



Minutes of Inter-Sector Meeting - 05 May 2017 - Beirut, Lebanon			
Meeting Location	MOSA's office- seventh floor	Meeting Time	10:00 a.m.
Chairperson	Mario Abu Zaid - MoSA Bastien Revel – UNDP Sander Van Niekerk – UNHCR	Meeting Duration	2 hours
Co-Chairs			
Minutes Prepared by	Oula Ibrahim – Senior Coordination Assistant		
Agenda of the Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket ( attached report and summary)</li> <li>• Presentation on social stability monitoring</li> <li>• Critical and upcoming sector gaps</li> <li>• Contingency planning</li> <li>• Riyyak eviction update</li> <li>• Upcoming inter-sector processes</li> <li>• AOB (Humanitarian Pool Fund ( HPF) update</li> </ul> <p>The PPT presentations are attached to the MoMs.</p>		

1.	<p><b>Presentation of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket link to the document :</b>  <a href="http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=13519">http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=13519</a></p>
	<p><b>A- Introduction</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A multiple agency advisory committee was created last year to manage the work on the division of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) The data presented is a result of information gathered from sector coordinators, outcomes generated from Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with refugees incorporating the point of view of different stakeholders, economists, and university academics. Results will be summarized in a final report.</li> <li>- The presentation reveals some estimations on what refugees need to survive with dignity in Lebanon, and what is the minimum requirement for a household to be satisfied.</li> <li>- This expenditure module is very critical for the basic assistance sector, as benchmarks were set accordingly so all families living below the survival minimum are considered severely vulnerable and are prioritized for regular assistance, and those falling below the minimum expenditure basket are considered as poor or as in need to be prioritized for regular assistance if the resources allowed. If not, then they are considered for seasonal assistance.</li> <li>- The module explains the needs of refugees from a multi sectoral perspective as SMEB and MEB are considered a multi-sectoral package.</li> </ul> <p><b>B- Presentation by the Lebanese Cash Consortium</b></p> <p><u>Discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- IA updated on an alarming major development related to the increase of extremely vulnerable families (from 50 to 60%). On another hand, all sectors have been informed about LCC close-out. Those two factors are quite worrying as the number of people potentially eligible for MPCAP is increasing and at the same time reduction in agencies being able to respond to this challenge. Further discussion to be held in the next inter-sector meeting</li> <li>- A meeting with cash actors will be held soon to discuss the implications of funding shortage, mitigation measures, and smooth transition for LCC caseload, and programmatic linkages role of different actors...</li> <li>- LCC are analyzing/ profiling their caseload and exploring possible referral linkages.</li> <li>- <b>UNDP</b> recommended to quantify money wise the implications of applying the 240\$ with the different scenarios</li> </ul>

	<p>already mentioned today (the current caseload, the total caseload, the expansion of caseload to the 60 %) with all these types of simulation theoretically and also compared to the funding received</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>In addition to that, UNDP</b> recommended to check lessons learned from WFP based on 2015 experience when the food voucher was cut by half for a few months.</li> <li>- <b>BA sector</b> requested from partners to send their updates in regards to delivery of in-kind assistance</li> </ul>
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2.	<p><b>Presentation on Social stability monitoring link to the document :</b>  <a href="http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=13518">http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=13518</a>)</p>
	<p><b>Discussion:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>MoSA:</b> advised against using the World Bank study shared in 2015, this specific study has been refuted by the ministry and the steering committee at the governmental level, as it was done in 2011 and published in 2015 which makes its figures, data and numbers very old and extremely inaccurate and outdated. The Government asked the World Bank to do a new survey that could generate more updated and efficient figures.</li> <li>➤ Job creation and unemployment problem is there, <b>GoL</b> has raised this particular issue in Brussel's conference, and is now being under discussion in the bi-lateral governmental consultations with the German government as well as in the follow up consultations on Brussel's conference.</li> <li>➤ <b>The Minister of Social Affairs</b>, has clearly announced his decision to support job creation for Syrians in Lebanon, but the challenge is in "HOW". Decisions 41, 42 identified by the ministry of labour determines precisely what are the sectors allowed for Syrians to work in. on the practical level, thousands of Syrians are in need for income generating jobs to meet their daily needs, this is why the ministry suggests having a big infrastructure projects that could generate type of labour that Syrians can be part of. On the other hand, the small and medium enterprises- SMEs owned by Lebanese will de facto create jobs for Syrians. <b>The prime- minister</b> had a statement recently focusing on not creating competition with local labour. The issue of striking the balance involves a practical approach, politically correct towards community. An alternative is required in order to reduce the tension, and the focus will go at the current time to infrastructure projects as well as the creation of S/MEs.</li> <li>➤ <b>MoSA:</b> humanitarian actors should pour their attention on not what to create to help reducing the tension and support Syrians but also on how to approach this challenge, while bearing in mind that specific skills should be provided to Syrians so that they can use it once the war hopefully ends.</li> <li>➤ <b>MoE</b> mentioned that to their knowledge, municipalities have the power to close shops. The Q&amp;A will be circulated for IS feedback.</li> <li>➤ In terms of approaching local authorities, <b>MoSA</b> cautioned partners against approaching jointly municipalities between UN agencies and partners like it was done in Zahle. MOSA is also able to intervene at political levels when municipalities are not cooperatives, which might be more efficient than raising expectations with joined visits. However, an early coordination structure while having a proactive approach as well as good information flow on interagency and inter-sectoral level is highly required.</li> <li>➤ <b>ILO</b> is now working on a project aiming at creating jobs for Syrians with the ministry of labour and issuing work certificates, MoSA considers this as a politically very sensitive and MoSA believes that such intervention may raise further tension if not properly framed. For this purpose, the minister is meeting in the upcoming week with the ILO regional representative as well as with the donor (KFW). Updates will be shared in the social stability working group.</li> <li>➤ <b>FAO:</b> Cash of work and support to SMEs are at the core of livelihood sector, a huge work has been done by different actors, as everyone is going in the same direction. Much more information is needed though</li> </ul> <p><b>Action point:</b> IS to review and comment on the Q&amp;A by 26 May on monthly and quarterly basis on jobs created by LCRP and the impact of job creation on both Lebanese and Syrian communities. Government is also kindly asked to share a clear framework clarifying what is allowed vs. what is not allowed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Ministry of environment:</b> mayors have the mandate and play major role in permitting and renewal</li> </ul>

procedures for enterprises. They actually have the power and responsibility to close shops which are not fulfilling conditions. In the decision of the ministry of law (41, 42) solid waste management was clearly mentioned as a form of cleaning type of jobs. There is still a lot to be done on the level of including other sectors.

<b>3.</b>	<b>LCRP2017- Q1 Financial Tracking Updates</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The total of amount appealed for LCRP 2017 is USD 2.75 Billion, as of the 31<sup>st</sup> of March, the amount received is only USD 236 million which accounts for only 8% of the total amount appealed.</li> <li>➤ The total received so far, does not include the USD 148 million reported as carried over across multiple sectors from last year's fund.</li> <li>➤ In terms of appeal amount, Basic Assistance is the highest, but the lowest in terms of percentage of coverage (4%)</li> </ul>

<b>4.</b>	<b>Critical and upcoming Sector Gaps</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Participants were asked to start proactively identifying pipeline shortages for resources mobilization. This will be used in particular to inform the prioritization of the next OCHA LHF allocation.</li> <li>➤ Gaps identified in dashboards shared earlier by sectors, reflects a number of cross sectoral gaps, example:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Persons with disabilities</li> <li>- Response to mass eviction</li> <li>- Response in urban areas</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ Specific sectorial gaps:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dialysis in the health sector</li> <li>- Basic assistance for Lebanese</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ For shelter, there are some geographical gaps in urban areas, response in ISs is structured but not covered yet, urban belts are not strong yet</li> <li>➤ LCC close out is the most recent gap at the moment for the BA sector, the current resources of LCC are there to cover only 1 month of assistance. By the end of May, there is no clear idea on how to cover the caseload of 14500 HHs.</li> <li>➤ For education, there is a gap related to limited education opportunity for older age groups (15 and above), this gap was reflected in the Q1 dashboard, as it has a lot of implications</li> </ul>

<b>5.</b>	<b>Update on Riyyak Eviction</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 60% of HHs evicted have been covered</li> <li>➤ There might be a possibility that much more similar challenges might come up in the future</li> <li>➤ Short term notices is affecting the response of different actors towards similar massive evictions.</li> </ul>

<b>6.</b>	<b>Contingency planning</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ HCT contingency plan: a risk analysis workshop will be held next week</li> <li>➤ The workshop will be looking into scenarios, likelihood, potential influx..</li> <li>➤ The plan will be general , will discuss sectors' perspectives</li> </ul>

<b>7.</b>	<b>AOB</b>
	<b>1- Ministry of health:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Concerns from Ministry of Public Health were also expressed during the meeting regarding the sharp</li> </ul>

decrease in allocation of funds to health, existing gaps from previous year in addition to the gap emerging from this year in regard to dialysis.

- Cancer patients seem to be forgotten or absent in discussions. Partners and NGOs were asked to share some figures on cancer patients' numbers. Till moment, the ministry haven't received any figures yet
- MOPH is interested to know the number of Syrian refugees having cancer, type, and stage and if any partners are covering the costs of these medical conditions. It will refer the cases to the national cancer registry, the only gap here is that the info registered doesn't reflect nationalities.

## **2- LHF (Humanitarian Pool Fund)**

- The LHF funding balance today is almost \$5.5 million for the first quarter of 2017.
- 43 applications for projects of good quality that can fit into the cross-sectoral gaps
- USD 600.000 were allocated to Basic Assistance
- USD 400.000 allocated to Dialysis as it comes as an urgent need due to last shortage announced by the ministry of health
- Protection- was mainly GBV with 2 other projects
- UNRWA also has benefitted from the current allocation to cover some activities starting after the last incidents in Ein El Helweh.
- Health sector is currently working on an advocacy paper with a group of donors, therefore some money is expected in the future. A new agreement was signed recently with URDA to look closely on Dialysis cases.
- Applicants and NGOs are requested to not apply randomly, but to focus more on priorities.
- A training will be done by mid-May. A review on how to use the platform, and access the application online will also be provided.

## **3- Monitoring & Evaluation framework**

- A new consultant will be coming in a couple of weeks, a workshop will be held for partners to review outcomes, outputs, indicators in order to initiate work on inter-sector framework. Then, partners will have couple of weeks to see if they need to adjust their log frames, how sectors feeds the inter-sector log frame.
- Work will be done from mid- May until mid-June in parallel some openings for new positions will be advertised.

## **4- FAO**

- The next FSS working group meeting will look at vocational training in agricultural education with a presentation from Mercy Corps, for those interested, the working group will take place at WFP on the 12<sup>th</sup>.

Presentation of the meeting: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=13522>