



## Minutes of INTER-AGENCY MEETING Beirut, 13 May 2016

<b>Meeting Location</b>	UNDP 6 <sup>th</sup> floor conference room	<b>Meeting Time</b>	10:00 A.M
<b>Chair person</b>	NA	<b>Meeting Duration</b>	1.5 h
<b>Co-Chair person</b>	Kerstin Karlstrom Senior Inter-Agency Coordinator  Margunn Indreboe Alshaikh Senior Inter-Agency Coordinator		
<b>Minutes Prepared by</b>	Lara Techekirian – Inter-Agency Coordination Associate		
<b>Purpose of Meeting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ UNICEF Household Survey</li><li>▪ Mapping of private sector engagement in the LCRP (MOSA)</li><li>▪ LCRP mid-year results (Inter-Sector)</li></ul>		

### Summary of discussions and action points

<b>1</b>	<b>UNICEF Household Survey</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ UNICEF delivered a presentation on their household survey (attached for ease of reference). The survey which started back in 2015- in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) -provides an overview of the situation of children and women in Lebanon of all population cohorts (comparable information at governorate level) and baseline data on key social indicators for “Lebanon country programme of cooperation 2017-2020” and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</li><li>▪ Data was collected by 2 NGOs (Beyond/Palestine Scouts) from households by means from person to person interviews, the interviews</li></ul>

	<p>covered 4 population cohorts -from October 2015 till February 2016- (Total 23,580 HH)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Standard Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) questionnaires were utilized in consultation with MOSA</li> <li>▪ Challenges and limitations were noted when conducting the survey such as access issues, requirement of specific local level consultations and inaccuracy of contact info which delayed fieldwork</li> <li>▪ Following the presentation, UNICEF responded to questions regarding the methodology of the survey and the findings</li> <li>▪ Next step: Consultations to start with relevant ministries/government counterparts to agree on ways forward (a draft report to be shared by end of the month)</li> <li>▪ The survey will be a key resource for the LCRP planning process.</li> </ul>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Mapping of private sector engagement in the LCRP (MOSA)</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Livelihoods expert at MOSA presented the Private sector engagement initiative</li> <li>▪ Private sector engagement looks into bringing the private sector to help the humanitarian and stabilization agenda. It is about facilitating a change of the private sector way doing business to align with the humanitarian and stabilization programs for the mutual benefit of the poor and their business. It is about bringing the private sector to the table during the program design process and throughout the program lifecycle</li> <li>▪ The targeted private sectors include all sizes from the micro small and medium enterprises up to regional and multinational corporations and all stakeholders at a defined value chain (e.g. education) or service providers in different value chains (e.g. financial service providers)</li> <li>▪ An exercise was conducted where sector coordinators were requested</li> </ul>

	<p>to collect partners' experiences in engaging the private sector. The aim of the exercise was to further develop the way in which LCRP partners engage the private sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Data was collected from 12 agencies in 5 sectors, 1429 private sector engagement was reported so far (majority in Mount-Lebanon area) 69% in the Livelihood Sector</li> <li>▪ The private sector is not only a source of financing, but is also an actor in the response providing till the moment and average of 180 USD/month per refugee household through income opportunities. The private sector can go beyond that if motivated and provided a business enabling environment and market opportunities</li> <li>▪ Basic Assistance sector coordinator noted the importance to flag the labor standards/decent work aspect as the refugees are working prolonged hours which may raise protection concerns, Livelihoods expert at MOSA noted that there is room to improve the working conditions and this is why engaging the private sector is important.</li> <li>▪ Legal obstacles/challenges on the market/economy were noted as hiring non Lebanese workers would affect businesses. Livelihoods expert at MOSA noted that if job opportunities are created, the labor demand will increase regardless of workers profile.</li> <li>▪ The Livelihoods Sector coordinator mentioned that in any case, decent work is a key issue for the response that is not being neglected. However, the current situation is that the Ministry of Labour has very few labour inspector to inspect labour conditions and that there are very few applications for work permits received by the ministry from Syrians. However considering that there is no time to wait for the necessary conditions to be in place before working on creating job opportunities, we need to work on parallel tracks to create opportunities and improve regulatory capacity in parallel. For this to happen temporary pragmatic</li> </ul>
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	<p>solutions are needed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Child Protection coordinator raised concerns regarding programs supporting businesses that could then hire children. The livelihoods sector coordinator pointed out that this is definitely a risk. So far existing livelihoods programmes working with businesses do incorporate a child labour prevention component but if these programmes are scaled up in the future, there is a risk of negative impact. The recent increased coordination between child protection and livelihoods is a good preparatory step in this regard.</li> <li>▪ A round table with the private sectors' representatives to be held to further discuss how to best approach the private sector (date to be confirmed)</li> <li>▪ Lebanon does not have a comprehensive labor market Analysis. The ILO Labor force survey is ongoing. UNDP conducted a labour market survey on industry (agro-food), construction and ICT. The report is being finalized but the findings were presented at the Livelihoods WG and the presentation of results is on the livelihoods page of the inter-agency webportal. The survey focuses on skills gaps in these sectors. FAO is also finalizing a similar survey for the Agriculture sector.</li> <li>▪ In terms of defining the private sector engagement, a suggestion was made to separate Corporate social responsibility and charity actions</li> <li>▪ For more details, George Abi Rizk, the Livelihood Expert, Ministry of Social Affairs can be contacted at <a href="mailto:georgeabirizk@yahoo.com">georgeabirizk@yahoo.com</a></li> </ul>
<b>3.</b>	<b>LCRP mid-year results (Inter-Sector)</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ This Agenda Item is postponed to the next IA meeting as The LCRP steering committee originally scheduled for July 12th has been postponed due to a scheduled council of ministers meeting on the same day.</li> </ul>
<b>AOB</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Next IA meeting will be held on August 12<sup>th</sup> @10:00AM (MoSA-7<sup>th</sup> floor).</li> </ul>

### Attachments

Document	Location
IA Presentation	<a href="http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/admin/download.php?id=11389">http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/admin/download.php?id=11389</a>