Akkar Livelihoods Sector Working Group Meeting - Minutes

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| **MEETING** |
| **Name** | Livelihoods WG / Coordination Meeting | **Meeting date** | 13 August 2014 |
| **Meeting location**  | UNHCR Qobayat | **Meeting time** | 11:30 |
| **Chair person** | Jean Stephan (FAO) | **Meeting duration** | 1.30 hrs |
| **Minutes prepared by** | Farah Hammoud (UNHCR) |
| **Participants** | Afke Bootsman (UNDP), Fady Denno (UNDP), Joice Mouawad (IRC), Rosa Akbari (IRC), Barri Shorey (IRC), Roy Abi Jaoude (IRC), Farah Hammoud (UNHCR), Rania Hokayem (ILO), Annabella Skof (ILO), Myriam Zmeter (SCI), Elodie Hanquart (PU-AMI), Jean Stephan (FAO), Bacher Abdallah (IOM), Clement Albano (ACTED), Nicole Hayek (REACH) |
| **Agenda of the meeting** | - Sharing of the updated map / UNHCR, REACH- Selection of beneficiaries: targeting the local and the hosted communities / UNDP- Value chain presentation / FAO- Update on 3RP process / UNDP |

**Summary of discussions and action points**

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| **1.** | Mapping of LLH activities |
|  | The latest update of the map has been shared by REACH. The participants have highlighted that:* some territories, such as coastal area and Akkroum, are not covered by the livelihood activities and are recommended to be prioritized for the future livelihood interventions
* the map will be updated every three months
* type of activities implemented by different NGOs is not yet clear and shall be clarified / UNDP
* further clarifications regarding what are the services provided by the centres in the community / UNHCR
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| **2.** | Selection of beneficiaries: targeting the local and the hosted communities  |
|  | * UNDP indicated that Syrian refugees are disproportionally benefiting from livelihood interventions and highlighted importance to balance the outreach to the Syrian and the Lebanese communities.
* In the LLH Centre in Akkar, IRC is successfully reaching both communities and targeting proportion of 50 / 50 participation, for instance, in the training interventions, bringing the Lebanese and the Syrians together.
* Inclusion of both communities depends on geographic location of the livelihood / training activities. For example, in Wadi Khaled or Wadi el Jamous with the limited livelihood interventions targeting the local communities enrollment of the Lebanese in the activities is relatively high, while in other areas, such as Halba, with a bigger magnitude of CBOs’ and NGOs’ livelihood interventions enrollment of the local population is modest.

Recommendations:* The municipalities’ support is needed to outreach the Lebanese community for the livelihood interventions
* Implement new and creative ideas in trainings
* Enhance quality of trainings to encourage the Lebanese to attend
* Encourage new livelihood interventions that can increase income of the Lebanese community (snails’ agriculture, green houses).
* Support small and medium enterprises managed jointly by the Lebanese and the Syrians
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| **3.** | **Value chain presentation**  |
|  | • FAO presented a concept of the value chain (see the presentation attached)• FAO advised the participants of the WG to implement value chain projects in Akkar. The following sectors in the North can be supported in term of value chain: olive, milk, pottery.• According to FAO , Akkar milk market 50% covers the need by local production• ILO will implement value chain project in the North. There is an assessment phase focusing on prioritizing the area ( Minieh / Dennieh )• In August, ACTED is starting a milk production intervention in Bani Sakher• UNDP highlighted the importance of not replicating the same livelihood interventions in the same geographical area Recommendations:• The ADEL NORD - CDR project ensured significant agricultural interventions in Akkar. The agricultural committees in different areas were created; the database, which can facilitate implementation of any livelihood / agriculture intervention, was collected. • The participants highlighted the opportunity to invest in Eco-tourism in Akkar (the upper national park) and importance of opening of the Qlayaat airport , which can increase job opportunities. |
| **4.** | **Update on 3RP process** |
|  | * UNDP suggested that all actors work in the 3RP on a situation analysis, particularly on how different population groups were affected by the Syrian crisis in terms of the economic situation
* Special attention to be drawn on the how public and private sectors were affected
* The 3RP should clarify the constraints as well as the key priorities for each sector
* UNDP clarified that the actual lifesaving fund is going down, since it is not sustainable. The livelihood interventions should be prioritized accordingly.
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| **4.**  | **Issues to be followed up** | **Deadline** | **Responsible** |
| **a** | Clarify with the agencies on the types of implemented activities  | October 2014 | UNDP |
| **b** | Clarify on the services provided by the community centres | October 2014 | UNHCR |
| **c** | Share with Livelihood working group list of municipalities supported by whom and when , and the detailed municipal plan prepared by the mapping risk of 50 communities in Lebanon implanted by UNDP | ??? | UNDP |
| **d** | Next WG meeting | 10 September, 11:30 | UNHCR, FAO and UNDP  |
| **e** | Progress of the LLH Centre in AkkarShare of experiences regarding the dairy products | Next LLH meeting | IRC |