



## Minutes of INTER-AGENCY MEETING Beirut, 5 June 2015

<b>Meeting Location</b>	MoSA-7 <sup>th</sup> floor conference room	<b>Meeting Time</b>	10:00 A.M
<b>Chair person</b>	Hala El Helo – MoSA	<b>Meeting Duration</b>	2h
<b>Co-Chair person</b>	Kerstin Karlstrom Senior Inter-Agency Coordinator UNHCR		
<b>Minutes Prepared by</b>	Lara Techekirian – Coordination Associate UNHCR		
<b>Purpose of Meeting</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Protection update</li><li>2. Health strategic approach – MoPH</li><li>3. Defining community vulnerability assessment – OCHA/REACH</li><li>4. Social Stability Mainstreaming survey</li><li>5. Update on Winter Assistance, Lessons Learned</li><li>6. AOB</li></ol>		

### Summary of discussions and action points

<b>1.</b>	<b>Protection update(UNHCR)</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Total registered of Syrian refugees:1,182,287 with no waiting period since new registration has been temporarily suspended as of 6 May 2015 as per the instructions of the GoL</li><li>▪ Total registered of Non-Syrian refugees: 18,947 (84% Iraqis) with 9 days waiting period</li><li>▪ Inactivation: Total of 12,394 individuals were inactivated</li><li>▪ Profile of Syrians Registered Jan-May was outlined, it was noted that all individuals who entered 5 January 2015 onwards were inactivated</li><li>▪ May Thematic Questionnaire aimed at obtaining information on Household visits</li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It was noted that 2626 was the total number of inactivated individuals (from January till end of April)</li> <li>▪ A community based protection roundtable was organized to develop better coordination mechanisms and standards as well as prioritizing areas for the group to move forward on as a priority.</li> <li>▪ PWGs in the field continue to identify protection trends including raids that have occurred particularly in the North and Bekaa. Of concern is the freedom of movement of refugees, particularly in accessing basic services like health.</li> <li>▪ IA group continued the discussions on the GoL instructions on registration suspension and inactivation/referral mechanism for humanitarian cases- it was noted that cases were shared with MoSA for review and consideration</li> <li>▪ Incidents at ISs: A fire broke out at a Syrian refugee camp in the northern town of Minyeh Thursday, destroying 13 tents The fire comes three days after a more tragic fire ripped through a camp hosting hundreds of refugees in the Bekaa village of al-Marj, destroying 69 tents and impacting nearly 100 families</li> <li>▪ A number of agencies mobilized to respond. Impacted families were registered, received NFIs, food, cash, and medical attention. In coordination with MoSA and shelter actors.</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.</b></p>	<p><b>Health strategic approach (MoPH)</b></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Health Steering Committee was launched in March, the committee will focus on strategic planning and decision-making related to the health sector.</li> <li>▪ The Health Expenditures Survey aims at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Tracking the funds poured into the health sector</li> <li>○ Prioritizing health expenditure and limit unnecessary spending (studies/surveys, training, workshops, guidelines, etc.)</li> <li>○ Ensuring transparency &amp; accountability of all partners</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ 17 out of 53 health partners filled the survey-a request was made to all the agencies to report back</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Health Response Strategy to be developed- it will serve as a guide for donors to know where to invest, and for partners to stay within the national priorities.</li> </ul>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Defining community vulnerability assessment (OCHA/REACH/UNICEF)</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Assessment “Defining Community Vulnerabilities in Lebanon” was presented by REACH</li> <li>▪ The objective is to provide a comprehensive understanding of host community vulnerabilities at community level, and identify community-level needs and vulnerabilities, and risk of tensions or dispute</li> <li>▪ The Assessment outlined four key themes associated with community-level vulnerabilities of both host and displaced populations, specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Demographic pressure: As of January 2015, 1.15 million displaced Syrians had registered with UNHCR, between 31 December 2014 and 16 March 2015 only 28,284 displaced Syrians registered as refugees.</li> <li>○ Poverty and deprivation: Increased availability of employment opportunities was a commonly reported priority</li> <li>○ Basic service delivery and infrastructure: 34 per cent of displaced respondents reported that they were unable to access basic staple foods in local markets, compared with only 14 per cent of host respondents.</li> <li>○ Social stability. Both host and displaced populations reported a rise in unemployment, a decrease in affordable housing and a decline in available water resources in their respective communities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Social Stability Mainstreaming survey (UNDP)</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Social Stability Mainstreaming Survey aims at assessing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ How the available tools and information are being used</li> <li>○ What partners are already doing in terms of social stability mainstreaming</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ What the needs of other partners are</li> <li>▪ Next steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To pull together information on tensions/conflicts and provide analysis.</li> <li>▪ To provide a forum for partners working on programmes aiming at targeting tensions directly – capturing progress, lessons learnt and challenges on different dimensions of social stability.</li> <li>▪ Share information and lessons learnt back to other sectors through the inter-sector, core group</li> <li>▪ Trainings will be provided on conflict sensitive programming, including in the field.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Update on Winter Assistance, Lessons Learned (UNHCR)</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The objective of the workshop was to draw lessons learned from the 2014-2015 winterization response and define strategic direction for 2015-2016 Winter Support Plan</li> <li>▪ Winter 2014 – 2015 Achievements/key figures (inter-agency) were highlighted</li> <li>▪ Lessons Learned and Recommendations were made for Next Winter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Conduct a proper gap analysis</li> <li>○ Harmonize the targeting methods and packages</li> <li>○ Establish harmonized feedback mechanism</li> <li>○ Support to public institutions / local authorities</li> <li>○ Funding to be more flexible matching the needs</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Next Step / time line: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Finalize the lessons learned report</li> <li>○ Consult and design the packages (Cash, NFI,...)</li> <li>○ Present a Winter Plan by mid-august</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>6.</b>	<b>AOB</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ OCHA: An email was shared to invite the organisations working in Lebanon to submit proposals for funding from the Lebanon Country Based Pooled Fund (CBPF). For any question on the application process, contact the Fund Manager</li> </ul>

	<p>Rawad El Zir (<a href="mailto:elzir@un.org">elzir@un.org</a>).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNRWA: the forthcoming suspension of PRS cash assistance for housing was highlighted. A meeting with NGO partners to be planned next Thursday afternoon with partners looking into including PRS in their current of future programming.</li> </ul>
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### Attachments

Document	Location
IA Presentation	<a href="http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/admin/download.php?id=9019">http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/admin/download.php?id=9019</a>