



**Inter-Agency
Coordination**
Lebanon

**National Inter-Agency Meeting
12 June 2020**



Agenda

1. Introduction
2. Update on LCRP Business Continuity Plan
3. Funding Update and 3RP Appeal
4. Context Updates - *MEED: Monitoring of the Effects of the Economic Deterioration & Social Tension update*
5. NSSP Update
6. A.O.B

Business Continuity Plan (BCP) Update



BCP Update

- The LCRP Business Continuity Plan, was first developed by the inter-sector team in consultation with a range of key partners in March:
 - ✓ It reviews the impact of COVID-19 outbreak on LCRP operations
 - ✓ It outlines risks
 - ✓ It identifies critical interventions needed to ensure ongoing access to services and protection during the unfolding situation
- The BCP is a living document
- It is a reference document that should guide partners when taking operational decisions during the emergency response



BCP Update – Overview of the Process

- As lockdown measures are eased and situation evolves, the BCP needs to be updated accordingly.
- The BCP is aligned with WHO and government guidance, including MoIM circulars and GSO decisions.
- Partners can contribute to the process through discussions at working group and Inter-Agency level.
- Sector coordinators would channel the key information back to the inter-sector.



BCP Update – What does it include?

- What are the Sector's current critical service gaps?
- What are the emerging needs?
- What is the Sector's plan for resumption of activities - what guidance, protection measures or other considerations are needed? Timing and pacing?
- Is the sector facing new operational, financial or economic challenges and what challenges are anticipated even when activities are resumed?
- Are there are activities you think we will not be able to implement this year?
- What are challenges anticipated even when activities are resumed?
- What is the impact of not resuming activities?
- What are new modalities that can be adopted and mainstreamed across sectors?



BCP Update – Protection

Critical service gaps:

- ECA/PCAP
- Return/AVR and resettlement activities
- Activities targeting PwSN and other vulnerable groups (increased needs, incl. MHPSS)

Emerging needs:

- Needs for cash/in kind support to meet critical needs esp. food, cash for rent and medication.

Planning for resumption of activities:

- Most critical activities were maintained (emergency cases in person as needed/ other prioritized cases remotely) and are now being scaled up through remote or mixed modalities (based on risks and added value assessment)
- Progressive resumption of other individuals/small group activities as public institutions resume/increase services (Courts, PSD, GSO..) and based on specific authorizations (mine clearance)
- **Conditions needed:** Safety guidelines for working modalities incl. home visits, group activities, community volunteers engagement...; Access granted to field for service delivery (incl. home visits as needed)

New operational, financial or economic challenges:

- Risk of protection service de-prioritization as a result of the crisis and increased challenges to meet basic needs ;
- Lockdown/quarantine in some areas due to increase in COVID 19 cases

Activities unlikely to be implemented for remainder of 2020:

- Underachievement for large group activities (e.g., capacity building, info sessions. assessments) and mine clearance
- Potential backlogs for Civil documentation and legal residency issuance/renewal
- Activities related to travel (return, resettlement)



BCP Update – SGBV

Critical service gaps:

- Both economic situations/lockdown are increasing the risks of SGBV.
- While remote case management is ongoing since onset of the COVID-19, reporting challenges still remain due to lack of access to communications' means, safety/privacy issues)
- There is a need to complement these gaps through in-person case management and PSS services in safe spaces

Emerging needs:

- Need for cash support due to the risk of more violence and heads of households abandoning their families for economic reasons.
- More MHPSS and psychiatric services, including for the risks of suicidal ideation
- Dignity kits – only 20% of all respondents (SGBV impact assessment) had access to dignity kits

Planning for resumption of activities:

- Some partners have resumed in person services on a lower scale.
- A guidance note on the resumption of in-person case management services is being drafted in line with BCP.

New operational, financial or economic challenges:

- Risk of losing beneficiaries' trust in SGBV services - therefore there is a need to resume even if partially some activities in-person.

Activities unlikely to be implemented for remainder of 2020:

- Large groups activities such as awareness-raising, in-person training, etc: still e-modality (smaller group PSS may resume – still looking into that).



BCP Update – Child Protection

Critical service gaps:

- Prevention activities drastically interrupted due to lack of presence on the field and referrals and this affects ability to respond in a timely manner

Emerging needs:

- Increase in CP concerns especially at HH level with lockdown measures enforced
- Increase in child labor

Planning for resumption of activities:

- Need to work closely with Education partners and other sectors for referrals
- Need to work on guidance for resumption of work along with IA

New operational, financial or economic challenges:

- Ongoing costing exercise to see if current remote modalities are efficient. This particularly applies to phone counselling/training of caregivers as beneficiaries cannot afford phone calls.

Activities unlikely to be implemented for remainder of 2020:

- Large group activities (prevention, community-based PSS)



BCP Update – Basic Assistance

Critical service gaps:

- Major assistance gaps for vulnerable Lebanese
- Current cash programmes cannot cover growing needs (i.e., increasing # of HH in need and a less meaningful transfer value)

Emerging needs:

- Expansion/adjustment of cash programmes: Should we look at horizontal or vertical expansion? How to make the best use of the preferential rates to increase the meet the urgent needs of HHs?

Planning for resumption of activities:

- Cash-based assistance programmes are ongoing
- **Conditions needed:** Revision of transfer value and assistance modalities to address banking restrictions and exchange rate volatility

New operational, financial or economic challenges:

- Annual targeting review has been postponed as it is directly linked to VASyR 2020, PDMs/OMs via phone surveys

Activities unlikely to be implemented for remainder of 2020:

- None identified so far



BCP Update – Food Security

Critical service gaps:

- Scale-up of food assistance for all population cohorts needed
- Food gaps for livelihoods programme beneficiaries

Emerging needs:

- Growing need for food assistance (referrals, L3, migrants)
- Agricultural inputs for vulnerable small-scale farmers
- Digitalization (trainings, coaching, instruction)
- Scaling up livelihoods interventions as to provide economic opportunities for short term employment

Planning for resumption of activities:

- Livelihoods and agriculture activities are slowly resuming using a soft start/phased approach (smallscale/low risk/safety/alternative modality)
- School Feeding programmes now provide rations to families whose children go to targeted public schools

New operational, financial or economic challenges:

- Same constraints as in March but exacerbated (exchange rate)
- Considering modality changes from vouchers to Cash Transfers

Activities unlikely to be implemented for remainder of 2020:

- Activities should be able to resume in full with some adaptations (potential for project extensions).



BCP Update – Shelter

Critical service gaps:

- All regular shelter activities

Emerging needs:

- Scale up cash-for-rent to mitigate eviction risk

Planning for resumption of activities:

- Slow resumption of activities with health precautions
- No projected delays for activities in informal settlements (i.e., site improvements and weatherproofing)
- Slow resumption of urban shelter interventions

New operational, financial or economic challenges

- Severe under funding of the sector

Activities unlikely to be implemented for remainder of 2020:

- None identified so far



BCP Update – WASH

Critical service gaps:

- Construction of infrastructure in informal settlements
- Support for most vulnerable individuals outside of informal settlements
- Support for Water Establishments

Emerging needs:

- Specific support to Water Establishments due to the economic situation

Planning for resumption of activities:

- Access to the field is still a challenge
- Conditions needed: Exemption on vehicle plate numbers' regulation to NGO partners and contractors for easier movement

New operational, financial or economic challenges:

- Financial challenge faced by Water Establishments is very alarming – Urgent support required

Activities unlikely to be implemented for remainder of 2020:

- Subscription campaign to Water Establishments (suspended since end of 2019)



BCP Update – Health

Critical service gaps:

- Subsidized general and mental health consultations, acute and chronic disease medications and maternal and children's services including vaccination
- Hospital care support for both vulnerable Lebanese and refugee communities
- Dialysis sessions coverage, blood diseases support and ophthalmological services

Emerging needs:

- Hospital care support for both vulnerable Lebanese and refugee communities
- Dialysis sessions coverage, blood diseases support

Planning for resumption of activities:

- Focus on strengthening national health system's capacity to respond to the Health crisis couples with the worsened economic situation

New operational, financial or economic challenges:

- Supply and staffing shortages in health facilities
- Financial crisis continues to challenge procurement and patients' to ability to pay

Activities unlikely to be implemented for remainder of 2020:

- None identified so far



BCP Update – Education

Critical service gaps:

- Education system's limited capacity to deliver quality services and meet needs of all children
- Lack of clarity of NFE programmes

Emerging needs:

- Digitized and high-quality remote learning
- Mixed modality of blended offline/online learning to reach all children
- Mental health and psychosocial support
- Teachers' capacity building on distance learning modalities

Planning for resumption of activities:

- Conditions needed: MEHE guidance on resumption of NFE; MEHE and WHO guidance on safety in schools

New operational, financial or economic challenges:

- Education is de-prioritized
- Reintegration of children in school and enrollment in other types of education

Activities unlikely to be implemented for remainder of 2020:

- Anything requiring in-person presence and large gatherings
- Outreach relying on home visits
- Transportation



BCP Update – Livelihoods

Critical service gaps:

- Labour-intensive activities
- On-the-job trainings and employment support
- Financial support to MSMEs, cooperatives, workers, entrepreneurs

Emerging needs:

- Financial support to sustain MSMEs, cooperatives, entrepreneurs
- Tailored support to key value chains

Planning for resumption of activities:

- Livelihoods programmes are slowly resuming in the field and online
- National guidelines on resumption of vocational activities

New operational, financial or economic challenges:

- Soaring inflation and increased prices on raw materials and equipment
- Procurement and mobility constraints due to increased prices and business closures

Activities unlikely to be implemented for remainder of 2020:

- Planned infrastructure activities have been cancelled, resources will be allocated to alternative cash-for-work activities



BCP Update – Social Stability

Critical service gaps: Solid waste management

- Finance (i.e. lack of municipal funds)
- Geographical coverage (e.g. gaps in some overcrowded areas)

Emerging needs:

- Generalized institutional resources on Solid Waste Management to be able to pursue activities
- New tension mitigation measures on future activities, taking into account emerging tension factors

Planning for resumption of activities:

- Activities continued online when possible (i.e. awareness raising, capacity building)
- Actors slowly resumed field activities with adaptation procedures (i.e. training and material to streamline Covid-19 regulations in regular activities)
- Increased monitoring to regularly inform field on evolving needs regarding tension mitigation

New operational, financial or economic challenges: Operational gaps in solid waste management services

Activities unlikely to be implemented for remainder of 2020:

- Big group activities (above 20 people – e.g. activities with youth groups and large community engagement)
- Activities with institutions that remain closed (e.g. activities with schools)



BCP Update – Next steps

- Reflect any feedback received from partners today in the draft update of the BCP.
- Circulate updated draft to Sector Coordinators/Core Group to address info gaps as needed.
- Circulate final draft with broader ISWG for final review.
- Share the final version of the BCP with partners.
- Lessons learned exercise.

Funding Update and 3RP Appeal

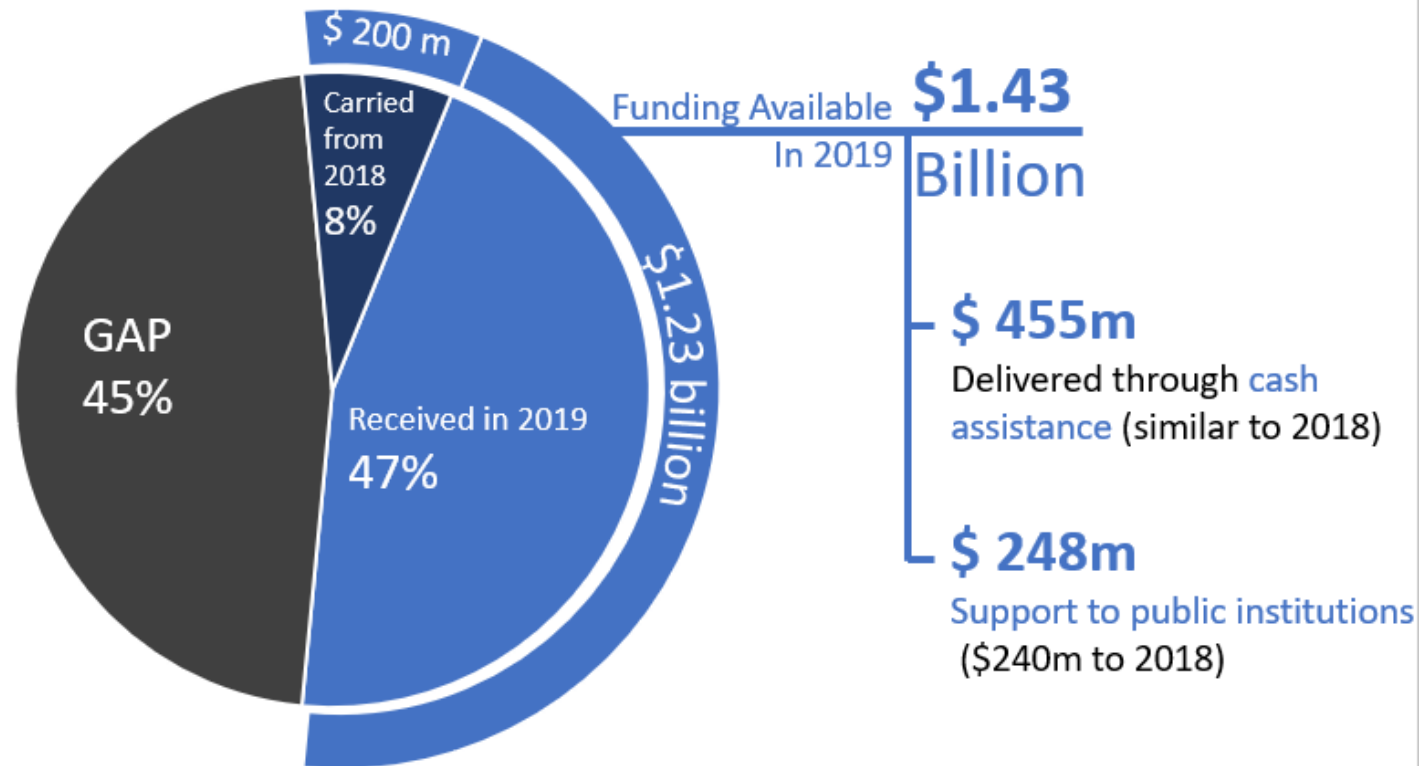


2019 Funding

Total 2019 Appeal,
i.e. sector budget
based on needs is
\$2.62 billion

Total funds
available for 2019
is **\$1.43 billion**

LCRP partners
appealed for a total of
\$2.24 billion in 2019



75 organizations reported funding between January and December 2019

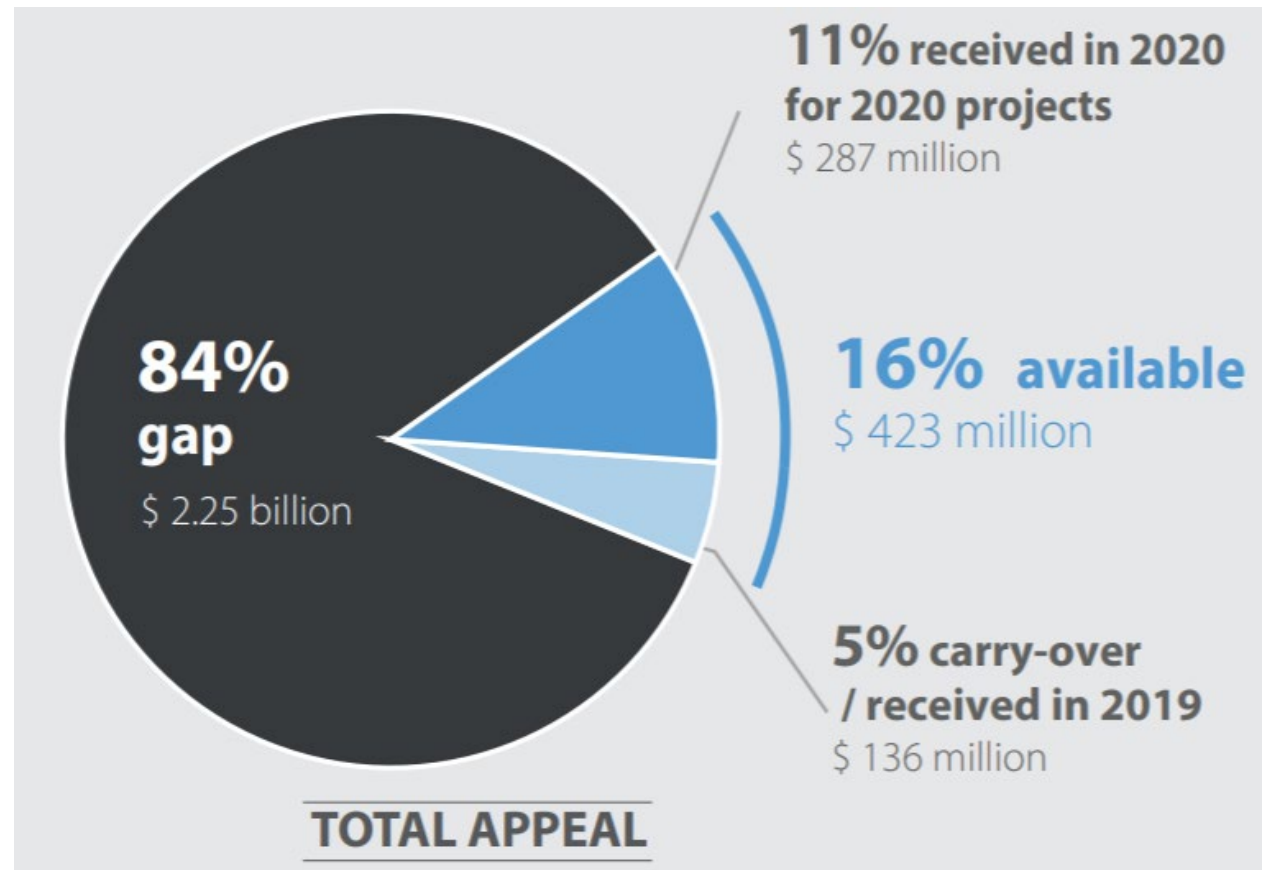


2020 Q1 Funding Update – January to March 2020

Total 2020 Appeal:
\$2.67billion

Total funds
available as of 31
march 2020 is \$423
million

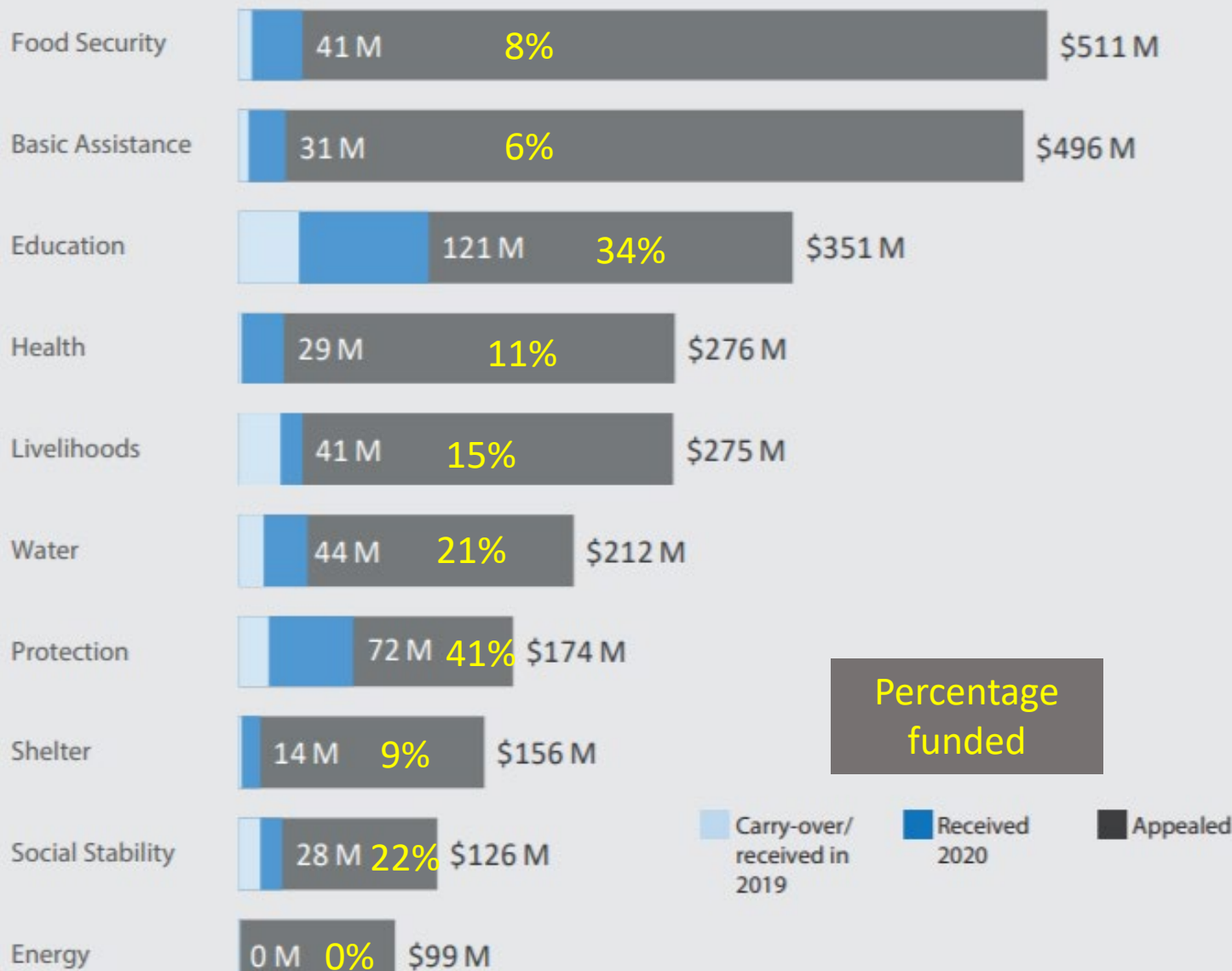
LCRP partners
appealed for a total of
\$2.2 billion in 2020



51 organizations reported funding between January and March 2020



2020 FUNDING RECEIVED AND ALLOCATED (millions USD)





2019 Funding – Revision of Partners' Appeal

- Under the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan, the LCRP is requested to revise the LCRP 2020 total appeal ahead of the Brussels conference.
- The yearly LCRP appeal is calculated based on a needs-based approach. As such it will not be revised.
- Partners will be asked to revise their 2020 appeal to reflect any changes in their programming brought about by the pandemic.
- An email will be sent to all partners including instructions on how to revise the 2020 partner appeal on Activity Info.

MEED Results

Monitoring of the Effects of the Economic Deterioration on Refugee Households

WAVE II – May 2020



Supported by:



Inter-Agency
Coordination
Lebanon

PRELIMINARY
RESULTS

OBJECTIVES

- **Monitoring changes at the household level over time** in key areas in the context of the deteriorating economic situation in Lebanon. The focus will be on the following areas:
 - **Livelihoods:** Loss of jobs, salary cuts, job retention and new job opportunities.
 - **Economic vulnerability:** household debt
 - **Living conditions:** rental costs, mobility, eviction and eviction threats
 - **Access to health services:** demand and access to primary healthcare and hospitalization
 - **Food and Livelihood Coping Strategies:** Rates of key negative food and non-food related coping strategies
 - **COVID-19:** Access to services, levels of awareness and access to the PPEs and hygiene items
- **Inform UNHCR/WFP and LCRP partner advocacy** in order to: (A) maintain or improve funding for affected refugees; an (B) advocate against the reallocation of funds away from refugee centred programming.
- Identify **socio-economic areas most impacted** that could be further investigated through VASyR 2020 or other assessments.

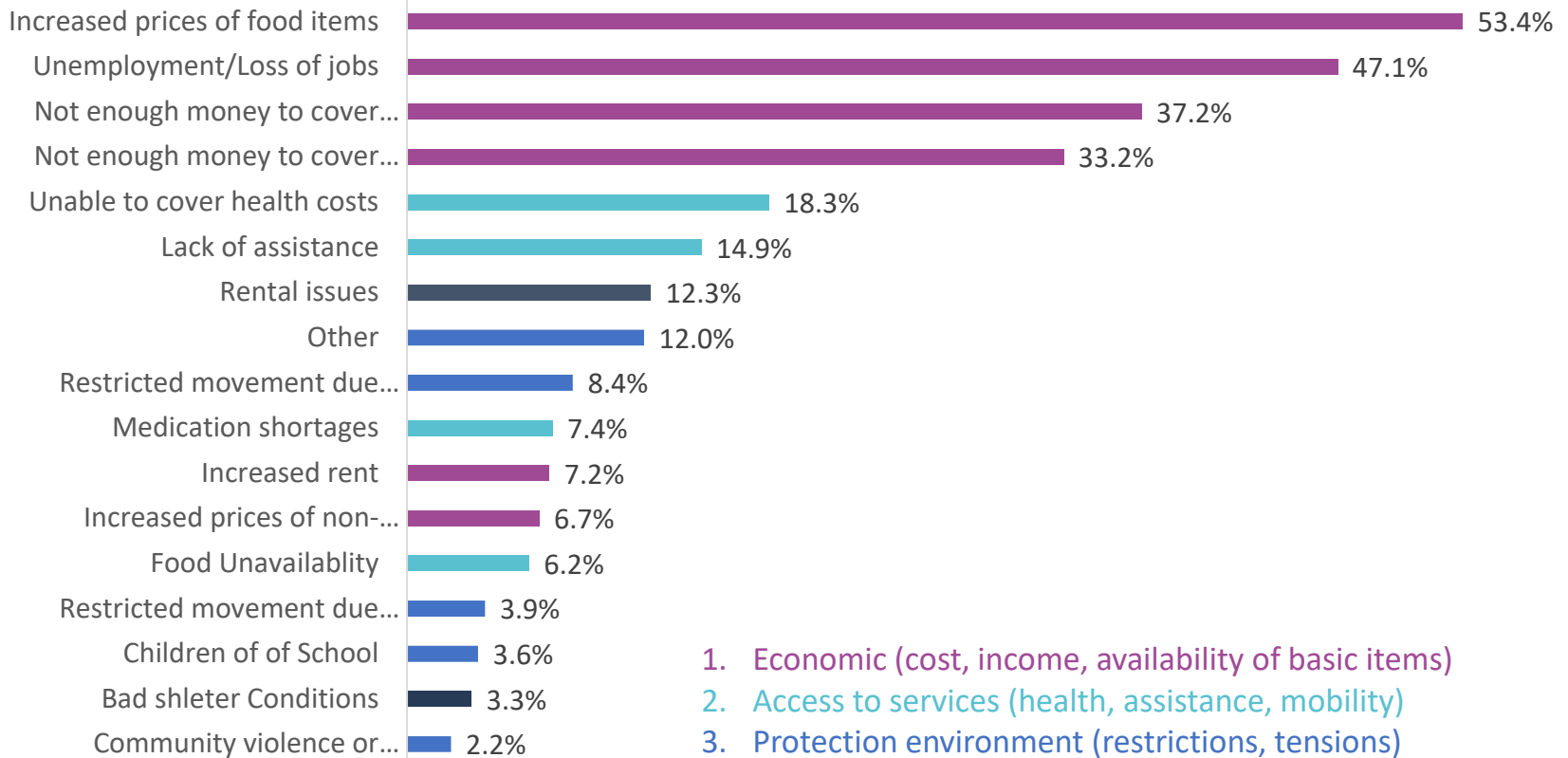
Summary of the methodology

- To achieve this, we will use a nationally representative **simple random sampling approach**, extracted from the UNHCR database in Lebanon.
- Two nationally representative samples will be extracted: **(1)Syrian refugees**, and **(2)Non-Syrian** refugees. Each sample is estimated at 500 (total 1,000) refugee households.
- Data collected through the call center via **Phone survey**. Additional outreach through UNHCR partners to increase response rate primarily using Whatsapp.
- Accounting for non-response rate, sampled: 1,000 Syrian; 1,000 non-Syrian

RESULT:

- 60% response rate leading to 598 completed interviews.
- 513 Syrian cases and 417 Non-Syrian surveys completed

MAIN PROBLEMS FACED REPORTED BY FAMILIES



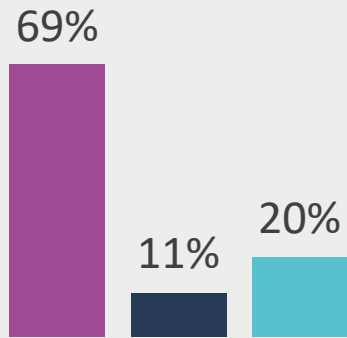
1. Economic (cost, income, availability of basic items)
2. Access to services (health, assistance, mobility)
3. Protection environment (restrictions, tensions)
4. Living environment (shelter)

SHELTER

SHELTER

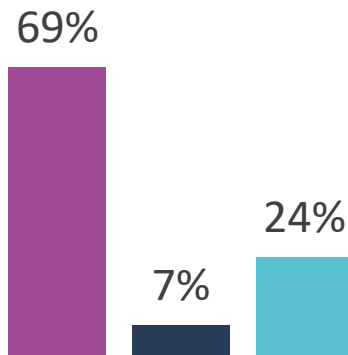
SHELTER CATEGORIES

(VASyR
2019)



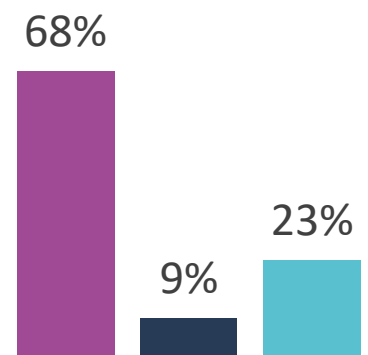
■ Residential
■ Non-residential
■ Non-permanent

Wave
I



■ Residential
■ Non-residential
■ Non-permanent

Wave
II

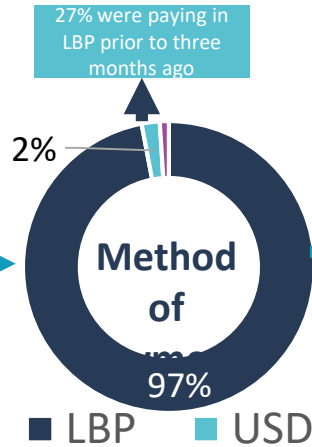


■ Residential
■ Non-residential
■ Non-permanent

SHELTER RENT

Households Renting Accommodation

90%
(wave I: 90%)



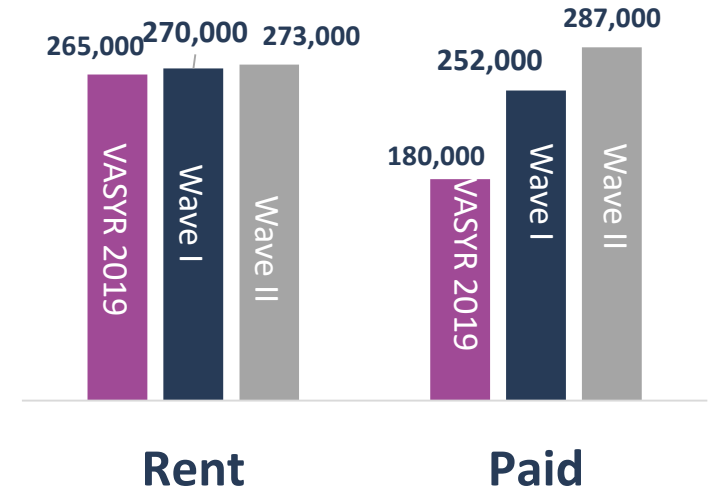
For those paying in LBP

- Average rent: 273, 000 LBP/month
- Average paid: 287, 000LBP/month

For those paying in USD (11 cases)

- Average rent: 230 USD/month
- Average paid: 232USD/month

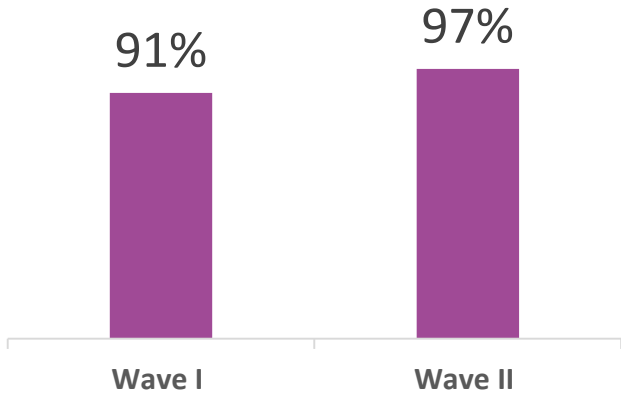
Average rent vs Amount paid (per month, LBP)



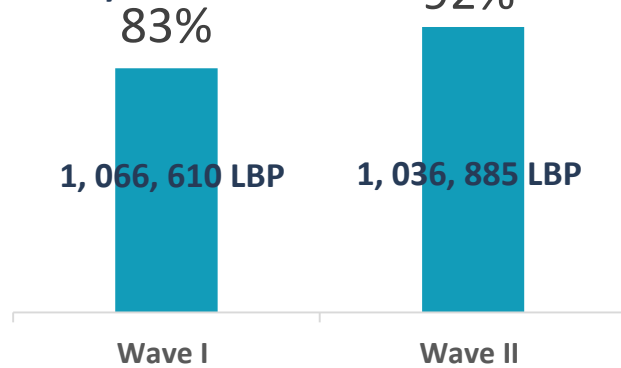
LIVELIHOODS & DEBT

DEBT

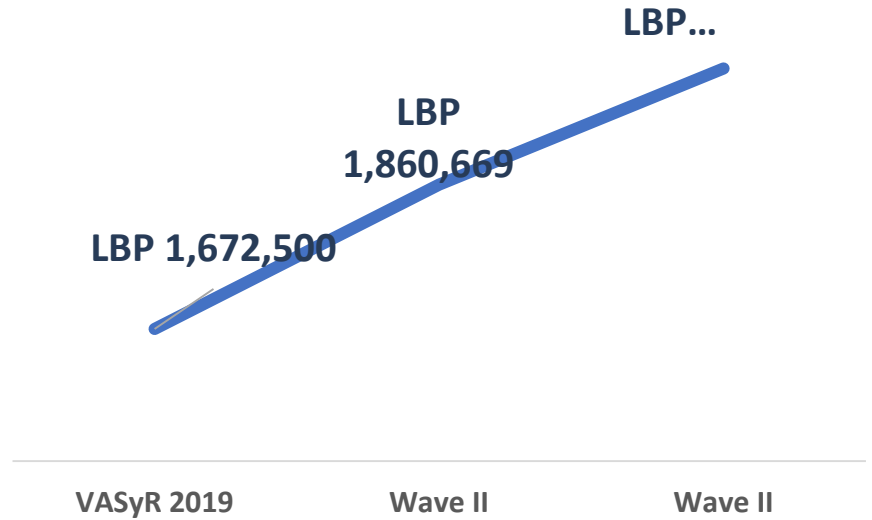
Share of households in debt



Share of households with newly incurred debt



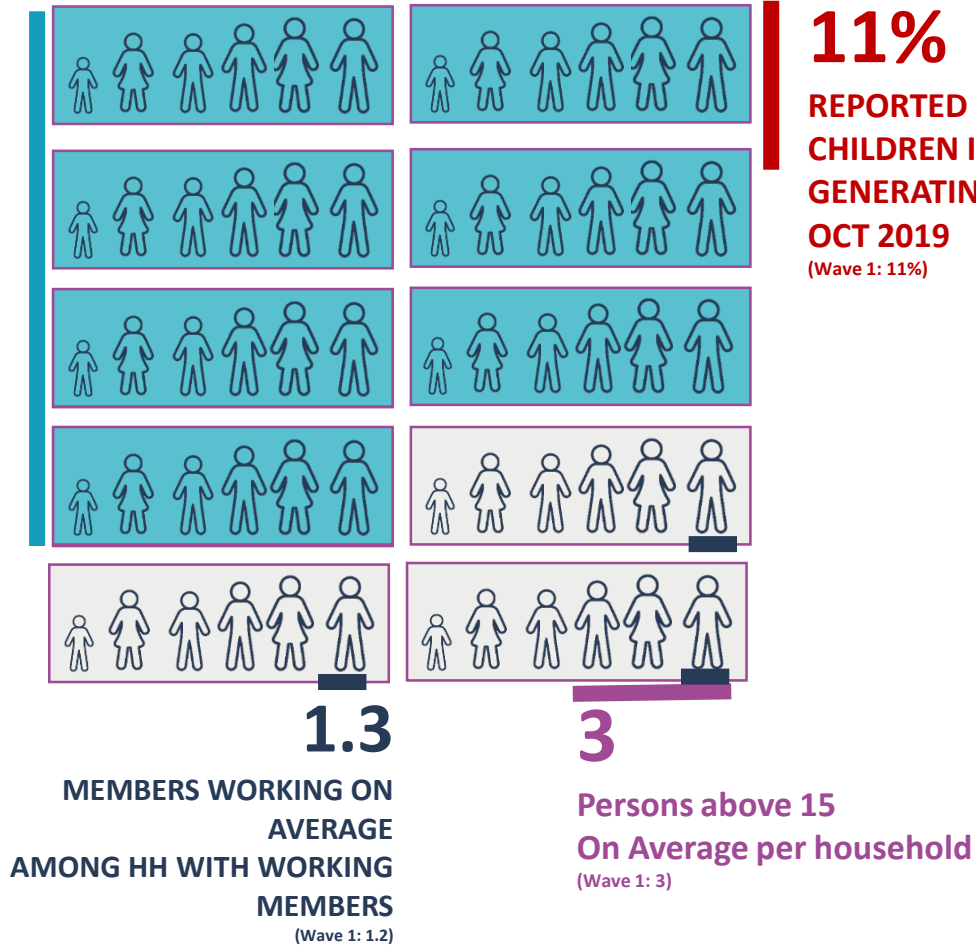
Increase in total debt



LIVELIHOOD

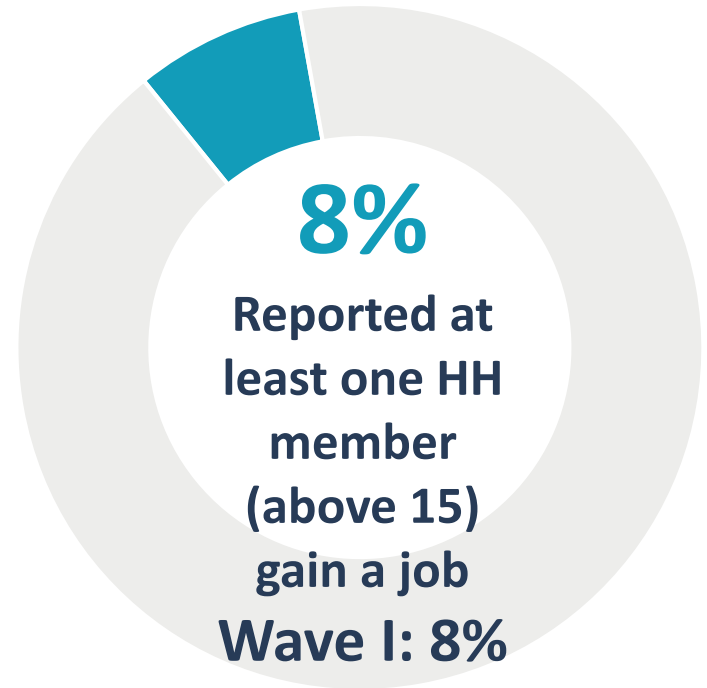
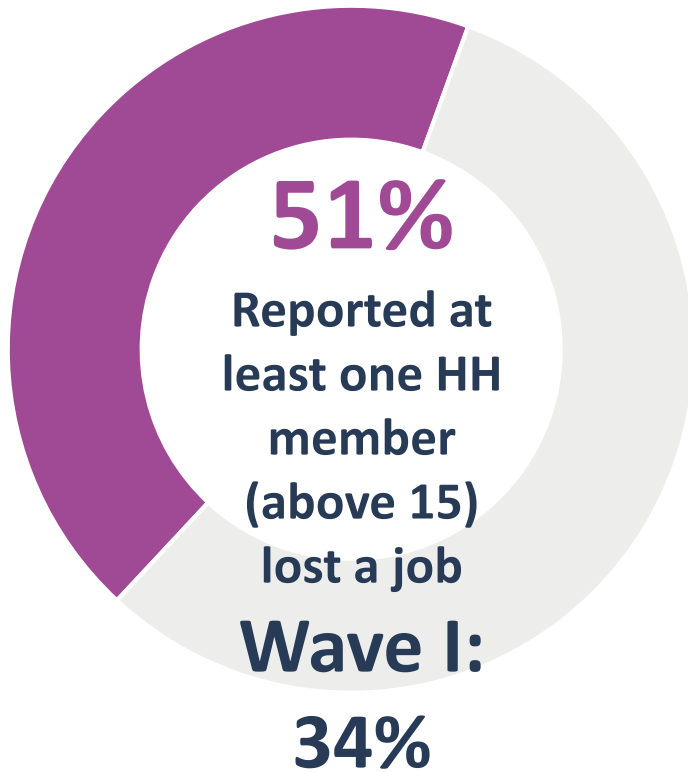
70%
OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVE
NO WORKING MEMBERS
(ABOVE 15)
Wave I : 44%

41% (VASyR 2019)
of households had
no members
working in the
past 7 days



LIVELIHOODS & DEBT

LOSS/GAIN OF JOBS in the past three months

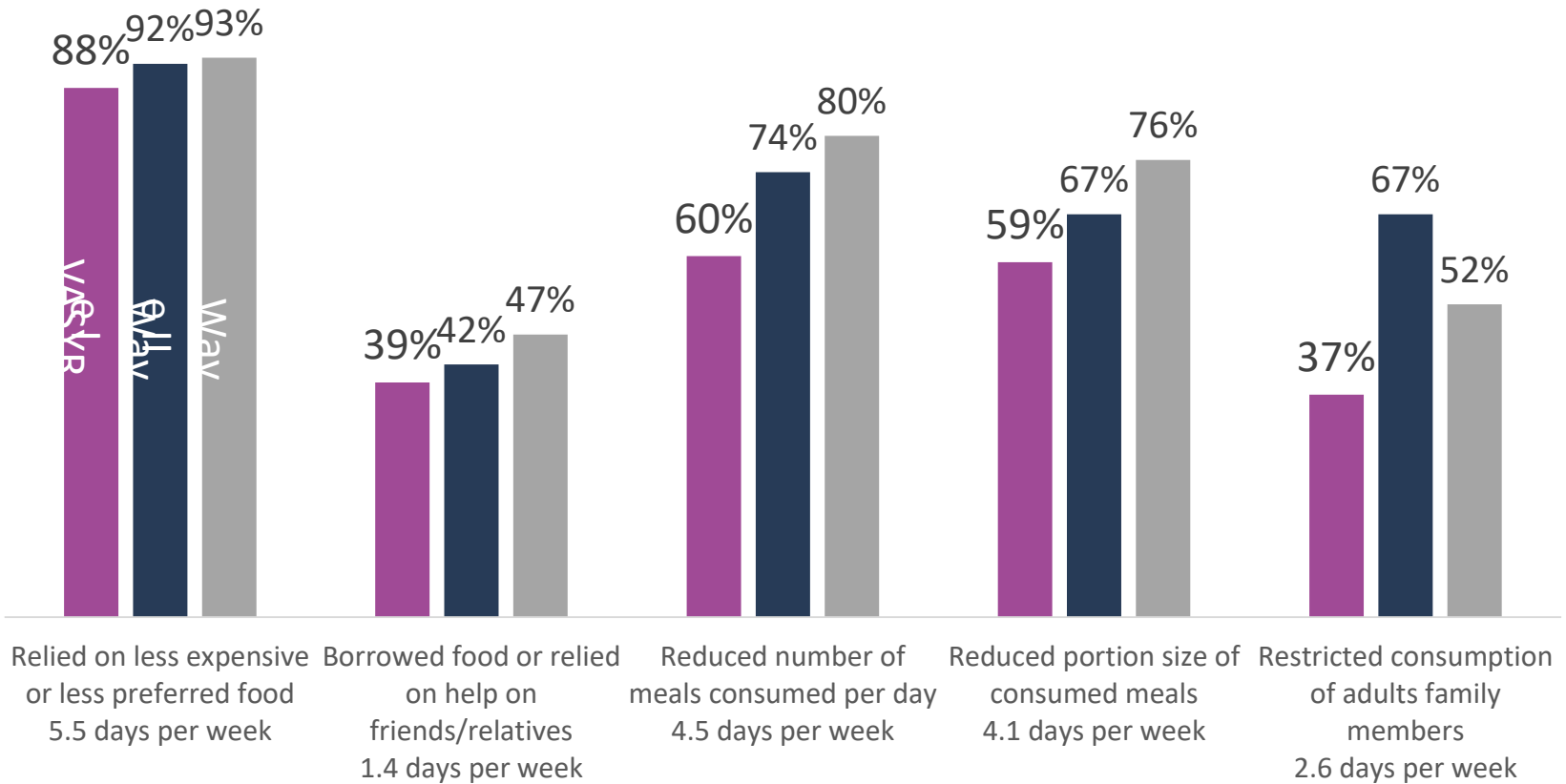


COPING STRATEGIES

FOOD & LIVELIHOODS

COPING STRATEGIES

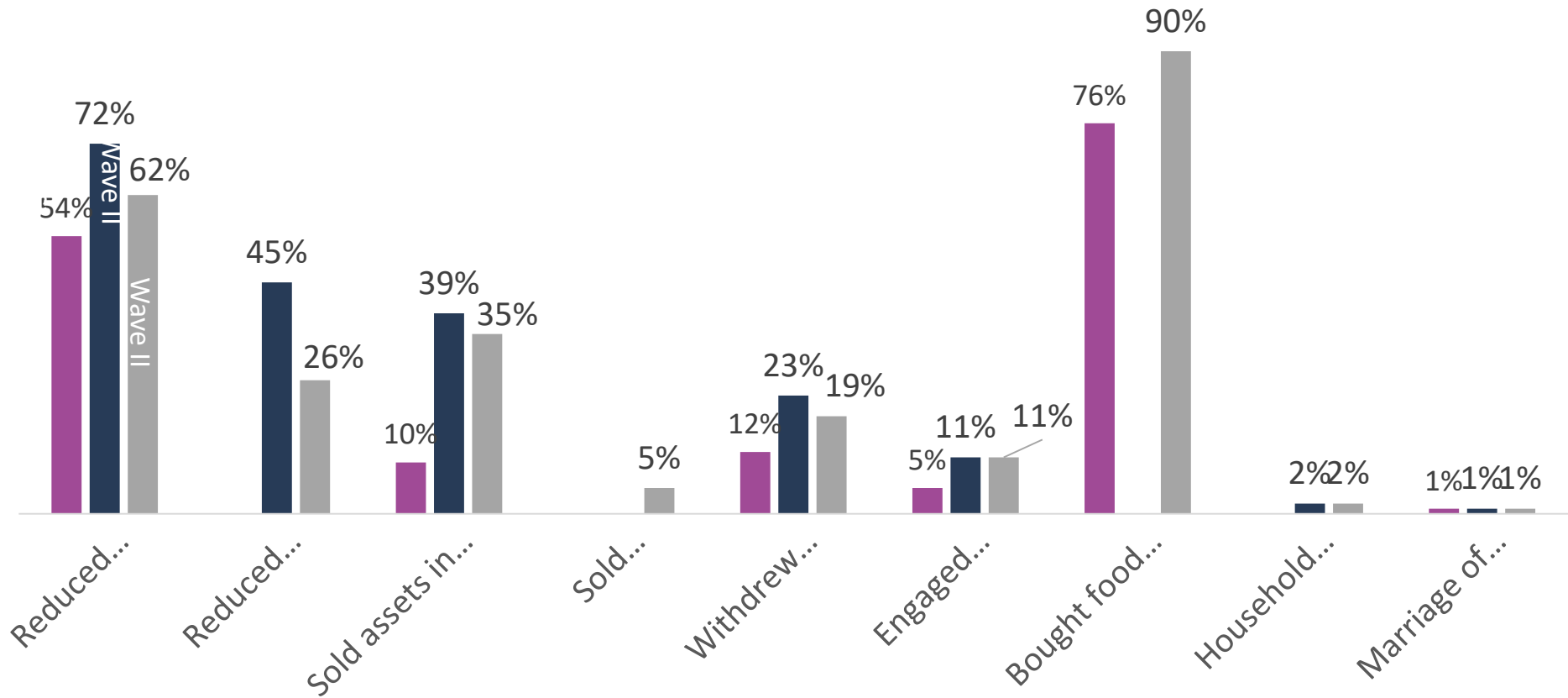
FOOD



COPING STRATEGIES

LIVELIHOOD

- 18% withdrew a child from school in the past three months
- 11% engaged children in income generating activities in the past three months



COVID-19

COVID - 19

92%

Reported knowing the symptoms of COVID19

55%

Reported that their family has gloves and/or masks

13%

Received a hygiene kit



93%

Found the contents to be relevant to their needs

Almost all (99%)

Did not have any concerns with reaching out the Moh hotline

Tension Update Social Stability Sector

Country wide an increase of tensions was observed for both intercommunal and intracommunal issues

Tensions between Syrians and Lebanese were related to Covid-19 and access to services

A. Tensions related to Covid-19 displayed three main characteristics

1. Happening in municipalities enforcing discriminatory restrictions

2. Reported cases of harassment and evictions of suspected cases

3. Social media play a role of negative catalyzer of false rumors and tensions

B. Access to Services, Jobs & Cash Assistance

1. Access to services such as electricity, solid waste management, and job competition

2. Some incidents with refugees reporting racketeering cases for accessing ATM and implications on tensions thereafter

Intra Lebanese tensions were regularly reported over the last weeks with key characteristics

A. Low intensity localized protests are now a persisting trend and rising again

1. Roadblocks and protests on main squares

2. Protests targeting specific sectors and services

B. Progressive deconfinement and economic degradation could contribute to increased violence

1. Escalation in propensity to violence and the direct targeting of banks with explosives

2. Polarized social media post, especially around contemporary political developments

3. Increase of crime and robberies, specifically in the Bekaa

The last perception survey confirms the degradation of intercommunal and intra Lebanese relations

Inter-Communal Relations

- Between 2017 and 2020, positive relations reported **decreased from 28% to 15% respectively.**
- **46%** of Lebanese cite competition over access to services as a cause of increased tensions.
- Main causes of tensions:
 - Competition over lower skilled labor: **60%**
 - Access to Electricity: **19%**
 - Access to Medical Care: **9%**

Intra-Lebanese Relations

- Intra-Lebanese relations witness increase tensions with **Lebanese citing negative relations increasing from 7% in 2017 to 21% in 2020.**
 - Main causes are political and economic tensions measured at **68% and 87% respectively in 2020.**
 - **More than 70% of Lebanese often concerned about exchange rates and ability to withdraw money.**
 - Perception of the public service quality on a negative trajectory across the board, **primarily Electricity, Healthcare, and Water quality.**
-

- Central and Regional Tension Task Forces
 - Partner engagement and programme design support
 - Sector Working Group and Core Group engagement and periodic contextual updates
 - Conflict Sensitivity & Do No Harm Mainstreaming
 - Trainings and application workshops
 - Sector Strategy Review
 - Inter-Sector Initiatives
 - Collaborations with other sectors
 - Briefings and Updates to the Humanitarian and Development Community
 - Engagement in Technical Cells and Rapid Response Teams
 - Dissemination of Analysis and Development of Research
 - Tension Briefs
 - Situation Updates
 - Ark-UNDP Perception Surveys & Reports
 - Qualitative Research
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A.O.B