

INTER AGENCY MEETING - Minute – 6 September, 2013 – Beirut

Meeting			
Name	Inter-Agency Meeting	Meeting Date	6/08/2013
Meeting Location	Grand Serail	Meeting Time	10:00 A.M
Chair person	Mr Jean- Nicolas Beuze – Assistant Representative Coordination Mr. Ramzi Naaman – GOL	Meeting Duration	1 hour
Minutes Prepared by	Malak Rahal		
Purpose of Meeting	1. General updates 2. Security Updates 3. Border Management 4. Targeting 5. Winterization 6. Inter-Agency Funding updates 7. AOB		

Summary of discussions and action points

1.	General updates
	<p>- Current situation: 722, 871 registered and awaiting registration.</p> <p>- The lowest waiting period for registration is in south (15 days); the average waiting period in all Lebanon is 42 days.</p> <p>World Bank Assessment :</p> <p>- GOL requested the world bank in collaboration with UN agencies to do an assessment regarding the impact of the Syrian crisis on the economic and social sectors in Lebanon</p> <p>- An inter- ministerial committee was formed, to supervise the implementation of the assessment and to design a financing mechanism to try to address the international committee to help and overlook the kind of assistance that will be channeled to Lebanon</p> <p>- On the 23rd of September , the general assembly of the united Nations will be meeting in New York, where the president of the republic will be addressing the international committee about the results of the world bank assessment with the estimation of the costs implicated on the GOL and the financing mechanism</p> <p>- Lebanon will present its case (financial mechanism and the losses caused from the Syrian crisis) in the annual meeting of the world bank where all ministers of finance will be present will take place in Washington in the first week of October.</p>
2.	Security Update
	<p>- Spike in security incidents following end of Ramadan;</p> <p>- Clear increase of Terrorism related threats: IEDs, Rocket attacks</p> <p>- Fear of possible implications of the foreign military strikes in Syria</p> <p><u>Recommendations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remain alert and vigilant; Review personal security culture • Avoid proximity to the mosques, public gatherings;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt low profile and reduce unnecessary movement;
3.	Border Management
	<p>- On-going preparations at the official border (Masnaa) for the potential increase of new arrivals from Syria, by deploying staff at the northern borders, placing waiting shaded reception areas, health facilities and latrines.</p> <p>- UNHCR and MOSA are working with GSO on possible measures to enhance border control and access to assistance in a protection sensitive manner with the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Enhance integrity and efficient processing at Lebanese borders; ✓ Preserve integrity of international protection/assistance programs ✓ Strengthen regularization and residency processes ✓ Ensure border management in line with GoL humanitarian obligations <p><u>Action Points:</u></p> <p>- Regular information on border crossings and the general situation in the event of a change;</p> <p>- At this stage , borders remain open and the decision of the GOL regarding no camps prevails. Nevertheless, discussions continue between UNHCR and the GoL concerning possible alternatives in case of mass influx</p> <p>- UNRWA has no restrictions at the border but monitoring is done on a case-by-case basis , around 50 PRS /day are entering (data collected form direct observation of the monitoring officers)</p> <p>- The flow of people crossing the border remains the same. In the event of an increase in the flow, timely updates will be made available to partners, donors and the media.</p> <p>- An inter-sectoral meeting was held on Monday 2 September to review the trigger and planning figures of the contingency plan and the following scenario was agreed: Intense but punctual/localized clashes in Syria or limited airstrikes resulting in a sudden influx to Lebanon of up to 30,000 per day over a few days (triggering the emergency response) that would lead to up to 150,000 refugees over a few weeks.</p> <p>- Sector coordinators are providing the preparedness and key interventions per sector , contingency stocks and staffing needs</p> <p>- Provision of shelter In the absence of camps in case of influx: In the absence of the GoL approval for the establishment of camps, and the strain exerted on host communities, shelters of an adequate standard have been running out. Shelter sector has identified areas in Bekaa, western Bekaa and North that can take up to 70,000 refugees, site plans have been made also.</p> <p>- In the absence of camps, people may squat outdoors, along main roads, on public or private lands, within “unauthorized” abandoned buildings whether unfinished or complete. Community spaces such as mosques, churches, schools, and social centres will be expected to fill up quickly.</p> <p>- Shelter sector will prepare inventories, mainly in Akkar and Bekaa, 2 emergency teams will address the needs, it can be in informal settlements or in collective shelters. Procurement process regarding winterization and contingency planning will be activated directly</p>
4.	Targeting
	Targeting is a 3 steps process :
	<p>1- Defining who will be targeted , through VASYR and UNHCR’s “ ProGres” database that generated the list of people who will continue to receive food, hygiene kits and baby kits;</p> <p>2- Information campaign done in August , people were informed about targeting and the changes that will happen in terms of assistance ;</p>

	<p>3- In September a general information campaign will take place in Mt.Leb, south and Bekaa about why targeting is happening , who will receive assistance and an information leaflet will be distributed to everyone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By November , targeting distribution will take place - Electronic vouchers will be distributed in December , the roll out will follow targeting and it will be to around 120,000 families - Concerning security : Few problems encountered from angry people creating disturbances ; - GoL and NGO remarked that targeting should also include Lebanese host communities as they are also in desperate need and to prevent tensions, anger and sensitivities. <p><u>Action Points:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNHCR to revert regarding the registration system that will be used in case of influx
5.	Winterization
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The targeting will take into consideration Altitude + ITS <p>Vulnerable registered refugees (found through VASyR) living at higher altitudes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Population above 500m in elevation (255,476) ➤ Allow for growth between mid-Aug - end Dec (x 1.75) ➤ Apply VASyR criteria to ProGres (69%) ⇒ 291,000 / 58,200 HH <p>Any refugee (registered or unregistered) in the worst shelters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Informal Settlements & collective shelters ➤ Estimated max. pop. 100,000 by end Dec ➤ Exclude those who receive the package because vulnerable registered living >500m: 10,500 ⇒ 89,500 / 17,900 HH <p>Persons with Special Needs & other special cases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Allow all areas a contingency of 10% = 69,500 / 13,900 HH <p>Total caseload is therefore 58,200 + 17,900 + 13,900 = 90,000 HH</p>
6.	Inter-Agency Funding updates
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional funding level: 40% - Lebanon humanitarian agencies: 38% - Unmet needs : USD 1.21 billion - Funding level as of 23 August : 27%
7.	AOB
	<p>RRP6 :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional workshop for sector coordinators 11 and 12 September (Sector coordinators and DRC will be attending) - Sector leads launch process with working groups 23 September - Country plans by 4 November - Global launch mid-December <p>❖ The next Interagency meeting will take place on 4 October , 2013</p>

Attachments

Document	Location
Presentation	I.A presentation : http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=2735