



Inter-Sector Coordination Group Meeting

May 10, 2024



Agenda

- 1. Preliminary Funding Update: Q1 2024**
- 2. Trends Presentation: Protection, Conflict Sensitivity & Gender**
- 3. Cross-Sectoral Referrals: Presentation by RIMS on Annual Results**
- 4. Update on Escalation of Hostilities in South Lebanon**
 - Findings of the Meeting with DRM Nabatieh
 - Presentation of Cross-sectoral Findings from Rapid Participatory Assessment with Lebanese
- 5. CERF/LHF: Allocation & Next Steps**
- 6. AoB**



Opening Remarks

LRP Co-Chairs



Preliminary Funding Update: Q1 2024

Faisal Al Fakeeh, Associate Information Management Officer

Preliminary Funding Update: Q1 2024

Based on Partners Reporting

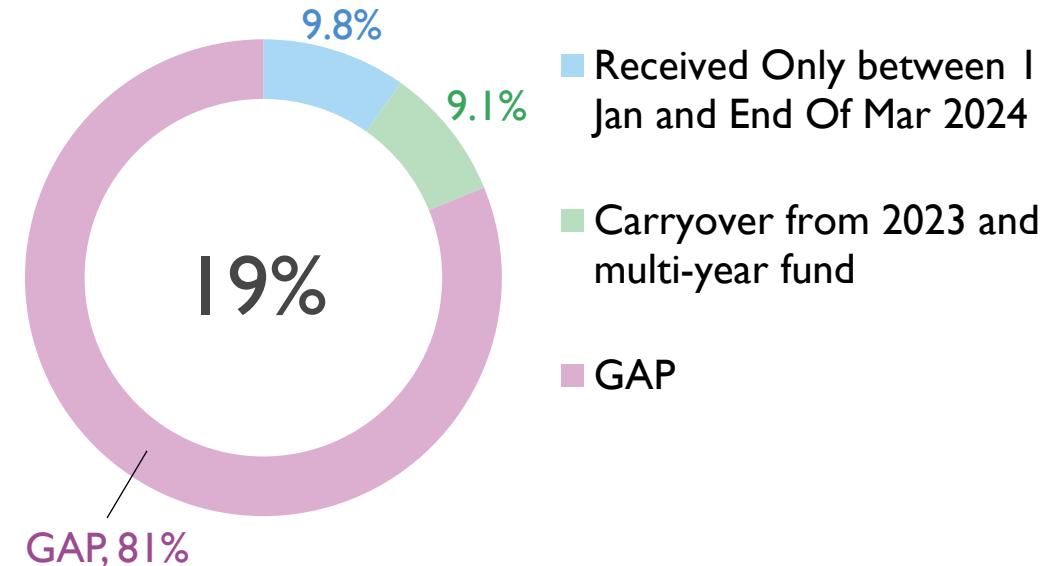
52 Partners Reported

34 Different Donors

Funding Received: \$264.7 M (9.7%)

Distribution by Agency Type:

UN 79%; INGO 19%; and NNGO 2%

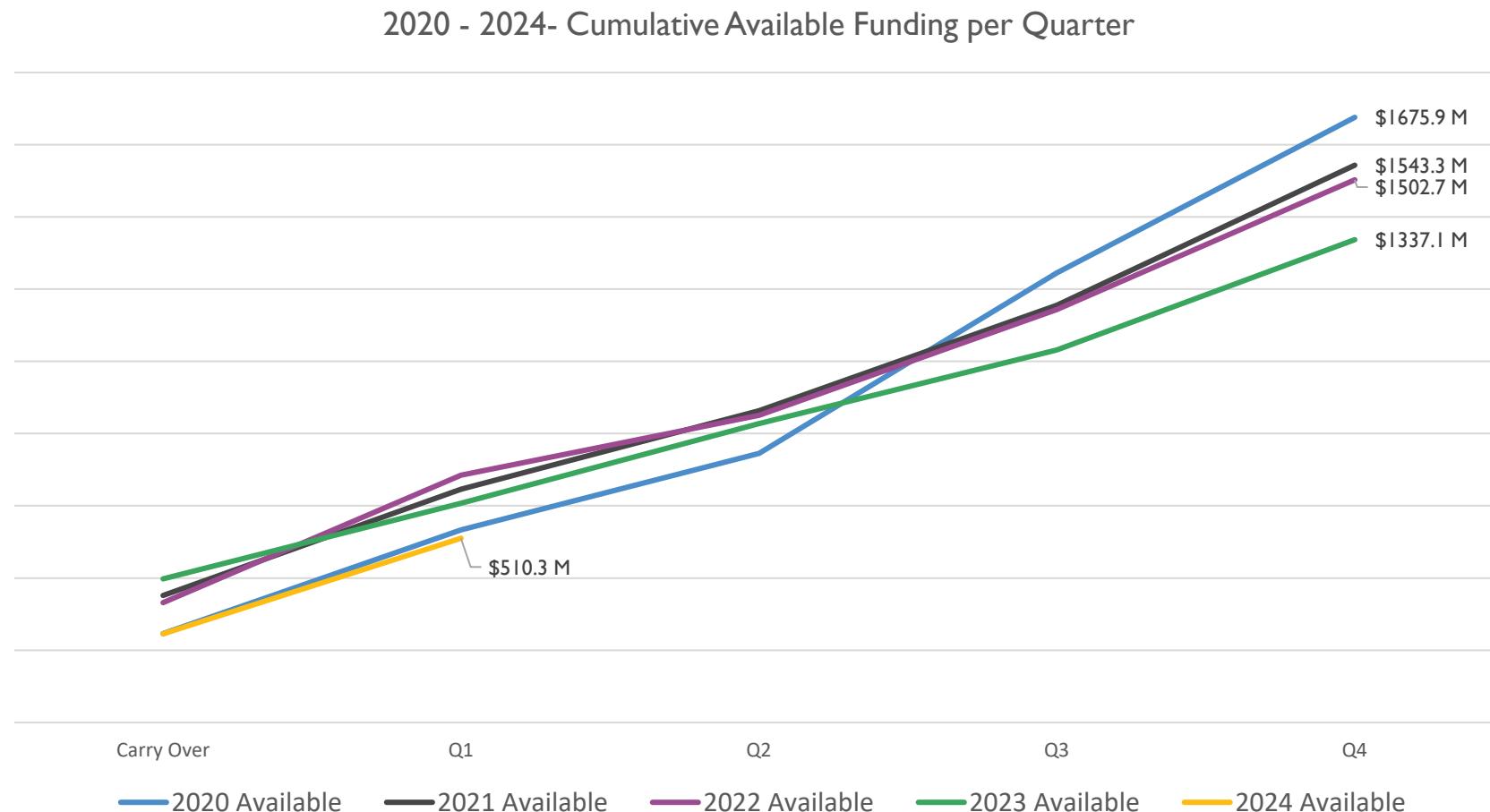


Carryover and Multi-year Fund: \$245.6 M (9%)

Available Funds: \$510.3 M (19% of the 2024 appeal \$2.72 B).

Preliminary Funding Update: Q1 2024

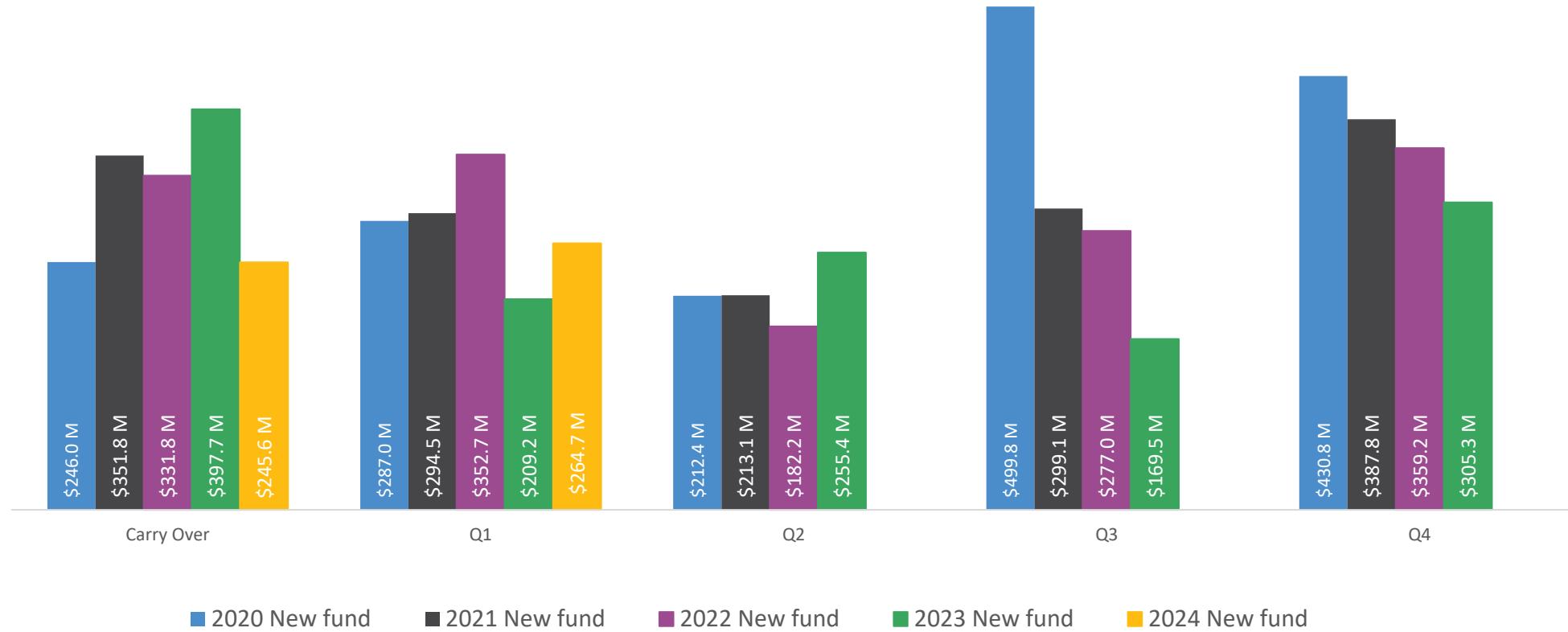
Funding Trend 2020 to 2024



Preliminary Funding Update: Q1 2024

New Funding Received per Quarter 2020-2024

2020 - 2024: New Funding by Quarter



Preliminary Funding Update: Q1 2024

Based on Partners reporting

LRP Sector	Amount Carried Over (from 2023)	Amount Received in 2024	% of Received Split across sectors	Estimate Amount Available Received + Carryover	Needs Appeal	% Funded (Received Only)	% Funded (Available)
	\$245.6 M	\$264.7 M		\$510.3 M	\$2720.9 M	10%	19%
Social Stability	\$18.5 M	\$12.8 M	4.84%	\$31.3 M	\$165.0 M	8%	19%
Health	\$16.5 M	\$36.7 M	13.87%	\$53.2 M	\$295.1 M	12%	18%
Nutrition	\$1.8 M	\$.5 M	0%	\$2.3 M	\$46.9 M	1.10%	5%
WASH	\$44.1 M	\$19.7 M	7.45%	\$63.8 M	\$190.0 M	10%	34%
Basic Assistance	\$6.0 M	\$99.4 M	37.54%	\$105.4 M	\$464.5 M	21%	23%
Food Security	\$19.4 M	\$3.8 M	1.43%	\$23.2 M	\$780.0 M	0%	3%
Shelter	\$11.6 M	\$3.0 M	1.14%	\$14.6 M	\$100.1 M	3%	15%
Protection (PRT+CP+GBV)	\$20.2 M	\$23.7 M	8.97%	\$43.9 M	\$207.4 M	11%	21%
Education	\$84.2 M	\$15.7 M	5.95%	\$99.9 M	\$283.9 M	6%	35%
Livelihoods	\$22.4 M	\$10.0 M	3.76%	\$32.3 M	\$188.0 M	5%	17%
Not yet allocated	\$1.0 M	\$39.3 M	14.86%	\$40.4 M			



Protection, Conflict Sensitivity, & Gender Remarks

Sophie Etzold, Protection Sector Coordinator

Nisreen Jaafar, Conflict Analysis and Mainstreaming Officer (UNDP)

Simona Pari, Inter-Agency Gender Specialist (UNDP)

Main Protection Trends

Quarter I 2024

Shrinking Protection space specifically for Syrians



- Over 1,000 different restrictive measures such as raids, curfews, confiscation of items and fees/ taxes;
- **Increased Legal fees and barriers to access legal residency:** The GSO raised residency renewal fees in April. Increased legal fees, resulting in limited capacity for the targeted population to register their life events (specifically reported for Palestine refugees, Syrians) and to renew their residency - need for additional legal support
- **Uptick in anti-refugee sentiments and anti-refugee rhetoric** – recent shift from rhetoric to targeted violent incidents, hate speeches and inter/ intra-communal conflicts;
- **Onward movements** by boat and returns have been increasingly reported (boat departures Q1 2023/ 2023).

Deterioration of socioeconomic situation of affected population



- **Debt accumulation**, lack of livelihood security, potential for exploitation and extortion with impact on children and women disproportionately.
- **GBV and CP: violence in homes and between intimate partners continuously reported; limited access to services** for survivors with mental health or intellectual disabilities; child labour and street-connected children remains a major concern with need for cross-sectoral approach/ strategy – limited funding impacts CP and GBV programming.

Escalation of south crises with increasing risks and vulnerabilities



- **Displacement creating protection risks for families**, i.e. heightened risks for persons with disability to access services, centers and assistance; caregivers/ parents high levels of distress due to lack of work/ insecurity; feeling of loneliness and lack of hope for older persons.
- **Child protection:** high levels of distress of children; family separation and increase in out of school children; in April: incidents of CAAFAG reported;
- **GBV:** incidents of intimate partner violence, exploitation for rent, limited access to GBV services and funding gaps.

Specific Population Groups

PRS/PRL and Migrants

Palestine Refugees

- **Protests starting 23 March:** closures of UNRWA installations due to protest actions led by Palestinian political groups impacted access to services
 - Core services operating; schooling affected by school closures, distribution of items including medications has been delayed due to difficulties in accessing UNRWA warehouses.
- **Violent incidents** continued to be reported in several camps (Ein El-Helweh, Beddawi Camps and Burj Albarajneh)
- **Impact on Palestine refugee population from south conflict:** no major incidents or displacement; families continue to experience negative repercussions: livelihoods (construction and agriculture), rise in rental fees and mental health issues, especially among children;

Migrants

- Partners and community leaders reported an **increase in new arrivals in 2024 compared to previous years**, several cases of child migrants;
- Migrants with children facing **issues with registration and legal status** limiting their access to services while reluctance to return to CoO due to limited employment opportunities;
- **Increased demand for legal services**, especially related to civil documentation, false accusations, and issues with the employers (incl withholding of wages, document confiscation);
- **Increase demand in cash assistance and migrants with medical requests** in need of both accessing medical services as well as return support;
- No new known cases of locked up migrants in south, however, some embassies note an increase in requests from south domestic workers who are either being **prevented from returning** to their countries at the end of their contracts, or **are not paid**.

Protection Mainstreaming

Focus: Disability Inclusion

- Feedback from OPDs indicate **alarming shortcomings** on inclusion of PwD and older persons into programs, from the project development, meaningful engagement of PwD and OPDs, accessibility, communication, and M&E frameworks and data disaggregation.
- Disability disaggregation of sectoral activities.
- Disability Mainstreaming Project by HI:
 - Pools of Disability Inclusion Trainers** for local and international NGOs on disability mainstreaming.
 - Inclusion Checklist** developed - To be shared after the ISCG.
 - Sectors to enhance disaggregation and review of accessibility – review of sectoral reporting pending.

INCLUSION CHECKLIST FOR SECTORS					
Sector	Scoring guide: response scale from 1 the lowest to 5 the highest: 1) means action is not applied. 2) means action is not applied but recommended. 3) means action is not applied but planned in the sector workplan. 4) means action is planned in the sector workplan and applied. 5) means action is applied and reported.	Responding to "No", indicates that it is an important key inclusion standard action to improve and to develop mitigation actions talked to the sector workplan/agency/... Responding by "No", indicates that the key inclusion standard in this line is applied, rating is up to 5.			
Filler by sector coordination teams (a. coordinator, NGO co-coordinator, government lead and IM for each sector)					
Date					
Key Inclusion Standards for Disability Gender Age Considerations in sectors		Ranking scale from 1 to 5	Explanation	Explain if necessary	Key inclusion standard for improvement
Key Inclusion Standard 1: Participation and Preparedness	There are experienced disability, age and gender focal points in the sector.	1	Action is not applied.		yes
	Disability and other age and gender measures are included in the sector's TORs, policies, yearly workplan and other fundamental tools.	2	Action is not applied but recommended		yes
	Persons with disabilities/Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs)/their representative organizations are active participants in sector coordination (share disability related updates and trends).	3	is not applied but planned in the sector workplan		yes
	The sexual minority and gender representative organizations are active participants in sector coordination (share gender related updates and trends).	4	Action is planned in the sector workplan and applied.		no
	The older people representative organizations are active participants in sector coordination (share age related updates and trends).	5	Action is applied and reported		no

Mainstreaming: Conflict Sensitivity

Resources & Tools



Data & reports

- Regular reporting
- Presentations to sectors; inter-sector, results groups, HCT



Guidance

- Production of 6 Lebanon specific guidance notes
- Ad-hoc guidance upon request (in-kind food; Tleil explosion, South situation)



Training

- Training of 700 partner staff per year (90 organizations)
- Training of Trainers – existing pool in Lebanon
- Deep-dive (4 organizations/year)



Technical advisory

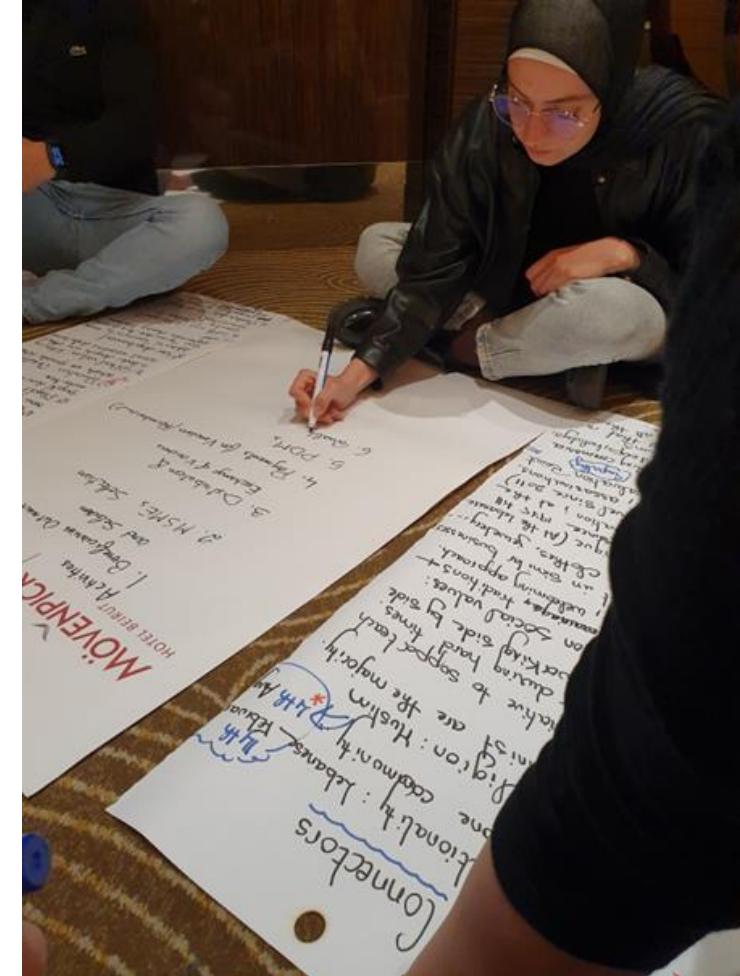
- Technical support to all sectors (planning and implementation)
- Review of sector strategies; logframes; dashboards
- Advisory sector working groups and inter-sector



Mainstreaming: Conflict Sensitivity

Capacity Building

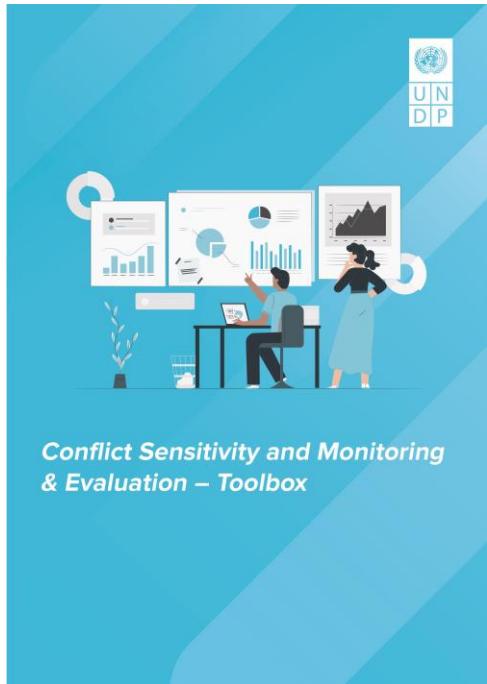
- Training of 1,000+ partner staff per year – Exposure Trainings (both English and Arabic).
- Training of Trainers – 2023 cohort (12 graduates) + 2024 cohort (12 candidates).
- Application Trainings for 8 organizations including approximately 25 staff members per agency.
- Training for Lebanon PMT Group.
- Training for Lebanon Results Group.
- Donor Training on Conflict Sensitivity.
- 3 sector-specific conflict sensitivity trainings.



Mainstreaming: Conflict Sensitivity

Trends & Global Practices

CS and M&E



CS in Emergencies



Conflict-Sensitive Advocacy



Mainstreaming: Latest Tools and Trainings on Gender & GBV

Focal Points and Capacity Building

- **Current inter-sector capacity: 10 gender and GBV risk mitigation sector focal points** trained and supporting sectors.
- **Ongoing technical support** to focal points.
- **Conducted 8 trainings** since October 2023 – **147 relief workers (80% women)**
- **99% satisfied.** 78% integrating gender, GBV or both considerations in their projects after the training.
- Since 2022, **trained 255 organizations and more than 850 relief workers (80% women).**
- **Ongoing mentoring of local organizations** on gender mainstreaming.

Mainstreaming: Latest Tools and Trainings on Gender & GBV

Gender Action Plans

Copy of FSA Sector Gender Action Plan - Final No Label

B14 Activity 2.2: Roll out safe identification, GBV disclosure and safe referral session

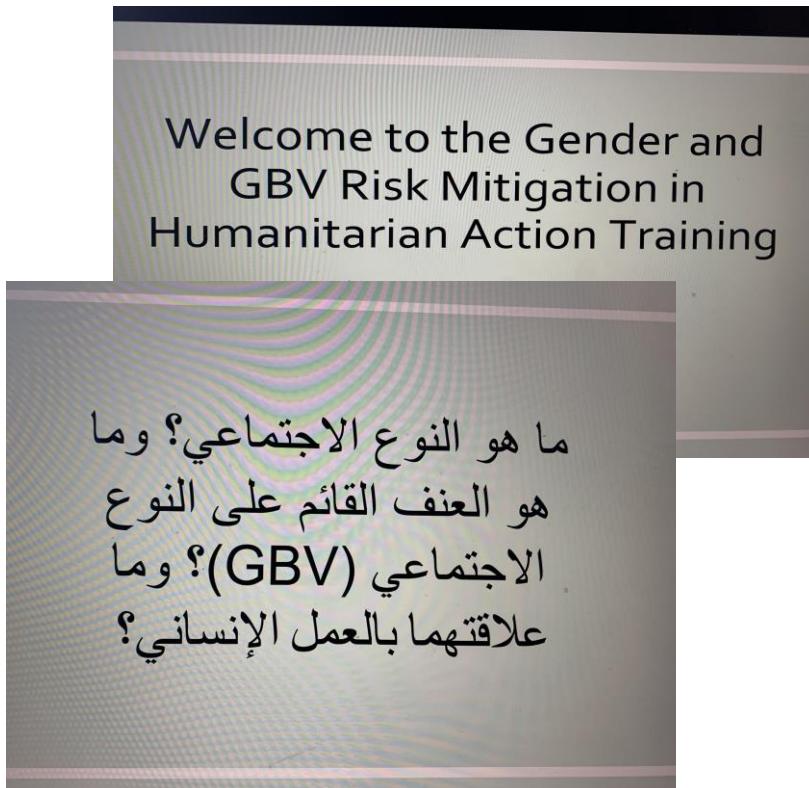
Objectives	Activities	Indicators	Means of Verification	Timeframe	
Objective 1: Develop and roll out Food Security and Agriculture Sector Guidance on Gender Mainstreaming and GBV Risk Mitigation	Activity 1.1: Develop and roll out Guidance on designing gender sensitive and responsive food security programming	# of Guidance produced	Guidance document	Q2-3 2024	Gender for gu Gend
	Activity 1.2: Develop and roll out Guidance on GBV safe identification and referrals specific to the FSAS	# of Guidance produced	Guidance document	Q2-3 2024	> Che > Che Note: activi
	Activity 1.3: Train and share with the partners the Guidance documents of the sector (including agriculture / technical and Gender related tips)	# of FSAS partners receiving the Guidance toolkit	Folder of resources created	Q2 2024	Sectc
	Activity 1.3.2: Introduce gender transformative tools	# of FSAS partners receiving the Guidance toolkit	Folder of resources created	Q2 2024	FAO/
	Activity 1.4: Endorse and roll out FSA sector Gender and GBV risk mitigation Tipsheet	# and type of tipsheet recommendations adopted at sector level # of partners adopting tipsheet recommendations	Sector meeting minutes Partners' appeal documents Sector plans and partners' reports	Q1-2 2024	Gender guida Gend
	Activity 1.5: Regular coordination and collaboration with Gender Working Group and other sector stakeholders	# of joint initiatives	Meeting minutes	Continuous	
	Activity 2.1: Implement cascade Gender and GBV Risk Mitigation in Humanitarian Action training for sector partners	# of trainings conducted # of participants, disaggregated by sex, age and disability	Attendance Sheets Evaluations	> Gender and Social Inclusion Training for FSAS partners implemented in July 2023 > Gender Mainstreaming and GBV Risk Mitigation in Humanitarian Action training implemented in February 2024	GWG the de Gend
	Activity 2.2: Roll out safe identification, GBV disclosure and safe referral session	# of sessions conducted # of participants, disaggregated by sex, age and disability	Attendance Sheets Evaluations	Q3 - 4 2024	GBV sessi
	Activity 2.2: Disseminate online Arabic GiHA course amongst sector partners, and encourage frontliners to participate	# of partner staff who take the online course, disaggregated by sex, age	Partners' feedback and sector meeting minutes	Q2 - 3 2024	Sectc and c

FSAS Gender Action Plan 2023-24

Mainstreaming: Latest Tools and Trainings on Gender & GBV

Available Training Materials

Gender Training Package



Gender e-Learning

Mainstreaming: Latest Tools and Trainings on Gender & GBV

Guidance and Analysis

Gender & GBV Risk Mitigation Tipsheets



WaSH Gender and GBV Tip Sheet¹

Last updated: January 2024

Why do gender and GBV matter for the WaSH Sector?

Gender inequalities and gender-based violence (GBV) exist before, during and after crises. However, they are often exacerbated when a crisis occurs. Different individuals and social groups are affected by crises differently, based on their gender, but also their age, disability, social and legal status, as well as other factors. Women and girls are often disproportionately affected. Humanitarian action provides lifesaving services and facilitates recovery for affected communities, and it is the responsibility of humanitarian actors to ensure all groups are reached and have access to equitable benefits. Gender mainstreaming is therefore essential to ensure participatory, effective and equitable interventions that contribute to gender equality. This ensures benefits for entire communities, while facilitating participation and empowerment, protection, safety and dignity; equitable access to assistance; as well as accountability and transformative change.

Mainstreaming gender and GBV risk mitigation across the humanitarian project cycle

Overarching considerations:

- ✓ Consulting gender advisors, gender and GBV focal points and GBV experts every step of the way, while recognizing that all practitioners are accountable for gender mainstreaming and GBV risk mitigation.
- ✓ Training and strengthening capacities of all teams around gender mainstreaming and GBV risk mitigation to ensure quality and safe interventions and mainstreaming efforts.
- ✓ Training and strengthening knowledge of all teams, and most importantly frontline workers and referral focal points on GBV core concepts, handling GBV disclosure and safe referrals and PSEA.
- ✓ Integrating gender and GBV questions, data analysis and recommendations, across all assessments, plans and strategies.
- ✓ Facilitate meaningful participation and decision-making of affected communities, and particularly women and girls and individuals with diverse genders across all levels and stages of the project cycle.
- ✓ Formulate gender-sensitive and responsive plans and projects across all sectors.
- ✓ Integrate gender transformative activities and approaches to plans and projects, across all sectors, which includes challenging harmful social norms and imbalance power dynamics, addressing root causes of inequalities and contributing to long-term structural change.

¹ For additional useful resources, please refer to: [Gender Handbook for Humanitarian Action](#); [IASC GBV Guidelines](#); [IASC Gender with Age Marker](#); [Rapid Gender Analysis Toolkit](#); [Rapid Gender and GBV Analysis](#)

Gender Analysis Sectoral Briefings



Basic assistance Gender Analysis Brief

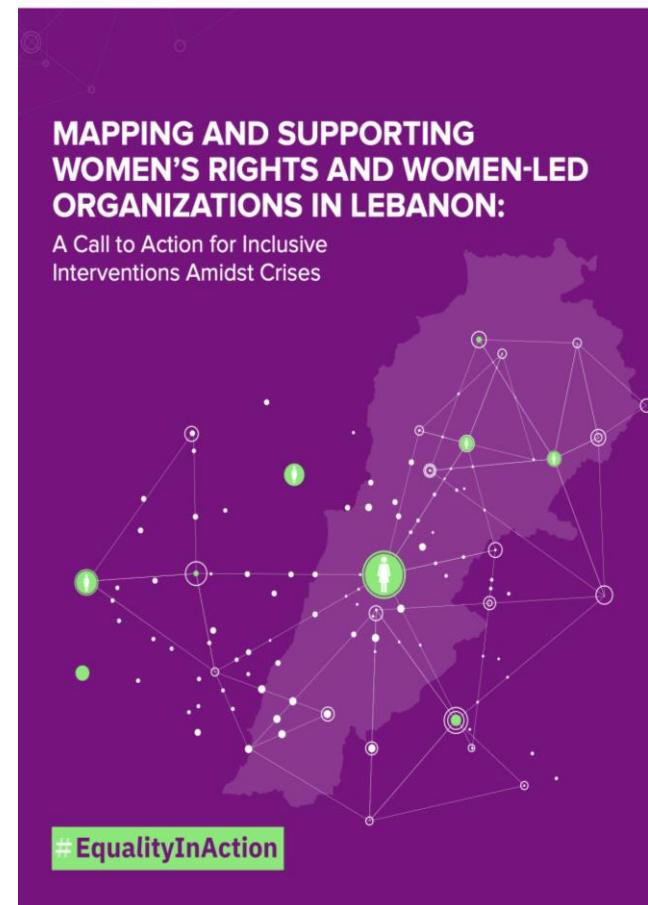
In a country facing multiple crises, systemic gender-based inequalities significantly impact the lives and experiences of women and girls, and particularly those from marginalised groups, including displaced Syrians and migrants, women and girls with disabilities, vulnerable Lebanese as well as single women heading their households. Even prior to the crises, gendered discrimination and violence were widespread, including discriminatory legislation, restricted economic participation, and traditional social norms and practices. For example, during the COVID-19 pandemic, gender-based violence has exponentially increased, and this remains a high risk today, with regular reports of violence, killings and kidnappings of women and girls. Movement restrictions resulting from restrictive social norms, coupled with increased unemployment as a result of the economic crisis, have severely affected women's livelihoods and labour market participation. The latter also compromises access to services and resources as well as their ability to build strong social support networks. Finally, women's leadership and participation remain very low at all levels, including household and community decision-making to more formal spaces across all political structures. Although lived experiences of crises are highly gendered, specific needs and priorities tend to be de-prioritized or overlooked. Ensuring quality, inclusive and empowering responses requires solid gender mainstreaming efforts, while putting women, girls, men and boys' experiences at the centre of humanitarian and stabilisation interventions.

Basic Assistance Gender Data Points

- 85% of women in Lebanon reported eating smaller portions and fewer meals, compared to 57% of men in 2020²
- Around 40% of Lebanese and Palestinian women heading their households mention family and friends as a main source of income, compared to around 15% Palestinian and Lebanese men heading their households³
- 70% of women reported struggling to access menstrual products due to the increase in cost⁴
- In 2021, only 5.5% of women with disabilities were in the labour force, compared to 23% of men with disabilities and 30% of women without disabilities⁵
- Women's labour force participation declined to 22% in 2022⁶

Mainstreaming: Women's organisations mapping

Report and Mapping Matrix with Contacts and Key Information Available



Mainstreaming: Latest Tools and Trainings on Gender and GBV

Referral Pathways and Trainings

- **GBV Referral Pathways** updated including detailed information on agencies supporting children exposed to sexual violence.
- **Briefing schedule for sector members in Q2** planned to enhance knowledge of all sectors on GBV Referral Pathways.
- **Inter-agency GBV Safety Audit** planned using a standardized global tool to be contextualized – **involves all humanitarian sectors.**
- **Review of sector annual work plans** to ensure gender and GBV risk mitigation and mainstreaming is included.



Cross-Sectoral Referrals: RIMS Annual Results

Shoghi Emerson, Head of Programmes (DRC)

Anastasia Mokdad, Referral Information Management Coordinator (DRC)

RIMS

Referral Information
Management System

RIMS 2023 Referrals Trends

- Throughout **2023**, a total of **19,546** referrals were processed on the RIMS platform.
- Top 3 sectors during 2023 were **Protection**, Health and Child Protection.
- According to RIMS data, Protection referrals emerge as a top priority constituting **24%** of the total # referrals.
- November emerged as the month with the highest volume of referrals.

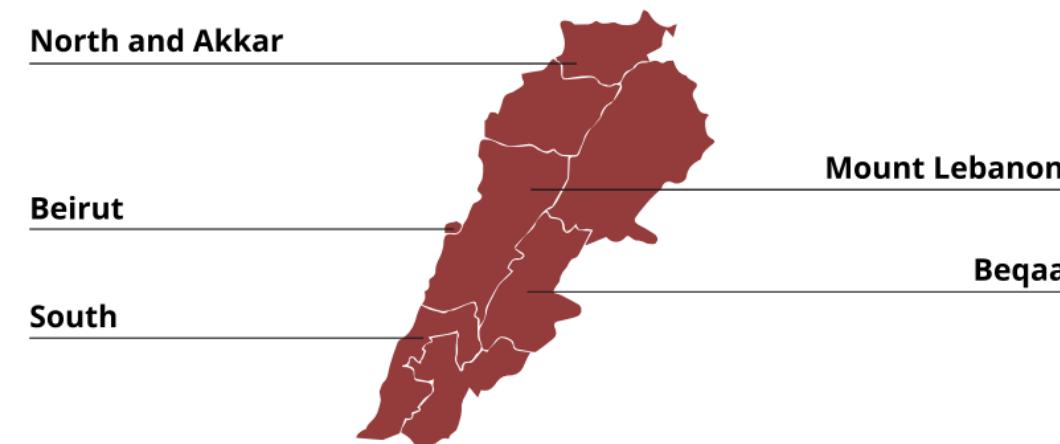
1. Mount Lebanon consistently stands out at the region, reporting the highest number of referrals on RIMS.

2. Child protection, protection, and education sectors are prominently featured, indicating these as priority needs in MtL.

3. North and Akkar exhibit diverse, referral priorities, including protection health and basic assistance.

4. Beirut the primary requests are for education health and protection services.

5. In the south, especially during the last three months of 2023, top priority needs were basic assistance, protection, and education.



Protection Referrals Trends

Referral Priority and Trends:

- Protection referrals in 2023 emerged as a top priority, constituting 24% of total referrals on RIMS.
- Distinct surges in protection referrals, notably in July and September, with significant impacts in Bekaa and North regions.
- Link between increased referrals and Lebanese authorities' raids, particularly affecting Bekaa.

Challenges and Response Rates:

- While 59% of referrals receive responses, 41% remain unanswered.
- Only 38% of closed cases are accepted, possibly due to unclear service descriptions and eligibility criteria.
- Notable decrease in response levels and acceptance rates during periods of increased referrals.

Regional Disparities and Resource Allocation:

- Despite highest referrals in Bekaa, it has the lowest percentage of accepted cases.
- Correlation between protection actors and referrals, emphasizing the need for balanced response across regions.
- Importance of understanding dynamics for equitable service distribution and resource allocation.

Health Referrals Trends

Referral Patterns and Demand:

- Health sector represents 18% of total referrals on RIMS.
- March and May 2023 witnessed significant surge in health referrals, especially in Bekaa.
- Bekaa region shows substantial demand for health services, ranking second after protection.

Communication and Acceptance Challenges:

- 51% of health referrals lack feedback or acknowledgment.
- Low acceptance rate of health referrals (24%) indicates capacity and resource issues.
- Reduction in health care coverage by UNHCR adds to challenges in acceptance rates.

Fast-Track Cases and Response Prioritization:

- 35% of fast-track cases lack feedback, indicating a gap in timely response.
- Discrepancy in response and acceptance rates for fast-track cases highlights their critical nature.
- Urgent need for prioritized responses to fast-track cases to address urgent health concerns.

Child Protection Referral Trends

Referral Volume and Regional Trends:

- Mount Lebanon reports highest volume of child protection referrals.
- Spikes in referrals during March and August 2023, with concentration in Baalbak el Hermel and Bekaa Governorates.
- CP referrals constitute 17% of total referrals, with 11% directed through Inter-Agency Activity Info Tool.

Challenges in Handling CP Referrals:

- 55% of total CP referrals are closed without response or feedback.
- Inverse relationship between referral volume and acceptance rate, indicating underlying factors.
- Need for improved handling of CP referrals to ensure timely and effective responses.

Inter-Sector Referral Coordination:

- Significant portion of inter-sector referrals directed to Child Protection sector.
- Coordination between sectors crucial for addressing holistic needs of crisis-affected populations.
- Enhancing coordination can lead to more efficient and comprehensive responses to child protection concerns.

Key Recommendations

Enhancing Cross-Sectoral Responsiveness:

- Implement a systematic approach for follow-ups and case closure, including periodic reviews and reminders for service providers by setting up automated reminders within RIMS for service providers to update case statuses, ensuring that cases are closed or actively addressed.

Addressing Resource Constraints:

- Establish a Resource Allocation Committee to assess sector-wise needs and allocate resources strategically. The committee could convene monthly to review demand data from RIMS, identifying priority sectors and allocating resources accordingly.
- Develop contingency plans that outline resource shifts based on seasonal variations and unexpected events. In winter, allocate additional resources to the Shelter and WASH sectors, with a dynamic plan that can be activated in response to severe weather conditions.

Promoting Equitable Service Distribution:

- Conduct quarterly audits to evaluate the distribution of services, comparing acceptance rates among governorates, to identify regions with lower acceptance rates, prompting targeted interventions to ensure more equitable service distribution.
- Collaborate with local NGOs and international organizations to strategically increase protection actors in the Bekaa region.

Adapting to Seasonal Variation:

- Develop a Winter Plan detailing specific actions for Shelter and WASH sectors during adverse weather conditions, to preposition resources in vulnerable areas before winter, considering historical data on weather-related challenges.
- Implementing targeted awareness campaigns and support programs during summer to address increased Protection and Child Protection referrals, by collaborating with schools for alternative protective environments during summer, mitigating risks for children and addressing the surge in referrals.

Enhancing Demographic Representation:

- NGO and UN actors need to increase collaboration with elderly-focused NGOs to tailor interventions for older individuals, addressing potential underrepresentation.



Update on Escalation of Hostilities in South Lebanon

Jinan Chinder, South Area Manager (UNDP)

Sophie Etzold, Protection Sector Coordinator (UNHCR)



Findings of the Meeting with DRM Nabatieh

Jinan Chinder, South Area Manager (UNDP)

Update on Escalation of Hostilities in South Lebanon

Findings of the Meeting with DRM Nabatiyeh

- Increasing tension between displaced people and the host community due to competition for limited livelihood opportunities.
- Escalating tensions between displaced individuals residing in the (that were offered by the owners) apartments and the rightful owners of those apartments.
- Urgent summer-specific emergency needs identified across various sectors, including heightened risk of communicable diseases in collective sites and shortages in water supply and persistent challenges in delivering medication to border areas.
- Emphasis on the necessity of coordinating field visits of donors or implementing partners with DRM Nabatieh, alongside local authorities, municipalities, and the Union of Municipalities.
- Importance stressed on updating the classification of red zones, particularly expanding coverage to include areas targeted for intervention, such as those along the North Litani River, and difficult-to-access cadasters.



Findings of the Rapid Participatory Assessment

Sophie Etzold, Protection Sector Coordinator (UNHCR)



Rapid Participatory Assessment

Escalation of Hostilities in South Lebanon - Lebanese IDPs

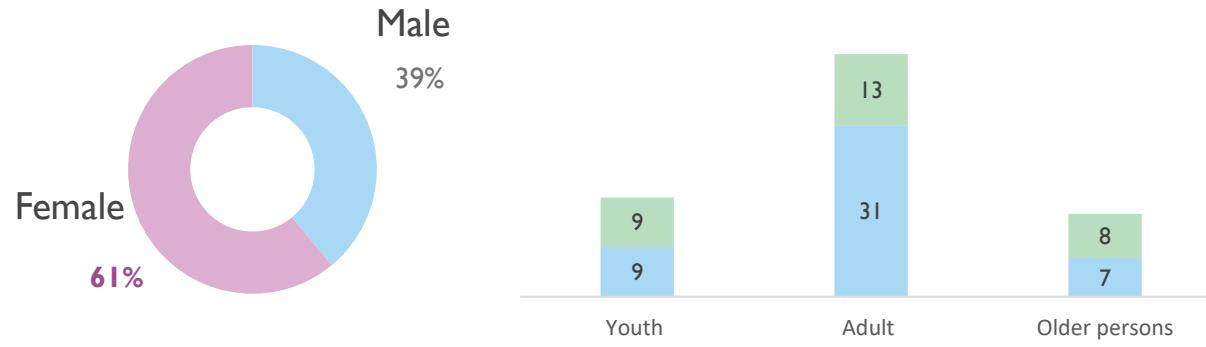
Partners: UNHCR, Caritas, SHEILD, INTERSOS

March 2024

 **UNHCR**
The UN Refugee Agency

Rapid Participatory Assessment

Methodology and Aim



Period: 12-15 March 2024

Target: Collective shelters and urban spaces

Population: Lebanese IDPs

Method:

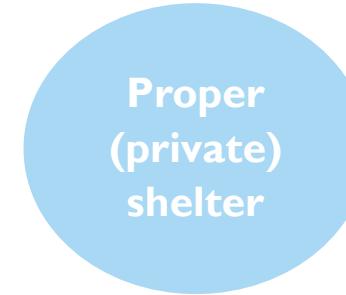
- Desk review
- 6 FGDs (LEB IDPs)
- 2 semi-structured interviews, 3 KII

- Identify protection and cross-sectoral risks and needs.
- Map agencies, services, community structures supporting IDPs.
- Identify community capacities for self-protection and decision-making structures.
- Provide cross-sectoral recommendations.
- Full findings accessible: [here](#).

Rapid Participatory Assessment

Top Priorities and Concerns

Immediate Priorities



Key Concerns

- Fear of going out due to **safety and security** situation
- **Fear of losing** family/loved ones
- Fear of being **unable to return home, losing houses**
- Inability to provide family with **basic needs**, including food
- **Insecurity/discomfort** in current accommodation
- **Living expenses** absent income-generation
- **Access to services** (health, education) in the affected areas, **high healthcare costs**
- **Remote education** with lack of internet connectivity for effective learning

Rapid Participatory Assessment

Considerations and Planning

- **Near-term:** IDPs generally do not plan to return immediately, due to the situation
- **Long-term:** IDPs ultimately hope to return to their homes
- **Pendular movement:** Families return to villages to check homes (day trips)
- **Family decision-making:** Parents are decision makers, with children following
- **Considerations/concerns:**
 - IDPs hosted by relatives might not be able to continue to stay in the same accommodation
 - Loss of farms/multiple agricultural seasons due to damage pose longer-term challenges on return
- **SDCs:** Activities will resume/expand once the situation stabilizes as needs will be greater

Rapid Participatory Assessment

Main Cross-Sectoral Findings: Collective Shelters

Sector Findings	Recommendation to be expanded by sectors
Shelter and Site Management <p>Over-crowdedness in shelters Lack of Privacy/ feeling of confinement Challenges for space, access and information for PwD Exposure high levels of noise due to crowdedness Limited electricity (~2 hours/day (Zahrani), no night electricity (Tyre);</p>	Site monitoring and sharing of feedback with shelter/ site management actors, including review of accessibility
WaSH <p>Hygiene risks in shared bathrooms Allergic reaction from mattresses/blankets (Tyre) Inconsistent clean water, Need for continuous support with menstrual hygiene items and diapers; Lack of washing machines;</p>	Review and monitor cleaning of shared bathrooms through community support Establish enhanced system to assess needs
Health <p>Limited access to medication, including for chronic illnesses</p>	Assess most vulnerable people
Food Security <p>limited food storage and food diversity due to lack of electricity (Zahrani);</p>	Increase cash for food instead of food parcels so families can prioritize needs
Education <p>limited access to internet impacting online learning for children</p>	Information on education for IDPs who cannot continue with regular classes
Protection <p>Lack of activities/boredom: additional needs for psychosocial services, education, and work, additional</p>	Ensure presence of protection actor to provide range of recreational/ PSS activities

Rapid Participatory Assessment

Main Cross-Sectoral Findings: Urban Areas / Outside Collective Shelters

Sector Findings	Recommendation from communities and to be expanded by sectors
Protection and safety and security Villages and roads not considered safe; mock raids intensified, fear and anxiety, artillery sounds, destruction of homes and shaking of homes Limited/disrupted support for PwDs: i.e. assistive devices, adult diapers	Increase safety messaging Awareness sessions on parenting skills during the challenging time Online psychosocial support for PwDs
Social Stability Discomfort in host accommodation: uneasy using others' belongings, sense of becoming a burden, lack of privacy (particularly for PwDs); Community relations: deterioration in community support; perception of unequal levels of support/ assistance	Increase support to tailored programs for older persons and PWD Include programs targeting communal support/ group activities
Livelihood Families lost jobs and displaced persons struggle to find jobs; Reliance and depletion of savings, selling items; Exploitation to work for minimum wages (particularly older persons) Reduced demand/ opportunities for work in affected areas (Hasbaya and Bint Jbeil) Some have reopened small business/ youth started working in other fields	Cash assistance mentioned as strong need as well as job support (sewing, crochet)

Rapid Participatory Assessment

Main Cross-Sectoral Findings: Urban Areas / Outside Collective Shelters

Sector Findings	Recommendation from communities
Health Medicines expensive in urban areas; limited access to medication at PHCs due to high demands; center closure in border areas	Review prioritization and ensure mapping/ access
Mental Health and Psychosocial support Pervasive sense of stress, pressure, sadness to be away from home Older people have lost their will to live; feel they burden relatives and/or are neglected Limited doctors/ or MH specialists remain	Enhance community-based PSS and recreational/ psychosocial support programs Access to individual counselling with a psychologist
Shelter Feeling of being cramped living in a room where they used to live in a house Shared space/bathrooms (Tyre shelters) aggravate stress, particularly for women	Rent-free furnished shelters were suggested
Education Difficulty adjusting to new school/learning environment; online options challenging due to a lack of internet, electricity, IT equipment.	Involvement of university students in educational programs for children

Rapid Participatory Assessment

Recommendations on Programmatic Needs



- Continue lifesaving outreach to the most vulnerable (incl. border areas)
- Support community empowerment & social stability
- Local/community-based structures (CDC/SDC, local NGOs, municipalities), cross-population recreation
- Enhance AGD Accessibility and APP
- Increase support for specialized service/devices, social support networks



- Increase cash assistance for displaced
- Develop medium/long-term livelihood planning for those with damaged agricultural land



- Increase community-based health programming & health interventions
- Awareness raising on health/services; mobile clinics, remote consultations
- Ensure wide distribution of hygiene & dignity kits
- Integration of MHPSS into sectoral approaches

Rapid Participatory Assessment

Recommendations on Programmatic Needs



- **Expand group and individual PSS and parenting skills tailored to context.**



- **Address formal/non-formal education barriers.**
- E-learning, cash for education, blended recreation.



- **Identify alternative shelter arrangements.**



- **Strengthen localization** (local NGOs, women-led organizations).
- **Strengthen collaboration between sectors.**



CERF/LHF: Allocation & Next Steps

Yendi Ghossein, Lebanon Humanitarian Fund, OCHA

CERF/LHF: Allocation & Next Steps

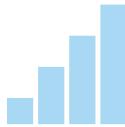
Strategic Parameters



\$30 M Allocation

LHF Allocation

\$21 M



Pillar I: Multisectoral response to needs arising from conflict in South Lebanon through provision of comprehensive packages of services for people displaced or remaining in area of conflict



Pillar II: Addressing unmet multi-sectoral needs across Lebanon for most vulnerable profiles of people in need.



Pillar III: Support a strengthened localized response in line with LHF 2024 Localization Strategy.

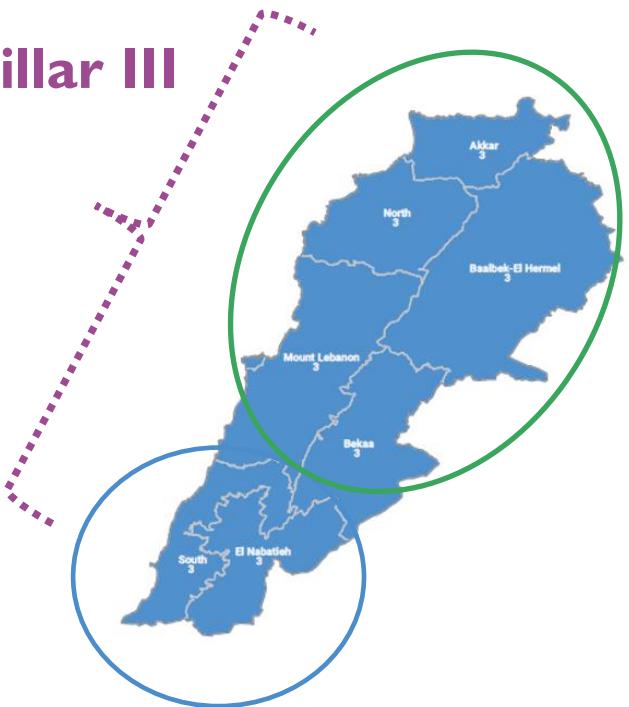
CERF Allocation

\$9 M

Upscaling the South Response

Pillar II

Pillar III



Pillar

CERF/LHF: Allocation & Next Steps

Proposed Timeline

2024 MAY						
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
28	29	30	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8

14th May – Sector's session with LHF (Score card, SRC, Partner's consultation)

22nd May - Allocation closing date at 10:00 am

23rd May – Project's submission to Sectors

29th – 30th May – Multisectoral Pillar I Review

2024 JUNE						
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
26	27	28	29	30	31	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	1	2	3	4	5	6

3rd – 7th of June - Multisectoral Pillar III Review

10th – 14th June – Sectoral Pillar II Review

Does this enable an initial sector-specific review of submissions with core group and regional coordinators?



CERF/LHF: Allocation & Next Steps

Strategic Review Committees

- Balanced representation of UN agencies, national NGOs and international NGOs, gender and disability experts.
- Review Criteria (score card).



Pillar I

Multisectoral response to needs arising from conflict in South Lebanon through provision of comprehensive packages of services for people displaced or remaining in area of conflict



Pillar II

Addressing unmet multi-sectoral needs across Lebanon for most vulnerable profiles of people in need.



Pillar III

Support a strengthened localized response in line with LHF 2024 Localization Strategy.

This presents an opportunity for collaboration and for everyone to come together and convene for agreeing on the best way to respond to needs.

How can we establish multisectoral strategic review committee for an effective review of submissions?



Should we opt for the traditional approach?



AoB

Stephanie Laba, Inter-Agency Coordination Officer (UNHCR)

AOB I

Reporting and Coordination Products

1. **AWP:** Completed by all sectors.
2. **QI Sector Dashboard:** Pending.

"Disclaimer: The Lebanon Response Plan (LRP) is pending endorsement by the LRP Steering Committee. This dashboard is based on information reported by the partners working under the sector strategy discussed with the line ministry."

AOB 2

2024 3RP BXL Side Event

Side Event Overview

DATE: 22 May 2024, 4:00 - 5:30 PM (Beirut time).

ONLINE

REGISTER HERE

Title: The Situation of Syrian Refugees in Neighboring Countries: Challenges, Opportunities, and Ways Forward.

Objective: Discuss the emerging challenges, opportunities, and policy solutions regarding Syrian refugees in neighboring countries.

Objectives and Discussion Points

Objective 1: Highlighting Emerging Challenges

- Changing regional political and security dynamics
- Impact on refugees and host communities
- Need for sustained donor support

Objective 2: Examining Policy Impacts

- National and local policies in enhancing protection and stability

Objective 3: Discussing Solutions

- Policy and programming solutions for the future
- Socio-economic instability mitigation and protection measures

Slide 3: Expected Outcome

- Clear Recommendations:
 - Sustainable policies and programmatic approaches
 - Enhanced responsibility-sharing by the international community
 - Socio-economic inclusion of refugees and host communities
 - Strategic investments in resilience-building
- Advocacy Points:
 - Continued support for 3RP partners
 - Integration of humanitarian actions with development responses



Thank You