



Minutes of the Inter-Agency Meeting - Beirut, 10 February 2017

Meeting Location	UNHCR – Leah first floor	Meeting Time	10:00 A.M
Chair person	Aimee Karam – MOSA Sander Van Nieker- UNHCR Margunn Indreboe- UNDP	Meeting Duration	2.15 hr.
Minutes Prepared by	Malak Rahal – Senior Interagency Assistant		
Agenda of the Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection Update • Funding updates • Support to Public Institutions • Sector end of year presentations • AOB 		
Attendees (43 persons)	MOSA, UNHCR, UNDP, UN –OCHA, LHIF, UNIFIL, UNICEF, UN-Habitat, FAO, MEHE, Heartland Alliance, TDH-Italy, DRC, AMEL, RDPP, Green Globe, ADRA, Relief International, YMCA, WFP, Swiss cooperation, Intersos, SIF, MAG, Balamand University, Caritas, Concern & IRD.		

Summary of discussions and action points

1- Protection Update.

Discussion point :

- Please see annex I for a full protection update
- It was noted that children can be involved in arrest and detention; figures related to immigration detentions are very low, compared to prisons.

2- Funding updates

- In 2016, out of USD 2.48 billion appealed, the LCRP received USD 1.12 billion, leaving a gap of 55%.
- The most funded sector is Child Protection with 99% funded while the least funded sectors are Social Stability and Livelihoods (21 and 23 % respectively).
- In absolute terms, Lebanon is the second most funded country in the region after Syria.
- According to the analysis done by sectors, the needs of the Syrian displaced are higher in 2017 compared to 2016.

3- Public Institutions support

- Approximately \$157.5 million was spent in support to public institutions in 2016 as compared to \$171.5 million in 2015.
- 772 staff was provided to government institutions to enhance institutional crisis response capacities within the LCRP as compared to 896 staff in 2015.

Main Highlights

- ✓ 27,208 Lebanese benefitting from monthly food assistance through the NPTF.
- ✓ 64 Social Development Centers supported to implement MoSA's National Plan for Women and Children.
- ✓ 313 functioning second-shift schools with 458,011 children & youth enrolled in formal education provided with learning materials.
- ✓ 220 PHCs receiving acute and/or chronic disease medication, benefiting over 561,000 patients, with over 1.2 million consultations subsidized.
- ✓ Over 28.5m USD invested in service delivery, primarily in water and wastewater projects.
- ✓ 241 municipalities and 26 unions supported to improve service delivery at the local level, with 265



delivery projects completed.

Discussion points :

- A discussion was held regarding monitoring the evolution of staffing trends within public institutions and ministries. FAO wondered whether it would be possible to refine the current staffing support analysis to distinguish between the number of staff actually hired/seconded to public institutions and existing staff whose salaries are covered by LCRP partners. Given the fact that a rather limited number of staff is actually seconded to public institutions, making this distinction in the PIST report may be of limited interest under the current response. For clarity purposes, it was suggested to uniformly refer to the number of staff “provided” instead of “seconded” in order to more adequately reflect the modalities of the current staffing support.
- Many LCRP sectors strategies have integrated a series of gender-disaggregated indicators which have been very useful in the preparation of the PIST annual report. The objective was to capture the type of support provided by LCRP partners to Lebanese public institutions to enable them to provide crucially needed services to vulnerable women/girls. A particular focus was therefore made on the financial, technical, operational support provided to key public institutions and ministries (in the health and protection sectors in particular) as well as on the tangible impact/benefits of partners’ gender-sensitive approach (as illustrated in the provision of obstetric and maternal health equipment/medicine, case management - SGBV and PSS services...). As a result, the gender balance dimension of the current crisis response is fully reflected in the PIST report.

4- Sector end of year presentations

Protection

Achievements

Outcome 1:

- ✓ # of individuals who benefitted from counselling and assistance, to obtain civil, legal stay or other documentation – 92% achieved

Outcome 2:

- ✓ # of displaced persons and vulnerable individuals engaged in community based activities- 100% achieved

Outcome 3:

- ✓ # of persons with specific needs who benefitted from individualized assistance and services- 50% achieved

Challenges

- Approximately 60% of the displaced Syrians are currently without legal residency, which limits freedom of movement, increases risk of arrest and detention, and limits access to livelihood opportunities, education and civil status registration and documentation procedures;
- Lack of access to civil status documentation, namely birth and marriage registration continues to present challenges for refugees;
- Adequately addressing the needs of persons with specific needs, included disabled population, elderly persons; lack of specialized care arrangements was cited as a concern.

SGBV

Achievements

Output 1: The risks and consequences of SGBV are reduced and access to quality services is improved

- ✓ # individuals accessing psychosocial support and individual services in safe spaces- 63% achieved
- ✓ # of community members engaged in GBV awareness activities- 100% achieved
- ✓ # of actors trained who demonstrate an increased knowledge on GBV- 100% achieved



Challenges

- Lack of predictable funding has affected continuity of service provision;
- High turnover of staff and general workload ;
- Increasingly complex cases ;
- Limited mobility, particularly of women and girls.

Child Protection

Achievements

Output 1:

- ✓ Communities engaged in addressing vulnerabilities of boys, girls and caregivers- 148% achieved

Output 2 :

- ✓ Child protection violations addressed through increased response capacity of government and civil society actors –96% achieved

Output 3:

- ✓ National CP systems strengthened through development of guidance and evidence to inform programming & advocacy- 70% achieved

Challenges

- Cultural change – challenging culturally engrained practices such as use of violent discipline;
- Reaching male care givers and high risk children including adolescents;
- Population movement – makes programs requiring longer term interventions difficult ;
- There is a lack of systematic data collection mechanism to assist with child protection trends and issues. These would feed into evidence based programming and advocacy strategies. Moreover, there should be a systematic data collection tool (CPIMS).
- Lack of specialized services including family based alternative care options.

Food Security

Achievements

Outcome 1: Food Availability

- ✓ # of vulnerable people reached with in-kind food assistance- 213% achieved
- ✓ # of farmers with enhanced farming production- 23 % achieved

Outcome 2: Food Accessibility

- ✓ % of vulnerable people reached with cash based food assistance- 87% achieved
- ✓ Amount of cash for food transferred through vouchers, ATM cards and e-cards- 67% achieved
- ✓ # of individuals reached with food assistance (all modalities)- 94% achieved

Outcome 3:

- ✓ % of individuals supported with nutritional practices (training + gardens)- 132 % achieved

Outcome 4 :

- ✓ # of national institutions involved in food security supported- 120% achieved
- ✓ # of national institutions staff trained- 56% achieved

Challenges

- The sector witnessed an increase in funds directed to supporting Lebanese farmers and the agricultural sector after quarter 3 of 2016;
- Due to the nature of the interventions, the progress and the impact of such responses is expected to be more visible and tangible in upcoming years.

Discussion point :

- Since farming is not a formal profession, FAO is working on providing social protection which includes farmers' registry, developing /creating of pension as well as CASH transfer through e-card.

Basic Assistance

Achievements

Outcome 1:

- ✓ % of severely economically vulnerable Syrian displaced households received multi-sector cash transfers- 40% achieved
- ✓ % of Syrian displaced households receiving cash assistance also receiving food assistance- 90% achieved

Outcome 2:

- ✓ % of seasonally vulnerable population assisted- 98% achieved

Outcome 3:

- ✓ % of socio-economically vulnerable Leb households assisted through the NPTP under LCRP- 9% achieved

Challenges

- Exit strategies do not exist for direct assistance;
- Compared to the needs; funding allows to cover a limited number of extremely vulnerable Syrian HHs. (43%) and 9% of vulnerable Lebanese

Discussion points :

- It was suggested that it should be indicated to which sectors cash is going, hence where the beneficiaries are spending their money. It was clarified that 60 % of the beneficiaries' responders in post-delivery monitoring assessments said that the biggest amount of money is going to 1) food, 2) shelter, 3) health and 4) paying their debts. However, during winter cash is mainly spent on heating.
- LCC & UNHCR cover on a yearly basis 90 % of the 51,000 HHs that are receiving multi-purpose cash assistance (LCC covers 15,000 while UNHCR covers 30,000). LCC has secured funding until June while UNHCR's secured funding is until October 2017.

Shelter

Achievements

- ✓ % of targeted population with shelter at affordable conditions and minimum standards- 30% achieved
- ✓ # of individuals benefiting from related shelter assistance- 60 % achieved
- ✓ % of displaced Syrians benefiting from shelter assistance in comparison to the shelter sector targets (gap analysis) – 66% achieved
- ✓ % of PRL& PRS benefiting from shelter assistance in comparison to the shelter sector targets (gap analysis) – 28 % achieved
- ✓ % of vulnerable Lebanese and Returnees benefiting from shelter assistance in comparison to the shelter sector targets (gap analysis) – 35% achieved

Challenges

- Repetitive temporary needs hinder shift towards stabilized upgrading;
- Increased economic vulnerability affects security of tenure (rent costs);
- Professional "real-estates" more reluctant to agree on low-cost rehabilitation;
- Neighbourhood upgrading has not been implemented yet;
- The Neighbourhood upgrading projects are complex, require a lot of time and have less directly visible outputs;
- Institutional support not yet launched;

Discussion point:

- The funding level of the shelter sector gradually decreased after London conference. Urban areas have the biggest needs.



Livelihoods

Achievements

Outcome 1:

- ✓ # of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) / Cooperatives supported or established-36% achieved

Outcome 2:

- ✓ # of value chains valorized and/or being upgraded- 28.5% achieved

Outcome 3:

- ✓ # vulnerable cadasters benefitting from improved infrastructure and environmental assets- 49% achieved

Outcome 4:

- ✓ # of jobseekers supported – 57% achieved

Challenges

- Chronic underfunding of the Livelihoods sector (\$33mUSD received in 2016 => 23% of sector's appeal);
- The general economic situation in the country is negative thus there's little job creation
- Job competition increasingly perceived as key driver of inter-community tension;
- Lack of involvement/engagement of the private sector;
- Difficulty of assessing the overall impact of LCRP partners' interventions on job creation;
- Short-term nature of current funding;
- Lack of reliable / up-to-date data on the Lebanese labor market.

Discussion points

- In the Livelihoods sector, the most significant progress recorded in 2016 concerned the support to workforce employability (under output 1.4). In fact, almost 20,000 people benefited from market based skills trainings (MBST) last year. MBST are short-term accelerated trainings based on market needs assessments (instead of beneficiaries' ad-hoc requests). Their main objective is to fill an existing gap on the Lebanese labour market and to reduce the current skills mismatch to enhance job seekers' employability
- Several livelihoods assessments will be shared in the coming weeks by the sector and uploaded on the Inter-Agency web portal, including: 1) LEADERS consortium skills gap analysis; 2) ILO Quantitative Framework for Access to Work for Syrian Refugees in Lebanon, and; 3) UNDP labour needs assessment in the agro-food, construction and ICT sectors.

Social Stability

Achievements

Output 1 : Support to municipalities

- ✓ Total number of municipalities receiving support – 92 % achieved
- ✓ Number of municipalities benefitting from projects to alleviate resource pressure - 40.5% achieved

Output 2: Support to Central Government Institutions capacity to mitigate tensions

- ✓ Number of central level institutions, governorates and districts supported to contribute to social stability (26 district security cells, 6 governor's office, 1 central security cells and MoIM/MoSA targeted)- 100% achieved

Output 3: Local capacities for conflict prevention strengthened

- ✓ Number of communities with functioning conflict prevention initiatives – 100% achieved

Challenges

- Underfunding means that local priorities are identified but many remain unaddressed – less than half of the municipalities benefitting;
- Limited capacities at municipalities;
- Spike of tensions after Qaa, increased segregation between communities;
- Access to livelihoods being increasingly the driver of tensions – especially for youth;



- Lack of tracking of tensions: limits impact evaluation & targeting of the sector.

Discussion points

- Solid Waste management will be under the Social Stability sector. The ministry of Energy will dedicate a coordinator for solid waste management and different meeting modalities will be established will be put in place
- Green Globe NGO has a National plan for solid waste management. Interested agencies to contact Samir Skaf at: s.skaf@greenglobe-int.org

Health

Achievements

Output 1 : Access to Primary Health Care

- ✓ Health partners (25 in total) supported a total of 1,662,881 subsidized primary health care consultations in 2016 – 52% achieved

Output 2: Access to Secondary Health Care

- ✓ Health partners supported a total of 78,918 hospital admissions- 61 % achieved
- ✓ 302 patients suffering from chronic renal failure, thalassemia or other blood diseases received regular access to treatment

Output 3: Vaccination

- ✓ 2 supplementary polio vaccination campaigns were held at the beginning of 2016 reaching 293,147 children, achieving 96% coverage.

Challenges

- Funding shortfalls (35% of funding received)
- Operational : The free vaccination policy isn't being followed by some of the PHCs and b) There's no standardized way of targeting of vulnerable Lebanese
- Technical: Shortage of chronic disease medication often reported at PHC level
- Institutional: The MoPH Health Information System is still being rolled. It is used only at MoPH PHCs and does not include all health outlets where primary health care is provided. Result is incomplete data on primary health care utilization.

5- AOB

- OCHA: the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) launched the election of a new Advisory Board (AB) of the Lebanon Humanitarian Fund (LHF). The AB supports the HC in developing an overall strategy and overseeing the performance of the fund. Interested candidates are invited to apply by sending an email to elzir@un.org
- The Food Security sector coordinator from FAO, Pardie Karamanoukian will be out of the country for a mission with FAO Myanmar. Until her return, Bruno Minjauw (Bruno.Minjauw@fao.org) will be acting on behalf of FAO.

Link to the presentations :

<http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=12922>