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Response Plan

# Inter-Sector Coordination Group Meeting

*June 7, 2024*

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# Agenda

1. LRP Update
2. PSEA Global Comprehensive Assessment
3. WaSH Conditions in Informal Settlements and its Potential Impacts
4. Tensions Overview
5. AoB

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# Opening Remarks

*LRP Co-Chairs*

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# LRP Update

*Camilla Jelbart (RCO)*

# LRP Update

*Timeline*

## Finalization of the LRP (timeline TBC):

- Process: preparatory meeting ahead of first LRP Steering Committee at deputies level.
- Once invitation/ToRs circulated, draft LRP Chapeau to be circulated for review and comment to deputies-level focal points, alongside all Sector strategies/logframes.
- One-Day Meeting to agree final language for the Chapeau and discuss elements of Sector strategies.
- LRP Steering Committee to be convened.

## Consultation on 'Response Transition':

- Sub-national consultation kicking off over the summer (nature of the response + coordination).
- Align national level consultation with 2015 planning.
- Dedicated discussions on linkages across response frameworks (CF and 3RF).

# LRP Update

## *National ISCG Key Dates*

- 21 June - **ISCG Workplanning Workshop** for second half of 2024 (in-person meeting at UNHCR). Suggest to focus on key 'big ticket items' rather than elaborating detailed workplan. EGs from recent discussions:
    - **Emergency preparedness and response:** national / sub-national linkages (b/w inter-sector groups, sectors, GoL-led response etc)
    - *Or* dedicated discussion on **South response** specifically, if group work
    - **Funding** tracking and identification of gaps / feeding inter-sectoral advocacy
    - **Assessments and analysis:** plans for the duration of 2024, shaping sectoral and sub-national engagement / and looking ahead to 2025
    - **Stabilization** aspects of the LRP and the aim to strengthen the systems and complement the humanitarian objectives
    - **Mainstreaming**, with specific focus on data disaggregation
    - **Localization strategy:** promote local initiatives/ good practices and presentations of local actors

# LRP Update

## *National ISCG Key Dates*

- TBC - 'Deputies level' Preparatory Meeting ahead of SC to finalize language for the Chapeau and discuss elements of Sector strategies.
- TBC - LRP Steering Committee Meeting
- July - Half year reporting on funding and delivery to feed donor engagement
- Late Aug/September - 'Full' LRP Donors Meeting – progress, challenges and gaps
- Summer - (to agree with sub-national level) - sub-national consultation on response and coordination
- September - LRP 2025 Planning Kick-Off Workshop & into to cross-framework discussions on 'response transition'

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# PSEA Global Comprehensive Assessment

*Elisa Cappelletti, PSEA Network Coordinator (OCHA)*

# PSEA Global Comprehensive Assessment

*Discussion Points*

1. What do sector coordinators understand is their responsibility in ensuring effective PSEA?

2. Currently, how do sectors incorporate PSEA in the programme cycle?

3. What is the relationship between the Inter Sector Coordination Group and the PSEA Network?

4. What support do sector leads need from the PSEA Coordinator?

# WaSH Conditions in Informal Settlements and its Potential Impacts

*Jakub Pajak, WaSH Sector Coordinator (UNICEF)*
*Hussein Younes, WaSH Secor Co-coordinator (WVI)*
*Mahdi Wehbi, WaSH Sector IMO (UNICEF)*

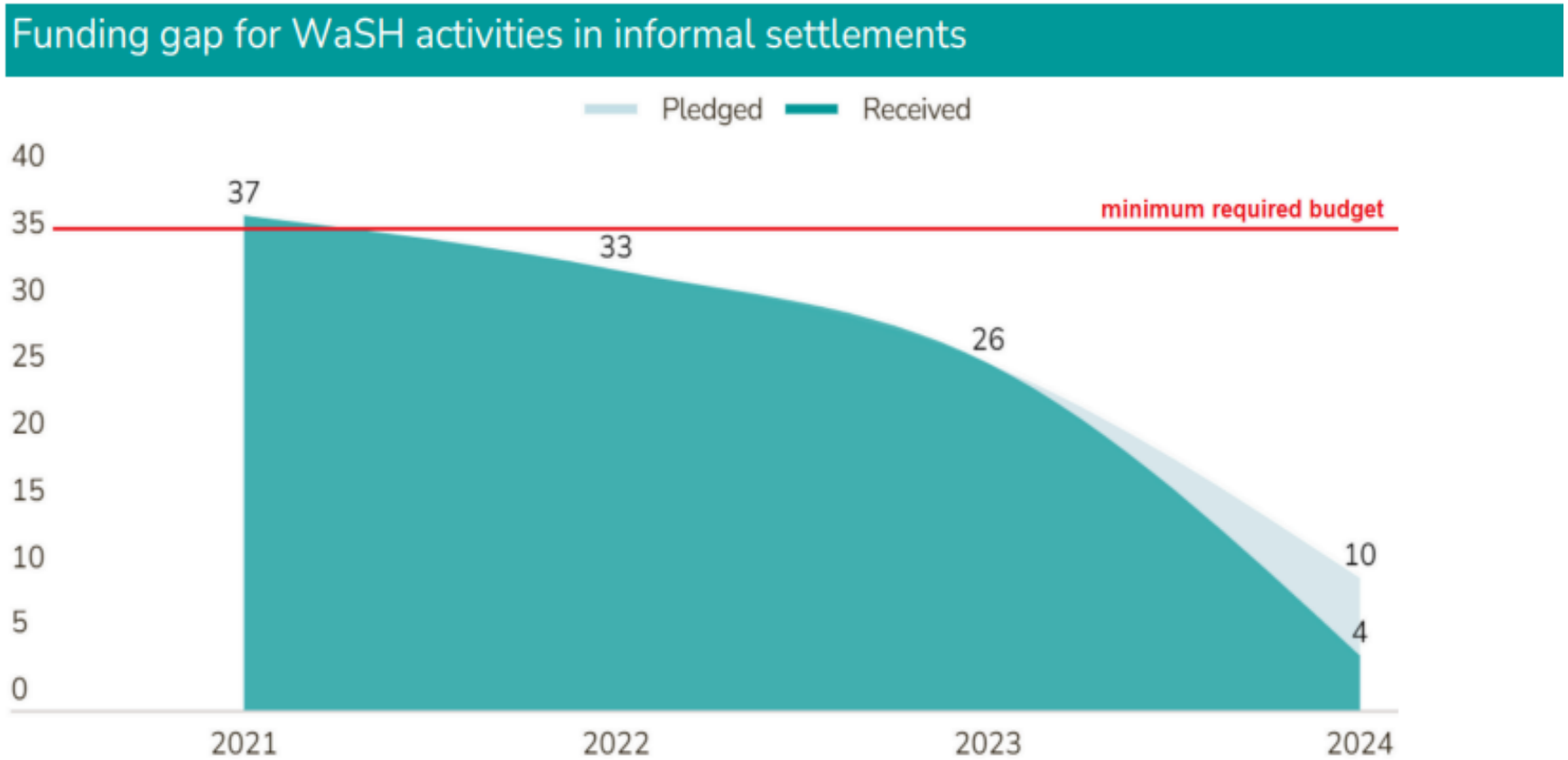
# WaSH Sector Alert

WaSH Sector Lebanon

**Around US$35 million annually is required to deliver adequate, up-to-standard WaSH services and facilities to displaced Syrians in informal settlements (ISs).**

The significant decrease in funding puts these vital services at risk.

It could result in **suspending water trucking and desludging services for a further 100,000 residents**




For 2024, less than US$ 10 million is pledged, but only US$ 4 million has been received so far

# Overall Conditions

The WaSH sector supports the displaced Syrians in ISs to the extent possible. However, some services provision in less vulnerable areas had to be discontinued, and the level of services was compromised.

**In 2023**
Safe Water Trucked into:

179,445 residents

43% of ISs (2381 sites)

| Minimum Standards | Average Distributed | Current Quantity |
|---|---|---|
| 35 L/C/D | 20 L/C/D | 15 L/C/D |

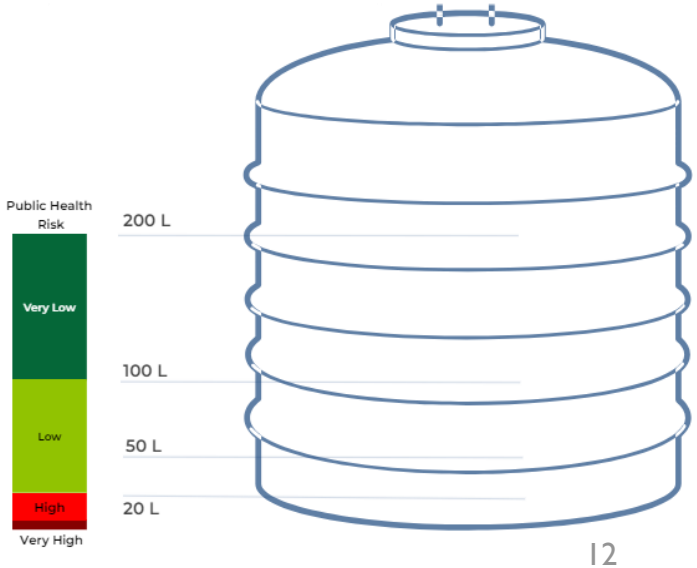
Wastewater removed from: :

3562 ISs

400,000 m3

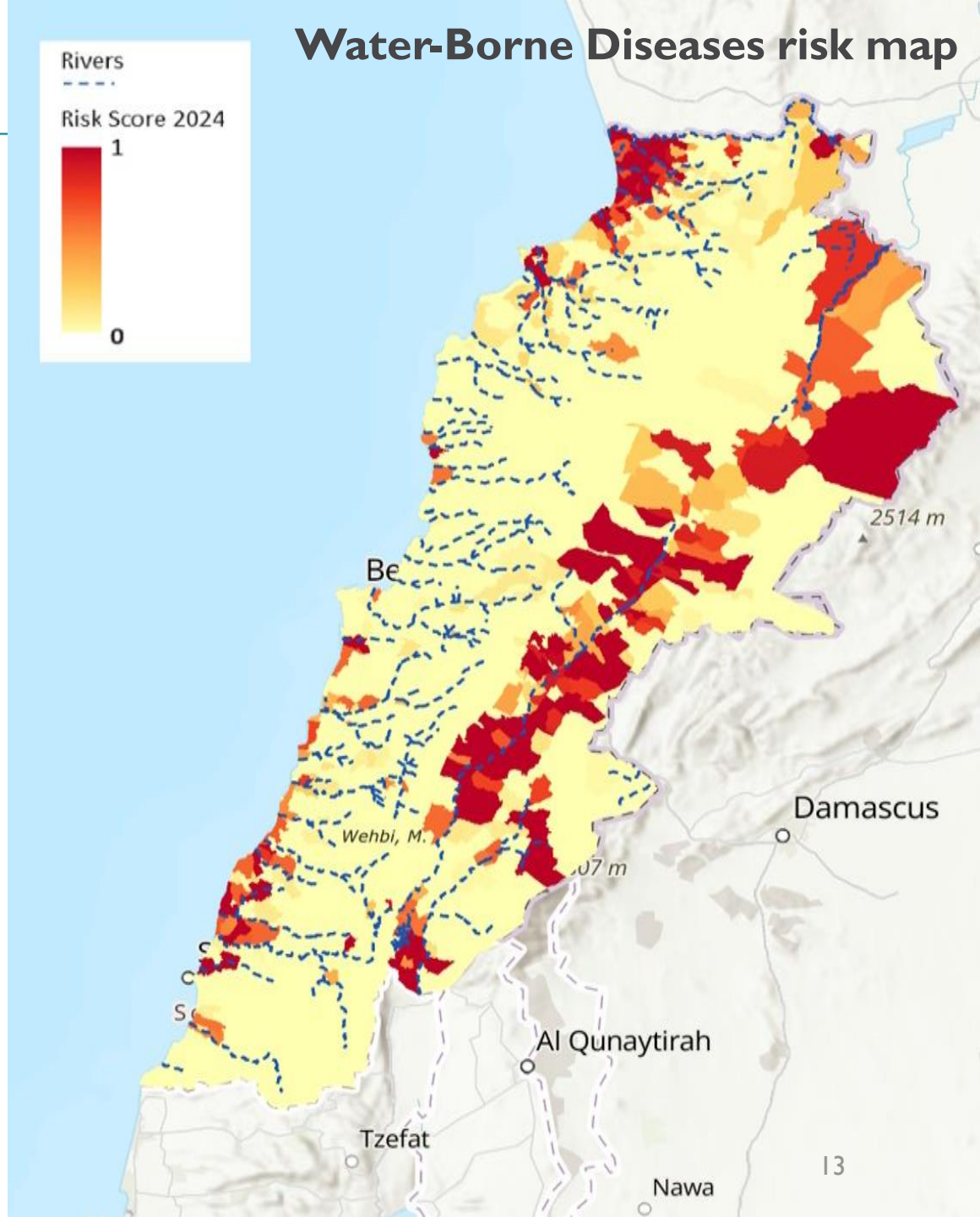
The inability to continue such operations threatens the overall conditions of vulnerable populations, including both host communities and displaced Syrians.

Inadequate access to WaSH will impact all other sectors.



# Health

The Health Sector will launch a technical advocacy paper illustrating the relationship between inadequate access to WaSH and health consequences, aiming to **highlight the importance of mitigating these risks by funding the WaSH sector and demonstrate cost-effectiveness of investing in prevention rather than responding to a new outbreak.**



# Social Stability

WaSH Sector Lebanon

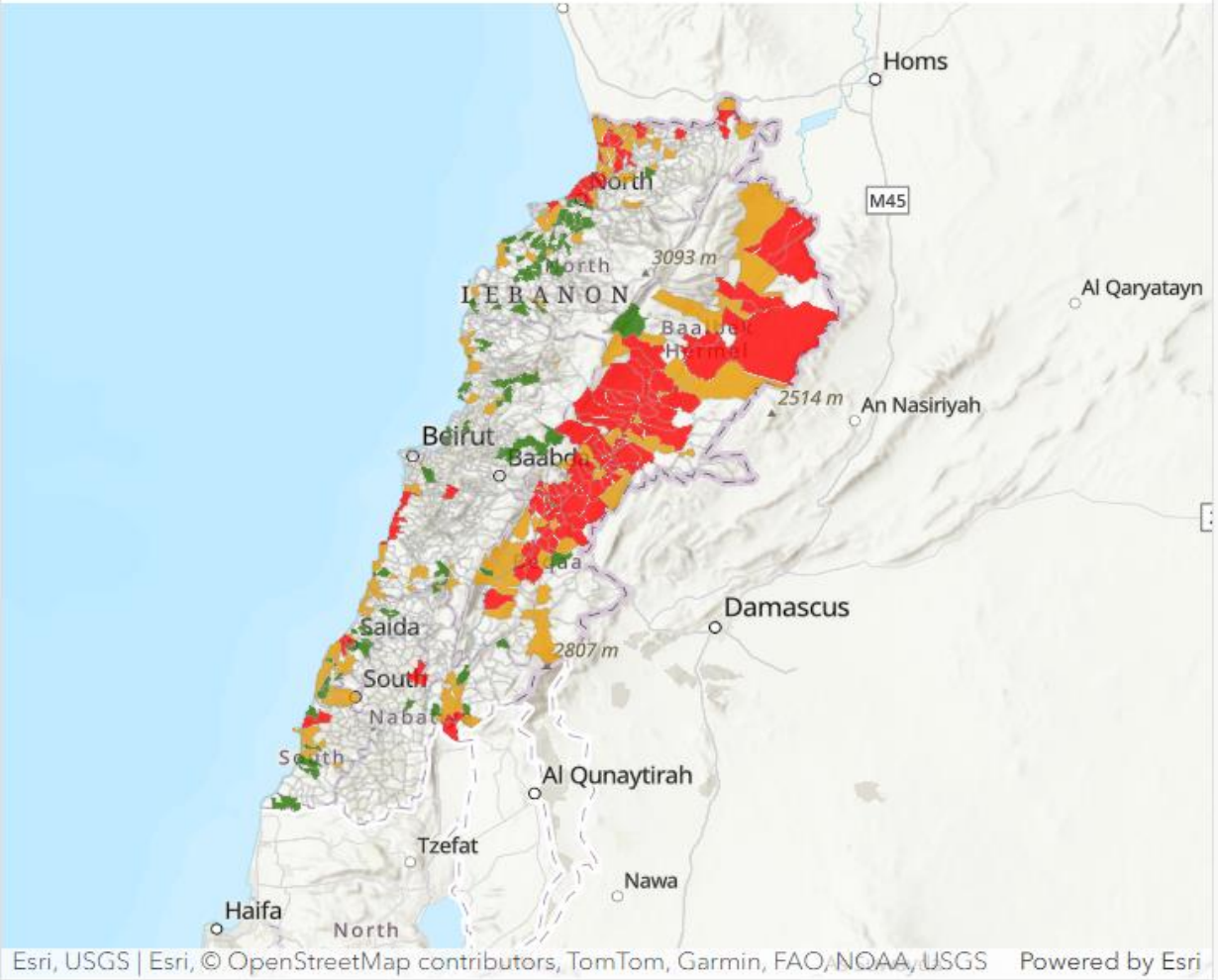
Cutting water and sanitation services to ISs is likely to lead to illegal access to water and wastewater overflow to ground and surface water bodies from informal settlements, causing severe health and environmental issues. This might increase pressure on resources and inter/intra-communal tensions, particularly in areas with high concentrations of displaced Syrians. Additionally, it may result in collective actions, including eviction threats in tension hotspots.

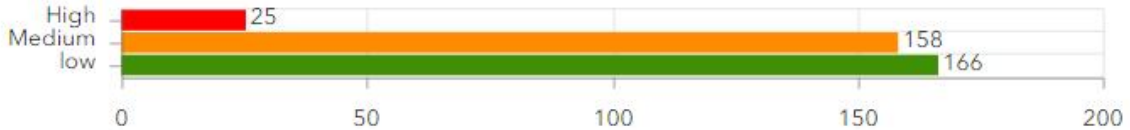
The WaSH sector is seeking support from the social stability sector to **intensify monitoring of tension incidents in affected areas** and to **target the affected cadasters** for enhancing relations between Lebanese and displaced Syrians within those areas.

# Potential WaSH-related tensions linked to suspension of services in ISs

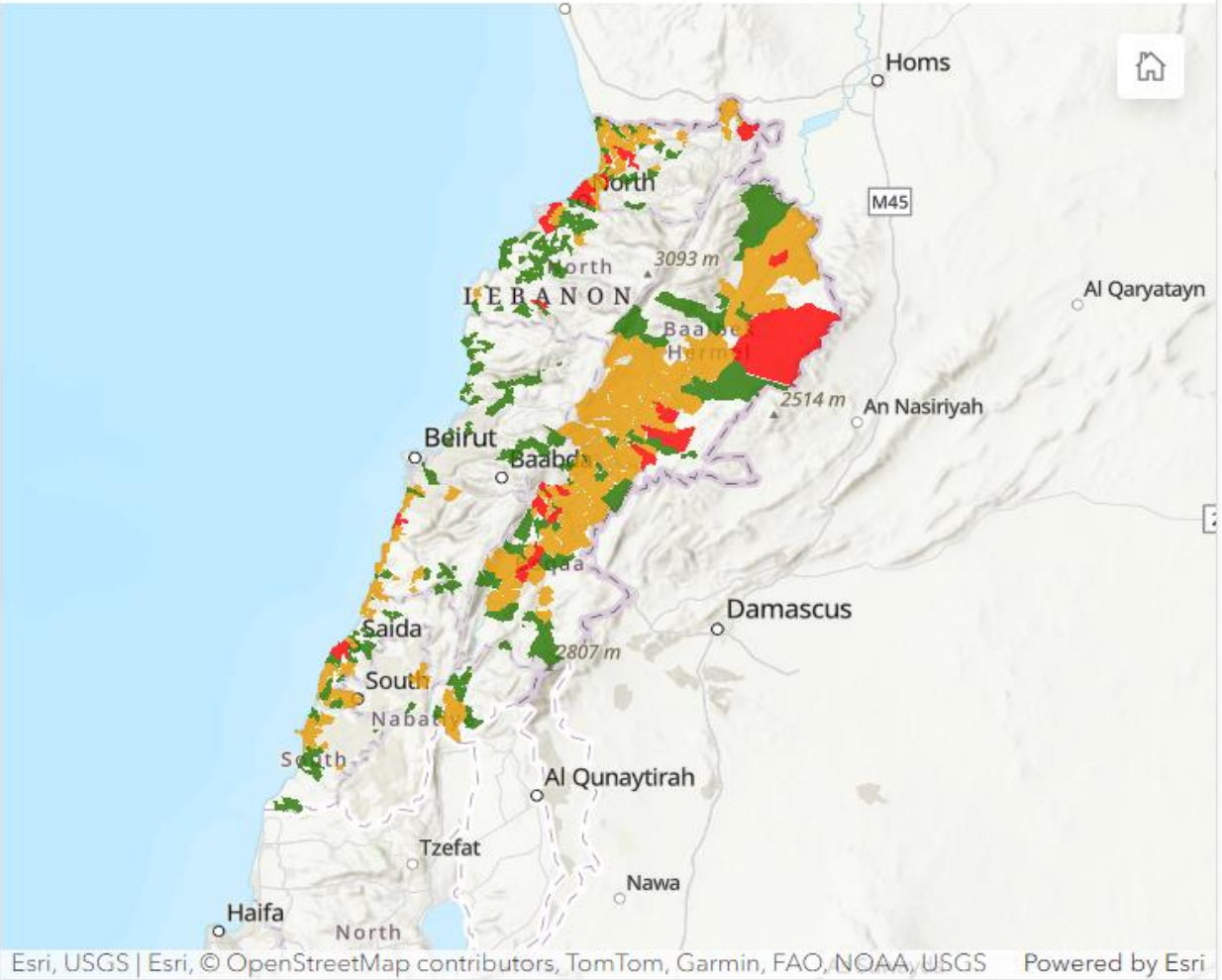
WaSH Sector Lebanon

After




Before



# Nutrition

WaSH Sector Lebanon

Unsafe drinking water, poor sanitation, and inadequate hygiene may increase a child's risk of infection, malnutrition and associated development deficits. Preliminary results of LIMA show that children living in households with poor sanitation facilities are more at risk of stunting and anemia.

The Sector is requesting assistance from the Nutrition Sector to **guide its targeting efforts, with an emphasis on regions where WaSH services have been reduced and malnutrition rates are higher**.

# Protection

14%
female-headed

52%
children

3%
elderly

The WaSH Sector is seeking support from the Protection Sector and its subsectors to **enhance monitoring in the excluded sites and improve referral mechanisms**, ensuring they are shared with the affected population. Additionally, the WaSH Sector **requests tailoring the targeting to the population living within the ISs**.

# Basic Assistance and Food Security

WaSH Sector Lebanon

The reduction of cash-based assistance will further strain the coping capacities of displaced Syrians and exacerbate existing risks.

The WaSH Sector is **seeking support from the BA Sector to study the feasibility and cost-efficiency of adopting a cash-for-WASH** modality compared to in-kind support.

Additionally, the WaSH Sector requests that **the affected population be considered in the targeting formula for the different cash programmes (MPCA, Food, MCAP…)**.

# Shelter

WaSH Sector Lebanon

The reduction in WaSH services may prompt individuals to relocate between ISs or face eviction from their tents due to inadequate hygiene conditions.

This necessitates a **rapid response in providing shelter kits (NAK, MRK, LRK) to families affected by eviction or relocation**.

Furthermore, the WaSH Sector urges the Shelter Sector to **increase the targets for site improvement activities and prioritize excluded sites**. Doing so will mitigate the risk of flooding in these areas.

# Impact on Education Sector

WaSH Sector Lebanon

The reduction in WaSH services will lead to:

- **De-priotization of education** by families; leading to drop-outs and protection issues, such as child- labour, as indication by the protection sectors.

- Outbreaks and health issues, will also affect **access to quality education**, in schools and learning centres.

# Donors

WaSH Sector Lebanon

**Diversification of funds for access to WaSH in ISs for 2025 and beyond**. Every contribution counts!

**Contribute to filling in the 2024 funding gap** for essential WaSH in IS that aligns with the technical standards the Lebanon WaSH Sector agreed upon.

Continue to **allocate funding for stabilization and developmental WaSH, including support to water and sanitation infrastructure and public utilities**, providing services to both displaced Syrians and Lebanese citizens.

Support **targeted provision for WaSH services via cash-based response mechanisms**.

# Lebanese Authorities

WaSH Sector Lebanon

**Continue working towards commitments outlined in Sustainable Development Goal 6** and uphold the Human Right to Water and Sanitation by ensuring the availability of water and sanitation for all. Incorporate displaced populations into planning and funding frameworks within existing policies (NWSS, UNSDCF, LRP).

**Support efforts to reduce the cost-of-service provision to ISs and mitigate its environmental impact**.

**Cultivate a supportive protection environment for IS communities**, enabling displaced Syrians to sustain their livelihoods, access essential services, and uphold a safe and dignified life in Lebanon until conditions in Syria permit their return.

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# Tensions Overview

*Nisreen Jaafar, Conflict Analysis and Mainstreaming Officer (UNDP)*

# Tensions Overview | National Inter-sector WG

## UNDP Lebanon

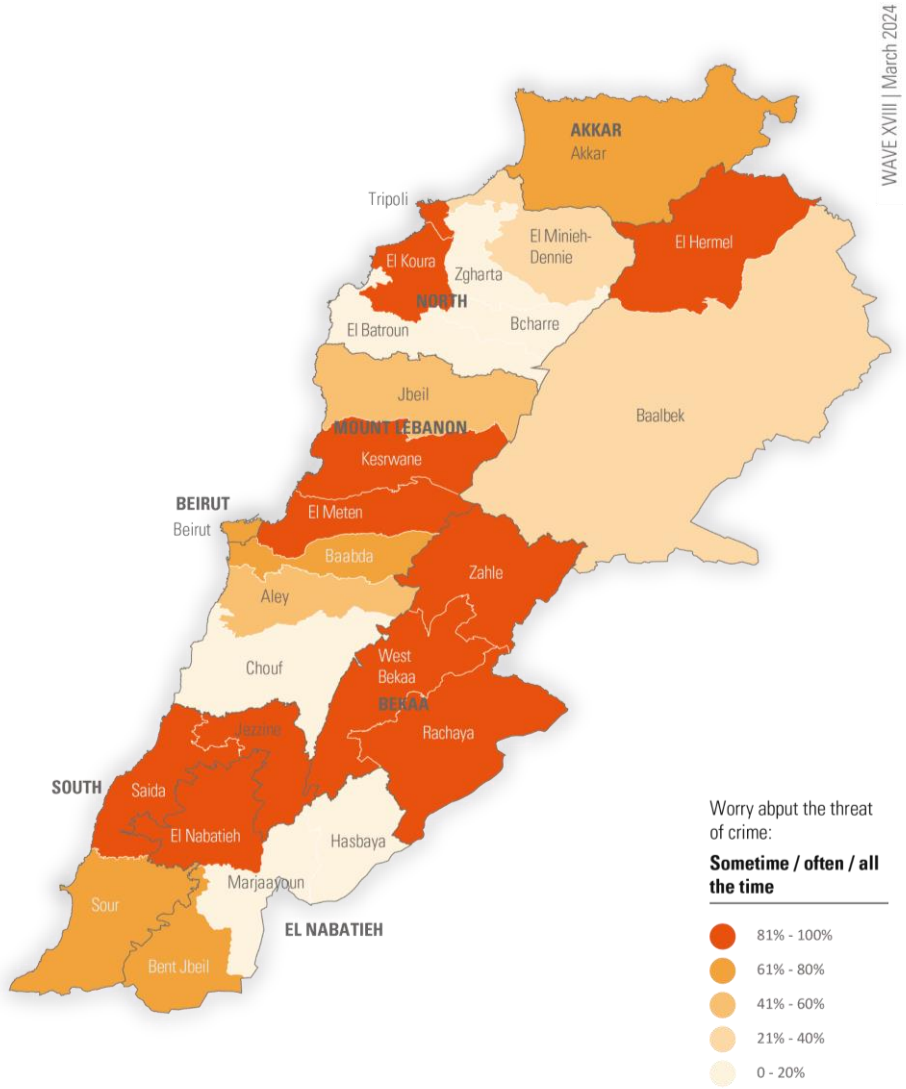
## 7 June 2024

# Major Tension Trends - Q1 2024

- **Heightened community insecurity with high propensity to violence**, leading to worsening perceptions of safety and security.
- **Continued restrictive measures and campaigning** with negative sentiments also expressed towards the international community.
- **Intra-Lebanese relations strained by political and economic factors** with a significant surge in strikes and demonstrations, seemingly appeased by government salary reforms.
- **Surge in hostilities and armed conflict in the South continuing to drive inter- and intra-communal tensions** at both sub-national and national levels, especially with regards to displacement and strife over the engagement in the war.

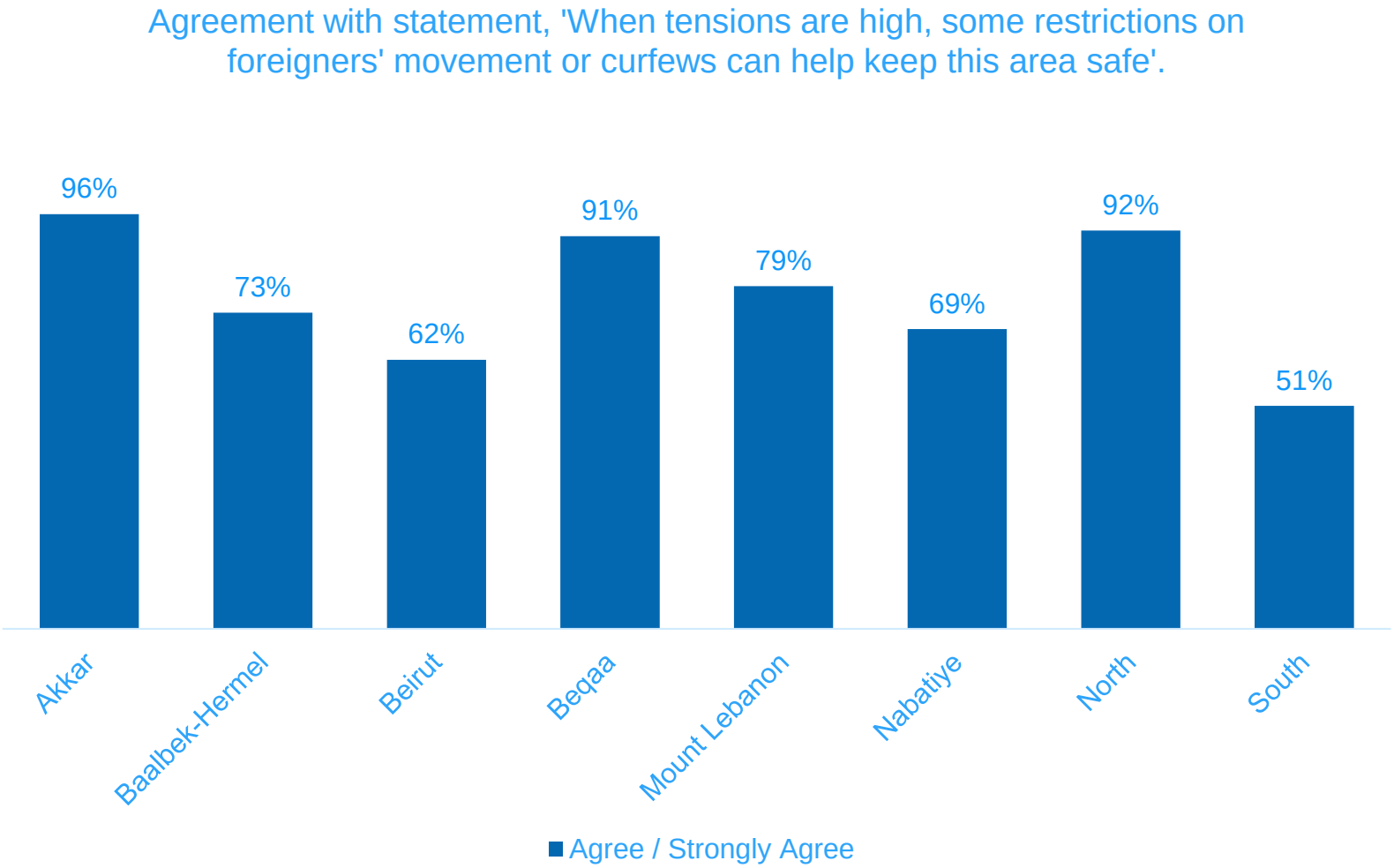
# High insecurity with increased perceptions of unsafety

- **High number of security-related incidents** (Average 776 incidents per quarter in 2024)
- **Increased rate of armed clashes** to 30% in 2024, compared to 19% in 2021
- Increased propensity to violence with **66% violent incidents in 2024** compared to 43% in 2021
- **Areas of concern:** North and Mount Lebanon
- **60 % say they don't feel safe at night**
- **High levels of worry of crime at 71%**



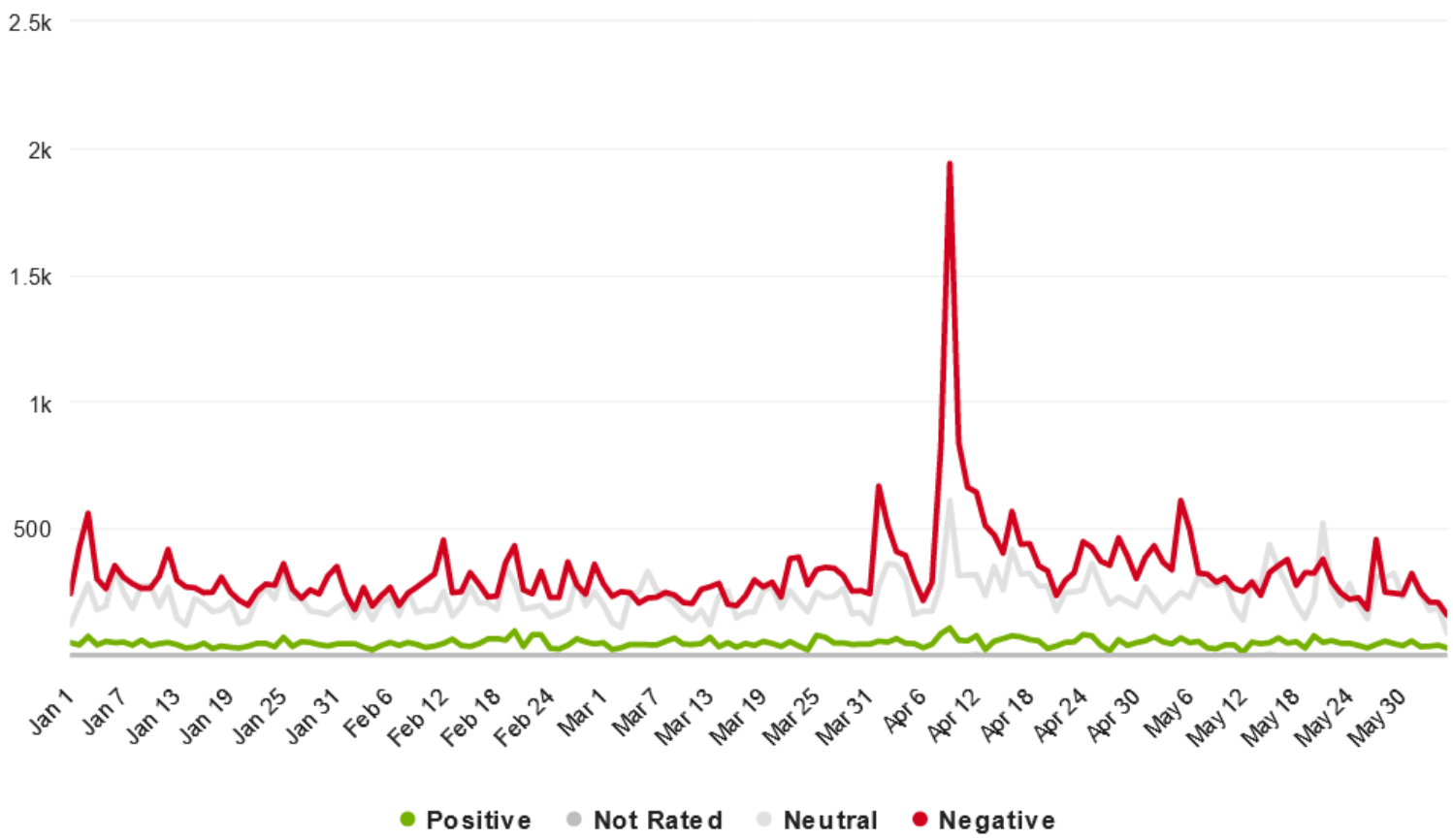
# High perceptions that Syrians contribute to more crime and violence

- **Sense of insecurity** reported in 200 localities in Q1 2024, 84 of which (42%) were tension hotspots.
- High perception (67%) that **Syrians are contributing to more incidents of crime and violence**
- **Few key crime incidents played a key role in driving tensions**



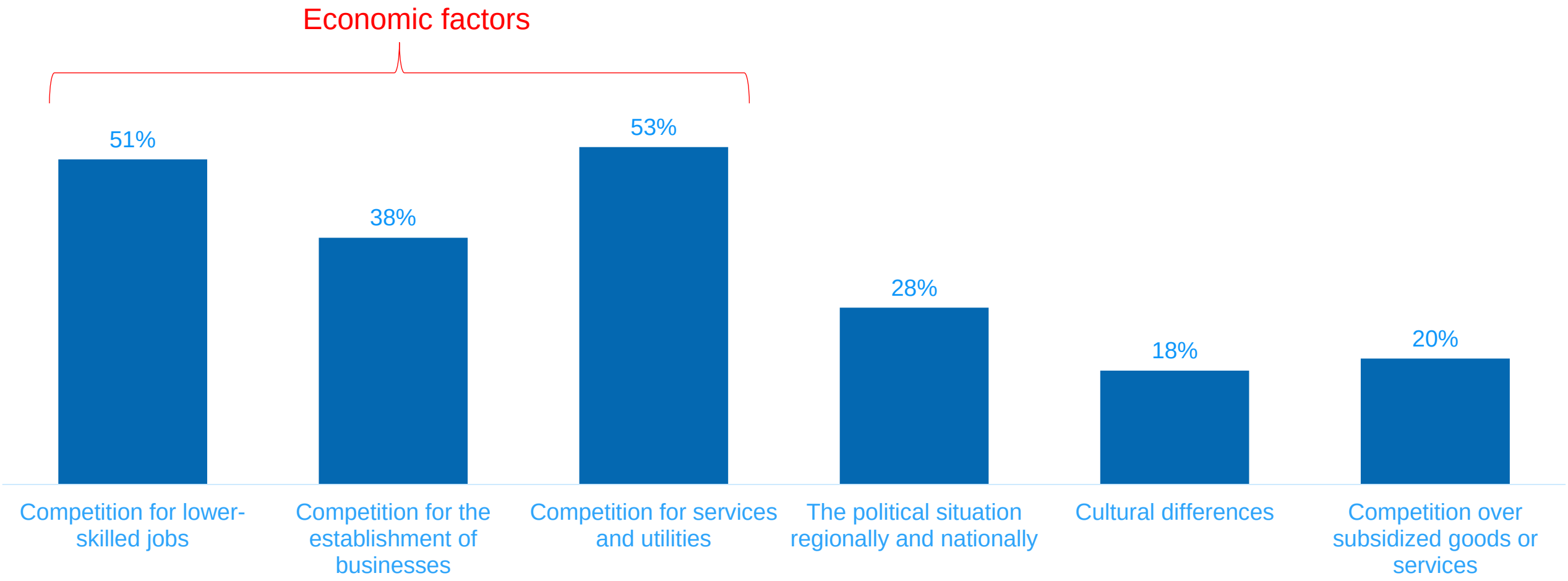
# Social media sentiments around insecurity peaked in April

Sentiment Trends in 2024 to date




Top Keywords in 2024 to date

# Inter-communal tensions are mainly driven by economic factors, followed by political and cultural factors



# Service-related tensions across populations vary across regions

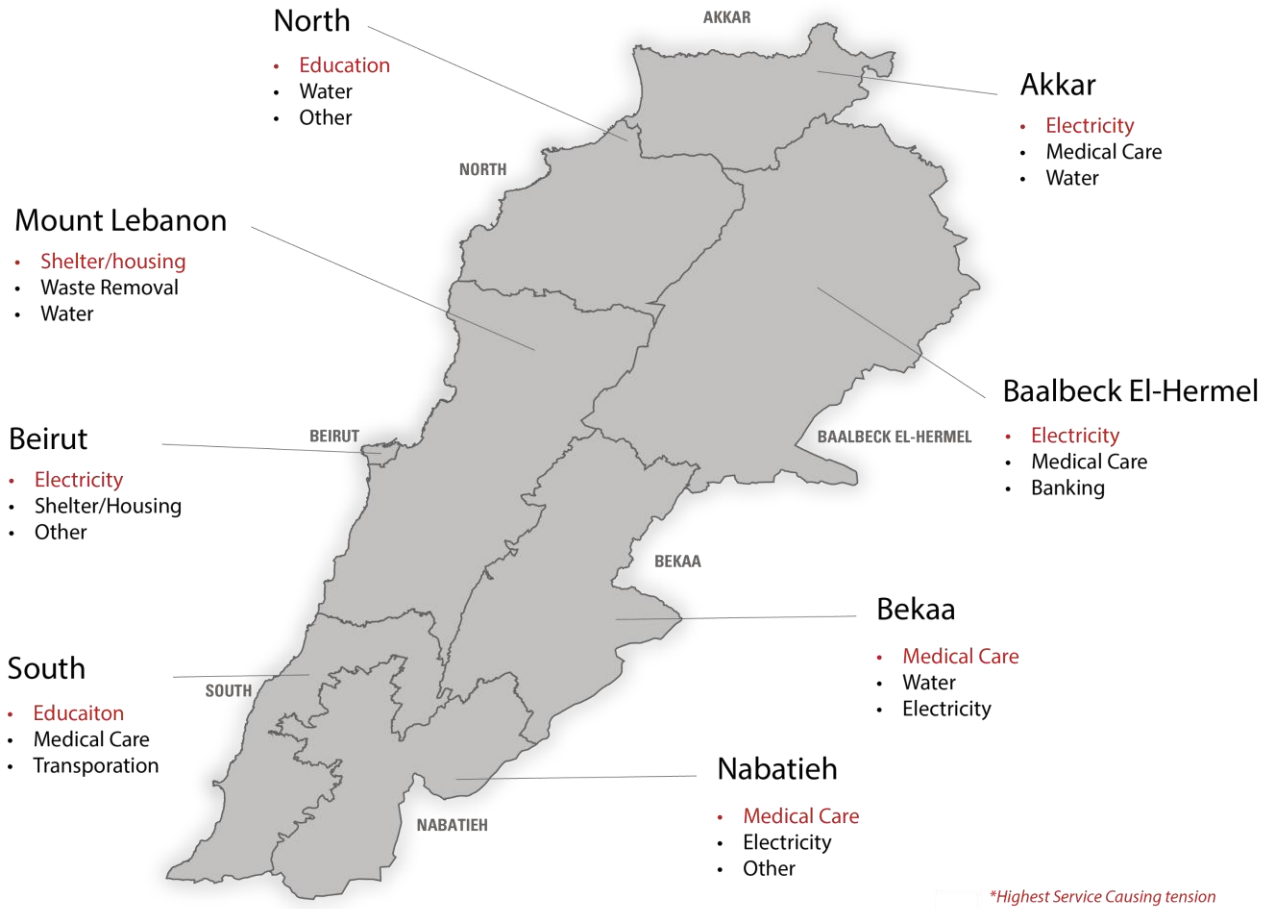
- ***Electricity*** *is driving tensions mainly in Baalbeck El-Hermel, Akkar and Beirut*

- ***Medical care*** *is a top driver in two governorates: Nabatieh and Bekaa*

- ***Waste removal, water and shelter*** *are the main drivers in Mount Lebanon > services*

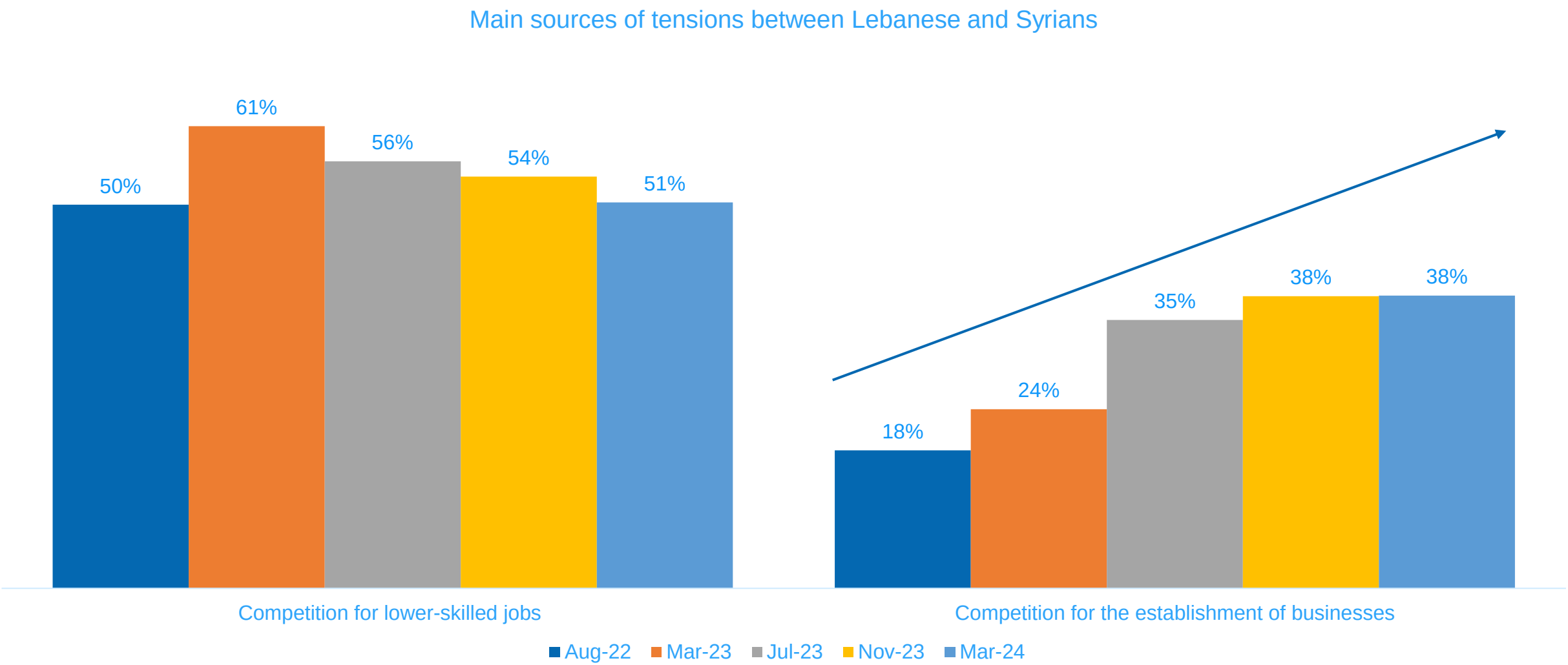
- ***Water*** *is a key driver in the entire North region: North and Akkar governorates*

*Which services are driving tensions?*



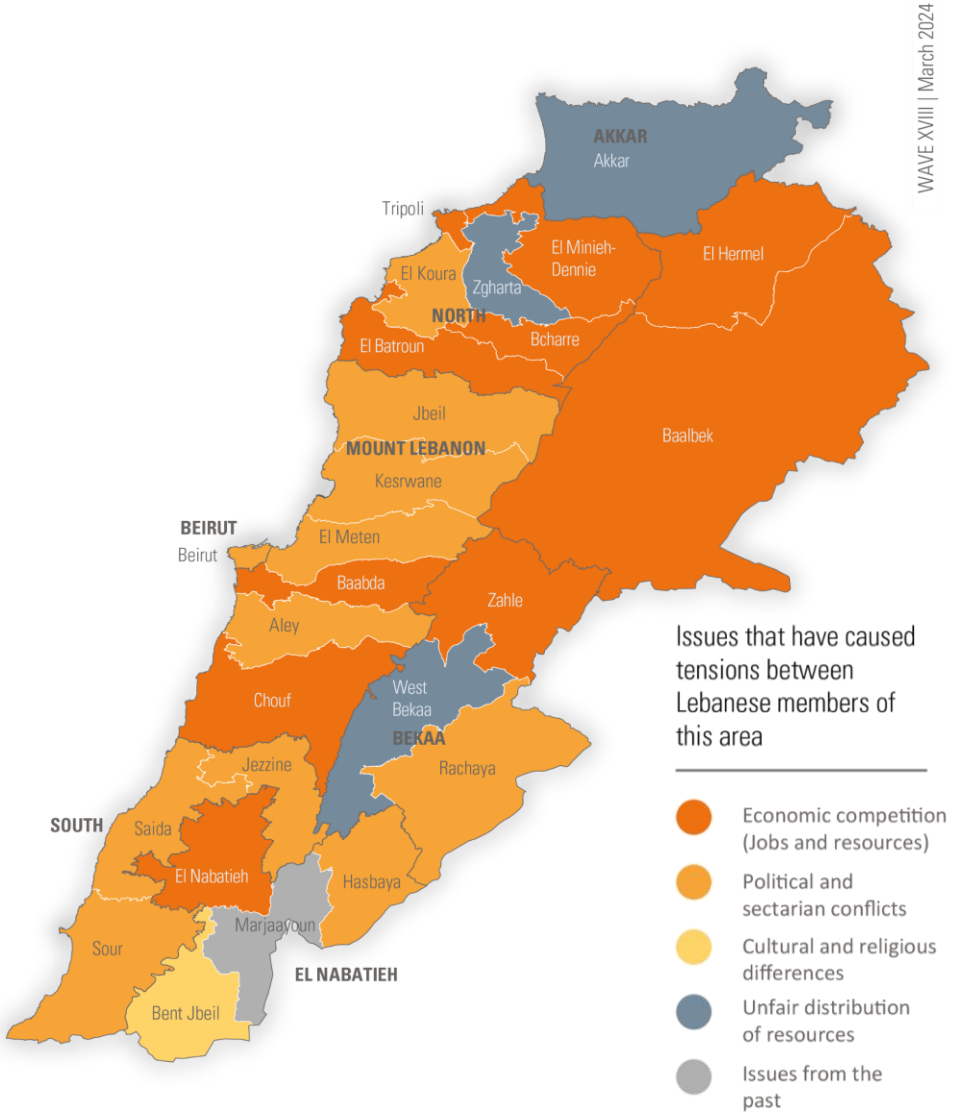

**Highest Service Causing tension*
*Wave 18 - March 2024*

# Drivers of inter-communal tensions remain largely economic in nature



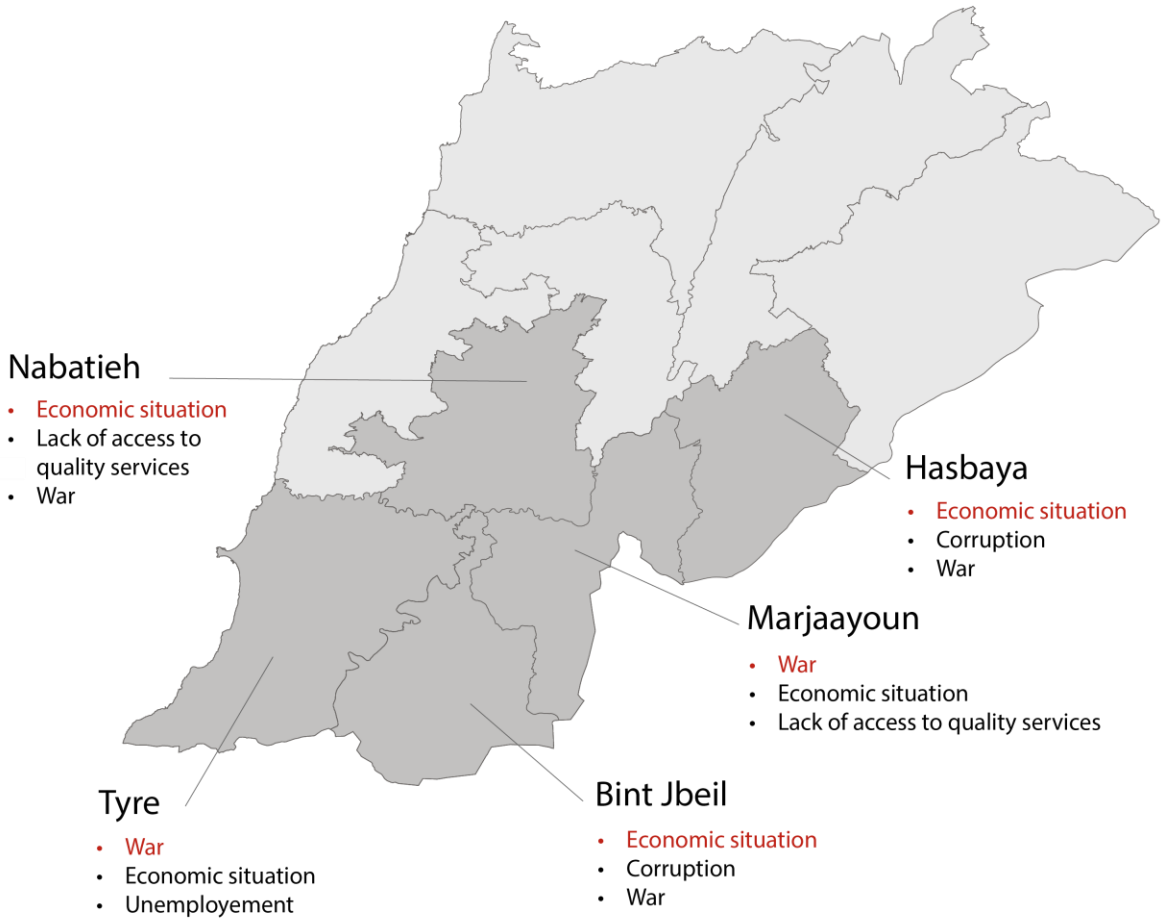
# Political and sectarian conflict is most cited driver of intra-Lebanese tension in around 50% of the districts

- **Political and sectarian conflict** is consistently perceived as the top driver of tension in the same districts
- Sectarian tension fueled by **negative rhetoric and hate speech**, mainly between rival political actors
- **Disagreement between political parties** over:
  - Engagement in the war
  - Reinforcement of the UNSC Resolution 1701
  - Presidential vacuum and elections
  - National portfolio of socio-economic nature such as the 2024 Budget Law



# Impact of hostilities on tensions in the South

- **Deterioration in inter-communal and intra-communal relations** in the southern areas following the hostilities
- **War and Economic Situation perceived as the most serious problems** in border areas
- **Decreased reporting of shelter as a tension driver** in main areas receiving IDPs
- **Hostilities affecting free movement of population**



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# AoB

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# Thank You