



PEACEBUILDING FUND

Project Title: Addressing urban hot spots in Lebanon	Recipient UN Organizations: UNDP; UN-HABITAT
Project Contact: Shombi Sharp, UNDP Address: Arab African International Bank Bldg. Riad El Solh St., Nejmeh, Beirut PO Box 11-3216 Beirut Telephone: +961 1962500 E-mail: shombi.sharp@undp.org	Implementing Partner(s): UNDP, UN-HABITAT, UNIFIL (advisory capacity), OHCHR (advisory capacity)
Project Number: To be completed by UNDP MDTF Office	Project Location: Lebanon
Project Description: The project will aim to reduce and mitigate tensions in selected areas of Lebanon with the potential for conflict, in an effort to promote coexistence and civil peace in Lebanon.	Total Project Cost: USD 1,005,753 Peacebuilding Fund: USD 1,005,753 Government Input: Other: Total: USD 1,005,753
	Project Start Date and Duration: 18 months, starting upon the receipt of the funds.
Gender Marker Score¹: 2 <i>Score 3 for projects that are targeted 100% to women beneficiaries and/or address specific hardships faced by women and girls in post-conflict situations;</i> <i>Score 2 for projects with specific component, activities and budget allocated to women;</i> <i>Score 1 for projects with women mentioned explicitly in its objectives, but no specific activities are formulated nor is a budget reserved; and</i> <i>Score 0 for projects that do not specifically mention women.</i>	
PBF Priority Area(s) and Outcomes: PBF Priority Area: Promote coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution PBF Outcome: Inter and intra communal tensions are reduced and mitigated in two selected conflict prone areas	

¹ The PBSO monitors the inclusion of women and girls in all PBF projects in line with:

- SC Resolution 1325 (inclusion of women in prevention and resolution of conflict and in peacebuilding)
- SC Resolution 1612 (protection of children affected by armed conflict);
- SC Resolution 1820 (prevention of sexual violence and women in situations of armed conflict); and
- SC Resolution 1888 (re-enforcing Resolution 1820)
- SC Resolution 1889 (re-enforcing Resolution 1325)

PBSO measures inclusion of women and girls at project planning stage based on intended results and allocated budgets. PBSO also monitors and documents the progress and results of these projects separately to inform the SC and UN system.

Outputs and Key Activities:

Output 1: Inclusive strategies for safer neighbourhoods in the two selected areas are developed

Activity 1: Build the capacity of local actors in mediation and conflict resolution

Activity 2: Undertake participatory mapping of conflict dynamics, stakeholders, and existing mechanisms for tension reduction in up to 4 neighbourhoods

Activity 3: On this basis, develop and disseminate strategies for safer neighbourhoods in the two selected areas

Activity 4: Strengthen the knowledge and skills base of LAF officers, including female officers, operating in the selected areas in community mediation and local level peace building

Activity 5: Develop with LAF/Ministry of Defense a national CIMIC/MCO/human rights strategy to respond to institutional gaps and capacity needs in community outreach

Output 2: Locally agreed peace building interventions are implemented with concerned stakeholders in the selected two areas

Activity 1: Facilitate the establishment and/or strengthening of conflict reduction mechanisms in up to 4 neighbourhoods.


Activity 2: Support LAF in planning and implementing community outreach activities in the two selected areas.

Activity 3: Build the capacities of selected municipalities in conflict sensitive / inclusive planning and its integration into existing local development plans.

Activity 4: Support small scale joint initiatives to address tensions and to promote cohesion in the two selected areas.

Activity 5: Undertake evaluation and lessons learnt exercise with concerned parties at the local and national levels.

PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET

<i>(for IRF-funded projects)</i>	
<p>Recipient UN Organization(s) <i>Robert Watkins</i> <i>UNDP Resident Representative</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Um</i> <i>Date</i></p>	<p>Recipient UN Organization(s) <i>Alioune Badiane</i> <i>Director RTCD - UN-HABITAT</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>UN-HABITAT</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p>
<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) <i>Name of Representative</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Peacebuilding Support Office, NY</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p> <p style="font-size: 2em; font-family: cursive;">5 OCTOBER 2012</p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities <i>Dr. Khalidoun El-Charif</i> <i>President of the Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee (LPDC)</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>LPDC</i> <i>Date & Seal</i> <i>13 August 2012</i></p> 

COMPONENT 1: Situation Analysis

More than two decades since the end of the civil war and the signature of the Ta'if agreement, Lebanon has continued to witness a series of destabilizing national crises. The last few years were characterized by a series of high-level political assassinations, including Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri in February 14, 2005, which led to a period of heightened tensions among the confessional groups, and between Lebanon and Syria. The country was also faced with a war with Israel in 2006, with a devastating impact on the country's infrastructure and economy. An estimated 1,200 Lebanese died and another 4,000 were wounded. Women amounted two thirds of the victims and suffered from medical and food shortage, as well as longer-term trauma. Nearly one quarter of the Lebanese population was internally or externally displaced, and over 1 million cluster munitions were released, with serious long term effects. A post July 2006 study conducted by UNFPA also concluded that women's self reported negative mental health scores were closely correlated with the violence associated with the conflict and gender based violence during and after the war.

Notwithstanding these macro level developments, the country has also witnessed sporadic tensions at the local level. A case in point are the recurring tensions between neighbourhoods of Jabal Mohsen and Bab Tabbaneh in Tripoli, which, in 2008, resulted in violent clashes, and the temporary displacement of 367 families from Bab el Tabbaneh and 500 families from Jabal Mohsen. Similar conflicts occurred in Beirut in 2008 between armed opposing political groups in Burj Abi Haidar and spread to other areas. In the South, conflicts occur frequently in the Ain el Helwe Palestinian refugee camp and its surrounding informal extensions, also known as Adjacent Areas².

Such local conflicts are often the reflection of increasing political polarization at the national and regional levels and tend to be associated with deteriorating economic conditions and unemployment, including among young people, especially in increasingly dense urban settings such as specific neighborhoods of Beirut and Tripoli, as well as Adjacent Areas of Palestinian refugee camps. Some cross-confessional peace building efforts consisting of women and youth group have however emerged in the past at the national and local levels to counter balance these dynamics. For example, following the civil war, women across sectarian lines joined forces to address issues of common concern. Tensions at the local level are at times also exacerbated by the role of the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF). While, following the signing of the Ta'if agreement, the army has been entrusted with the role of maintaining law and order and defusing internal tensions, these responsibilities at times have come at the cost of the Army's relationship with the local communities in certain areas of Lebanon, such as Nahr El-Bared Palestinian refugee camp in the North. Finally, experience in Lebanon has showed that crisis tends to be defused in an ad hoc fashion and that that these efforts are not sustained into the establishment of ongoing conflict management and dialogue mechanisms among key local stakeholders to mitigate the negative impact of emerging tensions. For example, during the 2008 tensions in Jabal Mohsen and Bab Tabbaneh in Tripoli, an agreement to end hostilities was negotiated by the mufti, but did not result in the establishment of an ongoing platform for dialogue and trust building among the key opposing parties. The resolution of

² Adjacent Areas were defined in a study undertaken by UNDP and UN-HABITAT as informal Palestinian gatherings located around the boundaries of official Palestinian refugee camps. Adjacent Areas are distributed around the four camps of Nahr el Bared and Beddawi in the North and Mieh Mieh and Ain el Helwe in the South.

local level tensions therefore tends to suffer from the lack of implementation of past agreements and the absence of ongoing conflict management mechanisms.

The potential for local tensions to flare up quickly and possibly spread therefore clearly exists in Lebanon, especially in the absence of functioning conflict management mechanisms which are sustained over time. This gap is particularly concerning, given the current situation in the Arab region, which has faced unprecedented transformation since the beginning of 2011. While similar events have not taken place in Lebanon, the situation remains precarious, knowing that the internal politics of the country are significantly influenced by these regional transformations in general and those occurring in Syria in specific. Indeed many fear that as the violence in Syria intensifies, it could easily spill over into Lebanon. Over the long term, prolonged unrest in Syria could trigger widespread sectarian violence across Lebanon.

COMPONENT 2: Narrative Section: Project justification

The project will aim to *reduce and mitigate inter and intra communal tensions in selected urban areas*. Specifically, it will seek to support effective strategies and frameworks to mitigate potential outbreaks or escalations of violence at the local level.

This initiative clearly falls within the Peace Building Fund Global Outcome to “build and/or strengthen national capacities to promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict and to carry out peace building activities”³. It will also directly contribute to the draft Peace Building Priority Plan for Lebanon, and in particular, the strategic area related to “areas of tension”⁴. In this framework, urban hot spots were identified as areas affected by chronic instability, and with the potential for further deterioration.

In particular, the project, and the proposed interventions (as outlined in the following sections), *will directly contribute to strengthening civil peace and peace building in Lebanon*. As stated above, while internal tensions relating to the complex national and regional political dynamics often generate and reinforce conflict at the local level, the response to these situations tends to remain ad hoc and no sustained efforts are currently ongoing to ensure that local stakeholders can taken on important roles in early warning and the mitigation of the negative impacts of emerging tensions. There is therefore a need to support the establishment of sustainable conflict management mechanisms at the local level, especially in urban areas with a history of intra communal tensions and/or the potential for violence given the evolving national and regional situation, within the context of a national framework. This priority area was recently re-confirmed in a consultation jointly organized by UNDP and the Ministry of Interior with members of municipalities from throughout Lebanon, which recognized the strategic need to strengthen conflict management committees, as established by municipalities and other actors, as a key tool to build social cohesion and to mediate local conflicts. These efforts will require engaging the local government, civil society, private sector and religious leaders as well as representatives from political parties. Similarly, the recent report from UNDP and UN-HABITAT on “Access to Basic Urban Services in Adjacent Areas of Palestinian Refugee Camps in Lebanon” highlighted the need to address potential inter-communal tensions in the context of the Adjacent Areas and surrounding municipalities as a critical peace building need in Lebanon. Adjacent Areas, as well as informal gatherings, are mostly built on others’ private or public lands, a fact that has increased grievances of the

³ See Peace Building Fund Guidelines, October 2009.

⁴ See Peace Building Priority Plan for Lebanon, March 18 2011.

surrounding communities and their representing local authorities. In addition, living in informal settlements, Palestinian residents in the Adjacent Areas resort to informal alternative mechanisms to upgrade their living environment. The ad-hoc connection of services, hooking to surrounding networks and other informal practices create common problems and increase the resentment of the surrounding communities. Most Adjacent Areas are also physically isolated either by fences or by checkpoints, and this isolation has had an adverse effect on the development of Lebanese-Palestinian social relationships, and the development of systematic communication mechanisms.

Through the proposed interventions, the project will seek to *address critical gaps in funding for peace building in the country, in an effort to mobilize financial support for these activities from the broader international community*. In this respect, it is worthwhile to note that, in recent years, funding channeled through the UN in Lebanon has tended to be primarily “crisis driven”, with a prevailing focus on responding to the emergency and recovery needs, following the July 2006 war and the crisis in the Nahr el Bared Palestinian refugee camp in 2007. As such, there has been little systematic and sustained investment on the part of the international community in long-term conflict prevention, starting with the establishment of multi stakeholder conflict management structures which could work as local early warning mechanisms and help mitigate the impact of broader national and regional conflict dynamics. Additionally, except for the Joint MDG Programme on Conflict Prevention and Peace Building for North Lebanon, which focuses on strengthening interaction between the Palestinian camps of Nahr el Bared and Beddawi and surrounding Lebanese municipalities, little funding has been provided to strengthening mechanisms for collaboration and problem solving between the camps, Adjacent Areas and surrounding municipalities. Support from the Peace Building in helping set-up and/or strengthen local level conflict management mechanisms to address inter and intra communal tensions will demonstrate the value of strengthening a national infrastructure for conflict management in Lebanon, on the basis of which other funding can be mobilized either through the UN system and/or directly through national stakeholders.

The project also hopes to be catalytic in providing the foundation for an expanded support of the UN and the international community to the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) and the Ministry of Defense in taking forward the CIMIC concepts and approaches at the national level, should there be a second phase of funding allocation from the Peace Building Fund.

COMPONENT 3: Logical Framework

As stated above, the strategic objective of this initiative is to *reduce and mitigate inter and intra communal tensions in selected urban areas of Lebanon with the potential for conflict*, through a set of inter-related interventions. In particular, this initiative will seek to address local tensions in two urban hot spots, and will work in up to four neighborhoods within these two priority areas, to respond to existing conflict dynamics reflecting both tensions between Lebanese groups as well as between the Lebanese and Palestinian informal gatherings and adjacent areas.

Based on a “rapid” conflict assessment, the following areas will be considered, in the context of the Programme. They were prioritized, based on the following criteria:

- Urban contexts where tensions are known to recur or where they are likely to build up, based on current national and regional dynamics;

- Geographic areas where some minimum capacities for peace exist and can be supported in the context of the project time frame;
- Geographic areas where there have not been previous sustained efforts to build up local capacities for intra and inter communal conflict resolution.

The final selection of two geographic areas will be based on emerging developments nationally and in the region, and further consultations with the Programme's national counterparts (e.g. Ministry of Defense; Ministry of Interior and Municipalities).

Beirut: The capital of Lebanon is divided into different sectarian areas reflecting the mixed religious and sectarian groups of the country, each characterized by loyalty to a specific political party/leader. After the assassination of PM Rafik Hariri in 2005, increased tension occurred along Mazraa - Tareek el Jedideh - Sabra axis. This area includes on the one side Tareek el Jedideh, a predominantly Sunni area affiliated with the Future movement and located within the municipal boundaries of Beirut, and on its borders is located the so-called Beirut Southern Suburbs (*Dahieh*), a predominantly Shiaa area affiliated to Hezbollah and Amal movement and located within the municipal boundaries of Ghobeiry. The tension along the Mazraa axis in May 2008 and later in 2010 (notably in Burj Abi Haidar neighborhood) culminated when the opposing parties carried out an armed intervention on the streets of Beirut. Along the municipal boundaries (Beirut - Ghobeiry) lies Sabra, once a Palestinian Refugee Camp, today it accommodates for a mixture of Lebanese (Sunni and Shiaa groups), Palestinian refugees living in informal gatherings and groups of other nationalities.

<p>Beirut: Mazraa Tareek el Jdid - Burj Abi Haidar- Sabra axis</p>	<p>Beirut Ghobeiry</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased tension and recurrent (armed) conflicts between Sunni and Shiaa groups living along the Mazraa axis, especially after 2005. - The dominance of opposing political parties (Future movement on the one hand and Hezbollah and Amal movement on the other) marking each sectarian group. - Repercussions of the May 2008 conflicts that were left un-addressed, which transformed the boundaries between these areas into demarcation lines (Corniche el Mazaraa), marked by the heavy militarization and the presence of army tanks and vehicles. - Deteriorated socio-economic situation of dwellers and increased poverty, for example Sabra, which lies at the boundaries between the municipality of Beirut and that of Ghobeiry and accommodate for a mix of dwellers (different nationalities including Palestinian refugees and religious belongings), is deprived of basic urban services provided by both municipalities in the surrounding.
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Tripoli: Owing to its location as the capital of the North (and the underserved Akkar region) and along the borders with Syria, Tripoli is affected by conflicts arising within the city itself, in the Northern region, and in most recently in Syria. Being the largest city and the capital of the North, Tripoli has been the destination of poor and marginalized groups that have migrated from the wider region to settle within the city in search for more opportunities or escaping natural disasters. Some of these groups, belonging to different sectarian groups

(Sunni and Alawites) have settled in the poverty pockets of Jabal Mohsen and Bab el Tabbaneh within Tripoli, experiencing increased tensions that often take the form of armed conflicts. In addition to internal conflicts, Tripoli is also affected by tensions occurring in the wider Akkar region, most recently arising between Lebanese and Palestinian groups following the 2007 Nahr el Bared military conflict. After the conflict, Tripoli has also witnessed the relocation of many Palestinian families that were displaced from the camp, many of them still living in Tripoli. In addition, the North of Lebanon in general and Tripoli in specific has been most recently affected by the crisis taking place in Syria. Beside the 4,000 Syrian residents that have crossed the borders in search for safer areas in the Akkar region and Tripoli, the uprisings in Syria may lead to increased divisions between communities in Northern Lebanon in general and Tripoli in specific. These divisions are taking place between some communities supporting the current regime and others opposing it. The escalation of violence in Syria may cause increased tensions in Tripoli.

<p>Tripoli City and Tripoli Metropolitan Area</p>	<p>Tripoli (Jabal Mohsen & Bab el Tabbaneh neighborhood) Beddawi Muhammara Bhannine</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Internal conflicts between Sunni and Alawite groups living in Jabal Mohsen and Bab el Tabbaneh, which has culminated in armed conflicts in 2008. - The 2007 Nahr el Bared armed conflict which has strained the relationship between Lebanese and Palestinian communities in the North and caused displacement of Palestinian families from Nahr el Bared Camp to Tripoli and other surrounding towns. - Negative repercussions of the most recent events in Syria with different political groups in the city supporting or opposing the revolutions and the arrival of displaced Syrian families to the North and Tripoli. - Deteriorated living conditions and socio-economic situation in many informal settlements in Tripoli (Jabal Mohsen and Bab el Tebbaneh) but also in the immediate surrounding (Mina and Beddawi).
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Saida: Tension in Saida area rises in three different forms, either as intra communal tensions within the Lebanese community itself displaying different sectarian belongings (Sunni - Shiaa), as well as between neighboring Lebanese and Palestinian communities (mainly around Ain el Helwe Camp). The Lebanese-Lebanese tensions between different sectarian groups in Saida area affiliated to opposing political parties have been the cause of increased tension. Such tension has been reflected on the public governance structures in the area, stalling the formation of the Union of the Saida and Zahrani Municipalities due to lack of consensus and different political agendas. Saida area also includes two camps for Palestinian refugees, Ain el Helwe and Mieh Mieh, which exhibit high tensions within the Palestinian communities themselves due to affiliation to different political movements. Such tension has often erupted in the form of armed conflicts especially in and around Ain el Helwe Camp which includes eight Adjacent Areas (informal Palestinian gatherings) around it. The occurrence of repeated armed conflicts, in addition to land occupation in the Adjacent Areas, has negatively affected perceptions and relationships between the Palestinian communities and the surrounding Lebanese communities. Such stressed relationships are even manifested at the level of local authorities, which do not intervene for any service provision in the Adjacent Areas and do not share any mechanisms for interaction or communication with the Palestinian communities and authorities in the area.

<p>Saida: Areas surrounding Ain el Helwe Camp</p>	<p>Saida Mieh Mieh Darb el Sim</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The internal conflict in Saida between the Lebanese opposing sectarian and political groups has been causing increased tension reflected even in the inability to formulate a Union of Municipalities. - Another form of intra-communal tension exists within the Palestinian communities especially those living in and around Ain el Helwe Camp, where repeated accidents of armed conflicts have occurred. - Rising inter-communal tensions between neighboring Lebanese and Palestinian communities, mainly around Ain el Helwe Camp. - Lack of communication and coordination between local (Lebanese and Palestinian) authorities and the prevalence of negative perceptions and retreat from interventions at the municipal level.
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In this respect, it is worthwhile noting that the city of Tripoli is still considered as a potential target for this initiative, despite the inclusion of Jabal Mohsen and Bab el Tebbaneh in the UN Joint Programme on Conflict Prevention and Peace Building for North Lebanon⁵. From the viewpoint of this project, this area still meets the criteria of the Peace Building Fund, focused on addressing gap areas that are most pronounced, for the following reasons:

- a) The MDG Joint Programme on Conflict Prevention and Peace Building focused on three distinct geographic areas and dynamics within the North of Lebanon. They include: the Akkar border areas with Syria (e.g. Sahel and high/mid Dreib), the Palestinian camps of Nahr el Bared/Beddawi and surrounding municipalities, and the neighborhoods of Jabal Mohsen & Bab el Tabbaneh within Tripoli. In this sense, the Joint Programme did not seek to address conflict dynamics in Tripoli in a comprehensive manner, and many other areas within the city of Tripoli still require support in conflict management and mitigation.
- b) It is clear that the escalation of the crisis in Syria will have negative repercussions in the region in general and in Lebanon in particular. While the dynamics of the crisis in Syria will impact on Lebanon's stability, it is expected that tensions will primarily manifest themselves in the north of the country, starting with Tripoli, as evidenced by recent events. Support to local conflict management mechanisms in Tripoli is therefore a strategic preventive investment.
- c) The city of Tripoli has historically been associated with crisis and conflict in Lebanon, as evidenced during the civil war. This still remains the case today, where - unlike other cities in Lebanon -- tensions are known to recur and build up on a regular basis, as a reflection of national and/or regional political dynamics. A sustained engagement

⁵ The MDG-F Programme "Conflict Prevention and Peace Building for North of Lebanon" brings together 6 UN agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, UNFPA, ILO and UNESCO) and among other things focuses on the establishment of a forum for improved service delivery in Jabal Mohsen and Bab el Tabbaneh within Tripoli, as well as between Nahr el Bared / Beddawi camps and surrounding municipalities. The Joint Programme will be completed by March 2012.

of the UN in Tripoli to mitigate recurring tensions is therefore particularly strategic and may yield critical results in addressing the broader conflict dynamics in Lebanon.

To meet this objective, and based on an 18 month time frame, this initiative has been designed in an integrated manner targeting three levels: national, local and neighborhoods level. The strategic framework for safer neighborhoods under output (1) shall lay the foundation for the implementation of strategic peace building actions falling under output (2) of the proposal. It is worth noting that while output (1) of the initiative shall target the national and municipal/city level, output (2) shall concentrate on the execution of the strategy components in up to four neighborhoods within the two areas. These neighborhoods shall be selected on the basis of the prevalence of inter and intra communal tensions.

Output 1: Inclusive strategies for safer neighborhoods in the two selected areas are developed

UNDP and UN-HABITAT, together with OHCHR and UNIFIL, will work towards developing strategies for safer neighborhoods based on a participatory process with concerned local stakeholders. In particular, the development of such strategic frameworks will be based on:

- a) The organization of training targeting municipalities, mukhtars, NGOs and community-based organizations as well as religious and political leaders, as well as relevant Palestinian counterparts (e.g. dwellers in adjacent areas and informal gatherings; etc) in order to strengthen their knowledge and skills base in conflict prevention and mediation;
- b) The conduct of participatory mappings with these local actors to develop a shared understanding of conflict dynamics and drivers of insecurity in the targeted neighborhoods as well as existing mechanisms for conflict management. This will include undertaking a conflict analysis and survey of the community's perception of security in the targeted areas.
- c) The engagement of the security forces operating in the area, in particular the Lebanese Armed Forces, in strengthening community outreach and their role in local level mediation, based on the concept of CIMIC⁶.

Regarding point c, the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) decided in April 2011 to establish CIMIC committees at the national and regional levels; this offers a unique and timely opportunity for the UN to assist the Government in this effort, taking into account peace building and human rights principles. This project will therefore aim to pilot a number of training and outreach activities with the LAF in the targeted conflict hot spots, while working with the LAF and the Ministry of Defense at the national level to develop their overall strategy for taking forward CIMIC concept and approaches. UNIFIL and OHCHR will play a critical role in relation to engaging the army at the local and national levels, based on their respective experiences.

Output 2: Locally agreed peace building interventions are implemented with concerned stakeholders in the selected two areas

⁶ Civil-Military Coordination is defined by the UN as "the system of interaction, involving exchange of information, negotiation, de-confliction, mutual support, and planning at all levels between military elements and humanitarian organizations, development organizations, or the local civilian population, to achieve respective objectives".

Taking into account the inclusive strategies for safer neighbourhoods developed for the two urban hot spots prioritized in the context of this project, the UN participating agencies will work towards supporting the implementation of these frameworks with selected local counterparts. In particular, the project will seek to support a number of strategic interventions inclusive, but not limited to the following types of interventions:

- a) Strengthening and/or supporting the establishment of conflict resolution mechanisms. Such local peace committees are typically multistakeholder by nature and traditionally seek to address common concerns (e.g. security; basic social services; economic growth; etc) by opposing groups.
- b) Working with municipalities to integrate the priorities prioritised in the strategies for safer neighbourhoods (including as they relate to Lebanese groups and/or Palestinian Adjacent Areas and informal gatherings) into existing local development plans, based on dedicated capacity building on inclusive planning.
- c) Developing with LAF community outreach plans to mitigate potential tension points, and supporting their implementation in at least one of the targeted area.
- d) Supporting the implementation of small scale joint projects, identified by local parties, in an effort to strengthen interaction, trust building and cohesion. This may include cross confessional youth and women peace building activities, support to the development of early warning systems in areas at risk of disasters such as earthquakes and tsunamis, joint media and awareness campaigns, etc.
- e) Monitoring the initial impact of the strategies on the community's perceptions and sense of security and trust.

For these strategies to be sustainable, particular effort will be paid to engage a wide range of stakeholders, to ensure that their buy-in in the process, and their involvement in managing local tensions. This includes engaging representatives from the relevant political groupings in (a) identifying specific needs regarding peace and conflict in their respective areas; (b) learning lessons from other contexts where such local level conflict management mechanisms have been established and sustained; and (c) in designing, together with other stakeholders (e.g. civil society; municipality and other local government structures; religious and civic leaders; business, etc), the relevant process for establishing and sustaining such structures. To this end, a mapping of stakeholders, inclusive of political parties, will be undertaken at the outset.

Throughout the project planning and implementation, particular emphasis will be paid to *mainstreaming gender issues*, in line with UN global commitments to expand women's leadership and participation, and to strengthen the implementation of the women's peace and security agenda. To this end, a number of programmatic steps will be taken, including:

- a) The conflict mappings to be undertaken will specifically focus on women's role in conflict prevention and their practical and strategic peace building needs. They will also aim to identify their possible contribution to community conflict resolution, and cross-confessional initiatives.
- b) Training undertaken in the context of the initiative will target women to strengthen their capacity to effectively contribute to conflict prevention. For example, female officers will be encouraged to take part in the training targeting the LAF, in an effort to strengthen the impact of the outreach of LAF in the communities, especially through women and youth.

- c) At least one specific women's initiative promoting common interests and collaborative approaches will be supported in each of the targeted areas of the project (see activity 2.5).

Objectives	Measurable indicators/Targets	Means of verification	Important assumptions
<p>PBF Priority Area</p> <p>Promote coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution</p>	<p>Sense of improved trust and collaboration in the selected project areas.</p>	<p>Perception surveys</p> <p>Media reports</p>	<p>The political and security situation in Lebanon does not further deteriorate.</p> <p>No major institutional changes take place during the implementation of the Programme.</p>
<p>PBF Outcome(s)</p> <p>Inter / intra communal tensions are reduced and mitigated in the two selected conflict-prone areas</p>	<p>Strategies for safer neighborhood developed in the targeted areas</p> <p>Specific peace building initiatives identified by local stakeholders in the targeted neighborhoods implemented.</p>	<p>Analysis of PBF project progress reports</p> <p>Copies of the strategies</p> <p>Security updates by SIOC</p> <p>Media reports</p>	<p>There is commitment on the part of the local counterparts to take forward the strategies developed to reduce tensions.</p> <p>Access is guaranteed to the selected areas to implement project activities.</p> <p>There is no further deterioration of the political situation at the national and regional level causing local actors to focus on crisis mitigation and recovery.</p>
<p>OUTPUTS:</p> <p>Output 1 Inclusive strategies for safer neighborhoods in the two selected areas are developed</p>	<p>Number of mapping of conflict dynamics and actor analysis undertaken.</p> <p>Number of local stakeholders, including women's groups, who have been trained in conflict prevention</p>	<p>Copy of conflict mapping</p> <p>Training evaluation reports</p>	<p>Local and national actors are able to focus on the development of long-term conflict prevention mechanisms, in times of relative stability.</p> <p>There is commitment on the part of local</p>

	<p>and peace building concepts and techniques</p> <p>National strategy for LAF on CIMIC/MCO and community outreach</p>	<p>Copy of assessment</p>	<p>and national stakeholders to take forward the initiatives.</p> <p>There is no further deterioration of the political situation at the national, regional or local levels causing additional tensions or putting pressure on nascent efforts.</p>
<p>Output 2 Locally agreed peace building interventions are implemented with concerned stakeholders in the selected three areas</p>	<p>Number of local level conflict management mechanisms strengthened or established</p> <p>Number of small scale initiatives identified by local stakeholders to reduce tensions</p> <p>At least one small scale initiative supporting women's participation in local peace building in each area</p> <p>Updated local development / municipal plans</p> <p>At least one plan for community outreach developed by LAF units in the selected areas</p>	<p>Minutes of meeting</p> <p>Copy of grant agreements</p> <p>Copy of the local plans</p> <p>Copy of the local community outreach plan</p>	<p>Local and national actors are able to focus on the development of long-term conflict prevention mechanisms, in times of relative stability.</p> <p>There is no further deterioration of the political situation at the national, regional or local levels causing additional tensions or putting pressure on nascent efforts.</p> <p>Local level actors are sufficiently engaged in the initiatives given linkages between local conflicts and national dynamics.</p>

PBF Outcome: Inter / Intra communal tensions are reduced and mitigated in the two selected conflict-prone areas

Output 1: Inclusive strategies for safer neighborhoods in the two selected areas are developed			
Main Activities	Inputs	Rough Cost Estimate (optional)	Person(s) responsible for

			mobilizing inputs
1.1. Build the capacity of local actors (e.g. selected municipalities, local NGOs and CBOs; religious leaders; mukhtars; women's groups etc) in mediation and conflict resolution.	Training	USD 40,000	UNDP
1.2. Undertake participatory mapping of conflict dynamics, stakeholders and existing mechanisms for tension reduction, as well as community perception of insecurity in up to 4 neighborhoods.	Contract	USD 70,000	UNDP
1.3. On this basis, develop and disseminate strategies for safer neighborhoods in two selected areas	Project coordinator	USD 22,250	UN-HABITAT
1.4. Strengthen the knowledge and skills of LAF officers, including female officers, operating in two selected areas in community mediation and local level peace building.	Training	USD 20,000	UNDP (with technical support from UNIFIL and OHCHR)
1.5. Develop with LAF/Ministry of Defense a national CIMIC/MCO/human rights strategy to respond to institutional gaps and capacity needs in community outreach	Contract CPR advisor (1 month)	USD 100,000 USD 22,000	UNDP (with technical support from UNIFIL and OHCHR)

1.6. Overall coordination and management	Project Officer Project Assistant UNV Equipment and supplies	USD 36,225 USD 10,503 USD 15,000	UNDP
Output 2: Locally agreed peace building interventions are implemented with concerned stakeholders in the selected two areas			
2.1. Facilitate the establishment and/or strengthening of conflict reduction mechanisms in up to 4 neighborhoods.	Contract CPR Advisor (1 month)	USD 50,000 USD 22,000	UNDP
2.2. Support LAF in planning and implementing community outreach activities, in at least one selected area.	Contracts	USD 40,000	UNDP (with advisory support from UNIFIL)
2.3. Build the capacity of selected municipalities in conflict sensitive/inclusive planning and its integration into existing development plans.	Project coordinator Training	USD 22,250 USD 88,000	UN-HABITAT
2.4. Support small scale joint initiatives to address tensions and to promote cohesion in the two selected areas, including at least one initiative strengthening the role of women in peace building.	Contracts/Grants	USD 280,000	UNDP/UN-HABITAT
2.5. Monitor impact of the strategies/interventions on neighborhood perception of security and trust, and undertake evaluation with concerned parties at the local and national levels.	Contract (impact assessment and evaluation)	USD 40,000	UNDP

2.6. Overall coordination and management	Project Officer Project Assistant UNV Equipment and supplies	USD 36,225 USD 10,503 USD 15,000	UNDP
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The overall sustainability of this project will lie in the partnership with local counterparts and corresponding authorities at the national level (e.g. Ministry of Defense/LAF; Ministry of Interior; Lebanese-Palestinian Dialogue Committee), and its ability to respond to immediate peace building strategic needs. More specifically, the following steps will be taken to ensure the sustainability of the project:

- a) Through this initiative, institutionalized structures will be established at local levels that will be able to sustain the work in the future either through their own resourcing or with additional funding that will be raised by the counterparts themselves. In consultation with concerned national and local partners, particular emphasis will be placed upon assessing various options for the institutionalization of local mechanisms for conflict management and collaboration to address potential inter and intra communal tensions, either through their incorporation to existing structures (e.g. municipalities) or in the context of a national framework (through the Ministry of Interior and the Municipalities or the LPDC).
- b) The participating UN agencies will support local counterparts in identifying specific needs to be met to continue the initiatives launched through this Joint Programme, and, if need be, will assist them in developing proposals for external funding, including through leveraging partnerships they may have with partners based in Lebanon and/or outside the country. In this sense, the strategies for safer neighbourhoods which will be developed in the project will serve as a useful instrument for partnership building and resource mobilisation. In this respect, donors will be invited to participate in the project activities, as per their thematic engagement in the country, in order to raise the visibility of the project activities and to gauge their interest in partnering in the up-scaling of this work, based on the strategy.

COMPONENT 4: Budget

PBF PROJECT BUDGET	
CATEGORIES	AMOUNT
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	30,000
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	181,956
3. Training of counterparts	148,000
4. Contracts/Grants	580,000
5. Other direct costs	0
Sub-Total Project Costs	
Indirect Support Costs**	65,797

TOTAL		1,005,753
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BUDGET DU PROGRAMME		
CATEGORIES	UNDP	UN-HABITAT
1. Provisions, produits, équipement et transport	30,000	
2. Personnel (personnel, consultants et voyage)	137,456	44,500
3. Formation des partenaires	60,000	88,000
4. Contracts	440,000	140,000
5. Autres coûts directs		
Sous-Total Coûts du Programme	667,456	272,500
Frais de gestion (7%)*	46,722	19,075
TOTAL	714,178	291,575

COMPONENT 5: Management Arrangements

The UN agencies participating in the Programme will bring the following experience and comparative advantages to the successful implementation of the project:

- a) UNDP Lebanon has a long-standing engagement in the area of conflict prevention and recovery in the country. For example, UNDP has supported a network of over 600 individuals working in NGOs, municipalities and the media in conflict prevention and conflict sensitive development. UNDP is also present throughout Lebanon with offices in the North, South and Beqaa valley and has developed close working relationships with local municipalities on a wide range of issues, including local level conflict resolution. Since 2007, UNDP is also engaged on Lebanese / Palestinian issues, working at the national level with the government of Lebanon, through the Lebanese-Palestinian Dialogue Committee, and at the local level in supporting the recovery of Lebanese communities affected by the Nahr El Bared crisis, including through promoting dialogue between Lebanese and Palestinian communities.
- b) UN-HABITAT has been addressing issues related to Palestinian communities in Lebanon since 2008. The aftermath of NBC crisis represented to UN-HABITAT a strategic entry point to expand its programmes in scope and coverage. Currently, with funding made available by the World Bank, the agency is involved in developing a policy research to the Government of Lebanon. This research seeks to promote a better understanding of fragility and conflict dynamics within the Nahr el-Bared Camp Palestinian Refugee

Camp (NBC) and its Adjacent Area and accordingly to formulate appropriate recommendations and measures. It recently co-authored with UNDP an assessment on the Adjacent Areas of Palestinian Refugee Camps in Lebanon.

In addition, OHCHR and UNIFIL will participate to the Joint Programme *in an advisory capacity*, with a view to providing expertise in the following areas of the project.

- a) OCHRC's regional office is based in Lebanon, covering 10 countries in the region. Together with the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities department of Human Rights, OHCHR has supported the development of a code of conduct for the Internal Security Forces (ISF) that is in line with human rights principles and standards. OHCHR will therefore provide its technical knowledge and expertise on human rights to the work undertaken with the Lebanese Armed Forces, in the context of the training sessions, and the development of a forward looking strategy integrating the concept of CIMIC and community outreach.
- b) While UNIFIL's mandate does not allow operational support to strengthening LAF's CIMIC capacity nationally, its experience for the area south of the Litani River in supporting CIMIC activities, and its partnership with the Lebanese Armed Forces will be greatly utilised to develop the partnership with the LAF. In this context, UNIFIL will make available staff with experience in this subject, on a needs basis, in order to support and advise this initiative.

The project will be implemented as a Joint Programme, using the parallel mechanism of fund management. In accordance with the PBF MoU, all Recipient UN Organizations will manage their own funds and retain programmatic and financial responsibility for the implementation of their activities. UNDP will perform an additional role of a coordinator and will oversee the overall monitoring of the project.

Each participating UN agency will ensure that the programme will be implementing following the programmatic rules and regulations of the agency. The transfer of cash to national implementing partners will be done in accordance with the rules and regulations of the participating UN agencies. MoU will be signed with implementing partners indicating the periodicity and modality for transferring cash, as per existing agreements.

The project will build upon a number of strategic partnerships with local stakeholders in order to successfully take forward the Joint Programme. In particular, it will work with selected municipalities, security forces, mukhtars, religious leaders, and local civil society actors as well as Popular Committees and local Palestinian dwellers in the adjacent areas of selected Palestinian camps in order to address inter and intra conflicts and tensions. While local by nature, the work will also be coordinated and undertaken in partnership with the LAF/Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, as well the Lebanese-Palestinian Dialogue Committee (LPDC)⁷.

COMPONENT 6: Monitoring and Evaluation

⁷ The Lebanese-Palestinian Dialogue Committee was created in 2005 as an inter-governmental committee to address the living conditions of Palestinian refugees and is the main focal point on Palestinian/Lebanese issues within the Government of Lebanon.

The participating UN agencies in the Joint Programme will use a number of baseline assessments to further design and plan activities which will be undertaken in the context of this work. For example, the design and implementation of the activities to be undertaken in the context of this Joint Programme will be based on dedicated conflict/perception mappings, and where applicable, on the findings of the assessment which UN-HABITAT and UNDP recently completed, regarding access to basic urban services in Adjacent Areas of Palestinian Refugee Camps.

A final evaluation will be undertaken and will serve as a critical tool to codify lessons learnt and to provide recommendations for expanding and consolidating support to the work initiated to address critical conflict prevention issues in Lebanon.

Monitoring activities will also take place in the context of this initiative, in terms of regularly reviewing progress, undertaking joint field visits and regularly reporting on outputs and outcomes. It is also planned to assess how perceptions of security and trust have been influenced as a result of the implementation of such strategies, at least within the time frame of the project. UNDP will oversee the overall monitoring of the project, and will coordinate with the other UN agencies involved in the project, to ensure that the work is proceeding according to the agreed work plan, and expected results.

The UN participating agencies will also use a common reporting format to share progress on the implementation of the Joint Programme. They will submit quarterly updates on project progress, including financial data (uncertified), to the Senior UN Representative, PBSO, and to the MDTF Office. Participating UN agencies will also provide annual narrative and financial project progress reports. UNDP will be responsible for consolidating narrative reports.

COMPONENT 7: Analysis of risks and assumptions

The design of this initiative was based on the following assumptions:

- a) The political and security situation in Lebanon does not further deteriorate during the course of the implementation of the Programme.
- b) No major institutional changes take place during the implementation of the Programme.

The following risks have been identified in the context of this initiative, with the corresponding mitigation strategy.

Key risks	Proposed mitigating strategy
Change in the national counterparts causes a loss of interest in the activities to be undertaken.	The Programme will develop a strong partnership with governmental partners at the technical level to allow for a smooth transition. The UN agencies will also invest in building new partnerships with the Ministers and other governmental institutions at the political level, to develop a common understanding of the tasks at hand and to proceed with the project implementation.

<p>A deterioration of the political situation leads to restricted access to some parts of the country, including geographic areas targeted by the Programme.</p>	<p>The geographic coverage of the Programme may need to be adjusted in order to respond to changes in the political and security situation in the country. To this end, a conflict mapping will be undertaken and updated regularly in the context of the initiative, to adjust to the situation on the ground. The Programme will also develop partnerships with local counterparts (e.g. civil society organizations; municipalities; etc) through which the work can be undertaken, in the event of limited access for UN agencies.</p>
<p>The process of supporting local level mechanisms for conflict management in urban hot spots may become more time intensive, in view of political developments at the national and regional levels, and given the sensitivities attached to this work.</p>	<p>The Programme will provide additional assistance, either in the form of staff time or facilitation support, to ensure that the implementation of the activities continues smoothly, taking into account the changing conflict dynamics.</p>