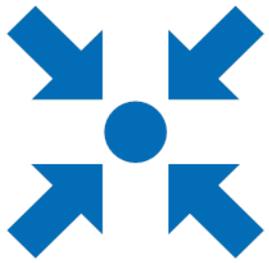


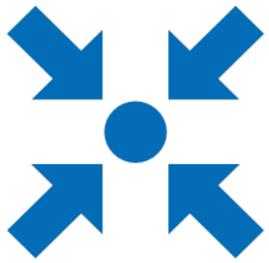


**Inter Agency Meeting – 5 June 2015**



# AGENDA

1. Protection update
2. Health strategic approach – MoPH
3. Defining community vulnerability assessment – OCHA/REACH
4. Social Stability Mainstreaming survey
5. Update on Winter Assistance, Lessons Learned



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# Syrian Registration as of 31 May 2015

No waiting period since new registration has been temporarily suspended as of 6 May 2015 as per the instructions of the GoL



1,182,287

Total

1,182,287

Registered

0

Awaiting



# Non-Syrian Registration as of 31 May 2015

9 days waiting period



**18,947\***  
*\* 84% Iraqi*

**Total Registered**

**318**

**Registered in May**

**120**

**Awaiting**



## Registration & Inactivations as of 31 May

### ❑ Inactivation

- 12,394 individuals (regular inactivation + routine clean up)

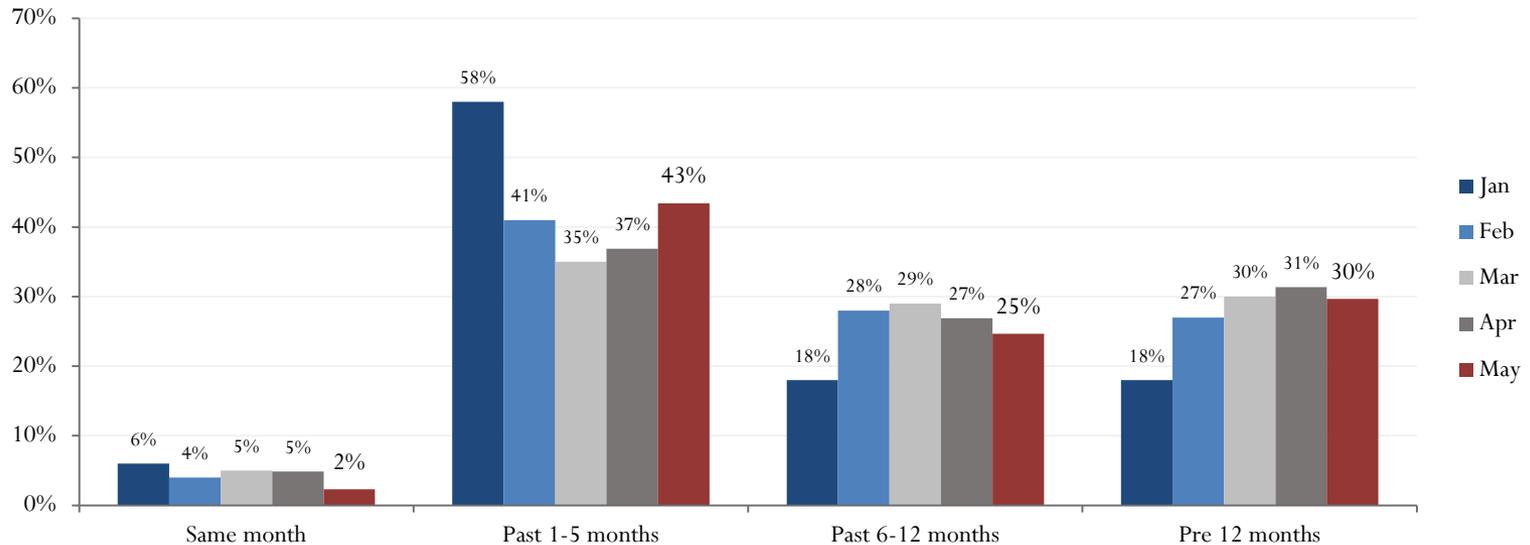
### ❑ Registration in May

- 1,217 individuals
- As per instructions of GoL, all new registration was temporary suspended as of May 6 2015 hence the sharp decrease.



# Profile of Syrians Registered Jan-May

## Arrival to Lebanon: Jan vs. Feb vs. Mar vs. Apr vs. May



NB All individuals who entered 5 Jan. 2015 onwards were inactivated



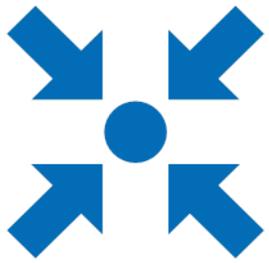
# May Thematic Questionnaire

- ❑ **Sample size:** 1,201 HH randomly selected out of the 8,027 HH renewed in May. 15% sample size
- ❑ **Objective:** Obtaining information on Household visits.
- ❑ **Limitations:** not in-depth survey, generates base line information only, time bound.



## Snap Shot of the May Thematic Questionnaire

- 47% were visited in the past 12 months.
- 40% to conduct general assessment, 17% for shelter, 10% for financial situation, and 10% for health.
- 40% wore visibility material to identify themselves (vests, cap, arm band, etc.), 33% presented their official work ID (badge), 7% nothing.
- 42% of the visits were conducted by INGO, 21% UNHCR, 20% local NGO, 1% municipalities.
  
- 62% did not receive feedback after the HH visit was conducted (10% of the aid workers who conducted the visit did not state that they will provide feedback).
  
- 61% did not receive assistance after the HH visit was conducted (7% of the aid workers who conducted the visit did not state that they will provide feedback).
  
- Of those who received assistance, 31% NFI, 18% financial assistance, 11% vouchers, 10% food items, 9% hygiene kits.



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# Health Steering Committee Update

Ministry of Public Health

5 June 2015

# HSC Structure

- MoPH
- UN Agencies
- Some donors
- Representative of local NGOs
- International NGOs?

# Health Expenditures Survey

- Rationale:
  - To track the funds poured into the health sector
  - To prioritize health expenditure and limit unnecessary spending (studies/surveys, training, workshops, guidelines, etc.)
  - To ensure transparency & accountability of all partners

# Health Expenditures Survey

- 17 out of 53 health partners filled the survey
- Out of these 17
  - 9 did not provide their “Overhead” figures
  - 2 did not provide their “Operational Cost” figures
  - 1 did not provide their “Staffing” figures
- **Alarming lack of transparency!**

# List of Partners who did not respond

AJEM Lebanon

Amel

AUB

Beyond

DCA - Saida Lebanon

FPSC

Harikar

HI

ICRC

IFH/NHF

IOCC

IRD

IRW

JHAS

JICA

KRG- DMC/ DoH

Makassed

Makhzoumi Foundation

MAP

Medair

MODM

NHF

NRC

PU-AMI

PWJ

Qandil

RESTART

SC

Seraphim Global Lebanon

UIMS

UNRWA

UPP

URDA Lebanon

# List of Partners who responded

Armadilla

CLMC

German Red Cross

Humedica

IMC IOM

LFPA

MdM

MSF Suisse

Order of Malta

Qatari Red Crescent

SIDC

UNDP

UNFPA

UNHCR

UNICEF

WHO

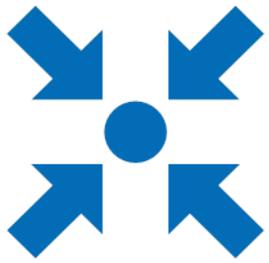
YMCA

# Health Response Strategy

- Guide for donors to know where to invest
- Guide for partners to stay within the national priorities
- Preparation in process

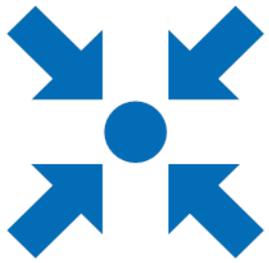
# Budget Required for Health

Services	Budget Needed (1 Year)	Estimated Gaps* (understated)
Primary Health Care	\$49.7 M	\$12.5 M
Secondary & Tertiary Health Care	\$87.9 M	\$53.4 M
Epidemiological Surveillance & Response	\$3 M	\$3 M
Mental Health	\$0.86 M	\$0
Youth Health	\$0.7 M	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$142.16 M</b>	<b>\$68.9 M</b>



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# Social Stability Mainstreaming Survey



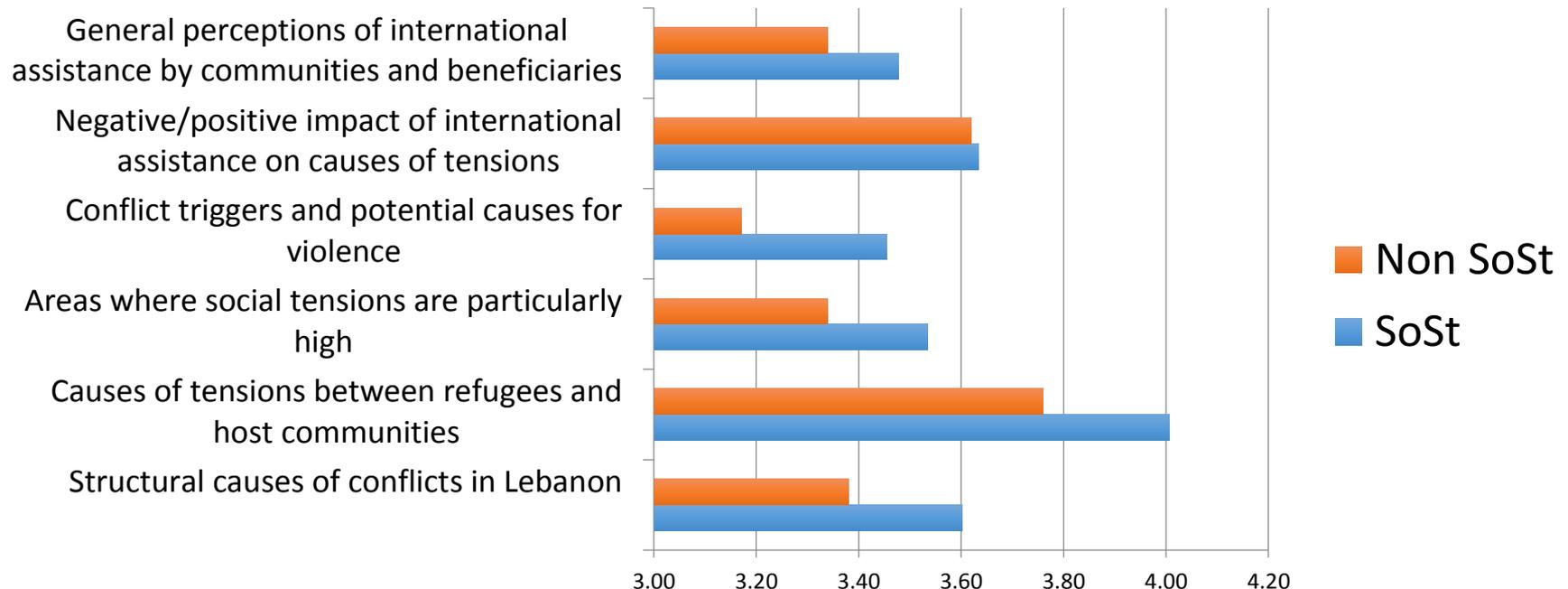
- Social stability is one of the three key objectives of the LCRP, to which the entire response should contribute.
- The social stability sector directly contributes to this by creating spaces for inter-community dialogue and supporting local and national institutions in building social stability responding to tensions.
- In addition, the sector aims at supporting the overall response in building social stability by providing capacity building and information to partners across the response.
- This survey aims at assessing:
  - how the available tools and information are being used,
  - what partners are already doing in terms of social stability mainstreaming,
  - what the needs of other partners are.
- Available at <https://www.surveymonkey.net/results/SM-K5NGBRS9/>
- 91 respondents - Good balance between type of partners, sectors, field/national level.

# Knowledge on conflict & tension issues



- Good level of information on conflict and tensions
- Less knowledge on structural causes of tensions, perception/impact of international assistance.
- Social stability partners report better knowledge of conflict issues:

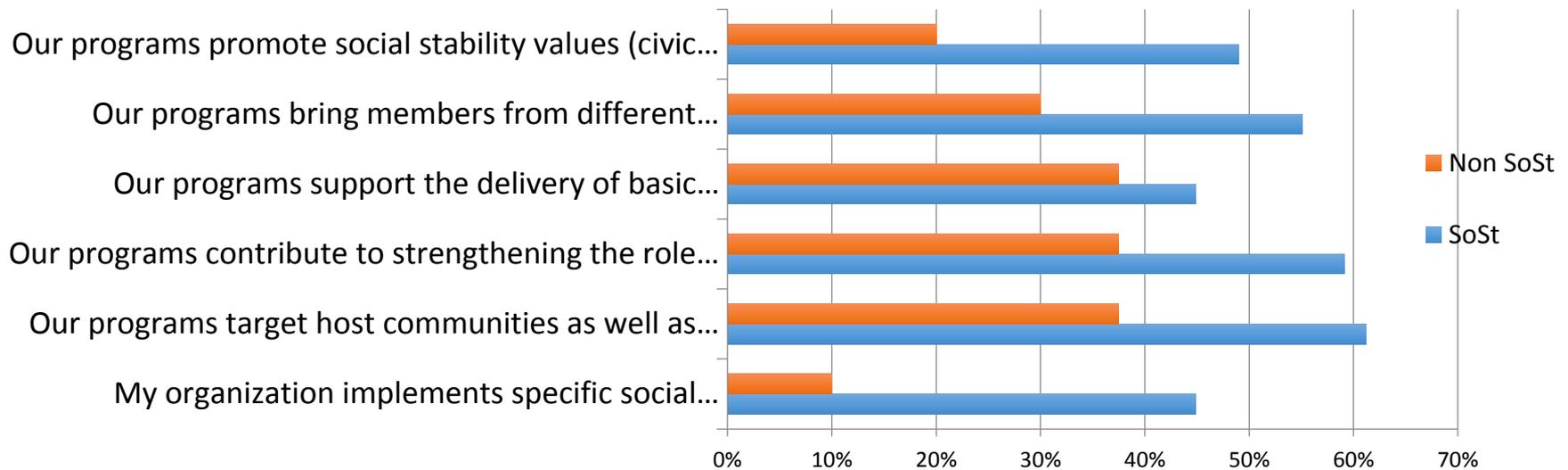
Knowledge of conflict issues - Social stability partners vs. others



# Contribution to social stability



- Participants consider they contribute to social stability through their programming (targeting all communities, working with public institutions, bringing different community members together).
- This varies depending on the specificities of each sector's work but overall partners of the social stability sector report significant higher contribution to all criteria of contribution to social stability.



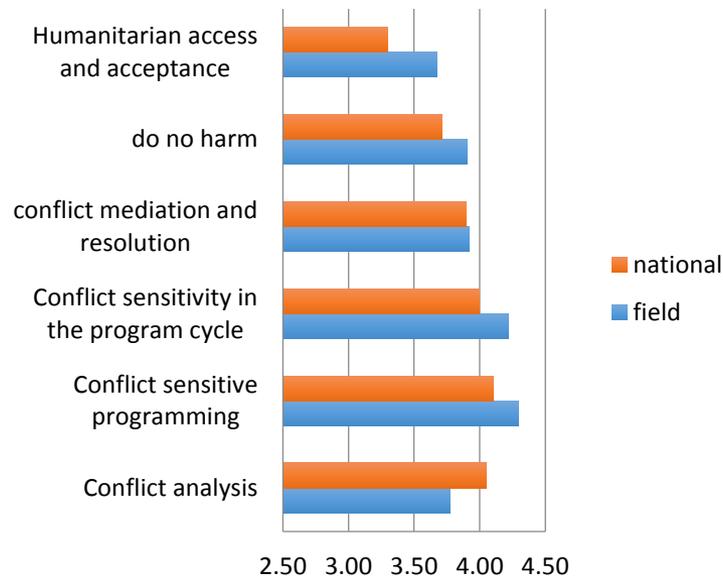
- Only a small majority have a mechanisms to ensure their programmes are conflict sensitive.

# Needs for trainings and tools

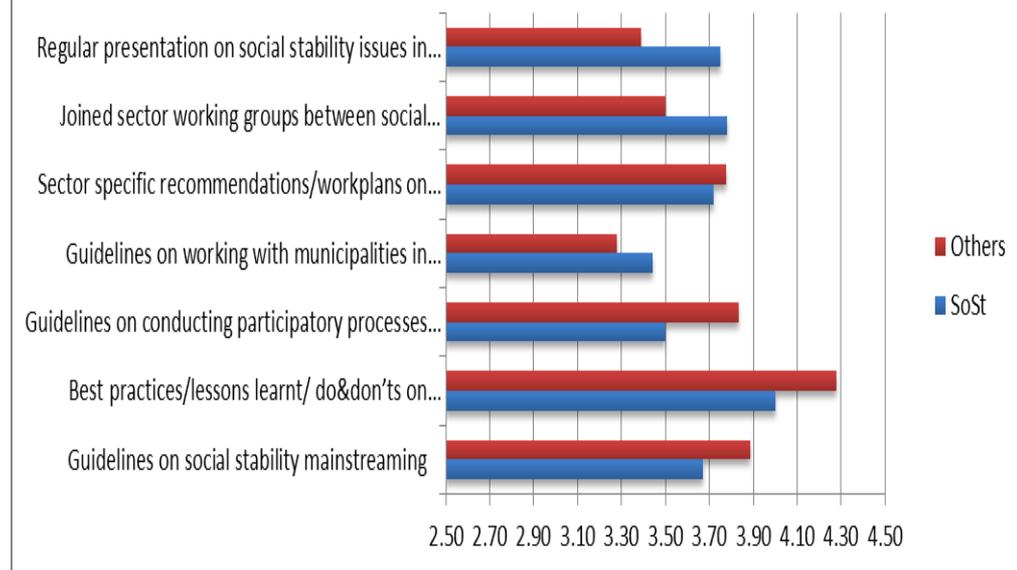


- Trainings suggestion welcomed – particularly conflict sensitive programming.
- Best practice/lessons learnt on social stability also welcome

## Training needs



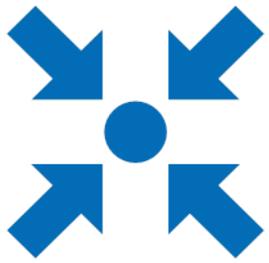
## Need for support and tools





## Next steps

- Important role of the social stability sector:
  - to pull together information on tensions/conflicts and provide analysis.
  - To provide a forum for partners working on programmes aiming at targeting tensions directly – capturing progress, lessons learnt and challenges on different dimensions of social stability.
  - Disseminate information and lessons learnt back to other sectors through the inter-sector, core group.
- Trainings on conflict sensitive programming, including in the field.
- Collection of lessons learnt on social stability across sectors.



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**Inter-Agency  
Coordination**  
Lebanon

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**LEBANON INTER-AGENCY  
WINTER ASSISTANCE REVIEW WORKSHOP  
May 2015**

**Summary, Lessons Learned, and Key  
Recommendations  
Interagency Meeting 5 June 2015**

## Objective and Outputs

---

- **Draw lessons learned from the 2014-2015 winterization response and define strategic direction for 2015-2016 Winter Support Plan**
- **Documented Lesson Learned from the Winter Support Plan for 2014-2015**
- **Identify actions point for improvements**
- **Action plan to prepare for the next Winter Support Plan**

## Winter 2014 – 2015 Achievements

---

- **2014/2015 winter response ended 31st of March**
- **45 operational partners provided assistance to more than 900,000 Lebanese, Syrian, and Palestinian persons (180,000 HHs)**
- **Individuals and families were provided with 4 types of assistance:**
  - **Basic Assistance: blankets, clothes, stoves, fuel, cash assistance**
  - **Shelter: weather proofing kits**
  - **WASH: drainage kits**
  - **Cross Cutting Assistance: cash for winter, site improvements, fuel for schools**

## Key Figures (Inter-agency)

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180,000 families received Basic Winter Assistance (+100%)

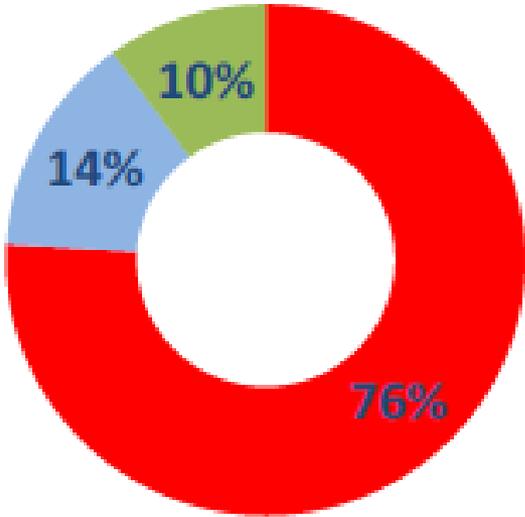
115,750 children benefited from Fuel for Schools (85%)

31,237 families in IS's benefited from Shelter weather proofing kits (+100%)

23,237 families in SSBs benefited from Shelter weather proofing kits (38%)

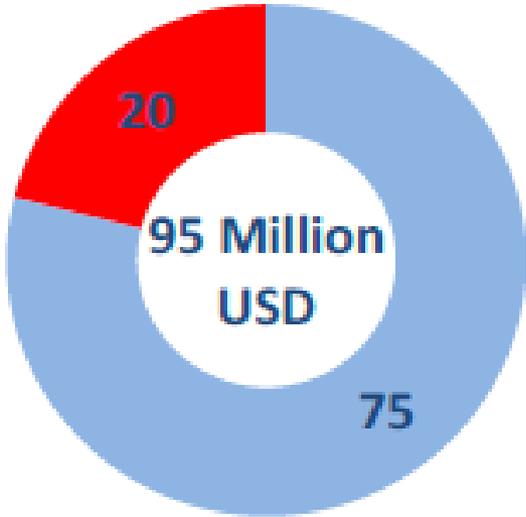
31,237 Individuals benefited from the distribution of drainage kits

# Key Figures (Inter-agency)



■ Syrian ■ Lebanese ■ Palestinian

### Beneficiaries



■ Funding Gap ■ Secured

### Funding

# Lessons Learned and Recommendations for Next Winter

- 
- **Planning:**
    - **Conduct a proper gap analysis**
    - **Harmonize the targeting methods and packages**
      - **keeping the most vulnerable as priority**
      - **Optimal use of existing tools**
    - **Programmatic harmonization of gaps: inter-sectoral interventions**
    - **Data sharing: large scale and triangulation of information**
    - **Capacity building for partners and agencies on referrals**
  - **Activities:**
    - **Cash for Winter: a preferred modality**
      - **2014 – 2015 Winter: Funding allowed us to reach 75,000 families out of 90,000 families (cash for winter assistance)**

# Lessons Learned and Recommendations for Next Winter

- 
- **Coordination, Reporting, and Communications:**
    - **Community based mechanisms: CSMCs and ROVs to triangulate information**
      - **Community based targeting approaches to BA targeting (altitude, economic vulnerability)**
    - **Establish harmonized feedback mechanism**
    - **Operational agencies to report on targets, beneficiaries, and areas of operation**
      - **Data sharing policy to avoid duplication**
      - **To better enhance the targeting methodology**
      - **To follow the harmonized packages defined by the interagency**
      - **New actors to coordinate with existing mechanisms**
    - **Written & verbal communications on sectoral services: awareness and methods of use (where applicable)**

# Lessons Learned and Recommendations for Next Winter

- 
- **Field Operations:**
    - **Support to public institutions / local authorities:**
      - **Extend support to municipalities to increase preparedness measures:**
        - **Poor weather forced road closures which delayed distribution schedule**
    - **Distributions to be coordinated with MoSA field coordinators ahead of time**
    - **Contact NPTP for Lebanese beneficiaries**
    - **Towards a more balanced targeting and distribution: geographical and per cohorts**
      - **Targeting the affected population (including the Lebanese poor families)**
  - **Funding:**
    - **to be channeled through existing mechanisms**
    - **BA Sector / Interagency to be kept informed**
    - **Funding to be more flexible matching the needs**
    - **Timely funding – the soonest possible**

# Lessons Learned and Recommendations for Next Winter

- 
- **Next Step / time line:**
    - **Finalize the lessons learned report**
    - **Consult and design the packages (Cash, NFI,....)**
    - **Present a Winter Plan by mid-august**

# Thank You!

