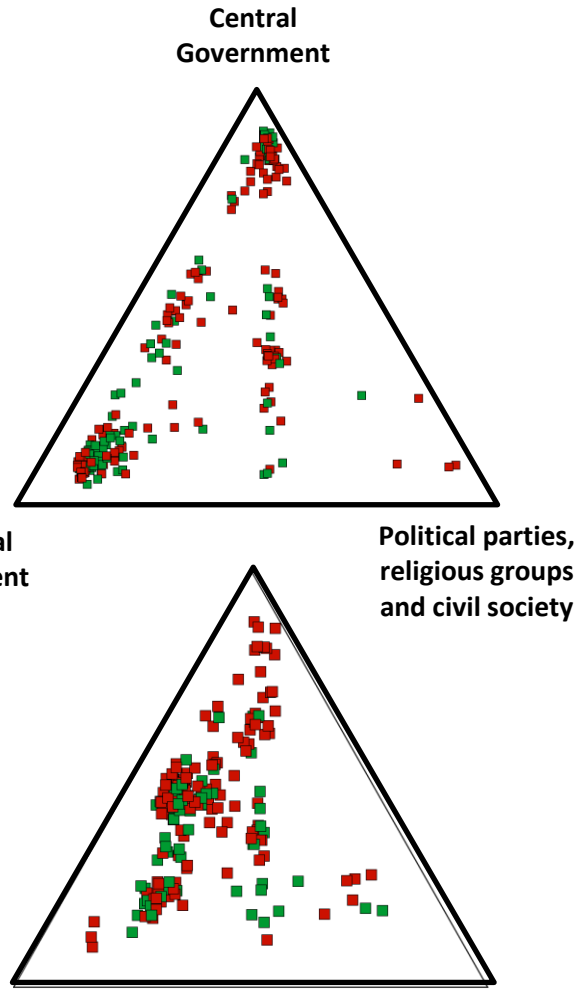
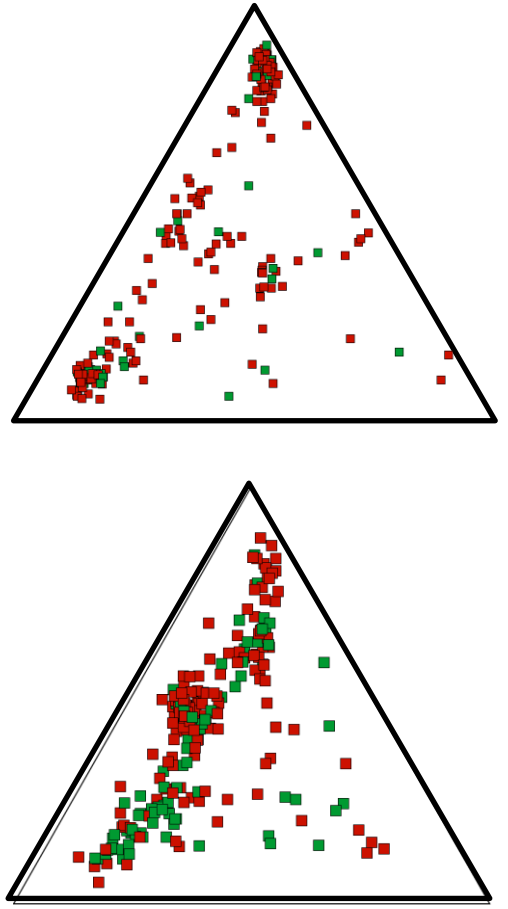


Saadnayel (Bekaa)



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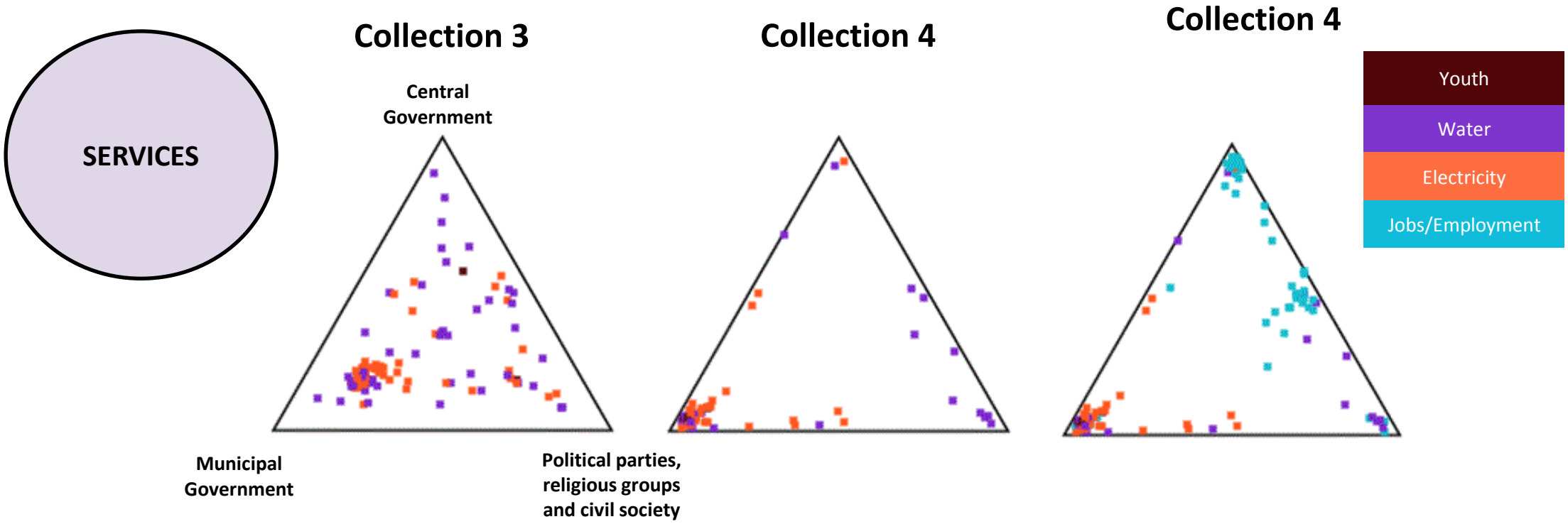


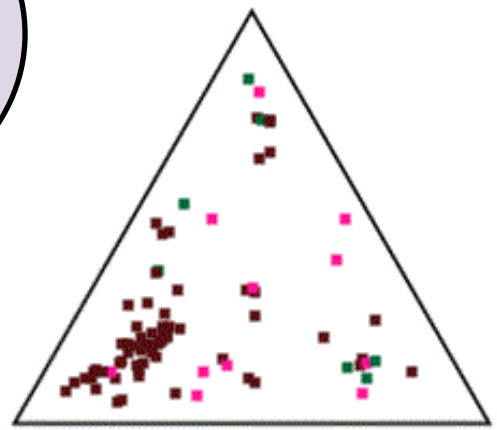
AKTIS STRATEGY

T06 – The situation in the story could have been improved by ...

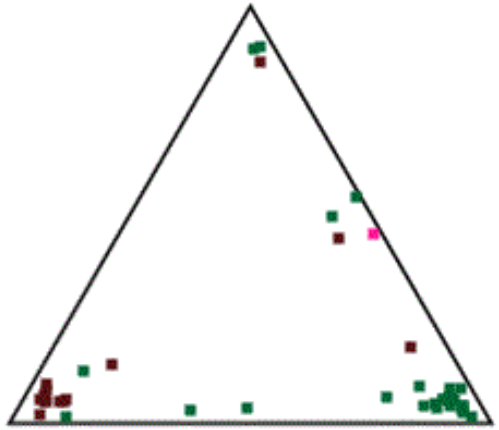
Saadnayel (Bekaa)

SERVICES

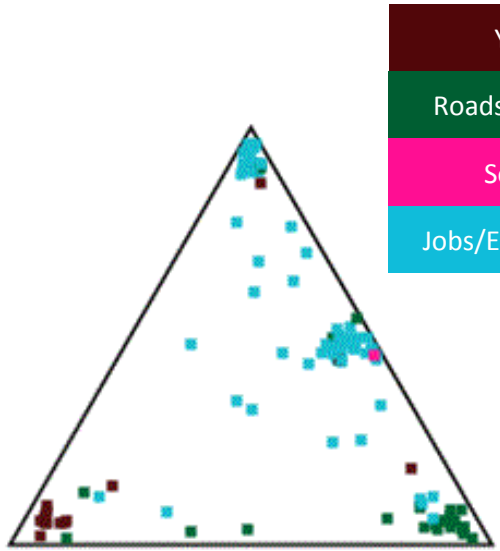
Collection 3



Collection 4



Collection 4



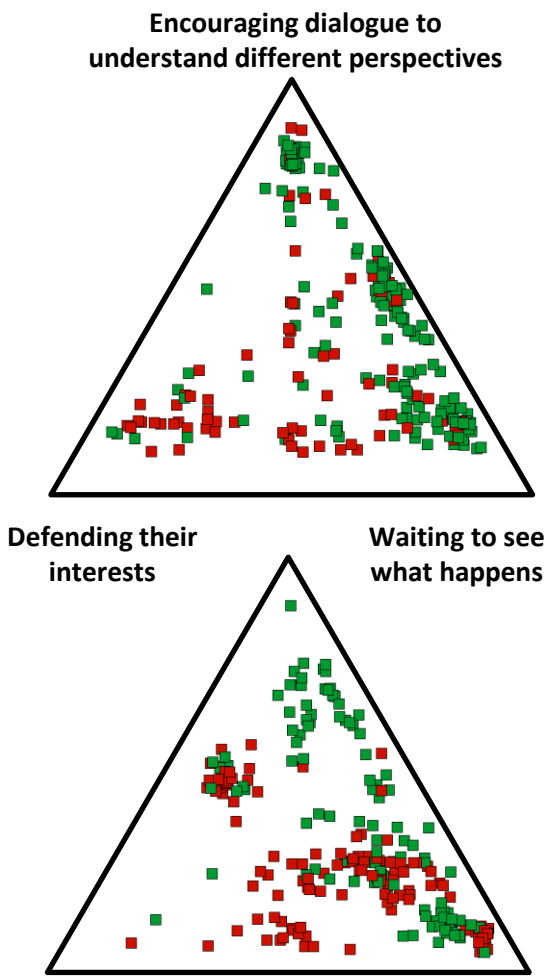
AKTIS STRATEGY

T08 – In the story, people reacted by...

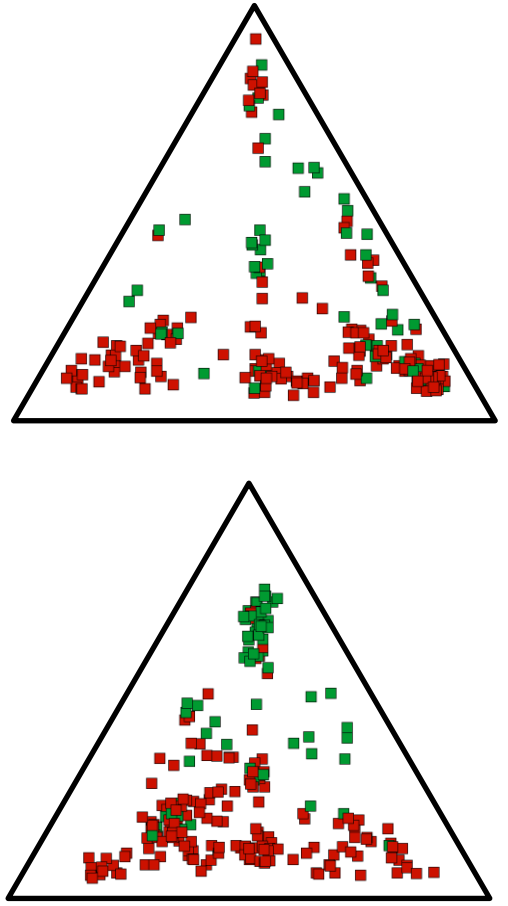
Collection 4 *February 2016*

Collection 3 *August 2015*

Rajam Issa (North)



Sir Dinnieh (North)



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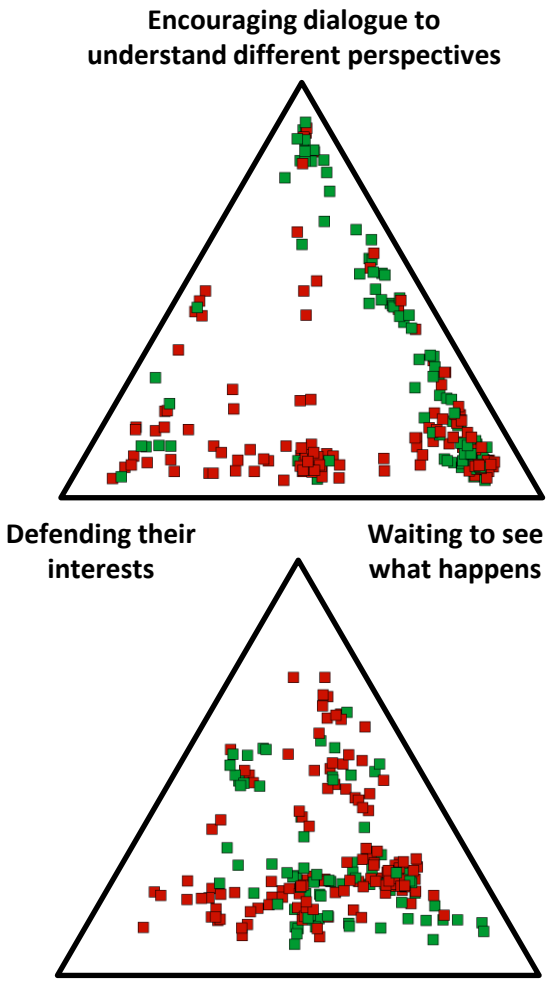
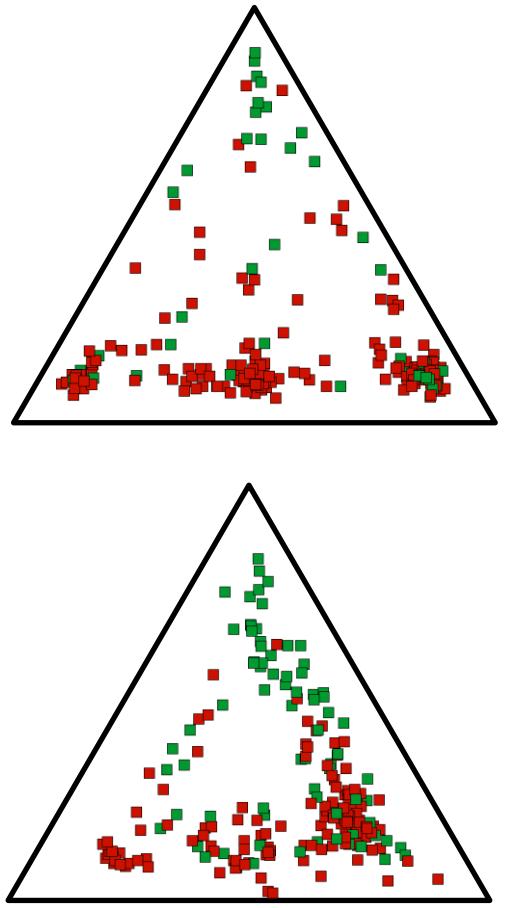


Saadnayel (Bekaa)



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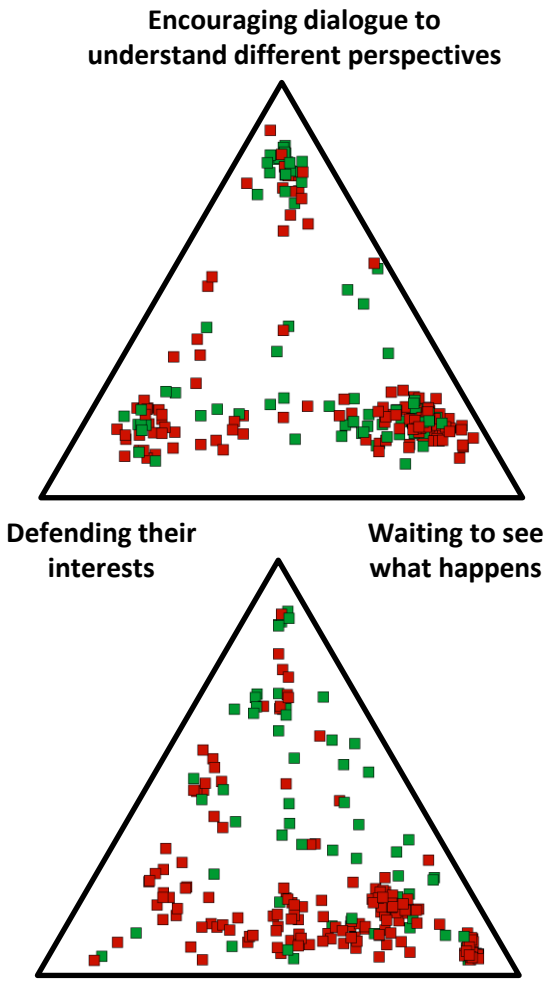
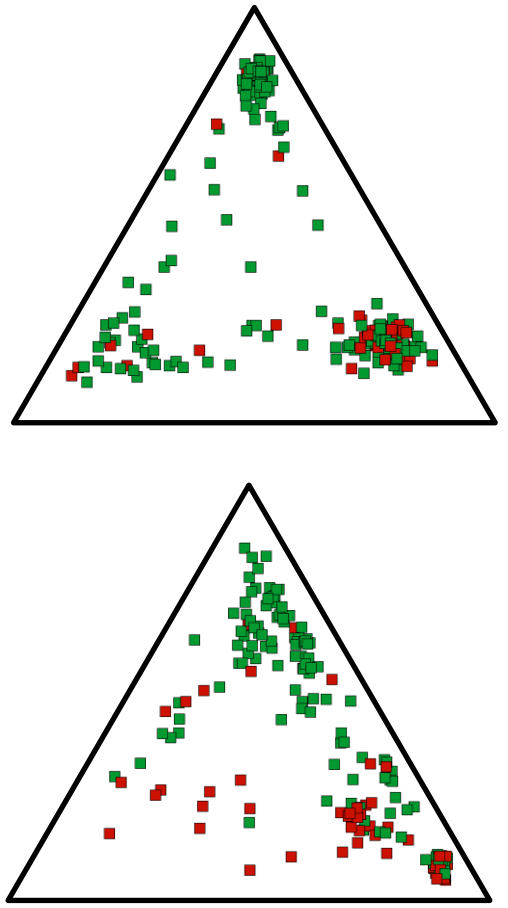


Ghazieh (South)



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Key messages from research results

- General increase in the positivity of citizens
- Reduced sense of conflict and competition
- Enhanced perception of the capability and trustworthiness of the municipality
- Service delivery through the municipalities is not in itself sufficient to give people a sense of control over changes in their areas
- Relieving resource pressures reduces the tendency to “blame” the refugees
- The impact varies by project and location
- Respondents appreciate communication from municipalities regarding service delivery and seek further interaction

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Thank you!

Ilina Srour: ilina.srour@aktisstrategy.com
Lisa Bower: lisa.bower@aktisstrategy.com

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AGENDA

- LHSP impact assessment results
- **Health service provision analysis**
- Public Institutional Tracking – presentation on results
- Situation update on Palestine Refugees and response to their needs
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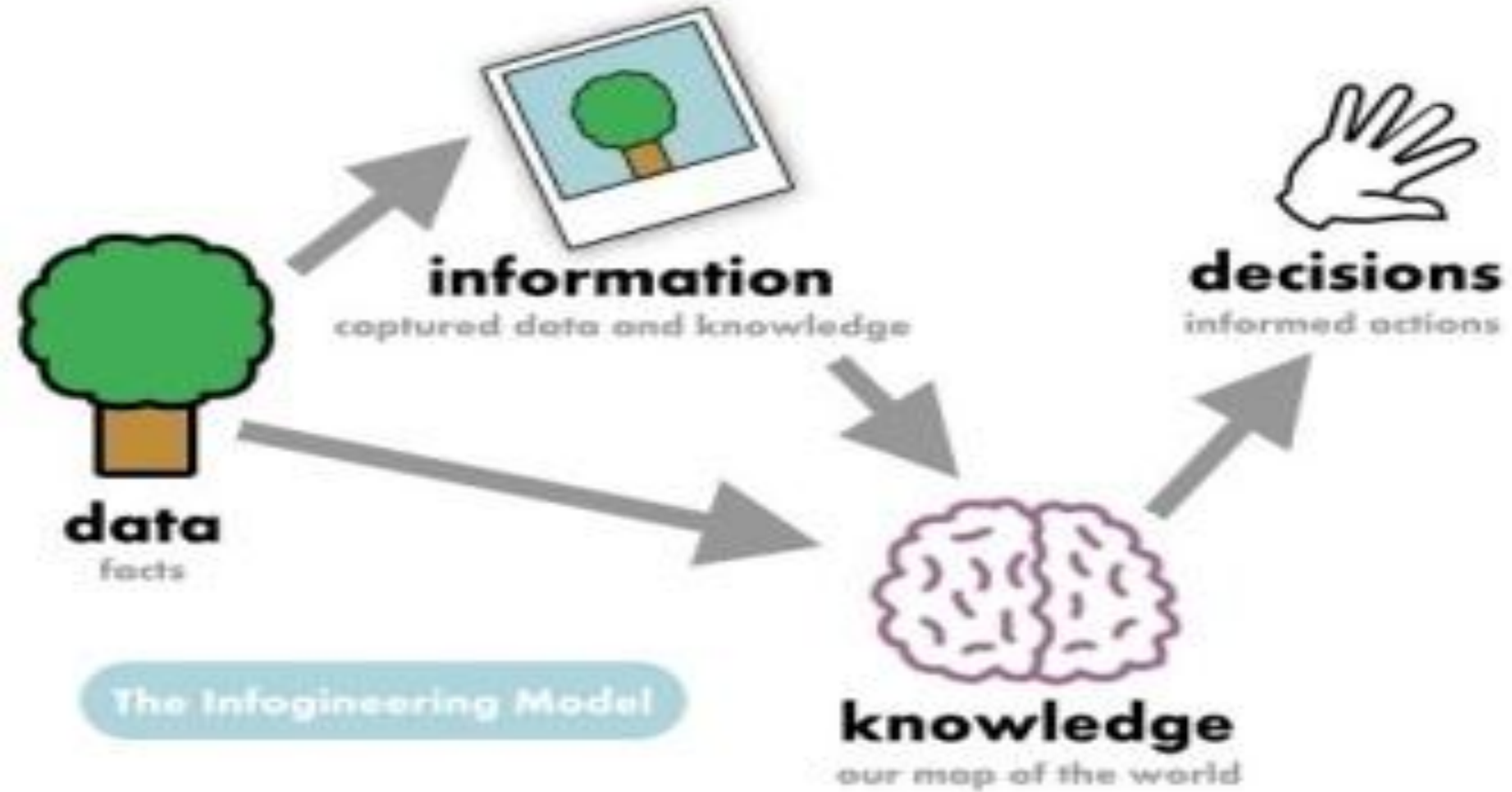
Mapping Primary Health Care Services



Background Information

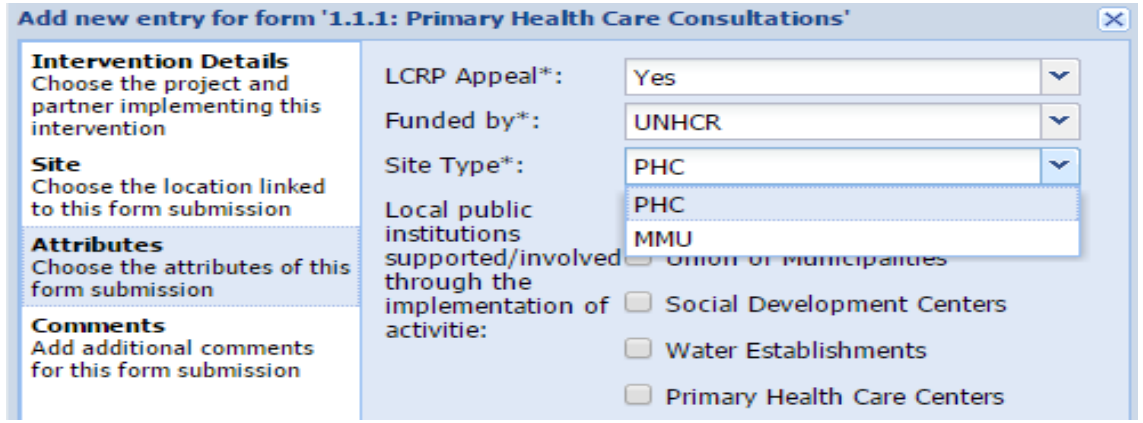
LCRP 2016 Health Chapter

- Ensure access to PHC primarily through MoPH-PHC network but also through centers outside the MoPH network
- Strongly discourage the creation of additional costly parallel health care structures = both displaced Syrian and vulnerable Lebanese should benefit from the same entry points

Source of Information

Activity Info **LCRP 2016 R - Health** (January)

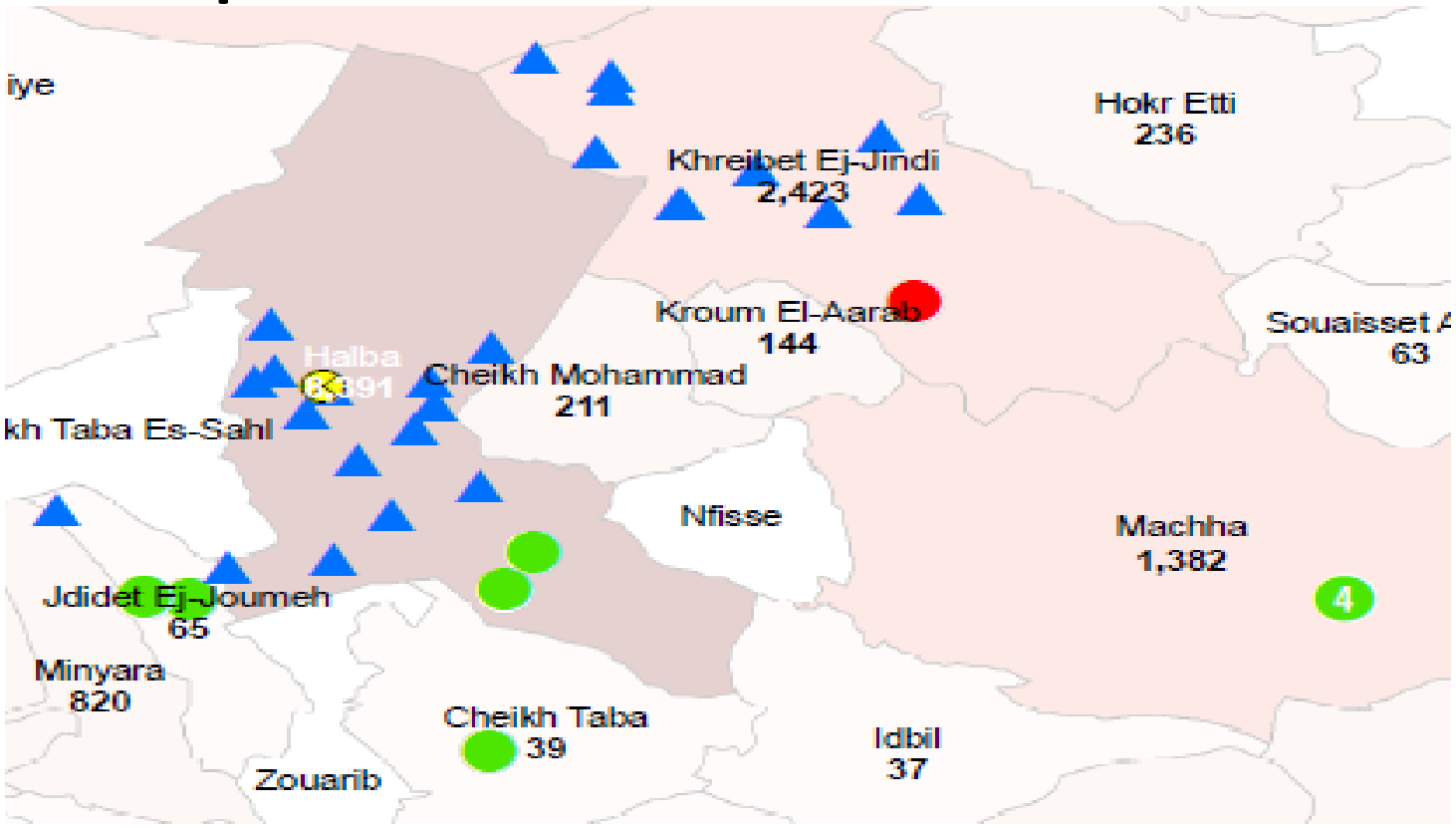
Ability to capture primary health care services being provided by PHCs v/s MMUs



Ability to verify/validate this information

Site.Type	locationName
PHC	IS: Aamayer Ouadi Khaled 008
PHC	IS: Ouadi El-Jamous 020
PHC	LOC: Tariq El Jdide
PHC	LOC: Moussaitbe
PHC	LOC: Kfar Hamam

Capture from Akkar Gov.



MMU sites reported by partners (103 Sites)

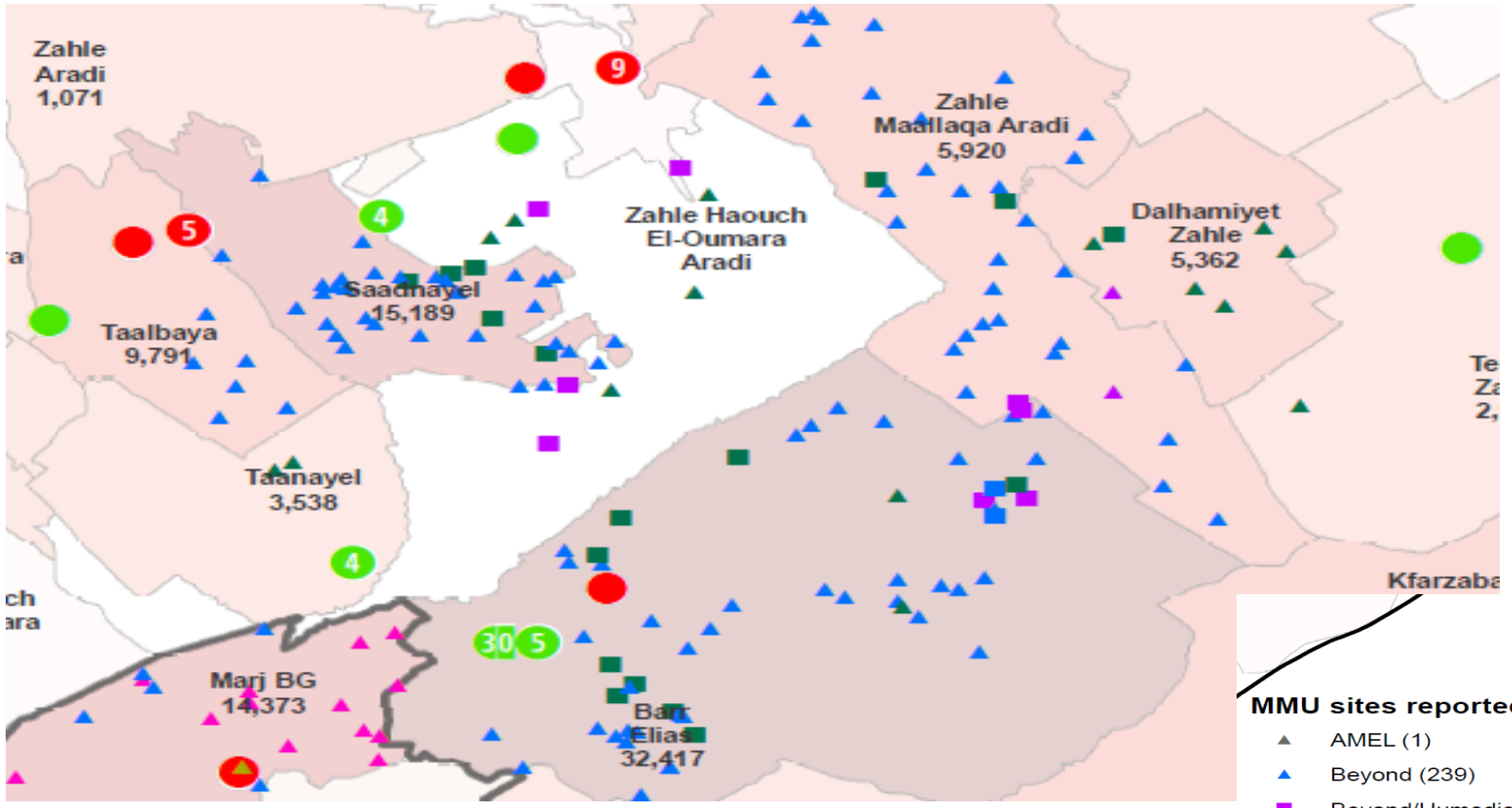
- Beyond (79)
- MAP-UK (1)
- Makassed (1)
- RI (22)

- SDC (16 Centers)
- PHCs within MOPH network, Supported by partner (6/21)
- PHCs outside MOPH network, Supported by partner (0/6)

Partners reporting under PHC

	Partners
④	IMC

Capture from Bekaa Gov.



MMU sites reported by partners (335 Sites)

- AMEL (1)
- Beyond (239)
- Beyond/Humedica (5)
- Beyond/Humedica/Medical Teams International (3)
- Beyond/Medical Teams International (21)
- Humedica (2)
- Humedica/Medical Teams International (3)
- MDM (1)
- Makassed (1)
- Medical Teams International (22)
- RI (37)

- SDC (12 Centers)
- PHCs within MOPH network, Supported by partner (5/20)
- PHCs outside MOPH network, Supported by partner (6/16)

Partners reporting under PHC

Partners	
①	AMEL
③	FPSC - Lebanon
④	IMC
⑤	IOM
⑧	MDM
⑨	MEDAIR

Key Observations

- MMUs are visiting many sites which are less than 1 or 2 kms away from the closest PHC
- Some sites are being visited by multiple MMU partners
- Some PHCs are being supported by more than 1 partner
- Many supported PHCs are not within the MoPH network
- There is an information gap relative to the monthly achievements of non-supported PHCs or SDCs

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Public Institutions Support Tracking

Support to Lebanese Public Institutions under the LCRP 2015

- Overview of direct and indirect support provided to Lebanese public institutions as part of the LCRP.
- Showcase that a lot was done for Lebanon in 2015.
- Facilitated by UNDP as sector coordinator for SS-LH / Focal point for the stabilization component of the LCRP, with input from information managers, sector coordinators and all UN Agencies.
- Agency-neutral document / Inter-agency product to be used by all partners.

Key findings

- Estimated **$171.5 million** in support to public institutions marking:
  - ➢ significant increase from similar programming in 2014 (which totaled 77.9 million USD);
  - ➢ qualitative shift in the approach with stronger focus on building national capacities and institutional stability across all sectors.

- **896 additional staff** provided to government institutions to enhance institutional crisis response capacities within LCRP.

Overview – support to public institutions

- **USD 61.3 million** to assist the Ministry of Education and Higher Education.
- **USD 23.9 million** to strengthen the public health system and the Ministry of Public Health.
- **USD 61.5 million** to support Municipalities and the Ministry of Water and Energy & Water Establishments to enhance public service delivery and infrastructure.
- **USD 9.7 million** to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Social Affairs and its extended network of SDCs, and 7.9 million to NPTP.
- **USD 4 million** to support the Ministry of Agriculture.
- **USD 1.2 million** to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Governors' offices and security forces to enhance disaster risk management and crisis prevention.
- **USD 2 million** to other institutions (MoIM, CNRS, Ministry of Industry, CDR, CAS…)

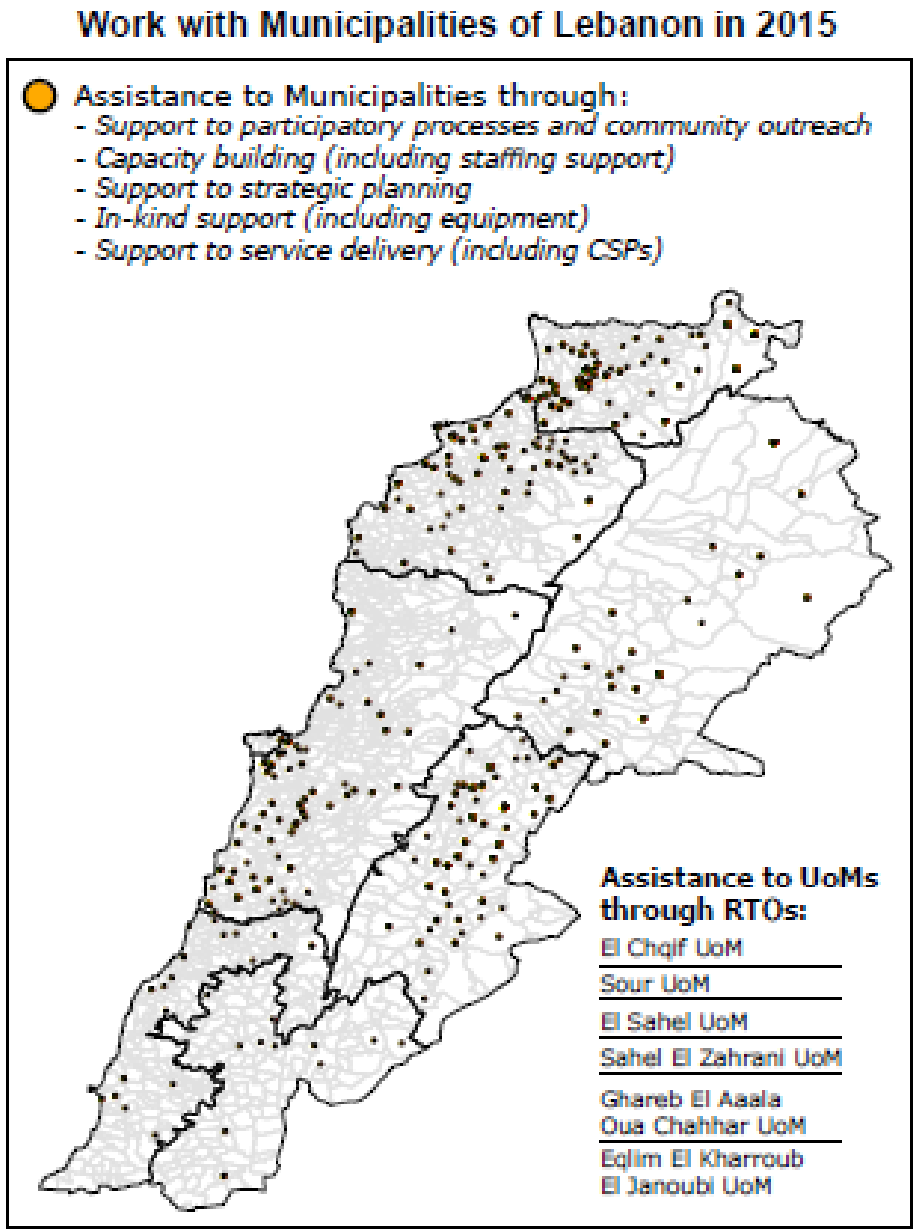
Support to Energy and Water Institutions Key numbers

- **48m USD** invested in projects supporting Lebanon's Water Establishments.
- **82km** of wastewater network & **77km** of public water supply distribution network extended/ rehabilitated.
- **3,130 households** connected to public water supply network and equipped with taps and associated plumbing.

Networks and facilities (extended/rehabilitated)	•82 km of wastewater network •77km of public water supply distribution network •17 wastewater treatment facilities •347 water sources •336 communal level storage tanks or reservoirs •440 chlorination systems
Equipment	•367 items of water supply equipment distributed (including generators and pumps)
Beneficiaries	•3,130 households connected to public water supply network and equipped with taps and associated plumbing

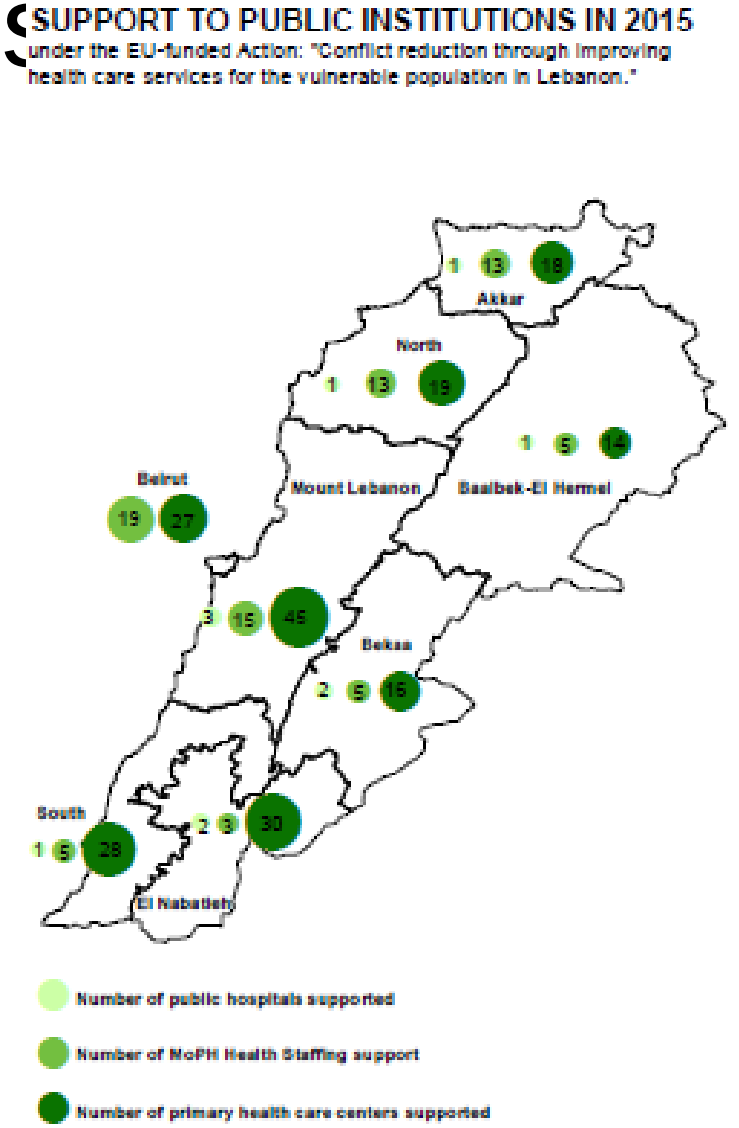
Support to Municipalities & Unions of Municipalities
Key numbers

- **11 UoM** and **244 municipalities** received capacity building support to respond to increased demand and pressure on services (104 more than in 2014).
- **157 municipalities** supported for service delivery :
  - **$7.5m** invested in **140** tangible **municipal projects** – 50% more than in 2014. 71 more projects worth $9.2m already ongoing.
  - **89 municipalities** supported through labour-intensive projects to perform small-scale infrastructure rehabilitation and cleaning services



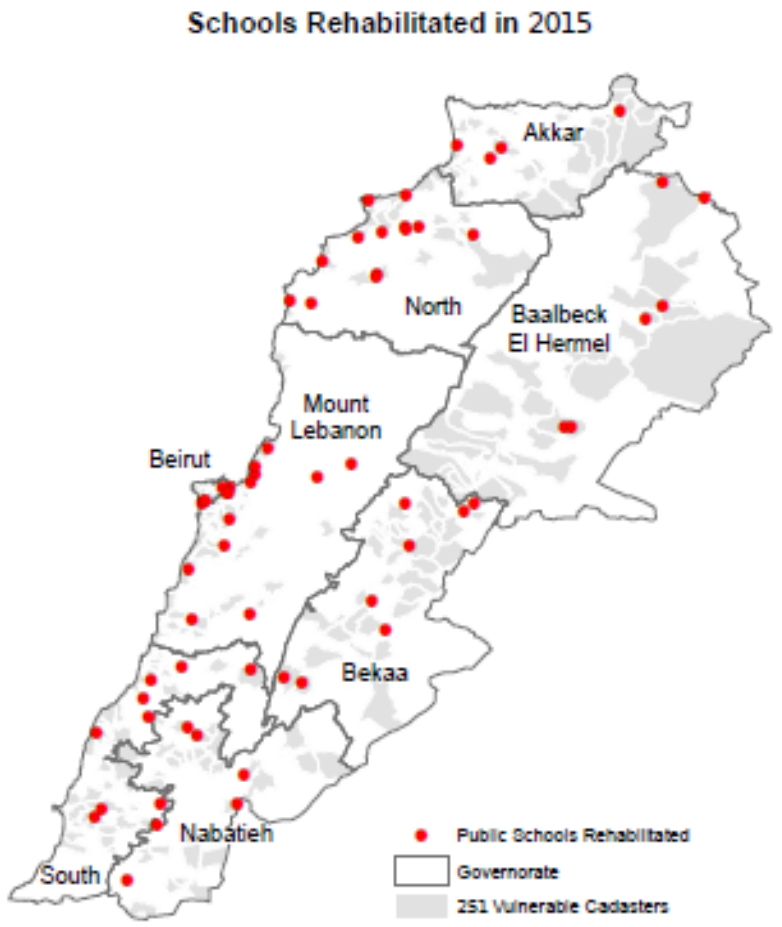
Support to Health Institutions Key numbers

- **196** primary health care centers supported (through rehabilitation, equipment....).
- **435 PHCs** received acute and chronic medications.
- **80 centres** benefited from additional reproductive health equipment (enabling a 40% increase in the utilization of health services benefitting 400,000 patients).
- **26 government hospitals** supplied with medical equipment and lifesaving drugs.



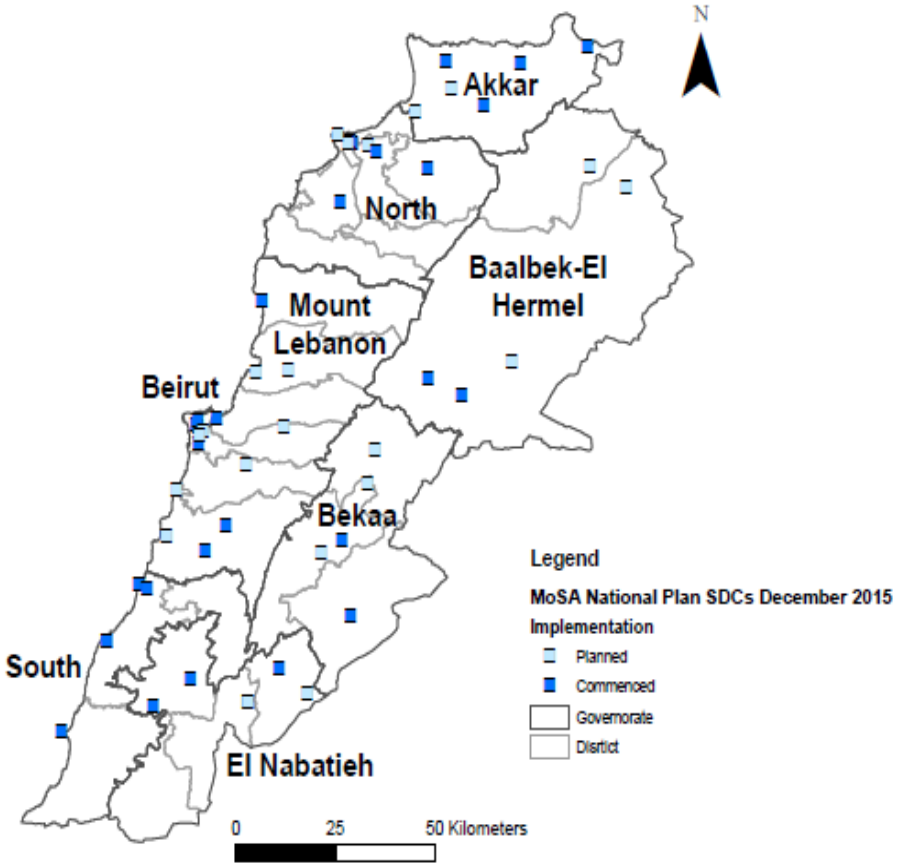
Support to Education Institutions Key numbers

- **31 staff** provided to MEHE to support implementation of RACE strategy.
- **96 schools** rehabilitated and equipped.
- **30,933 children** supported to access formal education.
- **234,000 children** enrolled in formal basic education provided with learning materials.



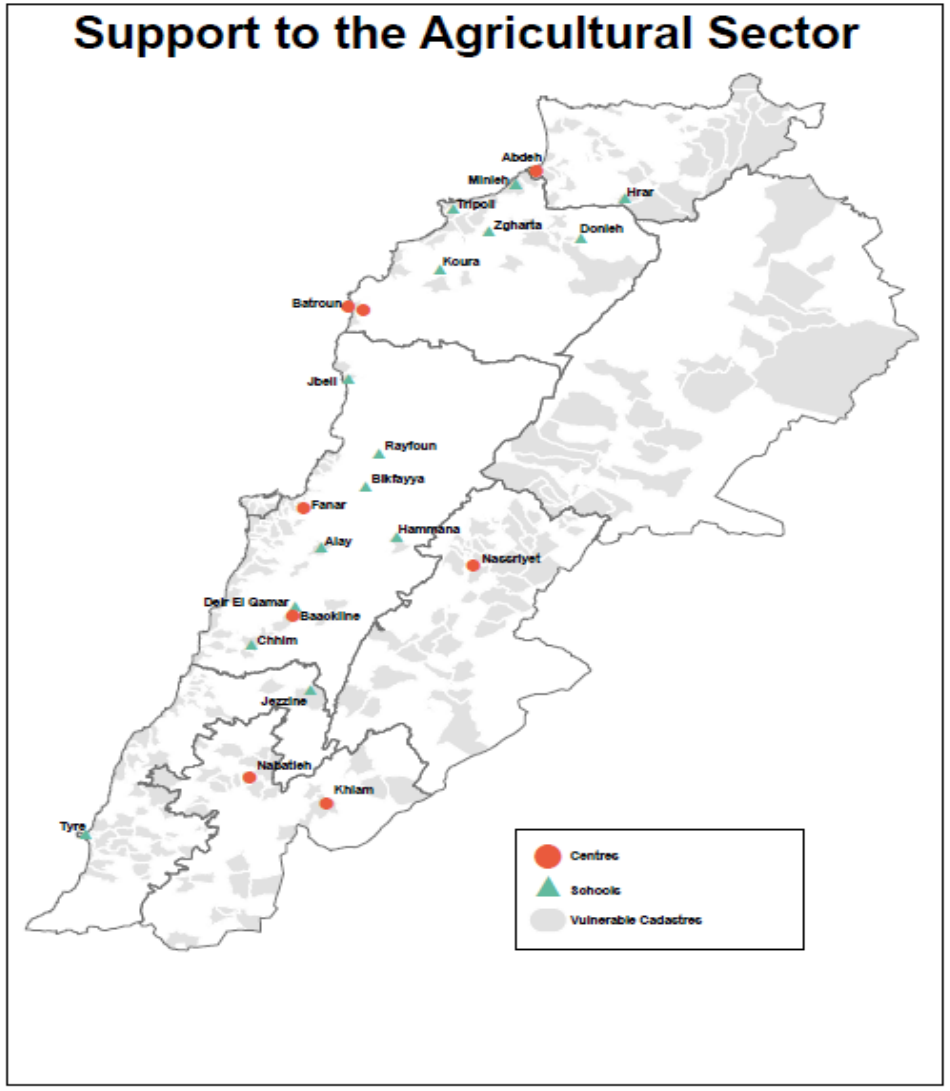
Support to Social Institutions Key numbers

- **57 Social Development Centres** supported to provide social services to Lebanese and refugees.
- **655 staff** seconded to MoSA and SDCs.
- **128,638** people benefited from psychosocial support services.
- **141,165** individuals (mainly women & girls) accessed safe spaces to prevent / respond to SGBV.
- **27,208** Lebanese benefitted from monthly food assistance through NPTP.



Support to Agricultural Institutions Key numbers

- Over **200 MoA staff** trained throughout the year.
- **800,000 animals** vaccinated across the country.
- **7 veterinary departments** supported with 110 staff trained.
- **1 National Codex committee/ policy** set up to enhance food control efficiency.



Conclusion

The public institutions support tracking:

- shows that a lot has already been done for public institutions in all sectors;
- Confirms the shift made with the LCRP, which emphasizes the importance of strengthening the capacity of institutions and service delivery systems to address the needs of vulnerable communities;
- Highlights the integrated nature of the LCRP, as both humanitarian and stabilization interventions are increasingly delivered through public institutions.

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united nations relief and works agency
for palestine refugees in the near east

وكالة الأمم المتحدة لإغاثة وتشغيل
اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في الشرق الأدنى

Palestine Refugees: Background

- Palestine refugees depend on UNRWA's services as they are unable to access the public systems in Lebanon.

- Approximately 50% of Palestine Refugees live inside Palestine Refugee camps. The majority of population lives around Beirut and Saida areas with the most insecure camp being Ein El Helweh.

- PRL population: between **260,000 and 280,000** refugees in Lebanon; overall registered is 450,000 refugees.

- PRS population: **40,807 PRS (11,202 families)** as at 29 February 2016 to whom UNRWA is providing lifesaving humanitarian assistance, education and healthcare.

- There has been a **decrease of approximately 5,000 PRS persons** over the past year due to returnees to Syria and migration from Lebanon.

UNRWA Services 2015

In 2015, UNRWA operations in Lebanon provided critical basic services to Palestine refugees, and it:

- delivered basic education to 38,173 students during the 2014-2015 scholastic year;
- provided primary health care services through 27 health centres;
- provided and referred Palestine refugees to specialised protection services and monitored, reported and advocated for Palestine refugees in Lebanon;
- supported 35,946 hospitalization cases for Palestine refugees;
- Support to 61,739 social safety net beneficiaries of whom 3,283 are abject poor, as well as access to microfinance initiatives; and
- provided vocational training opportunities to 1,100 young men and women and supported the employability of refugees.

Findings of AUB Survey

Poverty

- PRL: Extreme poverty has halved (3%) although **no significant changes in general poverty** level (65%) from 2010 (66%).

- **90%** of PRS live in poverty (**35,000** could not meet their basic food and non-food needs), and **10%** live in extreme poverty (**3,500** unable to meet essential food requirements). Extreme poverty is three times higher for PRS than PRL.

- Poverty affects young refugees most, with **74% of adolescents living in poverty**, and 5% living in extreme poverty.

Findings of AUB Survey

Food Security: PRL

- 38% of respondents reported being food secure, 38% moderately food insecure and 24% severely food insecure.

- 27% of children aged under 15 live in severely food insecure households.

Food Security: PRS

- Food insecurity is significantly higher for PRS than for PRL households (in line with high poverty rates for PRS).

- Vulnerability of PRS households to food insecurity is high and more similar to the food security profile of Syrian refugees where only 7% of families are food secure in 2015 (VASyr 2015 preliminary data).

Findings of AUB Survey

Employment: PRL

- The unemployment rate for PRL is 21% for males and 32% for females.

- The vast majority of the PRL labour force works informally, with less than 14% having an employment contract.

Employment: PRS

- Unemployment rate is 52.5%, 68% of females are unemployed compared to 49% of males.

- Similar to PRL, the private sector employs the largest number of PRS across all regions (83%), followed by the NGO sector (1.5%).

- Women are almost 1.5 times less likely to be employed than men.

Findings of AUB Survey

Housing: PRL

- Dampness affects 78% of households, with Tyre having the worst housing condition score.

- About 62% of houses suffer from water leakages and one in ten suffer from severe leakages. 52% suffer from poor ventilation, and 55% is affected by darkness. Water quality is not consistent.

Housing: PRS

- 37.4% of PRS households reported moving house in the past year; with 15.7% moving once, 11.6% twice, and 9.6% three to five times.

- 46.2% of PRS households reported living in overcrowded conditions with more than 3 people sleeping per room.

Access to Work

PRL

- All professions, except the senior 'white collar' occupations, report poverty rates of **higher than 50 percent**.

- Palestine refugees are still **prohibited** from practicing in several professions.

PRS

- PRS Unemployment rate is 52.5%, **more than double** the rate for PRL (23.2%).

- 97.7% only have **verbal agreements** with their employers.

- Four out of five female headed families **do not have any working member** (2014 PRS Vulnerability Assessment).

Findings of AUB Survey

Education: PRL

- Secondary school enrolment increased significantly to 61% in 2015, from 51% in 2010.

- The average dropout rate for school-aged children is 4%, while the rate of non-attendance is 15%. School dropout rates are associated with socioeconomic status.

Education: PRS

- Female PRS are three times more likely to have never attended school compared to males (9.4% to 3.2%).

Findings of AUB Survey

Health: PRL

- 93% of PRL have no health insurance coverage other than UNRWA.

- The extremely poor are almost twice as likely to have a family member with a functional disability living in the household.

Health: PRS

- PRS are almost completely reliant on UNRWA to cover their health needs, with 99% having no access to health insurance other than the coverage by UNRWA for primary health and hospitalization services.

- 85% of PRS respondents report poor mental health, strongly associated with reports of feeling worried about not being able to provide for their families and losing their source of income.

UNRWA Priorities 2016 - 21

Over the course of the agency's Medium Term Strategy from 2016-21, UNRWA will continue to:-

- Deliver its basic services in education, health, relief and social services and camp improvement;
- Mainstream protection into its programmatic interventions;
- Support hospitalisation for Palestine ;
- Develop relevant approaches to support early recovery, livelihoods and vulnerable refugees;
- Support the employability of refugees through targeted vocational training and advocacy with the relevant stakeholders to promote employment of Palestine refugees from Lebanon; and
- Respond to the impact of regional and localised conflict and displacement of Palestine refugees.

Health Priorities

- Support for UNRWA **health centres' operations and broader health services to the community,** including awareness raising campaigns.

- Support **improvement of services** and coverage of beneficiaries. Including men's health, maternal and child health, participating in the National polio campaigns, rehabilitation of health centres.

- **Support for Hospital services** for Palestine refugees.

- Support initiatives in **Gender Based Violence and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support, particularly to strengthen the referral system in Lebanon**.

Health Priorities

- **Expand referral systems** (including MHPSS) and partnerships in order to widen access to cost effective health services for Palestine refugees.

- UNRWA will seek **partnerships** with national and international partners in particular for access to hospitalisation for the most vulnerable.

- Significant partnerships already exist such as UNICEF to support vaccination and maternal and child health.

Education Priorities

- Ensuring that Palestine refugee children who are affected by conflict or are out of school are not deprived of from the right to education.

- Support for inclusive education practices and services for children with special needs in Lebanon.

Food Security Priorities

- Support for abject poor Palestine refugees to meet their basic food needs. (UNRWA plans to continue providing Social Safety Net assistance to approximately 61,709 beneficiaries).

Livelihoods Priorities

- Support Technical and Vocational training.
- Engage with local and regional employers.
- Strengthen and expand the provision of career guidance services.
- Provide individual University scholarships for Palestine refugees and
- Advocate for refugees' legal right to work, where this is restricted.

WASH Priorities

- Provide awareness to refugees on water use, solid waste management, ensuring healthy environment.

- Support projects addressing water resource, supply and networks, sewerage networks and water drainage in camps that suffer from deteriorated environmental infrastructure conditions.

Conclusion

- UNRWA looks forward to engagement with the sectors to support Palestine Refugees' from Syria and the PRL host community.

- UNRWA remains committed, with the support of key partners, to ensuring continued quality services to Palestine refugees.

AGENDA

- LHSP impact assessment results
- Health service provision analysis
- Public Institutional Tracking – presentation on results
- Situation update on Palestine Refugees and response to their needs
- **Reporting requirements – activity info and how the information is used**

Inter-Agency Coordination Lebanon

ACTIVITY INFO
CONTINGENCY & PREPAREDNESS

ACTIVITY INFO

Contingency & Preparedness

ACTIVITY INFO

Contingency Stocks (2015)
(locked)

ACTIVITY INFO

Contingency & Preparedness (2016)

users to request access from Malak Rahal if it does not appear in Activity Info

rahal@unhcr.org

ACTIVITY INFO

Contingency & Preparedness

Two different sections

- **Staffing & Resources**: to report governorate-level information about the organization

- **Warehouses**: to report information about the stocks (total and contingency) at specific warehouses/to track the exact location of the warehouses

ACTIVITY INFO

Contingency & Preparedness

- The database was changed and a Staffing and Resources section was added in order to create one place for all the information related to Rapid Needs Assessment and contingency.

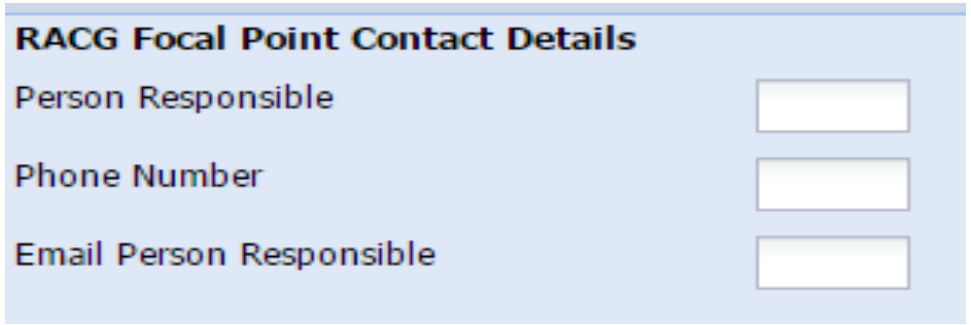
The “Staffing & Resources” section replaces the RNA Google documents previously circulated.

STAFFING & RESOURCES

Rapid Needs Assessment Staff

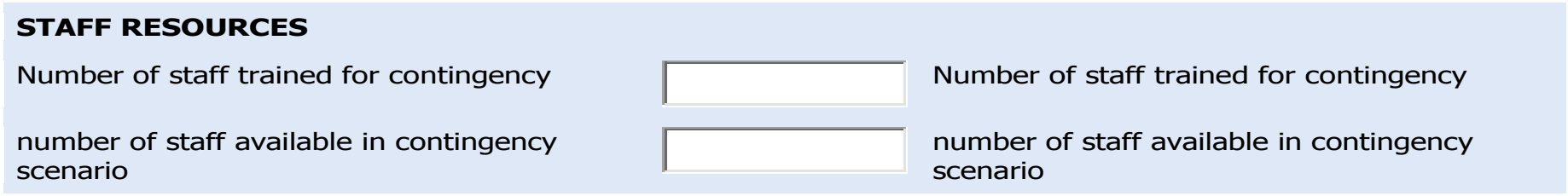
RACG Focal Point Contact Details

- Person Responsible
- Phone Number
- Email Person Responsible



Staffing

- Number of staff trained for contingency (RNA trained)
- Number of staff available for contingency scenario



NEW INDICATORS

Staffing & Resources

Resources (total)

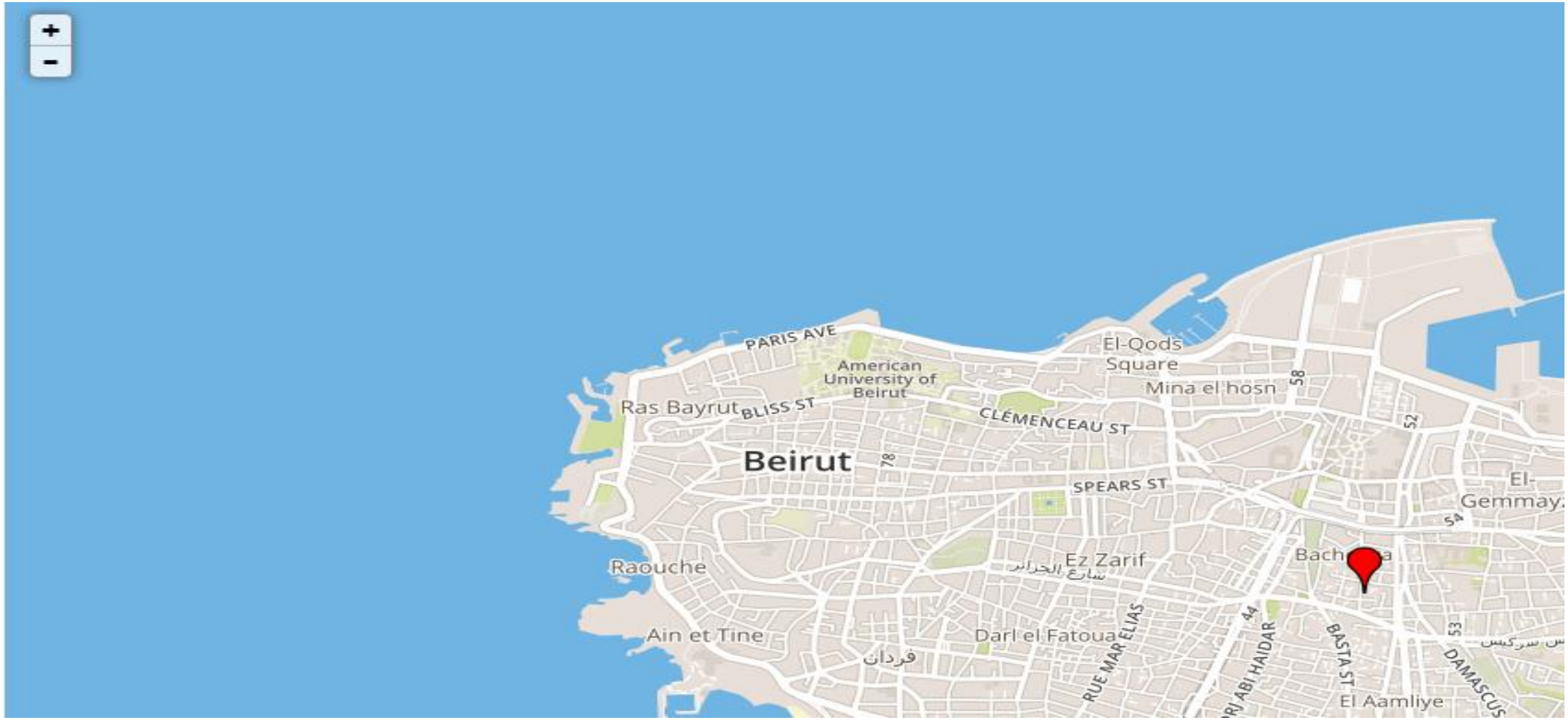
- Vehicles
- Android tablet
- Android smartphone
- GPS unit
- Laptop

Partners to indicate the **total** number of resources available

(Part of the resources would likely be used during contingency scenario, but not necessarily)

ACTIVITY INFO

Contingency & Preparedness
Warehouses



CHANGES: Total and Contingency

Warehouses

Most organizations do not have dedicated contingency stock. Therefore, ‘rolling’/total and contingency stocks are now recorded in a single form, using two indicators:

- Total stock
- Of the total stock, stocks that would likely be available in a contingency scenario

Total stock indicates the total scale of resources at a warehouse. Contingency stock indicates the scale of contingency reserves at the warehouse.

NEW INDICATORS

Warehouses

Organizations will report:

- Total stock at warehouse
- Of the total stock, the stock that would likely be available in a contingency scenario

(Each indicator is listed twice)

Blanket (High Thermal) (Total in stock)		#
Blanket (High Thermal) (of which contingency)		#

NEW INDICATORS

Warehouses

- Total storage capacity of warehouse
- Available storage capacity at warehouse for contingency stock (typical unused storage capacity)

OTHER

Total storage capacity at warehouse		m3 (cubic meter
Available storage capacity at warehouse for contingency stock		m3 (cubic meter

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés

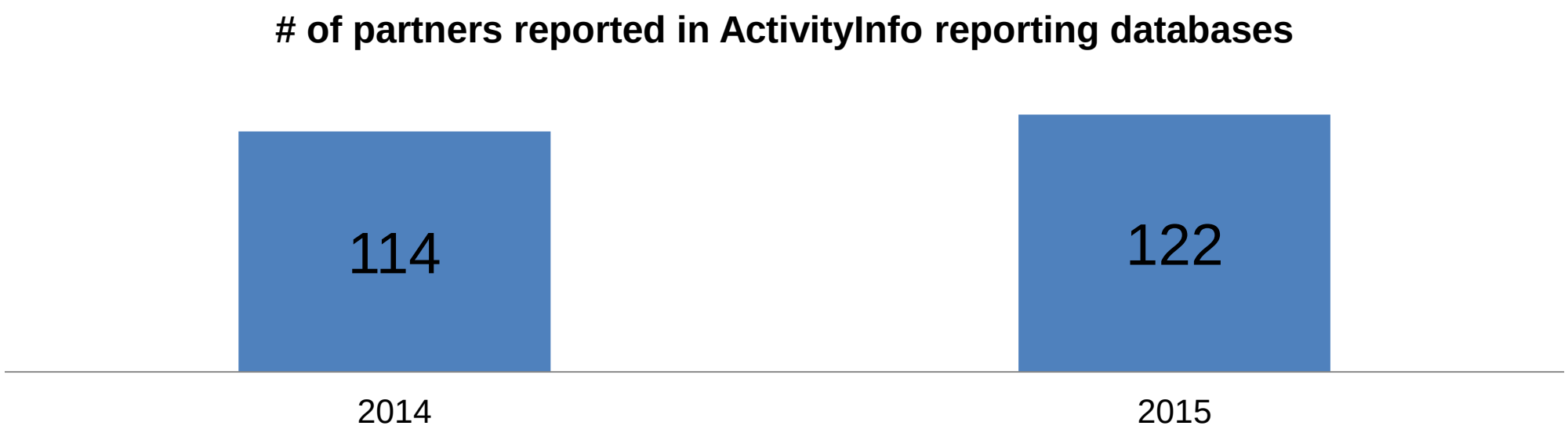
Inter-Agency Coordination Lebanon

ACTIVITY INFO

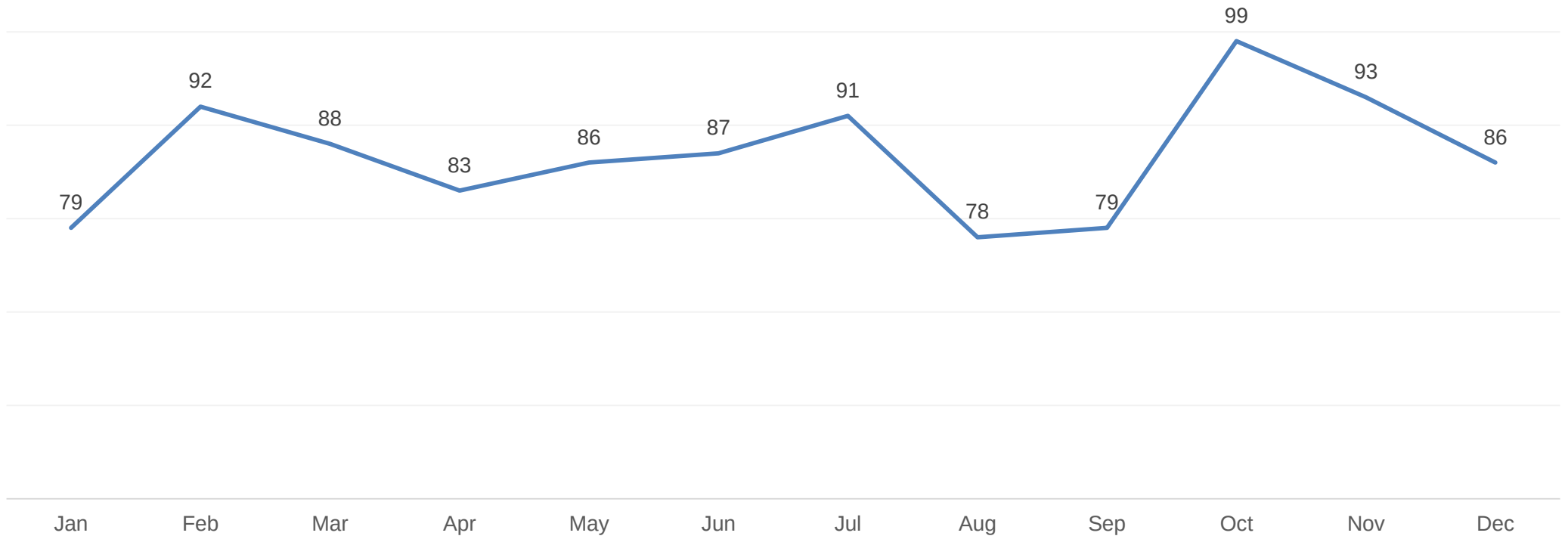
11 MARCH 2016

BACKGROUND: ACTIVITYINFO

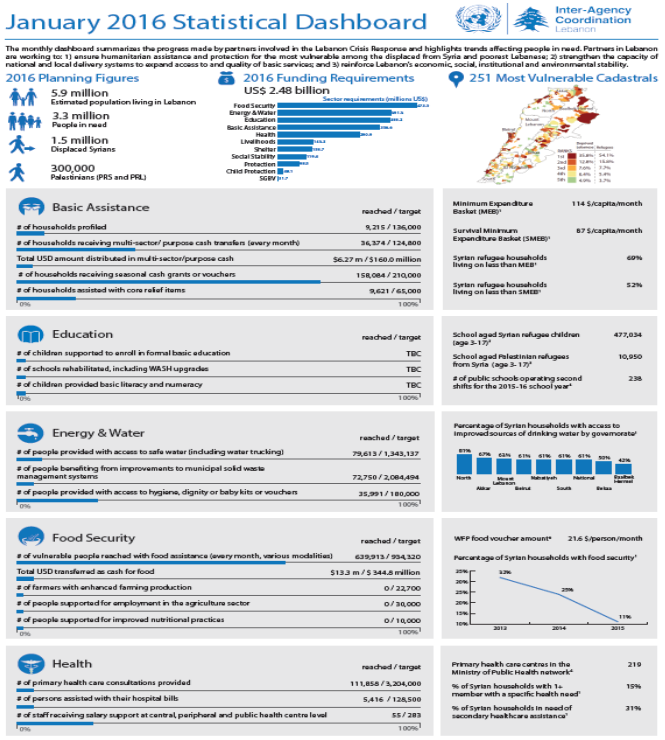
- Common reporting platform since 2014
- Used in 2014, 2015 and 2016 for reporting, planning/appeal & financial tracking

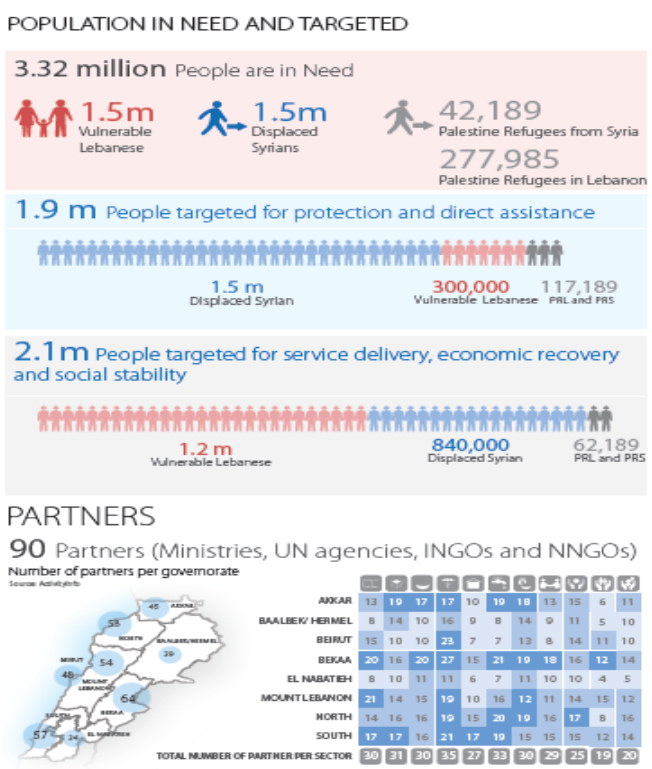


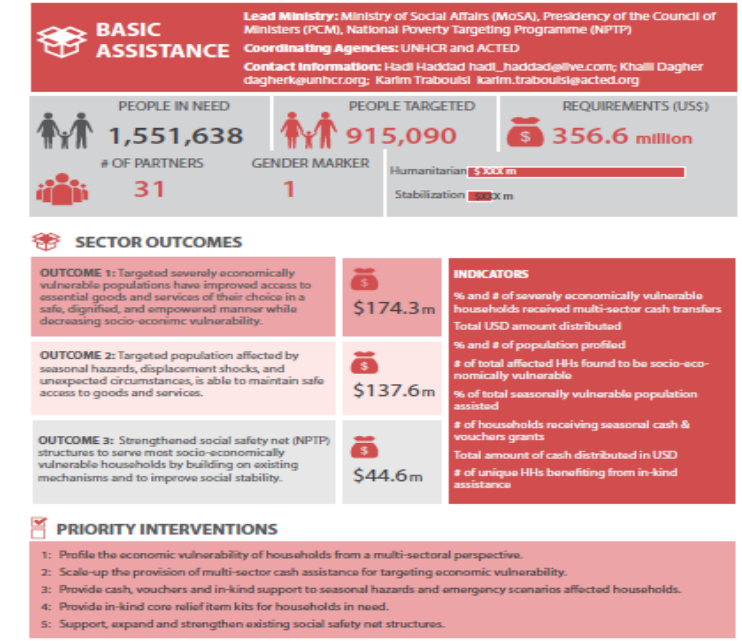
NUMBER OF PARTNERS REPORTED in 2015



PRODUCTS

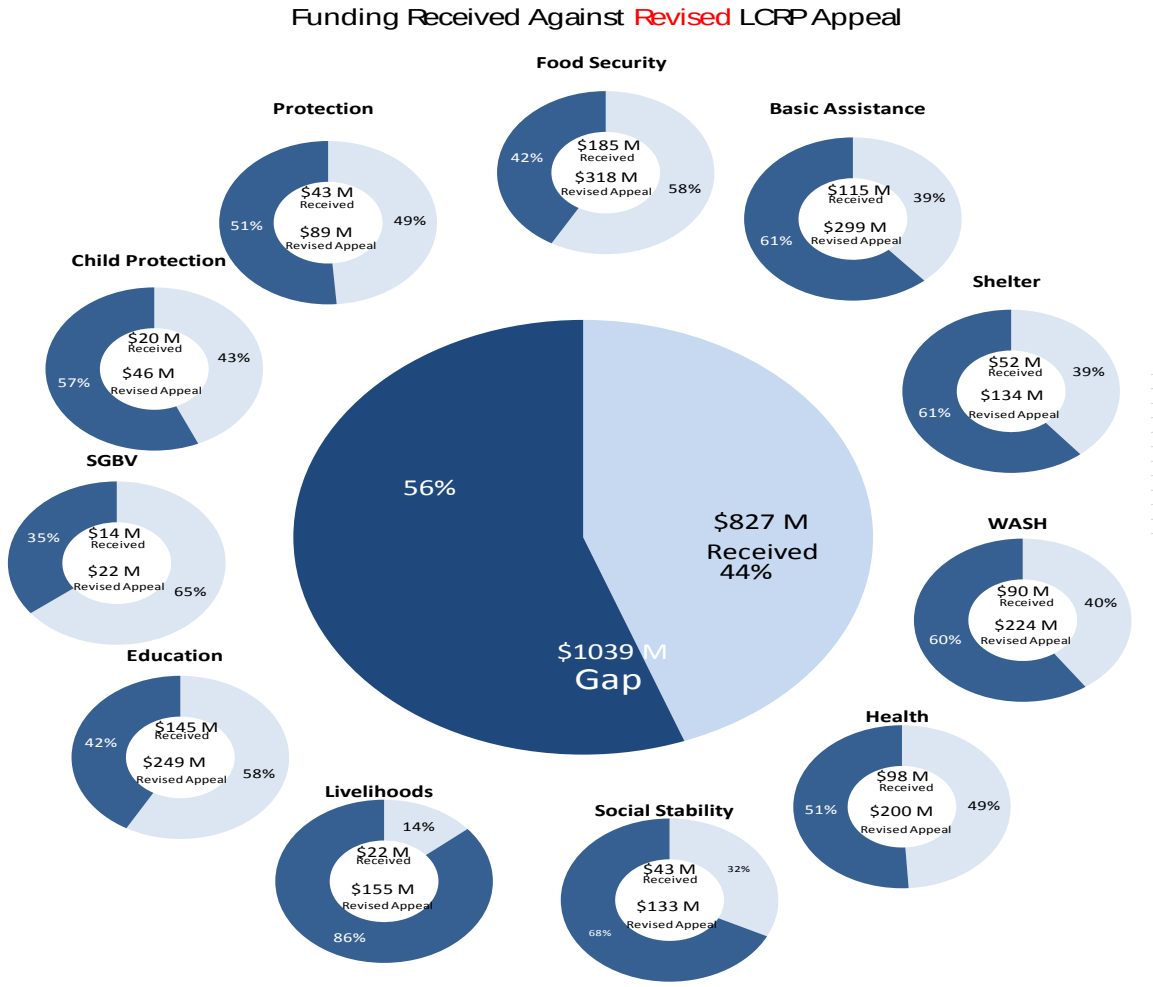

January 2016 Statistical Dashboard
Inter-Agency Coordination Lebanon
2016 Planning Figures
5.9 million
Estimated population living in Lebanon
3.3 million
People in need
1.5 million
Displaced Syrians
300,000
Palestinians (PRS and PRL)
2016 Funding Requirements
US$ 2.48 billion
251 Most Vulnerable Cadastrals
Basic Assistance
Education
Energy & Water
Food Security
Health


POPULATION IN NEED AND TARGETED
3.32 million People are in Need
1.5m Vulnerable Lebanese
1.5m Displaced Syrians
42,189 Palestine Refugees from Syria
277,985 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon
1.9 m People targeted for protection and direct assistance
1.5 m Displaced Syrian
300,000 Vulnerable Lebanese
117,189 PRL and PRS
2.1m People targeted for service delivery, economic recovery and social stability
1.2 m Vulnerable Lebanese
840,000 Displaced Syrian
62,189 PRL and PRS
PARTNERS
90 Partners (Ministries, UN agencies, INGOs and NNGOs)
Number of partners per governorate
AKKAR
BAALBEK/ HERMEL
BEIRUT
BEKAA
EL NABATIEH
MOUNT LEBANON
NORTH
SOUTH
TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTNER PER SECTOR

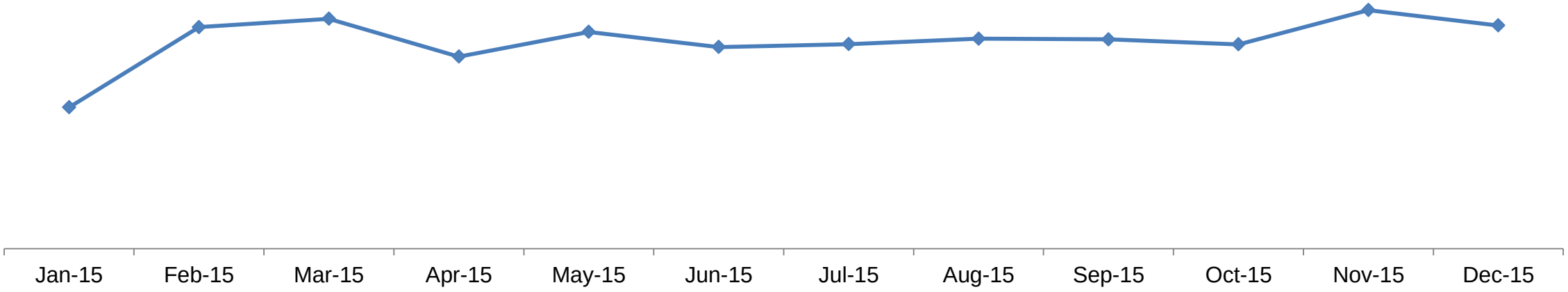

BASIC ASSISTANCE
Lead Ministry: Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM), National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP)
Coordinating Agencies: UNHCR and ACTED
Contact information: Hadi Haddad hadi_haddad@live.com; Khalil Dagher dagherk@unhcr.org; Karim Traboulsi karim.traboulsi@acted.org
PEOPLE IN NEED
1,551,638
PEOPLE TARGETED
915,090
REQUIREMENTS (US$)
356.6 million
OF PARTNERS
31
GENDER MARKER
1
Humanitarian
Stabilization
SECTOR OUTCOMES
OUTCOME 1: Targeted severely economically vulnerable populations have improved access to essential goods and services of their choice in a safe, dignified, and empowered manner while decreasing socio-economic vulnerability.
$174.3m
OUTCOME 2: Targeted population affected by seasonal hazards, displacement shocks, and unexpected circumstances, is able to maintain safe access to goods and services.
$137.6m
OUTCOME 3: Strengthened social safety net (NPTP) structures to serve most socio-economically vulnerable households by building on existing mechanisms and to improve social stability.
$44.6m
INDICATORS
% and # of severely economically vulnerable households received multi-sector cash transfers
Total USD amount distributed
% and # of population profiled
# of total affected HHs found to be socio-economically vulnerable
% of total seasonally vulnerable population assisted
# of households receiving seasonal cash & vouchers grants
Total amount of cash distributed in USD
# of unique HHs benefiting from in-kind assistance
PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS
1: Profile the economic vulnerability of households from a multi-sectoral perspective.
2: Scale-up the provision of multi-sector cash assistance for targeting economic vulnerability.
3: Provide cash, vouchers and in-kind support to seasonal hazards and emergency scenarios affected households.
4: Provide in-kind core relief item kits for households in need.
5: Support, expand and strengthen existing social safety net structures.

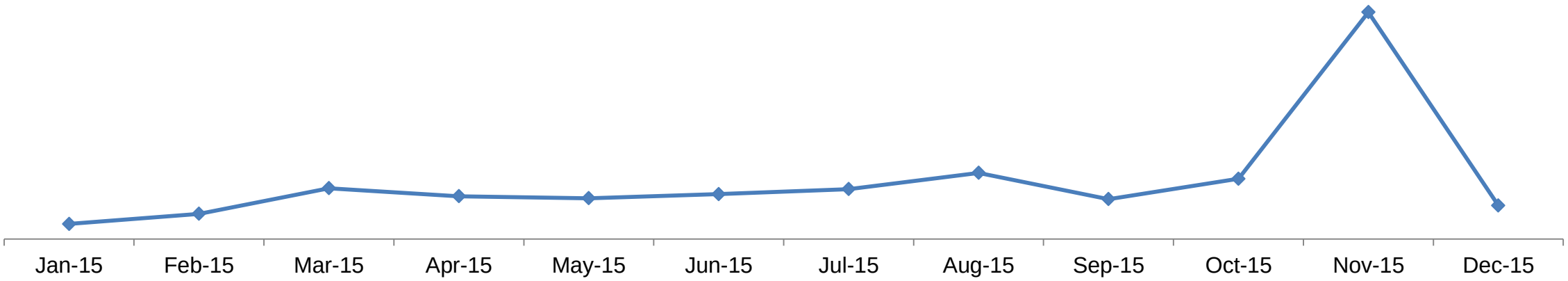
PRODUCTS

MENU

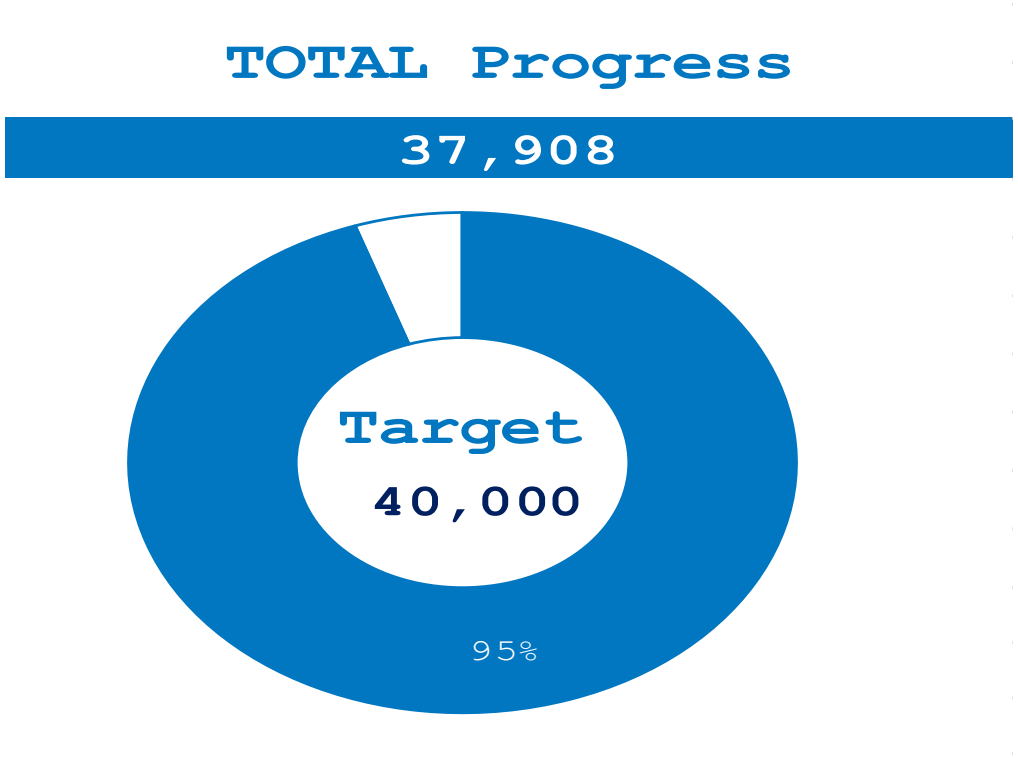


MONTHLY REPORTING TREND





ACHIEVEMENT AGAINST TARGETS



KEY POINTS

- The data reported in ActivityInfo is used to produce regular reports about all partners' achievements.
- Regular and timely reporting in ActivityInfo is crucial to fulfill our commitment in the LCRP.
- Correct and regular reporting enable us to report our activities in a consistent and professional manner.

THANK YOU.