

Working Group on Livelihoods – 28 November 2018

Meeting			
Name	National Livelihoods Working Group	Meeting Date	28/11/2018
Meeting Location	UNDP-6 th floor	Meeting Time	10.00
Chair person	Gloria De Marchi-UNDP Hiba Douaihy-MoSA	Meeting Duration	2 hours
Minutes Prepared by	Gloria De Marchi-UNDP		

- Agenda**
1. Welcome and introduction
 2. Field & National Updates
 3. SDC's role (MoSA) **POSTPONED**
 4. NPTP Updates (MoSA)
 5. UNDP: results of regional study conducted by UNDP "Livelihoods Programming and its Potential to Reduce Gender-based Violence (GBV) in crisis environment"
 6. AOB

1	Welcome and Introduction
	Gloria De Marchi welcomed the participants, presented the agenda and opened the meeting.
2	Field & National Updates (Presentation attached)
	<p>Bekaa: In general, low support to SMEs/cooperatives through cash and in-kind grants. Low number of beneficiaries engaged in Labour Intensive work. Low number of beneficiaries supported to access employment through career guidance, coaching and low number of people supported to start their own businesses. <u>Highest number of jobs created/maintained (838)</u> compared to the other 3 operational areas.</p> <p>South: In general, lower results when compared to the other 3 operational areas. Extremely low number of people engaged in Labour Intensive (61) and extremely low number of people placed into jobs (46)</p> <p>North: Area with the <u>highest number of Value Chains interventions (55), number of people engaged in Labour Intensive work (2642) and individuals benefiting from MBST (7386). Lowest number of jobs created/maintained (98).</u></p> <p>BML: Main gap in Value Chains interventions (0). Extremely low number of people supported to start their own businesses (28). Relatively good number of jobs created/maintained (694) and individuals placed into jobs (232).</p> <p>National: Low number of MSME/cooperatives supported through cash & in-kind grants (486).</p>

	<p>Extremely high number of individuals benefitting from MBST (Target has been exceeded 19,021). Extremely low number of jobs created/maintained (1,854) and persons engaged in home-based income generating (369).</p> <p>General updates: (a) Livelihoods Chapter for LCRP 2019 approved by the Steering Committee (b) <u>Value chains interventions meeting</u> scheduled for <u>Wednesday 5 December</u> at UNDP, 6TH Floor conference room, from 10 am to 12pm. The meeting has been organized in coordination with the Food Security sector.</p>
3	NPTP Updates (Presentation attached)
	<p>Dania H. Sharaf, NPTP Program Executive Assistant/Ministry of Social Affairs (danialsharaf@outlook.com;) provided general updates on the recently renewed NPTP List. Christelle Khalil, NPTP-Graduation Program Coordinator/Ministry of Social Affairs (ckhalil@nptp-mosa.com) provided an overview of the NPTP-Graduation approach programme.</p> <p><u>NPTP Progress</u></p> <p>NPTP Objective: <i>provide social assistance to the poorest and most vulnerable Lebanese households based on transparent criteria that assess each household's eligibility to receive assistance, given the available public resources</i>" GOL Policy Statement (2009)</p> <p>NPTP is the first Social Safety Net Program that targets extreme vulnerable Lebanese. Main contributor of the NPTP is the GoL, covering the hospitalization and education subsidies in addition to major part of the operational cost while the main donor for the Food assistance is now WFP.</p> <p>The renewed NPTP list targets 41,372 HHS and the programme provides Hospitalization, Education and Food assistance services. (Further clarification mentioned in the shared presentation)</p> <p><u>Questions and Answers NPTP List:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ How can partners reach out to MoSA and ask for a list of beneficiaries? How does MoSA assure that there will not be duplication of names? ✓ Partners can send an official email to MoSA/NPTP requesting for a meeting. During the meeting partners will be instructed on how formally request a list of names from the NPTP Department, writing a formal letter to MoSA that specify their criteria for selection, areas of interventions etc. Partners will be closely supported by MoSA in the process. Duplication of list will be avoid using an internal database that was put in place by MoSA. ➤ Is MoSA planning to do a re-evaluation of the HHs identified, since compared to previous years many HHs have been excluded from the list? ✓ More than 60,000 HHs have been excluded from the new list. Only the extreme poor have been targeted and MoSA is not planning to carry out a re-evaluation before 3 years. ➤ What are the benefits for the HHS part of the NPTP when it comes to Hospitalization and Education?

- ✓ Hospitalization: Payment of the beneficiary portion of health bills in public and private hospitals contracted with NPTP.
Education: Registration Fee waivers for students in Public Secondary and Vocational Schools will be covered

➤ What criteria have been used to identify/select the HHS?

A new formula has been used as well as a new cut-off score. There are 62 different indicators representing easy to observe set of measurable socio-economic characteristics reported by HHs and observed by the SW, formula and weights are confidential.

but those are not sharable.

41,372 HHs are covered by Hospitalization and Education and 10,000 extremely poor HHs are also covered by food assistance (in addition to hospitalization and education coverage)

NPTP Graduation Approach

It is a pilot programme based on the CGAP/Ford Foundation model.

It will benefit 675 HHs from among the poorest 10,000 HHs, effectively embedding the graduation pilot into the NPTP. The pilot will be implemented in two regions: North and the Bekaa, both having the highest concentration of the targeted beneficiary HHs.

Questions and Answers NPTP-G:

- What will be the process to select the firms or I/NGOs willing to implement the Graduation services?

- ✓ A ToR will be published on the Ministry of Social Affairs website (www.socialaffairs.gov.lb) and the Serail website (www.pcm.gov.lb) starting January.

- Are the results of the Market Assessment ready and sharable?

- ✓ The Market Assessment will be finalized by end of December. Need to confirm with the WB and MoSA whether the results will be shared with partners.

- The target will randomly prioritize Female HHs. Bearing in mind that in order to be able to “graduate” people they should have some assets to be able to engage in the programme and be successful, why are we targeting the most vulnerable?

- ✓ The Graduation model implemented is based on the Ford Foundation model that is designed for the poorest one.

The Ford Foundation graduation model is set to graduate people from extreme poverty to sustainable livelihoods by (A) transferring an asset to the HH based on the market assessment that will identify sustainable livelihood options in value chains that can absorb new entrants AND (B) providing the HH with different services Consumption support (Providing Hospitalization, Education and Food Voucher support), Savings (offer financial literacy training, teaching participants about cash and financial management, and familiarizing them with savings and credit.), Technical skills training (Participants receive skills training on caring for an asset and running a business), Life skills coaching

	<p>(Extreme-poor people generally lack self-confidence and social capital. Weekly household visits by staff allow for “coaching” over the 18 to 36 months of the program).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ What types of jobs is MoSA looking at? ✓ Jobs will be identified based on the results of the Market Assessment. MoSA has also started to profile HHs to make sure that those selected will match with the sectors identified by the Market Assessment ➤ What are the criteria for the selection of I/NGOs? ✓ I/NGOs that apply for the GA have to reply to all criteria and be able to respond to all components of the approach. ➤ Is there any plan to expand the GA to other governorates, such as BML? ✓ Yes, the idea is to scale up the graduation to the National Level, but the pilot phase will only target the North and the Bekaa areas.
4	<p>UNDP: results of regional study conducted by UNDP “Livelihoods Programming and its Potential to Reduce Gender-based Violence (GBV) in crisis environment” (Presentation attached)</p>
	<p>Nahla Hassan (Nahla.Hassan@outlook.com) and Anik Gevers (Anik.Gevers@undp.org), UNDP Consultants, presented the results of UNDP Regional study on “Livelihoods Programming and its potential to reduce GBV in crisis environment.”</p> <p>Socio-economic factors tend to increase the risk of GBV. Livelihoods programming in crisis affected settings seeks to address many of these risk factors and therefore has potential to reduce the likelihood that an individual will experience or perpetrate violence. This potential is often unrealized as many livelihoods programmes do not integrate GBV prevention and response into programming and gender-blind livelihoods programming can actually increase the GBV-related risks.</p> <p>The study provides key findings and recommendations to integrate GBV into livelihoods programmes.</p> <p>The concept of GBV was introduced and the different forms of GBV presented. Moreover, the relevance of integrating GBV in Livelihoods programming was highlighted, providing some recommendations on how GBV can be integrated in Livelihoods programming and presenting the positive results reached in different areas of interventions.</p> <p>It was also highlighted that tackling GBV accelerate and facilitate meeting other development indicators.</p> <p><u>Questions and Answers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Is there a general and agreed definition of GBV? ✓ Yes, UNDP defines GBV as an umbrella term for harmful acts (physical sexual or psychological) that are threatened or perpetrated because of socially ascribed expectations and roles of males and females. Forms of GBV include: sexual violence, including intimate partner violence, sexual abuse, sexual harassment, sexual

	<p>exploitation, early or forced marriage, gender discrimination, denial of resources and female genital mutilation. the UNDP definition is...and it also includes the concept of discrimination (women not able to realize their own rights). Discrimination is also part of GBV.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ When the full study will be available?✓ It is available. For further information please contact Nahla Hassan at: Nahla.Hassan@outlook.com➤ Given that changing social norms is a process that is inherently disruptive and will cause tension, are there specific guidelines for conducting social norm change programming in conflict sensitive ways?✓ Guidelines are available. Please contact Anik Gevers (Anik.Gevers@undp.org) for further information
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Organizations present at the Livelihoods WG meeting: MoSA, UNDP, EU Delegation, HCI Lebanon, Concern, WFP, AVSI, Mercy Corps, RDPP, PU-AMI, Caritas Lebanon, KFW, MoSA-NPTP, SCI, ACTED, Near East Foundation, Fair Trade Lebanon, SBOverseas, JICA, COSPE, Caritas Switzerland, IOM, SPARK, UNIDO, ETF MOE, UN-HABITAT, SIF, CARE, HEKS/EPER, CESVI, LebRelief, Palladium, IOCC, IECD, Arcenciel, Merath/LSESD, UN Women,