LEBANON Response Plan

Minutes of Meeting
Inter-Sector Coordination Group Meeting

Meeting Location	Hybrid: MS Teams & UNHCR 8th Floor Conference Room	**Meeting Date**	12 Dec 2025
Chairpersons	Dr. Ola Boutros, LRP General Supervisor (MoSA) Stephanie Laba, Inter-Agency Coordination Officer (UNHCR) Eugena Song, Chief Technical Advisor (UNDP) Eyram Dzitrie, Humanitarian Affairs Officer (OCHA)	**Meeting Time**	10:00 a.m. 12:00 p.m.
Minutes Prepared by	Jana Nasr, Senior Inter-Agency Coordination Assistant (UNHCR)	**Meeting Duration**	2.00 hrs.
Participants	Annex 1		
Agenda	1. Opening Remarks 2. Lebanon Response Plan 2026 3. Preparedness Planning a. Access Scenarios b. Stocktaking and Next Steps 4. Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Results 5. AoB		

1. Opening Remarks

Dr. Ola Boutros, LRP General Supervisor (MoSA)
Karolina Lindholm Billing, Country Representative (UNHCR)
Stephanie Laba, Inter-Agency Coordination Officer (UNHCR)
Eugena Song, Chief Technical Advisor (UNDP)
Eyram Dzitrie, Humanitarian Affairs Officer (OCHA)

In their opening remarks, the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) Co-Chairs welcomed the participants to the last regular ISCG meeting for 2025 and presented the agenda.

Karolina Billing expressed her appreciation for the collective efforts throughout a challenging year. She noted her return to Lebanon as UNHCR Representative after previously serving as Deputy Representative from 2017 to 2021, describing it as a privilege to serve the country and its people again. Karolina commended partners for their resilience in managing both external shocks and internal challenges while maintaining focus on the humanitarian mission. She congratulated the group on the successful endorsement of the 2026 Lebanon Response Plan (LRP) by the Steering Committee, acknowledging the complexity of its development amid high prioritization. She emphasized the importance of continued collaboration and donor engagement, highlighting the need to showcase achievements and data analysis to strengthen confidence in the response. Karolina also expressed optimism that prioritization will lead to stronger contributions. She concluded by thanking all partners for their dedication and wishing everyone a successful end of the year.

Dr. Ola Boutros extended gratitude to Karolina for her encouraging words. She commended sector leads for their adaptability during emergencies and congratulated the team on the endorsement of the 2026 LRP by the Steering Committee. Dr. Ola conveyed her best wishes for the upcoming festive season and expressed appreciation to the ISCG Co-Chairs and all colleagues for their hard work.

Stephanie Laba then reviewed the pending action points on slide 4 of the presentation here.

2. Lebanon Response Plan 2026

Stephanie Laba, Inter-Agency Coordination Officer (UNHCR)

Stephanie Laba provided an update on the 2026 LRP:

- The LRP Steering Committee met on 10 December 2025 and endorsed the 2026 LRP under the joint co-chairmanship of H.E. Dr. Tarek Mitri, Deputy Prime Minister, and Mr. Imran Riza, UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator.
- The Government of Lebanon emphasized coherence, solidarity, and progress toward sustainable solutions to displacement.
- The UN RC/HC reaffirmed the LRP as the central framework for humanitarian assistance, system strengthening, stability, and paving the road for longer-term recovery.
- The Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) reiterated the vision to channel cash assistance for Lebanese citizens through the national social protection system.
- Members of the Steering committee expressed a collective commitment to inclusive and prioritized assistance, safeguarding essential services and protection, and advancing reforms and Lebanon's transition toward national ownership and long-term stability.
- Strategic Priorities for 2026:
    - Deliver prioritized and principled assistance and protection focused on life-saving and critical needs.
    - Strengthen national systems and municipalities as part of the transition toward nationally led responses.
    - Facilitate safe, dignified, and sustainable returns, consolidated in a dedicated Return Chapter, in line with national policies and international standards.
    - Maintain contingency preparedness for potential new emergencies.
- The 2026 LRP Steering Committee Press Release is available here in Arabic and English.
- The 2026 LRP calls for $1.62 billion to support 1.5 million people in critical need of assistance including vulnerable Lebanese, displaced Syrians, Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL), Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS), and migrants. The 'At a Glance' overview is available on slide 8 of the presentation here.
- 155 partners have expressing interest in being LRP partners for 2026, out of which 13 are UN Agencies, 88 are national NGOs, and 54 are international NGOs.

Eyram Dzitrie, Humanitarian Affairs Officer (OCHA)

Eyram Dzitrie provided an update on the first joint meeting that was held between the ISCG and the Programme Management Team (PMT) on 5 December 2025:

- The meeting was held to initiate discussions on strengthening coherence between the LRP and the UN Cooperation Framework (CF).
- Key points raised during the meeting include:
    - Joint recognition of contextual factors including funding challenges driving shifts (e.g., shifting from direct delivery to system strengthening and technical assistance).
    - The need to build on the existing relationships and coordination tools/capacities under the LRP rather than creating new parallel structures.
    - Differences between LRP and CF (e.g., not having common government line ministry focal points and points around NGO involvement).

    - Further work for clarity on humanitarian, stabilization, recovery, and development definitions.
- Next steps will include developing a concept paper to frame the scope of the exercise; consultations for the review of the current Cooperation Framework in Q1 2026; and looking at ways to engage government counterparts early in the process.
- For 2027, there is also likely to be a plan that will serve as a transition toward the Cooperation Framework but discussions on the scope and format will be informed by an updated forward-looking analysis of the situation and needs to be conducted in 2026.

3. Preparedness Planning

Scenarios

Georges Achi, Head of Mission (INSO) and Access Working Group co-Chair

Georges Achi presented an overview of conflict scenario planning:

- No favorable scenarios have been identified by the Access Working Group (AWG) as Lebanon faces overlapping internal, external, geopolitical, social, and economic crises.
    - Scenario 1: Continuation of status quo with potential periodic flare-ups; current humanitarian and access implications already being managed.
    - Scenario 2: External escalation (Israel, possibly Syria); high risk of internal conflict and large-scale displacement; potential for crossline humanitarian operations requiring new strategies and modalities.
    - Scenario 3: Internal escalation triggered by multiple fault lines; even minor incidents could spiral into uncontrollable conflict; possible external orchestration and high probability of external intervention (Israel, Syria).
- Given the high uncertainty and unpredictability of the current context, sudden shifts between scenarios are possible within short timeframes.
- Scenario 1 is considered most likely until March 2026, but won't be sustainable if Israeli attacks intensify.
- Scenarios 2 and 3 overlap in terms of humanitarian impact and access implications (displacement pattern shifts, crossline operations).
- Humanitarian operations need to be prepared by developing flexible strategies that can quickly adapt to changing conditions, such as operating across conflict lines and responding to shifts in displacement patterns.

Joelle Harfouche, Humanitarian Affairs Officer (OCHA) and Access Working Group co-Chair

Joelle Harfouche presented an overview of the Humanitarian Notification System (HNS) and preparedness measures:

- The HNS is managed by OCHA since 2024. During the escalation of hostilities, the HNS covered movements both north and south of the Litani River because humanitarian actors needed broad notification for safety. The scope has been narrowed to the South of the Litani River and specifically the 3 km buffer zone close to the border where access restrictions remain due to the IDF presence.
- Operational Data:
    - November: 35 movements notified; 30 completed.
    - Cancellations due to security concerns or IDF route change requests.

    - Since June 2025: no responses received from IDF except one route adjustment in November; movements proceeded regardless.
- Preparedness measures include:
    - Launch of preparedness exercise based on scenarios developed by the AWG.
    - Exploration of options to expand HNS scope in case of escalation.
    - Consideration of UNIFIL mandate ending December 2026 and implications for notification channels.
    - Development of an AWG checklist to update HNS scope and readiness.
    - Assessment of alternative channels for notifying IDF for movements north and south of the Litani River.
    - Identification of potential HNS recipients and alternative notification mechanisms under different scenarios.

Discussion

The floor was opened for questions and comments. The following points were raised and discussed:

- Recent coordination meetings were held at the sub-national level in the South, including a meeting with the Nabatieh Governor. During these discussions, humanitarian actors received specific requests and recommendations related to preparedness and coordination in the event of escalation. As a result, the South Operational Coordination Group (OCG) is considering targeted updates to the existing preparedness plan (last updated in June 2025), with the intention of feeding relevant inputs into the national-level preparedness planning process.
- It was noted that sub-national coordination structures are planning to feed updated insights into the national-level preparedness planning process, including the possible addition of a new scenario relevant to the South. Further information is expected to be shared with relevant stakeholders once available.
- A question was raised regarding the lack of feedback from the IDF on HNS notifications since June 2025. It was clarified that this issue is observed across multiple HNS mechanisms in the region, not only in Lebanon, and that notifications are understood to be acknowledged in a passive manner, despite the absence of formal responses.
- Concerns were expressed about the current geographical scope of the HNS, particularly the limitation to the 3 km buffer zone, and the implications this may have during escalation scenarios. It was highlighted that humanitarian actors may need to notify movements outside this area, especially when relocating teams to identified safe locations. In response, it was noted that the potential expansion of the HNS geographical scope would require further discussion within the AWG and consultation with relevant notification recipients.
- It was also clarified that access to identified safe locations and protection of civilians arrangements with UNIFIL are separate from the HNS mechanism, and that HNS notification is not a prerequisite for accessing such locations. Bilateral follow-up discussions were proposed to further clarify this distinction where needed.

Stocktaking & Next Steps

Eyram Dzitrie, Humanitarian Affairs Officer (OCHA)

Eyram presented on national-level preparedness measures:

- Inputs received from all sectors on contingency stocks and cost gaps for 2–4 weeks of support for up to 1 million people. The total estimated cost is $72.3

million, including cash and NFIs. This information will be presented to donors to mobilize resources for pre-positioning in case of a new emergency.

- The Logistics Working Group (LWG) has been compiling vendor and supplier lists to address shortages experienced during previous emergencies.
- In November, the LWG conducted a tabletop simulation exercise to identify potential logistics bottlenecks with strong participation from both national and sub-national authorities. One recurring issue was the need for expedited customs clearance for humanitarian cargo.
- The Shelter Sector compiled a list of collective shelters used during previous emergencies, providing a useful baseline for future planning. It was emphasized that the government remains responsible for identifying and designating collective shelters in the event of a new emergency.
- The Assessment Analysis Working Group (AAWG) has been working to adapt emergency assessment tools based on lessons learned from the last escalation. While site monitoring provided good data for collective shelters, significant gaps were identified in assessments outside these shelters and "hard to reach" areas where there are significant movement restrictions. Revised tools are expected within two to three weeks and will be shared with sectors for review. Additionally, sectors were asked to consider whether the Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA+) site monitoring tool for collective sites needs updating.
- Work is underway to consolidate planning assumptions related to population movements, high-risk areas, and tension dynamics, including localities where Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) may face challenges in being accepted.
- Following the scale-down of cluster activation and funding constraints, sectors have reduced staffing capacity. Advocacy will be needed to maintain operational readiness, especially during holiday periods, and to address any critical gaps.

OCGs Preparedness Updates

OCG colleagues presented regional updates focusing on preparedness priorities, identified gaps, engagement with local authorities, and support required from national level:

Bekaa

Yara Atallah, Assistant Field Officer (UNHCR)

Key Preparedness Priorities

- Ensure readiness in case of any escalation, with the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) leading the emergency response and the OCG providing planning and coordination support.
- Maintain updated ActivityInfo data, including contingency stocks and warehouse locations (currently 11 partners have updated this information).
- Identify potential safe zone warehouses for prepositioning of contingency stocks.
- Map local actors' preparedness and reinforce coordination with municipalities and local authorities.
- Maintain emergency rosters to ensure operational continuity in case of access challenges.

Identified Gaps and Constraints

- Absence of national confirmation on collective shelters, which is needed to guide sector assessments and preposition plans.

- Need for activation of Humanitarian Notification System (HNS) and review of Rapid Needs Assessments (RNA).
- Gaps in the Health sector for training frontliners.
- Lack of a dedicated sub-national coordinator for Baalbek and Hermel.
- Community tensions and challenges around hosting displaced families, particularly considering post-2024 arrivals[1].

Engagement with Local Authorities

- Ongoing coordination with municipalities and local authorities to ensure preparedness measures are aligned and reinforced at local level.

Planned Actions (Next 2-4 Weeks)

- Continue updating ActivityInfo data and contingency stock information.
- Strengthen sector-level preparedness and coordination with partners.
- Review and confirm collective shelters to inform preparedness measures.

Support Required from National Level

- Confirmation of collective shelters and support for sector assessments.
- Activation of HNS and facilitation of RNAs.
- Support for health sector training and sub-national coordination in Baalbek and Hermel.

Beirut and Mount Lebanon (BML)

Natascia Maciel, OCG Co-Chair (INTERSOS)

Key Preparedness Priorities

- Update and verify contingency planning, including available stocks and capacities across districts.
- Review and confirm safe areas and collective shelters for potential emergency response.
- Improve information sharing and data accuracy, particularly through ActivityInfo and partner surveys.
- Ensure access to vulnerable groups, including displaced Syrians, migrants, and people with disabilities.

Identified Gaps and Constraints

- Limited availability of contingency stocks; even where funding exists, stocks are not yet secured or replenished.
- Coordination at subnational level has been weak in recent months, requiring reconfirmation of sector focal points.
- Collective shelters' coverage mainly focuses on Lebanese populations; guidance is needed for other nationalities, especially displaced Syrians.
- Need for clarity on national vs. subnational coordination mechanisms and operational accountability during an emergency.

Engagement with Local Authorities

- Plan to invite Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and DRR to OCG meetings once members are confirmed.
- UN agencies are already engaging local authorities and maintaining situational awareness.

[1] Post-December 2024 arrivals from Syria.

- OCG will consolidate partner information via surveys and ActivityInfo to strengthen coordination with local authorities.

Planned Actions (Next 2-4 Weeks)

- Reconfirm subnational OCG focal points for all sectors.
- Disseminate survey results to partners and update ActivityInfo data.
- Monitor and replenish contingency stocks, including for winterization and other multi-sector needs.
- Coordinate with local authorities on access protocols and inclusive shelter planning.

Support Required from National Level

- Guidance on inclusive collective shelters for non-Lebanese populations.
- Comprehensive partner capacity mapping across districts.
- Clarification on national vs. subnational coordination roles and responsibilities during emergencies.

North

Alain Chatry, OCG Co-Chair (UNDP)

Key Preparedness Priorities

- Plan for three main scenarios: renewed/ongoing hostilities, localized flare-ups, and post-2024 arrivals from Syria.
- Preposition essential supplies (Non-Food Items (NFIs), food, health kits) and train local response teams.
- Review logistics infrastructure and cross-sectoral coordination, including data sharing and rapid needs assessments.
- Monitor cross-border dynamics and potential impact of political changes in Syria on population movements.
- Address limited shelter and housing capacities, risk of overcrowding in public schools, and increased pressure on health and water services.

Identified Gaps and Constraints

- Partner capacities are currently insufficient to manage a mass influx of people or respond to a full-scale conflict, with significant gaps in shelter, staffing, and resources.
- UNHCR warehouse closures increase reliance on local logistics with potential access risks.
- No local preparedness exercises or tangible assessments have been conducted to test readiness, including DRM engagement and local response capacities.
- Significant staff turnover across sectors, limited refresher training, and gaps in conflict-sensitive approaches.
- Weak clarity on chain of command and coordination roles at local level, including municipal unions.
- Data management gaps, particularly for post-2024 arrivals, and unclear emergency data collection responsibilities.
- Shelter management and coordination systems need reactivation, with clear Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

Engagement with Local Authorities

- Clarify roles of governors, municipal units, and other local actors for sectoral coordination.

- Strengthen advocacy for humanitarian principles and impartiality with national and sub-national authorities.

Planned Actions (Next 2-4 Weeks)

- Conduct rapid gap assessments for logistics, shelter, health, and other sectors.
- Map and pre-select potential shelters, building on previous response experiences.
- Refresh guidance on sector coordination, site management, and protection standards.
- Strengthen communication channels between North OCG and national/sector coordination bodies.

Support Required from National Level

- Guidance on escalation framework, triggers, SOPs, and pre-positioning of resources.
- Advocacy and support for securing emergency funding, prepositioning and warehousing of supplies, and strengthening sector-specific preparedness measures.
- Clear designation of shelter managers and activation of shelter management systems.
- Support in standardizing primary and secondary healthcare services post-UNHCR disengagement.
- Strengthen national-to-field communication and provide clarity on inter-sector coordination responsibilities during emergencies.

South

Jinan Chinder, OCG Co-Chair (UNDP)

Key Preparedness Priorities

- Update and review preparedness plans considering escalation scenarios, including potential triggers from Israel, Syria, and internal tensions.
- Preposition contingency stocks and identify potential collective shelters for emergency response.
- Ensure inclusion of vulnerable populations, particularly IDPs, in preparedness planning.
- Maintain situational awareness of internal tensions and political developments that could escalate locally.

Identified Gaps and Constraints

- Coordination mechanisms with governors and national authorities remain unclear and need clarification.
- Preparedness plan requires updating to include revised scenarios, sector partner lists, and collective shelters.
- Contingency stock information needs consolidation and sharing with relevant local authorities (DRM/DRR).
- Data management gaps, especially regarding the inclusion of additional populations.
- South's volatile security situation and uncertainty regarding escalation triggers make operational planning and preparedness challenging.

Engagement with Local Authorities

- Meetings held with Nabatieh governor; follow-up planned with South governor and DRM/DRR to review preparedness capacities.
- Ongoing coordination with local authorities to validate shelters, contingency stocks, and sectoral capacities.

Planned Actions (Next 2-4 Weeks)

- Next OCG meeting scheduled to finalize updates to the preparedness plan and agree on timeline for collecting missing information.
- Compile general preparedness recommendations to share with national OCG/ISCG and government counterparts.
- Update and disseminate lists of potential collective shelters and sectoral partner capacities.

Support Required from National Level

- Clarification of coordination responsibilities among national authorities and governors during emergencies.
- Guidance and support for updating preparedness scenarios, contingency planning, and data management.
- Facilitation of inclusion of all vulnerable populations in emergency preparedness plans.

Discussion

The floor was opened for questions and comments. The following points were raised and discussed:

- Updates were provided on government-led shock-responsive social protection measures. It was noted that MoSA is undertaking recertification of beneficiaries under the AMAN programme and plans to reopen registration as soon as possible. Support to IDPs through cash assistance under the shock-responsive safety net (SRSN) is expected to continue for the first six months of 2026, targeting approximately 10,000 vulnerable IDP households affected by displacement, particularly to support rental assistance in line with government recovery, reconstruction, and reintegration priorities. This support is being coordinated under both the Shelter Sector and the Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) framework.
- It was further noted that the Parliamentary Budget Committee has agreed to allocate funding to support IDPs in the South as part of recovery and reconstruction efforts. Despite potential escalation risks, the Government continues to advance recovery and reintegration planning. In parallel, approval was granted at the inter-ministerial level to prepare a technical proposal addressing the situation of post-2024 arrivals, building on a joint mission involving UNDP, UNHCR, WFP, and partners.
- Preparedness measures related to Site Management and Coordination (SMC) were discussed. It was noted that steps are underway to map existing SMC capacity in-country, including outreach to former SMC actors to assess readiness to scale up if required. A review of key preparedness elements and required actions has been initiated, with further updates to be shared at a subsequent ISCG meeting.
- Clarifications were provided regarding the collective shelters master list. While consolidated lists may be shared by national counterparts, it was emphasized that activation of collective shelters remains a government-led process. Humanitarian actors can only intervene once specific sites are officially

designated and activated by the Government, and receipt of a consolidated list alone does not constitute authorization to act.

- The importance of aligning scenario planning and displacement estimates was highlighted. It was noted that OCGs are requested to contribute to a simplified table outlining projected displacement trends based on agreed scenarios, using previous peak displacement figures as a baseline where appropriate. This information is critical to support national-level planning including strategic prepositioning of critical items for emergency response.
- The establishment and role of the Disability Inclusion Working Group were highlighted, including lessons learned from previous emergencies related to evacuation barriers, accessibility of shelters, protection risks, and gender-based violence affecting persons with disabilities. It was emphasized that disability inclusion should be mainstreamed across all preparedness and response planning, rather than treated as a stand-alone thematic issue.
- The need for improved outreach and mapping of local actors, including those outside existing response frameworks, was raised. It was agreed that follow-up with OCGs would be undertaken to consolidate available mappings and develop a contact list, with a view to defining a clear action point and timeline.
- Broader lessons learned from previous emergencies were highlighted, including the need for clear timelines, accountability for advocacy efforts, freedom of movement, transportation arrangements for vulnerable populations, shelter access, and streamlined coordination on assessments. Participants emphasized the importance of addressing these issues proactively within preparedness planning to avoid delays and duplication during a potential escalation.
- Considerations were raised regarding response efficiency in a constrained funding environment, including exploring more integrated or multi-sectoral assistance modalities.
- Questions were also raised regarding discussions at ministerial level on the establishment of an emergency coordination unit, noting that further clarification from relevant authorities would be required. MoIM confirmed that this is being considered and will provide confirmation once available.

Action Points:

1. ISCG Co-Chairs to consolidate planning assumptions and displacement projections (based on Access Working Group scenarios).
2. ISCG Co-Chairs to share a list of key preparedness action points and deadlines for follow-up.

4. Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Results

Mohie Al Wahsh, Food Security and Agriculture Sector Coordinator (WFP)

Mohie Al Wahsh presented the latest IPC analysis for Lebanon:

- The current analysis period is from November 2025 to March 2026 and the projection period is from April to July 2026.
- Th analysis covered 99 per cent of the total population considering all population groups and using multiple data sources.
- Current Findings (Nov 2025–Mar 2026):
  - Lebanese population in need: approximately 484,000 people.
  - Displaced Syrians in need: approximately 277,000 people, plus 96,000 post-2024 arrivals.
  - Palestine refugees in need: 232,000 people.

  - There is an overall improvement compared to the previous IPC analysis, which is reflected in reduced severity, although vulnerabilities remain significant.
  - Districts classified in Phase 3 (Crisis) for Lebanese: Akkar, Baalbek-Hermel, Bint Jbeil, Marjayoun, and others.
  - Similar classification for Syrian population, detailed in IPC report.
- Projection (Apr–Jul 2026):
  - The analysis assumes a continuation of the status quo without a major escalation of hostilities.
  - A critical concern is the absence of confirmed funding beyond April 2026 for Lebanese and Syrian populations, including cash assistance programs.
  - Reduced humanitarian aid and lack of confirmed resources will likely increase the number of people in need and push several districts into higher IPC phases during the projection period.
  - IPC trends since 2022 show fluctuations in food insecurity levels. The projection for April 2026 suggests vulnerability will return to levels observed back in October 2023, with approximately 17% of the population classified as food insecure, indicating persistent structural challenges despite temporary improvements.
- The full IPC report has been published here. It provides detailed district-level and cadastral-level findings to guide planning and resource mobilization for food security interventions.

5. AoB

Post-2024 Arrivals from Syria Dashboard

Stephanie Laba, Inter-Agency Coordination Officer (UNHCR)

Stephanie highlighted that the post-2024 arrivals from Syria Dashboard is now centralized and issued on monthly basis with national and area specific sections. Sector IMOs are requested to upload the monthly data after confirmation from sector coordinators. Monthly dashboards will be shared with ISCG members.

Action Points:

3. Sector IMOs must upload monthly data on Post-2024 Arrivals into ActivityInfo to be used for the centralized dashboard.

Mitigation of Environmental Risks of Inactive Informal Settlements

Stephanie explained that this paper has been developed by the Shelter, WaSH, and Social Stability sectors, and technically revised and endorsed by MoSA & the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities (MoIM). Next Steps include:

- Developing a dashboard that can track the number of active and inactive sites as well as highlight the priority sites according to the set endorsed criteria.
- Disseminating the paper including the link to the dashboard with ISCG members.

Meeting with Humanitarian Donors Working Group (DWG)

Stephanie noted that sector coordination teams will receive an invitation from the Humanitarian DWG through the ISCG. As humanitarian donors receive partners proposals, information from sectors is required on severity area and priority activities to inform donors decisions. A follow up email will be shared with the necessary details.

Action Points:

4. ISCG Co-Chairs to prepare guiding questions to help sectors provide clear, consistent information to the Humanitarian Donors Working Group meeting.

Annex 1

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