

Minutes of Inter-sector unit Meeting- 13 December 2017

Meeting Location	UNHCR- S&K building – 9 th floor	Meeting Time	11:00 a.m.
Chair person	Mario Abu Zaid - MoSA Margunn Indreboe – UNDP Carol Ann Sparks – UNHCR	Meeting Duration	2 hrs.
Minutes Prepared by	Oula Ibrahim – Senior Coordination Assistant		
Agenda of the Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision of the most vulnerable localities in Lebanon • IASC Guidelines – Debrief following implementation review • Coordination Review • AOB – Strengthening IA referral system, Introduction of new pooled-fund manager 		
Participants	WHO, UNHCR, UNICEF, OCHA, UNDP, WFP		

1.	Revision of the most vulnerable localities in Lebanon
	<p>Introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Information Management team is currently in the process reviewing the 251 most vulnerable cadastrals, as the existing refugee data was last updated in March 2015. Since then, there was lot of internal movements, change of concentration of refugees, change in figures in addition to the need to update the Lebanese population. - The 1st batch of update is based on the Syrian population only, using projection of the 1.5 million registered while taking into account the non-registered and recorded cases - A taskforce was created, bringing OCHA, UNDP, UNHCR and UNICEF together to update the Map, by exploring more layers/dimensions to it and adding further indicators determining vulnerability. The final proposal/document will be shared with the government of Lebanon (GOL) on at a later stage. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Coordinators were asked to send the most relevant indicator per sector ➢ UNDP to share the inputs gathered from the Rapid Poverty Assessment - The Lebanese population data is challenging since it requires adding more proxy indicator for this specific component. - All indicators used are new compared to those in the previous methodology that was based on poor Lebanese and total number of refugees <p>Discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of data is critical to ensure success of the new methodology - BA: it is relevant to look at access and availability of markets when looking at poverty and economic vulnerability especially for primary commodities - Many of the indicators shared by sectors are already in the log frame while others are not. - Poverty assessment is being finalized and will be presented to MoSA then circulated by the 1st quarter of 2018. - UNICEF has mapped 260 vulnerable localities around the country, this map will feed into the new mapping of vulnerable cadastrals and only one map will be used - The shelter sector relies on RAIS for getting information on Syrian population, they have no resources to get info for the Lebanese population. - It is recommended to have this map more simple and understandable, for the sake of comparability - Determining the purpose, use, and objectives of the map will define indicators to be added - Use of the map should be aligned with the response taking into account existing capacities and resources - It is recommended to have a similar map in the future that shows areas with high tension and lack of services

	<p>to prioritize programmatic interventions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sector coordinators will be working on identification of gaps in terms of interventions and localities, the outcome of the discussion will be consolidated and shared with the core group - UNICEF is also doing an overall map of 263 vulnerable localities for particular sectors - Concern raised by the shelter sector on potential overlap between this mapping and the cadastral vulnerability mapping exercise undertaken by UN-Habitat and UNICEF, which aims at selecting/profiling areas to highlight the needs of different sectors. - UN-Habitat will take into consideration the statistical data of this mapping when working on the area based approach for this year. <p>Next steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDP, UNICEF, OCHA, UNHCR and Jean Charles will meet next Friday to agree on the methodology, choose indicators, come up with suggestions and report back to the inter-sector with feasible recommendations before endorsement. - The 1st Draft was circulated among the core group working on the new map. The final map will be circulated externally. - Inter-sector approached UN-habitat to have an open conversation on the area based approach to be able to use and benefit from the work being done. Updates on evolution of discussions to be shared in upcoming inter-sector meetings - The methodology will be presented to the GOL soon. - The GOL will be doing a workshop on LCRP steering committee at the beginning of 2018
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2.	IASC Guidelines – Debrief following implementation review
	<p>1- GBV guidelines roll out in Lebanon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A presentation on GBV roll out process that has happened from July till November 2017 - A series of trainings for around 500 staff members were conducted in the field. - Some crosscutting findings mainly revolved on increasing the need for non GBV actors on GBV core concept, identification and safe referrals and a need for enhancement of coordination with GBV sector. - Sectors have incorporated at least 2 or 3 actions from their action plans into the LCRP, which include field and national level inputs - Capacity building- TOT- for GBV specialists and task force members took place - A mobile application was developed that has direct link to the referral pathway, and it also includes 2 videos in Arabic that summarize the basic concept for safe identification and referrals. The application will be available for iPhone and Android smart phones and will be first tested in the coming SGBV TF meeting. - An operational review took place last week, looking at good practices and putting series of recommendations - Findings confirm the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ increase and exposure to GBV core concept, and awareness across all the sectors □ Linkages with LCRP 2018 is an added value □ Many of the NGOs per sector expressed their need for more proactive role, responsibility and leadership in the roll out process and the need for a forum to express their engagement □ Reliance on the GBV sector and taskforce to identify risks and conduct some of the interventions to ensure implementation of action plan □ Senior UN leadership not distinguishing between GBV response and GBV integration in an existing response which is creating some confusion □ Lack of the GOL's involvement and donor engagement on the prioritization of GBV risk mitigation □ A need to work more with sector coordinators and sectors to understand that it is not the responsibility of GBV TF to conduct a carry out risk mitigation interventions

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proposed strategies were presented (detailed in the presentation attached) for discussion <p>Discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A discussion took place on whether it is feasible to have a full time dedicated person serving as the focal point ensuring long term implementation in the sectors. Some participants suggested that focal points in the sectors can do the job on consultation, integrating the mechanism in the design and the proposals, following up on the costing, along with provision of technical guidance - Some sectors attending the meeting have confirmed that GBV guidelines roll out are already mainstreamed, implemented and monitored - Shelter sector has developed guidelines on fire mitigation and area based approach, that need to be endorsed at inter-sectoral level - Inter-sectoral approach was also discussed in the meeting, a clear definition was set, and that is mainly about setting a common methodology, a joint action with leading discussion between actors involved towards achieving a desired impact. <p>Way forward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The GBV task force to work on improving the capacity of sectors on GBV core concept, safe referrals and access to services especially to some high risk groups - Endorsement of the action plans, to be shared by end of January - Sectors to present the action plan at their working groups in December and January - The GBV sector to work with different sectors on development of M&E framework in an attempt to see how the progress of implementation of the plan will be measured - A dedicated IM specialist will be working with the global Syrian committee following up now on the GBV guidelines roll out worldwide and will be working with sector leads on the M&E framework
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3.	Coordination Review
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2015 there was a coordination review, but no consensus was reached - The Gaps found in coordination : duplication, soloed approach and overlap Initial document was shared with INGOs for their feedback review. Comments will feed on the final document that will be discussed in the HCT meeting <p>Priority actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Streamline and rationalize the number of sectors - Ensure that the coordination at field level is operational and meet the needs, - Proposed new national level structure, how to move it forward, is not clear yet - Ensure regular consistent meetings <p>Discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As per some challenges facing the energy sector in terms of funding, and the sector's dynamics, a discussion was made to merge water and energy again into one sector - Feasibility remains problematic because of the many layers in the structure that exist - It was suggested to have the solid waste management under the Water sector as it is currently under social stability/ Protection - Discussion on how to link the field level and the strategic level to ensure better integration of the response <p>Next steps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proposal to be circulated today to sector coordinators - Feedback review, challenges anticipated with solutions proposed to be shared by sector coordinators by

	<p>Friday</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Further discussion to be taken at HCT level before endorsement - inter-sector team to start in January some field level discussions on different issues that need some consistency and coherence such as area based approach, operationalization of response, and prioritization of analysis presented at inter-sector level
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4.	AOB
	<p>1- Referrals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some donors are pushing for referrals for the sake of accountability - Referral is a transfer of a case from one agency (referring agency) to another (receiving agency) - Detailed discussion will be happening soon, to find some way to allow interagency referrals to be bigger and to understand how to link other interagency referral mechanisms to ensure a coherent approach - Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) The RNA process and questionnaire has been adopted as the official HCT contingency tool. It has also been officially integrated into the GoL's disaster planning. - Meetings were conducted at field level where feedback was received to have more tailored/ contextualized document for specific emergencies - Based on feedback from various field locations, the utility of the RNA will be expanded to also cater for non-contingency type of situations (such as evictions) that result in the establishment of new sites or any congregation of displaced people. - Process: template will be sent to sectors, to share their inputs, basic framework, specific sets for some field areas or regions, contextual questions to be added