



## **Agenda**

#### I. General Updates

- 2024 Results (EoY: Sector Dashboards, IS Dashboard, Support to Lebanese, & Financial Tracking)
- Update on Lesson Learnt Exercise
- Update on Preparedness Plan

#### 2. 2025 Lebanon Response Plan

- Return
- o Population Figures, Budget Implications, & Return Budget
- Open Discussion
- 3. Funding Cuts, Impact & Coordination Streamlining
- 4. Presentation by Assessment and Analysis Working Group (AAWG)

#### 5. AoB

February 2025

## **Action Points**

## Follow Up

Meeting	Action Point	Status
17-Jan-25	Sectors to submit their LRP 2025 Annual Workplan. Deadline: by 24 February 2025.  Pending: FSA, PRT, Shelter	Ongoing
17-Jan-25	Sectors to submit their LRP 2025 Working Group and Core Group ToRs. Deadline: by 17 March 2025.  Pending: BA, EDU, Health, LH, NTR, PRT, SMC, SoST, Shelter + FSA to send separate WG and CG ToRs.	
17-Jan-25	ISCG Co-Chairs to provide guidance in the form a document on cross-sectoral opportunities and interventions that can be implemented in 2025.	Ongoing
17-Jan-25	ISCG Co-Chairs to prepare and send an email for Partners to include a paragraph on protection risk analysis in their reporting. Recommendation: ISCG to explore adding a tab on ActivityInfo to allow partners to input protection risks (only for sectors that conducted a protection risks analysis).	Ongoing
I 0-Jan-25	Social Stability, Education, and Protection (incl. CP) to meet and coordinate on awareness raising and other activities related to UXO.	Ongoing





Stephanie Laba, Inter-Agency Coordination Officer (UNHCR)

### Funding Overview Based on Partners Reporting

105 Partners Reported

54 Different Donors

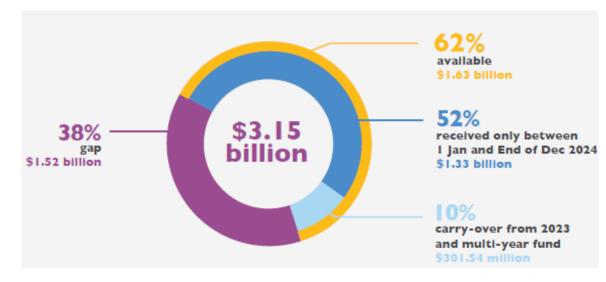
#### **Available Funds\*:**

1.63 B of the 3.15 B Appeal

Received: I.33 B

• Carry-over: 301.54 M

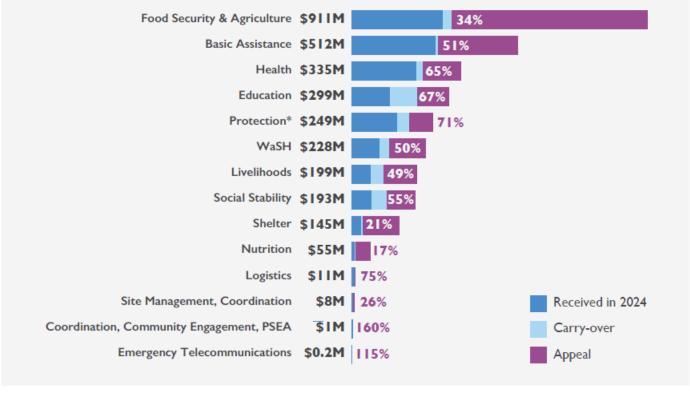
#### LRP 2024 Funding Available Based on Partner Reporting



\*290.54 M increase from the same period in 2023.

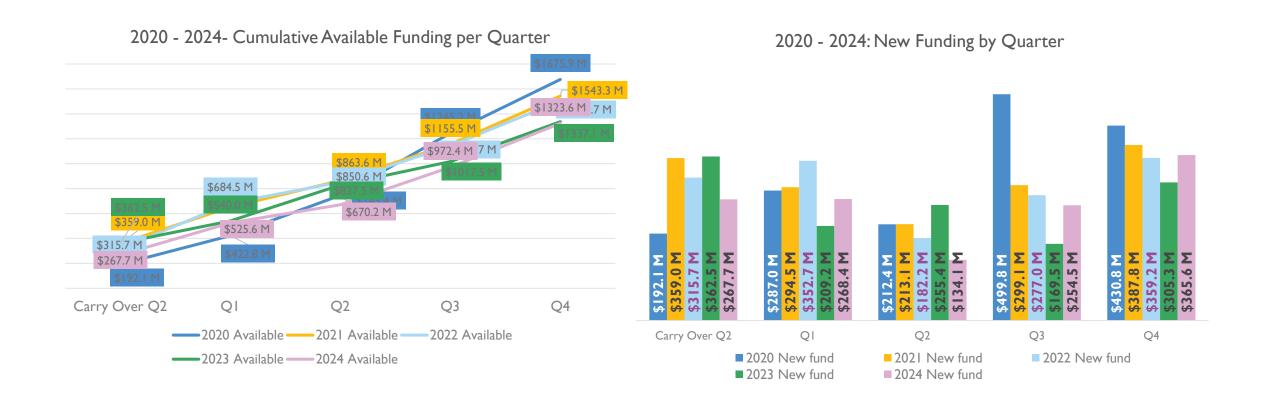
### Funding Received and Allocated by Sector

Protection (71%), Education (67%), and Health (65%) are the highest funded sectors compared to the appeal. Nutrition (17%), Shelter (21%), and Site Management Coordination (26%) are the lowest funded sectors compared to the appeal.



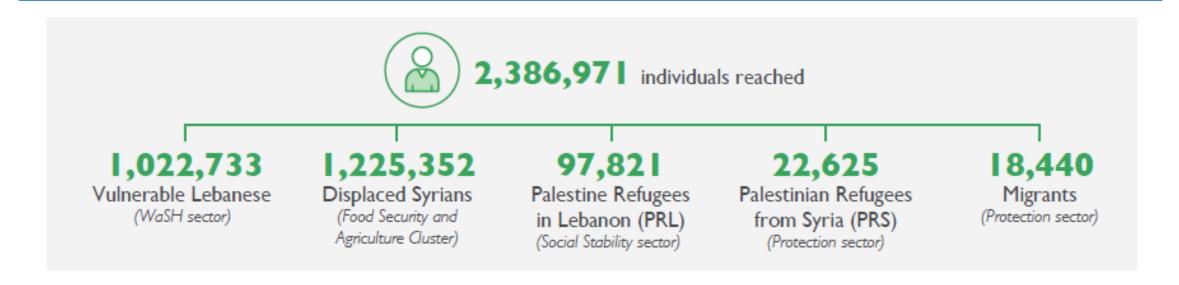
\*For General Protection, the 2024 Appeal is \$152M, and 78% of the funding was allocated and received For Child Protection, the 2024 Appeal is \$57M, and 54% of the funding was allocated and received For Gender-Based Violence, the 2024 Appeal is \$40M, and 64% of the funding was allocated and received

### LRP Funding Trend 2020 to 2024



## **2024 Key Results**

### Key Results





Over \$358.7 million was injected into Lebanon's economy through cash-based interventions supporting vulnerable families. This accounts for over a third of the LRP total available funding of \$1.63 billion.

## **2024 Key Results**

#### Sector Results



Over 336,966 economically vulnerable households received regular, unconditional cash assistance. \$358.7M was injected into Lebanon's economy through cash-based interventions. Additionally, \$832,550 in seasonal cash assistance was provided to 5,790 households.



1,062 public schools were supported, benefiting 386,932 students. 13,100 teachers and counselors received salary support. 61,322 children enrolled in non-formal education, and during hostilities, 162,900 internally displaced children participated in Education in Emergencies (EiE) activities, including psychosocial support for 24,000 children.



1.96M food assistance services were provided, including in-kind and cash support. \$238.69M in cash-based food assistance was distributed.



2.45M consultations were provided through primary healthcare centers. I.97M individuals accessed medication. I 37,690 mental health consultations were conducted.



403,720 children under five were screened for wasting, with 3,621 admitted for treatment. 75,988 received micronutrient powder, and 129,175 received vitamin A. 9,921 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) received micronutrient or iron-folic acid supplements, while 82,309 PLW were screened for acute malnutrition, with 1,028 admitted for treatment.



30,533 micro and small businesses received financial support. 9,056 individuals accessed temporary employment through cash-forwork programs.

## **2024 Key Results**

#### Sector Results



**1.07M** individuals benefited from protection interventions. **129,599** households received legal counseling. **69,292** protection-related referrals were processed.



97,342 children received community-based child protection services. 29,213 children and caregivers received psychosocial support.



**42,619 individuals** accessed **GBV services**, including **case management and psychosocial support**. **59,816 people** participated in **GBV prevention programs**.



297,678 individuals were assisted with shelter interventions. I 16,580 received emergency cash-for-shelter due to displacement from hostilities.



100,877 IDPs were supported across 483 collective sites. 831 sites were monitored for service gaps.

128 municipal-level projects were implemented. 340 youth empowerment initiatives engaged 5,132 young people.



Social Stability sector partners implemented **128 municipal or cluster level basic services and solid waste management projects**, supporting 68 municipalities with basic services projects and 59 municipalities and public institutions with solid waste management projects.



307,602 individuals gained access to safe water through repairs to water stations. 854,600 benefited from sanitation services.

### Support to Lebanese



#### **Basic Assistance**



**77,**515

Lebanese households accessed regular, unrestricted and unconditional cash assistance through National Poverty Targeting Programme and NGOs



942

Lebanese individuals with specific vulnerabilities receiving cash assistance through focused programmes (Small Scale)



71,343

Lebanese households accessed emergency cash assistance



Lebanese households received seasonal cash assistance



12,500 Lebanese with specific vulnerabilities received social grants (National Disability Allowance)



62,000

Lebanese were provided with in-kind assistance (blankets / pillows / mattresses / mats / clothing kits / heaters / kitchen sets / solar lamps)



#### **Food Security & Agriculture**



453,337

Lebanese benefitted from cash assistance through the Food Security and Agriculture sector



261,638

Lebanese received in-kind food assistance



Small-scale farming households and members were supported with training, technical assistance, and inputs to improve agricultural practices



Lebanese benefited from support provided to households in accessing labour/training in the agricultural sector



#### Livelihoods



18,656 Lebanese MSMEs were supported with cash and in-kind grants and access to financial services



Vulnerable Lebanese engaged with employability skills development



**4,692** 

Vulnerable Lebanese were engaged in public works

### Support to Lebanese



#### **Education**



261,979

Lebanese children were able to enroll in public schools, through support to public schools by partners, in the 2023-2024 school year



27,587

Lebanese boys and girls, received additional support through either retention support



30,820

Lebanese boys and girls received cash for education during the 2023-24 school year



63,779

Lebanese boys and girls received meals or snacks in public schools



#### Health



650,294

650,294 Lebanese received acute disease medication



1,369,177

Subsidized health consultations were provided to vulnerable Lebanese



71,407

Mental health consultations were provided to vulnerable Lebanese



MoPH-PHCCs are currently supported by partners



#### Nutrition



145,839

Lebanese caregivers and women reached with education and awareness raising activities on breastfeeding, complementary feeding, childhood development and healthy nutrition (1.1.B)



79,575

Lebanese children under 5 received Vitamin A (1.3.B)\



33,003

Lebanese Pregnant Lactating Women (PLW) were screened for acute malnutrition at primary healthcare centers (3.2.A) and community (3.2.B) levels



**217,020** 

Lebanese children under 5 were screened for acute malnutrition at PHC(1.4.B) and at community(1.4.C) levels



#### **WaSH**



308,571

Estimated number of Lebanese with improved access to safe water for drinking and domestic use through rehabilitation and augmentation of water supply systems



881,000

Estimated number of Lebanese maintaining consistent and reliable access to water through minor repairs and operational support to Water Establishment-managed



994,500

Estimated number of Lebanese benefited from supporting Water Establishments with rehabilitation and maintenance of wastewater treatment plants and related infrastructure



208,300

Lebanese experienced a WaSH behavior change session/activity

### Support to Lebanese



#### **Protection**



61,465

Lebanese women, girls, boys and men benefited from case management services, including basic PSS and cash assistance as well targeted support for older persons, persons with disability and those requiring MHPSS services



92.325

Lebanese women, girls, boys and men participated in protection activities and awareness session on protection services including GBV and community-based child protection activities



24,855

Lebanese women, girls, boys and men joined social behavior change and GBV prevention programs and 10,340 women and girls received dignity kits to support menstrual hygiene needs



#### **Shelter**



Vulnerable Lebanese were supported with cash-for-rent

☆☆☆ 3,443

Vulnerable Lebanese were supported with shelter upgrades



Vulnerable Lebanese benefited from minor repairs of their shelters



Displaced Vulnerable Lebanese benefited from Cash for Shelter due to the South Border Hostilities



#### **Social Stability**



Achieved basic service delivery projects including solid waste management



Lebanese youths were empowered to cope positively and engage in community-based services and emergency response



New conflict prevention mechanisms were established supported to mitigate tensions at the local level



Municipalities were supported in partnership with the MoIM and the ISF Academy, to enhance municipal communities

#### 2024 End-of-Year Resources

- LRP Funding Update EoY 2024: HERE
- LRP Inter-Sector Dashboard EoY 2024: HERE
- LRP Sector Dashboards EoY 2024:
  - Basic Assistance; Education; Food Security & Agriculture; Health; Nutrition; Livelihoods; Protection; Shelter; Scial Stability; WaSH
- LRP Support to Lebanese Dashboard EoY 2024: <u>Arabic</u> and <u>English</u>.
- LRP Overview and Scope EoY 2024: HERE

September 2024



## **Update on Lessons Learnt Exercise**

Rawad El Zir, Head of Coordination (OCHA)

## **Update on Lessons Learnt Exercise**

- Reports of the Lessons learned of the Sub-National ISCGs are under review by the National co-chairs and will be shared with the sub-national ISCGS for further review and the National ISCG

### **Next steps:**

- Finalize the joint report and share it with the sectors and the HCT members



## **Update on Preparedness Plan**

Rawad El Zir, Head of Coordination (OCHA)

## **Update on Preparedness Plan**

Way Forward

Key recommendations (HCT)

• Field-Driven and Multi-Hazard Preparedness (most likely scenarios)

• Assess the Humanitarian Response Capacity (e.g. stocks)

• Address the government engagement coordination and Data Collection

March 2025 20



## 2025 Lebanon Response Plan



### Return

Amalina Majid, Repatriation Officer (UNHCR)

#### Return

Findings of January 2025 Refugee Perceptions and Intentions Survey (RPIS)

#### In Lebanon:

24% intend to return to Syria within the next 12 months (compared to 1.2% in July 2024).

55% had no intention to return to Syria within the next 12 months.

21% were undecided about returning to Syria in the next 12 months.

62% male respondents

38% female respondents

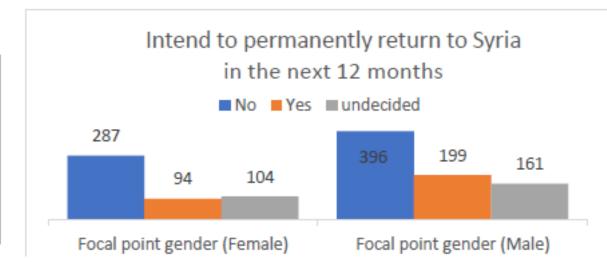
## Intention to Return within 12 months

Out of total who expressed willingness to return within 12 months:

- 60% were aged 18 to 39 years
- 34% were aged 40 to 59 years
- 6% were aged 60+

#### E- Age gender

Age group	Female	Male	TOTAL
15_17	1	1	2
18_39	299	448	747
40_59	150	272	422
60+	35	36	71
TOTAL	485	757	1242



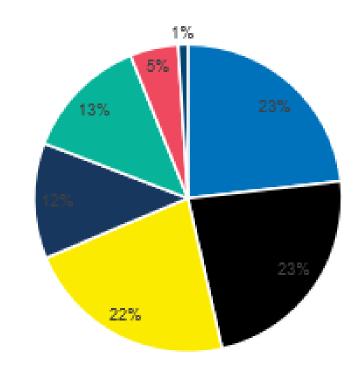


## Intention to Return within 12 months

Out of total who expressed willingness to return within 12 months:

- 23% from Mount Lebanon
- 23% from North
- 22% from Bekaa
- 13% Akkar
- 12% from Baalbek/Hermel
- **5%** South
- 1% Beirut
- Up to 90% of Syrian refugees plan to return with all family members or their extended families.
- In Lebanon 96% of refugees have documentation that proves Syrian nationality

#### INTENTION TO RETURN: AREA OF RESIDENCE IN LEBANON







North Bekaa Baalbek/Hermel Akkar South Beirut





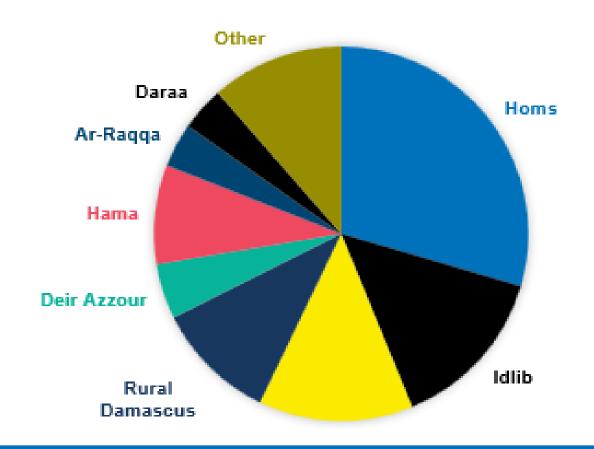
## Intention to Return within 12 months

6% to Other place and 4% Undecided

Out of total who expressed willingness to return with 12 months:

- 31% Homs
- **15%** Idlib
- I4% Aleppo
- 11% Rural Damascus
- 5% Deir Azzour
- **9**% Hama
- 4% Ar-Raqqa
- **4**% Deraa
- 12% Other

### 89% intent to return to their Place of origin, INTENTION TO RETURN: AREA OF ORIGIN IN SYRIA





## No intention to return within 12 months

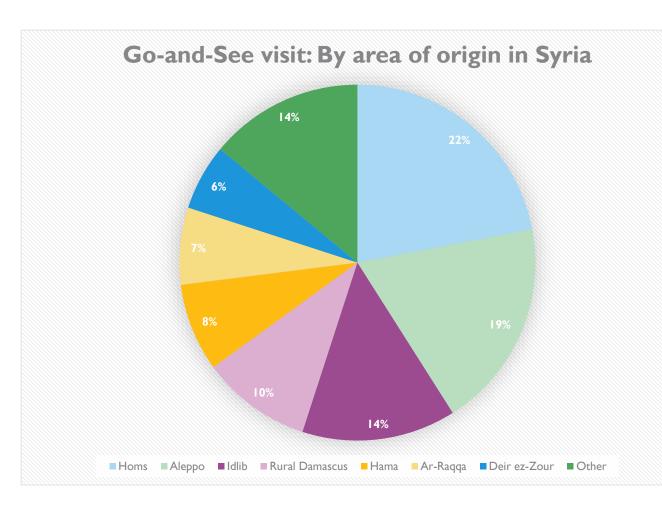
- **55**% no intention to return within 12 months
- Main reasons for not intending return to Syria within 12 months
  - 69% concerns over available housing/property
  - 54% economic challenges/livelihood opportunities
  - 45% safety and security concerns
  - 40% concerns over available services
- Concerns over available housing/property particularly of concern to respondents with separated children (88%) and persons with disability (71%), serious medical condition (70%), elderly (70%), families with 3 or more children (70%)
- Among 63% of Syrian refugees in Lebanon who own a house in Syria, up to 86% of them report their house is either fully or partially destroyed or uninhabitable.



## **Go-and-See visits**

- Those who indicated importance of engaging in "go-and-see" visit prior to return decision:
  - 22% from Homs
  - 19% from Aleppo
  - 14% from Idlib
  - 10% from Rural Damascus
  - 8% from Hama
  - **7**% from Ar-Raqqa
  - 6% from Deir Ezzour
  - 14% from Other

7% of Syrian refugees in Lebanon reported they or a family member visited Syria after 8 December, with 75% came back to Lebanon after their visit.





## Regional Operational Framework: Best case scenario



5.5 million Syrian refugees in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Türkiye





Up to 1.5 million Syrians estimated to return from neighbouring countries by year's end (best-case scenario planning figures)



2 million Syrian IDPs estimated to return by year's end (best-case scenario planning figures)

UNHCR Operational Framework for Voluntary Return of Syrian Refugees and IDPs



## **Strategic Objectives**

In partnership with national governments, UN agencies, NGOs, donors, and civil society, refugees, IDPs and receiving communities, UNHCR will:

- 1. Ensure return planning and implementation are anchored on international protection standards and principles.
- 2. Ensure Syrian refugees and IDPs are able to take a free and well-informed decision on whether to return and are actively engaged in the design of return processes in a participatory manner.
- 3. Facilitate voluntary return, including transportation and material assistance among others.
- Support the reintegration of refugee and IDP returnees inside Syria, taking into account conflict sensitivity and the needs of all populations in places of return, in collaboration with broader national, UN, NGO and IFI reintegration and development programmes.



## Lebanon Framework: Anchored in Protection Principles



Up to 400,000 assisted) Syrians estimated to return from Lebanon by year's end (based on a best-case scenario)

- Considers those under duress.
- Assumption of best-case scenario.
- Driven by refugee voices (RPIS: 24% intend to return within 12 months).
- Triangulation of approximately 30% of regional movement figure to Syria (270,000).

- ✓ Well-informed decision-making: Community engagement, CwC, Go-and-See visits.
- ✓ **Voluntary return**: CwC, participatory engagement, refugee intentions (RPIS), voluntariness assessments, protection monitoring.
- ✓ **Safe and dignified return**: Community engagement, organized transport through official crossing points, special arrangements for PSN, border monitoring.
- ✓ Sustainable return and reintegration: Access to civil and academic documentation, skills training, return cash grant, reintegration and development programs; and protection monitoring inside Syria, inclusive partnerships.



## 3 Programs for Creating Pathways for Voluntary Return

#### I. GSO-facilitated "Go-and-See" Visits

Structured GNS visit for one adult member of a Syrian refugee household, known to UNHCR, for a 1-month period to Syria, including readmission into Lebanon with a one-month, non-renewable, residency.

#### 2. GSO-facilitated Voluntary Return

Refugees known to UNHCR who voluntarily choose to return can approach GSO to register intention for return, be provided information, services and UNHCR return cash grant, following a voluntariness assessment, and IOM <u>organized</u> <u>transport</u> to Syria.

### 3. UNHCR-supported self-organized Voluntary Return

Refugees known to UNHCR who voluntarily choose to return can approach UNHCR, be provided information, services and UNHCR return cash grant, following a voluntariness assessment, and <u>self-organize</u> their return to Syria.



## **Return Activities**

- ✓ Communication with Communities
- ✓ Community Engagement
- ✓ Protection Monitoring / Intentions Survey
- ✓ Reducing administrative barriers
- ✓ Legal assistance for civil documentation
- ✓ Advocacy to fast-track access to academic transcripts
- ✓ Specialized arrangements for PSN
- ✓ Identity Management (and population data management)
- ✓ Assessing Voluntariness (VRF declaration)
- ✓ Return cash grant
- ✓ Organized transportation
- ✓ Border Monitoring

#### **Inclusive partnership:**

- Transportation
- CwC and FGD
- Mine awareness
- HLP mapping
- Skills training
- Fast track academic transcripts
- Legal assistance
- Health screening

## Cross-border coordination with Syria

- Adapting return programming with situation inside Syria:
  - Monitoring protection thresholds for conducive conditions for return
  - CwC depending on specific areas of return (Homs, Idlib, Aleppo, Rural Damascus), and available services.
  - Civil documentation/school registration depends on civil document recognition in Syria.
  - Skills training depends on market assessment in Syria.
  - HLP information and mapping depends on restitution mechanisms in Syria.
  - Sustainability of return cash grant depends on central banking in Syria (raising of sanctions).
- Regular UNHCR cross-border meetings
- Regular regional thematic meetings
- Returnee protection monitoring inside Syria

## **Inter-Agency Coordination**

### **Inter-Agency Return Plan**

# Guided by UNHCRs Operational Framework for Voluntary Return (under overall 3RP/LRP structure):

- Durable Solutions Working Group (UNHCR-led)
- Technical Working Group of the DSWG for inter-agency return planning and implementation
- Socialization with ISCG and relevant sectors
- Mapping of activities and review of LRP budget
- Socialization with Government of Lebanon



## Population Figures, Budget Implications & Return Budget

Stephanie Laba, Inter-Agency Coordination Officer (UNHCR)

# **Revised Numbers for Syrians in Lebanon**

#### Population Numbers

- The total number of Syrians in Lebanon known to UNHCR has changed from 1.5 million to 1.4 million.
- The new figure accounts for Syrians who:
  - Left under duress in late 2024
  - Returned after the ceasefire
  - Went back to Syria
  - Arrived as part of a new influx in late 2024
- Planning figure for return in 2025: 400,000 individuals

100,000 out of the total are expected to return by mid-year

# **Revised Numbers for Syrians in Lebanon**

#### **Budget Implication**

As committed during the planning of the LRP for 2024 amid a changing context, we will revise the numbers by Q1 2025 as the situation unfolds. This was further discussed with lead agencies on Wednesday at the Chouf group meeting.

#### **Next Steps for Sectors:**

- Recalculate Sector Targets, Budget, and Appeal accordingly.
- Deduct 200,000 individuals from the total displaced Syrians count:
- 100,000 already returned
- 100,000 expected to return by mid-2025

#### **Percentage-Based Approach:**

- Population decrease from 1.5M to 1.3M = 13.3% reduction
- Sectors can apply a 13.3% deduction to their Syrian-targeted budget

#### **Sector-Specific Adjustments:**

- If the percentage approach is not suitable, sectors can adjust calculations based on their criteria.
- Align targeting with the Partner Appeal to minimize discrepancies.

P.S. These figures are for planning purposes and may fluctuate. They represent the most likely scenario for guiding planning. A more accurate population package will be available for the 2026 planning process.

Deadline: Today COB (approximation).

# **Revised Numbers for Syrians in Lebanon**

#### Return Budget

#### **Key Components of Return Costing:**

- Amount Repurposed from the LRP: Already accounted for in the LRP appeal.
- 2. Top-up Cost: Covers transportation, cash for return, and other material support. \$87.3 million.

#### **Current Actions & Next Steps:**

- Return plan is being developed by the DSWGTWG. This will give a clear idea on activities and budget.
- Sector Budget Review:
  - Sectors are requested to calculate the portion of their budgets that can be repurposed for return activities (approximately).
  - Please apply simple and approximative methods (percentage where applicable).
  - Target: Up to 400,000

Deadline: Tuesday, March 11, 2025. Data needed by PMO & MoSA ahead of Brussels Conference.

March 2025



# **Open Discussion**

Stephanie Laba, Inter-Agency Coordination Officer (UNHCR)



Rawad El Zir, Head of Coordination (OCHA)
Stephanie Laba, Inter-Agency Coordination Officer (UNHCR)

# Funding Cuts, Impact & Coordination Streamlining ERC Request for HCs

Feedback on funding crisis and impact on country level strategies - by 14 March

#### **Key Questions:**

- What should be deprioritized?
- What coordination and response mechanisms will be reduced/discontinued?
- What will be done to mitigate risks?
- Additional considerations regarding current strategies?

### **Streamlining Coordination**

#### In process:

- Sector Mergers: SMC and Shelter
- Cluster Deactivation: ETC & Logs (TBC)
- Streamlining of Sector Dashboards: Explanation to follow
- LRP Partners' Meeting: Shifted from monthly to quarterly

#### Other recommendations?

To be shared with the ISCG co-chairs.

2025 Sector Dashboards: Simplified Process

The process of drafting and reviewing sector dashboards has traditionally been heavy and time-consuming. To align with efforts to simplify the LRP process and coordination, we will adopt the following:

# Frequency:

- QI & Q3: Simplified 'At a Glance' one-pager.
- Mid-Year (Q2): Full Dashboard (excluding case study).
- End-of-Year (Q4): Full Dashboard (including case study to show case the work of NGOs).

Refresher training on expectation and updated templates will be shared with sector coordinators & IMs.

#### Prioritization and Gaps Analysis

#### Status:

- All sector strategies have shifted from needs-based to priority-based
- Prioritisation across sectors is on-going

#### Next steps (Chouf group recommendations in coordination with the ISCG co-chairs):

- Assess the QI funding results and engagement with Donors
- Provide a gaps analysis and risk mitigation
- Ensure cross-sectoral coordination where needed as well as referral among partners
- Develop advocacy messages outlining:
  - Major gaps in the sector: activities and funding shortages.
  - o Negative consequences if these gaps are not funded.
  - Key advocacy messages for the next quarter.
- A detailed exercise and guidance will be shared with the sector coordinators.
- The end round of the global survey is expected to be launched next week.

March 2025



# Presentation by Assessment and Analysis Working Group

Jamil El Khoury, Research Officer & AAWG Co-Chair (UNICEF)
Clara Lefrancois, REACH Country Director & AAWG Co-Chair (REACH)

#### **AAWG Aim**

#### The General Objectives and Main Priority

- Facilitate Multi-Sectoral Assessments: Serve as a forum for planning and conducting multisectoral assessments by standardizing methodologies, analysis plans, and assessment tools.
- Ensure Standardization & Inclusivity: Promote the use of common standards and denominators across assessments to ensure consistency and comprehensive coverage of all population groups.
- Enhance Coordination & Integration: Explore ways to integrate multiple independent assessments into a streamlined and more efficient process.
- Strengthen Data Sharing & Responsibility: Develop guidelines for classifying data sensitivity, promoting responsible data sharing, and improving access to assessment findings.
- Address Information Gaps & Provide Recommendations: Identify data gaps, propose
  adjustments to data collection activities, and review analysis to inform planning, monitoring, and
  decision-making.

# Why does it matter?

Responsible Data for the Affected Population



Protects Privacy and Reduces Risk



Enhances Data Quality and Relevance



Reduces Assessment Fatigue



Optimize Resource Use



Inform Decision-Making and Prioritization

# rpe I Assessments

# **Types of Assessments**

#### What are the Main Assessments?

Identification of gaps and vulnerabilities in the **general** populations **over time** 

- Nationwide
- Multi-sectoral
- Inclusive
- Cyclic
- Representative

VASyR, MICS, LVAP, LIMA, GSHS, LFHLCS, MSNA, LENA

# Identification of <u>immediate</u> gaps and vulnerabilities in <u>affected</u> populations

- Emergency-related → Site
   Monitoring, ERNA, DIRNA, rHSM,
   RDNA, and LRRA
- Sector-specific → WAP, JENA, mVAM, Protection Monitoring

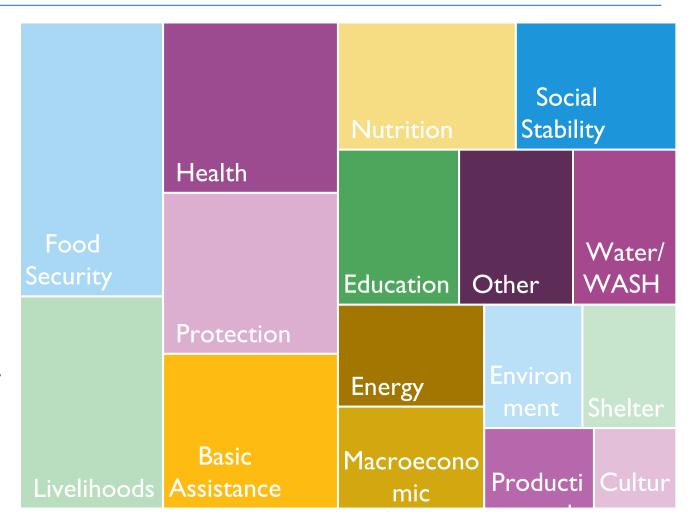
# **Snapshot 2023-2024**

#### What Assessments were Conducted/Published in 2023-2024?



# 5 Assessments/Survey

- Top 5 Agencies
  - WFP
  - UNHCR
  - UNFPA
  - WVI
  - UN-HABITAT
- 43% done by more than I agency
- Majority cover all populations
- 75% national coverage



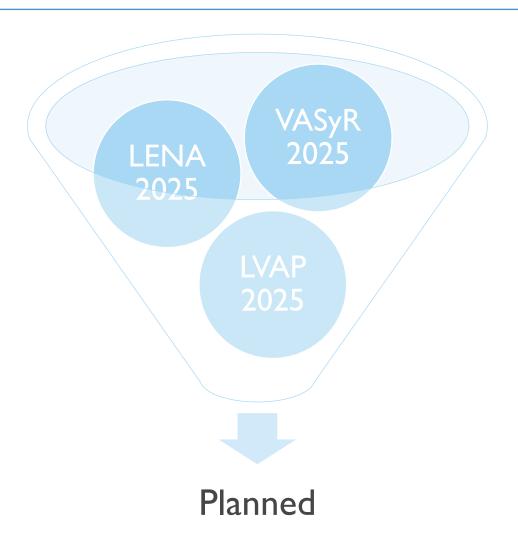
# **Snapshot 2023-2024**

#### ...continued



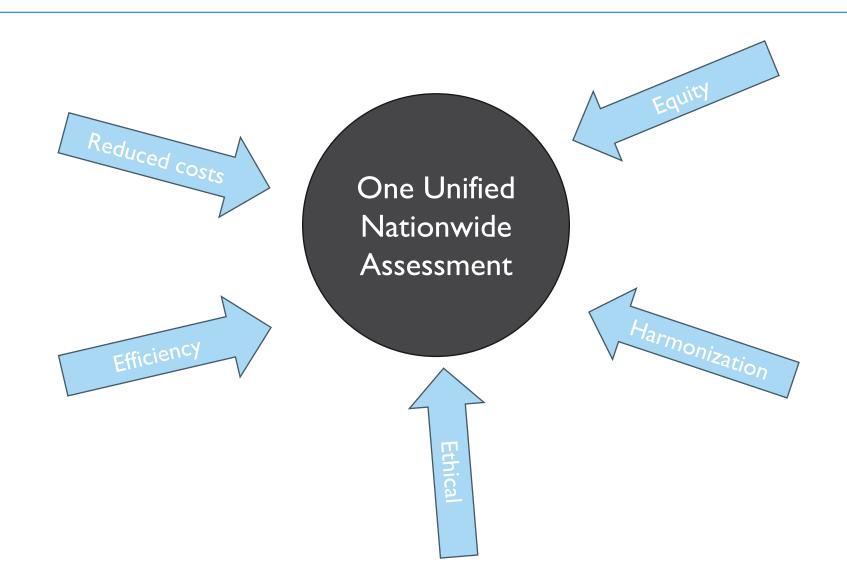
#### Focus on 2025

What are the Assessments Planned for 2025?



# **Looking Forward to 2026**

What is the Plan for Assessments in 2026?



#### **Action Forward**

#### What are the Next Steps?

- Maintain engagement between data users and data producers → Regular AAWG
   Updates
- Send out the Sector's Data Assessment Survey → Fill by Tuesday March 11<sup>th</sup>
- Refine Type I assessments / VASyR 2025 → Review list of indicators
- Presenting the situation and proposing recommendations  $\rightarrow$  Discuss at the HCT Thursday March 13<sup>th</sup>
- Continue monitoring the assessment situation → Share updates from LASER

# Food for Thought

What are Your Views on the Current Situation Regarding Assessments?

How are you currently using assessment data in your sector, and what challenges do you face in accessing or applying it?

What are the most critical data gaps in your sector that hinder effective planning and decision-making?

Are there any ongoing or planned assessments in your sector that could be better coordinated or integrated with other sectors?

What specific types of data or analytical support would help strengthen your sector's efforts?



# **Updates**

- Update of the coordination mailing list in line with the on-going coordination streamlining.
- ISCG mailing list update in line with the ISCG membership and ToRs.

