

Minutes of Meeting Inter-Sector Coordination Group Meeting

Meeting Location	Online: MS Teams	Meeting Date	2 Apr 2026
Chairpersons	Dr. Ola Boutros, LRP General Supervisor (MoSA) Stephanie Laba, Inter-Agency Coordination Officer (UNHCR) Eugena Song, Chief Technical Advisor (UNDP) Yanna Thay, LHF Fund Manager & Deputy Head of Office (OCHA)	Meeting Time	14:00 p.m. 16:00 p.m.
Minutes Prepared by	Jana Nasr, Senior Inter-Agency Coordination Assistant (UNHCR)	Meeting Duration	2.00 hrs.
Participants	Annex 1		
Agenda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opening Remarks 2. Response At a Glance 3. First Response Sector Updates (Part 2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition • Protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gender-Based Violence ○ Child Protection • Health 4. UN Women Rapid Gender Analysis: Gendered Impacts of Displacement Outside Collective Shelters in Lebanon 5. Update from Operational Coordination Groups 6. AoB 7. Closing Remarks 8. Action Points 		

1. Opening Remarks

Dr. Ola Boutros, LRP General Supervisor (MoSA)
Stephanie Laba, Inter-Agency Coordination Officer (UNHCR)
Eugena Song, Chief Technical Advisor (UNDP)
Yanna Thay, LHF Fund Manager & Deputy Head of Office (OCHA)

In their opening remarks, the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) Co-Chairs welcomed the participants and presented the agenda. In addition, new colleagues were invited to introduce themselves, Tima Safa, Inter-Agency Coordination Associate and Bekaa OCG Secretariat (UNHCR) and Dayane Ibrahim Data and Research Programme Associate and Assessments and Analysis Working Group (AAWG) Co-Chair (IOM).

In the opening it was also noted that Lebanon has been receiving a series of high level visits which continued over the past week, including by the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator whose remarks to the Security Council had been direct and reflected the seriousness of an emergency unfolding in a country already weakened by prolonged economic and political strain, with the present escalation driving large-scale displacement into collective shelters and many other improvised settings. Reference was also made to the practical lines of work already identified and reinforced at the last HCT meeting, namely the urgency to advance on coordinated assessments inside and outside shelters, clarification of convoy coordination and related SOPs, stronger feedback into the Community Accountability Platform, and the need to keep safe and timely humanitarian access at the centre of collective action. The Agenda for the meeting was briefly reviewed and the continuation of sector presentations from last week looked forward to as a basis for identifying common threads for important operational adjustments required for joint cross-sector/cross-entity action in response for a crisis that is being discussed as more prolonged and more politically charged than before.

Dr. Ola Boutros was unable to join the meeting owing to field mission but shared the following remarks via email which was communicated on her behalf by Eugena Song: Dr. Ola thanked partners for their continued engagement and highlighted the recent visit of Tom Fletcher, the UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, which helped bring renewed attention to the humanitarian situation in Lebanon. She emphasized the critical role of Operational Coordination Groups (OCGs) in coordinating with Governors, Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) actors, and sector leads to ensure an effective and timely response, including the organization of humanitarian convoys to hard-to-reach areas. She reiterated the Minister of Social Affairs' guidance on adherence to humanitarian principles, as well as the importance of accountability and traceability of assistance, noting that beneficiary signatures should be applied as standard practice, with the exception of daily hot meal distributions. Dr. Ola also informed that a Food Safety Task Force has been established, bringing together relevant ministries and partners, with guidance expected to be signed by the Minister. In parallel, the Food Security and Agriculture sector has launched a partner survey to consolidate inputs, to be followed by inspections conducted by the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), while activities implemented by non-LRP partners remain under their own responsibility.

Follow-up on Action Points

Eugena Song then reviewed the pending action points on slide 4 of the presentation [here](#).

2. Response at a Glance

Eyram Dzitrie, Humanitarian Affairs Officer (OCHA)

Eyram Dzitrie provided a snapshot of the ongoing emergency response and key challenges as of 31 March 2026:

- The response continues to scale up across both inside and outside collective shelters, with efforts to improve both coverage and quality of services.
- Key achievements include:
 - **Food Security:** Approximately 2.9 million hot and cold meals and 64,000 ready-to-eat packages have been distributed. The sector is transitioning toward on-site meal preparation and has established a food safety task force with relevant ministries to ensure safe food provision in shelters.
 - **Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA):** Targeted support has been provided to approximately 37,000 non-Lebanese households, complementing assistance already delivered to Lebanese households through the SRSN. A dedicated task team is developing harmonized MPCA guidance.
 - **Nutrition:** Over 11,000 individuals reached with services, including children and pregnant and breastfeeding women, through screening, counselling, and service delivery.
 - **Shelter/Core Relief Items (CRIs):** Distributed over 98,000 mattresses and 121,000 blankets, and assessed approximately 325 collective sites to identify repair needs.
 - **Health:** 661 collective shelters have been linked to primary healthcare centres; however, the sector raised concerns regarding increasing attacks on healthcare workers, requiring continued advocacy.
 - **Protection:** Supported approximately 54,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) with protection services, including psychosocial support, awareness sessions, and emergency cash assistance.
 - **WaSH:** Reached 615 collective shelters, providing hygiene kits, water trucking, and fuel support to water establishments.

- **Logistics:** Three convoys facilitated to hard-to-reach areas, support for customs clearance and emergency telecommunications services is ongoing.
- **Key challenges include:**
 - Severe access constraints, especially in areas south of the Litani.
 - Critical funding gaps, with some sectors (Nutrition, Logistics, Shelter) receiving minimal or no funding.
 - A proportion of funding reported is not specified, limiting sector-level planning clarity.

3. First Responder Sector Updates (Part 2)

First responder sectors provided a current snapshot of their response, including key figures, coverage, and trends, as well as main operational challenges and required support, highlighting any key cross-sectoral considerations. This agenda item is divided into two parts, with Nutrition, Protection (including Gender-Based Violence and Child Protection), and Health.

Nutrition

Mira Mokdad, Nutrition Sector Coordinator (UNICEF)

- **Response Overview:**
 - The Nutrition sector has implemented an integrated nutrition and early childhood development (ECD) package across 440 shelters, leveraging PHCs, mobile units, and education platforms.
 - Around 190,000 emergency nutrition rations have been distributed to children aged 6–59 months and to women, while approximately 3,400 caregivers received IYCF counselling.
 - Screening activities reached approximately 4,700 individuals, identifying acute malnutrition cases requiring referral to treatment services.
 - Capacity-building efforts targeted over 200 frontline workers to improve the delivery of nutrition services.
 - The sector is supporting the Ministry of Public Health in implementing a controlled and targeted approach to infant formula (BMS) distribution, including provision of kits to ensure safe usage.
- **Key Challenges:**
 - Uncoordinated and blanket distribution of infant formula, which risks undermining breastfeeding practices.
 - Limited availability of safe and private breastfeeding spaces within shelters.
 - Provision of unhealthy or processed foods for children in shelters.
 - Weak referral pathways for children with disabilities requiring specialized nutrition support.
- **Cross-Sectoral Priorities:**
 - Scale up dissemination of IYCF guidance and hotline services.
 - Establish breastfeeding and mother-baby spaces in coordination with Shelter and Protection.
 - Strengthen coordination with Food Security actors to ensure nutrition-sensitive food distributions.

Protection

Sophie Etzold, PWG and GBV WG Coordinator (UNHCR)

- **Response Overview:**

- The Protection sector has mapped approximately 81% of collective sites and assigned them to protection actors, with 57 partners actively contributing to response tracking.
- Protection partners have reached around 18,000 individuals through legal assistance, community-based interventions, psychosocial support, and emergency cash assistance.
- The sector has established a Protection Monitoring and Analysis Task Force, producing regular analytical snapshots on trends and risks.
- **Protection Concerns:**
 - Increasing barriers to services due to lack of civil documentation.
 - Significant needs among populations outside shelters, including homeless and highly vulnerable groups.
 - Limited access to hard-to-reach areas, requiring remote modalities that are not optimal for protection service delivery.
- **Key Challenges:**
 - Initial delays in service delivery within shelters (now largely resolved).
 - Overlap and duplication between LRP and non-LRP actors in some locations.
 - Limited funding, particularly for specialized services such as disability support.
- **Cross-Sectoral Priorities:**
 - Strengthen referral pathways and ensure partners are aware of available services.
 - Enhance protection mainstreaming across all sectors.
 - Improve accountability to affected populations (AAP) and feedback mechanisms.

Gender-Based Violence

Mia Kistic, GBV WG Coordinator (UNFPA)

- **Response Overview:**
 - The GBV sub-sector has reached over 20,000 individuals through psychosocial support, awareness sessions, dignity kits, and emergency cash assistance.
 - GBV safety audits are ongoing across more than 300 sites, with initial analysis expected shortly.
 - Referral pathways have been updated, and a joint GBV needs assessment is under development with AAWG to avoid duplication.
- **Risks Identified:**
 - Increased GBV linked to overcrowding and shared living conditions.
 - Reports of sexual exploitation, including by landlords and employers.
 - Increased intimate partner violence and harmful coping mechanisms.
- **Key Challenges:**
 - Closure or inaccessibility of safe spaces (WGSS), reducing access to services.
 - Decreased disclosure rates due to lack of safe and confidential environments.
 - Difficulties identifying and reaching survivors outside collective shelters.
- **Cross-Sectoral Priorities:**
 - Improve shelter conditions to ensure privacy and safety.
 - Ensure WASH facilities are safe, well-lit, and gender-segregated.
 - Strengthen GBV referral pathways across all sectors, including health services.

Child Protection

Rana Bizri, CP WG Coordinator (UNICEF)

- **Response Overview:**
 - Child Protection actors have reached over 29,000 children and caregivers across 24 districts through psychosocial support, awareness sessions, and case management.
 - Approximately 17,000 children received structured psychosocial and recreational support, while over 10,000 individuals were reached with awareness sessions.
 - Family tracing and reunification services are ongoing, with 17 children successfully reunited with their families.
- **Trends:**
 - High levels of psychological distress among children and caregivers.
 - Increased exposure to violence, neglect, and unsafe conditions in shelters.
 - Risks associated with overcrowding, lack of supervision, and family separation.
- **Key Challenges:**
 - Limited access to hard-to-reach areas.
 - Overstretched frontline staff, many of whom are themselves displaced.
 - Weak identification and referral mechanisms for at-risk children.
- **Cross-Sectoral Priorities:**
 - Strengthen child safeguarding measures in shelters.
 - Improve safety of WASH facilities (lighting, design).
 - Expand collaboration with Education for structured activities.

Health

Dr. Shajib Hossein, Health Sector Coordinator (WHO)

- **Response Overview:**
 - The Health sector highlighted severe pressure on emergency rooms, particularly for trauma care, and increasing strain on Intensive Care Unit (ICU) capacity.
 - MoPH has requested support to expand ICU capacity through additional equipment and resources.
 - A significant increase in demand for non-communicable disease (NCD) medications has been observed, with over 18,000 new patients registered.
- **Key Challenges:**
 - Fragmented referral systems, resulting in inefficiencies and delays in care.
 - Limited availability of medicines and resources to meet growing demand.
 - Increasing needs among populations outside collective shelters.
- **Key Priorities:**
 - Strengthen adherence to referral pathways and clarify roles across partners.
 - Mobilize additional resources for NCD medications.
 - Improve cross-sector coordination to address public health risks (e.g. lice, scabies).

Following the sectors' interventions, Eugena recapped various practical cross-sector points emerging from the different presentations including a) the need for simpler and less fragmented

referral pathways across protection, child protection, GBV and health; b) importance of strengthening site focal points or site managers; c) a continuing focus on structured cross-sectoral coordination to ensure that the urgent needs for practical site improvements in specific high-risk locations are made for vulnerable groups (e.g. lighting, privacy, safer WASH arrangements, advancement on rehabilitation and partitions planned, safer spaces for women, girls and children and accessibility); d) prioritization of outside-shelter outreach/actions on the basis of the forthcoming assessment and also data on displaced outside shelters (also work in progress). She also noted that these 4 are potentially resolvable issues which can (and in some cases are in the process of being addressed) through immediate action facilitated by Ministries, ISCG, sectors and OCGs. Other issues -- eg lice and scabies and psychosocial distress, have structural roots which may not be fully resolvable in the near future but can be addressed with a focus on more effective/efficient risk management, prioritization of high-risk sites/localities, and escalation of specific bottlenecks with the biggest practical consequence.

4. UN Women Rapid Gender Analysis: Gendered Impacts of Displacement Outside Collective Shelters in Lebanon

Marianne Touma, Data Analyst & Research Associate (UN Women)

Marianne Touma presented findings from the UN Women rapid gender analysis focused on gendered impacts of displacement outside collective shelters:

- The analysis highlights that displacement is highly gendered, with **87% of IDPs residing outside collective shelters**, and women and girls disproportionately affected.
- **Key findings include:**
 - Women face increased care responsibilities and reduced mobility.
 - Access to assistance is constrained due to safety, cost, and dependency on others.
 - Overcrowded living conditions increase protection risks and psychosocial stress.
 - Economic hardship is leading to negative coping mechanisms, including reduced food intake.
- Most at-risk groups include female-headed households, adolescent girls and older women and women with disabilities
- **Response implications include:**
 - Expand mobile and outreach-based service delivery models.
 - Prioritize flexible assistance modalities, particularly cash.
 - Increase support and funding for women-led organizations.
- For further details, refer to slides 20 to 34 [here](#).
- The analysis is also published online [here](#).

5. Updates from Operational Coordination Groups

The following questions were posed to guide the discussion:

1. What are the main operational challenges currently affecting the delivery of assistance to displaced populations and collective sites in your area? Highlight the challenges you are encountering for support outside collective shelters.
2. Are there any coordination or authorization constraints (e.g., access to sites, engagement with local authorities, sector coordination) that are delaying or limiting the response?

3. What immediate actions or decisions at national or governorate level would help resolve these challenges and improve the response?

South

- **Overview:**
 - Partners reported discrepancies between needs lists and actual distributions, highlighting the need for standardized verification mechanisms.
 - Assistance delivery inside shelters is challenged by multiple focal points and unclear beneficiary verification processes.
 - Support to populations outside collective shelters remains limited, with strong demand for cash assistance.
- **Challenges:**
 - Access constraints are worsening, particularly in border villages and hard-to-reach areas.
 - Convoy movements continue to face frequent negative security clearances, limiting delivery to critical locations.
- **Key Priorities:**
 - Establish clear and standardized verification procedures for distributions.
 - Improve coordination across sectors to avoid duplication.
 - Strengthen information-sharing with government counterparts.
 - Address gaps in service delivery to vulnerable populations outside shelters.

Bekaa

- **Overview:**
 - The Bekaa continues to host a large number of displaced populations across both collective shelters and out-of-shelter locations, with a significant proportion residing within host communities.
 - The response is coordinated through established OCG mechanisms, with partners delivering assistance across sectors while adapting to a mixed shelter and community-based response model.
 - Municipalities play a central role in the response, with increasing reliance on local coordination to manage needs and service delivery.
- **Challenges:**
 - The lack of up-to-date data on out-of-shelter populations is limiting effective targeting and coordination of assistance.
 - The response outside collective shelters remains less structured and more difficult to monitor, leading to risks of duplication and gaps.
 - Municipalities are under growing pressure due to increased demand on basic services such as water, waste management, and infrastructure.
 - Rising community tensions and misinformation are affecting social cohesion and acceptance of displaced populations.
 - Delays in approvals for site rehabilitation and access constraints continue to impact the timeliness of interventions.
- **Key Priorities:**
 - Strengthen data collection and assessments for out-of-shelter populations.
 - Increase support to municipalities hosting large numbers of IDPs.
 - Improve coordination mechanisms and compliance with agreed G-splits.

- Address growing social tensions and misinformation.

North

- **Overview:**
 - The North hosts a significant proportion of displaced populations, with more than 90% residing outside collective shelters, resulting in a predominantly community-based response approach.
 - The response is largely coordinated at the municipal level, with partners relying on local data and informal hosting arrangements to identify needs and deliver assistance.
 - Humanitarian actors are currently implementing a mix of blanket and targeted interventions, while awaiting more comprehensive assessment data to refine response planning.
- **Challenges:**
 - The absence of verified and comprehensive data on out-of-shelter populations continues to limit effective targeting and prioritization of assistance.
 - Current figures are largely based on municipal estimates, which vary in accuracy and require validation through standardized assessments.
 - The predominance of out-of-shelter populations complicates coordination, service delivery, and monitoring, particularly for protection and specialized services.
 - High pressure on host communities and local services is affecting the sustainability of the response.
- **Key Priorities:**
 - Accelerate assessments to enable targeted and efficient response planning.
 - Strengthen engagement with local authorities to improve data sharing and response alignment.
 - Support municipalities in managing increasing service demands and population pressure.
 - Ensure that assistance modalities are appropriate for dispersed populations, including cash-based interventions where feasible.

Beirut & Mount Lebanon (BML)

The BML Focal Points shared the following updates via email as they were unable to attend the meeting:

- Need to enhance and strengthen the role of site focal points/site managers – this is important for managing the consumption of assistance (e.g. water), managing distribution data, having accurate update on needs, etc.
- Need to expedite the approvals from MEHE for partitions.
- The issue of hygiene and related concerns of lice and scabies are growing and need a cross-sectoral approach reinforced by site management.

6. AoB

Emergency Rapid Needs Assessment (ERNA+)

Jamil El Khoury, Research Officer and AAWG Co-Chair (UNICEF)

- The Emergency Rapid Needs Assessment (ERNA+) is finalized and will be rolled out nationally.

- Sufficient partner capacity has been identified to ensure coverage across both collective and out-of-shelter locations.
- Coordination with OCGs will begin in the coming week to operationalize the assessment rollout.

Update on ISCG Meeting Scheduling

Eugena Song, Chief Technical Advisor (UNDP)

- At the request of several sector coordinators, we are considering shifting the meeting frequency from weekly to every other week.
 - Regular ISCG: 1st Friday of the month from 10 to 12.
 - Ad-hoc ISCG: Every other Friday from 10 to 11.

7. Action Points

1. Sectors to provide inputs on LRP 2025 End of Year Inter-Sector Dashboard by Monday, 13 April 2026.
2. ISCG co-chairs to organize discussion amongst relevant national institutional leads, sectors and/or OCGs on the common challenges identified through the sector and OCG presentations (e.g. referrals, site management relating to major protection concerns with shelter-WaSH-protection-health, advancing the assessments particularly outside shelters, availability of data on displaced outside shelters).
3. AAWG, in coordination with OCGs, to initiate the rollout of ERNA+ and ensure alignment with sub-national coordination structures for both in and out-of-shelter assessments.
4. AAWG to share the list of partners interested in conducting out-of-shelter assessments with OCGs to support subnational coordination.
5. ISCG to finalize and share the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on convoy coordination to clarify roles, prioritization process, and communication channels [in consultation with a small group including one representative from Logistics, AWG, OCG, and national sector coordination.
6. Sectors to provide inputs on Flash Updates on Mondays and Thursday by 7:00 PM.
7. Sectors to closely follow-up with their partners to report their activities DAILY through [ActivityInfo](#) by 16:00, covering assistance provided both inside and outside collective shelters.
8. MoSA to activate and share the shock-responsive safety net registration link for affected populations based on assessment and needs.
9. Logistics cluster to collect and assess transportation and logistics gaps (including fuel and convoy preparedness) and coordinate with sectors accordingly.

Annex 1

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