



Agenda

I. Updates by ISCG Co-Chairs

- Convoy Management
- Emergency Directors Group (EDG) Mission
- Critical Activities and Funding Gap Analysis

2. Operational Priorities

- Update on IDP Registration
- Response to People Outside of Collective Shelters
- People without Shelter: Protection & Shelter Strategic Note

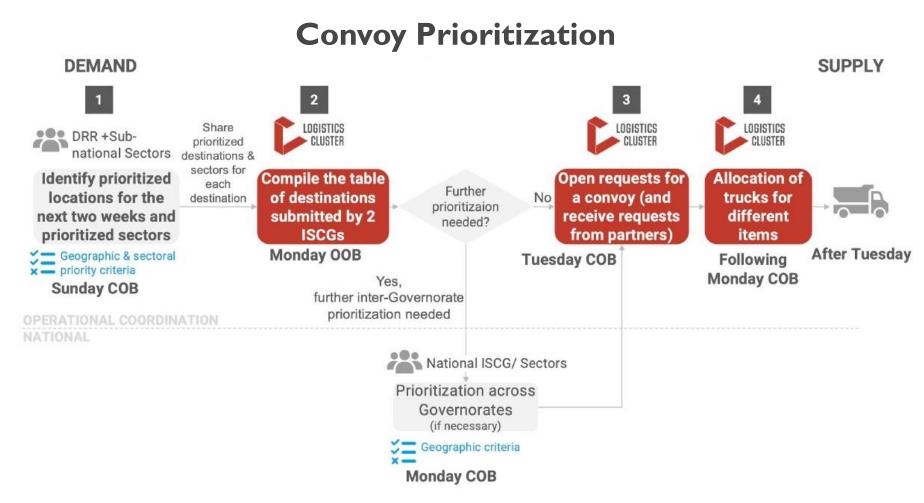
3. LRP Planning 2025

4. AoB



Updates by ISCG Co-Chairs

Convoy Management: Prioritization of Log Cluster Managed Convoys



Updates by ISCG Co-Chairs

Emergency Directors Group (EDG) Mission

- 27 29 Nov.
- OCHA, UNHCR, WHO, NRC, and WVI.

Updates by ISCG Co-Chairs

Critical Activities and Associated Funding Gaps (FA & LRP)





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Sector/Cluster	% Funded	Gap (USD)
Education	24%	31,400,000
Health	35%	71,626,400
Nutrition	44%	4,448,842
Basic Assistance	4%	169,706,314
WASH	28%	35,300,000
Food Security and Agriculture	Pending	Pending
Shelter	35%	39,976,020
Site Management and Coordination	38%	5,132,000
Protection	25%	70,522,417
Livelihood	47%	34,895,000
Social Stability	0%	43,000,000

Enabling factors: Strong leadership and coordination; intersectoral collaboration; needs assessments; strengthened community engagement; localisation.

What's at stake?

- 2.5 million people including 125,000 Syrian refugee families will not be able to meet their basic needs.
- 73,000 people are at risk of reduced access secondary health services, and trauma and casualty services for at least 4,000 people will be impacted.
- **150,000 IDPs** will face reduced access to safe water and sanitation in displacement sites.

And more...





Elena Ferrari, Senior Inter-Agency Coordinator (UNDP)

Overview

Self-registration of IDPs inside and outside shelters = MoIM with LRC and DRM Concerns about security, verification of actual displacement, not adopted by all Governorates and access to data from different stakeholders to go through MoSA Registration of IDPS inside and outside shelters through enumerators = MoSA with UNICEF and WFP.

Additional initiatives from municipalities and other stakeholders.

175,000 HHs outside shelters (prioritized)75,000 HHs inside shelters

Aim of the registration process broader than cash and assistance but active displacement monitoring.

Two Phases

Phase I: LRC to compile the data from the multiple sources in one database hosted by GoL, and in agreement with governors can be shared with humanitarian partners who have capacity to respond.

Phase 2: building on database cleaned in phase I, MOSA will lead the full registration process using the registration form that was circulated to sectors, for a 40 days process.

Key Updates and Procedures for Ongoing Registration of IDPs

- I. Current assistance should go on with the only exception of cash assistance. For the latter, contact MoSA to coordinate and instructions will be given within 24h.
- 2. MoSA system builds on the existing one(s) by gathering all information and transferring them into MoSA database to plan the work.
- 3. Small media campaign is under discussion, MoSA enumerators will wear uniforms and IDs and municipalities will be informed and will support enumerators. Television ads have been discussed but not yet agreed.
- 4. Consent need to be given for registration. Those that don't want to be registered cannot be forced. MoSA ensures that information will be treated with confidentiality, used by the Ministry and partners for assistance and no names will be shared.
- 5. The immediate goal of the registration exercise is the cash assistance then the data might be used for all future interventions for all sectors.

Key Updates and Procedures for Ongoing Registration of IDPs (Cont.)

- 6. The MoSA registration exercise is supposed to start next week and its duration is estimated to be 40 days for all IDPs in the whole country.
- 7. Three criteria of prioritization: people outside/inside shelters and geographic areas to be agreed with other Ministries. People outside shelter will be registered first as well as people from specific geographic areas. The enumerators will work at the same time in different governorates.
- 8. The exercise is organized at central level and the sub-national level will be informed when the registration is about to start.
- 9. The way to identify IDPs is a combination of muktars, cross-checking with PHC, word of mouth among IDPs and door to door.



Response to People Outside of Collective Shelters

Makiha Kimura, Head of Coordination (OCHA)

Response to People Outside of Collective Shelters (Emergency)

Analysis on People reached (Flash Appeal/GHO reporting – Oct 2024)

	Displaced			Host community		Total	
	CS - #	CS - %	Outside CS - #	Outside CS - %	#	%	#
FSA	188309	62%	67615	22%	48153	16%	304077
Education	73980	100%	0	0%	0	0%	73 980
Basic Assistance	134703	28%	17765	4%	325630	68%	478098
Health							127384
Nutrition	11893	25%	36557	75%	0	0%	48450
Protection	19925	88%	2770	12%	75	0%	22770
Child Protection	47745	99%	250	1%	0	0%	47995
GBV	55045	93%	4018	7%		0%	59063
Shelter	21 197	85%	3837	15%	0	0%	25034
WASH	182525	100%	0	0%	0	0%	182525



Sophie Etzold, Protection and GBV Sector Coordinator (UNHCR) Abdulrahman Abdulghani, Sehleter sector Coordinator (UNHCR)

Strategic Priorities: Supporting People without Shelter

Purpose: Interagency approach to address lack of shelter as a result of the recent escalation

- I% overall without shelter, but up to 6% in Bekaa and 5% in Beirut (DTM);
- Wide range of reasons, but disproportionally affected are refugees and migrants due to lack of access to collective sites
- Wide range of actors already responding; long history of working with street connected people

Objectives and Approach

Objectives:

- Protect and support people while without shelter.
- Provide quality, appropriate shelter for homeless IDPs.

Approach:

- Holistic, protection-sensitive.
- Coordinated and collaborative.
- Urgency.
- Geo-split/area based.
- Participation/AGD sensitive.
- Expanding shelter options/policy change.
- Data driven planning.

Key Programmatic Interventions

Assessment monitoring and planning

Community drop-in hubs in with minimum package of services including:

- Information provision.
- Outreach, counselling, identification and referral.
- Assessment of shelter needs and referral to shelter options.
- Provision of basic needs and food.
- WASH services and telephone charging.
- Safe space for women/children.

Connecting people to shelter and expanding shelter options (in line with shelter strategy)

Repair of Additional Public Buildings, Expansion of Informal Settlements (ITS) for refugees, Rehabilitation of
Unoccupied Shelters with Rent Agreements, Emergency Tent/Rubhall Establishment on Government-Identified
Land (on hold), Cash for Shelter.

Way Forward & Cross-Sectoral Collaboration

- Consult authorities, protection, shelter and other sector partners for review/input.
- Consolidate and share harmonized information/counselling lines.
- Update mapping of location of people without shelter (DTM and SMC sector).
- Update mapping of community centers and mobile activities as hubs for displaced persons without shelter.
- Identify limited number of sites to rollout the approach and undertake self-assessment to identify support needs.
- Provide needed support to community hubs, as technical guidance, information tools, capacity building, linking to funding options etc.
- Shelter sector to work with authorities to confirm plans for scaling up shelter.



Kristin Arthur, Senior Inter-Agency Coordinator (UNHCR)

Timeline: November

Timeline	Planning Process Step
I I-I5 November	Headline population figures developed by Strategic Advisory Groups (SAGs) AAWG & IMWG. Draft planning assumptions to be developed by ISCG Co-Chairs.
20 or 21 November (date/time per region to be confirmed by ISCG co-chairs)	 Area-Based Sub-national Consultations (online sessions, 2 hours) Data (population /area-based) and draft planning assumptions to be presented in the four sub-national ISCGs to capture area-specific insights. Stock-taking / validation of assumptions: Based on current context shifts and challenges, what should we do more of, less of, or differently to strengthen support for affected populations? Where can we still achieve impact? How does the current context affect our mid-term/ stabilization planning – where are there opportunities as well as challenges? What are specific challenges/shortfalls & good practices with regards to the ongoing emergency response? (such as access, AAP, HNS, winterization, logs/supply chain)?
	Note: ISCG Sub-National Co-Chairs to select a 2-hour block of time (on 20 or 21 NOV) and National IA team would join online to facilitate the session and discussion as well as support with taking notes, etc.
21 November	Circulation of response planning guidance package to sectors, following HCT meeting (including clarity on Flash Appeal). The package will include instructions for review of the FA, ahead of workshop on 25 November.
26 November	 Lebanon Response Plan 2025 Planning & Needs Analysis Workshop: Presentation of population data and baseline vulnerability analysis, planning assumptions and area-based qualitative insights following sub-national consultations. Present and validate next steps and planning timelines including FA components Validate national data and sub-regional findings with sectors: Do the findings from the sub-national workshops accurately reflect the needs and challenges across regions, or are there any significant discrepancies or additional factors to consider? Are the proposed actions and priorities feasible at the national level, and do they align with sectoral strategies and resources? Based on national perspectives, what refinements or adjustments should be made to ensure a cohesive and effective response plan? Discuss with sectors questions pertaining to the emergency response under the LRP and Flash Appeal to date to inform planning for 2025 PIN Calculation Methodology & Results Architecture

National Workshop Agenda

- 1. Presentation of overall scope and planning assumptions
- 2. Emergency situation snapshot + Scenario
- 3. Recap of sub-national consultation
- 4. Data and baseline analysis and PiN methodology
- 5. Thematic presentation + discussions
 - Socio-economic update
 - Tensions
 - Protection
 - Access to social services
 - Cross-cutting (i.e. Environment, Gender,)

Timeline: December

Timeline	Planning Process Step
26 November – 6 December	 Sector Planning with Strategy Consultation Discussions: Ensure inclusive participation and consultations at all levels (including regions) – UN lead agencies; Government; Partners; Donors. Update sector strategy. Finalize sector situation analysis. Update PiN and targets. *While sectors are working on sectoral strategy, outline of FA doc is to be prepared
After 6 December	Finalization of inter-sector PiN
9-13 December	Sector Strategies Revised by ISCG & Mainstreaming Focal Points Submission of sector inputs for Flash Appeal component (1 page)
16-18 December	Sector Strategies Finalized by Sector Leads (including at ministerial level within line ministries when needed) Draft Flash Appeal will be shared for ISCG and HCT redline comments.
18 December	Update of Introductory text finalized by Co-Chairs Flash Appeal component, endorsement of key figures by HCT (then from 18 Dec to 1 Jan, finalization of design, maps etc)

Timeline: January

Timeline	Planning Process Step
6 January	Publication of Flash Appeal
15 January	Appeal - Launch of Expression of Interest / Capacity assessments for new partners
10 January	Appeal Deadline for Partners
22 January	Sectors to complete new partner capacity assessments
24 January	ISCG Annual Workplan Workshop
31 January	Steering Committee endorsement of overall framework (co-chaired by PM and RC/HC)



Action Points

Follow Up

Action Point	Status
Protection Mainstreaming Focal Point to follow up with sectors on sector-specific protection risks and agreed Protection Mainstreaming actions, establish focal points within sectors, and improve feedback mechanisms.	Ongoing
The SMC sector will coordinate with sector/cluster representatives to gather feedback and strengthen the site monitoring framework	Ongoing
The Access Working Group will conduct further analysis of access constraints to inform the identification of hard-to-reach areas as the situation evolves.	Ongoing

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