



Minutes of Inter-Sector Meeting – 07 April 2017 - Beirut, Lebanon

Meeting Location	UNHCR, Leah bldg. First floor	Meeting Time	10:00 a.m.
Chairperson	Margunn Indreboe– UNDP Sander Van Niekerk – UNHCR	Meeting Duration	2 hours
Co-Chairs			
Minutes Prepared by	Malak Rahal – Senior Inter-Agency Assistant		
Agenda of the Meeting	1- Emergency Response Preparedness and contingency plan next steps 2- M&E framework next steps 3- Protection : Referral track system 4- Cross-sectoral matrix 5- AOB <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Job creation tracking ○ LHF allocation ○ Update on the Riyak airbase eviction The PPT presentations are attached to the MoMs.		

1.	Emergency Response Preparedness and contingency plan (CP) next steps
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Risks identified in 2016 : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1. Massive influx of 150,000 refugees due to further deterioration of the situation in Syria. ○ 2. Inter-community violence due to the exacerbation of existing political, sectarian, and socio-economic tensions ○ 3. Renewed conflict with Israel and internal mass displacement of both Lebanese and Syrian refugees ○ 4. Natural disaster: earthquake and tsunami ○ 5. Epidemic outbreak ➤ The risks in 2017 are still valid , but the process will be revised to become lighter; ➤ The next step is to look at the livelihood impact of the risks and rank them ; consultations will take place during a workshop that will take place in early May 2017; ➤ The end product will be an interagency contingency plan endorsed by the HCT; ➤ The UNDP Disaster Risk management Unit at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers has 6 operation rooms at the Governorate level which have been trained on rapid need assessment (RNA) that is part of the CP.

2.	Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) framework next steps
	1- The draft M&E framework will be finalized soon, it still requires the below : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inter-sector collaboration to establish assumptions and targets for inter-sectoral impacts and outcomes ✓ Inter-sector workshops and sector consultations scheduled for May 2017 – the first workshop will aim at building the internal capacity of the inter-sector on M&E so that everyone has the same understanding of the basic terminology. This should be followed by internal sector consultation within two weeks. ✓ The final alignment of logframes that will be revisited during the planning process for 2018 ✓ The final approval by LCRP Steering Committee which is part of 2018 planning process 2- Ensure alignment of existing survey tools

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Up-to-date results required by August 2018 to inform impact/outcome level indicators for mid-term review <p>3- Ensure dedicated inter-sector M&E capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Short term – support: finalise review process and support sector working group of alignment of log frames in May ✓ Long term – dedicated staff: planning and maintenance of M&E framework, ensure implementation of M&E activities according to time line, provide technical support and capacity to sectors/Gol (improved log frames for 2018-2020) ✓ Inter-sector agencies agree to cost-share post to allow for immediate recruitment of dedicated M&E expert. <p>4- Agree on the calendar of M&E activities as proposed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The deadline of the Q1 dashboard is 18 April 2017
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3.	Protection : Referral track system
	<p>➤ A presentation was made by the national protection working group (PWG) represented by Lorenza Trulli , on the revised version of the inter-agency referral form, minimum inter-agency standards for referrals and the inter-agency Protection Referral Tracking System. The lack of a tracking system for referrals was defined as a major gap at the national PWG retreat last year and since then the PWG has had this as a key priority.</p> <p>➤ It was explained that the national PWG has been working to adjust a package of tools, including the IA referral form that aims to simplify and come up with a holistic approach to referrals country-wide. Minimum standards for referrals have been developed, as well as an Activity Info database for tracking of referrals.</p> <p>➤ Concerning the Inter Agency Referral Tracking system, it will cover any kind of referral (both self-referrals and referrals from one organization to another), but not requests for information from one agency to another. It will also not indicate the status of individual referrals, which the referring agency is expected to track in their own databases.</p> <p>➤ The system is based on a duty to provide feedback to the referring agency to first confirm that the referral has been received and later feedback on the status of the referral. Various categories have been defined for the feedback, including that: a) the case has been received; b) case was accepted/successfully closed; c) no service was delivered; d) case was not eligible; e) case is pending. The agency is expected to provide feedback in 14 days in normal cases and in 48 hours in urgent cases.</p> <p>➤ Only the referral focal person would be given access to the tracking referral database. It was explained and discussed that referral system is a matter of responsibility and accountability. In case the receiving agency did not provide any feedback within three months, the case will be recorded by the referring agency as no service was provided. A lengthy discussion ensued among the participating agencies regarding some of the categories for feedback, with a request to further clarify the difference between them. Cases that are being re-referred by the referring or receiving agency were also raised as a complication that requires further contemplation.</p> <p>➤ The referral tracking database system is for the time being designed to assess the acknowledgement of receipt and follow up on referrals overall rather than to provide details on the types of service provided, the partners conducting or receiving the referrals, etc. The system is moreover planned to be used only for the protection sector, even though other sectors are invited to also use it in the future.</p> <p>➤ The roll out of the Inter Agency Referral Tracking System was completed in 31 March 2017.</p>

4.	Cross-sectoral matrix
	The cross-sectoral table was circulated to all coordinators for updates. Attached is the final draft

5.	AOB
	<p><u>Job creation tracking</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Job creation tracking exercise launched by Livelihoods sector in January 2017, as a result of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The increased focus on economic growth & employment generation following London Conference (February 2016). ✓ The LH sector's steering committee request to better monitor the overall impact of humanitarian/development assistance on job creation in Lebanon. ➤ Overall, 21,901 jobs were supported under LCRP 2016, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 9,580 full-time positions (=> 3 times the annual number of jobs created by the Lebanese economy pre-crisis). ✓ 12,321 temporary / part-time positions. <p><u>LHF allocation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 22 project proposals are in draft on GMS by 19 NGOs (14 INGOs; 5 NNGOs) and 1 UN agency (UNRWA). ➤ 8 additional proposals are expected before the deadline on 9 April. ➤ The list of projects will be shared with the coordinators for feedback on Monday 10 April. <p><u>Update on Riyak airbase eviction</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Due to security reasons, Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) has ordered the eviction of all Syrian refugees living in settlements in a radius of 9km (length) and 6km (width) around the Riyak airbase in the Bekaa valley. ➤ Eviction orders have been issued for 92 sites, 1829 tents, 10,800 persons, ➤ LAF estimates that 8,500 persons will be affected (i.e. persons in sites with 10 tents or more), ➤ Mapping data as applied to the eviction area, defined with LAF-issued geographical criteria, point to a figure of 259 informal settlements, 70 in Baalbek Hermel and 189 in Bekaa; total impacted population: 12,665 individuals living in 2,160 tents. Some 864 households have already left the eviction area. ➤ Evictions in 2015 and 2016 have shown that 5% relocate to urban areas, 25% to family tents in existing settlements and 75% erect new settlements. <p><i>Planning assumption</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Eviction orders will be implemented, affecting some 10,000 persons, ➤ 75% of this population will need alternative accommodation and the rest will find their own solutions, ➤ A number of households will progressively find solutions of their own. <p><i>Planning figures</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 2,500 persons will find their own solutions, ➤ 7,500 persons will need alternative accommodation, in terms of community-based solutions.

Presentation's link: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=13258>