



## Minutes of INTER-AGENCY MEETING Beirut, 11 March 2016

<b>Meeting Location</b>	MoSA 7 <sup>th</sup> floor conference room	<b>Meeting Time</b>	10:00 A.M
<b>Chair person</b>	Ahmad Kassem- MoSA	<b>Meeting Duration</b>	2 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>▪ LHSP impact assessment results</li><li>▪ Health service provision analysis</li><li>▪ Public Institutional Tracking – presentation on results</li><li>▪ Situation update on Palestine Refugees and response to their needs</li><li>▪ Reporting requirements – activity info and how the information is used</li></ul>		

### Summary of discussions and action points

<b>1</b>	<b>LHSP impact assessment results (Aktis Strategy)</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Focal persons from Aktis Strategy presented the results of the MOSA and UNDP Lebanon Host Community Support Programme.( LHSP)</li><li>▪ The LHSP is developed under the framework of the UNDP response to the impact of the Syrian crisis in Lebanon and is funded by DFID</li><li>▪ Aktis Strategy conducted two rounds of research in three communities</li></ul>

(one each in north, south, and Bekaa) in 2014 where UNDP and MoSA are working together on service delivery projects. A third round of research was expanded to include three new communities in 2015, and the latest round of research was gathered in all six communities in February 2016.

- SenseMaker® consists of several micro-narrative collection tools that facilitates the capture of large quantities of narrative data, revealing patterns and trends in the stories people tell about specific complex processes / problems
- The “early findings” highlighted included:
  - o General increase in the positivity of citizens regarding service delivery and local government response
  - o Reduced sense of conflict and tension in communities as services improve
  - o Enhanced perception of the capability and trustworthiness of the municipality across all communities
  - o Relieving resource pressures reduces the tendency to “blame” the refugees
  - o The impact varies by project and location
  - o Unemployment/jobs is a growing concern identified by respondents in the latest data collection in the north and in the Bekaa. Many of the stories that referenced refugees also referenced concerns about unemployment
  - o Aktis will be disaggregating the data further by age, gender, confession, education, and socioeconomic status to analyses trends
- A question was raised by FAO Resilience & Liaison Officer on how to deal with negative perceptions about the municipalities and their responsibilities. Aktis focal person noted that it is valuable for municipalities to understand how residents perceive or misperceive their

	<p>role. The issue can be dealt through workshops with municipal officials where the data is analyzed and then municipalities utilize the information to inform their interaction and communication with residents.</p>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Health service provision analysis (UNHCR)</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNHCR Health sector coordinator presented the results of a mapping exercise conducted to map the different location where Primary Health Care services are being provided</li> <li>▪ Key observations were outlined; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) are visiting many sites which are less than 1 or 2 kms away from the closest Primary Health Care Centers (PHC) (some sites are being visited by multiple MMU partners and some PHCs are being supported by more than 1 partner)</li> <li>○ Many supported PHCs are not within the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) network</li> <li>○ There is an information gap relative to the monthly achievements of non-supported PHCs or Social Development Centres (SDCs)</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ A call was made by the Health sector coordinator for an improved coordination between the different MMU partners, and also for information to be made available for PHCs \and SDCs</li> <li>▪ A call was also made to UNRWA to add its Health care clinics on the map, updates to be presented on a regular basis (to be uploaded on the UNHCR web portal).</li> </ul>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Public Institutional Tracking – presentation on results (UNDP)</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNDP focal person presented the results of the public institutions support tracking (PIST) with focus on the Lebanese Public Institutions under the LCRP 2015</li> <li>▪ The report is an Inter-agency product to be used by all partners, key</li> </ul>

	<p>findings show that a lot has already been done for public institutions in all sectors and confirms the shift made with the LCRP, which emphasizes the importance of strengthening the capacity of institutions and service delivery systems to address the needs of vulnerable communities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It also highlights the integrated nature of the LCRP, as both humanitarian and stabilization interventions are increasingly delivered through public institutions</li> <li>▪ FAO Resilience &amp; Liaison Officer noted that capacity building support is depending on the quality of the training provided to staff and that focus should be placed on building better institutions in longer time perspective.</li> <li>▪ Shelter sector coordinator requested more information on the support provided to the Lebanese society in multiyear planning</li> <li>▪ <b>Action Point:</b> A suggestion was made by UNDP Senior Inter-Agency Coordinator to discuss the PIST at the next Inter-sectoral meeting</li> <li>▪ The PIST brochure can be accessed on the web portal at: <a href="http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=10499">http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=10499</a></li> </ul>
4.	<p><b>Situation update on Palestine Refugees and response to their needs (UNRWA)</b></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNRWA focal persons provided a presentation outlining the current situation of Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL) and Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)</li> <li>▪ Findings from the 2015 AUB survey were highlighted, key findings included but were not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 90% of PRS live in poverty and 10% live in extreme poverty. Extreme poverty is three times higher for PRS than PRL</li> <li>○ The unemployment rate for PRL is 21% for males and 32% for females. The unemployment rate among PRS reaches a staggering 52.5%, more than double the rate for PRL (23.2%) 68% of females are unemployed compared to 49% of males</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ PRS respondents of schooling age are less likely than PRL to be enrolled in schools across all education cycles</li><li>○ There is a high burden of chronic disease in PRL which places a large financial burden on households</li><li>○ PRS are almost completely reliant on UNRWA to cover their health needs, with 99% having no access to health insurance other than the coverage by UNRWA for primary health and hospitalization services</li><li>○ The environmental health and housing conditions for the majority of PRL are poor. 46.2% of PRS households reported living in overcrowded conditions with more than 3 people sleeping per room</li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Key sectoral areas and priorities for support were highlighted (with focus on basic services in education, health, relief and social services and camp improvement)</li><li>▪ The report will be finalized and launched next week (date TBC)</li><li>▪ A question was raised by Solidarité International (SI) on the methodology of the survey and access to work to Palestine refugees in Lebanon. UNRWA focal person noted that teams of data surveyors visited up to 4,000 households in Palestinian camps and gatherings, interviewing both PRS and PRL. On Right to work, she noted that Palestinian refugees registered in Lebanon have limited social and economic rights. Through a recent legislative change in August 2010, Palestinians can now obtain a work permit in order to access employment opportunities. Despite this positive move it will take a lot of effort to break the cycle of poverty, unemployment and insecurity among the Palestinian refugee population.</li></ul>
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5.	<b>Reporting requirements – activity info and how the information is used (UNHCR)</b>
	<p><b>Activity Info- Contingency and Preparedness:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Activity Info has been updated and the Information Management (IM) unit has created a new database to report Contingency stock for 2016.</li> <li>▪ The new database is called Activity Info- Contingency and Preparedness</li> <li>▪ Agencies whom access to the new database has not yet been granted are requested to contact Malak Rahal at <a href="mailto:rahal@unhcr.org">rahal@unhcr.org</a></li> <li>▪ For Questions, contact Jad Ghosn at <a href="mailto:ghosn@unhcr.org">ghosn@unhcr.org</a> and Megan Walden at <a href="mailto:walden@unhcr.org">walden@unhcr.org</a></li> <li>▪ Activity Info- Contingency and Preparedness is divided into two sections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Staffing &amp; Resources: (a) to report governorate-level information about the organization (b) to incorporate into one form all the information related to Rapid Needs Assessment and contingency</li> <li>○ Warehouses: (a) to track the exact location of the warehouses (b) to create a single form to record both the rolling/total and the contingency stock, at specific warehouses, using two indicators</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ New indicators were added to the Staffing and Resources section such as vehicles, android tablet, android smartphone... Agencies are requested to indicate the total number of resources available. Part of these resources would likely be used in the event of a contingency scenario</li> <li>▪ The warehouse section represents a single form to record both the rolling/total and the contingency stock, using two indicators. Agencies are requested to fill the first indicator with the total number of stock available at warehouse and the second with the number of the stock dedicated to contingency scenario</li> <li>▪ FAO Resilience &amp; Liaison Officer asked a clarification on the tracking of the total resources in staffing and resources section as this is seen as an inventory on what we have in house</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNHCR senior Inter-Agency coordinator noted that few agencies keep contingency stock, and divert resources in an emergency programme. The new entry “resources “in staff &amp; resources section gives a general overview of the total number of resources part of which might be used in the event of a contingency scenario.</li> </ul> <p><b>Activity Info:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNHCR IM officer briefed on Activity Info (AI). He noted that AI is the common platform used since 2014 for reporting, planning/appeal &amp; financial tracking</li> <li>▪ The data reported in Activity Info is used to produce regular reports about all partners’ achievements</li> <li>▪ In 2014, 114 partners reported in Activity Info (122 partners in 2015)</li> <li>▪ Partners were encouraged to report activities in a consistent and professional manner in order to fulfill the commitments made in the LCRP.</li> </ul>
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### Attachments

Document	Location
IS Presentation	<a href="http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/admin/download.php?id=10547">http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/admin/download.php?id=10547</a>