







United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)

<p>Project Title: Employment and Peacebuilding - Building Bridges Amongst 'Youth at Risk' in Lebanon</p>	<p>Recipient UN Organization(s): UNDP; ILO</p>
<p>Project Contact: Hanna Schmitt, Head of Resident Coordinator's Office, United Nations Lebanon Address: <u>Arab African International Bank Building Nejmeh, Beirut, Lebanon</u> Telephone: <u>+961 76 318 885</u> E-mail: <u>hanna.schmitt@one.un.org</u></p>	<p>Implementing Partner(s) – name & type (Government, CSO, etc): Ministry of Social Affairs; Ministry of Education and Higher Education; Ministry of Labour; UNDP; ILO; UNICEF</p> <p>Project Location: Central/ West Bekaa (Bar Elias; Riyak); Baalbeck-Hermel (Al Qaa)</p>
<p>Project Description: Focusing on locations where tensions pertaining to local economic conditions have shown signs of leading to broader escalations, this project will focus on enhancing engagement of 'youth at risk' through a range of livelihoods and social stability activities and, importantly, strengthening the linkages and complementarities between the two. The project will enhance youth engagement through activities that would i) promote social stability and conflict resolution; and ii) improve their employability (skills-training, youth entrepreneurship, and job placement initiatives). Together these two sets of activities will foster positive interactions between Lebanese and Syrian youth and create livelihood opportunities.</p>	<p>Total project cost: 2,999,628 USD *Approved Peacebuilding Fund budget: Fully allocated first tranche: UNDP: 1,049,740 USD; ILO: 1,050,000 USD Conditional second tranche: UNDP: 449,888 USD; ILO: 450,000 USD Government contribution: Other:</p> <p>*The overall approved PBF budget and release of the second tranche are subject to the PBSO's evaluation and decisional process, and subject to the availability of funds in the PBF account.</p> <p>Proposed Project Start Date: December 2017 Proposed Project End Date: June 2019 Total duration (in months)¹: 18 months</p>
<p>Gender Marker Score²: 2 <i>Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective.</i></p>	
<p>Project Outcomes: Outcome 1. Livelihoods opportunities for 'youth at risk' in tense areas are improved; Outcome 2. Local communities' ability to mitigate tensions and prevent conflict are strengthened through engagement of 'youth at risk'.</p>	
<p>PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (<i>select one</i>): 3: <i>Revitalize the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (3.1 Employment).</i></p>	

¹ The maximum duration of an IRF project is 18 months.

² PBSO monitors the inclusion of gender equality and women's empowerment all PBF projects, in line with SC Resolutions 1325, 1888, 1889, 1960 and 2122, and as mandated by the Secretary-General in his Seven-Point Action Plan on Gender Responsive Peacebuilding.

(for IRF-funded projects)	
<p>Recipient UN Organization(s)³ <i>Name of Representative:</i> Mr. Philippe Lazzarini <i>Signature:</i> </p> <p><i>Title:</i> UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator</p> <p><i>Date & Seal:</i> 21/11/2017 </p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities <i>Name of Government Counterpart:</i> H.E Mr. Pierre Bou Assi <i>Signature:</i></p> <p><i>Title:</i> Minister of Social Affairs:</p> <p><i>Date & Seal:</i> 30/11/2017  Pierre Bou Assi</p>
<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) <i>Name of Representative:</i> <i>Signature:</i> Peacebuilding Support Office, <i>Date & Seal:</i> 4/12/2017</p>	<p>Resident Coordinator (RC) <i>Name of Representative:</i> Mr. Philippe Lazzarini <i>Signature:</i></p> <p><i>Title:</i> Resident Coordinator/ Humanitarian Coordinator, United Nations </p> <p><i>Date & Seal:</i> 21/11/2017</p>

(for IRF-funded projects)	
<p>Recipient UN Organization(s) UNDP <i>Name of Representative:</i> Ms. Celine Moyroud <i>Signature:</i> <i>Title:</i> Country Director <i>Date & Seal:</i> </p>	<p>Recipient UN Organization(s) ILO <i>Name of Representative:</i> Ms. Ruba Jaradat <i>Signature:</i> <i>Title:</i> Regional Director <i>Date & Seal:</i> 6/12/2017 </p>

³ Please include signature block for each RUNO receiving funds under this IRF.

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Terminology: The UN characterizes the flight of civilians from Syria as a refugee movement, and considers that these Syrians are seeking international protection and are likely to meet the refugee definition. The Government of Lebanon considers that it is being subject to a situation of mass influx. It refers to individuals who fled from Syria into its territory after March 2011 as temporarily displaced individuals, and reserves its sovereign right to determine their status according to Lebanese laws and regulations. Lebanon is not a signatory to the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951 Refugee Convention), and thus not subject to the convention's articles.

Acronyms:

ILN	Innovation Lab Network
KAB	Know About Business
LCRP	Lebanon Crisis Response Plan
LHSP	Lebanon Host Communities Support Programme
MEHE	Ministry of Education and Higher Education
MoET	Ministry of Economy and Trade
MOL	Ministry of Labour
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
MoYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports
MFB	My First Business
MRR	Mapping of Risks and Resources
MSS	Mechanisms for Social Stability
NEET	Not in Employment, Education, or Training
NPTP	National Poverty Targeting Programme
RUNO	Recipient United Nations Organization
SDCs	Social Development Centers
SE	Socio-Economic Committee
UNSF	United Nations Strategic Framework
VASyR	Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon

PROJECT COMPONENTS:

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

a) Peacebuilding context:

While a standalone conflict analysis exercise has not been undertaken to inform this IRF proposal, the submission is guided by the situational analyses that shaped the UN Strategic Framework with Lebanon (2017 to 2020)⁴ as well as the analysis undertaken ahead of the second phase of the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (2017 to 2020)⁵. This proposal also draws on the analysis provided in the World Bank's Country Partnership Framework for Lebanon (2017 to 2022)⁶. Moreover, the proposal is guided by the contextual understanding that informed the "All of UN Approach to Preventing Violent Extremism in Lebanon" (internal) developed in late 2016 as well as the Human Rights Up Front Framework for Lebanon (internal), both of which are the product of close collaboration across the UN's political, peacekeeping, humanitarian, and development presence in Lebanon. Specific activities in the selected locations are also informed by recent analysis undertaken at sub-national (regional) and local level commissioned by UNDP, as well as the regular monitoring of social tensions (and their causes) co-led by the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and UNDP through the Social Stability Working Group of the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan.⁷ A conflict analysis was conducted (or is currently ongoing) in each of the three areas suggested for interventions as part of the Mechanisms for Social Stability described below.

The impact of the Syrian crisis on Lebanon

The structural and proximate causes affecting Lebanon's stability can be attributed to a combination of factors related to the impact of the ongoing Syrian conflict, as well as long-standing, pre-crisis factors that can be traced to the conclusion of the Lebanese civil war and the Taef Agreement signed in 1989. Many of these factors have been exacerbated by the impact of the Syrian crisis, which has resulted in a 25 to 30 percent increase in the population within Lebanon's borders, placing significant strain on the country's capacity which was already significantly pressured prior to the crisis, and placing further stresses on vulnerable Lebanese. To date, tensions have rarely manifested in mass violence or unrest, a testament to the hospitality and resilience of Lebanese host communities. It is also the product of work undertaken by the Government of Lebanon, in conjunction with international donors and agencies, and national civil society to extend effective humanitarian and stabilization support to the most affected and most vulnerable. These activities have helped prevent underlying tensions from spilling-over into violence but ongoing stability cannot be taken for granted. The overall spike in inter-community tensions, and antagonistic rhetoric and discourses throughout Lebanon in the aftermath of the series of attacks on the Al-Qaa village in late June 2016 but also, more recently, in conjunction with military operations and a series of suicide attacks in informal tented settlements around Aarsal (August 2017), revealed that despite the largely peaceful situation, underlying causes of tensions remain prevalent in the country and constitutes a situation conducive to violent conflict. These incidents as well as several instances of inter-community disputes throughout 2016 and 2017 to date constitute a serious warning of the continuous fragility of Lebanon's current social stability. Recent perception surveys have signaled a dramatic shift in the relationships between Lebanese and Syrian displaced populations in parts of the country.⁸

⁴ UN Strategic Framework for Lebanon (2017 to 2020) available here: <http://www.un.org.lb/english/unsf>

⁵ Lebanon Crisis Response Plan for 2017 to 2020 available here: <http://www.un.org.lb/lcrp2017-2020>

⁶ World Bank Country Partnership Framework for FY17 – FY22 available here:

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/111451467996685776/Lebanon-Country-partnership-framework-for-FY17-FY22>

⁷ The Social Stability Working Group is chaired by UNDP, and involves both international and national partner agencies involved in implementing activities in the Social Stability sector of the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan. The Working Group undertakes regular social tensions mapping activities to monitor and track emerging tensions at community level, which in turn informs programmatic activities and conflict-sensitivity adaptation.

⁸ Ark Group, 'Regular Perception Surveys on Social Tensions throughout Lebanon - Wave 1: Interim Results', June 2017

Tensions between Lebanese host community and Syrian refugees

Competition for jobs is increasingly perceived as the primary driver of tensions between host and refugee communities, particularly in the most vulnerable communities identified by a vulnerability mapping done by the Government and international partners⁹. As such, this project will focus on select vulnerable communities, using the criteria recognized by the Government and partners to identify potential participants (such as the criteria used for the National Poverty Targeting Programme)¹⁰. Additional details are included in the section on targeting below.

Recent perception surveys commissioned by UNDP indicate that competition for lower-skilled jobs is the most common driver of tension identified by Lebanese and Syrian refugee respondents alike, and by some margin.¹¹ In a 2015 REACH-UNHCR survey, 44% of host community respondents and 31% of displaced respondents identified job shortages as the key driver of community divisions.¹² In a similar vein, a Search for Common Ground (SFCG) conflict scan concluded that the “greatest risk of violent conflict between Syrian refugees and Lebanese residents stems from the lack of employment opportunities”.¹³ More recently, in the 2016 VaSyr (Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees conducted by UNHCR, UNICEF, and WFP) 34% of respondents rated job competition as the “key issue”.¹⁴ These perceptions increasingly manifest themselves in practice, with an increase in citizens’ protests against Syrian labour competition as well as the closure of Syrian-owned shops in several municipalities across Lebanon since the beginning of 2017.¹⁵ Such protests have taken place across the country, suggesting that similar perceptions cut across Lebanon’s different communities, though there is an increasing concentration in certain areas of the country where there is a larger presence of Syrian refugees, or where the refugee inflow has exacerbated pre-existing economic and social fragility. These protests have caused ripple effects in neighbouring areas and several municipalities have threatened to evict displaced Syrians unless additional support is received. Such rhetoric poses a significant challenge, not least in terms of ensuring ongoing humanitarian and development responses are conflict-sensitive. Lebanon stands at the cross-roads between resilience and instability and, as such, greater efforts are required to integrate peacebuilding outcomes into livelihood interventions. Such pressures have had a profound and multi-dimensional impact on Syrian refugee women, with the stresses of displacement often compounding certain cultural norms, while directly challenging others. The situation of flux that results is well described in a report published by Oxfam and the Beirut-based ABAAD-Resource Centre for Gender Equality¹⁶. The report calls for a more nuanced approach to addressing and integrating gender equality concerns throughout humanitarian and development programming, underlining the need to ensure “access to income-generating programmes and other benefits and assistance should be equally available to women and men”¹⁷.

⁹ In an effort to identify the most vulnerable communities in Lebanon, the Government of Lebanon and international partners have jointly elaborated a vulnerability map which identifies the most vulnerable 251 cadasters, which include 67 percent of deprived Lebanese (defined in financial terms) and host 87 percent of all Syrian refugees in Lebanon.

¹⁰ The NPTP is currently being reviewed, which will subsequently inform any revisions regarding the targeting approach. Depending on the timing of the project start-up phase, the activities may be informed by the updated data available through the NPTP which is expected to be available by December 2018.

¹¹ Ark Group, ‘Regular Perception Surveys on Social Tensions throughout Lebanon - Wave 1: Interim Results’, June 2017

¹² UNICEF, OCHA and REACH, ‘Defining Community Vulnerabilities in Lebanon’, Assessment Report, September 2014- February 2015, at 9. The assessment is based on key informant interviews, focus groups and around 13,000 individual interviews.

¹³ SFCG, ‘Dialogue and local response mechanisms to conflict between host communities and Syrian refugees in Lebanon’, Conflict Scan November 2013-January 2014, at 8.

¹⁴ UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP, ‘Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASYR) in Lebanon’, 2016, at 15/16.

¹⁵ The Daily Star, ‘Women in South Beirut suburb complain of Syrian labor competition’, 23 January 2017; The Daily Star, ‘Iqlim al-Kharoub residents protest against “illegal” competition’, 30 January 2017; The Daily Star, ‘Lebanon workers step up protests against illegal competition’, 3 February 2017; Al Joumhouria, ‘Lebanese productive sectors rise: Syrians are threatening our continuity’, 6 February 2017; Ornella Antar, ‘A Zghorta, les commerçants se plaignent de la concurrence déloyale des Syriens’, L’Orient Le Jour, 9 February 2017.

¹⁶ Oxfam, ABAAD-Resource Centre for Gender Equality, ‘Shifting Sands: Changing gender roles among refugees in Lebanon’, September 2013, available here: <https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/shifting-sands-changing-gender-roles-among-refugees-lebanon>

¹⁷ Oxfam, ABAAD-Resource Centre for Gender Equality, ‘Shifting Sands: Changing gender roles among refugees in Lebanon’, Joint Report Summary, September 2013, p. 6

'Youth at Risk'

This project will focus on the Lebanese and Syrian 'youth at risk', defined as those between 15 and 24 years of age that are not in employment, education, or training (NEET), with the activities to be adapted as appropriate for those above and below 16 years of age, respectively^{18 19}. There is growing attention paid towards the increasing number of Lebanese and Syrian 'youth at risk'. According to UNICEF, more than 500,000 youth fall into this category, predominantly located in already vulnerable areas where employment and vocational training opportunities are limited, and where there is a significant risk of such youth being attracted to more nefarious activities. With respect to the Syrian refugee population, the population of 'youth at risk' is only set to grow, given that 48 percent of 6 to 14 year olds and 84 percent of 15 to 17 year old Syrian refugees are out of public education. As the period of displacement extends and vulnerabilities worsen, both the proportion of (increasingly younger) refugee youth out of school and those seeking informal employment may increase, exacerbating existing tensions, including in those areas selected for activities through this project. Prospects for Syrian refugee youth out of school are particularly dire, in light of the risk of youth becoming exposed to illegal and exploitative labour. UNICEF estimates that 90 percent of refugee youth have reported willingness to do any work available due to dire need, potentially exposing them to a range of protection risks. A recent study conducted by the International Labour Organization (ILO) found that Syrian refugees' unemployment rate reached 36.3% in the first half of 2016²⁰, though this is likely to be significantly higher amongst refugee youth.

The crisis has also further worsened long-standing economic inequalities, with vulnerable Lebanese becoming more vulnerable, and the economic conditions of Syrian refugees also worsening as the period of displacement extends. This trend is expected to worsen over time, as the length of displacement increases and the economic strain placed on households prompts further negative coping mechanisms. For young people, this often means dropping out of school to engage in informal employment. Though this project will focus on Lebanese and Syrian refugee youth, it is indicative to note the high levels of exclusion among disadvantaged Lebanese and non-Lebanese young girls and boys. For example, 94% of the non-Lebanese youth aged 15-24 who are not enrolled in formal education in Lebanon are considered to be economically vulnerable; with the age group 15-18 years being the most affected (51% female and 44% male respectively having dropped out of education)²¹. Participation in informal education is similarly low – with only 5% of refugee youth having participated in life skills or similar training, and just 9% in cultural/sports training²². Studies have indicated that disadvantaged and marginalized youth are more likely to attend lower quality schools and demonstrate "lower learning outcomes"²³. Only 5% of 15 to 17 year olds attended secondary school or higher, with Akkar governorate reporting the lowest rates²⁴. The correlation between conflict, unemployment and poverty was also reported with 32 per cent of Syrian male youth in Lebanon aged 19 – 24 years reporting that they knew people who have returned to Syria to join the fighting, because of (a) economic conditions, (b) the inability to find work, (c) tension within the family, and (d) pressure from the host community²⁵.

Lebanese youth disaffection

There is growing disaffection amongst certain segments of youth, particularly in terms of political engagement. While

¹⁸ Activities involving engagement in employment or employment-related activities will be provided to participants 18 years of age or older, with school-based activities followed methodologies used by ILO and UNICEF that are already tailored to be age appropriate.

¹⁹ As per Lebanese employment law, available here:

http://www.labor.gov.lb/_layouts/MOL_Application/Cur/%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%86%D9%88%D9%86%20%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B9%D9%85%D9%84%20%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%84%D8%A8%D9%86%D8%A7%D9%86%D9%8A.pdf

²⁰ ILO, 2017, "Quantitative Framework for Access to Work for Syrian Refugees in Lebanon"

²¹ Situation analysis of youth affected by the Syrian crisis; UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNHCR & SCI; 2014;

Human Rights Watch (2016), *Growing up Without an Education: Barriers to Education for Syrian Refugee Children in Lebanon*

²² Situation analysis of youth affected by the Syrian crisis; UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNHCR & SCI; 2014

²³ Salehi-Isfahani et al. 2012 cited in UNDP (2015), "Spotlight on youth in Lebanon".

²⁴ UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP (2015) Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon.

²⁵ Ibid

the new electoral law paves the way for elections in 2018, it maintains the provision of earlier laws requiring voters to be over 21 years of age. As such, while youth between 18 and 20 years of age are not granted the right to vote, many are engaging in public issues in other ways. The series of organized mass actions protesting on a wide range of public issues over the last three years suggests that many youth continue to be active seized of political and civic issues, despite limited opportunities for formal engagement.

Similarly, there are no mechanisms for systematic youth engagement and existing peer networks are still very weak. Moreover, there is insufficient available research and evidence on the strategies and interventions that advance Lebanese and Syrian adolescents and youth's participation and social inclusion including on the specific barriers impeding adolescent and young girls' participation. Nevertheless, the Government, together with support from relevant UN agencies, are working on the implementation of the National Youth Policy, which is considered a good entry point to formalize and strengthen participation of Lebanese youth.

High youth unemployment²⁶ is another contributing factor, with higher unemployment rates amongst youth with higher education levels²⁷, reflecting a growing gap between the expectations of young people entering the labour market and the types of jobs available²⁸. A forthcoming National Labour Market Assessment undertaken by MoSA will provide more up-to-date data on these trends, which will be used to inform the project accordingly. Youth in rural areas with higher proportions of Syrian displaced also face challenges in entering the labour market, leading to perceptions of job competition as a growing source of tensions between the two communities²⁹. Nationwide, an estimated 34 percent of Lebanese youth are unemployed, with an overall unemployment rate of 1 in 5 as of 2014³⁰. According to a recent ILO study, the Bekaa region (the region where the three locations for this project are proposed) was seen to have the second lowest employment-to-population ratios at 38.1 per cent for males and 7.3 per cent for females.³¹

Lebanese and Syrian displaced youth as "drivers" for peace, and eventual reconstruction

Both Lebanese and Syrian refugee youth alike are crucial stakeholders in safeguarding civil peace in Lebanon. More than 40 percent of the Lebanese population is 24 or under, and with the median age under 30³² there is significant potential for leveraging Lebanon's youth to positively influence the country's political, economic, social, and civic trajectory, contingent on a sufficient enabling environment. Surveys reveal that the youth are perceived both as the social group most prone to conflict but also as most invested in positive social change. The contribution, whether positive or negative, is largely determined by the opportunities afforded (or not) to youth to advance their lives through economic, education, and civic engagement opportunities. For example, a 2016 Aktis evaluation study revealed that young and poor men were most concerned about economic competition with Syrian refugees. At the same time, the youth were also "the group that most often encouraged dialogue."³³ While recognizing that some tensions may exist between Lebanese and Syrian youth in the project locations – including due to perceived competition over jobs – the project's approach in coupling peacebuilding activities with livelihoods opportunities seeks to directly address this primary source of tension.

²⁶ Prior to the Syria crisis, the youth unemployment rate stood at 34 per cent, more than three times the overall unemployment rate (11 percent).

²⁷ International Fund for Agricultural Development, <https://www.ifad.org/documents/10180/4145fa14-1d19-4009-899c-f24d56af1e3a>

²⁸ 44 percent of university-educated Lebanese youth are employed outside of Lebanon²⁸, with Lebanon ranked 113 out of 144 countries in the world in brain drain losses, according to the 2015-2016 Global Competitiveness Index.

²⁹ The participation of Syrian youth in project activities will be guided by, and consistent with, relevant laws and regulations as stipulated by the Government of Lebanon, including those identifying the sectors in which Syrian refugees can be employed.

³⁰ Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2015-2016

³¹ ILO, 2017, "Quantitative Framework for Access to Work for Syrian Refugees in Lebanon"

³² CIA World Factbook, "Lebanon", accessible at <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/le.html>, viewed on 15 April 2017

³³ Aktis Strategy, 'Additional Analysis Report: Lebanon Host Communities Project', 6 May 2016, at 51, 1.

Building on their capacities for peace while empowering youth to seek livelihood opportunities towards a better future is thus critical for maintaining social stability in Lebanon. While different communities view the risks facing youth slightly differently, there is broad recognition (by youth and communities, more broadly) of the positive contribution youth can make to their community³⁴, whether it be through economic activity or community engagement. This project will seek to broaden the opportunities for youth to engage and contribute in both these dimensions.

b) Mapping of existing peacebuilding activities and gaps:

As highlighted in the table below, there are a number of initiatives geared towards either livelihoods or peacebuilding outcomes. Given the crisis context, many of these involve both Lebanese host community and Syrian refugees, or direct support to the host community. However, there is a significant gap when it comes to strengthening the synergies and complementarities between these initiatives. Livelihoods activities often lack a peacebuilding component and may not necessarily be conflict-sensitive. On the other hand, many peacebuilding initiatives that seek to facilitate contact and exchange between Lebanese and Syrian refugees are time-bound and aren't able to facilitate concrete opportunities for addressing causes of social tension, not least those related to job competition. Similarly, community-level structures that provide an entry point to engage with local communities regarding socio-economic concerns and priorities have, to date, not involved Syrian refugees. Moreover, such mechanisms have not been directly linked to vocational training or job creation initiatives, thus limiting their capacity to influence and shape the types of support and services that are provided in their respective communities. These factors are also important to consider for this particular project given the anticipated 18 month project timeline, which is intended to serve as a pilot to be replicated and expanded upon subsequently.

Project outcome	Source of funding (Government / development partner)	Key Projects/ Activities	Duration of projects/activities	Budget in \$	Description of major gaps in the Outcome Area, programmatic or financial
Nationally					
Improved formal and non-formal TVET in Lebanon (UNICEF/ ILO)	1) Joint ILO/ UNICEF funding	1) Develop and endorse roadmap towards strengthened and inclusive formal and non-formal TVET system as per market needs. 2) Improve linkages of training outcomes for Lebanese and non-Lebanese youth to skills and market requirements for better access to the labour market. 3)	1)10 months from January 2017 to October 2017	1) 477,868 USD	Limited engagement of Syrian refugee youth to date, including in the three project locations; Limited attempts to integrate peacebuilding components into activities with a view to enhancing social stability

³⁴ Pursue, 'Wave III Analytical Report', June 2015, pp. 50 - 51

		Enhance functioning of formal training centres for higher effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of conducive coping measures to satisfy the labour supply and demand.			
Strengthening the employability of youth based on market needs in order to improve their chances of acquiring jobs (ILO)	1) Italian government	1) Strengthen capacity of vocational training providers (NGOs) to prioritise training programmes based on market needs 2) Strengthen capacity of vocational training providers (national and local) to design demand-driven curricula 3) Draft inter-agency Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) or guidelines for market-based skills trainings developed with ILO technical assistance	1) 12 months from February 2017 to February 2018	1) 530,785.56 USD	As above.
To stabilize livelihoods, reduce tensions and enhance perspectives of Lebanese host community members and Syrian refugees - (ILO)	1) German development bank KfW	1) Improved infrastructure and public assets for Lebanon and 2) improved access to decent employment of Lebanese Host Community members and Syrian refugees.	1) 12 months from January 2017 to February 2018	1) 12,680,000 USD	As above.
Fostering economically,	Netherlands	Provide Lebanese and non-Lebanese	18 months (Nov 2016 –		As above.

<p>personally and socially active youth (UNICEF)</p>		<p>youth with access to technical and vocational training and innovative skills building programmes for improved professional readiness and employability (including innovation programmes on social-entrepreneurship, digital skills training and youth led initiatives) Increase participation and empowerment of Lebanese and Non-Lebanese youth to enable active engagement in their communities and healthy lifestyles</p>	<p>Apr 2018)</p>		
<p>Empowering young people: Investing in a critical mass of productive human capital in a volatile region (UNICEF)</p>	<p>KFW</p>	<p>Provide Lebanese and non-Lebanese youth with access to technical and vocational training and innovative skills building programmes for improved professional readiness and employability (including innovation programmes on social-entrepreneurship, digital skills training and youth led initiatives) Increase</p>	<p>(Jan 2017 – Dec 2019)</p>		<p>As above.</p>

		participation and empowerment of Lebanese and Non-Lebanese youth to enable active engagement in their communities and healthy lifestyles			
Youth Social cohesion, identity and engagement (UNICEF)	DFID	Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian adolescents provided with life-skills education and conflict management with a focus on identity, self-development and positive participation	1 September 2016- 31 August 2020		As above.
Lebanese Host Community Support Program (UNDP)	Several donors such as DFID, KFW, Netherlands, US/BPRM, Japan, Norway, Italy and Switzerland	1) Increased livelihood and economic opportunities such as job creation and business development, for vulnerable populations, especially women and youth. 2) Strengthening the capacity of local and national actors in the delivery of basic and social services. 152 municipal service projects implemented in 2016 3) Improving local level dispute resolution and community security by launching the Mechanism for Social Stability in 34 communities, conducting conflict analysis exercises,	1) 12 months from January 2016 to December 2016. 2) On-going project for 2017-2019	55,000,000 USD	Interventions at scale by clustering several municipalities. Long term economic development funding.

		<p>and conducting capacity-building programmes for local authorities and actors.</p> <p>4) Strengthening the capacity of municipalities to respond to the influx of displaced Syrians. In 2016, 125 municipalities have conducted the Mapping of Risks and Resources (conducted at each municipality with different community actors and led by MoSA) and produced the Multi-Sectorial Municipal Action Plan</p>			
Palestinian Gatherings Host Communities Project (UNDP)		<p>1) Shelters rehabilitated and WASH facilities upgraded in 15 Palestinian gatherings</p> <p>2) Basic Urban Services upgraded</p> <p>3) Coordination and information sharing fostered</p> <p>4) Women and Youth Empowerment Activities</p> <p>5) Hygiene Promotion and Awareness raising</p>	<p>1) 12 months from January 2016 to December 2016.</p> <p>2) On-going project for 2017-2019</p>	5,000,000 USD	Interventions at scale, Long term economic development funding
To address urgent community priorities, targeting areas most	Lebanon Municipal Services Emergency Project (World Bank)	<p>1) Emergency Response (Municipal service delivery); 2) Rehabilitation of Critical</p>	2014 – 2017	USD 10 million	While addressing the impact of the Syrian crisis, projects have limited scope for engaging local

affected by influx of Syrian refugees		Infrastructure; 3) Project Implementation Support			communities and Syrian refugee population to respond to their specific needs, and to facilitate strengthened social stability
To improve transport connectivity, and to create short-term jobs for Lebanese and Syrians	Roads and Employment Project (World Bank)	1) Roads, Rehabilitation, and Maintenance; 2) Road Emergency Response Capacity; 3) Capacity Building and Implementation Support.	2017 – 2022	USD 200 million	

Identified project locations

Al Qaa

Reducing the risk of conflict	No ongoing UNDP peacebuilding interventions				Absence of livelihoods activities focused on vocational training/ skills development. Urgent need for peacebuilding and livelihoods interventions given existing tensions, noting increased access following recent conclusion of military operations.
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Bar Elias

Reducing the risk of conflict	Part of the Lebanese Host Communities Programme (see above) No ongoing UNDP peacebuilding interventions. Other partner interventions: ANERA (Non-Formal	1) Past UNDP intervention setting up Mechanism of Social Stability; 2) Training committee members on conflict resolution, proposal writing and development; 3) The committee has conducted many social activities targeting Lebanese and Syrians living in the village.	2014-2016		Programmatic gap in linking youth employability and peacebuilding activities in the area; Financial gap in implementing the social enterprise and business ideas of youth in the area; Urgent need for peacebuilding intervention given that Bar Elias and
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	Education component funded by UNICEF)				Riyak have recently (April/May 2017) accepted a new influx of refugees from the close-by Riyak airbase evictions which threatens to evict 10,000 individuals (half of them have already moved).
<i>Riyak</i>					
Reducing the risk of conflict, responding to emerging dynamics	Ongoing UNDP peacebuilding interventions Other partner interventions: AVSI (Non-Formal Education component funded by UNICEF)	1) Ongoing UNDP intervention to set up Mechanism for Social Stability; 2) Particular focus on engaging youth, with some initial activities that could be expanded, including to involve both Lebanese and Syrians	2017 - present		As above.

c) Rationale for this IRF:

During the recent Brussels Conference on Supporting Syria and the Region (April 2017), Prime Minister Hariri underlined the need to urgently engage Lebanese and Syrian ‘youth at risk’, emphasizing the importance of providing meaningful opportunities, engaging through employment and vocational training/ skills development, in order to stymie any potential for violence between (and amongst) the two constituencies. The Prime Minister along with Ambassadors from key donor countries reiterated this call during a recent meeting of the High Level Steering Committee, the overarching coordination mechanism for humanitarian and development assistance in Lebanon³⁵. During the meeting, participants welcomed the prospects of receiving PBF support to pilot the approach described in this proposal, seeing it as a potential catalytic contribution for a broader effort going forward. The Prime Minister’s remarks offer a notable opening for the UN to support the Government in responding as an immediate follow-up to the Brussels Conference through an approach that integrates peacebuilding outcomes in livelihood interventions. To that end, the approach outlined in this proposal seeks to catalyze a “new way of working”, not only by the UN in Lebanon, but also by the international community more broadly as the context and needs continue to shift from a humanitarian response to longer-term stabilization and recovery.

Given the ongoing conflict in Syria, the UN has pursued a ‘dual-track’ approach that focuses on mitigating the impact of the Syrian conflict and addressing pre-existing structural constraints. While there are significant efforts and resources directed towards the Syrian refugee crisis, there is limited focus on supporting Lebanese youth engagement in political, economic, and civic life over the medium to long-term. In some communities, this has led to increasing

³⁵ Established following the London Conference on Supporting Syria and the Region, the High Level Steering Committee is chaired by the Prime Minister and brings together Government, UN, World Bank, and key donor partners on a regular basis to review the status of the ongoing crisis response, while also providing a forum to ensure that donor support is aligned to Government priorities.

agitation amongst the Lebanese community, who perceive the support provided by the international community to overwhelming benefit Syrian refugees.

While there are numerous interventions that relate to either peacebuilding or livelihoods in the current crisis response, there are currently few initiatives that actively link and integrate these two components. A combined approach promises to strengthen peacebuilding processes by offering concrete support to community based mechanisms for dialogue, bolstering the role of community committees and socio-economic committees in providing a platform for dialogue between Lebanese and Syrian refugee communities, while also enhancing the linkages to private sector, employment, and vocational training opportunities. Moreover, the initiative will ensure that livelihoods opportunities have peacebuilding outcomes actively integrated in them, moving beyond the approach where livelihoods activities involving both Lebanese and Syrians automatically assume positive social outcomes without actively working towards such ends:

Support from the UN Peacebuilding Fund through the Immediate Response Facility can help address a number of drivers of conflict while also seeking to provide immediate avenues for engaging youth in political and civic life as well as reinforce existing efforts to analyze and respond to proximate factors that may lead to inter-communal violence in the short to medium term. By leveraging the conflict analysis and conflict-sensitivity expertise available through the LCRP's Social Stability Working Group, the project will ensure conflict analysis is regularly used to inform the activities and any necessary adjustments in response to changes in the context. Regular information on tension trends and risks will be provided to partners, and regular training on conflict-sensitivity programming provided both to field level counterparts and programme management staff to ensure that they are able to adjust the project (or specific project components) accordingly.

The project is informed by theories of change relating to "contact"³⁶ and "opportunity", as articulated in the ILO/PBSO/World Bank/UNDP publication "Employment Programmes and Peace" (September 2016). Specifically, the project seeks to facilitate contact between Lebanese and Syrian refugee youth, with a view to reducing tensions (including those related to job competition) and providing avenues for greater community engagement as well as livelihood opportunities. To this end, PBF support to this project will also provide an important vehicle to further programmatic and practical collaboration with the World Bank, which could potentially result in replicating the pilot activities proposed through this project in other vulnerable communities in Lebanon. The World Bank MENA Regional Office has been consulted in the development of the proposal. Once project implementation begins, there will be close coordination between the three project agencies and World Bank counterparts to ensure that the project is able to feed into, and benefit from, larger-scale initiatives aimed at both job creation and enhancing the enabling policy environment. There is also significant potential to build-in the integrated approach into ongoing and planned activities undertaken by the three project agencies beyond the locations identified for this particular project. Once the activities in this project are underway, the three agencies will convene to reflect on progress and implementation, during which time opportunities for replicating the approach elsewhere in Lebanon will be considered. This may also involve approaching additional donors to support joint activities that follow the approach outlined in this proposal. Similarly, there is interest from a number of UN agencies not involved in this project to collaborate in expanding the activities in other locations across Lebanon where job-related tensions and economic strain are impacting social stability (primarily between the Lebanese host community and Syrian refugees).

Moreover, the activities included in the proposal touch upon many of the tenets of prevention identified in Security

³⁶ As cited in the publication (p.6), the two theories of change pertain to the following: "Contact": If conflict is driven by negative perceptions among groups, employment programmes may reduce conflict by fostering mutual understanding. By bringing people together, providing opportunities for dialogue among social groups, and breaking down stereotypes, employment programmes may increase social cohesion; Opportunity: If conflict is driven by adverse economic circumstances (e.g. unemployment or under-employment), decent employment, by providing income and livelihoods, may reduce the incentive to engage in violence as a means of improving economic circumstances. Full document available here: https://www.youthindev.org/Data/youth/files/field/documents/employment_programmes_and_peace_final.pdf

Council Resolution 2250 (2015) on Youth, Peace, and Security³⁷. Specifically, the resolution emphasizes the importance of engaging youth in social and economic development, including employment opportunities and vocational training, identifying entrepreneurship as an important means to this end. The resolution also recognizes the value of complementing these activities with those that facilitate and promote dialogue, including through local level mechanisms.

In 2016, PBSO, UNDP, ILO and the World Bank conducted a joint research project on the interplay between peacebuilding and employment programmes with Lebanon being one of three case studies. One of the key principles for action emerging from this cooperation is that youth should be considered as active agents of social change throughout the employment projects and that short-term interventions should be integrated with long-term strategies to ensure successful transitions to adulthood³⁸. While this approach has been pursued under UNDP's Lebanon Host Communities Programme (LHSP), one crucial gap has been the limited involvement of displaced Syrians in both livelihood and social stability activities. The Government of Lebanon recently created a political opening in this regard at the Brussels Conference in April 2017 by making an increase in non-formal, technical and vocational training for Syrian refugees and Lebanese a key component of its vision for stabilization and development. An integrated, inter-agency project on peacebuilding and youth entrepreneurship could tap into this new political will to open new spaces for dialogue between vulnerable youth from both communities while empowering Syrians to develop skills for the reconstruction efforts in post-war Syria.

Location identification criteria

The identification of the locations for the project intervention is based on the following criteria:

- i) they have been identified as high tension areas through local tension mapping and a cross-analysis of various data sources such as surveys, impact assessments and qualitative conflict analysis reports³⁹;
- ii) they exhibit a very high ratio of displaced Syrians to residents⁴⁰ and are among the most vulnerable localities in Lebanon;
- iii) a peacebuilding infrastructure already exists through the Mechanisms of Social Stability and in some cases socio-economic committees have already been set up and trained;
- iv) the community identified lack of livelihood activities for youth and conflicts (in need of conflict resolution of peacebuilding interventions) as critical gaps and risks to social stability through the Maps of Risks and Resources;
- v) a conflict analysis has already been conducted which examines the conflict landscape, the key conflict actors and dynamics and on that basis identified suitable entry points for intervention;
- vi) a commitment and interest by the municipal authorities to engage in inclusive community dialogue and peacebuilding activities with the youth.
- vii) These criteria ensure that PBF funding is put to its maximum effect; it fills a critical local gap to prevent further conflict escalation but at the same time is integrated into a larger peacebuilding infrastructure to ensure the impact and sustainability of an 18-months long intervention.

In consultation with MoSA and the three project locations, and based on the criteria outlined above, three locations have been identified for the project. Two of the locations (Riyak and Bar Elias) are in Central/West Bekaa, with the third location (Al Qaa) in the Baalbeck-Hermel Governorate. This section provides a brief analysis of the conflict dynamics pertaining to each Governorate, focusing specifically on local dynamics and programmatic entry points in each of the project locations.

³⁷ Security Council Resolution 2250 available here: <https://www.un.org/press/en/2015/sc12149.doc.htm>

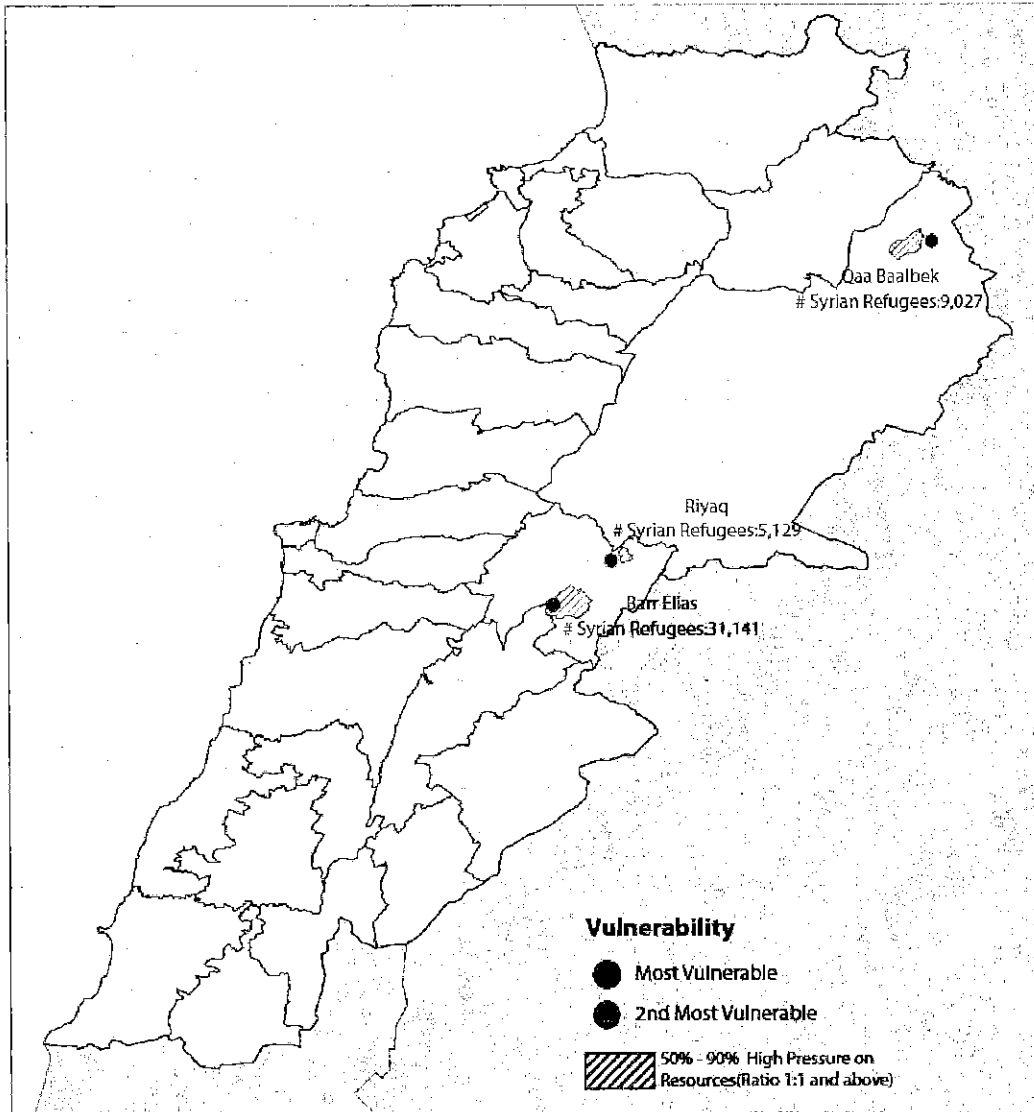
³⁸ ILO, PBSO, UNDP and World Bank, 'Employment Programmes and Peace: A joint statement on an analytical framework, emerging principles for action and next steps', General Assembly, 26 September 2016.

³⁹ An indicative list of data sources used to inform the criteria include the VASyR; UNDP commissioned conflict analysis exercises; various UN and NGO commissioned perception surveys and assessments, as well as the Mapping of Risks and Resources exercises conducted at municipality level.

⁴⁰ Based on UNHCR and UNDP data.

Central and West Bekaa

A recent conflict analysis report identified local competition over livelihoods and economic activities as the key source of tensions between the Lebanese host community and refugees in Central and West Bekaa. Several citizens' protests against Syrian-owned shops unfolded in the area between January and March 2017 coupled with increasingly vicious online campaigns that call upon Lebanese to boycott shops that employ Syrians. In April and May 2017, evictions of Syrian refugees in areas surrounding the Riyak airbase for security reasons affected up to 10,000 refugees in the Bekaa. Bar Elias and Riyak are among a handful of municipalities that have accepted these evicted refugees, but their accommodation puts further stress on municipal services and livelihoods as well as on a strained social fabric in an area in which refugees already outnumber residents. Reactivating the socio-cultural and socio-economic committees and engaging both Syrians and Lebanese in community dialogue and economic activities is essential for making the arrival of additional refugees more acceptable in the communities identified.



Map 1: Project Locations (w/ Location Vulnerability Status; No. of Syrian Refugees; and Pressure on Resources)

1. Bar Elias:

Bar Elias belongs to the most vulnerable localities in Lebanon and among the 37 'high pressure' cadastres with more than 1:1 ratio between refugees and residents. According to the Mapping of Resources and Risks (MRR) undertaken

with the local community, threats to social stability emanate from an increase in the severity of conflict between Lebanese and Syrian refugees leading to daily social problems and accidents. A lack of public space means that youth spend a lot of time on the streets. To that end, the community have called for interventions to enhance conflict resolution capacities in the community. Regarding livelihood, a decrease in job opportunities was attributed to increased competition for jobs particularly fueled by the influx of foreign labour, which tends to be cheaper. Illegal competition due to Syrian refugees opening shops in the village was identified as another livelihood challenge. School dropouts were also mentioned as a high risk in the education sector. The MRR proposed vocational training as an intervention that could ease these livelihood pressures.

Mechanisms of Social Stability: A socio-cultural and socio-economic committee have been set up. The programme began in May 2014 and has been completed. The local community, NGOs, clubs and the municipality are involved. The committee so far only comprises Lebanese, though would be expanded through this project to involve displaced Syrians. The socio-cultural committee has conducted many social activities targeting Lebanese and Syrians living in the village. Members of the socio-economic committee have been trained in proposal writing and social entrepreneurship.

Potential for 'quick impact': The SE committee of Bar Elias is inactive but could be relaunched. It would require some time to recruit and train the committee members but it is feasible to implement the project within the 18-month period.

2. Riyak

In May, more than 12,000 Syrian refugees were evicted from across 258 sites and informal settlements in the immediate vicinity of an LAF airbase in Riyak. This led to an influx of refugees in surrounding villages, though a number of municipalities refused to accept additional refugees, reinforcing and creating new tensions between the Lebanese host community and the Syrian population. With Riyak already considered to be in the category of "2nd most vulnerable" localities, the disruption and subsequent influx of refugees into the village have posed significant challenges to services and infrastructure, while also adding to latent pressures regarding economic conditions and livelihoods opportunities. While one-off cash assistance was provided to affected refugees, more sustained support to livelihoods activities is needed going forward. Based on the Mapping of Risks and Resources conducted by UNDP in collaboration with the Municipality and local stakeholders, the absence of social and recreational spaces and livelihoods opportunities for both Lebanese and Syrian refugee youth are seen to be primary causes of instability and tension, which will be directly addressed through this project.

Mechanisms for Social Stability: A Mechanism for Social Stability is currently being established, with UNDP engaging with the Municipality and other local stakeholders to undertake an initial conflict analysis. This exercise will be completed by October 2017 and will inform the specific activities to be undertaken through the project.

Potential for 'quick impact': UNDP is currently establishing a Mechanism for Social Stability in Riyak, with that effort to be broadened to include the activities described in this project. Such expansion could be particularly timely and valuable. The impact assessment conducted in the wake of the evictions pointed to a "positive correlation between social stability and level of interaction between relocated refugees and host community"⁴¹, suggesting that the types of activities envisaged through this project would have a positive impact on social stability in the context of recent turbulence.

Baalbeck-Hermel (Border Areas)

Al Qaa is one of several villages neighbouring the Syrian border, where stability has been severely hampered by long-running clashes and armed conflicts with militant groups in the border areas, such as the Aarsal conflict that started in August 2014 and consisted of heavy battles between fundamentalist Islamic factions and the Lebanese Armed Forces. These conflicts also triggered a surge in arrests and detentions of Syrian refugees within the country by military and

⁴¹ United Nations Inter-Agency Coordination Lebanon (2017), "Riyak Eviction – Needs Assessment Summary", July 2017, p. 5

armed forces, mainly in the Bekaa and the North. In 2016, the spill-over of the Syrian conflict and Islamic insurgencies penetrating the Lebanese territories resurfaced with explosions in Al Qaa, a Christian village in the Bekaa located at the Syrian border. This was followed by clashes in other nearby villages (Ras Baalbeck), with arrests and detentions targeting Syrian refugees also spiking in the aftermath of the incident.

3. Al Qaa

With recent operations by the LAF having quelled the presence and activities of militant groups inside Lebanese territory, the region has recently experienced a level of stability not seen since before the Syrian crisis. However, large numbers of Syrian refugees on the outskirts of the town, coupled with significant infrastructure and economic pressures continue to undermine social stability between the Lebanese host community and the refugee population. Based on the Mapping of Risks and Resources conducted by UNDP in collaboration with the Municipality and local stakeholders, tensions over land-use, water, and electricity are particularly prevalent, with the possibility of such tensions leading to violence heightened by the reliance on self-organized security groups instead of the legal authority.

Mechanisms for Social Stability: The increased level of access presents new opportunities for engagement across both livelihoods and peacebuilding activities, with UNDP to establish a Mechanism for Social Stability through this project. Given the geographic location of Syrian refugees concentrated on the outskirts of town, it is expected that the MSS will initially support separate activities for Lebanese and Syrian refugees, though opportunities for bringing together community leaders and, ultimately, youth, through joint activities will be sought during the life of this project.

Potential for 'quick impact': With access having been severely hampered during recent military operations, and with infrastructure and economic conditions having been placed under sustained pressure, there are significant opportunities for engaging with the Municipality and local partners, and to respond to livelihoods challenges through this project. The project would represent one of the first joint UN engagements in the region that address both humanitarian and longer-term stabilization priorities. Should challenges related to access and/or the security situation present difficulties in project implementation, an alternate location will be identified through consultation between the three UN agencies involved in the project together with MoSA and other relevant Government counterparts.

II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

a) Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing:

Outcomes:

Outcome 1. Livelihoods opportunities for 'youth at risk' in tense areas are improved;

Outcome 2. Local communities' ability to mitigate tensions and prevent conflict are strengthened through engagement of 'youth at risk'.

Theory of Change:

In locations where tensions over job competition and economic conditions may lead to the outbreak of violence, the prospects of such violence will be reduced:

If Lebanese and Syrian refugee youth are provided with opportunities for community engagement, and benefit from vocational training/ skills building, which will provide concrete pathways to livelihoods opportunities (for Syrian refugees, limited to the specified sectors) and thus address growing agitation amongst the Lebanese host community and increase the opportunity costs of engaging in violent conduct.

If local peacebuilding mechanisms are strengthened, and their linkages strengthened to concrete livelihoods opportunities and skills building initiatives, then the mechanisms will have increased credibility and influence within their communities, and the joint nature of their activities (involving both Lebanese and Syrian refugees) will positively

contribute to conflict resolution efforts (including through undermining and reversing negative perceptions and discriminatory actions).

This theory of change is based on the following assumptions:

1. Joint peacebuilding, vocational training, skills development and business activities foster contact between youth of different social groups in conflict, thereby reducing stereotypes and prejudices of the 'Other' and building inter-community social networks
2. Joint peacebuilding, vocational training and business activities can address the economic grievances and sense of marginalization that are root causes of conflict particularly among youth.
3. Joint peacebuilding, vocational training and business activities can offer opportunities and alternatives to violence for youth at risk.
4. Awareness raising of the parents of participating youth positively changes their attitudes towards entrepreneurship and self-employment as a potential career option.

Key Project Components – Overview

The table below provides an overview of the key project components to be implemented by the three agencies and to be adapted to the three locations. This table does not intend to provide a comprehensive overview of the activities to be undertaken through this project, but rather provide definitions and explanations regarding some of the mechanisms or approaches that will be used throughout. This is intended to avoid confusion and an overly long explanation in the body of the proposal.

Table 2: Overview of Key Project Components	
Agency	Component
UNDP	<p>Mechanisms for Social Stability (MSS) aim to provide a safe and common space for local groups to address conflicts resulting from internal Lebanese as well as Lebanese-Syrian tensions. The MSS are supported by UNDP, in close collaboration with the local Social Development Centres (MoSA) and with a MoSA social worker also to be involved. As a first step, a participatory conflict analysis exercise is undertaken engaging community leaders (mayors, members of municipal councils) as well as youth and other community stakeholders. Based on the results of the analysis, the group develops the MSS tailored to address local conflict dynamics through specialized committees. MSS participants have set up socio-cultural committees to implement conflict-mitigation activities and socio-economic (SE) committees to act as incubators for social innovation at the local level. The focus area of the latter has been to develop innovative solutions to create local jobs and to enhance constructive competition particularly among youth, with Syrian refugees to be limited to the three sectors legally able to hire Syrians (construction, agriculture, and environment). Recognizing the nature of the protracted crisis, the project will seek to support long-term jobs for Lebanese, with shorter-term employment to be sought for Syrian refugees noting that engagement in the project should not undermine or negate any prospects for a safe, dignified, and voluntary return to Syria premised on international law. The MSS have been implemented in more than 70 municipalities in Lebanon, which have been identified as high conflict risk areas through local tension mapping and the Maps of Risks and Resources (MRR) methodology. The MRR is a conflict sensitive needs assessment methodology implemented jointly by UNDP and the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA). A recent assessment of the MSS demonstrated its significant empowerment effects on its participants. Some MSS participants even successfully ran for municipal elections in</p>

	<p>2016. The MSS creates avenues for community engagement as youth are empowered to engage with local governance processes through the committees. At the same time, the MSS also enhances the role of local authorities and institutions to act as conflict mediators thereby building trust between them and the local community;</p> <p>Socio-Economic Committees As part of the MSS, several communities have set up socio-economic (SE) committees to promote local economic development. These committees develop social business ideas with the aim of creating livelihood opportunities that also strengthen social stability in the community. Nine SE committees have been established and trained in social entrepreneurship, business development and business coaching. The SE committees are linked to the socio-cultural committees and have benefitted from their peacebuilding activities and visibility in the community. One major challenge that the SE committees are facing is the difficulty of attracting funding for the submitted business ideas. The main reason behind this is that the SE committees were encouraged to diverge from the conventional aid and grant dependency model towards a mindset of seeking for-profit investment opportunities. However, given the local political and economic instabilities, conventional investors such as banks and microfinance institutions are decreasing their margin of risk; therefore, funding small businesses in rural areas is becoming less likely. For the SE committees in the project locations, this challenge will be partly addressed through strengthening the role of committees in identifying and directing Lebanese and Syrian youth to specific job creation and vocational training opportunities, thus bolstering the viability and influence of SE committees;</p>
<p>ILO</p>	<p>Know About Business (KAB) programme that contributes towards the creation of an enterprise culture by introducing and promoting awareness among young people on the opportunities and challenges pertaining to choosing self-employment as a potential career option. The component seeks to enhance social stability by using joint entrepreneurship classrooms to increase mutual trust and understanding among enrolled Syrian and Lebanese youth in addition to proposing a positive alternative to their potential participation in conflict situations or engagement. This course will encourage youth to choose self-employment and will promote joint ventures among Lebanese and Syrians. This approach is to be considered a pilot in the Lebanon context. Given Lebanon's legal framework, the start-ups will be developed jointly by both Lebanese and Syrians, but will be solely owned by Lebanese. It is hoped that this approach can both empower Syrian youth to pursue similar activities once back in Syria and promote business linkages across borders with Lebanese young entrepreneurs.</p> <p>For Syrian and Lebanese youth who are unemployed and not enrolled in schools, a boot camp will be organised in collaboration with local community-based organisations and will include ILO training programmes such as My First Business (MFB) and a business plan competition to encourage the joint-business ventures. Financial and mentoring support will be provided to winners of the Business Plan Competition to ensure a successful operationalization of their start-up phase.</p> <p>The project also foresees the delivery of self-employment sensitization workshops targeting parents of the Syrian and Lebanese youth engaged in the boot camp. The sensitization workshops aim at the creation of an enabling, positive and supportive family environment that would encourage selected Syrian and Lebanese youth to venture into self-employment.</p>
<p>UNICEF</p>	<p>Life skills. The four main life skills pillars that UNICEF include:</p>

- **Cognitive Dimension (or Learning to Know):** Skills for cognitive and analytical learning, as well as critical thinking and problem solving skills. This dimension also includes creativity, listening skills, metacognitive skills, communication skills, teamwork, reasoning and questioning skills.
- **Individual Dimension (or Learning to Be):** Skills for personal empowerment and self-awareness focus on communication, agency, and independent judgment. These are the skills aimed at helping individuals to: relate to others, pursue a healthy lifestyle (comprehensive sexual reproductive health, gender-based violence, and HIV/AIDS), be self-aware, communicate their own beliefs and views, improve decision making, live independently, assess risks; make informed decisions; in addition to taking the initiative, problem solving, managing emotions, building empathy, resilience, motivation and adaptability and accepting different beliefs and cultures. This dimension also includes skills aimed at promoting psychosocial support with peers and increasing the potential of individuals and their self-fulfilment.
- **Instrumental Dimension (or Learning to Do):** Employability skills are developed, such as creativity, agency, and teamwork to facilitate an individual to practice a profession as well as to adapt to a variety of situations. Additionally, skills which strengthen the individual's ability to work within a team and face changes in demand in labour markets and in their personal life are also taught. The main type of skills learned under this dimension are: teamwork, communication for employability, negotiation skills, managing learning, initiative taking, resilience, presentation skills, client orientation, organisation skills, agency, and creativity.
- **Social Dimension (or Learning to Live Together):** This dimension includes skills for active citizenship including values, human rights, respect for diversity, and tolerance. There is a strong focus on developing an understanding of others, their history and their traditions. The main skills provided in this dimension are: equity, diversity, freedom, solidarity, responsibility, active tolerance, non-discrimination, social justice, participation, transparency, and acceptance.

Innovation Labs. In addition, to support entrepreneurship and income generation in vulnerable areas, UNICEF's Innovation Lab Network (ILN) will launch 3 Labs in Bekaa in 2017. These labs will feed into a growing network of Labs across Lebanon that provide the space for youth and adolescents to become active partners in the identification of community challenges and in the design, development, and implementation of product or service interventions to address those challenges through social and business projects supported by UNICEF. Specifically, the Innovation Labs will offer professional readiness courses focused on social entrepreneurship, digital skills and other programs that accelerate youth's potential to promote social impact. Youth who complete the entrepreneurship training are also given the opportunity to access seed funding and mentorship to support the next steps in their journey.

Activities/ Targets/ Sequencing

The project, which is considered a pilot, will contribute to enhancing peacebuilding by using entrepreneurship, youth employability services with technical and soft capacity building and self-employment targeting in and out of school youth to increase mutual trust and understanding among them in addition to proposing a positive alternative to their potential participation in conflict situations. The content and approach will be adapted depending on the target group, noting that the training seeks to introduce concepts and create awareness, and would not necessarily enable training

participants to establish enterprises within additional support. It will allow young unemployed Syrian and Lebanese women and men to interact and implement joint entrepreneurship and self-employment activities thus providing a good opportunity for dialogue and breaking down stereotypes; all of which may contribute to increasing social stability.

The areas selected for intervention are at high risk of conflict escalation particularly due to a lack of livelihood opportunities for which Syrian refugees are increasingly blamed. To mitigate these tensions, the socio-economic committees provide a carefully built up mechanism for linking 'youth at risk' with skills building, employability and entrepreneurship support.

Broadening the membership of socio-economic committees

As a first step, the membership of the socio-economic committees would be extended to widen their reach and community impact. New committee members will be recruited in line with the IRF project's focus on vulnerable youth and women, including displaced Syrians. While the socio-cultural committees have generally mixed both Lebanese and Syrians, the socio-economic committees have so far involved only Lebanese residents. Building on the joint commitments made by the Government of Lebanon and the Co-Hosts following the Brussels Conference, the three agencies will advocate with local and national government counterparts to involve Syrian refugees alongside Lebanese in the committees in the identified areas to the extent practical and deemed appropriate, which could be considered as a pilot approach to be extended nation-wide. Leveraging expertise through UNDP's Peacebuilding Programme, UNDP will lead on the support to and engagement with socio-economic committees, while ILO and UNICEF will be closely consulted, with the latter to identify and recommend any suitably qualified Lebanese or Syrian refugee youth already involved in ongoing activities implemented by UNICEF or partners in Bar Elias and Riyak, respectively. Social Development Centers and MoSA Regional-level Coordinators can inform this by drawing on their understanding of the project locations, and the existing data and knowledge regarding suitability qualified individuals.

Creating community dialogue to inform livelihoods and training opportunities

In close collaboration with MoSA, engagement in Social Development Centers and Mechanisms for Social Stability will be complemented through activities conducted by UNICEF, which seek to foster economically, personally and socially active and resilient youth and reaches Lebanese and Syrian youth. UNICEF youth programme's interventions will provide 2,460 vulnerable youth with functional literacy and numeracy that increases their employability skills and chances; followed by vocational education enrolment, certified vocational training and market-based skills for employability, employment referral. An additional 3,300 youth will be reached through peacebuilding and social stability activities conducted by the Mechanisms for Social Stability. Further, 350 youth across the project locations from diverse backgrounds (both Lebanese and Syrian refugees) will be brought together through youth-led initiatives, which stimulate youth community engagement, social stability and peacebuilding⁴². Delivered in tandem, these activities will equip youth for employment, support job creation and income generation through social entrepreneurship, leading to reduced tensions between communities and building foundations for peace.

Linking community engagement to vocational training/ skills development and start-up support

Creating stronger linkages between the SEs and youth livelihood projects implemented by UNICEF, UNDP and ILO would re-activate the committees' crucial role in defusing social tensions, while also providing a direct vehicle through which youth can engage in the broader economic and civic activities within their communities. In turn, such a livelihood intervention would benefit from the inclusive peacebuilding infrastructure in which the SEs are embedded thereby

⁴² Like skills are integrated across UNICEF's Youth and Adolescents Programme, including through the following four main pillars: i) cognitive dimension (or Learning to Know); ii) individual dimension (or Learning to Be); iii) instrumental dimension (or Learning to Do); iv) social dimension (or Learning to Live Together).

ensuring its sustainability and impact. The SE committees stand ready as local partners for more focused youth entrepreneurship and training support. Their members are already trained in conflict sensitivity, gender awareness and social entrepreneurship and the municipal umbrella persists. There are plenty of innovative and "business-ready" ideas within the committees that have high potential and could form excellent projects following some business planning support. To realize these ideas and to provide 'youth at risk' with a broader spectrum of skills building opportunities, the three project agencies will complement these committees with their respective youth livelihood projects. This will help to build the youth's capacities as well as provide them with alternatives in case their social business ideas cannot be realized.

This activity will also build on existing networks and ongoing initiatives by UNICEF, ILO, and UNDP in each project location (described above) to improve the employability of 'youth at risk' through comprehensive vocational and technical training, social entrepreneurship as well as paid internship placements at identified MSMEs. The sectors and MSMEs for these internship placements and trainings will be selected on the basis of an assessment of market demands. Beneficiaries are consequently identified based on their socio-economic situation as well as their competencies. As such, the project activities will look different in each location, depending on the results of the market assessment and in response to the needs identified by each socio-economic committee. The socio-economic criteria are developed jointly with Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) and the project has focused on extremely vulnerable youth.

While the vocation training/ skills development initiatives will be tailored depending on the results of the market analysis, there are a broad range of examples from elsewhere in Lebanon that indicate the types of activities that could be expected. For example, it is likely that training initiatives will be geared towards specific value chain development. For example, in areas where agricultural activities are predominant, support will be geared towards livestock and crops, tourism, handicrafts, while in more urban settings it will involve support to cooperatives and SMEs. The activities will be geared towards the three sectors in which Syrians are able to legally work⁴³.

Following the mapping exercise, this component will involve the development of a tailored skills-building curriculum for Lebanese and Syrian youth in the identified locations, followed by a job-placement programme. The sectors in which Syrians are to be trained will be aligned with the relevant Government policies (i.e. focused on the construction, agriculture, and environment sectors). Across the project locations, this component will reach 2,190 youth, who will benefit from either market-based trainings and/or entrepreneurial skills trainings. Entrepreneurial skills and business start-up development trainings will be led by ILO (as per the activity components described above), while the market-based trainings will be supported by UNDP and UNICEF. The high degree of informality that characterizes the Lebanese economy, particularly at the local level, also lends itself to a focus on vocational, enterprise-development and market-based skills building. This also highlights the import of the initial local market assessment in guiding the precise focus and composition of the training and livelihoods activities in each location.

To ensure stability beyond the initial project period, a referral and job placement mechanism will be established through the socio-economic committee and in conjunction with local private sector partners to ensure Lebanese and Syrian youth have ongoing access to job and training opportunities in line with laws and regulations of the Government of Lebanon. Based on already established elsewhere in Lebanon, UNDP will work closely with the relevant Social Development Centers, socio-economic committees and local chambers of commerce to establish such mechanisms, if not already present. 300 Lebanese and/or Syrian refugee youth are expected to benefit from such services. Life skills courses will draw on the expertise of all three implementing agencies, and will be closely coordinated with the SE and MSS platforms, to ensure that youth are supported beyond the duration of the programme. This project will

⁴³ Examples of the types of activities that can be expected to take place through the project, contingent on the results of the labour market assessment, include: Construction: Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning, Building Electricity/ Machinery, Carpentry, Painting, Plumbing, Aluminium Installation, Plaster Work and Mosaics; Agriculture: Agriculture practices, Pruning, Harvesting, Irrigation Technics, etc; Environment: Forest Management, Post-Planting Site Maintenance, etc.

collaborate with local business development services (BDS) providers and micro-finance institutions to ensure the delivery of financial and non-financial support services and encourage the creation of Lebanese-owned joint business ventures, in which Syrian refugees could be employed. To be facilitated by ILO but with the involvement of project partners and local authorities, a business competition will be run in each project location, with a total of 100 joint business plans to be submitted, of which 30 will be selected to receive start-up funding grants of approximately USD 10,000 each. At local level, MoSA specialist representatives will be involved in reviewing business plans, and in providing follow-up support or referral to the selected winners. The self-employment component is implemented through the BDS providers to ensure that the training programs become institutionalized locally and used in the future under other donor projects through local certified trainers. Mentoring and follow-up support will also be provided to the businesses receiving start-up grants. Both dimensions aim to ensure accountability and follow-up, while also enhancing the sustainability of this service that can still be provided after the end of this project. This will strengthen the capacities of local service providers, ensure commitment and contribute to the sustainability of the intervention.

Based on the experience of the project agencies in supporting similar livelihoods activities elsewhere in Lebanon, the youth employment component expects to have gender parity. The selected professions have included fields such as industrial electricity and mechanics, hospitality, accounting, marketing and sales, technician work in architectural/engineering drawings, lab technician work for food production, and nursery work. While some sectors attracted more women than others, the model implemented to date has focused on women empowerment supporting them to access fields that were reserved to men such as car mechanics. The project will also undertake awareness raising sessions to MSMEs around non-discrimination, exploitation and gender equality.

The project will work with existing operational public or private training institutions for the implementation of the training programs, informed by an initial mapping in each project location and drawing on existing collaborations and partnerships of each of the three UN agencies, where applicable. The piloted project model will influence them to adapt their training technics to better match the private sector labour needs for their future trainings. Based on previous experiences of similar vocational training and skills development⁴⁴ activities in Lebanon and the region, the target of youth receiving job offers or other employment opportunities within 6 months of project completion is 20%⁴⁵. This percentage may vary due to several factors: Youth capacity and readiness to get employed especially if this is their first work experience; the social background of the youth and also the volatility of the economic situation in the targeted area. In more stable situations, the job creation impact of the intervention may be higher, whereas in less stable situation the social impact in terms of improving the self-confidence of the youth and engaging them in positive non-anti-social activities may be more pronounced. While beyond the focus of this project, UNICEF can offer support and referral to those project participants who may benefit from psychosocial support or other protection support. This will be facilitated through the field level coordination mechanisms described below, with UNDP and ILO to refer those involved in the project activities to services provided outside the remit of the project, including psychosocial support, as appropriate.

Although the project is a pilot, each agency will seek additional opportunities to scale up the pilot model through other planned initiatives in the pipeline. Moreover, the project will include collaboration and coordination with other agencies working on improving Vocational Education and Training in Lebanon such as GIZ.

Given the importance of direct positive reinforcement and support to be provided to youth who are considering self-employment as a potential career option, the project foresees the delivery of self-employment sensitization workshops targeting parents of the benefitting Syrian and Lebanese youth, to be considered as part of engagement

⁴⁴ The term vocational training pertains to the activities in this project conducted by UNICEF, while the terms skills development or income-generating activities relate to activities supported by UNDP and ILO, noting the different definitions used by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) and the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) in this area.

⁴⁵ The target for vocational training and skills development activities in this project is to achieve 20 percent employment. Based on Activityinfo reporting for all livelihoods activities through the LCRP, data suggests that the current baseline in the livelihood sector is around 5% employment rate of people who received appropriate support/training.

with youth on business skills. Approximately 400 families are to receive such services, with the sensitization workshops aiming to create an enabling, positive and supportive direct family environment that would encourage selected potential Syrian and Lebanese youth entrepreneurs to venture into self-employment. These workshops will be held jointly with CBOs and in close consultation with the targeted youth in the project to reach out to their parents. This is especially needed for Syrian parents who may not realize the importance of youth acquiring skills while in refuge (avoidance of the lost generation syndrome) and the importance of these skills temporarily put into practice in Lebanon and permanently used in case of return to Syria where youth can still benefit from the business partnership established with the Lebanese for the reconstruction of their country.

Selection of MSMEs

To be done in collaboration with MoSA, a local market assessment will identify priority economic sectors taking into consideration market competition, potential demand and growth opportunities, restraints and potential for the growth of MSMEs within the sectors and potential for expansion of job opportunities, to be complemented by relevant informed gleaned through MoSA's National Labour Market Assessment. To be led by UNDP but in close consultation with ILO and UNICEF, the local market assessment also includes engaging with MSMEs within the identified key sectors to identify their specific human resource gaps, noting the relevant laws and regulations which govern the employment of Syrians (in the following three sectors: agriculture, construction, and environment). As relevant, the three UN project agencies and the relevant ministries will draw on and consolidate existing labour market assessments, at both national and regional/ community level, to avoid duplication and ensure greater collaboration on similar initiatives going forward, and building on the information and knowledge-sharing within the LCRP Livelihoods and Social Stability Working Groups. The training professions and skills development training of the youth will be based on this to make sure there is an actual labour market need in the target area. The assessment will cover a geographical area in the vicinity of the project locations identified, in a way that will maximise the chances of future job placement.

The selection of MSMEs to host interns will be based on selection criteria that were already developed by UNDP, the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and the Ministry of Economy and Trade (MoET). The assessment of the MSMEs should take into consideration their capacity and willingness to host the interns with the aim of a long-term engagement (Number of interns, gender considerations and duration of internship). Identification of MSMEs will also include consideration of an MSMEs willingness and capacity to hire employees going forward, to ensure the sustainability of activities (particularly the internship component). The MSMEs, willing to host the interns are identified at the level of market assessment; these MSMEs will be actively engaged throughout the duration of the training and internship. They should supervise the youth, engage them in the work based on his/her training program, evaluate his/her performance and provide feedback to the implementing agent.

Government Engagement

The government will be involved in the programme design and implementation at several levels. At the national level, the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) and Minister of Youth and Sports were involved in the project design building on the government's vision for Stabilization and Development presented at the Brussels conference in April 2017. These ministries will also form part of the technical group that will take stock of project implementation, develop criteria for targeting and participant selection in project activities and provide substantive guidance to the project agencies and implementing partners on issues related to conflict-sensitivity, gender-sensitivity, and with regard to monitoring and evaluation activities related to the project. The selection of locations has been undertaken as part of the proposal development process, in close consultation with MoSA and the participating UN agencies and based on a set of jointly developed criteria. At the local level, the municipalities have been involved in participatory needs assessment through the MRR. The Social Development Centers (SDCs), the local arm of the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) will be involved and engaged in selecting youth for the employability activities as well as act as co-facilitator of the MSS. Participating SDCs will be identified in

collaboration with MoSA. Through the SDCs, MOSA implements its social development policies at the local level in a dynamic fashion based on an integrated, participatory and sustainable process involving different concerned stakeholders. Through their extensive network, the SDCs help to increase the visibility and outreach of the committees thereby facilitating youth recruitment and bolstering community impact. The SDCs will also be involved in selecting the 'youth at risk' for the joint project based on the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) data⁴⁶.

The project has been designed based on the commitments made by the Lebanese Government at the Brussels Conference and their stated priority to target youth at risk and to include them in interventions, such as vocational training and entrepreneurship. It also is in line with the priorities of the LCRP. In terms of implementation, the Ministry of Social Affairs will be the key Government counterpart by virtue of it being the custodian of the LCRP. Hence, it will be the lead Ministry in the project's technical group. However, other ministries, namely Ministry of Education and Higher Education and Ministry of Youth and Sports will also be included in the technical group. This is all reflected in the governance structure.

This project will also be informed by an ongoing mapping exercise led by UNICEF and ILO, focusing on all TVET programmes ongoing in Lebanon. The mapping will inform a national road map to be developed in conjunction with MEHE, MOL, MOSA, and MOA, in close collaboration with the private sector at community level (and regional level, where appropriate) as well as vocational training institutes and relevant NGOs. UNDP has built strong networks with the private sector and close working relationships with the Chambers of Commerce.

Conflict Sensitivity

The project is designed to adapt to the dynamic context, noting the evolving impact of the Syrian crisis (and the relations between the Lebanese host community and Syrian refugees) while appreciating how this is overlaid by inter-related dynamics at the local, national, and regional level. The project will be continuously informed by ongoing efforts to map and track social tensions across Lebanon, led by UNDP through the Social Stability Working Group (LCRP), which will in turn inform programmatic activities and conflict-sensitive adaptations. Each of the three project agencies, as well as the RCO, will participate in the regular meetings of the Social Stability Working Group that take place both at Beirut (national) level and at regional level on a regular basis, which serve as a key forum for UN agencies and NGO partners to share updates and conflict analysis, with a focus on particular trends and the related programmatic opportunities and challenges. Counterparts from each of the project agencies responsible for overseeing activities at the community level will also be encouraged to attend, both to share insights and to benefit from the analysis shared, with a view to informing ongoing activities (and making necessary adjustments, if needed).

Beyond this, the three project agencies will meet regularly in each project location to take stock of local dynamics and to discuss any necessary programmatic or operational adjustments required to tweak implementation to maintain a conflict-sensitive approach.

While UNICEF, ILO, and UNDP have all been operating in the identified locations for a sustained period of time, there is value in ensuring a common and shared understanding of the local community dynamics so as to ensure the activities are aligned and pursue a coherent approach to conflict-sensitivity. To that end, a conflict-sensitivity workshop involving UN implementing agencies and focusing at the local level will take place at the beginning of the project period, focusing on potentially problematic aspects of project implementation such as beneficiary selection, and engagement with other stakeholders such as local municipalities, community leaders (from both the Lebanese host community and Syrian refugee communities alike), and other actors (NGOs, private sector, etc.) present in the identified locations. These issues will continue to be tracked by the project board as part of the project monitoring described later in the document.

⁴⁶ As noted, the NPTP is currently under review, the outcome of which may influence the targeting and selection process adopted by this project.

Gender Sensitivity

Empowering women through community engagement and employment opportunities is a key objective of this project. With only four out of 128 Members of Parliament being women and with unequal personal status laws still in force, Lebanon is lagging behind in its objective of achieving gender equality. Despite political undertakings and international advocacy, the new electoral law passed on 16 June 2017 does not include a gender quota. That said, the establishment of a new Ministry of Women's Affairs and its support for increased women's representation in Lebanon's political life, including for gender quotas, is an important step in the right direction. At the local level, progress has been more significant, with 100 more women elected to office in the municipal elections in 2016 than in 2010, although the overall levels of female representation in municipal councils remain extremely low, with only 5.4 percent of the seats currently allocated to women. The project will build on these positive steps, proactively involving women in the mechanisms for social stability thereby making them key actors in community dialogue and conflict prevention.

The target is to have 50/50 gender balance for the employability/ skills development activities. 'Particular efforts will be undertaken to push women out of stereotypical 'female' professions such as tailoring and hairdressing and empower them to seek opportunities in emerging, high-demand sectors such as renewable energies. To this effect, peer-to-peer counselling will be provided where women who work in such non-traditional sectors give advice and share their experiences with the female beneficiaries of this project.' Moreover, a feasibility study will be conducted during the early phases of project implementation, which will also look at identifying sectors attractive to women that are also in demand by the labour market and in line with the Lebanese regulations pertaining to the three sectors where Syrians are allowed to work.

The selection of the MSMEs for the internships will take into consideration their capacity and willingness to host female interns with the aim of a long term-engagement. A two-day awareness-raising workshop will be conducted for selected MSMEs focusing amongst others on ethical employment approaches (non-discrimination and exploitation, gender equality, addressing gender stereo-types/biases in the workplace and child labour prevention) and other key issues taking gender sensitivity approaches. Gender awareness sessions will also be implemented for the youth job seekers as part of the soft skills components trainings and specific effort will be made to support female beneficiaries wanting to engage in sectors/professions in Lebanon that have traditionally been male dominated. Sex-disaggregated training and internship evaluations will be completed by the youth during the course of their training and internship placements. This will help to identify any potential gender specific concerns, disparities in satisfaction and to address these accordingly. We do not have precise figures on the gender imbalances (e.g. labour participation statistics) in the targeted communities.

On the economic front, the underemployment of women in Lebanon is alarming with only 23.5% of women participating in the labour market compared to 70.3% of men.⁴⁷ This underemployment of women is a multi-causal phenomenon, relating to absence of legal framework and lack of employment opportunities in Lebanon but also to cultural norms that confine women to 'their roles' as mothers and wives in the house. That said, such norms tend to become more fluid in crisis contexts, opening spaces for women's empowerment and such a shift is already visible in Lebanon.⁴⁸

This project taps into these normative shifts by engaging women as primary beneficiaries, with a target of 50% women beneficiaries supported through skills development and job placements. Moreover, the project will advocate and provide capacity development support to implementing partners on advancing gender equality. Awareness raising activities on gender equality will be integrated throughout the project when feasible. This will include awareness raising workshops carried out for the SMEs hosting the beneficiaries as part of the job placements. These sessions will

⁴⁷ The numbers are even lower for Syrian refugees with women only making up 12.3 % of the labour force. See ILO, Quantitative Framework for Access to Work for Syrian Refugees in Lebanon', Presentation to Livelihood Sector Working Group, December 2016.

⁴⁸ See House of Peace, Customs & Traditions: Connectors or Dividers for Syrian Refugees in Lebanon?', Syrian Voices Paper, 2016.

particularly focus on promoting decent work conditions and breaking gender stereotypes in the workplace in relation to sectors of work, type of positions/professions within the SMEs and other barriers limiting women's inclusion and progression in certain sectors.

Gender awareness raising activities will be carried out targeting both male and female beneficiaries to ensure that women's empowerment does not heighten tensions within communities and families. Project activities will be designed to overcome obstacles that have been associated in the past with low female participation such as arranging safe transportation for women to training venues and organizing sessions in a way that is compatible with child caring responsibilities. Female-only sessions will also be held to provide women with a 'safe space' to share concerns and experiences. The project will make use of inter-sector referral mechanisms to protection services in cases of domestic violence and/or SGBV in line with inter-agency GBV guidelines.⁴⁹

The project's efforts to advance gender equality and empower women are guided by global commitments on gender equality such as the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Platform for Action and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 5).

Target Groups:

The project will involve young Lebanese and Syrian refugee men and women between the ages of 15 to 24 residing in the identified locations, with a particular focus on those neither enrolled in formal education nor currently actively employed. The involvement of youth in the project activities will be in line with relevant laws governing labour force participation. Activities involving engagement in employment or employment-related activities will be provided to participants 18 years of age or older, with school-based activities followed methodologies used by ILO and UNICEF that are already tailored to be age appropriate.

While the nature of the activities will make it difficult to apply a strict proportional approach to the participation of the respective target groups, the majority of activities will seek to involve approximately equal proportions of Lebanese and Syrian refugee youth, respectively, as well as equal proportions of young men and young women. This will be communicated to local stakeholders, implementing partners, and target groups during the planning phase of project implementation. Some activities, including the ILO 'Know About Business' trainings will be implemented through select public schools and vocational training centers, thus relying on institutions that have already adopted a blended approach to teaching both Lebanese and Syrian refugees simultaneously. For livelihoods-related activities, equal participation of Lebanese and Syrian youth is already considered standard practice by many organizations and in many parts of Lebanon.

The criteria for selection will be developed jointly between the UN agencies involved and the relevant Government Ministries, drawing on relevant existing practice and approaches in this regard.

The identification of youth will be done jointly through a panel comprising representatives from the UN agencies, the local implementing partners, the Social Development Centers (SDCs), MoSA, and the youth members of the socio-economic committees in each area using several outreach methodologies. The identification will be based on a set of criteria to be established in consultation with MoSA immediately after the project is endorsed.

MoSA will be closely involved in the identification process, including MoSA Regional Coordinators associated with the respective municipalities.

The selection of the youth will be through two phases; one based on the documentation provided by them (to establish

⁴⁹ Inter-agency Standing Committee, 'Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action: Reducing risk, promoting resilience and aiding recovery'.

whether they meet the socio-economic criteria of the project which are developed jointly with the Ministry of Social Affairs) and second an application process based on an interview (to establish their motivation and basic competencies to participate in the different employability activities).

Budget:

Table 3: Project Activity Budget (per activity/ no. of participants)			
Outcome/ Output Number	Activity	Activity Budget (USD)	No. of participants
Outcome 1. Livelihoods opportunities for 'youth at risk' in tensed areas are improved;			
Output 1.1	1.1.1 Two KAB Training of Facilitators' workshops and 4 follow-up workshops	100,000	45 to 50 teachers/ instructors in Government secondary and vocational education schools
	1.1.2 KAB course implementation to Lebanese and Syrian youth	55,650	
	1.1.3 Start-up boot camp	143,000	150 out-of-school Lebanese and Syrian youth
	1.1.4 Business plan competition	85,000	100 business plans to be submitted (involving at least 200 Lebanese and Syrian youth)
	1.1.5 Vocational Training/ Skills Development (market-based and/or entrepreneurial skills)	276,750	2,190 Lebanese and Syrian refugee youth
Output 1.2	1.2.1 One Training of Trainers workshop on ILO My First Business Training Programme	50,000	25 trainers
	1.2.2 Training for business plan winners	50,000	30 joint business plans (at least 60 Lebanese and Syrian refugee youth)
	1.2.3 Intensive mentoring for business plan winners	100,000	30 joint business plans (at least 60 Lebanese and Syrian refugee youth)
	1.2.4 Seed funding for business plan winners	300,000	30 joint business plans (at least 60 Lebanese and Syrian refugee youth)
	1.2.5 Innovation Labs	Cost-shared	480 Lebanese and Syrian refugee youth per Lab
	1.2.6 Participatory Labour Market Assessment	27,675	450 Lebanese and Syrian refugee youth
	1.2.7 MSMEs identification	27,675	
	1.2.8 Vocational training/ skills development institutions identified	27,675	
	1.2.9 Awareness campaign	9,225	
	1.2.10 Awareness workshops with targeted	23,603	

	MSMEs		
	1.2.11 Enrolment in youth internship programme and stipends	354,126	
	1.2.12 Graduation ceremony	13,838	
	1.2.13 Follow-up employment support and mentoring	46,125	
Outcome 2: Local communities' ability to mitigate tensions and prevent conflict are strengthened through engagement of youth at risk.			
Output 2.1	Activity 2.1.1 Sensitization workshops on self-employment and social cohesion	94,428	5 workshops provided to 400 Lebanese and Syrian refugee families
	Activity 2.1.2 Sports for developments activities	Cost-shared	600 Lebanese and Syrian refugee youth
	Activity 2.1.3 Life skills activities	Cost-shared	2,460 Lebanese and Syrian refugee youth
	Activity 2.1.4 Social stability activities supported through Mechanisms for Social Stability and Socio-Economic Committees	426,661	3,300 Lebanese and Syrian refugee youth

Table 4: Project Activity Budget (per RUNO/ UN budget category)

Outcome/ Output number	Output name	Output budget by RUNO (USD)	UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
Outcome 1. Livelihoods opportunities for 'youth at risk' in tensed areas are improved;				
Output 1.1.	Capacity of youth is strengthened through vocational training, entrepreneurial skills and internship or apprenticeship placements.	USD 576,610 (ILO)	Staff (USD 127,194); Supplies, Commodities, Materials (USD 43,000); Equipment and Furniture (including Depreciation) (USD 2,665); Contractual services (USD 326,650); Travel (USD 14,000); General Operating and other Direct Costs (USD 22,867); Indirect Support Costs (USD 40,234)	The contractual services includes the consultants and the training expenses related to the Teachers training and boot camp training, and capacity building.
		USD 1,032,967 (UNDP)	Staff (USD 137,700); Supplies, Commodities,	The supplies includes the printing and other miscellaneous costs related to the activities.

			Materials (USD 0); Equipment and Furniture (including Depreciation) (USD 8,922); Contractual services (USD 766,151); Travel (USD 9,000); General Operating and other Direct Costs (USD 41,000); Indirect Support Costs (USD 70,194)	
Output 1.2.	Youth enterprise ideas are implemented through start-up grants under Lebanese ownership and management	USD 754,142 (ILO)	Staff (USD 167,524); Supplies, Commodities, Materials (USD 23,000); Equipment and Furniture (including Depreciation) (USD 3,510); Contractual services (USD 177,000); Transfers & Grants to counterparts (USD 300,000); General Operating and other Direct Costs (USD 30,117); Indirect Support Costs (USD 52,991)	The contractual services includes the consultants and the training expenses. The supplies includes the printing and other miscellaneous costs related to the activities.
Outcome 2: Local communities' ability to mitigate tensions and prevent conflict are strengthened through engagement of youth at risk.				
Output 2.1.	Youth engagement in their communities is strengthened through social stability and support and conflict resolution approaches	USD 94,248 (ILO)	Staff (USD 15,512); Supplies, Commodities, Materials (USD 9,717); Equipment and Furniture (including Depreciation) (USD 325); Contractual services (USD 61,000); General Operating and other Direct Costs (USD 2,788); Indirect Support Costs (USD 4,906)	The contractual services includes the consultants and the workshop expenses and raising awareness campaigns. The supplies includes the printing and other miscellaneous costs related to the activities.
		USD 391,661 (UNDP)	Staff (USD 95,000); Supplies, Commodities, Materials (USD 6,000); Travel (USD 18,000); Contractual services (USD 236,930); General Operating and other	

			Direct Costs (USD 7,818.60); Indirect Support Costs (USD 27,912.40)	
Monitoring and Evaluation	USD 75,000 (UNDP)	Contractual services	Contractual services	The contractual services includes the consultants/firm to be contracted to undertake the evaluation.
	USD 75,000 (ILO)	Contractual services		
Sub-Total	USD 1,500,000 (ILO)			
	USD 1,499,628 (UNDP)			
Total	USD 2,999,628			

CATEGORIES	Tranche 1 (70%)		Tranche 2 (30%)		TOTAL BY RUNO		TOTAL
	ILO	UNDP	ILO	UNDP	ILO	UNDP	
1. Staff and other personnel	215,070	162,890	95,160	69,810	310,230	232,700	542,930
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	59,000	4,200	16,717	1,800	75,717	6,000	81,717
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (incl. depreciation)	6,500	6,245.40		2,676.60	6,500	8,922	15,422
4. Contractual services (includes the consultants and training costs for the Teachers training and boot camp training, capacity building and the raising awareness campaigns. Also includes the M&E costs)	518,150	754,656.70	121,500	323,424.30	639,650	1,078,081	1,717,731
5. Travel	7,000	18,900	7,000	8,100	14,000	27,000	41,000

6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	138,800	-	161,200	-	300,000	-	300,000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	36,788	34,173	18,984	14,645.60	55,772	48,818.60	104,590.60
Sub-Total Project Costs	981,308	981,065.10	420,561	420,456.50	1,401,869	1,401,521.60	2,803,390.60
8. Indirect Support Costs*	68,692	68,675.40	29,439	29,431	98,131	98,106.40	196,237.40
TOTAL	1,050,000	1,049,740.5	450,000	449,887.5	1,500,000	1,499,628	2,999,628

* The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-7, as specified in the PBF MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organization. Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, according to the Agency's regulations, rules and procedures.

As per the guidance provided by the Peacebuilding Support Office, the project will involve a tranche-based financing mechanism whereby 70 percent of the requested funds are provided upon approval, with the remaining funds provided subject to the fulfilment of certain milestones. To that end, 30 percent second tranche will be released upon completion of the following key milestones: i) socio-economic committees fully established and operational in all three villages; ii) economic sectors with potential space for growth and job placement are identified; and iii) youth for the vocational training or entrepreneurial training are recruited; iv) 80% overall expenditure of first tranche; v) submission of reports to PBF.

With the following activities incorporating the different experiences of male and female youth from Syrian refugee and Lebanese communities; and involving gender parity amongst participants, an indicative estimate of the budget allocated to gender equality or women's empowerment is gleaned through halving the amounts listed in Table 3. Based on that calculation, it is estimated that a minimum of approximately USD 1,011,695 (or 33.7%) of the project contributes to gender equality or women's empowerment outcomes, thus qualifying the project to be considered "Gender Marker 2".

b) **Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners:**

	RUNO 1: ILO	Key Source of Funding (government, donor etc.)	Annual Regular Budget in \$	Annual emergency budget (e.g. CAP)
Previous calendar year	USD 1,222,872	Donors (Italy, UNRWA, RBSA, RDPP)		
Current calendar year	USD 16,060,763	Donors (UNICEF, Norway, RBSA, EU, KfW, Italy)		

	RUNO 2: UNDP	Key Source of Funding (government, donor etc.)	Annual Regular Budget in \$	Annual emergency budget (e.g. CAP)
Previous calendar year	Expenditure: USD 73,000,000 (approx.) Mobilized: USD 100,000,000 (approx.)	Donors (KFW, DFID, Netherlands, US/BPRM, Japan, Norway, Italy, Switzerland)		
Current calendar year				

III. Management and coordination

a) Project management:

Given that the project activities pertain to the mandates of multiple UN agencies and multiple government ministries, it is suggested that a Working Group be established to oversee and guide the project. While the project contributes to LHSP, it will have its own independent decision-making and governance structure. A working group will include relevant ministries, including MoSA, MEHE and Minister of Youth and Sports, with MoSA to be the 'lead' GoL counterpart (consistent with their mandated lead role of the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan). MoSA will serve as the lead GoL counterpart in the decision-making and governance of the project, both through the central Working Group and the field-level working groups to be established.

This structure will be mirrored at local level in each of the project locations, with counterparts from the relevant UN agencies and ministries (and municipalities) to meet on a quarterly basis to review project implementation and follow-up. As the funding comes via PBF's Immediate Response Facility, there is no formal requirement for establishing a Steering Committee for the project.

Relevant Pillar Working Groups convened under the auspices of the UN Strategic Framework as well as the Social Stability Working Group will serve as the fora for ensuring regular information sharing and updates amongst the agencies involved, while also ensuring complementarity with the activities of other UN entities and NGO partners.

While UNICEF is not considered an implementing agency through the PBF project, it will contribute to the outcomes sought by aligning relevant activities in the project locations. UNICEF will also engage through the project management of the activities at central and at local levels. While having mobilized resources separately, UNICEF have both livelihoods and peacebuilding activities ongoing in both Bar Elias and Riyak. To that end, UNICEF will work closely with UNDP and ILO to ensure complementarities and coordination across activities undertaken in these two project locations, while also participating in the planning of activities to be undertaken in Al Qaa, with a view to informing UNICEF's potential subsequent engagement in that location. To the extent possible, the three agencies will undertake any assessment or analysis exercise jointly, working closely with local level representatives from MoSA, while also closely coordinating on issues related to participant selection and referral.

Working Group	
Composition and Frequency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To meet at least on a quarterly basis, and be comprised of representatives from the Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Education and Higher Education, as well as the Ministry of Youth and Sports together with UNICEF, ILO, and UNDP.
Roles and Responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To take stock of project implementation and agree on any

	<p>measures required to adjust programming in light of changes to the context and/or programmatic delays, challenges, or opportunities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure coherence and coordination amongst project partners, including complementarity with other activities undertaken by the respective project partners; • Develop criteria for targeting and participant selection in project activities; • Provide substantive guidance to the project agencies and implementing partners on issues related to conflict-sensitivity, gender-sensitivity, and with regard to monitoring and evaluation activities related to the project; • Review reports drafted and work closely with the RCO to ensure timely submission as per PBF guidelines; • Participate in monitoring activities, logframe revisions, tracking of indicators, and guidance on design and implementation of surveys/baselines/etc.; • To respond to any issues identified by the field level working groups pertaining to project implementation, and to ensure any decisions reached are communicated in a timely manner to local level counterparts; • Relevant staff to participate in co-management of the final independent evaluation of the project.
Field Level Working Groups	
Composition and Frequency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To meet on a quarterly basis, to be comprised of field-level counterparts from the relevant UN agencies and ministries, together with municipality representative(s).
Roles and Responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To take stock of project implementation in the respective location, and to address any specific bottlenecks or challenges encountered; • To flag any issues to the overall project Working Group that requires engagement at Beirut-level, either between UN agencies or between UN and Government counterparts.
RCO Support Functions: The below functions will be carried out in close coordination with the three implementing agencies.	
Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per PBF guidelines, the consolidation and compilation of primary data from the three implementing agencies will be supported by the RCO. This will include populating the results framework as well as other monitoring and evaluation tasks; • The RCO will also lead in drafting the relevant narrative reports, facilitating the required consultation/feedback from the Technical Group, and ensuring timely submission to the PBF. Relevant M&E staff from agencies will also be involved to ensure follow-up on progress and monitoring activities, as well as to jointly implement the data collection and final evaluation.
Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The RCO will coordinate activities and information-sharing

	<p>amongst the three agencies implementing the project, both at Beirut level and at field level. During project initiation, this will involve ensuring the activities planned by each agency are aligned and complementary, while avoiding duplication. This will also involve support to location-specific discussions at the beginning of the project implementation phase to ensure a common understanding of conflict analysis in the respective areas, and agreement on key approaches regarding conflict-sensitivity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The RCO will ensure coherence and regular liaison with other relevant UN entities, including with regard to inter-linkages with ongoing and planned joint programming initiatives under the UNSF, particularly those related to Pillar 1 and Pillar 3. • The RCO will act as the primary interface for regular contact and correspondence with the PBF as well as other external partners such as the World Bank on the initiative; • The RCO will coordinate and facilitate information-sharing amongst the Working Group, and ensure that any decisions reached are duly communicated with the field level working counterparts in the project locations. This will include facilitating meetings, documenting discussions through minutes, and ensuring timely follow-up on agreed action points. • The RCO will oversee project closure and final reporting.
Managing final evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The RCO lead the joint evaluation in coordination with the ILO, UNICEF, and UNDP, according to OECD standards and UNEG guidelines for joint evaluation. This includes drafting TORs; overseeing recruitment of external consultant; facilitating consultations; overseeing consultants assignment; leading review of draft and consolidating feedback; facilitating initial discussion where consultant shares findings with three agencies.

b) Risk management:

Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
Leadership currently engaged and prioritizing a national agenda for peace and stability. Changes of government and personnel in senior officials could lead to a reprioritization – reducing momentum for achieving PBF outcomes.	Medium	Medium	UN to work closely with relevant Ministries, both at working level and at senior level, to ensure regular information-sharing and address any bottlenecks or challenges pertaining to transition/ turnover well in advance.

Conflict sensitivity / do no harm. Project activities could inadvertently exacerbate conflict potential	Medium	Medium	UN implementing agencies works closely with relevant partners to carefully consider and analyse when implementing project activities.
IRF projects encounter bottlenecks impacting capacity to deliver quick and high impact results.	Low	Medium	Regular meetings with the UN implementing agencies and project site visits to review progress and ensure early attention to bottlenecks.
Security situation inside Syria worsens, resulting in a massive influx in the number of refugees.	Medium	Medium	Resources shifted to address immediate humanitarian needs instead of longer-term, stabilization priorities, including youth sector.
Deterioration of the overall political and security situation in Lebanon, including localized violence in project areas.	Medium	High	Inclusion of peacebuilding and conflict prevention measures in project activities, ensuring equity and inclusion while helping to facilitate inter-community dialogue.
Turnover of youth during the project implementation	High	Low	Ensure a larger number of youth are trained and 'waiting lists' for employment opportunities are developed
Challenges related to access and/or the security situation present difficulties in project implementation.	Medium	Medium	Alternate location(s) to be identified through consultation between the three UN agencies involved in the project together with MoSA and other relevant Government counterparts.

c) Monitoring & evaluation:

The RCO will provide the overall coordination and support to the project's monitoring and evaluation in close collaboration with UNDP, ILO, and UNICEF, while also facilitating regular progress-reporting as per PBF guidelines. The RCO will also facilitate discussions between the three UN agencies and amongst external partners (if necessary) regarding any adjustments required to the project activities based on the risk management matrix above.

While the selection of the project locations and the activities has been guided by available data (in addition to relevant analysis and consultation), there is a need to provide up-to-date data to inform current baselines. As such, the figures identified in the initial Results Framework will be updated through a baseline study to be undertaken in the initial phase of project implementation. This will also help ensure that the project is grounded in sound baseline data that can then help to facilitate a meaningful project evaluation.

The monitoring and evaluation of the project will seek to assess and measure the theories of change based on the assumptions related to contact, grievances, and opportunities. This will be done in a number of ways. For example, outcome 2 will be partly measured through perception surveys of both Lebanese and Syrian refugees, with a view to indicating whether relations have been improved and there has been a reduced emphasis on specific sources of tension (including related to job competition and economic opportunities) that are the explicit focus of project activities. The target for this indicator considers elements related to each of the contact, grievances, and opportunities

theories, with the target to measure the increase in positive perceptions of both Lebanese and Syrian refugees as a result of participating in the project activities. Perceptions of Syrian and Lebanese parents of youth towards self-employment will also be measured, while the remaining outcome and output indicators will be measured using baselines/ endlines. An initial baseline survey will be undertaken to establish the initial perceptions and views of project participants and their families (regarding the self-employment awareness component) once they have been identified but before their participation in activities. This is expected to take place during the first quarter of project implementation. Opportunities for community-based monitoring, working closely with existing structures such as the socio-economic committees, will also be considered in further detail during the initial baseline study.

As reflected in the Results Framework, monitoring data will be disaggregated to the extent possible, based on gender, location, nationality, and type of activity.

A total of USD 150,000 is allocated for the project monitoring and evaluation activities, of which approximately half is expected to be earmarked for the final evaluation. The budget for the preliminary baseline study is approximately USD 50,000, with the remaining balance (around USD 25,000) to be directed towards perception surveys and other monitoring activities throughout project implementation. These figures are to be considered estimates at this stage, and could be subject to change.

Beyond the project, there is a well-recognized lack of data pertaining to the possible contribution of livelihoods and job creation activities to peacebuilding. By undertaking a baseline study to address the knowledge gaps for this particular project, it is also hoped that the project will serve to inform broader learning on this topic, and thus inform subsequent collaboration between the Peacebuilding Support Office, UNDP, ILO, and the World Bank.

Monitoring activities will involve both the outcome and output levels: monitoring at output level will take place throughout the project, while it will take place semi-annually at outcome level.

All three implementing agencies will undertake regular field monitoring, partner reporting, and complementary third party monitoring, while also working closely with community-level mechanisms (MSS, etc.) to monitor activities and ensure feedback from target groups informs adaptive programming.

Regular reports will be drafted and submitted in accordance with PBF guidelines. Draft reports will be shared with the technical working group for review prior to submission to PBF.

Annual programme review meetings, including lessons learned sessions, will be organized, involving all the programme's staff and implementing partners, selected government officials from relevant ministries and relevant staff of the three organizations, in collaboration with the RCO.

While each implementing partner will be responsible for any agency-focused evaluation activities, an independent final evaluation will also be undertaken, to be commissioned by the three implementing agencies towards the end of the project implementation period (Q3/2018). The evaluation will be informed by the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) joint evaluation guidance. As such, the three agencies will jointly develop the TORs for the evaluation and will be fully involved in the design, management of the evaluation exercise, and review of the final report. The evaluation report will seek to inform considerations for replicating the pilot activities in other vulnerable communities in Lebanon where similar job-related tensions are present (so as to ensure the types of activities respond to the local context), while also feeding into broader discussions and possible follow-up research activities pertaining to the linkages between employment and peacebuilding (and possibly linking to the second phase of the collaboration between ILO, UNDP, PBSO, and the World Bank).

d) Administrative arrangements

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor

contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

AA Functions

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved "Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds" (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate narrative reports and financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is notified by the RUNO (accompanied by the final narrative report, the final certified financial statement and the balance refund);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 June;
- Annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 November;
- Final (end of project) narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months after the operational closure of the project;
- Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.
- Unspent Balance at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

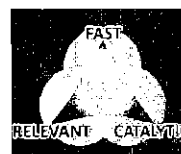
Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the

activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent's website (<http://mptf.undp.org>).



**PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT SUMMARY**

Project Number & Title:	Project Number: Employment and Peacebuilding - Building Bridges Amongst 'Youth at Risk' in Lebanon
Recipient UN Organization:	UNDP; ILO
Implementing Partner(s):	Ministry of Social Affairs; Ministry of Education and Higher Education; Ministry of Labour UNDP; ILO; UNICEF
Location:	Central/West Bekaa (Bar Elias; Riyak); Baalbeck-Hermel (Al Qaa). Based on following criteria: i) Identified as high tension areas through local tension mapping and a cross-analysis of various data sources such as surveys, impact assessments and qualitative conflict analysis reports ⁵⁰ ; ii) Exhibit a very high ratio of displaced Syrians to residents ⁵¹ and are among the most vulnerable localities in Lebanon; iii) A peacebuilding platform already exists through the Mechanisms of Social Stability and in some cases socio-economic committees have already been set up and trained; iv) The community has identified a lack of livelihood activities for youth and conflicts (in need of conflict resolution of peacebuilding interventions) as critical gaps and risks to social stability through the Maps of Risks and Resources; v) A conflict analysis has already been conducted which examines the conflict landscape, the key conflict actors and dynamics and on that basis identified suitable entry points for intervention; vi) A commitment and interest by the municipal authorities to engage in inclusive community dialogue and peacebuilding activities with the youth. These criteria ensure that PBF funding is put to its maximum effect; it fills a critical local gap to prevent further conflict escalation but at the same time is integrated into a larger peacebuilding infrastructure to ensure the impact and sustainability of an 18-months long intervention.
Approved Project Budget:	Total project cost: 2,999,628 USD *Approved Peacebuilding Fund budget: Fully allocated first tranche: UNDP: 1,049,740 USD; ILO: 1,050,000 USD Conditional second tranche:

⁵⁰ An indicative list of data sources used to inform the criteria include the VASyR; UNDP commissioned conflict analysis exercises; various UN and NGO commissioned perception surveys and assessments, as well as the Mapping of Risks and Resources exercises conducted at municipality level.

⁵¹ Based on UNHCR and UNDP data.

	UNDP: 449,888 USD; ILO: 450,000 USD Government contribution: Other: *The overall approved PBF budget and release of the second tranche are subject to the PBSO's evaluation and decisional process, and subject to the availability of funds in the PBF account.	
Duration:	Planned Start Date: December 2017	Planned Completion: June 2019
Project Description:	Focusing on locations where tensions pertaining to local economic conditions have shown signs of leading to broader escalations, this project will focus on enhancing engagement of 'youth at risk' through a range of livelihoods and social stability activities and, importantly, strengthening the linkages and complementarities between the two. The project will enhance youth engagement through activities that would i) promote social stability and conflict resolution; and ii) improve their employability (skills-training, youth entrepreneurship, and job placement initiatives). Together these two sets of activities will foster positive interactions between Lebanese and Syrian youth and create livelihood opportunities.	
PBF Focus Area:	3: Revitalize the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (3.1 Employment)	
Project Outcome:	Outcome 1. Livelihoods opportunities for 'youth at risk' intense areas are improved; Outcome 2. Local communities' ability to mitigate tensions and prevent conflict are strengthened through engagement of 'youth at risk'.	
Key Project Activities:	Output 1: Capacity of Youth is strengthened through vocational training, entrepreneurial skills and apprenticeship placements: Lebanese and Syrian refugee youth benefit from joint skills-building, internship, entrepreneurship education, and vocational training programmes; Output 2: Youth' enterprise ideas are implemented through start-up grants: Youth are provided with business management training, start-up capital and mentoring to establish business ventures; Output 3: Youth engagement in their communities is strengthened through social stability and support and conflict resolution approaches: Lebanese and Syrian refugee youth and their families are involved in mechanisms for social stability which foster community dialogue, the identification of priorities for local development and life skills training; and families' attitudes towards entrepreneurship and self-employment are improved.	

Annex B: IRF Results Framework⁵²

Country name: Lebanon							
Project Effective Dates: November 2017 – May 2019							
PBF Focus Area: 3: Revitalize the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (3.1 Employment)							
<p>IRF Theory of Change: <i>In locations where tensions over job competition and economic conditions may lead to the outbreak of violent, the prospects of such violence will be reduced if Lebanese and Syrian refugee youth are provided with livelihoods opportunities and pathways to community engagement, which will in turn address growing agitation amongst the Lebanese host community, empowering youth to engage as positive community change agents and benefit from vocational training/ skills building, provide concrete pathways to livelihoods opportunities and increasing the opportunity costs of engaging in violent conduct.</i></p> <p><i>If local peacebuilding mechanisms are strengthened, and their linkages strengthened to concrete livelihoods opportunities and skills building initiatives, then the mechanisms will have increased credibility and influence within their communities, and the joint nature of their activities (involving both Lebanese and Syrian refugees) will positively contribute to conflict resolution efforts (including through undermining and reversing negative perceptions and discriminatory actions).</i></p> <p>This theory of change is based on the following assumptions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Joint peacebuilding, vocational training and business activities foster contact between youth of different social groups in conflict, thereby reducing stereotypes and prejudices of the 'Other' and building inter-community social networks; 2. Joint peacebuilding, vocational training and business activities can address the economic grievances and sense of marginalization that are root causes of conflict particularly among youth; 3. Joint peacebuilding, vocational training and business activities can offer opportunities and alternatives to violence for youth at risk. 							
Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators ⁵³	Means of Verification	Relevant Agency/ies	Year 1	Year 2	Milestones
Outcome 1. Livelihoods for 'youth at risk' in-tense areas are improved		Outcome Indicator 1 a: No. of jobs created through start-up businesses or as a	Evaluation form filled at the end of the project	ILO; UNDP; UNICEF		x	30 percent second tranche will be released upon completion of the

⁵² While the selection of the project locations and the activities has been guided by available data (in addition to relevant analysis and consultation), there is a need to provide up-to-date data to inform current baselines. As such, the figures identified in the initial Results Framework will be updated through a baseline study to be undertaken in the initial phase of project implementation. This will also help ensure that the project is grounded in sound baseline data that can then help to facilitate a meaningful project evaluation. At present, the initial baselines do not align to the targets in all cases, as the data used to inform the tentative baselines is extrapolated from governorate-level data collected through the LCRP.

⁵³ ILO-related baseline indicators will be estimated at the start of the project following an in-depth baseline assessment in the 3 targeted areas of the Bekaa.

		<p>result of vocational training and job placements.</p> <p>Baseline: 150 job seekers supported who accessed employment in 2017 through livelihood projects of LCRP partners in the Bekaa⁵⁴; 71 jobs created in supported MSMEs/cooperatives in 2017 through livelihood projects of LCRP partners in the Bekaa⁵⁵</p> <p>Target: 140 jobs filled by youth trained as a result of a local labour market assessment, skills development, internships, and job placements in targeted villages.</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 1 b: Number of start-up businesses created Baseline: N/A Target: 30 businesses;</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 1 c: % of youth receiving job offers or other employment opportunities. Baseline: 5%⁵⁶ Target: 20%</p>	(UNDP)															<p>following key milestones: i) socio-economic committees fully established and operational in all three villages; ii) economic sectors with potential space for growth and job placement are identified; and iii) youth for the vocational training or entrepreneurial training are recruited; iv) 80% overall expenditure of first tranche; v) submission of reports to PBF.</p>
	Output 1.1: Capacity of Youth is strengthened through vocational	Output Indicator 1.1.1 # of youth supported by: a) short and medium term	Annual NGO project report, result reporting,	ILO; UNDP; UNICEF														

⁵⁴ ActivityInfo.

⁵⁵ ActivityInfo.

⁵⁶ Based on ActivityInfo reporting in 2017.

	<p>training, entrepreneurial skills and apprenticeship placements.</p>	<p>competency and market-based skills trainings programmes (aged 14+); b) internship, on-the-job trainings or apprenticeships. disaggregated by gender, nationality, location, c) entrepreneurial skills.</p> <p>Baseline: a) 1513 Lebanese and Syrians completing market-based skills training through LCRP partners' projects in 2017 in the Bekaa⁵⁷; b) 378 Lebanese and Syrians completing market-based skills training through LCRP partners' projects in 2017 in the Bekaa⁵⁸. c) N/A, Target: a) 1190; b) 360; c) 1000</p>	<p>YAD evaluation and referral tool</p>								
	<p>Output 1.2: Youth' enterprise ideas are implemented through start-up grants under Lebanese ownership and management: youth are provided with business management training, start-up capital and mentoring to establish business ventures.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1 # of youth receiving specific business start-up training and mentoring support through selected BDS providers. disaggregated by gender, nationality, location</p> <p>Baseline: 1177 Lebanese and Syrians supported with employment services, counselling and career guidance in the Bekaa in</p>	<p>Training workshops reports. Youth mentoring reports.</p>	<p>ILO</p>		<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>			

⁵⁷ ActivityInfo.

⁵⁸ ActivityInfo.

		2017 ⁵⁹ Target: 300 in the villages targeted.																	
		Output Indicator 1.2.1 # of business plans submitted to MFIs disaggregated by gender, nationality, location Baseline: N/A Target: 100	Joint-venture business plans submitted to MFIs.	ILO									x						
		Output Indicator 1.2.2 Number of grants provided by MFIs. Baseline: N/A Target: 30	Records on the grants provided.	ILO										x					
Outcome 2. Local communities' ability to mitigate tensions and prevent conflict are strengthened through engagement of youth at risk		Outcome Indicator 2 a: Perceptions of both Lebanese and Syrian refugees indicate improved relations and reduced emphasis on specific sources of tension (including related to job competition, economic challenges) Baseline: In the 2017 Stabilization survey, 31% of respondents in the Bekaa reported positive relationships between Lebanese and Syrians ⁶⁰ Target: 70% youth involved in the Mechanisms of Social Stability report more positive perceptions of the		UNDP, ILO, UNICEF									x						

⁵⁹ ActivityInfo.

⁶⁰ 2017 Stabilization Survey – narrative report forthcoming.

		other community than before the intervention:																	
		Outcome Indicator 2 b: Local capacities and mechanisms for addressing disputes or emerging conflicts are activated and applied. Baseline: Limited platform for youth working on peace building and livelihood Baseline: 36 self-functioning mechanisms in the Bekaa. Target: 3 self-functioning mechanisms of social stability (one per village)		UNDP; ILO; UNICEF															
	Output 2.1: Youth engagement in their communities is strengthened through social stability and support and conflict resolution approaches: Lebanese and Syrian refugee youth and their families are involved in mechanisms for social stability which foster community dialogue, the identification of priorities for local development and life skills training; and families' attitudes towards entrepreneurship and self-employment are improved.	Output Indicator 2.1.1 # of youth trained on Life Skills, Conflict Resolution and Healthy Life styles. disaggregated by gender, nationality, location Baseline: N/A. Target: 2460.	Annual NGO project reports/ result reporting	UNDP; UNICEF			x	x	x										
		Output Indicator 2.1.2 # of youth involved in Mechanisms of Social Stability and socio-economic committees, disaggregated by gender, nationality, location Baseline: N/A. Target: 3330. 50% of women youth reached through socio-economic committees		UNDP, ILO		x	x	x											
		Output Indicator 2.1.3 # of community initiatives developed and managed	Annual NGO project reports/ result reporting	UNDP; UNICEF			x	x	x										

		<p>by youth in identified locations. disaggregated by gender, nationality, location</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 20 (involving 350 youth)</p>																
		<p>Output Indicator 2.1.4 Increased percentage of Syrian and Lebanese parents of youth at risk who have a favourable attitude towards self-employment</p> <p>Baseline: N/A Target: 400 families</p>		ILO									x					