



Minutes of Inter-Sector Meeting - 03 February 2017 - Beirut, Lebanon.			
Meeting Location	UNDP Beirut, 6 th floor	Meeting Time	10:00 a.m.
Chairperson	Aimee Karam - MoSA Typhaine Gendron – OCHA Sander Van Niekerk – UNHCR	Meeting Duration	2 Hrs.
Co-Chairs			
Minutes Prepared by	Kareem Khalil – Senior Protection Assistant (Inter-Agency Coordination)		
Agenda of the Meeting	<p>▪ <u>Sectors were asked to answer the following questions through PowerPoint Presentations (PPT):</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where is there duplication in terms of partners targeting in your sector and why (reasoning based on your experience from previous years and assumptions)? 2. Where are the gaps in terms of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Outputs? ii. Geographic areas? 3. What are the next steps in your sector to reduce potential areas of duplication and address gaps (advocacy, programming, coordination)? <p>▪ The PPT presentations are attached to the MoMs.</p>		

1	Education
	<p>▪ <u>Duplication:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No duplication or overlapping of activities present in the Sector. • Earmarked funds provided to organizations, external to the Sector and not under the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP), create duplicate activities. <p>▪ <u>Gaps:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity in absorbing the effect of the crisis given its protracted nature. • The limited number of staff in the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE). • Earmarked funds by donors prior to coordination; as well as the absence of long-term funding. • Unregulated initiatives affect the quality of the services delivered. • Absence of strong monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system and reports on funding of activities (quality of activities, how were the services delivered, were the objectives reached, etc.) • Efficient Data Management Focal point needed. • Economic barriers and social norms on a household level prevent access to education for numerous children. • In some cases, the concentration of students in a given area exceeds the availability of learning spaces. • Enrollment in schools is affected at times given that families relocate to different areas. <p>▪ <u>Steps to Address Gaps:</u></p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure a strong mechanism lead by the MEHE. • Long term sustainable funding. • 3Ws (Who does, What, Where) matrix of on-going activities in Lebanon. • Enhance current M&E system.
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2	Protection
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Duplication: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner inputted targets have been compared with the Sector targets; some of the partner's targets surpass the Sector targets. • Firm conclusions concerning duplication are difficult, since available data is limited to the Governorate level. • Not all partners have entered their targets against the Sector Outputs; inputs from 12 partners are pending. ▪ Gaps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis is still ongoing, since targets are still required from some partners. • Protection monitoring, protection cash, people with specific needs (PwSNs) identification, and support to older person are areas with significant gaps (partner targets are between 40-70% of the Sector targets). ▪ Steps to Address Gaps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As available data is limited to the Governorate level, analysis on a Cadastral level is required. • Collecting 3Ws data to analyse the coverage at the cadastral level. • Check individual partner targets and determine if it is consistent with the data from 2016. ▪ General Discussion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Outcome 1 and Outcome 2, partners' targets have exceeded Sector targets for many activities. • Partners will probably not be able to provide 3Ws data if funding hasn't been secured.

3	Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Duplication: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No duplication indicated in terms of partners on Governorate level. • Not all targets received (5 partners still missing or need to complete further breakdown by Governorate). ▪ Gaps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis ongoing - main areas of concern are Baalbek-Hermel, Bekaa, and the North. ▪ Steps taken: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bilateral coordination meetings with appeal partners, which have doubled from 15 partners in 2016 to 30 in 2017 – including agencies appealing for the first time. • Review of targets per output and Governorate level as 3Ws matrix currently being developed. • Annual SGBV Task Force retreat planned for February 2017, which will provide a platform for further coordination between Sector partners.

4	Child Protection (CP)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Duplication: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Areas of Duplication: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulties in tracking duplications as not all partners have entered targets (30 out of 36). • Though partners may operate in the same localities, it does not necessarily imply the duplication of activities, as some localities require interventions from several partners.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are some localities where partners are targeting the same populations –this can be due to more than one partner needed to provide the service. • In 2016, some duplication occurred in case-management service delivery in the North region. • This occurred due to weak coordination and 4Ws (who does, what, where, and when) planning prior to partnership agreements being signed. • Areas of coverage were then revised to ensure no duplication <p>b. Mechanisms for Avoiding Duplication 2017:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Protection (CP) Field Coordinators (FCs) were appointed in July 2016 for CP Sector. • Field Coordinators are responsible for Regular 4Ws mapping. • FCs contact partners and update 4Ws quarterly basis, on minimum. • FCs proactively reaching out to partners to obtain updated information • Monthly CP Working Groups field meetings are used to share information, including on new programs commencing, scoping assessments, and 4Ws/mapping. • Key focus is to reduce duplication by ensuring good communication and collaboration before allocation of areas of coverage is complete with partners. <p>c. Areas of Collaboration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration and complimentary activities to provide holistic CP support services. • Education sector partners also identify and refer at risk children to receive CP services such as case management services or PSS activities. • Education sector partners can also refer care givers of at risk children to CP support services. <p>▪ Gaps in CP Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several areas lacking CP services for 2017 were identified through mapping activities and CP Working Groups’ meetings including: North Bekaa (Mashari’ al Qa’, Al Qa’, and A’rsal), no. of Palestinian Camps, Cheba’, and Hasbaya . <p>▪ Steps to Address Gaps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CP Coordinators working with Sectors and partners to address gaps by undertaking joint advocacy with relevant ministries and municipalities. • In red zones (areas with high security risks) , integrating CP activities into non CP agencies’ activities
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5	Health
	<p>▪ Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospital and Primary Health Care (PHC) have faced an increase in demand and utilization by 40-80%. • Only lifesaving hospitalization and obstetric care are covered by the humanitarian fund; around 20% of hospital bills remain uncovered. • Mobile Medical Unit’s (MMU’s) are still providing up to 30% of total subsidized consultations; cost effectiveness is not guaranteed • The Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) provides chronic medications through an existing national system. • Catastrophic/serious illnesses are covered by limited ad hoc funds. • Vulnerability of Lebanese host community relies on outdated population data. • Availability of funds for development and improving the coping capacity of Health system is very limited and shrinking overtime • Support to host community interventions remains very limited. • Assessments are frequent, sometimes duplicated, and mostly not nationally representative. <p>▪ Gaps in Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output 1: Improved Access to PHC Services.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 16% of Syrians who require PHCs were not able to access them. ➤ Polio coverage < 85 percent is reported in: Jbeil, Metn, Akkar, Minieh-Donnieh, Bcharre and Jezzine. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output 2: Improved Access to Hospital and Specialized Referral Care. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hospitalization services only for obstetric and life-saving with 75% -90% coverage. ➤ 6-8% of Syrian who needed hospitalization could not get it. ➤ Not all Dialysis and thalassemia patients received proper treatment. • Output 3: Improved Outbreak Control: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Insufficient funds to expand electronic EWARS (The Early Warning Alert and Response System). • Output 3: Key Institutions Strengthening <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 15 Million US\$ Financial deficit accumulated by public Hospitals since onset of crisis, specifically for the Syrian population. • Output 4: Child and Youth health: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Funds not yet secured for the new initiative (THRIVE) in 2017 <p>▪ Coordination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Health Response Strategy for 2016 and Beyond ➤ Centralized planning by Health Steering Committee: Chaired by MoPH, WHO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, representatives from local and international NGOs: close coordination and setting priorities; meets when needed. ➤ Health Working Group: chaired by WHO and UNHCR, meets once every two months with all partners for updates and coordination
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6	Livelihoods
	<p>▪ 2017 Sector Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output 1.1 Support to MSMEs: # of MSMEs Supported (In-Kind-Cash Grants & Tech Transfers). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 2017 Partner Targets: 2187. ➤ 2017 Sector Target: 1676. • Output 1.2 Value Chains Upgraded: # of VCs Strengthened. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 2017 Partner Targets: 39. ➤ 2017 Sector Target: 25 • Output 1.3 Job Creation Through Public Works: # of Beneficiaries of Public Works. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 2017 Partner Targets: 26111. ➤ 2017 Sector Target: 37,650. • Output 1.3 Job Creation Through Public Works: # of Cadasters Supported. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 2017 Partner Targets: 280. ➤ 2017 Sector Target: 251. • Output 1.4 Workforce Employability Improved: # of Beneficiaries of Employability Support. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2017 Partner Target: 24,408. • 2017 Sector Target: 20,000. <p>▪ Gaps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up-to-date, 15 partners have yet to input their targets for Sector's Outputs. • Major gap anticipated in Nabatiyeh and South regions due to low number of partner appealing to implement



	<p>activities there.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Next Steps:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy to prevent geographical and programmatic duplications and gaps. • Consultations with Livelihoods Core Group and WG partners. • Completion of the 2017 Sector Work Plan. • The Sector will create a dedicated Market Based Skills Training (MBST) Task Force. • The MBST Task Force aims at harmonizing the content and modalities of MBST countrywide. ▪ <u>Discussions:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sector focuses on providing market based trainings, as opposed to life skills trainings. • Increased interventions anticipated concerning value chains. The activities will support the cycle of the value chains (value chain analysis, marketing, production, etc.). • Concessional financing is not tracked under the Sector as it is outside the LCRP.
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7	Social Stability
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Gaps:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several Sector partners have not inputted their targets for 2017. • In 2017, the Sector's partners increased from 30 to 50 in comparison to the previous year, including new partners (e.g.: solid waste partners) and local NGOs. ▪ <u>Overview of Several Sector Outputs:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Support to Municipalities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Targets of partners' (634) exceed Sector targets (165). ➢ Partners can provide different type of support to the same municipality/union. • Local Pilot of Ministerial Guidelines Gap: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Targets of partners' (634) exceed Sector targets (165). • Community Dialogue Initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Targets of partners' (634) exceed Sector targets (165). ➢ Traditionally attracting partners, seldom translated into practice. • Civil Society: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Capacity gap present as Sector targets (251) exceed partners' targets (129). • Youth Initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Targets of partners' (380) exceed Sector targets (251). ➢ Traditionally attracting over-targeting by partners, anticipated to be on target by the end of 2017. ▪ <u>Number of Partners:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of partners who inputted targets for different Outputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Conflict Sensitivity and Analysis: 2 partners. ➢ Youth Initiatives: 18 partners. ➢ Support to Civil Society: 11 partners. ➢ Community Dialogue Initiatives: 13 partners. ➢ Pilot Ministerial Guidelines and Local Level: 7 partners. ➢ Municipal Support Project: 16 partners. ➢ Capacity Support to Municipalities: 19 partners. • Several partners have yet to input their targets. • Surge present in the number of partners working with municipalities. • Decrease on Community Dialogue possibly related to change of approach (less ad hoc, more systematic). ▪ <u>Geographical Coverage:</u>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Akkar, North, and Bekaa are areas of potential overlap possibly due to several partners providing capacity-building support to municipalities support. • Worrying low interest of partners in working in Nabatiyeh. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ways Forward: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Half-day workshops planned to present the Social Stability Sector Strategy countrywide. • Closer tracking of ActivityInfo and 3Ws (e.g.: support provided to municipalities). • Dedicated coordination on solid waste with the Ministry of Environment (MoE). ▪ Discussions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible reason for absence of partners some areas to implement activities could be due to security restrictions present there. • Social Stability implementation requires partners well implanted within each regions.
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8	Basic Assistance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sector Partners' Appeal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output 1.1: # of Socio-Economically Vulnerable Households Assisted): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Sector Target: 240,276 Households (HHs). ➢ Partners' Targets: 56, 545 HHs. • Output 2.1: # of Vulnerable Households Receiving Seasonal Cash: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Sector Target: 303,557 HHs. ➢ Partners' Targets: 21,756 HHs. • Output 2.2: # of Affected Households Receiving In-Kind Winter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Sector Targets: 62, 801 HHs. ➢ Partners' Targets: 28, 157 HHs. • Number of appealing partners: 42 partners. • Number of partners with inputted targets: 27 partners / with pending targets: 15 partners. • Partners funding appeal: USD \$324,042,512 / sector funding appeal: USD \$571,500,000. • Funding and target figures expected to change as several partners have yet to submit their appeals. ▪ Duplication: Partners Targeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once all partners complete inputting their targets, an accurate analysis could be undertaken. • Compared to the needs, similar interventions are not considered as duplications given that for direct assistance, "the more the better" approach applies. • Sector partners have reached a maximum of 53,000 HHs with multi-purpose cash assistance out of 124,800 HHs identified as severely vulnerable. • For Lebanese, 1,800 HHs received assistance, out of a total of 20,000 HHs prioritized. • The only saturated target group were the Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS), supported by UNRWA with cash using a comprehensive approach. ▪ Gaps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current data is inaccurate, as several major partners have not inputted their targets. • A number of Sector partners inputting targets incorrectly for assistance targeting specific refugee populations (e.g.: PRS and/or PRL). ▪ Next Steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy: more funding, diversified (more than one funding source), and not geographically bound. • Programming: harmonization across the board regarding targeting, assistance, reporting, M&E, etc. • Further coordination on geographical coverage, referrals of cases, and prioritization of households.



9	Water
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <u>Overview of Sector Outputs</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Output 1.1: By 2020, National Institutions, Frameworks and Partnerships to Manage Resources and Services are Strengthened:<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Though partners have entered targets for activities that contribute to this Output, indicators under this Output are not included in the appeal database.➤ This Output focuses on high-level single documents.• Output 1.2: # of Affected People Assisted With Sustained Access to Adequate Quantity of Safe Water For Drinking and For Domestic Use:<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Sector Target: 1,764,996 Individuals.➤ Partners' Targets: 1,781,834 Individuals.➤ Sector targets are consistent with partners' targets.• Output 1.3: # Individuals Who Have Experienced a WASH Behavior Change Session/Activity:<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Sector Target: 325,000 Individuals.➤ Partners' Targets: 526,468 Individuals.➤ Inconsistency present in this Output regarding specific population cohorts, Output mostly targets the Syrian and Lebanese populations.▪ <u>Gaps:</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Some partner targets are too high/unrealistic.• A number of Partners may not have the capacity/experience to implement certain projects/activities.• Data entry errors (request partner to correct)..• No targets entered for Outputs.• There are some gaps and duplications nationally, by geography and by population cohort.• Partner targets that might be included also under UN agencies.▪ <u>Next Steps:</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Share with sector partners; the breakdown of compiled targets and highlight possible discrepancies.• Follow-up bilaterally with partners at National Level.• Follow-up with geographical discrepancies through field coordinators.• Update targeting database.• Develop advocacy plan if gaps remain.
10	Shelter
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <u>Overview of Several Sector Outputs:</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Output 1.1: Temporary Shelters Hosting Vulnerable Displaced Population Are Maintained at Livable Conditions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Sector Target: 269, 276 HHs➤ Partners' Targets: 244,730 HHs.• Output 1.2: Affordable Shelters at Adequate Conditions is Made Available For Vulnerable Displaced and Hosting Communities<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Sector Target: 266, 726 HHs.➤ Partners' Targets: 188, 661 HHs.• Output 1.3: Exposed Settlements and Shelters are Protected Against Hazards:<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Sector Target: 103, 591 HHs➤ Partners' Targets: 151, 998 HHs



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gaps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gap appears in Mount Lebanon as concentration of activities take place in Governorates neighboring Syria. ▪ Next steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check and discuss partner targets on national level in upcoming Shelter WG and Core Group. • Information dissemination on standard Shelter sector targeting process (e.g.: RAIS,) • Field Level: Check and adjust partner targets.
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11	Food Security
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overview of Sector Partners and Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Appealing Partners: 26 out of 32. • Sector Overall Target: 939,710 Individuals, out which 95% receive cash, while 5% receive in-kind (core relief items, e.g.: blankets, stoves, etc.) assistance. ▪ Overview of Several Sector Outputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output 1.1: In-kind Food Assistance is Provided to the Most Vulnerable Through Distribution of Food Parcels, Community Kitchens and School Feeding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sector Target: 51,000 Individuals ➤ Partners' Targets: 105, 450 Individuals. ➤ The targets submitted by partners under this Output supersede the official targets due to inclusion of "seasonal or one off" additional activities, e.g.: food parcels for Ramadan or winterization. • Output 1.2: # of Farmers with Enhanced Farming Production and Adoption of Climate Smart Technologies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sector Target: 21,693 Individuals. ➤ Partners' Targets: 6,473 Individuals. • Output 1.3: # of Farmers/Producers Supported For Access to Markets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sector Target: 5,423 Individuals. ➤ Partners' Targets: 2,252 Individuals. • Output 2.1: Highly vulnerable populations, including displaced Syrians, Palestine Refugees from Syria and vulnerable Lebanese have direct access to food through cash-based transfers for food such as e-cards and food vouchers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sector Target: 888, 710 Individuals. ➤ Partners' Targets: 906, 471 Individuals.

12	A.O.B.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Shelter Sector is launching a temporary technical committee regarding fire prevention and neighborhood approach. Partners interested kindly contact Nico Hartz (nico.hartz@sdcc.net). ▪ The Lebanon Humanitarian INGO Forum (LHIF) announced the arrival of the new Country Coordinator Camilla Jelbart Mosse (coordinator@lhif.org).

Presentation's link: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=12901>