**Inter-Sectoral Meeting
13 March**

Agenda

1. Dashboards
2. Public institution support tracking
3. Social Stability mainstreaming
4. Joint Analysis Unit
5. AWG
6. Intro to new CBPF guidelines
7. Sponge map
8. Final VASyr findings
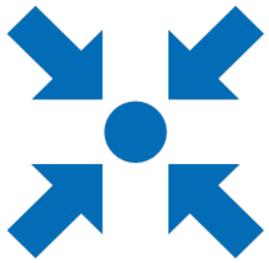
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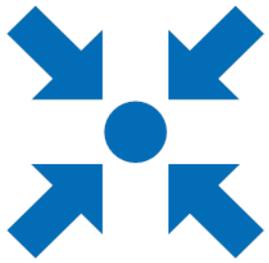
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PIST

(Public Institution Support Tracking)

Rationale

→ Need to track support provided to public institutions across the response.

- Support to public institutions a key part of the plan.

- Need to show to government counterparts how much support is provided to public institutions – repeated request during the LCRP steering committee.

- Important leverage/advocacy element in case of restrictions of areas of operations.

PIST vs. gateway vs. site

- Gateway understood differently – broader than public institutions: includes SSU, IS…

- Site tagging not sufficient:
  - An activity can be tagged to a school with no benefit to the school: the partner is just using the facilities
  - An activity benefitting a municipality can take place in a specific location outside the municipality.

Existing indicators

- 124 activities and 131 indicators directly linked to support to public institutions at local and national level already in the system
  - SDCs, PHCs, SHCs, Municipalities, UoM, Water Establishments, Schools…
  - Government ministries
  - Capacity building, equipment, renovations, projects, policy support…

Limitations & Options

- Mostly linked to 'stabilization' heavy activities.

- Among other activities, including humanitarian/refugee ones, support might be provided to public institution, indirectly or as a modality of work.

- Sectors have listed institutions as 'gateways' in the LCRP but do not have indicators capturing support to them.

→ Need to check that the existing indicators capture all the

→ How to capture these activities?

- Three options:

    - Add a tagging for partners to specify when they have engaged/supported a public institutions in their work (specifying which institution) – NOT RECOMMENDED BY IMs.

    - Add indicators to specific activities where we know support to public institutions is provided. – RECOMMENDED BY IMs (with reservations).

    - Set up a separate database, the RAIS equivalent for public institutions – Without telling IMs
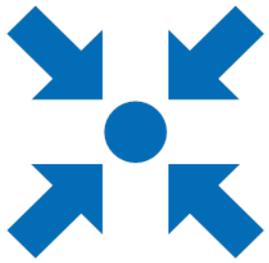
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Social Stability Mainstreaming

- The sector implements interventions aiming at reducing tensions by:
  - Facilitating interaction between communities
  - Setting up conflict prevention mechanisms
  - Supporting the role of local institutions in mitigating tensions.
- Social Stability identified as one of the three priority for the overall LCPR.
- Other sectors play an important role
- How can Social Stability sector support others in mitigating tensions and avoiding to fuel them?
  - Overview of available tools
  - Discussion on what other tools will be needed.

Available tools

- Draft guidelines on conducting participatory processes at the local level.
- Conflict Mapping and analysis project with Lebanon Support: http://cskc.daleel-madani.org/cma
  - Actual instances of conflict, ranging from cross-boarder shelling, armed clashes, to street protest. Since late June 2014. Possibility to filter by type of incidents or conflict category.
  - Regular analysis qualitative reports – first one on Bekaa, second on Saida.
- Other reports and assessments from partners
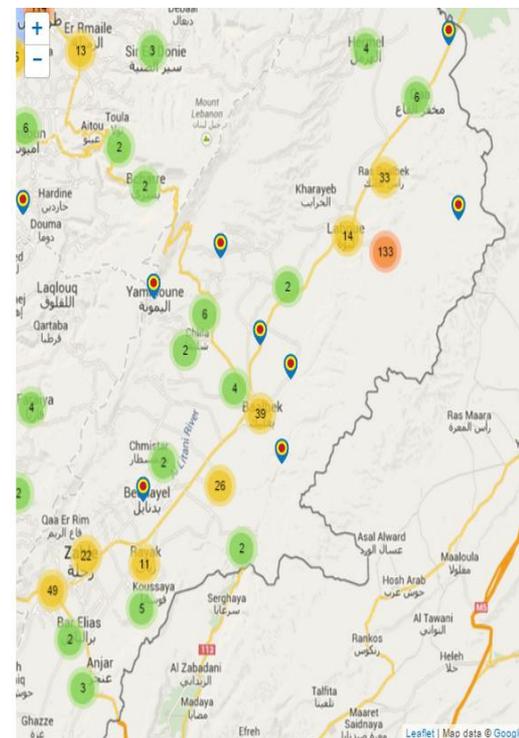
Rapid Tension assessment tool

- Consolidated questionnaire looking at the different dimension of tensions.
- To support M&E from partners.
- Adapted from existing questionnaires and studies by the core group.
- 7 dimensions of tension with 1-5 scale for each of them
- 18 key questions
- For KII to be triangulated with FGD.
- Separate Activity Info Database

- **Quality and frequency of contact between groups**
  - frequency of social interaction
  - type of social interaction
- **Trust and confidence in public institutions.**
  - Perception of public institutions
  - Confidence in ability of local institutions to face the current crisis.
  - The level of consultation by local government
  - Satisfaction with responsiveness of local institutions.
- **Perception related to international assistance**
  - Satisfaction with assistance
  - Impact of assistance on inter-group relations
  - Effectiveness of the assistance in addressing needs of different communities

- **Social fragmentation: Causes and severity of tensions and divisions and potential for conflict**
  - Causes of tensions/divisions
  - Support for collective action
  - Potential for tensions and divisions to result in violence
  - Communities affected by the tensions
- **Support for restrictions on displaced community**
  - Are there any restrictions already in place
  - is there community support for restrictions
- **Existence of conflict mitigation/participatory mechanisms**
  - Existence of mechanisms to address communal issues or conflict
  - Effectiveness of the mechanisms
- **Existence of connectors between groups.**
  - Commonality between people.

Role of the sector

The Social Stability Working Group at national and local level reviews and analyse evolution of tensions.

Core group members assigned to each follow another sector to ensure cross sectoral linkages.

Other needs?

- Conflict sensitivity training?

- Briefing on conflict analysis?

- Do-no-harm checklist?
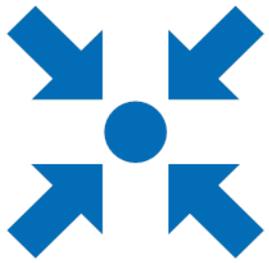
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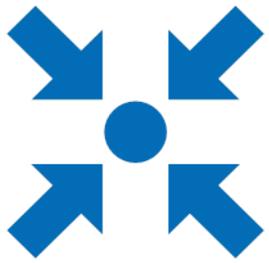
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Assessment Working Group

TORs and Responsibilities

ISSUES

- Lack of assessments standards, methodologies and tools

- Duplications leading to assessment fatigue, gaps

- Lack of harmonized methodology for rapid needs assessments

- Inadequate sharing of assessments results and data collected

OBJECTIVES

1. Strengthen assessment coordination

2. Enhance sharing and dissemination of information

3. Strengthen technical capacity and preparedness

4. Increase advocacy, awareness raising and resource mobilization

PARTICIPATION TO THE AWG

Open to all partners with technical expertise in needs assessments!!!

NEXT MEETING ON 13 March @ OCHA – 3:30pm

WORKPLAN

Includes:

- Establish an harmonized rapid needs assessment structure, methodology and procedure

- Capacity building on coordinated needs assessment and Multi-sector Initial Rapid Needs Assessment

- Support multi-sector/agency coordinated assessments

ALL PARTNERS ARE INVITED TO

- Consult the Needs Assessment Registry before planning an assessment

- Inform Sector Leads and AWG of the assessments conducted and being planned

- Register Assessment planned in the Registry

- Collaborate with other partners to reduce duplication and improve coverage

Needs Assessment Registry

By the Assessment Working Group
of the Information Management Working Group
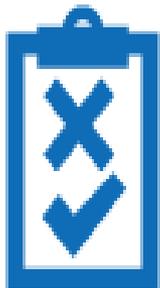
PURPOSE?

Facilitate planning and utilize existing information:

- Open access to information about assessments

- Coordinate planned activities

- Lessen duplication and collaborate with other partners

- Request assistance by the AWG

HOW TO REGISTER YOUR ASSESSMENT?

- Request access to fambri@unhcr.org

- Upload document and describe your assessment online

→ information is publicly available on data.unhcr.org/lebanon

FOR ASSISTANCE OR INFORMATION CONTACT:

- Typhaine Gendron: gendron@un.org

- Remo Fambri: fambri@unhcr.org
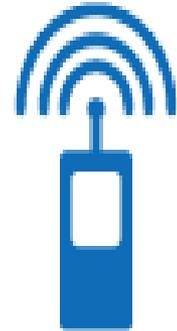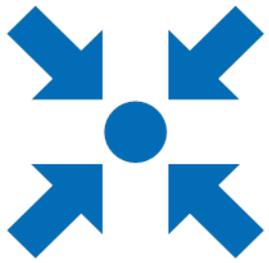
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PRINCIPLES OF CBPFs

Timeliness – Pooled funds will continue allocating resources and saving lives at the time humanitarian needs emerge or escalate.

Funding flexibility – CBPFs will continue aligning their programmatic focus with **SRPs and cluster/sector priorities developed in-country**, retaining their flexibility to respond to unforeseen needs and emergencies when they arise.

Inclusiveness and partnership diversification - CBPFs will continue supporting international and national NGOs, as well as the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement.

PRINCIPLES OF POOLED FUNDS

Enhanced Leadership - CBPFs will continue enabling HCs to allocate resources swiftly to the highest priority needs in alignment with SRPs.

Resource mobilization - CBPFs will remain as flexible tools in the hands of the humanitarian community at country level, and **<u>should translate into well-coordinated, relevant, transparent and accountable funding decisions.</u>**

OVERALL PROCESS

1. HPC (HNO, SRP, Assessments, MIRA, etc.)

2. CBPF set up: operational strategy (e.g. resource, mobilization and communication strategies, accountability framework) GMS, etc.;

3. Partners assessed and eligible (Capacity assessment , registration and due diligence cleared on GMS);

4. Projects: submitted, reviewed and funded, Implemented, monitored, closed and audited;

5. Impact analysis.

PRIORITIZATION

- The Humanitarian Response Plan (HNO, SRP, Assessments, etc.) / LCRP shape the priorities supported by CBPFs and link them to the activities prioritized by the humanitarian community.

- The Allocation Paper (or Strategy Paper) including criteria set by HFUs (HC/OCHA/ICCT) and the sectors: Thematic; Geographic and/or Sectoral.

- It follows a competitive process → **SCORECARDS**

SCORECARD

- Gives the ability to prioritize for strategic coherence.

- Informed by: SRP, HC, OCHA (ICCT), Clusters, NGO and other humanitarian forums

- Quantitative, qualified, 'reviewable'

Eligibility	Yes/No
Strategic relevance	35
Programmatic relevance	25
Cost effectiveness	15
Management and monitoring	15
Engagement with coordination	10
Previous performance	Yes/No

ALLOCATION TYPES

1. Standard Allocation

2. Reserve Allocation

STANDARD ALLOCATION

The standard allocation process represents the HC's mechanism for consulting with humanitarian partners to ensure the best possible use of available resources.

Steps of the standard allocation process:

1. Submission of projects;

2. Strategic review;

3. Preliminary approval;

4. Technical and financial review;

5. Final approval by HC;

6. Disbursement.

RESERVE ALLOCATION

It is considered in case of unforeseen circumstances, emergencies, or contextually relevant, systemic needs. It should be significantly quicker than the standard allocation process.

Proposals can be accepted either on a rolling basis, and are considered on a first-come-first-served basis, or based on the HC decision to trigger a reserve allocation.

Steps of the reserve allocation process:

1. Submission of projects and strategic review;

2. Technical and financial review;

3. Final approval by HC;

4. Disbursement.

REVIEWS

1. Technical Review

2. Strategic Review

STRATEGIC REVIEW

- This is the '**prioritization**' review.

- Sectors ensure that the strategic review of projects is carried out as agreed.

- HFU is a full member.

- Sectors promote the systematic use of relevant standard indicators for projects.

TECHNICAL REVIEW

- This is the '**quality**' review.

- Ensures that proposals are of the highest possible quality before final approval (sign-off) by the HC.

- Comprised of groups of technical experts, per sector, that review proposals according to their technical merit and the appropriateness of budget provisions.

- HFU is a full member.

- Includes financial review by OCHA Finance (OCHA HFU and OCHA FCS Finance.

WORKFLOW ON GMS

WORKFLOW ON GMS

GMS Workflow
Country-based Pooled
Funds
Reserve Allocation

NEXT STEPS

- Develop the required operational strategic documents (including scorecards);

- To upload the objectives / indicators of all the sectors on GMS;

- To train and give access of the relevant stakeholders to GMS including the **sector leads;**

- To develop a webpage under the Syria Crisis page dedicated to the CBPF in Lebanon;

- To consult the Humanitarian Community on priorities for a new allocation: Sectors, HCT and AB;

NEXT STEPS

HFU and Sectors

- To agree on dates for a GMS training;

- To agree on the scorecards format;

- To share priorities for a new ALLOCATION;

- Basic Assistance and WASH are invited to participate in the monitoring of the projects funded under the Winterisation call ;

- The sectors tasks in the CBPF to be reinforced in the ToRs of the sectors in Lebanon.

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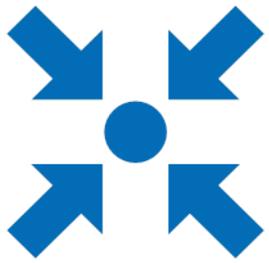
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Thank You!