



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)

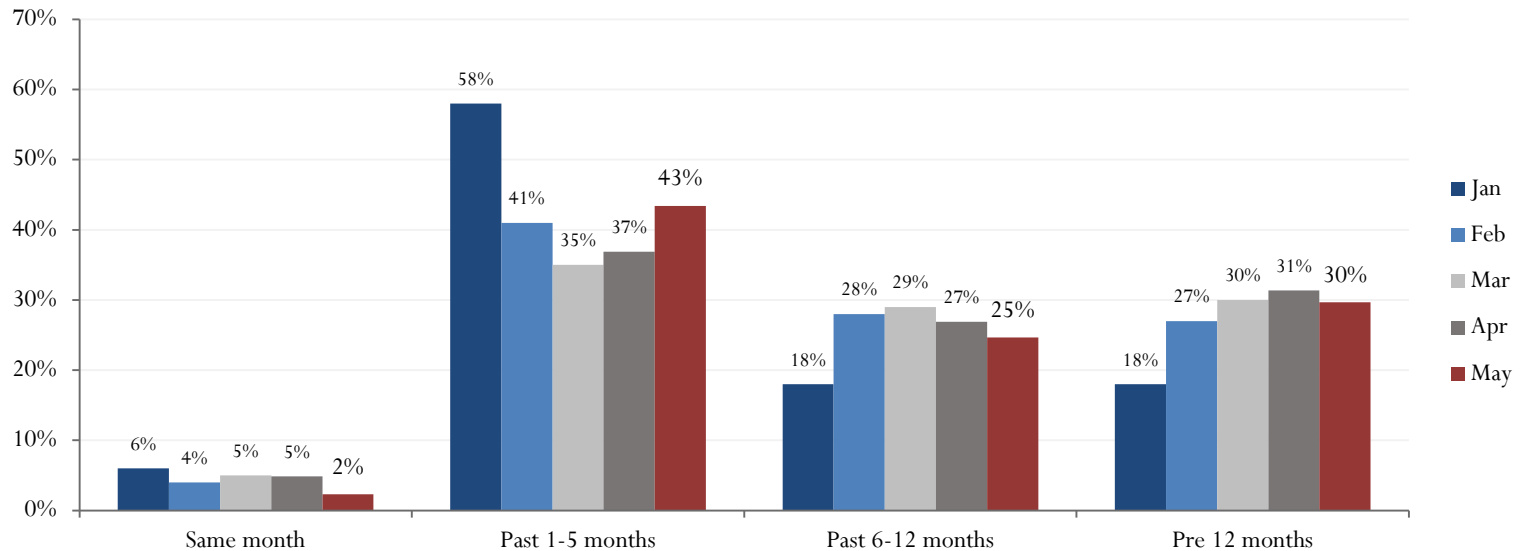
❑ Registration in May

- 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
Total	\$142.16 M	\$68.9 M



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Social Stability Mainstreaming Survey



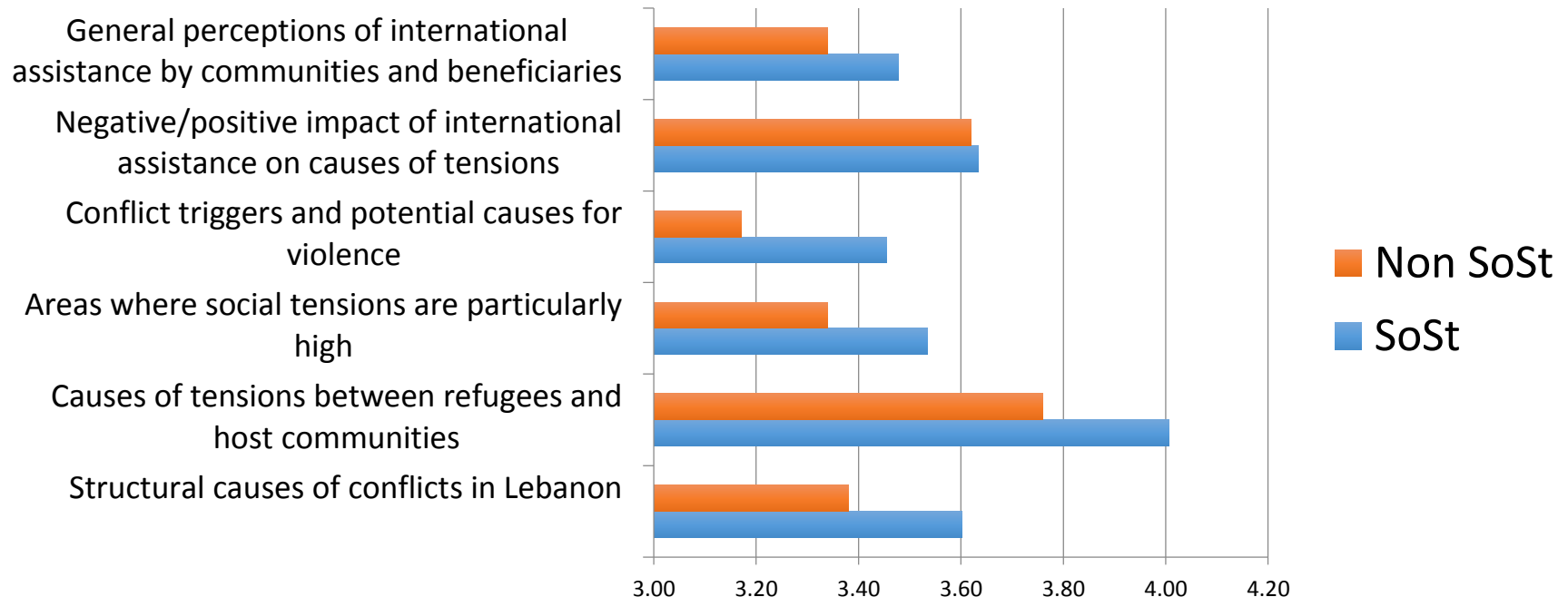
- Social stability is one of the three key objectives of the LCRP, to which the entire response should contribute.
- The social stability sector directly contributes to this by creating spaces for inter-community dialogue and supporting local and national institutions in building social stability responding 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:

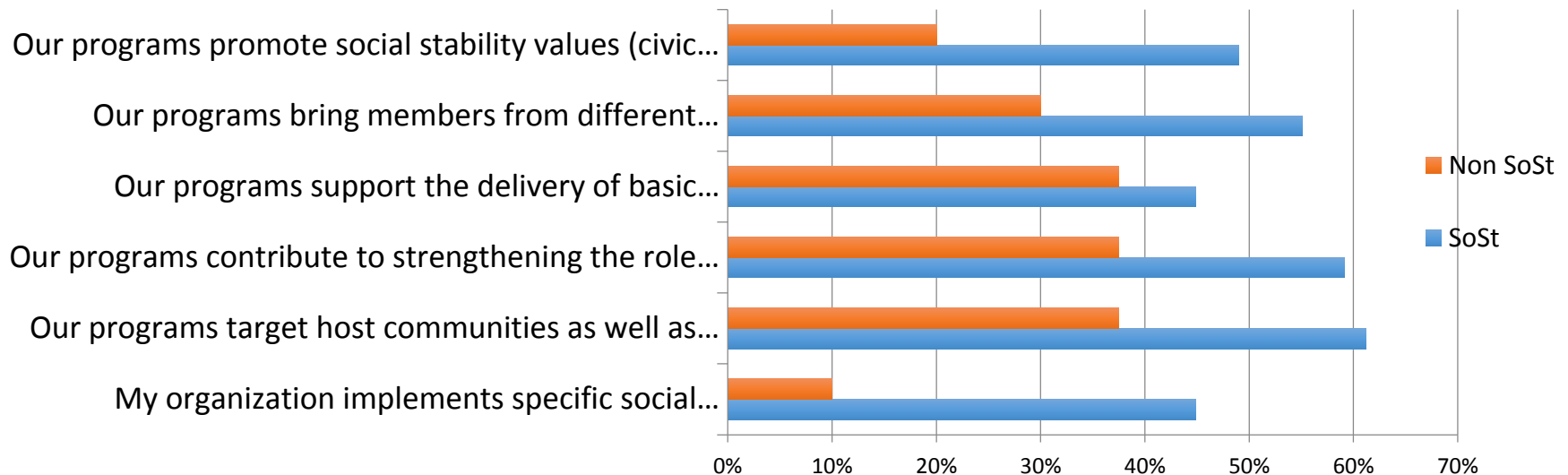
Knowledge of conflict issues - Social stability partners vs. others



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.



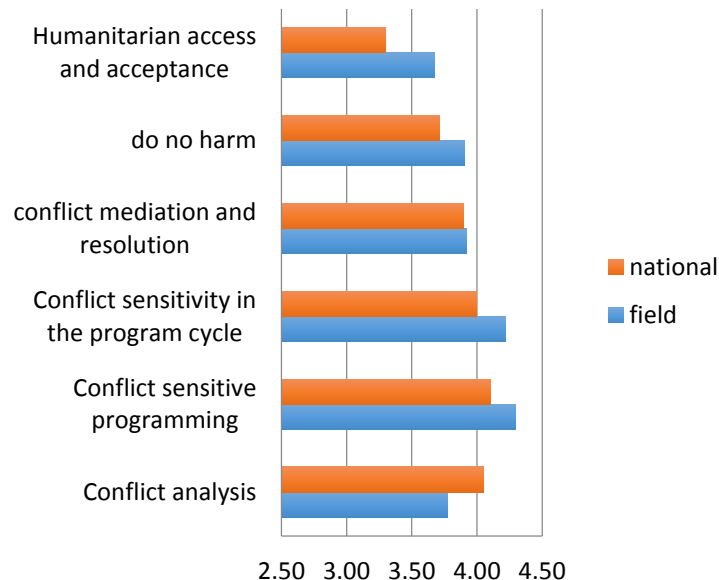
- Only a small majority have a mechanisms to ensure their programmes are conflict sensitive.

Needs for trainings and tools

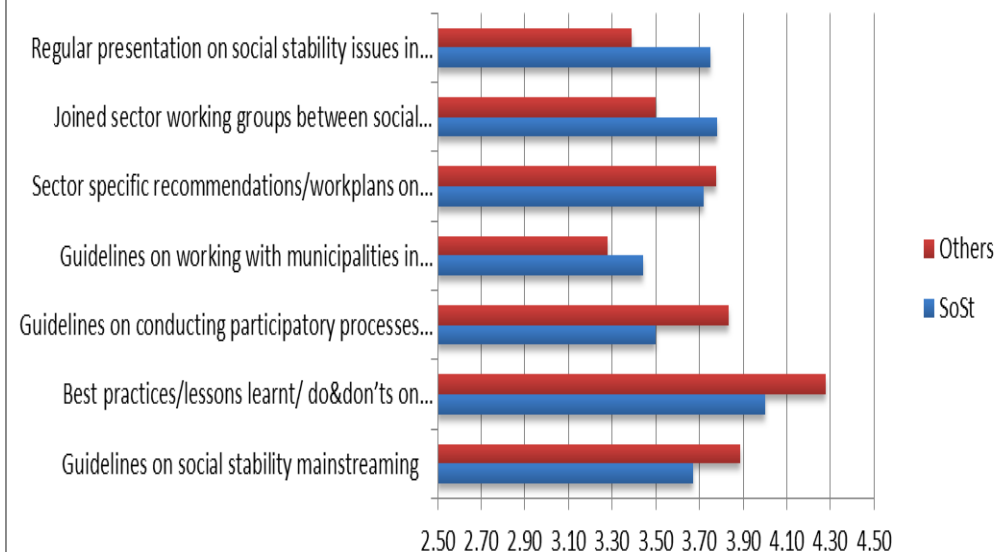


- Trainings suggestion welcomed – particularly conflict sensitive programming.
- Best practice/lessons learnt on social stability also welcome

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

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- 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

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- 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%)

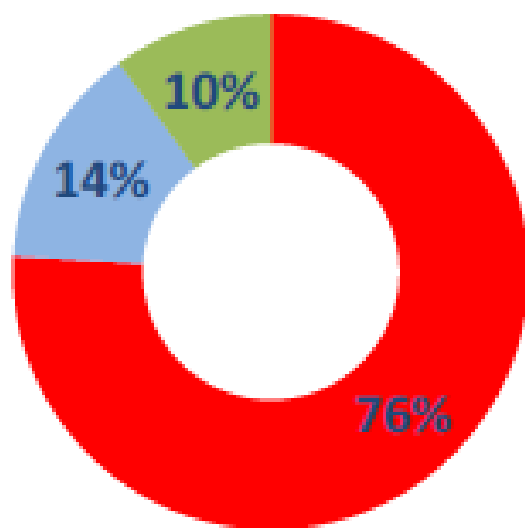
31,237 families in IS's benefited from Shelter weather proofing kits (+100%)

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

31,237 Individuals benefited from the distribution of drainage kits

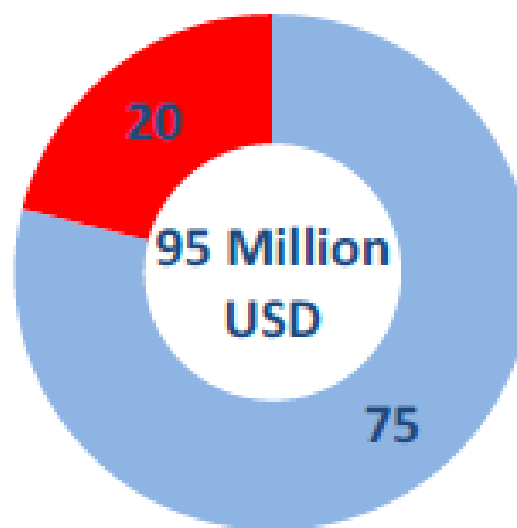
Key Figures (Inter-agency)

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■ 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

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-
- **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!

