



**Inter-Agency
Coordination**
Lebanon

2018 Q1 Financial Tracking Update

Overview

Purpose of the aid tracking exercise

- Transparent information on aid flows coming to Lebanon.
- Identify funding gaps

4 Reports

- 4 Quarterly cumulative updates on available funds and known future/expected commitments to Lebanon divided by overall donor assistance to Lebanon and assistance to the LCRP.

2018 PROCESS

Financial reports are prepared based on consolidation of data reported through:

- **DONORS:** donors report funds to Lebanon including committed and transferred (disaggregated by partner, project/activity, start and end date, target location, target group, and (if known) LCRP or non LCRP activities. FTS inputs will be used to fill blanks in case certain donors do not report.
- **LCRP:** UN and NGO partners will receive respective donors' inputs consolidated by partner to confirm or correct as needed. LCRP partners will then disaggregate by sector the total 2018 funds reported (carry-over from previous years and funds received in 2018).

2018 QUARTER 1 FUNDING UPDATE

RECEIVED

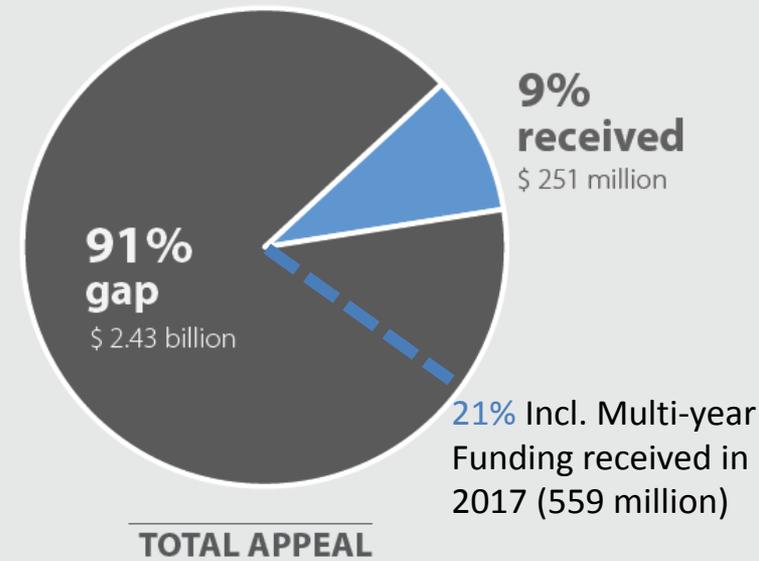
\$ **251**
MILLION*

Total funding reported
received as of 31 March 2018

APPEAL

\$ **2.68**
BILLION

Note: an additional USD 308 million was received in 2017
for implementation in 2018 as part of multi-year funding.

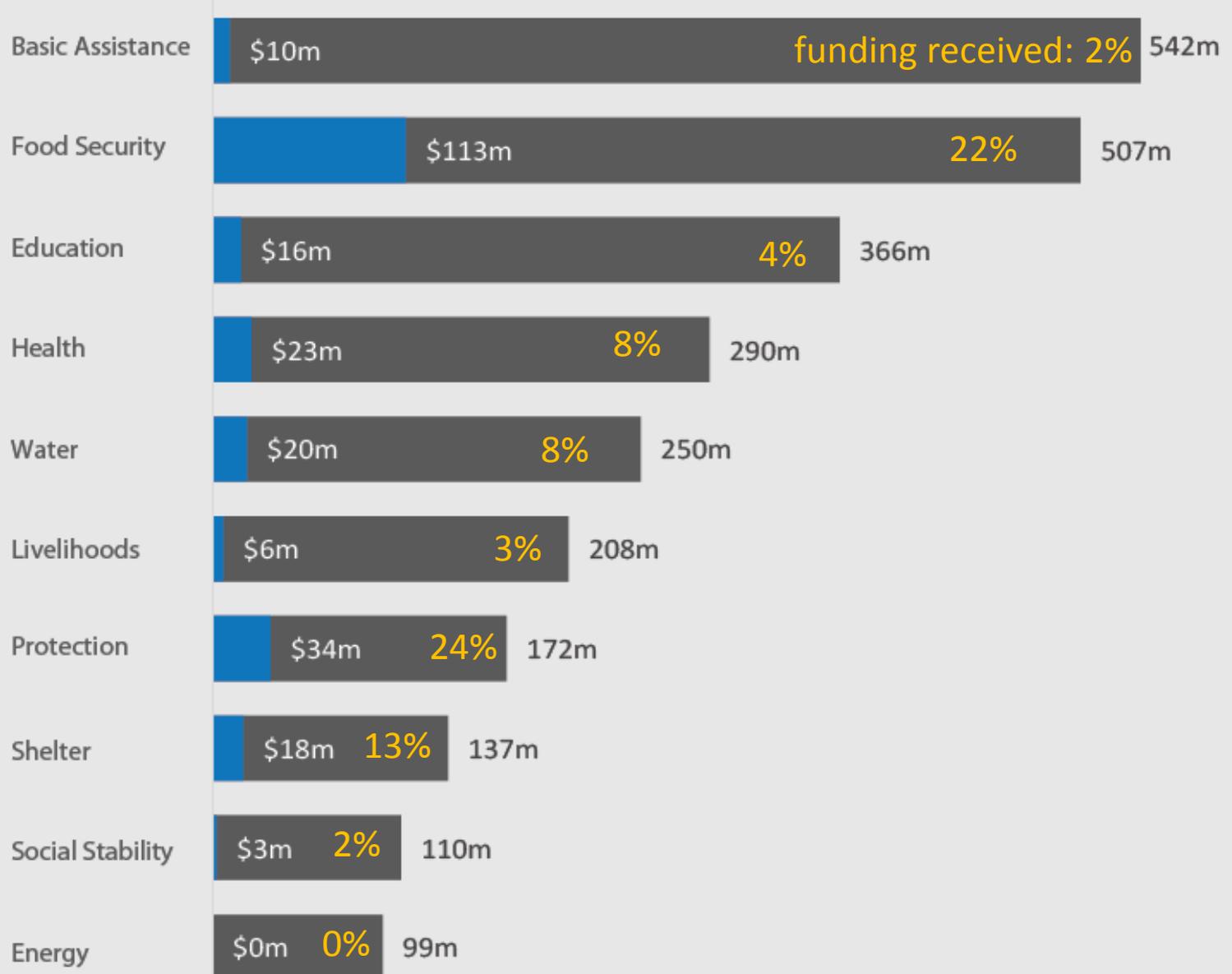


Total Funds available*: **USD 559 million**

* Available funds include funds received in 2018 (\$251,252,072) and funds carried over from 2017 (\$308,249,502). In total, partners have 21% of the funding required to implement activities under the 2018 LCRP.

2018 QUARTER 1: FUNDING RECEIVED AND ALLOCATED

(millions USD)



* includes \$ 8.8 million reported as received but not yet allocated to a sector

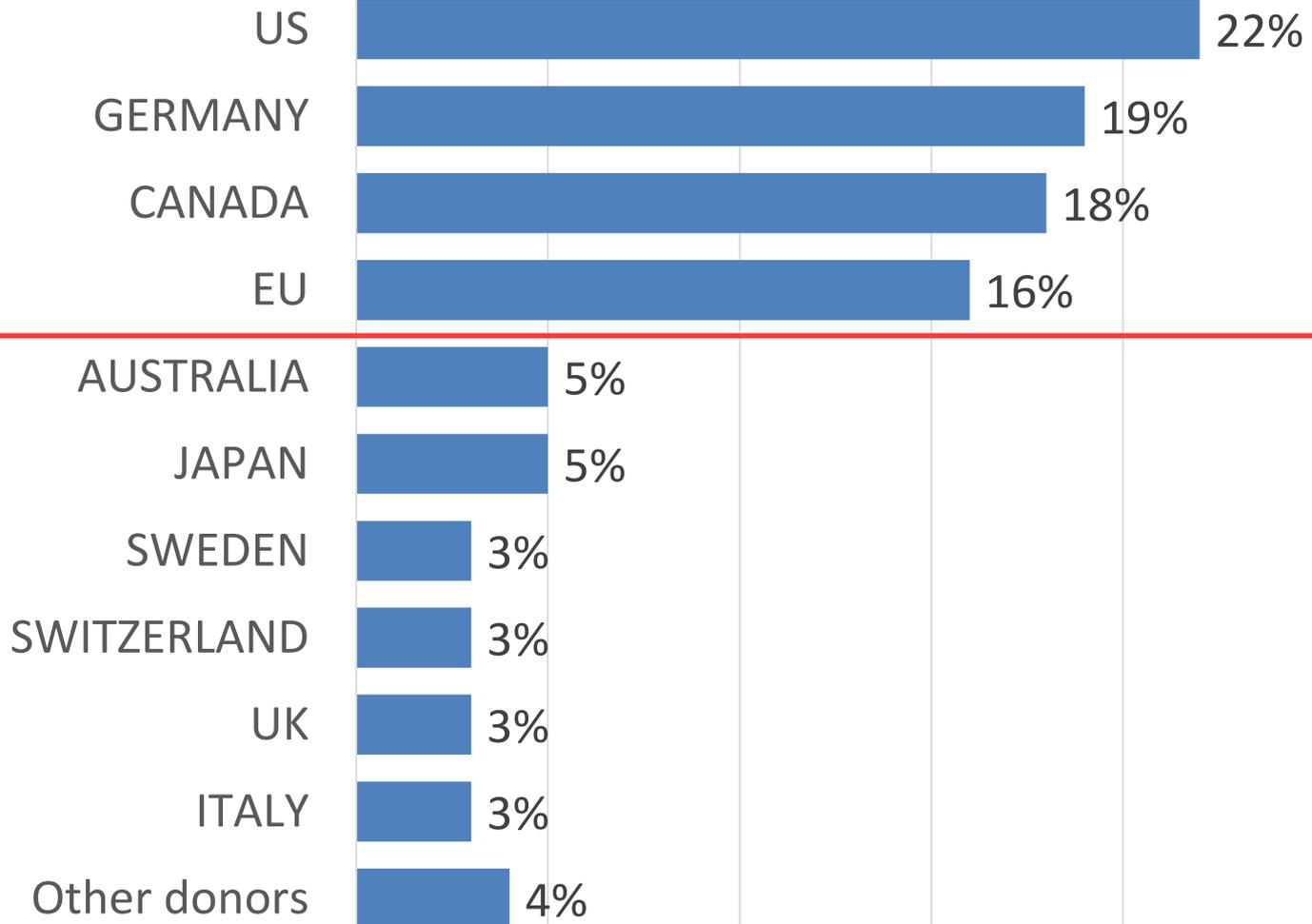
Received

Appealed

Top 10 DONORS

2018 QUARTER 1 FUNDING UPDATE

75%



Conflict Sensitivity and Social Stability Mainstreaming Survey: **Key Results**

Social Stability Sector

18th May 2018





Purpose

Purpose

To assess practices and needs of LCRP partners across sectors on social stability and conflict sensitivity.

Key questions

- How is social stability data used by partners?
- What are the current practices in terms of conflict-sensitivity?
 - Are partners aware of the conflict context?
 - Do they know how their programme interacts with conflict dynamics?
 - Do they adjust their programme accordingly?
- What support could the sector provide?

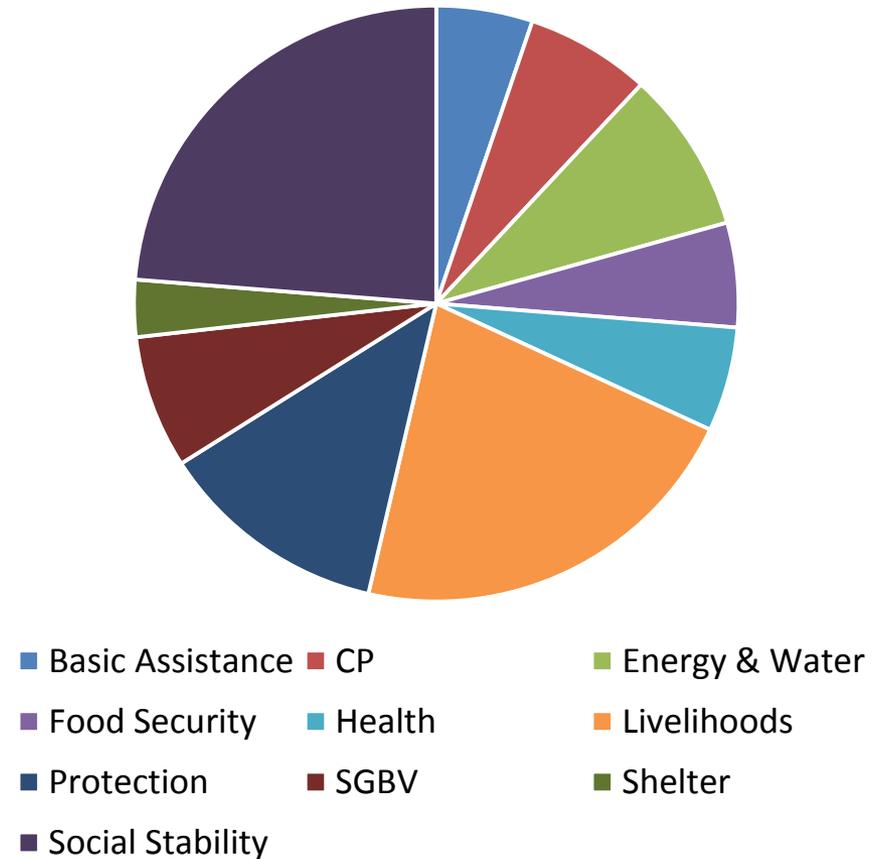
Conducted in 2015, 2017 & 2018

Survey response



- Data collected in March – April 2018
- 83 respondents (higher than in previous years)
 - All sectors, barring Education, took part.

Survey respondents by sector





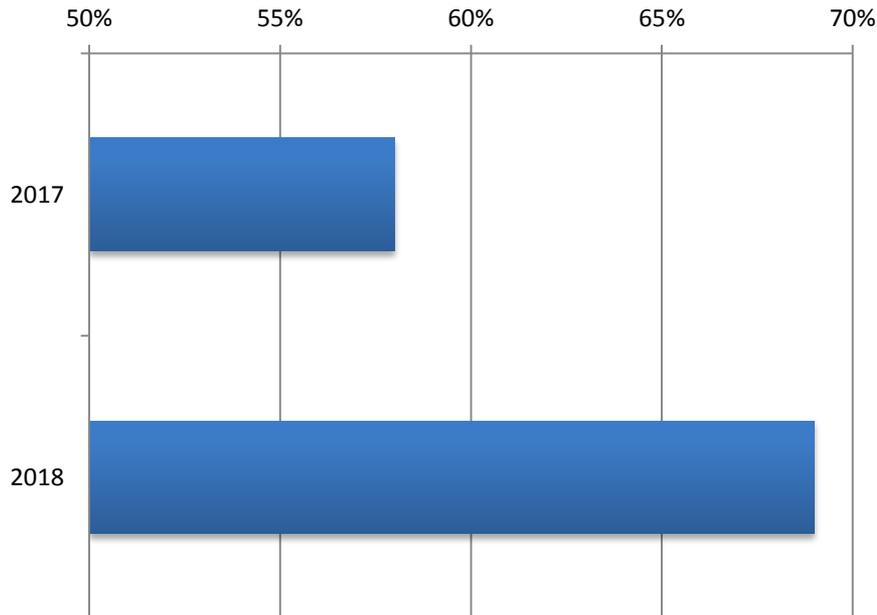
FINDINGS

Data & Analysis

Conflict analysis



Do partners conduct their own conflict analysis?

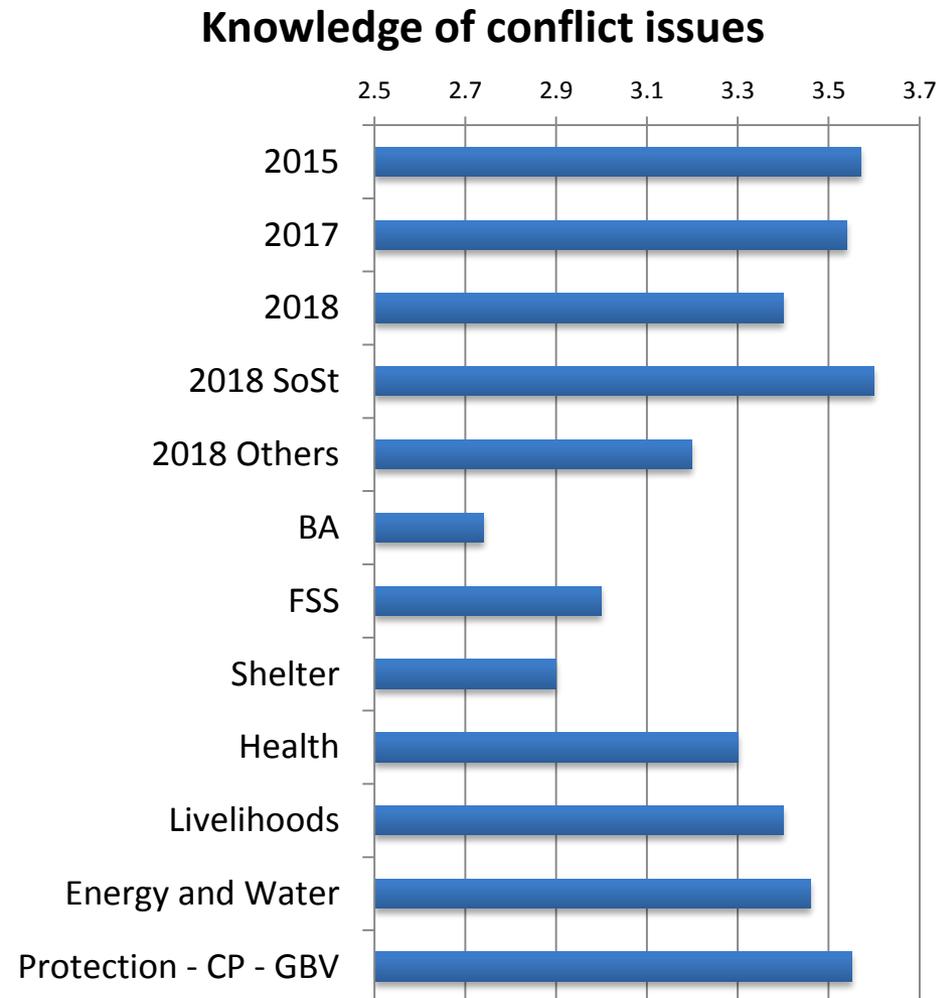


- Increase in partners reporting that they conduct their own conflict analysis – now, 69%.

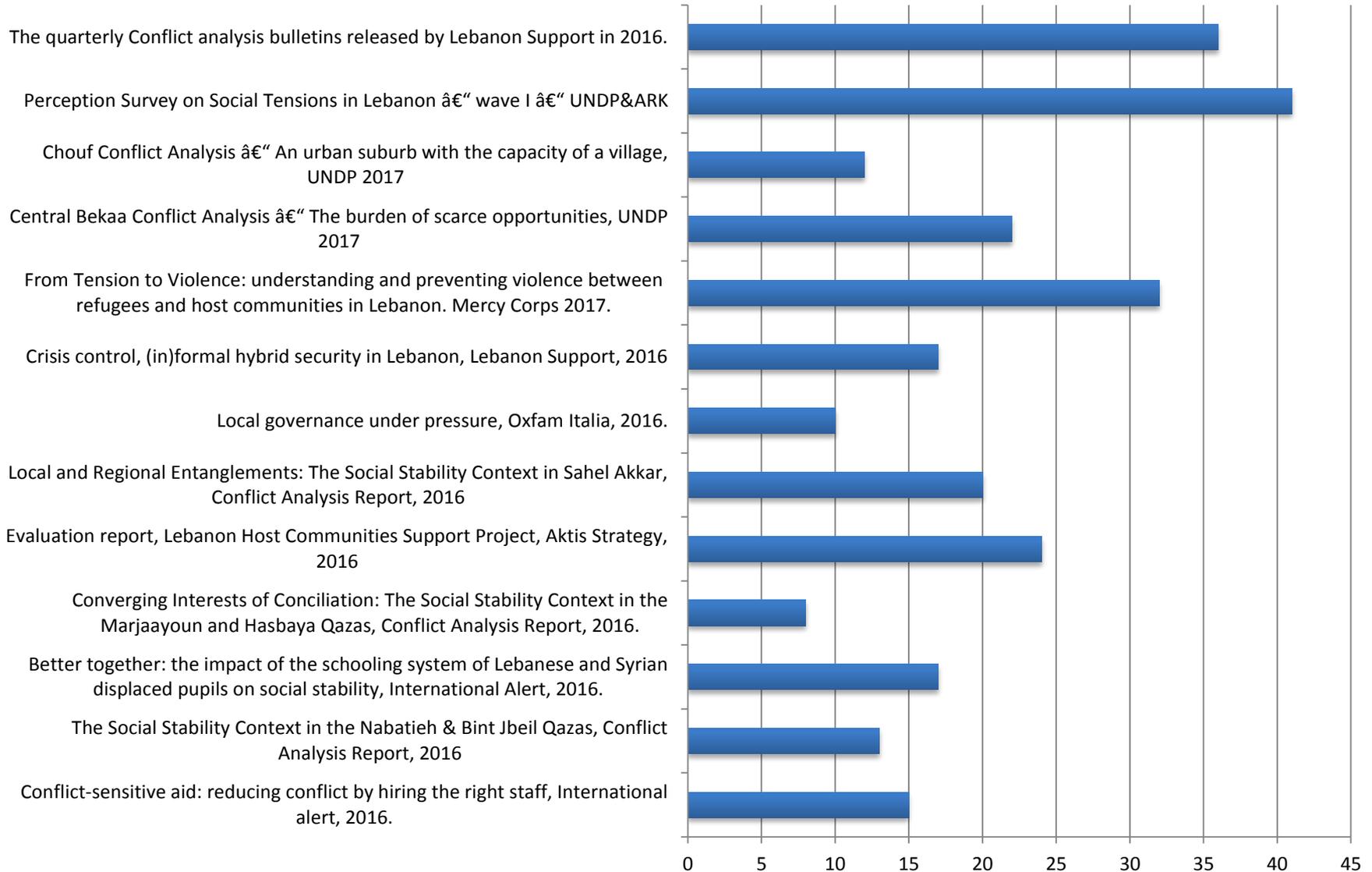
Self-assessed knowledge of conflict issues



- Despite partners increasingly reporting that they conduct their conflict analysis in-house, the knowledge that they have on conflict issues has decreased.
- This lower knowledge base is particularly acute for partners with no involvement with the social stability sector.



Data sources used

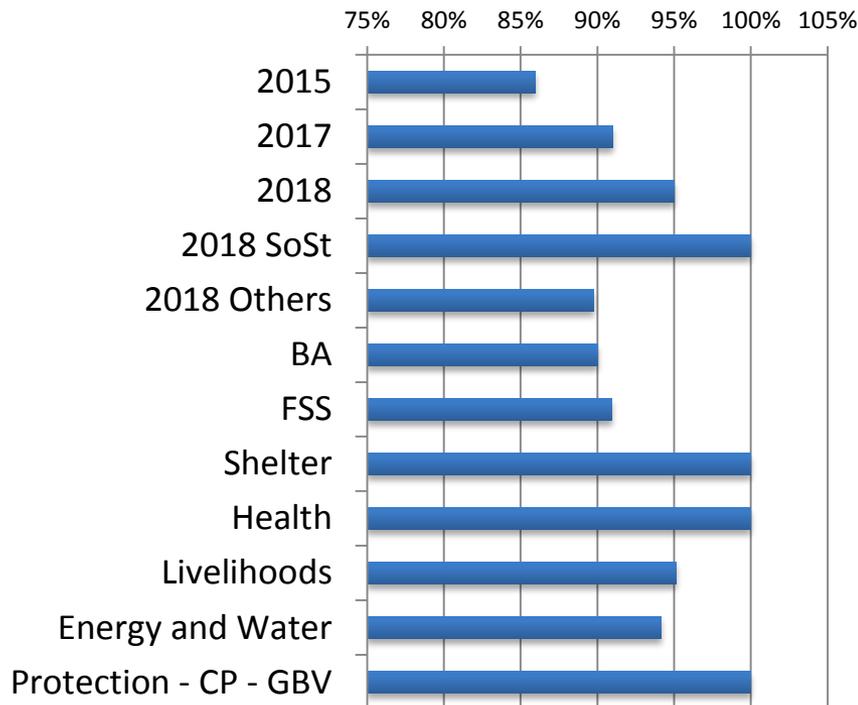


Contribution to social stability

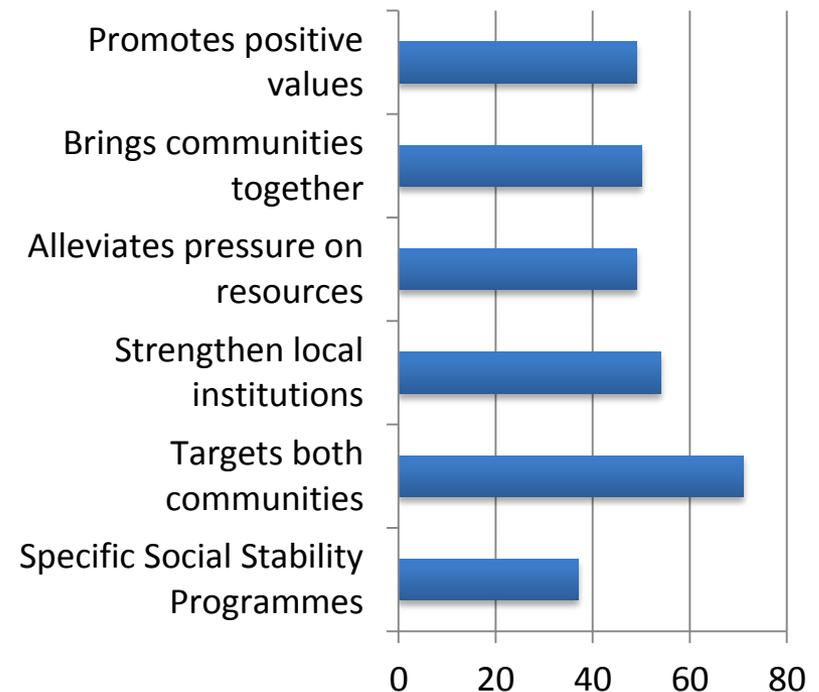


- Partners overwhelmingly consider they are contributing to social stability
- This is constantly increasing since 2015
 - However this is mostly done by targeting both communities, rather than undertaking other social stability initiatives.

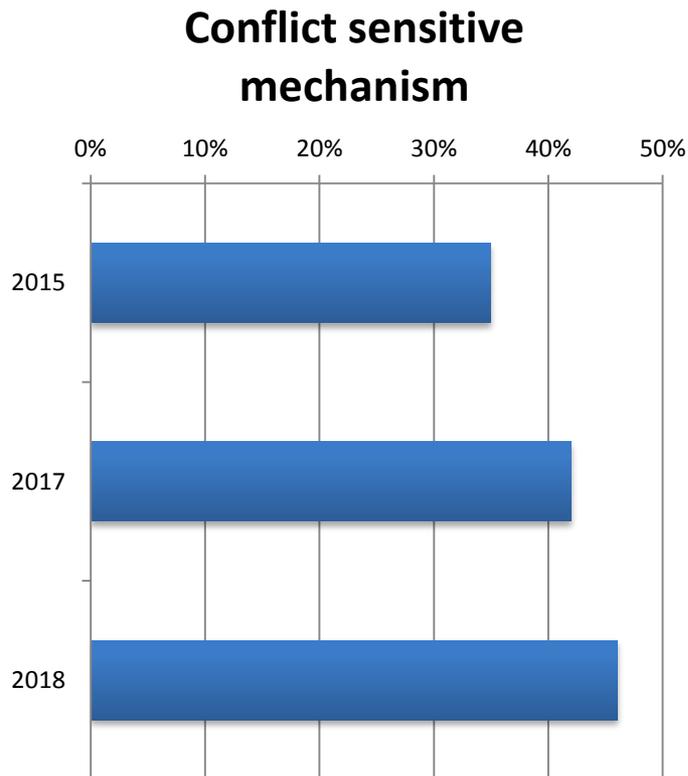
Do you consider your programmes contribute to Social Stability?



How



Specific mechanisms to ensure conflict sensitivity



- Encouraging progress to see that more partners have a mechanisms to check their programmes are conflict sensitive.
- Yet this is still a minority of partners (even social stability partners), so there is still room for improvement.

Example of mechanism used by partners



- *« Under the framework of "Do No Harm" all the stakeholders and assumptions are drawn at the planning phase of the project. Based on the assumptions, communication/messaging plan is designed for consultation with the stakeholders including key ministries and municipalities along with direct beneficiaries. »*
- *« Regular monitoring is done to ensure that project staff is well aware and stays up to date if there is a potential and/or situation of conflict »*
- *« We have Regular meetings and coordination with field coordinators, receiving input from local stakeholders, particularly local authorities »*

Issues affecting partner programming



- *« We face difficulties to find refugees willing to take part in joint activities with Lebanese nationals. »*
- *« The main challenges are the national and regional situations that used to affect the ongoing of the project. Many times it was incidents related to the involvement of Hizbullah in Syria »*



FINDINGS II

Needs

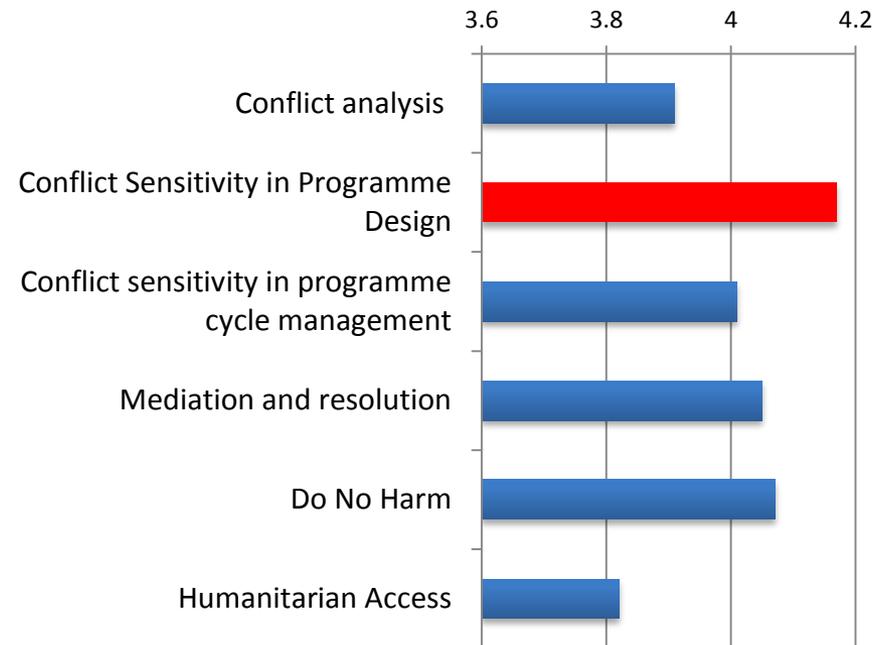
Needs



Priorities unchanged from previous years:

- Preference for specific training on CS in programme design.
- In addition, on Do No Harm and mediation and resolution skills and programmes.

Training needs



Tools



- Importance of collecting lessons learnt and best practices was emphasised.
- In addition:
 - General guidelines on mainstreaming
 - As well as sector specific guidelines on mainstreaming.

Tools/guidance





Summary

- Positive trend in terms of interest in and contribution to social stability.
- New products/research are relevant – Stability Monitoring Perception Surveys are widely consulted.
- However, this is not matched by increased knowledge being reported.
- In addition, only a minority report that conflict sensitivity measures are being implemented.



NEXT STEPS



Next steps

1. Full results/ sector specific results made available.
2. At Social Stability Core Group level, discuss how to best collect/disseminate lessons learnt & success stories,.
3. Design & deliver the conflict sensitivity training / guidelines / success stories products.

Appetite for more trainings on conflict sensitivity: in 2015 and 2016, 237 staff from over 60 partners trained on conflict sensitivity by the sector in partnership with Forum ZFD.

CAMEALEON

CASH • MONITORING EVALUATION ACCOUNTABILITY & LEARNING
• ORGANIZATIONAL NETWORK •

18 May 2018 – Inter-Agency, MOSA, Lebanon

Contents

1. Challenges & Actions

2. Introduction to CAMEALEON

3. Overview of Research Components + Timeline

Challenges facing the cash sector

1. Better linking evidence with medium to long-term policy formation
2. Strengthening accountability and transparency
3. Strengthen the feedback loop to systematize adaptive programming
4. Support the development of a holistic approach to Value for Money
5. Knowledge building has been narrow and frequently ad hoc
6. Need for the development of a integrated research strategy that feeds into a long-term vision capable of informing policy making
7. Strengthen linkages between academics, policy makers, operational actors and communities

What needs to be done?

- Independent outcome monitoring of multi-sector impacts of unrestricted cash assistance
- Improve accountability – understanding from beneficiaries and non/former-beneficiaries the challenges accessing cash and ability to feedback complaints, get answers, and have problems resolved
- Look at opportunities to enhance cost-efficiencies in the system
- Explore impacts of different operational models to deliver cost-efficient and effective programmes at scale, and in an equitable manner
- Create a robust evidence base around key issues and lessons learned to generate actionable recommendations for programme improvement

As such, CAMEALEON seek to:

- (1) Collect and analyze info to assess effectiveness, efficiency and accountability of WFP's MCAP
- (2) Contribute to improved programme design
- (3) Carry out and inform evaluations, and support the evidence base of what works and what doesn't work in this type of context.

NB - This platform will not duplicate existing monitoring functions of WFP but seeks to expand and improve them according to international best practices (including those from social protection) as well as trial new innovative approaches to monitoring unrestricted cash.

Project

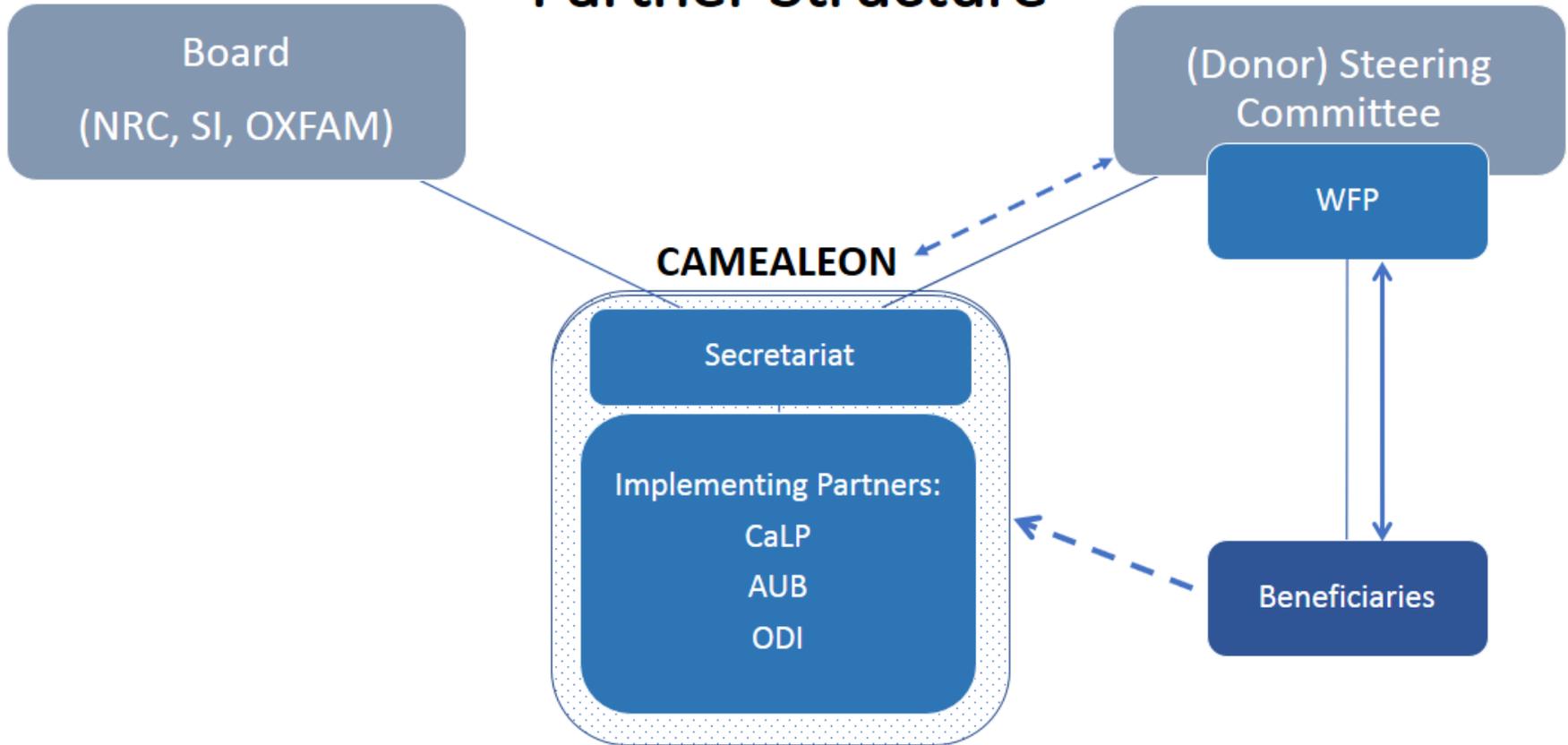
Objective: to strengthen effectiveness, efficiency, accountability and learning of unrestricted cash transfers in Lebanon.

Specific objective: to provide information, recommendations, and learning to support the Steering Committee to ensure programme quality of WFP's MPC programming in Lebanon.

Who is CAMEALEON?

- A platform created by the **Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)**, **Oxfam** and **Solidarités International (SI)**.
- **Implementing partners:** American University of Beirut (AUB), Overseas Development Institute (ODI), and Cash Learning Partnership (CaLP)

Partner Structure

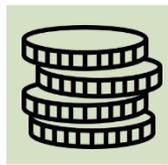


How we will achieve this?



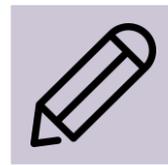
Output 1

- Holistic Outcomes
- Results Framework and M&E Plan
- Panel Data



Output 2

- Value for Money Analysis



Output 3

- Research / Studies
- 3 pieces of targeted research
- Building

Output 4 : Information Sharing for Global Learning on MPC

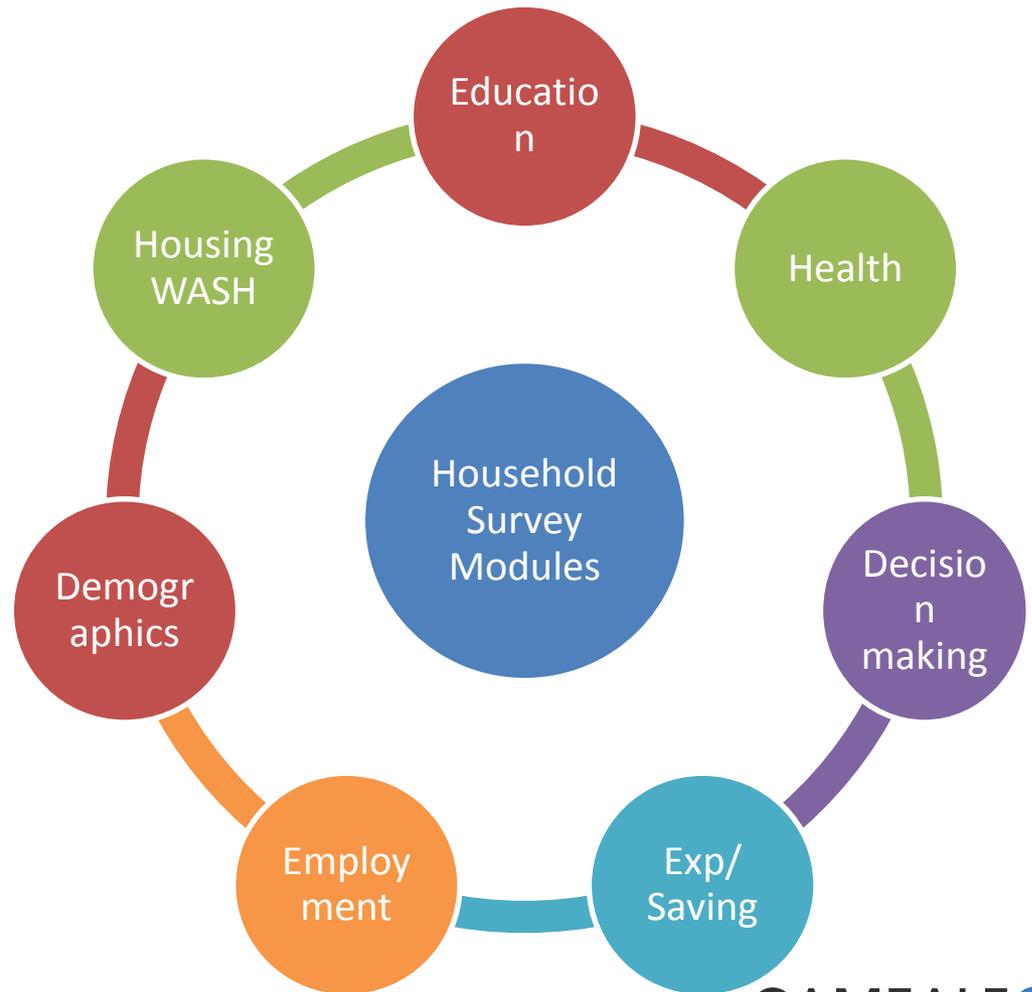
Longitudinal Study (AUB)

- CAMEALEON is conducting a **longitudinal study** over a sample of 4,000 Syrian households to assess the impact of MPC assistance
- The study aims at assessing the impact of MPC assistance on socio-economic vulnerability of the beneficiary population, measured in a multi-sectorial framework. For example:
 - Money-metric poverty and multidimensional poverty
 - Access to services
 - Intra-household dynamics, expenditure & saving behaviour
- The survey will monitor two categories of Syrian refugees
 - **Treatment group:** MPC beneficiaries
 - **Control Group:** other Syrian refugees
 - **The sample extracted will be representative of the above categories**

Survey Modules

Amongst others, includes:

- Measure various aspects of well-being
- Rely on admin rather than self-reported data when available (eg., access to assistance).
- Complemented by qualitative data collection.
- Mainstreaming of gender dimension.



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