

Inter-Sector Meeting

3 August 2023



**Inter-Agency
Coordination**
Lebanon



- **Opening Remarks**
- **Mid-Year Stock-take**
- **Solar Energy Across Sectors**
- **Updated GBV Referral Pathways**
- **Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) - Food Security Analysis**
- **AoB**

Status of Action Points



Action Points	Status
Cross Sectoral Coordination - Solar 1. The Inter-Sector to lead on a national ad-hoc session with UN agencies to have a coordinated conversation	1. August following launch of dashboard (presented today)
Business Continuity Plan 1. BCP to be finalized and published.	1. Complete (link here)
Sudden Onset Preparedness and Response 1. OCHA & DRM to conduct field consultations in the ISWG meetings for July.	1. Ongoing (South complete; BML, North & Bekaa in August)
Environmental Marker 1. Endorse the environmental marker system	1. Under finalisation by MoE
Q2 Dashboard AND Logframe 1. Sector Coordinators, Co-Coordinators & IM Colleagues were requested to submit the final draft by <u>Friday 21 July 2023 COB</u>	1. All sectors submitted draft (minus energy)
Cross-sectoral Prioritization Exercise 1. Sector coordination teams and mainstreaming focal points to finalize the prioritization exercise, while ensuring a narrow prioritization lens and a cross-sectoral focus.	1. Ongoing – summary paper to be circulated ahead of JTF
Sector Service Mapping 1. Partners to update the sector service mapping (available on ActivityInfo in the 0. Lebanon Service Mapping database) by <u>Wednesday, 26 July 2023 COB</u> .	1. Round of partner updates complete



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Opening Remarks

Dr. Ola Boutros

LCRP General Supervisor, MoSA



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2023 Mid-Year Stock-take

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Sector Coordinators & Co-ordinators

Hadi Haddad, Basic Assistance

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Pardie Karamanoukian, Food Security & Agriculture

Stephanie Laba, Health

Mira El Mokdad, Nutrition

Yousra Taleb, Livelihoods

Collette Doreen Hogg / Afaf Khalil, Protection

Nadine Najjar, Shelter

William Barakat, Social Stability

Jakub Pajak, Water

Mid-Year Stocktake Funding Update



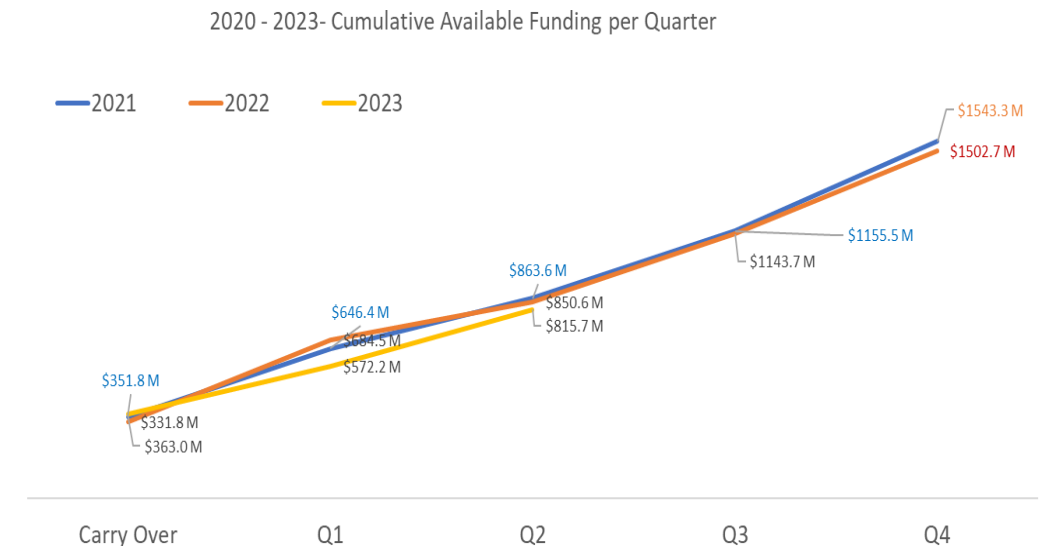
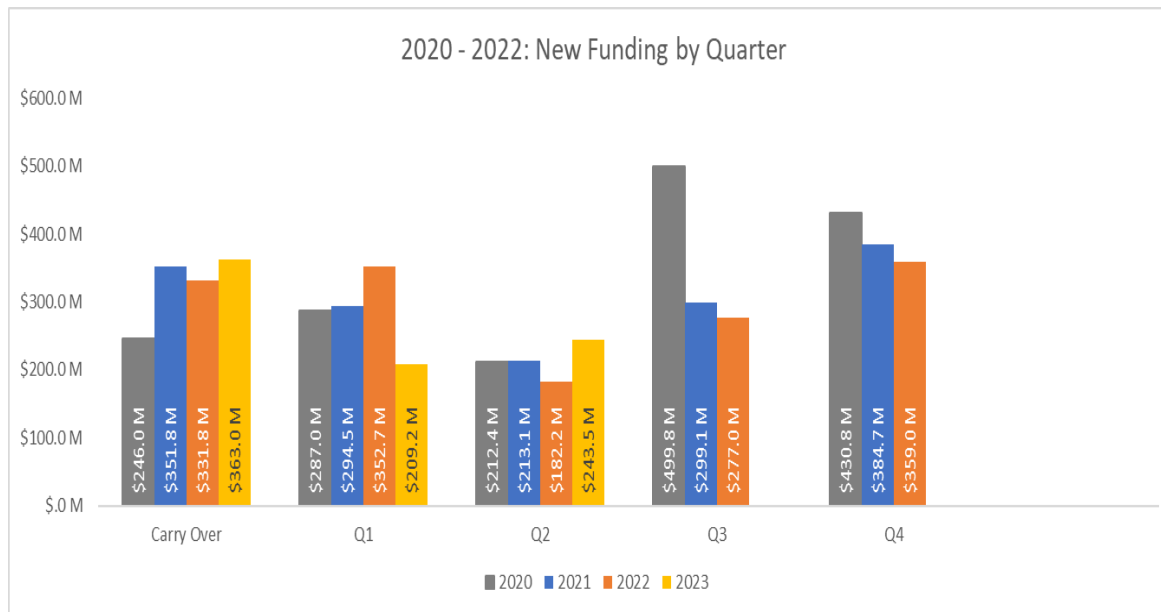
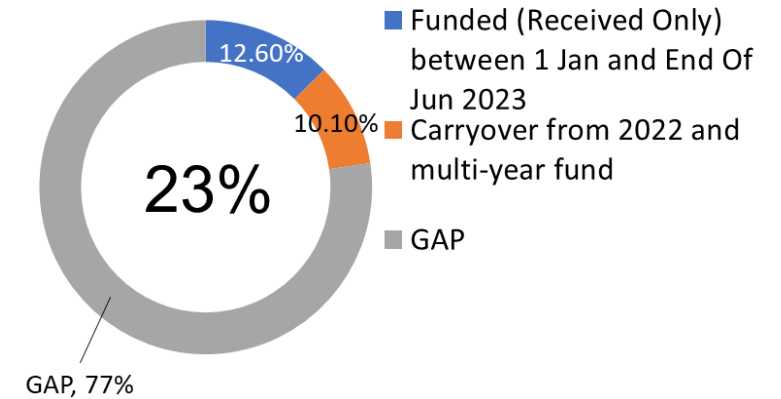
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Funding Update:

(based on draft funding data)

- 23% (816 M) of appeal are available for LCRP.
- 13% (453 M) funds were received.
- 10% (363 M) were carried over.

Which is 4% less than previous year (2022) same quarter.



Mid-Year Stocktake Funding Update

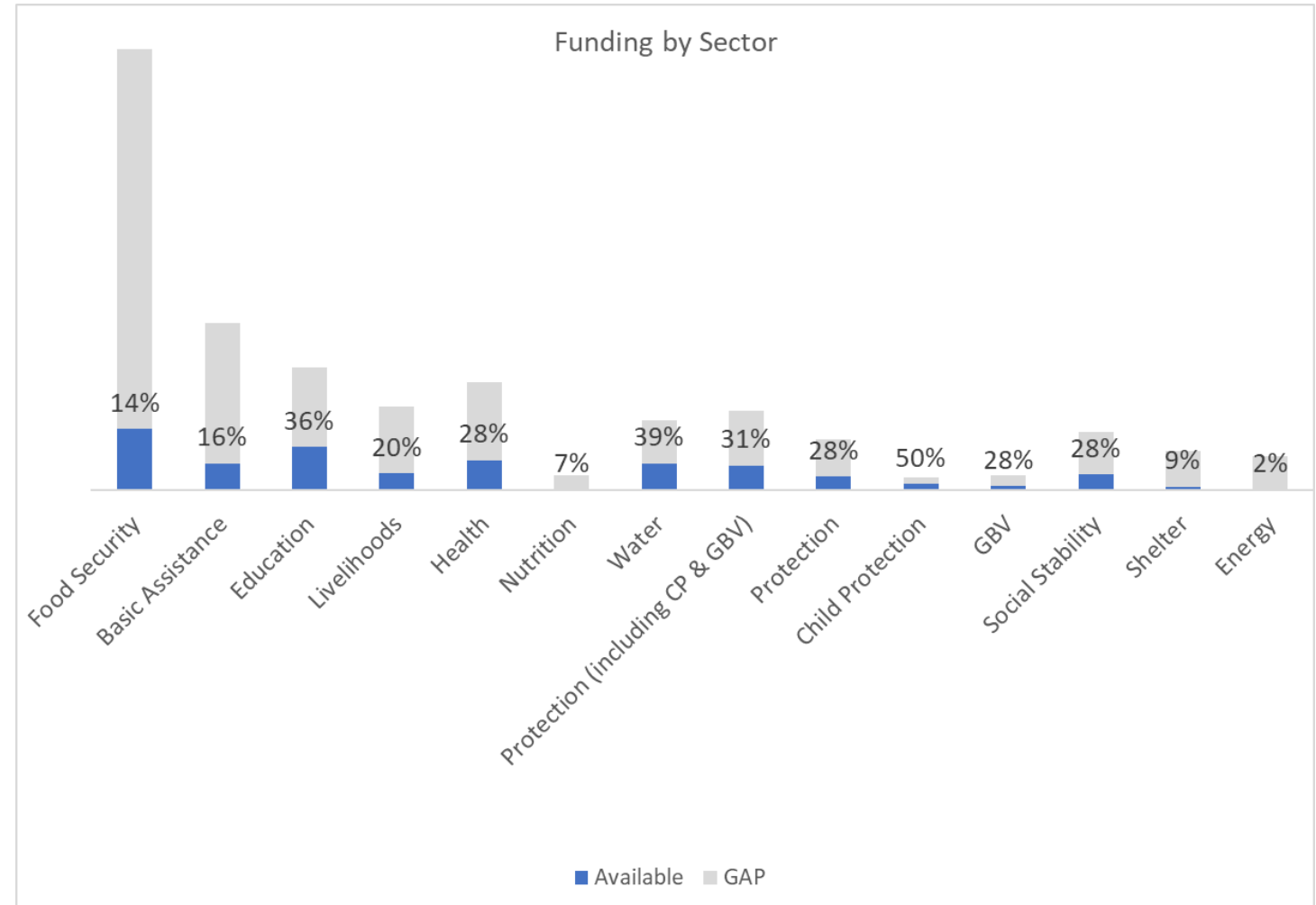


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Funding by Sector:
(based on draft funding data)

Child Protection (50%), Water (39%), and Education (36%) are the highest funded sectors compared to the appeal.

Energy (2%), Nutrition (7%) and Shelter (9%) are the lowest funded sectors compared to the appeal.



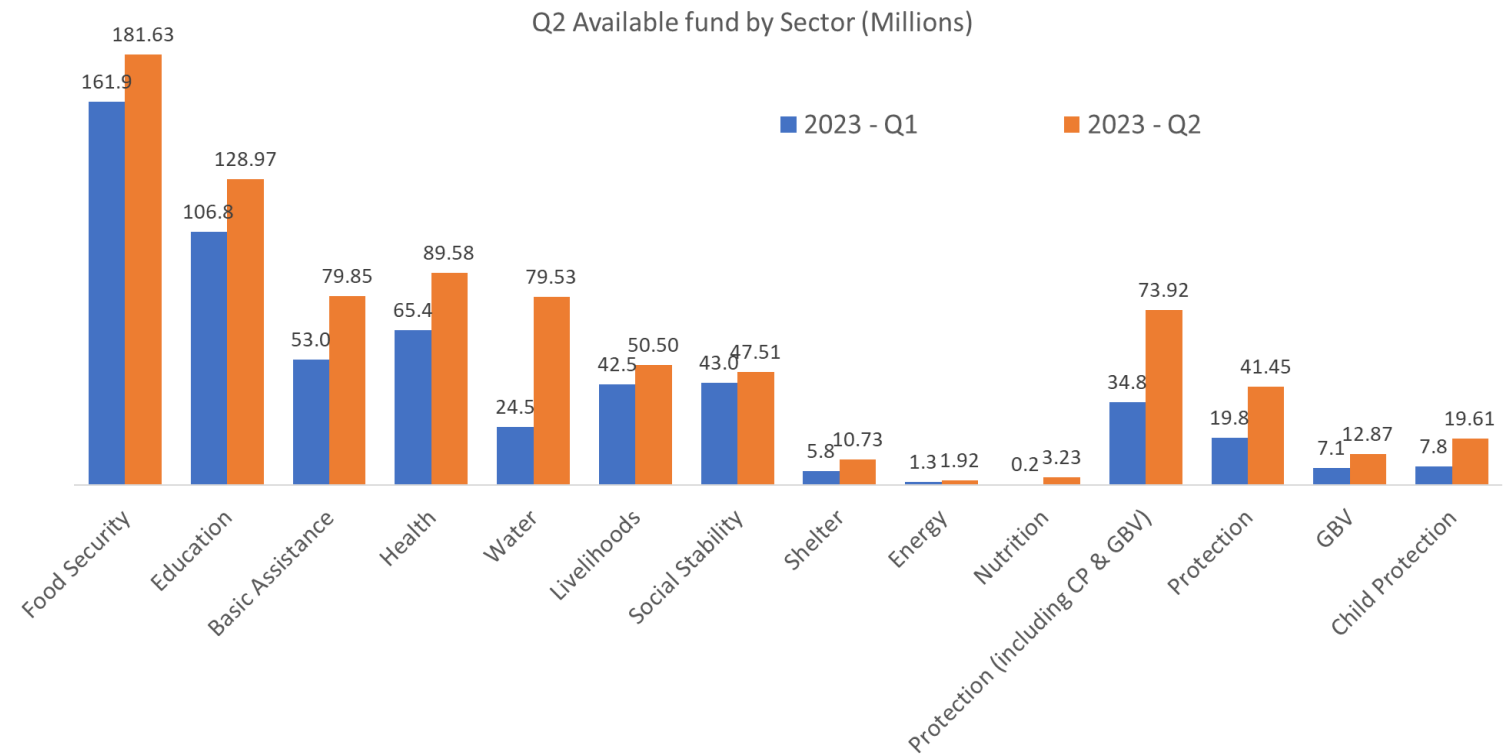
Mid-Year Stocktake Funding Update



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Sector funding compared to Q1 2023:
(based on draft funding data)

The Water sector had the largest increase in funds received between Q1 and Q2, followed by Protection.



Mid-Year Update

Support to Lebanese (LCRP)



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Basic Assistance



70,538*

Lebanese households accessed regular, unrestricted and unconditional cash assistance through National Poverty Targeting Programme and NGOs



612

Lebanese households received seasonal cash



7,180

Lebanese with specific vulnerabilities receive social grants



6,095

Lebanese were provided with in-kind assistance (blankets / mattresses / clothing kits / heaters)



Food Security & Agriculture



422,684*

Lebanese individuals were supported with cash

353,737

Lebanese received in-kind food assistance



7,504

small-scale farmers were supported with training, technical assistance and inputs to improve agricultural practices



Livelihoods



8,265

Lebanese MSMEs were supported with cash and in-kind grants



\$0.66M

was invested in labour-intensive public work projects, and some

6,676

vulnerable Lebanese were engaged in public works

In addition to support provided under the LCRP, a total of 402,637 Lebanese individuals (93,422 households) are currently receiving food and multi-purpose cash assistance via the **GoL's Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) Scheme. The ESSN is expected to scale up to 150,000 households by end of 2023. This is financed through a World Bank loan.*

Mid-Year Update

Support to Lebanese (LCRP)



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Education



262,097

Lebanese children were enrolled in public schools in the 2022-2023 school year



3,627

Lebanese received outreach activities targeting children, youths and caregivers for critical needs to expand access to and retention in education



31,787

children in the first shift received meals or snacks in public schools



Health



219,615

Lebanese received chronic medication



869,818

subsidized health consultations were provided to vulnerable Lebanese



31,418

mental health consultations were accessed by vulnerable Lebanese



294

MoPH-PHCCs (+13 vs. 2022) are currently supported



Nutrition



4,315

Lebanese caregivers and women reached with education and awareness raising activities on breastfeeding, complementary feeding, childhood development and healthy nutrition.



43,656

Lebanese children under 5 receiving Vitamin A.



11,311

Lebanese Pregnant Lactating Women (PLW) screened for acute malnutrition at PHC and at community levels.



88,029

Lebanese children under 5 screened for acute malnutrition at PHC and at community levels.



Water



166,000

Estimated number of Lebanese were assisted with improved access to an adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic use through



12,198

Lebanese have experienced a WASH behavior change session/activity



2M

Estimated Lebanese benefited from supporting Water Establishments through the rehabilitation, operation and maintenance of critical water supply stations and

240,000

Estimated Lebanese benefited from supporting Water Establishments through the rehabilitation, operation and maintenance of critical wastewater treatment plants across Lebanon and related infrastructure.

Mid-Year Update

Support to Lebanese (LCRP)



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Protection



9,315

Lebanese were actively approached and participated in community centres and Social Development Centres (SDCs)



19,336

Lebanese were reached through activities taking place in safe spaces or at community level, as well as tailored programs addressing negative attitudes on gender and GBV



4,004

persons with disability and older persons received specialised rehabilitation support and assistive devices



Shelter



5,508

vulnerable Lebanese were supported under the Shelter sector including cash-for-rent and shelter upgrades



524

vulnerable Lebanese benefited from minor repairs of their shelters



Social Stability



76

Municipalities were supported to strengthen basic service provision and reduce resource pressure in high-risk communities



US\$ 9.09M

was invested in municipal and community support projects



67

Municipalities were supported by implementing or using integrated solid waste management systems and approaches

Sectoral Mid-Year Review



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Lebanon

The **Mid-Year Review** is a critical assessment conducted during the first half of 2023 to evaluate the performance of every sector under the LCRP.

It involves reflecting on the LCRP progress and achievements at the halfway point and analyzing the current standing.

The review includes various key components:

- Sector **Priorities** for 2023 (in line with the prioritization exercise)
- Specific **Gaps** and **Funding**
- **Progress** Towards Expected Results
- Adjustments to Sector **Logframe**
- **Funding Status**
- **Reflections and Changes**

Mid-Year Review

Basic Assistance



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- **Achievements:**

- Unrestricted cash assistance strengthened the ability of **260,588 households** to meet basic needs (**56.4%** of the sector's target).
- Social assistance provided to **18,880 individuals** with specific vulnerabilities (including the National Disability Allowance program supporting 14,000 individuals with disabilities aged 18 to 28).
- Winter assistance was delivered to **225,779 households** for the coverage of additional needs during the winter season.

- **Challenges:**

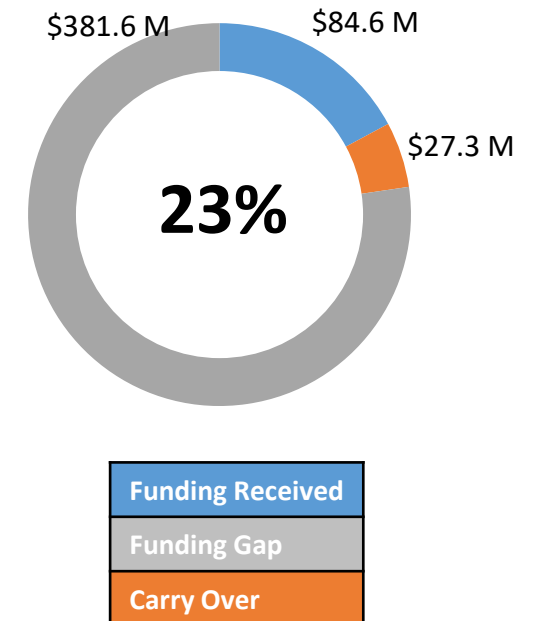
- Establishing meaningful transfer values in the face of **rising prices**, as the current cash assistance distributed covers less than half of the non-food survival minimum expenditure basket.
- Expected **decrease in funding**, leading to a decline in the coverage of regular multi-purpose cash assistance to vulnerable groups.
- Low acceptance rate for referrals and lack of a unified comprehensive social registry for Lebanese, making targeting and coverage more complex.

- **Priorities in the second half of 2023:**

- Advocate for increased/maintained fundings to cover the basic needs of vulnerable populations.
- Enhancing **coordination** between NGOs and government-led programs to support vulnerable Lebanese.
- Shifting major cash programming towards **dual currency provision** or dollarization of assistance.
- Improving **data and methodologies** for determining transfer values for multi-purpose cash assistance.
- **Mainstreaming gender** and addressing priority areas outlined in the sector's work plan, particularly in relation to GBV risk mitigation.

- **Support from Inter-Sector/ Collaborations across sectors:**

- Support **coordination efforts between NGOs** and government-led programs to avoid duplication and better support vulnerable Lebanese.
- Support in improving data and methodologies for transfer values, including Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) development for the Lebanese population.
- Strengthening ECMEN (economic capacity to meet basic needs) indicator.



Mid-Year Review Education



Inter-Agency
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- **Achievements:**

- Supported over **77%** of the targeted 664,000 school-aged children and youth (511,423 accessing formal schools).
- Supported **840** Education Outreach Volunteers & Parents to improve school environment and refer out-of-school children to needed services.
- Launched the National Policy on Inclusive Education for Children with Special Needs.
- Enhanced coordination with MEHE, doubling partners in the sector, and improving the acceptance of referrals to formal & non-formal education.

- **Challenges:**

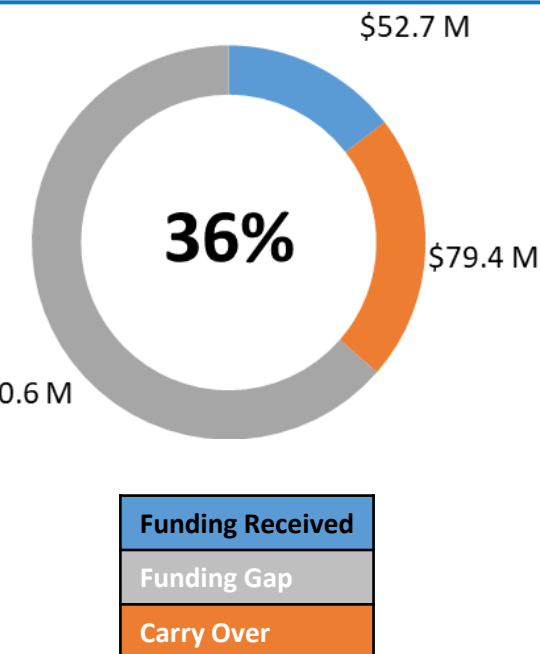
- Repeated **interruptions to education** in the past three years, and funding not yet secured for the 2023-24 school year.
- Significantly below target for reaching children with non-formal and multiple flexible pathways programs; the Sector aims to reach 95,000 of the **700,000 out-of-school children in Lebanon**.

- **Priorities in the second half of 2023:**

- Implementing the **Summer School Programme 2023** to respond to learning losses and provide support for at-risk learners.
- Increasing access to **Non-formal Education/Multiple Flexible Pathways** to reach the target and supporting children to access public schools.
- Strengthening **child protection and adapting programming** for boys and girls through cross-sectoral workshops.
- **Capacity development** initiatives for partners and improved standardization of practices among partners for a more effective response.
- Undertaking additional **reporting and data sharing initiatives** to ensure accurate reporting of indicators on the log-frame.

- **Support from Inter-Sector/ Collaborations across sectors:**

- Assistance in identifying **additional funding** to meet the sector's goals and improve efficiencies through cross-sectoral collaboration.
- Technical support and resources to enhance **capacity development**, guidelines development, and effective response.



Mid-Year Review

Food Security



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• Achievements:

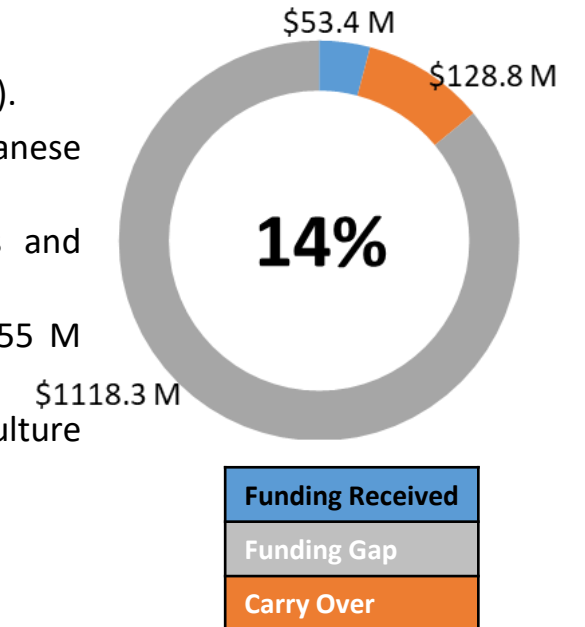
- Provided food assistance to over **2.01 M individuals** in Lebanon (figures exclude assistance by UNRWA to PRL).
- Compared to targets set, 93% of displaced Syrians targeted for food assistance were reached, 80% of Lebanese and 99% of PRS.
- Supported the agricultural livelihoods of **8,245 small-scale farmers** (28% women), through trainings and distribution of agro-inputs.
- Assisted **358** agricultural cooperatives and associations with in-kind, financial, or technical support, (\$1.55 M investment).
- Employed **2,644** individuals in temporary casual labor, providing training and skills development in the agriculture sector.
- Partners participated in the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) training and analysis.

• Challenges:

- **Significant gap in funding**, with only 14% of the financial requirements received in the first quarter of 2023 mainly due to limited financial tracking . Additional funding is expected in Q3.
- **Increase in the SMEB**; the non-food portion of the basket has contributed to the main increase, with overall stability in the food MEB in USD.

• Priorities in the second half of 2023:

- Advocate for **funding** to address the significant gap in financial requirements and adequate transfer value.
- **Monitoring the cost of food and non-food items** in the basket to support families' basic needs.
- Ensure greater coordination among partners for deduplication.



Mid-Year Review Health



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- **Achievements:**

- Improved primary healthcare services including consultations, medications, vaccination, mental health, and nutrition.
- 1.6 M Consultations (57% to Lebanese).
- Strengthened the national healthcare system, supporting resources, governance, and healthcare facilities.
- Provided hospital care to 47,155 individuals.
- Supported outbreak control through EWARS and AIDS/TB programs.

- **Challenges:**

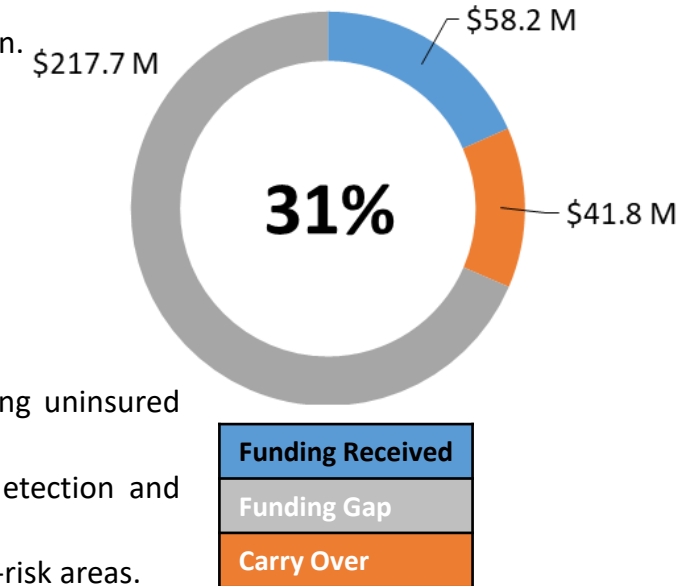
- Affordability, supply gaps, geographical accessibility, and social stigma are hindering access to health services.
- The revised UNHCR Referral Care SOP is adding strain to displaced populations' access to hospital care (including uninsured Lebanese).
- Increased demand and multiple and simultaneous outbreaks have depleted the country's capacity for early detection and response.
- Insufficient funding is resulting in reduced access to healthcare and prioritization of life-saving interventions in high-risk areas.

- **Priorities in Second Half of 2023:**

- Providing a comprehensive package of primary healthcare in vulnerable areas (including antenatal and mental health care).
- Ensuring cost coverage support for critical and life-saving interventions in hospitals for the most vulnerable individuals.
- Enhancing feasibility through eligibility criteria and establishing acceptable tariffs for interventions in hospitals and for doctors.

- **Support from Inter-Sector/ Collaborations across sectors:**

- Inter-Sector support is required to strengthen coordination with WASH and RCCE for supporting Lebanon's water, sanitation, and health systems, and provide human resources to tackle the rising vulnerability to diseases.



Mid-Year Review

Livelihoods



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- **Achievements:**

- **8,265** businesses supported (target 8,000); mostly micro and small businesses.
- **10,768** individuals participated in labor-intensive programs (target 40,000).
- **7,201** individuals benefitted from vocational training (target 15,000).
- **2,603** beneficiaries were reached through work-based learning (target 9,000).

- **Challenges:**

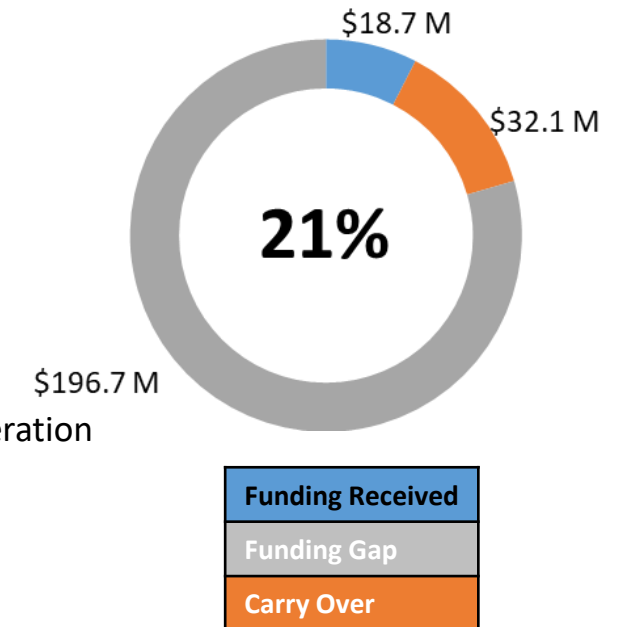
- **Restrictive measures** on displaced Syrians (particularly the valid residency requirement).
- **High transportation costs** limited individuals' access to development opportunities and income generation activities.
- **Labor-intensive programs** faced a low reach, with only 27% of target population reached by mid-year.
- Sustainability of MSMEs was questioned as in-kind support didn't always ensure lasting income generation.

- **Priorities in Second Half of 2023:**

- Prioritize Labor-intensive programs to help vulnerable populations and mitigate job competition tensions.
- Support to businesses and cooperatives for sustainable economic growth.
- Enhance workforce employability through market- and work-based learning initiatives.

- **Support from Inter-Sector / collaboration across sectors:**

- Support the Livelihoods sector in securing funding; especially for labor-intensive programs and support to businesses and cooperatives.
- Collaborate with other sectors during the 2024 planning process to build sustainable programming that blends support with both loans and grants.
- Coordinate with other sectors to mainstream protection, GBV, and environment considerations into livelihood initiatives for greater impact.



Mid-Year Review

Nutrition



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- **Achievements: (add numbers please)**

- Reached 213,000 children under five and caregivers with essential nutrition interventions.
- Improved school-age children's nutrition in 132 schools.
- Supported over 44,000 pregnant and lactating women with essential nutrition interventions.
- Screened over 170,567 children for acute and chronic malnutrition and referred to counselling services and management of acute malnutrition.
- Enhanced the management of acute malnutrition with an 80% recovery rate, admitting 1,080 children under five.
- integration of nutrition and child development through multiple delivery platforms.

- **Challenges:**

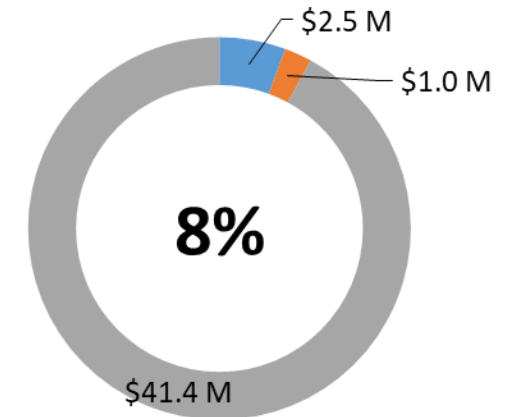
- Inadequate funding for nutrition sector response.
- Underestimation of hidden malnutrition risks.
- Families facing difficulties feeding children with optimum nutrition .
- Unsolicited donations of breastmilk substitutes.

- **Priorities in Second Half of 2023:**

- Capacity building of partners to serve deprived localities with integrated nutrition and child development interventions.
- Improve nutrition of school-age children and enhance women's nutrition.
- Expand the Rising Initiative through partnerships, capacity building, and equipping Primary Healthcare Centers.
- Equip unsupported Primary Healthcare Centers (PHCCs) to deliver scaled-up services to deliver scaled-up nutrition and child development services.
- Implement standardized practices for community health workers.
- Complete the first-ever Lebanon Integrated Micronutrient and Anthropometric Survey (LIMA).

- **Support from Inter-Sector/ Collaborations across sectors:**

- Mobilization of more resources through the nutrition sector advocacy strategy.
- Improving utilization of the referral system and follow-up among all concerned sectors.
- Strengthening the coordination with WASH, Health, Education, and Food sector to deliver nutrition sensitive interventions.



Funding Received
Funding Gap
Carry Over

Mid-Year Review

Protection (including CP & GBV)



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Achievements:

- Over **348,606** women, girls, men and boys including those living with disability are supported with protection services addressing their specific needs, including **151,187 individuals provided with legal aid for residency, civil status, detention and housing, land and property issues**; **166,139** people participated in community-based protection activities; **41,466 children and caregivers** benefited from child protection programs and **69,797 persons** participated in GBV prevention and response programs.
- Referral pathways, case management standards and cash guidance** have been updated and are known to all sector members, finalised the 'In-Focus on Persons with Disabilities', conducted community-based protection learning workshop.

Challenges:

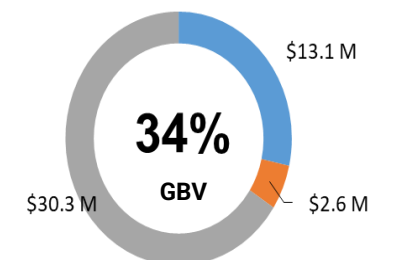
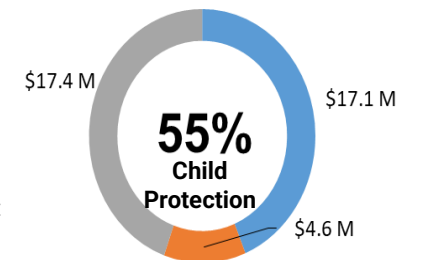
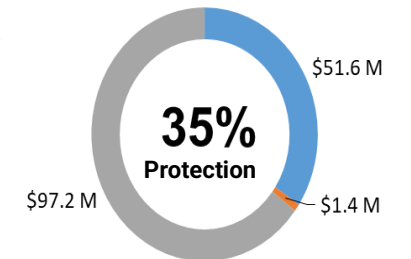
- Fear of raids, arrests and deportations combined with restrictive measures have **increased psychosocial distress of the refugee community, exacerbated tensions, reduced access to services/assistance, increased demand for legal residency and triggered other protection concerns** such as child protection and gender-based violence risks.
- Lack of means to pay transportation as well as stigma and controlling behaviors of relatives/intimate partners have negatively impacted access to services, including men without legal residency, survivors of GBV, persons with disabilities and severe mental health concerns.
- Limited services, depleted resources and long distance to services have been **additional barriers for persons at risk accessing specialized services**, such as Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) and livelihood. Short funding cycles have also impacted prevention and community-based approaches.
- Limited resources within families/communities and funding gaps for **sexual and reproductive health services result in high levels of period poverty** amongst most vulnerable communities (estimated 1 million girls and women affected by period poverty across populations).

Priorities in Second Half of 2023:

- Ensure access to comprehensive and inclusive prevention and response programs** including quality case management services linked to tailored protection cash interventions and referrals to specialized services such as legal aid, MHPSS and specialized rehabilitation services.
- Provide institutional support for national authorities as well civil society actors** to ensure protection space, process legal documentation, and to address root causes of immediate and ongoing protection risks including those requiring social norm changes (i.e. on child marriage, child labour, etc.).
- Prioritize community-based approaches, integrated and specialised MHPSS services in protection interventions** and ensure close collaboration and cross-sectoral work with mental health and other specialized services.

Support from Inter-Sector / Collaboration across sectors:

- Promote and advocate for **integrated protection programs and multi-year unearmarked funding** to address critical protection risks.
- Promote **importance of mainstreaming protection** including AGD, AAP, GBV risk mitigation, PSEA, child safeguarding and safe identification and referrals.
- Advocate for a **common response and monitoring framework** inclusive of all protection interventions across populations supported by quality IM products.
- Collaboration and coordination with GBV WG coordinators on the **GBV safety audit and MHM**.



Funding Received
Funding Gap
Carry Over

Mid-Year Review Shelter



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- **Achievements:**

- Provided weatherproofing assistance to 10,858 individuals in informal settlements.
- Distributed fire kits and conducted training for 82,825 individuals.
- Assisted 20,206 individuals with cash for rent to prevent eviction.
- Upgraded shelter conditions for 435 individuals and rehabilitated common areas for 123 people.

- **Challenges:**

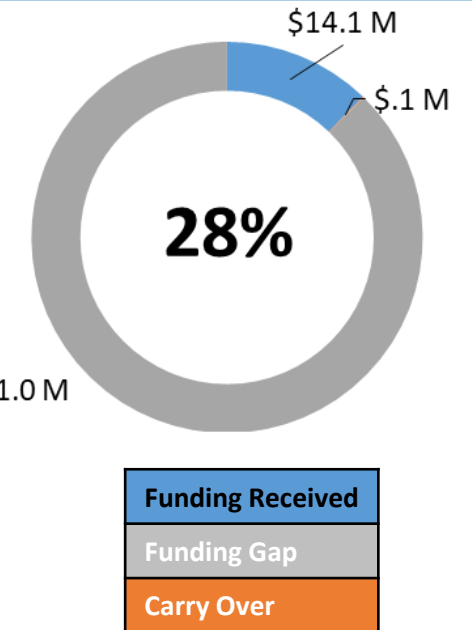
- Insufficient funding is leading to limited support and increased risks.
- Rental prices continue to increase, exacerbating the economic crisis and making it difficult for families to afford housing.
- Tenure security remains a challenge due to difficulties in signing rent agreements and increased breaches by landowners.
- Legal support for resolving breach of agreements is constrained due to limited resources and funding.

- **Priorities in Second Half for 2023:**

- Weatherproofing (WP) of tents and site improvements in informal settlements, with a focus on assisting the most vulnerable.
- Securing cash for rent.
- Rehabilitation focus on female-headed households (FHH), elderly individuals, and protection cases in urban shelter interventions.
- Continued advocacy to demonstrate the sector's capacity and respond effectively to shelter needs.

- **Support from Inter-Sector/ Collaborations across sectors:**

- Advocate for the shelter sector's funding needs within the larger response.
- Collaborate with other sectors to address interconnected shelter-related challenges faced by vulnerable populations.



Mid-Year Review

Social Stability



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- **Achievements:**

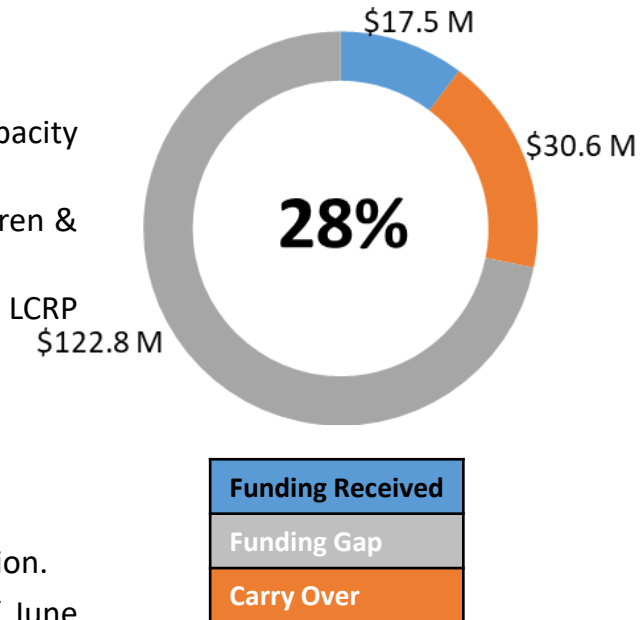
- Implemented 59 projects in 76 municipalities; focused on water, wastewater, and municipal police reform.
- Improved Solid Waste Management (SWM) in 67 municipalities, through 58 projects, incl. dumpsite closure and capacity building.
- Established conflict mitigation mechanisms, community events, and empowered youth, benefiting over 21,416 children & youths.
- Conducted perception surveys (wave XVI) and tension analysis and conflict sensitivity mainstreaming to inform the LCRP response.

- **Challenges:**

- Decrease in municipal resources limiting development work, O&M and affecting sector partners' operational space.
- Increasing risk of halting SWM services, O&M challenges, and community backlash regarding SWM issues.
- Demotivation within communities and dropout rates in youth empowerment initiatives due mainly to economic situation.
- Funding gaps affecting the response specifically under social stability youth empowerment & SWM activities as of June 2023.

- **Priorities in Second Half of 2023:**

- Continue the support municipalities in delivering Basic Services and Community Support projects (specifically SWM and incl. waste management).
- Continue to engage in Social Stability dialogue mechanisms and prioritize Youth Support activities and mobilization of funds and resources (linking up to other well funded youth-related services & sectors e.g. Education & LH).
- Enhance support to civil society organizations (CSOs), continue tensions monitoring, and advance conflict sensitivity & gender mainstreaming.
- Follow up on donors' funding strategies and build on key partners' experiences including priority thematic discussions (e.g. M&E process...) to share best practices with sector partners and enhance the coordination and response.



Mid-Year Review

Water



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• Achievements:

- Enhancing water sector institutional governance, policies and capacities through Task Forces and Technical Assistance support.
- Supported **water supply and sanitation infrastructure** in permanent locations, emphasizing **renewable energy projects** (estimated 407,000 beneficiaries, including over 320,000 Lebanese, incl. installation of 1,880 kW of photovoltaic panels).
- Continued **operation and maintenance support to water supply systems** (over 300 repairs that sustained the delivery of 267,295 m³/day benefiting over 2 million people; Repair of 41 chlorination systems maintained proper treatment of nearly 103,000 m³/day and supply of safe water to estimated 223,710 people; replenish WEs stock with 100 tons of chlorine).
- Commenced **operation and maintenance support to wastewater treatment plants** (estimated 344,000 beneficiaries).
- Assisted 232,000 **displaced Syrians in temporary locations** with access to safe water and sanitation (715,000 m³ of safe drinking water was delivered via water trucking services, 175,000m³ of sludge removed and safely disposed).

• Challenges:

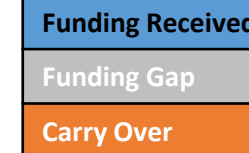
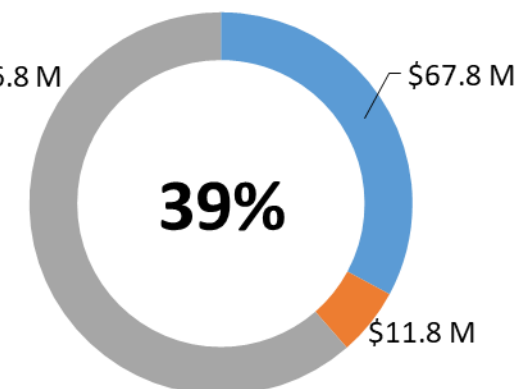
- Limited **electricity** supply impacting water supply and wastewater treatment systems.
- Inadequate tariffs, low collection rates, and shortage of staff in Water Establishments.
- MoEW **ceased** implementation of **Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Systems in Informal Settlements**.
- **Inadequate access to WaSH**, below the agreed sector standards, in particular in the sites that solely rely on the trucked services.

• Priorities in Second Half of 2023:

- Enhance **preparedness** efforts for the **Cholera** outbreak.
- Advocate for **\$9 M** for the **repair and maintenance support to Water Establishments** to maintain the minimum level of **water supply**.
- Expand **support to the wastewater treatment systems** to mitigate public health risks and environmental hazards (additional **\$37 M** required).
- Continue mainstreaming **conflict sensitivity** in WaSH programs (esp. in Informal Settlements) and focus on **cost-efficient solutions** for access to adequate WaSH (**\$18 M**).

• Support from Inter-Sector/ Collaborations across sectors:

- Collaborate with the health sector to address areas with a high prevalence of skin diseases in Informal Settlements.
- Advocate for continued support and funding from donors for water sector projects.





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Solar Energy Across Sectors

Mohammad Nasser, UNDP

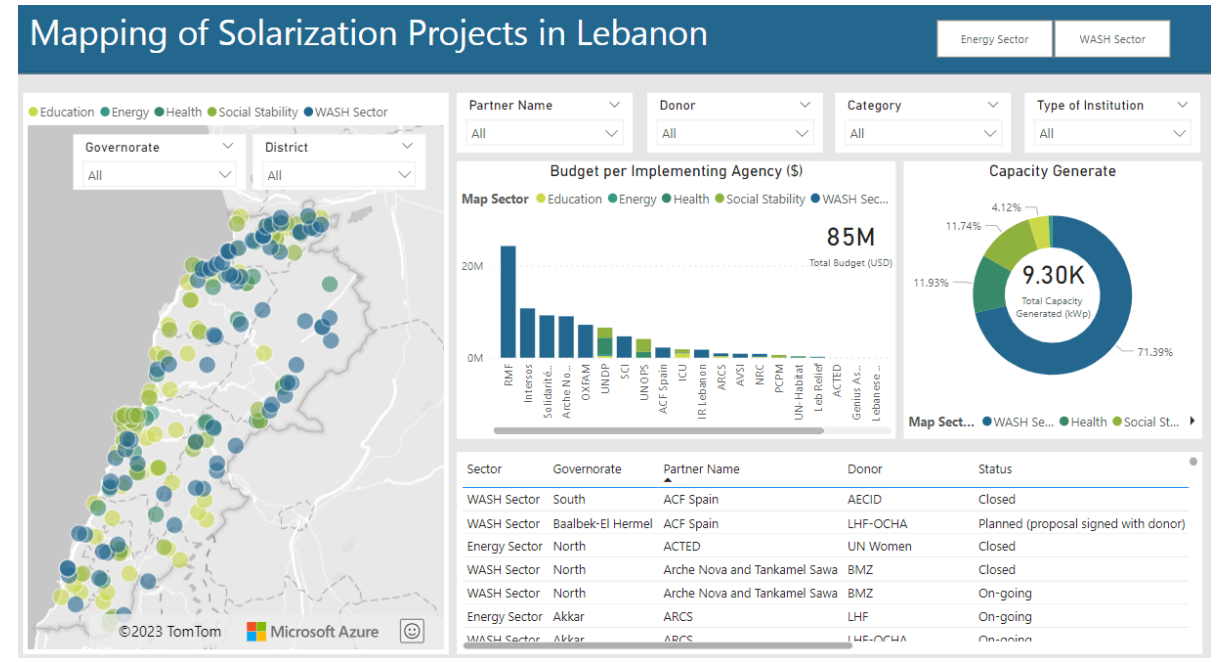
Solar Energy Across Sectors



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- **Objective:**

- The solar Mapping tool is a tool that will be used to map all Solar-Related initiatives under all sectors to visualize them in a single consolidated dashboard.
- Unifying the databases that contain solar initiatives.
- Wash Projects will be reported under the Wash sectors folder.
- All non-WASH solarization projects will be captured under the solarization form on the Energy Sector folder.



- **Action Points:**

- Partners to update their data under WASH and Energy sectors solarization forms.
- Sector coordinators should inform non-WASH sector partners to add solar related projects under the Energy Sector.

The dashboard can be accessible through this [Link](#) or by Scanning the QR code:





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Coordination**
Lebanon

Updated GBV Referral Pathways

Pamela Di Camillo

Humanitarian and GBV Coordinator (UNFPA)

Updated GBV Referral Pathways



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What constitutes Gender-based Violence?

- **Harmful act** perpetrated against a person's will – based on socially ascribed norms of the female and male in the society.
- Can be in **public or private sphere** (intimate partner or domestic violence).
- Common types of GBV include **rape, including marital rape, sexual assault, physical assault, emotional/psychological abuse, child marriage, denial of resources.**
- Significant negative impact on the emotional and physical wellbeing of survivors of GBV – hence **access to GBV services can be lifesaving**

What is the GBV Referral Pathway?

- **Coordination tool** to ensure updated **information on, and contact for, GBV services and related specialized services** are accessible to all actors across the response.
- **Target audience:** GBV specialized service providers and non-specialized service providers, i.e. other sectors. Not for public access by response service providers.
- Consists of **guiding principles**, do's and don'ts, as well as the actual service **contact information.**

GBV Referral Pathway



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- Includes information on **locations, agencies' presence, referral focal point contacts, specialization of agencies, target groups, and duration of project.**
- **Services include:**
 - ✓ GBV Case management – dedicated social worker/ case worker who supports/ psychosocial support, undertakes the assessment, develops a care plan, implements planned actions, including referral to other specialized services such as health, MHPSS, legal/ access to justice, cash/ social support, access to safety/ security services.
 - ✓ Health including Clinical management of Rape
 - ✓ Psychosocial support and mental health services
 - ✓ Legal aid and representation
 - ✓ Safety and security
- For **non-GBV specialized actors (your sector)**: if you receive a disclosure in one area and with the consent of the survivor you can refer the survivor/victim to the listed GBV case management agency (entry point for all other services) in line with the Ref Pathways
- For **children who were exposed to GBV**, as a general guidance, cases below 12 years to be referred to Child Protection actors and +12 years to GBV service providers (noting availability of services)

Role of non-specialized service providers



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Apply survivor-centred approach – supportive environment based on needs and wishes of survivor

Building trust

- Be supportive and non-judgemental

Giving information on services/the case management process

- Correct and simple information on information
- For non-specialized – refer to case management services unless survivor does not wish to receive services

Obtaining informed consent/ assent

- For adults seek consent for referral/ information sharing
- For children, seek assent to share information

Gathering basic information

- Share information that is relevant and on need-to-know basis

GBV Referrals – Steps to support access to GBV services



Disclosure



Information on Services



Seek informed consent/ assent



Referral to GBV case management agency in line with confidentiality standards



Acknowledgment by receiving agency



Follow up by receiving/ CM agency



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Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) - Food Security Analysis

Pardie Karamanoukian

Food Security Sector Coordinator (WFP)

Integrated Phase Classification - Lebanon Acute Food Insecurity Analysis

Current Situation (May – Oct 2023)



Lebanese Republic
Ministry of Agriculture



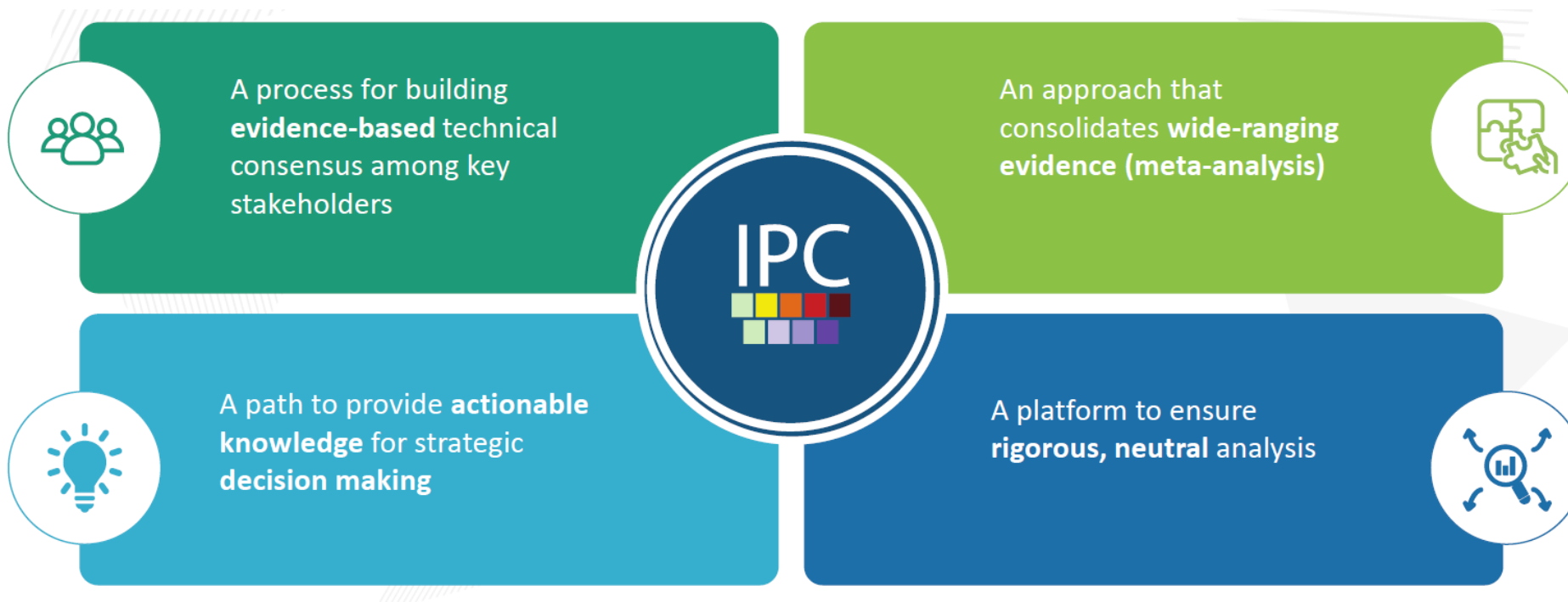
Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

IPC Analysis Partners



1. What is the IPC?

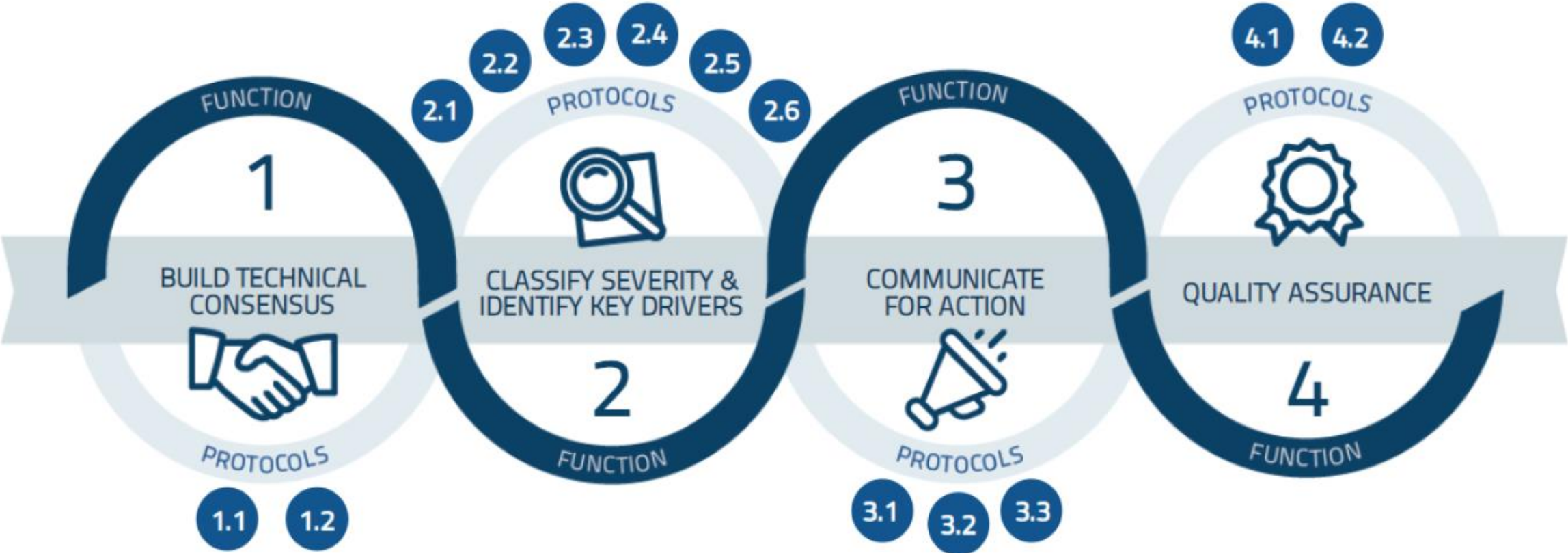
The Integrated Phase Classification (IPC)



IPC is a Common Global Scale to classify food security and malnutrition by answering six key questions:

- How severe
- Where
- How many
- When
- Who
- Why

The Four IPC Functions



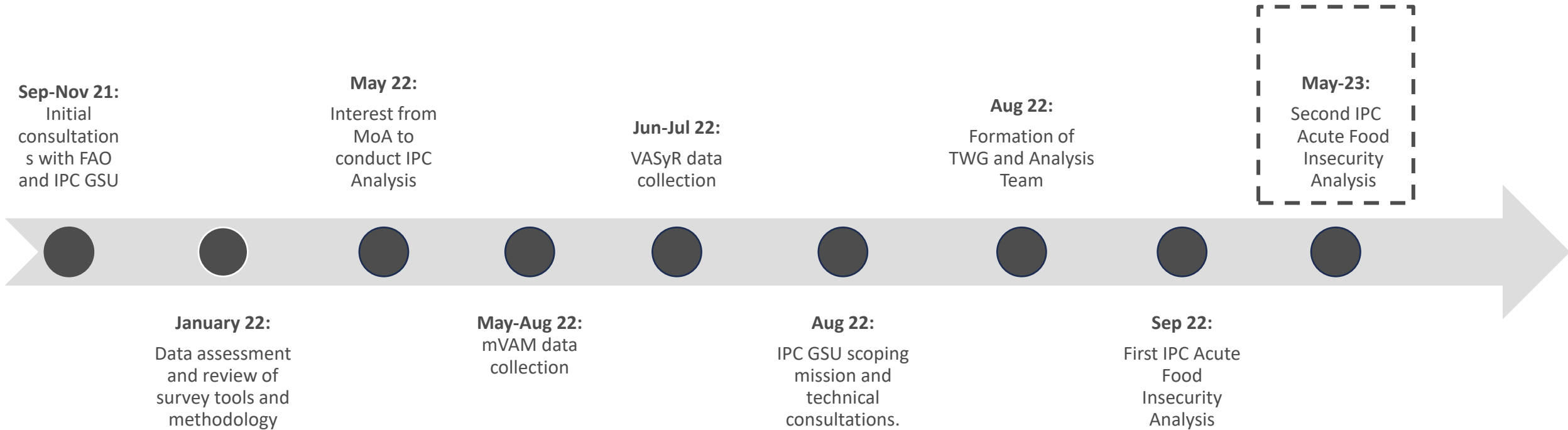
The IPC Acute Food Insecurity Scale

Urgent action required

Phase 1 None/Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Catastrophe/ Famine
Usually adequate and stable food access	Borderline adequate food access	Highly stressed and critical lack of food access with high and above usual malnutrition and accelerated depletion of livelihood assets	Severe lack of food access with excess mortality, very high and increasing malnutrition, and irreversible livelihood asset stripping	Extreme social upheaval with complete lack of food access and/or other basic needs where mass starvation, death and displacement are evident
RECOMMENDED ACTIONS				
	<i>Action is required for disaster risk reduction and to protect livelihoods</i>	<i>Urgent action is required to protect livelihoods and increase access to food to avoid a food emergency.</i>	<i>Urgent action is needed to save lives and livelihoods. If nothing is done, the population could face starvation or death.</i>	<i>Urgent immediate action is needed to stop widespread starvation and death, and the total collapse of livelihoods.</i>

2. The IPC In Lebanon

The IPC Process in Lebanon



The IPC Process in Lebanon- May 2023



**May 22, 23 & 24:
IPC AFI Level 1 training**

- Provided with the support of IPC Global support Unit covering IPC AFI functions and protocols
- 13 co-facilitators contributed to the provision of training sessions in preparation for their IPC level 2 certification



**May 25, 26 & 29:
Group analysis and classification**

- 9 groups worked on the classification of AFI of Lebanese residents and displaced Syrians at district level
- 9 co-facilitators from UN agencies, governmental institutions and INGOs led and facilitated group discussions and analysis



**May 30 & 31:
Plenary discussion**

- Groups presented classification of Lebanese residents, displaced Syrians, Palestine refugees in Lebanon, and Palestinian refugees from Syria for consensus building among analysts

Methodology and Data- May 23



Population covered

- Lebanese residents
- Displaced Syrians
- Palestine refugees in Lebanon and Palestinian refugees from Syria



IPC AFI severity scale

- At 26 **district level** for Lebanese residents and displaced Syrians
- At **national level** for Palestine refugees in Lebanon, and Palestinian refugees from Syria



Period

Current (May- October 2023)



Analysis Team

57 analysts participated from 30 organizations



Data sources

- VASyR 2022
- VASyR panel 2023
- mVAM 2023
- MSNA 2022
- Socio Economic Survey of Palestine Refugees 2023



Other data sources

- Agricultural household survey (MoA and FAO)
- Protection Monitoring (UNHCR)
- Market Monitor (WFP)

IPC Analysis Partners



GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS

- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Public Health
- Ministry of Economy and Trade



UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES

- WFP
- FAO
- UNHCR
- UNICEF
- UNOCHA
- UNRWA
- UNDP
- Food Security and Agriculture Sector
- Nutrition Sector



NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Acted
- ADRA
- ACF
- Anera
- Caritas
- Care
- FSF
- IRW
- ISWA
- Jafra
- Lost
- MCC
- Mercy Corps
- Oxfam
- REACH
- Save the Children
- SHEILD
- World Vision
- WHH

3. IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis – Current Period (May-Oct 2023)

Acute Food Insecurity results

CURRENT ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY Lebanese Residents, Displaced Syrians, Palestine Refugees in Lebanon, and Palestinian Refugees from Syria MAY-OCTOBER 2023			
<p>1.4 M</p> <p>25 percent of the population analysed facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above)</p> <p>IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION</p>	Phase 5	0 people in Catastrophe	0 percent
	Phase 4	113,000 People in Emergency	2 percent
	Phase 3	1,298,000 People in Crisis	23 percent
	Phase 2	2,534,000 People Stressed	46 percent
	Phase 1	1,630,000 People in No Acute Food Insecurity	29 percent

- **May 2023 analysis**

IPC AFI analysis covered 99 percent of the population including four population groups:

- Lebanese Residents
- Displaced Syrians
- Palestine Refugees in Lebanon
- Palestinian Refugees from Syria

- **Sep 2022 analysis**


IPC AFI analysis covered 95 percent of the population including two population groups:

- Lebanese Residents
- Displaced Syrians

The IPC classifies each district by phase, to the highest severity affecting at least 20 percent of the population.

Lebanese Residents and Displaced Syrians

Lebanese Residents - CURRENT ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY – MAY-OCTOBER 2023


 **0.8 M**

21 percent of the population analysed facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above)

IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION

Phase 5	0 people in Catastrophe	0 percent
Phase 4	59,000 People in Emergency	2 percent
Phase 3	747,000 People in Crisis	19 percent
Phase 2	1,740,000 People Stressed	45 percent
Phase 1	1,318,000 People in No Acute Food Insecurity	34 percent

Displaced Syrians - CURRENT ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY – MAY-OCTOBER 2023

 **0.5 M**

36 percent of the population analysed facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above)

IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION

Phase 5	0 people in Catastrophe	0 percent
Phase 4	48,000 People in Emergency	3 percent
Phase 3	492,000 People in Crisis	33 percent
Phase 2	689,000 People Stressed	46 percent
Phase 1	271,000 People in No Acute Food Insecurity	18 percent

The IPC classifies each district by phase, to the highest severity affecting at least 20 percent of the population.

Palestine Refugees in Lebanon & Palestinian Refugees from Syria

Palestine Refugees in Lebanon - CURRENT ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY – MAY-OCTOBER 2023

 **54,000**

30 percent of the population analysed facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above)

IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION

Phase 5	0 people in Catastrophe	0 percent
Phase 4	4,000 People in Emergency	2 percent
Phase 3	50,000 People in Crisis	28 percent
Phase 2	90,000 People Stressed	50 percent
Phase 1	36,000 People in No Acute Food Insecurity	20 percent

Palestinian Refugees from Syria - CURRENT ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY – MAY-OCTOBER 2023

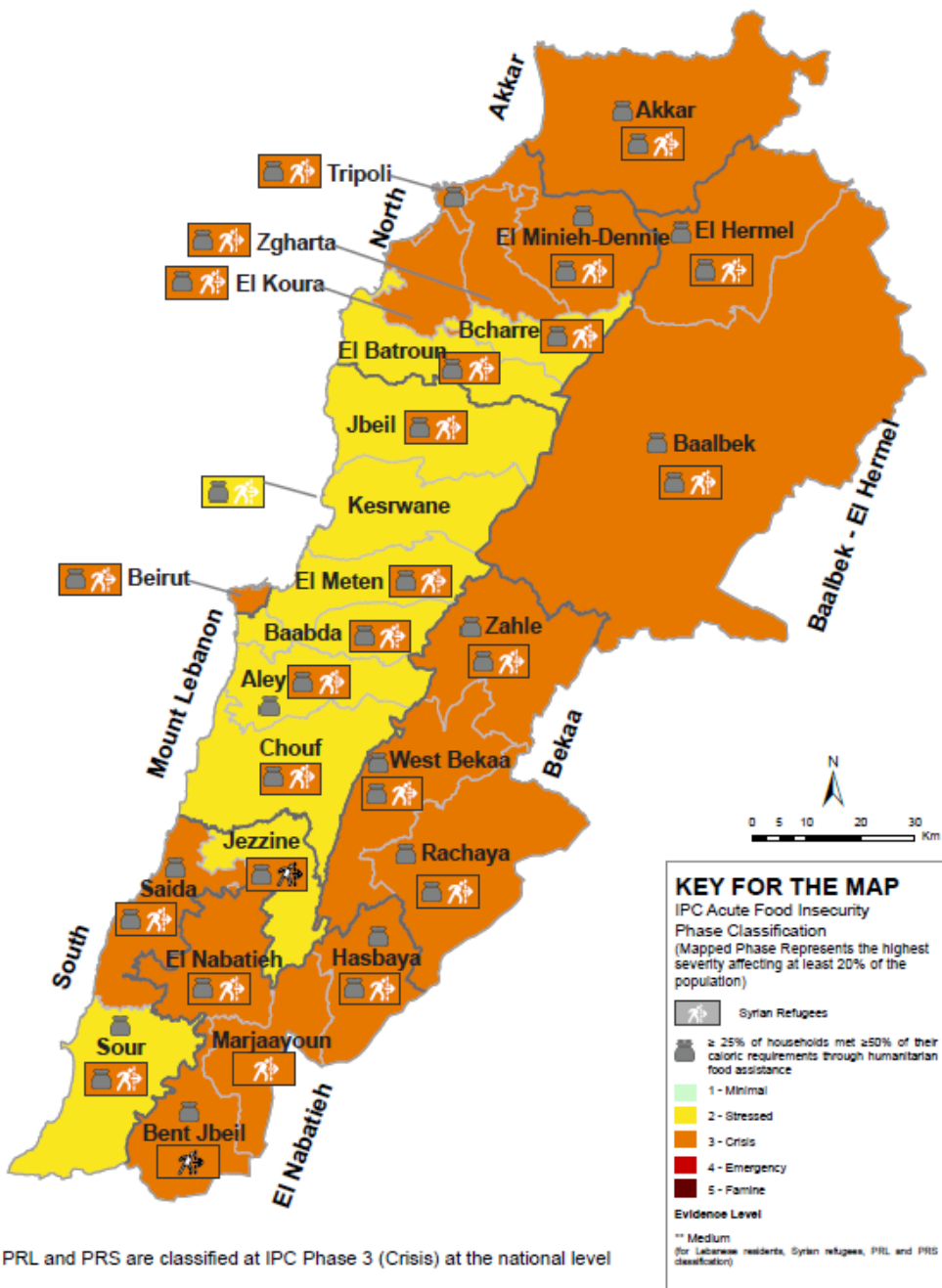
 **11,000**

35 percent of the population analysed facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above)

IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION

Phase 5	0 people in Catastrophe	0 percent
Phase 4	2,000 People in Emergency	5 percent
Phase 3	9,000 People in Crisis	30 percent
Phase 2	15,000 People Stressed	50 percent
Phase 1	5,000 People in No Acute Food Insecurity	15 percent

The IPC classifies each district by phase, to the highest severity affecting at least 20 percent of the population.



PRL and PRS are classified at IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) at the national level

A- Lebanese Residents

- 16 districts classified at IPC Phase 3 (Crisis)
- 10 districts classified at IPC Phase 2 (Stress)

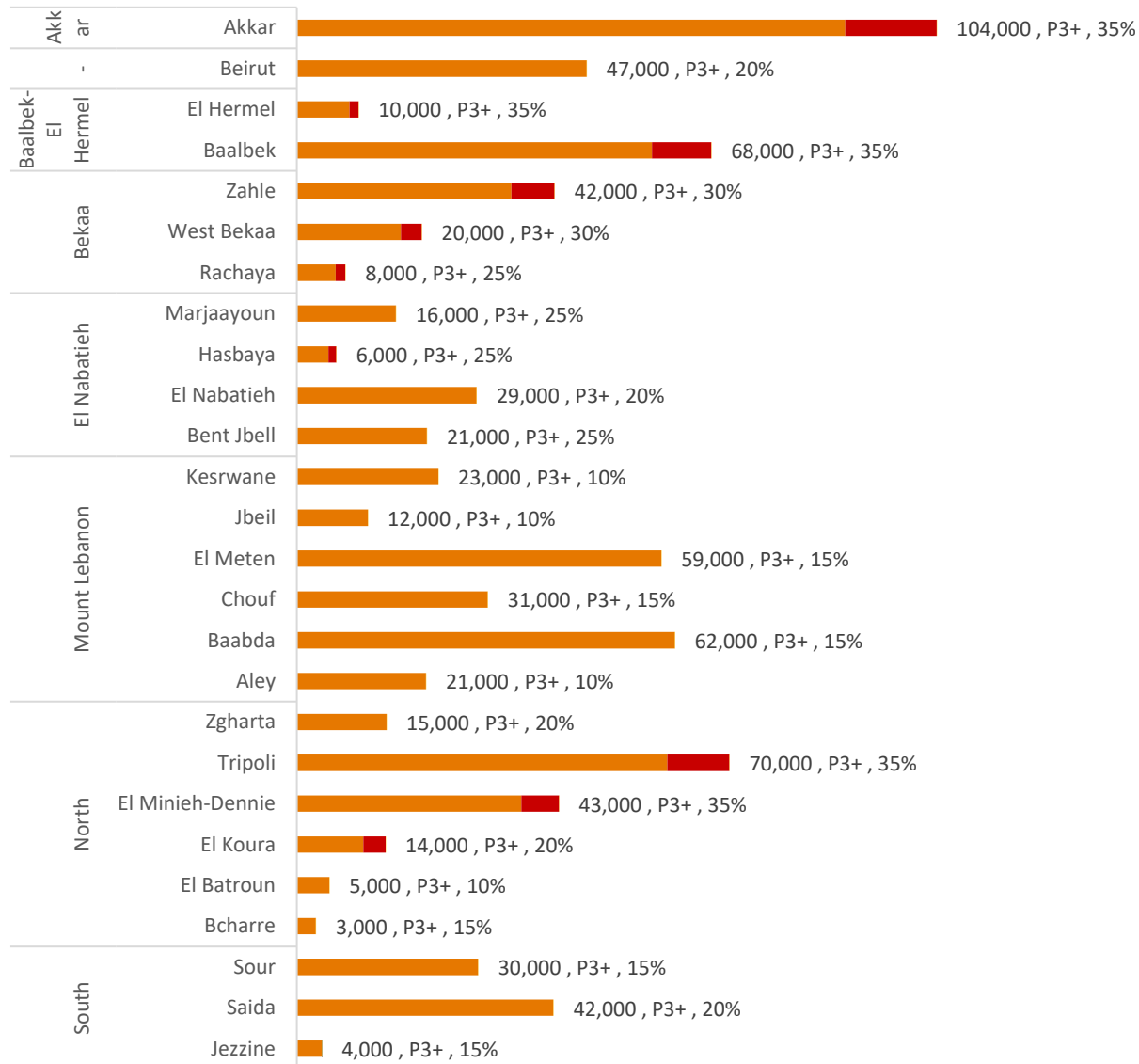
B- Displaced Syrians

- 25 districts classified at IPC Phase 3 (Crisis)
- 1 district classified at IPC Phase 2 (Stress) (Keserwane)

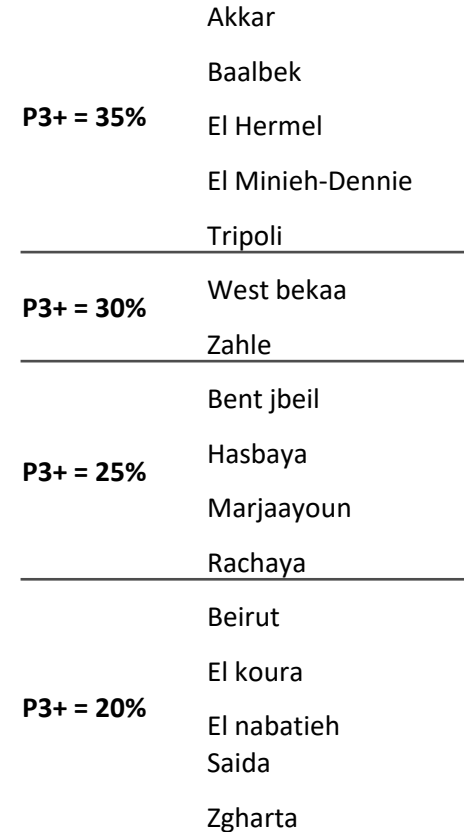
C- PRL and PRS classified at IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) at the national level

The IPC classifies each district by phase, to the highest severity affecting at least 20 percent of the population.

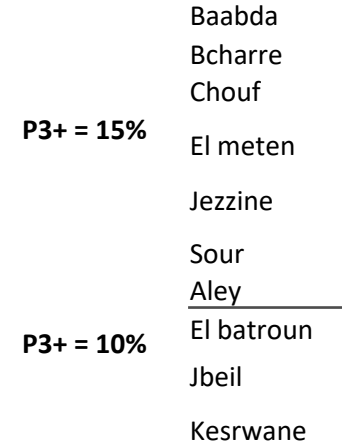
Lebanese residents



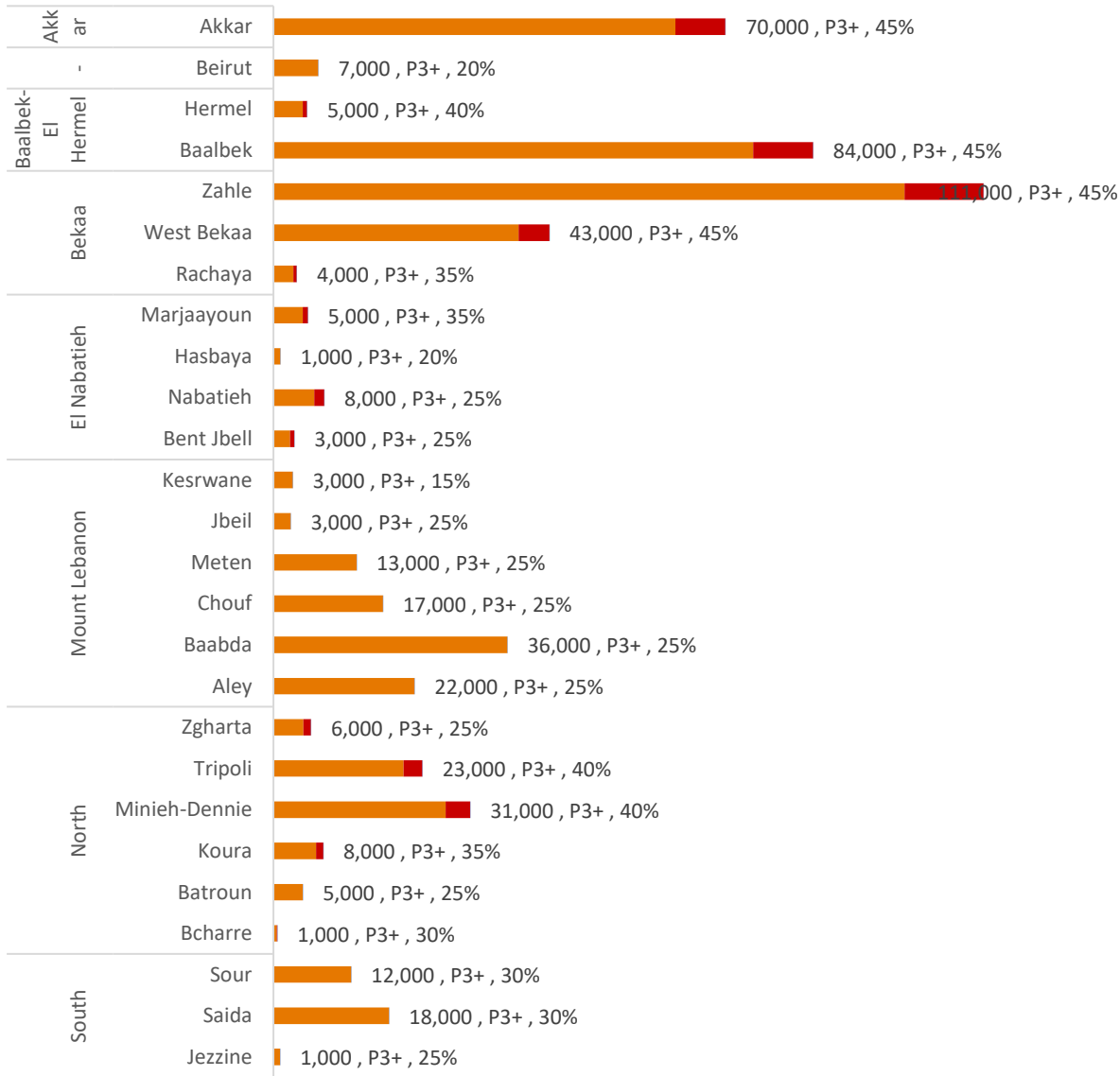
16 Districts classified at IPC Phase 3 (Crisis)



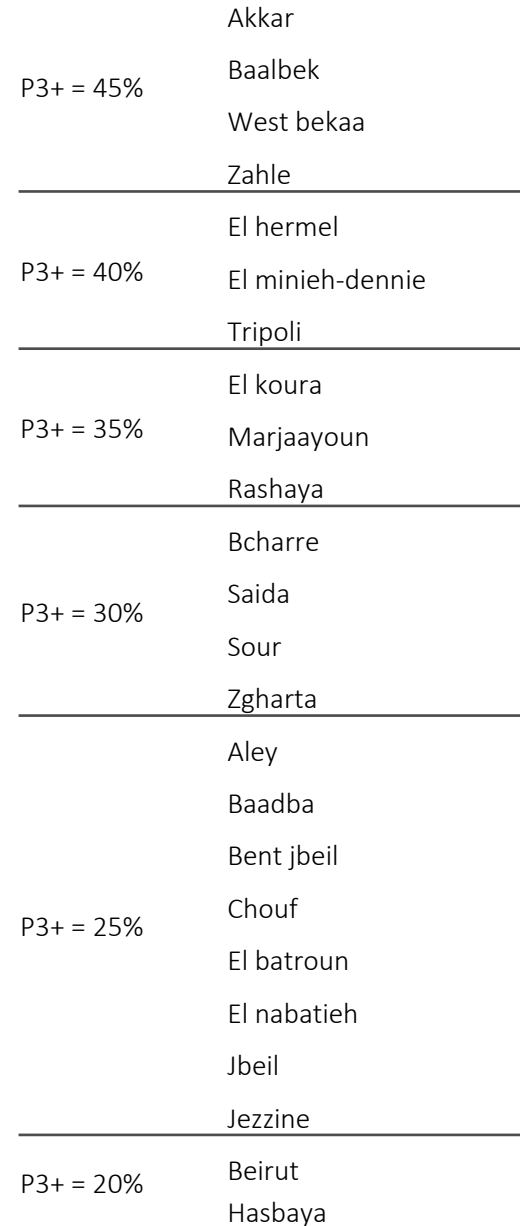
10 Districts classified at IPC Phase 2 (Stress)



Displaced Syrians



25 Districts classified at IPC Phase 3 (Crisis)





CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS ANALYSIS

Greater access to USD in an increasingly a dollarized cash economy, more employment opportunities, and price stability (in USD) improved the ability of households to access their food and other essential non-food needs. In addition, greater availability of data on key IPC outcome indicators as the Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) and the Household Hunger Scale (HHS) have allowed a better understanding of the population classified in each IPC phase.



INFLATION & CURRENCY DEPRECIATION

Rising inflation and record high depreciation of the local currency continued to be key drivers of food insecurity impacting especially households who have limited access to US Dollars.



POLITICAL UNCERTAINTY

Following the end of the presidential term in October, Lebanon has entered an institutional void. During March 2023, a mission from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) visited Lebanon and expressed concerns about the potential of a perpetual crisis if prompt reforms are not implemented.



LIVELIHOOD CHANGES

Higher employment levels were observed among Lebanese during the first half of 2023. The employment rate increased from 48 percent in July 2022 to 55 percent in May 2023 and the unemployment rate declined from 31 to 24 percent during the same period. Legal barriers continue to hinder the access of displaced Syrians, Palestine refugees in Lebanon, and Palestinian refugees from Syria to formal employment, which result in their engagement in informal labour leading to exploitative working conditions, lower wages, and lack of legal protection.



FOOD ASSISTANCE

Humanitarian Food Assistance (HFA) that reached over 2 million Lebanese, displaced Syrians, Palestine refugees in Lebanon, and Palestinian refugees from Syria with over 50 percent of the monthly caloric requirements also contributed to relieve food gaps and prevented a further deterioration of the food security among the most vulnerable, especially in districts where more than 45% of the population analysed received food assistance. In April 2023, the TV to displaced Syrians covered only 42% of the food MEB and only 57% for Lebanese.



**Inter-Agency
Coordination**
Lebanon

AoB

Thank you



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