



**Submission Form
To
The Lebanon Recovery Fund Steering Committee**

To be completed by the Recovery and Reconstruction Cell (RRC)	
Meeting No:	Date of Meeting:
Item No:	Programme/project

*(To be completed by the Participating UN Organisation
and endorsed by Working Group Chair)*

To: Lebanon Recovery Trust Fund Steering Committee	Date of Submission:
From: National Authority and Head of UN Participating Organisation	Contact: Telephone number, email Marta Ruedas Resident Representative United Nations Development Programme Marta.Ruedas@undp.org
Through: Working Group <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Endorsement <input type="checkbox"/> Comments	Contact: Sateh Arnaout, Chief, Nahr el Bared RRC, Prime Minister Office sarnaout@pcm.gov.lb
Proposed submission, if approved would result in: <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation of existing programme/project X New programme/project <input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain)	Proposed submission resulted from: <input type="checkbox"/> National Authorities initiative within national priorities X UN Agency initiative within national priorities <input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain)
Programme/project title: Early Recovery of Nahr el Bared surrounding Lebanese communities affected by 2006 and 2007 conflicts	
Amount of funds requested for proposed programme/project: \$ 2, 500, 000	
Estimated number of beneficiaries: direct <u>12,500</u> indirect <u>290,000</u>	

Request against specific earmarking or unearmarked:
Amount of indirect costs requested: (%) \$ 163 500

1. Background

Between 12 July and 14 August 2006, large-scale hostilities broke out in southern Lebanon. On the Lebanese side the conflict resulted in more than 1,180 deaths, and large-scale destruction of infrastructure, disruption of essential services and displacement of one million people. The cessation of hostilities came into effect on 14 August 2006, allowing for the return home of a large majority of the displaced persons. While the war affected primarily the South and Southern suburbs of Beirut, the North of the country was also directly and indirectly affected. In addition to targeted physical destruction, the conflict and sea blockade had a serious impact on livelihoods of the area, in sectors such as fisheries, agriculture and services.

In May 2007, whilst this area of North Lebanon was still struggling to recover from the destruction caused by the July 2006 conflict, violent clashes erupted between the Lebanese Army (LA) and militants from the Fath El Islam (FI) radical group in the Nahr el Bared camp (NBC). Three months of heavy fighting took place, leaving the camp in utter destruction with the Palestinian population displaced in the neighbouring Beddawi and other Palestinian refugee camps. Similarly, the residents of the surrounding municipalities also found themselves partially displaced (up to 70% in the municipality of Mhammara). The entire region was economically affected by the conflict; in particular the 28 municipalities within the *Third Ring*: Deir Amar, Minieh, Bhanine, Mhammara, Bebnine, Beddawi, Quadi El Jamous, Borj El Aarab, Deir Daloum, Zouk El Moukachrine, Mar Touma, Majdala, Homeira, Zouk El Haddara, Zouk Al Habalsah, Zouk el Hassineh, Bkarzala, Qantara, Karm Asfour, Mazraa El Ghattas, Hakour, Miniyara, Zourarib, Shikh Taba, Jdide El Joumeh, Halba.

In January 2008, UNDP launched an integrated recovery project focusing on the 6 municipalities surrounding the NBC area; Mhammara, Bebnine, Bhanine, Minieh, Beddawi and Deir Amar funded by the Italian government. The project has been implemented through three core components i) restoring and improving infrastructure through the repair/upgrade of public assets (repair of roads, public lighting and other social infrastructure), ii) partially restoring livelihoods through the repair/upgrade of *private assets* (such as providing support Micro and Small Enterprises and cooperatives and iii) providing support to the coordination and implementation of early recovery interventions mainly through UNDP's support to the Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee (LPDC) (in terms of support to human resources and transparent tracking of donor resources). Two supplementary components were subsequently added to the project and cover iv) youth and reconciliation and v) capacity building targeting mainly key local governance actors in the surrounding municipalities. A detailed progress report of UNDP's work (and its partners) can be found in Annex 2.

UNDP requests the Government of Lebanon to endorse the proposal *Early Recovery of Nahr el Bared surrounding Lebanese communities affected by 2006 and 2007 conflicts*.

2. Purpose of Proposed Programme/Project

The **main objective** of the project is to promote the social cohesion through restoring and improving livelihoods, capacity building and local level dialogue. The project is designed to restore livelihoods of 1,850 vulnerable households (12,500 individuals) in 28 communities of North Lebanon (and Tripoli) who have sustained significant direct or indirect losses related to the conflict of July - August 2006 and/or the Nahr el Bared conflict in 2007. Additionally, the project aims to provide a solid platform for development efforts in the area, by increasing local capacities of participatory planning, management and implementation of development programmes, as well as, promoting local level dialogue.

☐ **Deferred**

Reason/Comments

Elaborate

May 29, 2009
Date

6. Follow-up action taken by the Administrative Agent

☐ Project consistent with provisions of the Letter of Agreement with donors (if applicable)

.....
Signature


.....
Date



**LEBANON RECOVERY FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET**

Participating UN Organisation: UNDP and other UN agencies (ILO, FAO, UNICEF)	Sector:
Programme/Project Manager Name: Address: Telephone: + 03 292657 E-mail: pablo.ruiz@undp.org	Sector Working Group Leader: Name: Address: E-mail:
Programme/Project Title: Recovery of Nahr el Bared surrounding Lebanese communities affected by 2006 and 2007 conflicts Programme/Project Number:	Programme/Project Location: Beddawi, Deir Amar, Minieh, Bhanine, Bebnine, Mhammara, Bourja Al Arab, Al Kantara, Bkarzla, Al Hakour, Majdala, Meniara, Zouk Haddara, Homeira, Karkaf, Mar Touma, Cheikh Taba, Jdeidet al Joumeh, Zouarib, Wadi al Jammous, Halba, Mazraat Artousa, Karm Asfour, Mazraat Ghattas, Deir Dalloum, Zouk el Mkachrine, Bourj el Yahhoudiyye, Merkabta.
Programme/Project Description: Recovery programme supporting 28 communities surrounding NBC mainly through livelihoods restoration (fishermen, small farmers, Small and Micro Enterprises, small public infrastructure), in addition to local level dialogue.	Total Programme/Project Cost: US\$ 3,300,000 LRF: US \$ 2,500,000 Government Input: US \$ 400,000 Other: Italy US \$ 400,000 Programme/Project Duration: 18 months
Development Goal and Key Immediate Objectives: The objective of the project is to promote the social cohesion through restoring and improving livelihoods, capacity building and local level dialogue. The project is designed to restore livelihoods of 2,000 vulnerable households (13,400 individuals) in 28 communities of North Lebanon who have sustained significant direct or indirect losses related to the conflict of July - August 2006 and/or the Nahr el Bared conflict in 2007. Additionally, the project aims to provide a solid platform for development efforts in the area, by increasing local capacities of participatory planning, management and implementation of development programmes, as well as, promoting local level dialogue.	
Outputs:	
Sector Review Date: 30/10/2009 RRC Review Date: 13/01/2009 Steering Committee Approval Date: 23/01/2009	

Name/Title


Minister of Economy
and Trade

Overall Objective	To promote the social cohesion through restoring and improving livelihoods in 28 communities in the North of Lebanon				
	Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Agencies Involved in Implementation
Specific Objective	<i>To improve social cohesion of 28 communities surrounding NBC through i) livelihoods activities ii) small scale infrastructure projects and iii) promotion of dialogue between youth</i>	-Degree of social cohesion increases -Level of satisfaction of beneficiaries increases	-UNDP/ILO perception survey on livelihoods including present 2008 survey and perceptions surveys in 2009 and 2010	-Political and security crisis does not deteriorate -Continuous and unimpeded access to the all sites. -Weak capacity at the local level	UNDP ILO FAO UNICEF
RESULT 1	Livelihoods of farmers, fishermen and SME owners improved through socio-economic interventions targeting training, technical and asset needs Budget: USD 1.475.000 <i>(Note: The livelihood component is supported by additional funds including USD 400.000 provided by the Italian Cooperation and USD 400.000 provided by the Ministry of Transport and Public Works for the improvement of the Abdeh harbour infrastructure and facilities. Additional fund of USD 1.2 million was allocated by Italian Cooperation to UNDP as second phase of the Early Recovery of Nahr El Bared surrounding municipalities' project. This fund targets mainly livelihoods interventions in the Nahr El Bared Camp surrounding municipalities (Second ring)</i>	-Socio-economic survey in 28 communities -Support to livelihoods restoration of 1,100 fishermen	-Survey completed -Survey completed -Final report of infrastructure works in Abdeh harbour (UNDP) -Documentation & evaluation of training sessions -UNDP progress report -Equipment distributed and recorded -UNDP Progress report -Documentation & evaluation of training sessions -UNDP Progress report	-Political and security crisis does not deteriorate -Continuous and unimpeded access to the all sites -Weak capacity at the cooperative level	UNDP ILO FAO

RESULT 2	Living conditions and livelihoods of communities improved through small scale infrastructure projects <i>Budget: USD 660,000</i>	350 households linked to cooperatives supported through assets	-Equipment distributed and recorded -UNDP Progress report		
		-15 training sessions for cooperatives and / or associations in the agriculture sector and business management skills	-Documentation & evaluation of training sessions -UNDP progress report		
		- Women's cooperative established & functioning	- Minutes of meetings - Cooperative documentation		
		-150 people supported with micro-finance loans	- Documentation and records of contracts of loans		
RESULT 3	Dialogue improved through local level interventions, particularly targeting youth <i>Budget: USD 200,000</i>	-8 training sessions for SME owners on business management skills	-Documentation of training sessions -UNDP progress report		
		-Assessment on specific infrastructure needs conducted	-Perception survey -Level of satisfaction		
		- 4 sub-regional infrastructure projects connecting municipalities economic resources	-Infrastructure completed	-Political and security crisis does not deteriorate	UNDP
		-4 training sessions on infrastructure maintenance & supervision of works	Documentation of training	-Continuous and unimpeded access to the all sites	
		-12 dialogue sessions initiated	-Perceptions survey -Level of satisfaction		
		-5 small scale youth projects	UNDP progress report		UNDP , UNICEF
		-2 training sessions on basic conflict prevention & reconciliation conducted	-Documentation & evaluation of training session		
		-2 Youth camps for local	-Documentation of youth		

		<div> <div>youth conducted</div> <div>camps</div> </div>		
		<div> <div>-24 dialogue sessions on women's leadership & dialogue conducted</div> <div>-Minutes of sessions</div> </div>		
		<div> <div>-Perceptions survey</div> <div>-Level of satisfaction</div> </div>		
	<i>Note: Overhead not included in budget per output</i>			
	Activities		Pre-conditions	
	<p>1.1 Designing and conducting assessments focusing on fishing and agriculture sectors</p> <p>1.2 Building capacities of fishing and agriculture cooperatives and enhancing their productivity</p> <p>1.3 Training cooperative members and management on organisational, managerial, finance skills and assets</p> <p>1.4 Providing assets to fishermen and farmers and building their managerial and technical capacities</p> <p>1.5 Conducting in-depth assessments of competitiveness in the agriculture and fishing sectors</p> <p>1.6 Coordinating with other livelihood actors on the field with the aim to harmonise interventions</p> <p>1.9 Providing business management training to SME's</p> <p>1.10 Establishing a Women's Committee for the catchment area</p> <p>1.11 Distribution microfinance loans through a local partner</p>		<p>-Strong commitment from cooperative members to improve performance</p> <p>-Community is open and cooperative</p> <p>-Security situation remains calm in the adjacent area of NBC</p>	
	<p>2.1 Planning and implementing infrastructure projects with Municipalities through a participatory approach.</p> <p>2.2 Training municipalities on infrastructure maintenance and financing of maintenance</p> <p>2.3 Constructing and completing planned infrastructure projects</p>		<p>-Strong support from the municipal council</p> <p>- Relevant stakeholders agree to engage actively in project planning and implementation through committees</p>	
	<p>3.1 Conducting youth dialogue sessions</p> <p>3.2 Identifying target groups</p> <p>3.3 Planning and completing 5 small scale youth projects in a participatory manner (including both hardware and software initiatives)</p>		<p>-Strong support from the municipal council</p> <p>- Relevant stakeholders agree to engage actively in project planning and implementation through committees</p>	

	3.4 Organising youth camps		
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3. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

3.1 Background

Between 12 July and 14 August 2006, large-scale hostilities broke out in southern Lebanon. On the Lebanese side the conflict resulted in more than 1,180 deaths, and large-scale destruction of infrastructure, disruption of essential services and displacement of one million people. The cessation of hostilities came into effect on 14 August 2006, allowing for the return home of a large majority of the displaced persons. While the war affected primarily the South and Southern suburbs of Beirut, the North of the country was also directly and indirectly affected. In addition to targeted physical destruction, the conflict and sea blockade had a serious impact on livelihoods of the area, in sectors such as fisheries, agriculture and services.

In May 2007, whilst this area of North Lebanon was still struggling to recover from the destruction caused by the July 2006 conflict, violent clashes erupted between the Lebanese Army (LA) and militants from the Fath El Islam (FI) radical group in the Nahr el Bared camp (NBC). Three months of heavy fighting took place, leaving the camp in utter destruction with the Palestinian population displaced in the neighbouring Beddawi and other Palestinian refugee camps. Similarly, the residents of the surrounding municipalities also found themselves partially displaced (up to 70% in the municipality of Mhammara). The entire region was economically affected by the conflict; in particular the 28 municipalities within the *Third Ring*: Deir Amar, Minieh, Bhanine, Mhammara, Bebnine, Beddawi, Quadi El Jamous, Borj El Aarab, Deir Daloum, Zouk El Moukachrine, Mar Touma, Majdala, Homeira, Zouk El Haddara, Zouk Al Habalsah, Zouk el Hassineh, Bkarzala, Qantara, Karm Asfour, Mazraa El Ghattas, Hakour, Miniyara, Zourarib, Shikh Taba, Jdide El Joumeh, Halba.

Box 1: Impact of the NBC conflict on the Akkar Region

Due to the conflict, the region of Akkar suffered from shortage in supply as transportation of goods was interrupted on the main highway. The direct damages have mainly been encountered in housing and businesses that have been destroyed in the immediate vicinity of the camp. The indirect damages have been sustained in terms of: (i) agricultural activity which suffered from interruption of labour supply and inaccessibility to farming fields, (ii) fishing activity as the fishermen of Abdeh were not able to access the sea for more than three months and sustained damages to their equipments (iii) business activity through the close down of businesses near the fighting zone and (iv) the close of the highway, as the interruption of circulation on the highway had a detrimental effect on all businesses directly or indirectly involved in the transport sectors. Also, sporadic fighting in Tripoli in 2007 and 2008 has interrupted business and created new vulnerabilities. Detailed information on the socio-economic situation of the villages of the third ring is presented in *Annex 1*.

The gradual returning process started in October 2007 after the end of hostilities. However, as a result of intense aerial and artillery shelling the physical destruction in the camp and the neighbouring communities was immense, destroying around 85% of both public and private infrastructure. It is commonly perceived that the 2007 crisis has in fact compounded previously existing vulnerabilities¹, characterized by harsh living conditions and high rates of school drop-out and unemployment. Furthermore, North Lebanon has the highest rates of poverty in the country with extreme poverty at 17% and overall poverty at 52%². The total cost of the recovery of reconstruction of the camp and surrounding communities is US \$ 445 million (out of which, US \$ 30

¹ In this regard, see the background documents for the NBC Donor conferences in Vienna, June 2008: "A common challenge, A shared responsibility".

² *Poverty Growth & Inequality in Lebanon Executive Summary*, UNDP Lebanon, October 2007

million is for improving living conditions in the surrounding areas).

In addition to the crisis surrounding NBC in the North, further clashes occurred in May 2008 in Tripoli between the areas of Al-Tabbaneh and Jabal Mohsen, between the Alawite and Sunni communities. Al-Tabbaneh is one of the poorest areas in the country with lack of organised service provision as very few governmental or private institutions serve the area. The population of the area constitutes of around 145,000 people. Historically, the conflict derives from the 1975-1990 Civil War when the two communities fought on opposite sides. At present, the Al-Tabbaneh and Jabal Mohsen are considered to be adjacent to the Government's *Third Ring* surrounding the NBC area (in particular Bedawi camp), and overspill of clashes do not only affect the two neighbourhoods but also development and recovery efforts of their adjacent areas.

In response to the 2007 crisis, UNDP provided continuous support to UNRWA, including the preparation of the Return Plan for refugees and the recovery component of the NBC Emergency Appeal. Similarly, the Agency has provided support to building the capacities of the Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee (LPDC).

In January 2008, UNDP launched an integrated recovery project focusing on the 6 municipalities surrounding the NBC area; Muhammara, Bebnine, Bhanine, Minieh, Beddawi and Deir Amar funded by the Italian government. The project has been implemented through three core components i) restoring and improving infrastructure through the repair/upgrade of public assets (repair of roads, public lighting and other social infrastructure), ii) partially restoring livelihoods through the repair/upgrade of *private assets* (such as providing support Micro and Small Enterprises and cooperatives and iii) providing support to the coordination and implementation of early recovery interventions mainly through UNDP's support to the Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee (LPDC) (in terms of support to human resources and transparent tracking of donor resources). Two supplementary components were subsequently added to the project and cover iv) youth and reconciliation and v) capacity building targeting mainly key local governance actors in the surrounding municipalities. A detailed progress report of UNDP's work (and its partners) can be found in Annex 2.

Strategically, UNDP has provided an integrated framework for a multi-sectoral intervention by the UN system aimed at promoting the early recovery of NBC surrounding communities affected by the events of 2006 and 2007, and has built at different points on the technical expertise of ILO (livelihoods coordination and employment services), UN-Habitat (capacity building of municipalities), UNICEF (water and sanitation), FAO (support to small farmers) and WHO (public health) in different ways. The Resident Coordinator's office has also supported the development of the cluster system in Tripoli. It is expected that this proposal will pursue this collaboration as required by the scope of the project.

3.2. PROJECT CONCEPT AND RATIONALE

The situation of poverty, aggravated since the 2006 war and NBC 2007 crisis, intensified already existing tensions between Lebanese and Palestinians and created new ones. Prior to the 2007 conflict, in addition to the political tensions, economic competitions influenced the relationships between the Lebanese and the Palestinians. The camp was economically integrated with the surrounding region. It had much trade and services activities and was the core provider to the region of Minieh- Dannieh and Akkar. The Lebanese population outside of NBC used to purchase goods and services at relatively low prices from the camp, a situation that created some tensions

Box 2: Economic profile of the Contiguous Municipalities (CM including Muhammara, Bebnine and Bhanine) vs. Non-Contiguous Municipalities (NCM including Beddawi, Deir Amar and Minnieh) to NBC

- Household income prior to the crisis was higher in the NCM: 960 vs. 765 thousand LBPs per month in the CM, thus falling below the North Lebanon poverty line of 995 thousand LBPs (calculated using the figures of UNDP's "Poverty, Growth, and Income Distribution in Lebanon" and based on the sample's average household size of 5.8). The decrease in income was higher in the CM: -8% vs. -4.5% in the NCM.
- The following table compares the evolution of the percentage of households falling below the upper and lower poverty lines in contiguous and non-contiguous municipalities with the poverty percentages in the Akkar-Minie-Dennieh cluster in UNDP's poverty study.

Percentage of households falling below the North Lebanon upper poverty line (995 thousand LBPs)

	Prior to NBC conflict	Post NBC conflict
NCM	66.3%	67.8%
CM	82.3%	85.2%
Total sample	70.8%	72.8%
Total Akkar-Minie-Dennieh cluster	62.98%	-

Percentage of households falling below the North Lebanon lower poverty line (535 thousand LBPs)

	Prior to NBC conflict	Post NBC conflict
NCM	30.2%	32.8%
CM	42%	49%
Total sample	33.5%	37.4%
Total Akkar-Minie-Dennieh cluster	20.61%	-

Source: Socio-Economic assessment for NBC surrounding areas – UNDP/ILO – Assessment conducted by CRI- Jan 09

with Lebanese businesses owners. Subsequent to the crisis, in addition to the tensions related to severe human impact (from both sides), dissimilarities in the assistance and support provided to damaged communities engendered harsh new tensions.

The instability of the political and security situation in Tripoli has also had a negative impact on the livelihood opportunities for the local population from Tripoli and surrounding areas of NBC. Direct damages have been suffered by people in Jabal Mohsen and Bab El Tabaneh through damages in physical infrastructure losses such as businesses and houses. Similarly, the *Third Ring* has also suffered indirect damaged through cuts in road infrastructure making accessibility to suppliers and markets impossible at times. Prevailing tensions have intensified leading to a constrained environment on both social and business level. Accordingly, interventions in the area must be done through an integrated approach, specifically designed to encounter the linkages in economic, trade and business between the NBC area, the *Third Ring* and Tripoli itself. (see Annex 3 for more details on Tripoli). The improvement of socio-economic conditions of beneficiaries will create a solid

platform for social cohesion. UNDP Art Gold will ensure that the long-term sustainability of the interventions taking place in North Lebanon.

The aforementioned socio-economic situation led several donors to focus on the region. Some were already present and active before the NBC crisis and other launch their assistance after this crisis as detailed in Annex IV. The overall assistance to the area reaches more than USD 65 millions distributed as per the following: 43% waste and waste water, 24% education, 20% livelihood, 5% health, 3% irrigation networks, 2% transportation, 2% environment and 1% municipal infrastructure. For now, the support being provided focuses mainly on the six municipalities surrounding NBC so-called the surrounding area (82% of funds allocated) while the third ring is receiving less attention (18% of the funds allocated). Most of the interventions are implemented directly (92%) and only 8% are implemented through the government. The direct implementation is being achieved as per following: 76% by donors, 12% by NGOs, 7% by CDR and 3% by Un-Agencies³.

3.3. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Overall Objective of the Project:

The **overall objective** of the project is to promote recovery and social cohesion through restoration and improvement of livelihoods. The project is designed to target directly 2,000 vulnerable households (13,400 individuals) through the livelihoods intervention. Furthermore, the entire population of 290,000 individuals serve as indirect beneficiaries through the capacity building, infrastructure and dialogue interventions. Additionally, the project aims to construct a solid platform for development efforts in the area, by promoting local level dialogue. This will be achieved through building on the existing UNDP project *Early Recovery of the Nahr El Bared Surrounding Municipalities* by i) using already existing knowledge and networks associated to the region and its specificities and ii) enhancing and strengthening implemented or on-going interventions, in particular expanding the project from 6 municipalities to a total of 28 surrounding communities.

Specific Objectives of the Project (and lead agencies)

The **specific objectives** of this project are to i) recover and improve the livelihoods of 1,100 fishermen, 250 farmers, 150 SME owners and 350 cooperative/association members and their families ii) Identify and implement 4 sub-regional infrastructure projects connecting municipalities economic resources and iii) Enhance local dialogue, particularly targeting youth.

3.4 PROJECT APPROACH AND ACTIVITIES

The project aims to recover and enhance both quality of life and livelihoods of the 28 surrounding communities through an integrated approach that serves the needs of communities through three components; i) Livelihoods through improvement of fishing and agriculture sectors ii) Improvement of Infrastructure connecting municipalities economic resources and iii) Improvement of Social Cohesion through Youth and Reconciliation activities. The overall approach is to ensure interventions cover the needs of Lebanese communities but also enhance local reconciliation. All interventions will be implemented through a gender mainstreaming approach, ensuring that

³ Figures provided by the Recovery and Reconstruction Cell - Prime Minister Office.

project activities are designed to target both women and men equally from activity planning to intervention stages. Similarly, interventions will be implemented through environmentally sustainable approaches where relevant. Also, an Environmental Assessment is being conducted for the 6 municipalities and will be expanded to cover all 28 surrounding communities producing analysis on the environmental situation and recommendations forward.

The project will aim to partner with local level actors through municipal, cooperative and associational entities. Assessments will be conducted to find key partners in terms of economic development of the region, and through strengthening existing capacities, provide long term sustainability to the interventions. The project is aware of the region's need in terms of soft components, and aims to address interventions strategically from this point of view.

UNDP will also ensure collaboration with UNDP Art-Gold project, particularly in terms of local economic development. UNDP Art-Gold is implemented through working groups that consist of local community members identifying the needs and priorities for a specific region. The project works in sectors of agriculture, education and economic rehabilitation through entities such as the Local Economic Development Agency that is being established in Tripoli at present. UNDP interventions under the LRF project in the north will collaborate closely with UNDP Art Gold in ensuring that a harmonised approach is taken in terms of the intervention, enhancing long term sustainability and continuity.

i) Enhancement of Livelihoods

Enhancing livelihoods of the fishing and farming communities will take place through interventions targeting both the infrastructure and training needs of the target communities. The intervention will be a joint execution between UNDP, ILO and FAO. The existing capacities and vocational training needs will be clarified, in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture, mainly through field assessments, and interventions will be built on previously existing vocations in order to support sustainability of the intervention. Furthermore, the capacity building programs will be identified in collaboration with respective sector ministries, namely the Ministry of Agriculture. The project's beneficiaries shall attend the training programs as pre-condition for their eligibility. Similarly, a micro-finance component will address the asset needs of both farmer and SME's. This activity will be implemented in collaboration with a local partner and with UNDP/ILO as the monitoring agency. Activities in this component include:

- Designing and conducting assessments focusing on fishing and agriculture sectors
- Providing assets to fishermen and farmers and building their managerial and technical capacities
- Building capacities of fishing and agriculture cooperatives and enhancing their productivity
- Training cooperative members and management on organisational, finance skills and assets
- Conducting in-depth assessments of competitiveness in the agriculture and fishing sectors
- Coordinating with other livelihood actors on the field with the aim to harmonise interventions
- Distributing microfinance loans through a local partner
- Providing business management training to SME's
- Establishing a Women's Committee for the catchment area

ii) Improvement of Infrastructure connecting municipalities economic resources

The revenue of municipalities is low and often service provision is hindered by poor quality or lack of infrastructure. As a part of building the capacities of municipalities, infrastructure initiatives will be taken up connecting target municipalities economic resources, through participatory assessments of needs and planning with the municipal authorities, building their capacity in municipal planning. Activities under this component include:

- Provision of training to municipalities on infrastructure maintenance and supervision of works
- Planning and implementation of infrastructure projects with municipalities through a participatory approach.
- Completion of planned 4 infrastructure projects in NBC surroundings

iii) Improvement of Social Cohesion through Youth and Reconciliation Activities

Although there is a crosscutting element of enhancement of social cohesion in all the components of the project, this specific intervention seeks to enhance local dialogue, specifically targeting youth, with the aim of creating communal activities and projects to further sustainability, as well as, link activities to municipal youth committees/ initiatives where appropriate. Activities under this component include:

- Conducting of local dialogue sessions
- Identification of target groups
- Planning and completion of 5 small scale youth projects in a participatory manner with beneficiaries involved from the start of the process. (including both hardware and software initiatives)
- Conducting of 2 Youth Camps for local youth

3.5 PROJECT SITES AND TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

The project targets beneficiaries in the 28 municipalities surrounding NBC. Project sites will be in 4 selected municipalities according to the needs and impacts in terms of infrastructure; however,

training sessions will be consolidated in each of the targeted municipalities.

3.6 EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The expected outcome of this project is to enhance both the socio-economic conditions of the target area and social cohesion between the Lebanese and Palestinian communities. Furthermore, the project aims to pave way for future interventions in the area, enhancing the quality of life in communities, which are of the poorest in the country.

3.7 CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS ATTAINMENT OF MDG'S

The intervention contributes towards eradicating Poverty (MDG1), achieving Gender Equality (MDG 3) and Environmental Sustainability (MDG 7).

4. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Implementation modalities

The project activities will be implemented, monitored and evaluated under the supervision of the UNDP Crisis Prevention and Recovery Unit. UNDP will oversee the overall implementation of the project interventions and will implement all operational activities directly, or through municipalities/cooperatives (following a quick capacity assessment). In addition, UNDP will form an agreement with some UN agencies (e.g. ILO, FAO) for the provision of technical assistance as described in the project document.

Given the need for enhanced coordination of recovery activities, this project will be directly executed by UNDP. The project will be implemented following UNDP policies and procedures and UNDP will assume overall management responsibility and accountability for project implementation under the directly executed components. Project implementation will be carried out in close coordination with already established programmes in the concerned areas, the UN agencies and other civil society organizations as indicated in the narrative of the project (e.g. through the UN livelihoods cluster for NBC).

A *Steering Committee*, made up of the Chief of the RRC, the UNDP CPR Advisor, the Art-Gold project manager, a representative of the RC office, the LPDC and CDR will meet every quarter to validate work plans and ensure proper implementation. In addition, the RRC will ensure that appropriate Line Ministries will be present as necessary, or *ad hoc* meetings with key national and local partners are conducted as required. Every week the project manager will meet with technical team from different agencies concerned in the field.

The audit of DEX projects is made through the regular external (UN Board of Auditors) or internal audits (audits managed by UNDP's Office of Audit and Performance Review).

Monitoring and evaluation it is part of the oversight management exercised by UNDP over the implementation of the projects to ensure achievement of intended results. Thus, and building on current project monitoring modalities, UNDP will regularly monitor progress to

ensure accountability and provide a clear basis for decision-making through: i) regular programme reporting and ii) regular liaison/update meetings with the government.

In addition to weekly visits of each municipality during the implementation period, the project will develop a set of indicators following the finalization of the assessment. A final evaluation of the project will also be conducted.

In addition to regular reporting to donors and the government, UNDP will also ensure accountability to the beneficiaries of the project through periodic focus groups (one every other month), and periodic information on progress.

The project will ensure visibility of all concerned actors, in particular the government of Lebanon in all documentation related with the project. Where appropriate, UNDP will acknowledge LRF funding in plates, billboards, publications, speeches, press releases or other similar matters. UNDP will supply the Lebanese Government with a copy of any written or electronic material which mentions Lebanese Government support.

5 ANALYSIS OF RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The political situation in the northern region is tense at present, with almost weekly security incidents being reported. Similarly, tensions between the different ethnic Lebanese, as well as, between the Lebanese and Palestinian communities are high with risk of overspill and escalation of incidents. The assumption of the project is that project activities can take place as planned under the condition that the political and security crisis does not deteriorate and continuous and impeded access to all sites is possible. Furthermore, project activities are dependent on cooperation of the municipalities and their internal structures.

6 BUDGET

CATEGORY	ITEM	UNIT COST	NUMBER OF UNITS	TOTAL COST (US \$)
1 Personnel	Project Manager	4,000	18	72,000
	National Programme Officer	3,000	18	54,000
	Field Officer/engineer	1,650	18	29,700
	Socio-Economist	1,650	18	29,700
	Consultancies	10,000	5	50,000
2 Contracts	Microfinance institution	250,000	1	250,000
	Livelihoods support	770,000	1	770,000
	Grants to municipalities	100,000	4	400,000
	Youth camps	30,000	2	60,000
	Small scale youth projects	10,000	5	50,000
3 Training	Participatory Value Chain Analysis	20,000	2	40,000
	Technical training related to Livelihood			150,000
	Business Management Training	5,000	15	75,000
	Youth training	10,000	2	20,000
4 Transport		4,000	1	4,000
5. Supplies and Commodities		2,000	1	2,000
6. Equipment		80,000	1	80,000
7. Travel		80,000	1	80,000
8. Miscellaneous		120,000	1	120,000
Sub-total				2,336,400
Overhead				163,548
Total				2,499,948

Annex 1

Socio-economic situation of the villages of the third ring

The total population of surrounding communities of NBC amounts to 290,000 individuals out of which, approximately 100,000 belong the so-called *Third Ring* (see appendix 1). Most of the villages of the *Third Ring* are in the Akkar caza, and have associated municipalities. Registered population varies from 1,500 to 15,000 persons. However, the villages are in general considered small (with less than 5,000 inhabitants), except Halba the chef-lieu of the area and Miniyara (with more than 10,000 inhabitants). The number of registered individuals in the villages is quite different from the number of residents as migration is prevalent both inside and outside the country. Generally, in Akkar and Mineih-Dannieh areas, human and development parameters such as poverty, environment, gender and infrastructure are low.

Furthermore, North Lebanon has the highest rates of poverty in the country with extreme poverty at 17% and overall poverty at 52%.⁴ Economic and Social Fund for Development (ESFD) achieved in 2002 other study⁵ notifying that around 17% of the population in Akkar lives under the poverty line. This study identifies Akkar and Minnieh as two poverty clusters. Poverty gets more intense in the hills and mountains far from the coast and the main roads. International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) conducted in 2007, an assessment focusing on the impact of the war of July 2006. This study focuses on 9 agricultural homogeneous zones that are the most impoverished including Akkar. It shows that the main crops cultivated and presenting an important potential in the area are the following: olive, fruit trees, citrus, beekeeping, livestock, and aquaculture. Those sub-sectors are of big potential if needs are answered and constraints faced. Main constraints are the lack of technical assistance, lack of agricultural infrastructure, high production costs, lack for new techniques and bad agricultural practices. The weaknesses of this area are as most of the identified areas by the study, unemployment leading to youth migration, political insecurity, lack for processing facilities and the difficulty (farness) of the markets. It is worth to note that comparing to other area, the market and processing facilities are situated far from the farms as shown in the table below.

Zone	Supply market		Agricultural market		Olive pressing	
	Lack (%)	Distance (km)	Lack (%)	Distance (km)	Lack (%)	Distance (km)
Akkar	60	25	90	29	70	8
South	93	13	93	11	60	4
Nabatieh	75	14	90	13	60	7

Source: IFAD – Agricultural homogeneous zones

The higher rate of drinking water pollution in the country is registered in Akkar plates as 70% of the water is polluted.

The women work hardy and participate particularly in the olive cultivation but still their role in the

⁴ Poverty, Growth and inequality in Lebanon, Executive Summary, October 2008, MOSA/UNDP. Using expenditure data from 2004/05 national Survey of Household Living Conditions. In addition, it is worth mentioning that, according to a study conducted jointly in 1998 by UNDP and the Ministry of social affairs based on the *unsatisfied basic needs method*, the most impoverished areas in Lebanon are Akkar and Hermel in the North and Marjeyoun and Bint Jbeil in the South as basic needs of the households are of 54 to 67% unsatisfied.

⁵ "Formulation for a Strategy for Social Development in Lebanon", CDR/ESFD, October 2005.

civil society is very weak even if better than other areas.

Agricultural homogeneous zones	Existence of associations		Existence of cooperatives	
	% villages	% of villages where women associations are implemented	% villages	% of villages where women cooperatives are implemented
Akkar plate	80	0	80	20
Akkar - Fruits	80	0	80	0
Saida plate	60	60	60	0
Jezzine	60	0	60	0
Tyr plate	60	20	80	0
Nabatieh	100	0	42	0
Iqlim El Touffah	100	33	67	0
Marjeyoun-Hasbaya	80	80	80	20
Bint Jbeil	100	20	80	40

Source: IFAD – Agricultural homogeneous zones

Even if the area didn't face direct damages during the war of July however it suffers indirect damages as the roads network was cut and the circulation very hard. Similarly, villages of the third ring suffered indirect damages during the NBC clashes. It should be also noted that continuous clashes in Jebel Mohsen and Bab El Tabbaneh influence indirectly the region. Actually since three years the tourism relying mainly on Lebanese visiting the touristic and religious sites in Akkar slows down. Lebanese from the area living abroad are rarely returning back. In addition, the demolishment of the camp influenced the third ring as the NBC was considered as the main services and goods provider as low prices.

One of the agricultural homogeneous zones identified and assessed by the IFAD includes villages from the third ring. Accordingly results of the study associated to this specific zone could be used indicatively to acknowledge about the third ring. The main results are the followings:

Average monthly income /household in 2006	530 \$
Average monthly income / person in 2006	79 \$
Households owing less than 3600 US\$ (300 US\$ /month)	12%
Part of indirect incomes	7%
Part of agricultural income	55%
Part of incomes from non-agricultural activities	39%
Average of the household	6.7

Unemployment is about 37% (of the persons having more than 10 years), with important activity in agriculture and enrolment in the Lebanese Army as shown in the table below.

Zone	Agriculture	Construction	Trade	Public sector	Army and security forces	Other activities	Non active
Akkar	33	5	3	4	9	9	37
South	26	2	3	4	3	8	54
Nabatieh	31	7	2	2	1	5	52

Source: IFAD – Agricultural homogeneous zones

The participation of the women in the economic activities are important namely in the agricultural sector as shown in the table below.

Zones	Agriculture		Public sector		Non active	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Akkar	28	39	4	5	26	52
South	25	26	6	3	43	65
Nabatieh	27	34	3	2	42	59

Source: IFAD – Agricultural homogeneous zones

In addition, the lowest level of education is noted in Akkar with the lowest level of education.

A preliminary quick assessment conducted in the villages of the third ring led to the validation of the information aforementioned. Actually, local economy relies mostly on the following activities:

- Public sector
- Trade especially on the highways leading from Beirut –Tripoli either to Syria or to Akkar and some small businesses in the villages
- A few industrial businesses
- Agricultural sector

Unemployment is very high. Educational services are more developed than other services mainly in comparison with health services as just one hospital is available in Halba in addition to some dispensaries. Private services are more available with clinics for consultations. Most of the existing associations are religious. Appendixes , 2 and 3 provide details regarding each of the targeted villages, this information was collected from the Ministry of Interior.

The overview of the local agricultural sector situation lead to the consideration of the seven strategic axes identified through the “strategy of the agricultural development in Lebanon”⁶ developed by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) in cooperation with the FAO and that consist of:

1. *mobilizing water and rationalizing its usage,*
2. *better using the land,*
3. *improving the techniques,*
4. *promoting the “filieres”,*
5. *integrate the territorial concept in the agricultural and rural development,*
6. *updating the public and private institutional framework,*
7. *promoting an active participation of the actors in the rural development.*

UNDP Art-Gold program identified, through working groups, needs of each of the villages (September 2008). Most of the needs identified are related to infrastructure as the municipalities are a key-actor in the focus groups. The needs are as detailed in the table 1 below.

⁶ The document is available of the site of the Ministry of Agriculture www.agriculture.gov.lb

Table 1

<i>Needs identified by the focus groups</i>	<i>Village</i>
Drinking water system	Bourj El Arab - Jdeidet El Joumeh - Karm Asfour - Mazraat Ghattas - Meniara - Wadi Al Jamouss
Waste management	Bhanine - Bourj El Arab - Jdeidet El Joumeh - Meniara - Merkabta - Al Kantara - Cheikh Taba - Wadi Al Jamouss
Electricity	Jdeidet El Joumeh - Zouarib
Rainwater drainage and irrigation channels	Bhanine - Bourj El Arab - Wadi Al Jamouss - Zouarib
Agricultural infrastructure and processing facilities	Bourj El Arab - Karm Asfour - Mazraat Ghattas - Meniara - Halba - Merkabta - Al Kantara - Zouarib
Roads asphaltting	Bhanine - Merkabta - Cheikh Taba
Pedestrian bridges	Bourj El Arab - Halba
Waste water management	Halba
Retaining walls	Karm Asfour - Mazraat Ghattas - Zouarib
Sewage system	Zouarib
Water for irrigation	Merkabta
Educational services and centers	Bhanine - Halba - Karm Asfour - Mazraat Ghattas - Meniara - Merkabta - Cheikh Taba - Zouarib

Source: UNDP rapid assessment (September 2008)

In addition, focus groups stresses on the importance of the access to agricultural markers. The issue of youth was continuously raised as there is an important need for activity and youth centers.

Appendix 1: community info and economic activities

Community/ Municipality		District	Municipal council # of municipal council members	Community Information			Economic activities			
				# of registered population	Surface	Altitude	Industry	Trade	Agriculture	
SIX MUNICIPALITIES SURROUNDING NAHR EL BARED CAMP										
Beddawi	Minnieh-Dannieh	14	50000	5.5 km2	0 m	Yes	Good	Yes	Good	few
Deir Amar	Minnieh-Dannieh	15	12000	8 km2	0-400 m	Yes	Good	Yes	Good	Citrus/fruits &vegetables
Minnieh	Minnieh-Dannieh	21	80000	16 km2	1-30 m	Yes	Good	Yes	Good	Citrus/fruits &vegetables
Bhanine	Akkar	15	12000	8 km2	0 m	Yes	Good	Yes	Good	Citrus/fruits &vegetables
Muhammara	Akkar	19	4000	6 km2	150 m	Yes	Few	Yes	few	Citrus/fruits &vegetables
Bebnine	Akkar	18	30000	7 km2	120 m	Yes	Few	Yes	Few	Citrus/fruits &vegetables
THIRD RING										
Bourj El Arab / Associated municipality	Akkar	7	7500	5 km2	200m	yes	Good	yes	-	low qualification
Al Kantara / Associated municipality	Akkar	9	1200	-	250m	No	-	No	-	No

Bkarzla/ Associated municipality	Akkar	15	9000	10 km2	250m	No	-	No	-	Yes	Olive
Al Hakour/ Associated municipality	Akkar	12	5000	604 km2	150m	No	-	yes	-	No	-
Majdala/ Associated municipality	Akkar	9	5000	3.5km2	250m	No	-	No	-	No	-
Meniara/ Associated municipality	Akkar	15	15000	1.093km2	95m	Yes	20	Yes	70 shops	No	-
Zouk Haddara/ Associated municipality	Akkar	9	2000	245km2	110m	No	-	No	-	No	-
Homeira/ Associated municipality	Akkar	9	1100	3km2	270m	No	-	Yes	Small busin esses	No	-
Karkaf/ Associated municipality	Akkar	12	4000	5km2	250m	No	-	No	-	Yes	Livestock
Mar Touma/ Associated municipality	Akkar	9	1500	2.250km2	200m	No	-	No	-	No	-
Cheikh Taba/ Associated municipality	Akkar	10	3500	5km2	250m	Yes	5	Yes	Small busin esses	No	-
Jdeidet El Joumeh/ Associated municipality	Akkar	12	6000	3km2	150m	No	-	Yes	Small busin esses	No	-
Zouarib/ Associated municipality	Akkar	9	1700	0.75 m2	150m	No	-	No	-	No	-
Wadi Al Jamouss/ Associated municipality	Akkar	15	8200	4km2	100m	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	Livestock
Halba/ Associated municipality	Akkar	15	10000	5.02km2	150m	No	-	No	-	No	-

Mazraat Artoussa/ Municipality of Bhanine	Minnieh- Dannieh	15	12000	8km ²	-	yes	4	No	-	No	-
Karm Asfour/ Municipality of Karm Asfour-Mazraat Ghattas	Akkar	9	1650	0.9km ²	200m	No	-	Yes	3	No	-
Mazraat Ghattas/ Municipality of Karm Asfour-Mazraat Ghattas	Akkar	9	1650	0.9km ²	200m	No	-	Yes	3	No	-
Deir Dalloum/ Municipality of Deir Dalloum-Zouk El Mkachrine	Akkar	9	1350	3.6km ²	180m	No	-	No	-	Yes	Olive-Citrus
Zouk El Mkachrine/ Municipality of Deir Dalloum-Zouk El Mkachrine	Akkar	9	1350	3.6km ²	180m	No	-	No	-	Yes	Olive-Citrus
Bourj El Yahoudiyyeh/ Municipality of Minnieh	Minnieh- Dannieh	-	1500	133km ²	100m	Yes	5	Yes	2	Yes	Olive
Merkabta/ Municipality of Minnieh Total of registered population in targeted area	Minnieh- Dannieh	-	1200		250m	No	-	Yes	5	Yes	Olive
			290 000								

Source: <http://www.moin.gov.lb/> and UNDP

Appendix 2: Education and health services and the civil society

Community/ Municipality	Education		Health Services		National & International Organizations	
	Public Schools	Private Schools	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Clinics	Name
SIX MUNICIPALITIES SURROUNDING NAHR EL BARED CAMP						
Beddawi	5	4	0	2	Several	نادي البرق الرياضي ونادي الاتحاد - جمعية النهضة الاجتماعية
Deir Amar	4	3	0	1	Several	نادي شباب دير عمار لكرة القدم - الرابطة الادبية الرياضية "كرة الطائرة" - نادي العلم الاجتماعي - كشاف البيئة - الكشاف المسلم
Minnieh	9	9	1	3	Several	جمعية النهضة - المنتدى الثقافي - جمعية التوعية - الشباب الاورثوذكسي - الطلاب المسلمين - كشافة الجراح - نادي الحرية الرياضي - رابطة التوجيه الاجتماعي - جمعية المنية لدعم المعاق - جمعية البناء والتجديد - كشاف التربية الوطنية
Bhanine	3	1	0	1	Several	جمعية الفكر والحياة الجمعية النسائية - رابطة آل حامد - نادي شباب بجنين - (نادي السلام (كرة قدم -
Muhammara	1	1	0	0	0	-
Bebnine	9	8	0	0	Several	جمعية البيارق الثقافية - جمعية البياض الثقافية - نادي شباب ببنين الرياضي - نادي انتصار ببنين الرياضي - نادي الايمان الرياضي - رابطة البيت الواحد
THIRD RING						
Bourj El Arab / Associated municipality	2	4	0	1	4	الجمعية الحميدية الخيرية الإسلامية جمعية الشماميل الخيرية الإسلامية فوج جمعية كشافة البيئة جمعية المحبة الخيرية في طرابلس - فرع عكار
Al Kantara / Associated municipality	0	1	0	0	1	-

Bkarzla/ Associated municipality	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	جمعية الخيرية جمعية إنماء بقرزلا الحركة المربية حركة رسولية جمعية مار تمورا
Al Hakour/ Associated municipality	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	نادي الحاكور الثقافي الرياضي جمعية القديس مار سابا للروم الأرثوذكس
Majdala/ Associated municipality	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Meniara/ Associated municipality	3	4	0	1	14	0	0	0	النادي الثقافي الرياضي الإجتماعي كشاف التربية الوطنية جمعية النهضة الخيرية الأرثوذكسية جمعية الرابطة الإجتماعية الخيرية جمعية السيدات الإنجيلية جمعية مار يوحنا المعمدان أخوية سيدة البشارة - مركز منارة الثقافي مرشدات التربية الوطنية
Zouk Haddara/ Associated municipality	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-
Homeira/ Associated municipality	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	حركة الشبيبة الأرثوذكسية
Karkaf/ Associated municipality	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	نادي المنار الرياضي
Mar Touma/ Associated municipality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Cheikh Taba/ Associated municipality	3	1	1	1	5	1	1	0	جمعية التعاون القروي
Jdeidet El Joumeh/ Associated municipality	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	النادي الثقافي الإجتماعي الرياضي الجديد مجلس رعية الجديدة الجمعية الخيرية جوقة القديس جاورجيوس
Zouarib/ Associated	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	نادي الزواريب الرياضي

municipality										
Wadi Al Jamouss/ Associated municipality	4	1	0		1	0		-		
Halba/ Associated municipality	11	3	2		3	45		-		
Mazraat Artousa/ Municipality of Bhanine	3	1	0		1	0		جمعية الفكر و الحياة الجمعية النسائية رابطة آل حامد نادي شباب بحنين نادي السلام		
Karm Asfour/ Municipality of Karm Asfour-Mazraat Ghattas	1	0	0		0	0		مجالس رعية		
Mazraat Ghattas/ Municipality of Karm Asfour-Mazraat Ghattas	1	0	0		0	0		مجالس رعية		
Deir Dalloum/ Municipality of Deir Dalloum-Zouk El Mkachrine	0	3	0		0	0		نادي الثقافة للانشاطات الرياضية والثقافية		
Zouk El Mkachrine/ Municipality of Deir Dalloum-Zouk El Mkachrine	1	0	0		0	0		نادي الثقافة للانشاطات الرياضية والثقافية		
Bourj El Yahoudiyyeh/ Municipality of Minnieh	0	0	0		0	0		-		
Merkabta/ Municipality of Minnieh	2	0	0		1	0		نادي النهضة الثقافي الإجتماعي تعاونية مركبتا الزراعية		

Appendix 3: Infrastructure

Community/ Municipality	Infrastructure & Environment				
	Roads	Drinking Water	Garbage Collection	Sewage	Electricity
SIX MUNICIPALITIES SURROUNDING NAHR EL BARED CAMP					
Beddawi	Good	Wells	Landfill with Union of municipalities- Private company	Channels	Good
Deir Amar	Good	Well	Landfill in Terbol	Channels	Good
Minnieh	Good	Springs	Landfill outside Minnieh	Channels	Very old network
Bhanine	Bad	Spring	Landfill outside Bhanine- Private company	Channels- Septic tanks	
Muhammara	Bad	Well-needs uncovered	Private company	Septic tanks	Good
Bebnine	Good	Spring/well	Rented landfill		Bad
THIRD RING					
Bourj El Arab / Associated municipality	Good	Wells	3 times/week	Bad	Good
Al Kantara / Associated municipality	Medium	Spring	Good	Bad	Good
Bkarzla/ Associated municipality	Bad	-	Private landfill	Filtration station (not working)	Old
Al Hakour/ Associated municipality	Bad	Spring/bad	"Srar" landfill	Septic tanks	Very Good
Majdala/ Associated municipality	Good	No Drinking water	Good	Not organized	No
Meniara/ Associated municipality	Good	Bad Condition	Private Company	Channels	Good
Zouk Haddara/ Associated municipality	Bad	Wells	Private Company	Septic tanks	Bad
Homeira/ Associated municipality	Good	Well + Spring	Private Company	Good	Bad

Karkaf/ Associated municipality	Good	Wells + Springs	Private Company	Septic tanks	Bad
Mar Touma/ Associated municipality	Not Bad	Purchased water	Landfill	Septic tanks	Very Bad
Cheikh Taba/ Associated municipality	Bad	Springs	Landfill	Good	Good
Jdeidet El Joumeh/ Associated municipality	Good		Private Company	Channels	Good
Zouarib/ Associated municipality	Bad	Bad Condition	Private Company	Good	Very Good
Wadi Al Jamouss/ Associated municipality	Very Bad	Purchased water	Private Company	Not organized	Bad
Halba/ Associated municipality	Bad	Bad Condition	Private Company	Channels	Good
Mazraat Artousa/ Municipality of Bhanine	Bad	Source outside the village	Private Company	1 Over 3	Good
Karm Asfour/ Municipality of Karm Asfour-Mazraat Ghattas	Good	Source outside the village	3 times/week	Channels	Not Bad
Mazraat Ghattas/ Municipality of Karm Asfour-Mazraat Ghattas	Good	Source outside the village	3 times/week	Channels	Not Bad
Deir Dalloum/ Municipality of Deir Dalloum-Zouk El Mkachrine	Good	Wells	Private Company	Septic tanks	Good
Zouk El Mkachrine/ Municipality of Deir Dalloum-Zouk El Mkachrine	Good	Wells	Private Company	Septic tanks	Good
Bourj El Yahoudiyeh/ Municipality of Minnieh	Bad	Bad Condition	Bad	Bad	Bad
Merkabta/ Municipality of Minnieh	Bad	Bad Condition	Private Company	Bad	Bad

Annex IV: North Lebanon projects matrix (provided by the Recovery and Reconstruction Cell – Prime Minister Office)

Donor	Municipality	Project	Implementing Agency	Funds	Pre Vienna	Vienna	Start Date	End Date	Economic/ Social	Sector
AFSD	Beddawi	Construction of vocational school	CDR	\$2,610,219	\$2,610,219		Jan-09	Oct-11	Economic	Infrastructure
AFSD	Beddawi	Equipment of Beddawi vocational school	CDR	\$800,000	\$800,000		Dec-05	Dec-08	Economic	Infrastructure
AFSD				\$3,410,219	\$3,410,219	\$15,000,000				
ECHO	Muhammara	Support to the municipality through provision of equipment, creating of local committees including the local community and the municipality and implementation of quick impact small projects	UN-HABITAT	\$325,000		\$325,000	Jan-09	Oct-11	Economic	Infrastructure
ECHO				\$325,000	\$0	\$325,000				
European Union	Deir Dalloun, Majdala	Implementation of the sanitation network	ESFD	\$388,500	\$388,500		Jan-09	Oct-11	Economic	Infrastructure
European Union	Mar Touma	Implementation of the Irrigation network	ESFD	\$166,500	\$166,500		Feb-09	Aug-09	Economic	Infrastructure
European Union	Muhammara	Agricultural project including improvement of agricultural practices, demonstration plots and capacity building	ESFD	\$227,787	\$227,787				Economic	Infrastructure

European Union	Muhammara	Rehabilitation of the Muhammra business area: The international road from Tripoli to Syria passes Mhamara. Around 200 small businesses established retail-, service- and workshops at the entrance of Mhamara. The area needs rehabilitation. Sidewalk rehabilitation, improved wiring for safe electricity supply, planting trees (800) and benches as well as implementation of 14 kiosks are envisaged	ESFD	\$103,364	\$103,364					
European Union	Muhammara	Rehabilitation of a center of vocational and educational training	ESFD	\$63,735	\$63,735					
European Union	Minnieh	EL MINIEH SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY	OMSAR	\$611,111	\$611,111					
European Union	Deir Ammar	EL MINIEH SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY	OMSAR	\$305,556	\$305,556					
European Union	Bhannine	EL MINIEH SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY	OMSAR	\$183,333	\$183,333					
European Union				\$2,049,886	\$2,049,886	\$0				
Germany	Bebnine	Rehabilitation of the primary sewage water network and connect to the waste water plant in Mina	KfW	\$3,272,727	\$2,182,909	\$1,089,818				
Germany	Beddawi	Rehabilitation of the primary sewage water network and connect to the waste water plant in Mina	KfW	\$2,454,545	\$1,637,182	\$817,364	Jan-08	Jun-09	Economic	Livelihood
Germany	Bhanine	Rehabilitation of the primary sewage water network and connect to the waste water plant in Mina	KfW	\$1,840,909	\$1,227,886	\$613,023	Jan-08	Jun-09	Economic	Livelihood
Germany	Deir Ammar	Rehabilitation of the primary sewage water network and connect to the waste water plant in Mina	KfW	\$3,068,182	\$2,046,477	\$1,021,705	Dec-05	Dec-08	Economic	Livelihood

Germany	Minieh	Rehabilitation of the primary sewage water network and connect to the waste water plant in Mina	KfW	\$6,136,364	\$4,092,955	\$2,043,409	Aug-07	Dec-08	Economic	Livelihood
Germany	Muhammara	Rehabilitation of the primary sewage water network and connect to the waste water plant in Mina	KfW	\$1,227,273	\$818,591	\$408,682	Aug-08	Jul-09	Economic	Livelihood
Germany				\$18,000,000	\$12,006,000	\$5,994,000				
European Union	Pipe line project	Contracting authority CDR 18 million Euro Local development - Haut Dannieh - Halba Joumeh	Qbayat - Akroun - Wadi khaled - Akkar						Economic	Livelihood
Italy		Early recovery of Nahr el Bared surrounding municipalities	UNDP	\$450,000	\$450,000		Jan-08	Dec-09	Economic	Infrastructure
Italy		Early recovery of Nahr el Bared surrounding municipalities	UNDP	\$70,000	\$70,000		Jan-08	Dec-09	Economic	Capacity building for Municipalities
Italy		Early recovery of Nahr el Bared surrounding municipalities	UNDP	\$300,000	\$300,000		Jan-09	Dec-09	Economic	Capacity building for CBOs
Italy		Early recovery of Nahr el Bared surrounding municipalities	UNDP	\$350,000	\$350,000		Jan-08	Dec-09	Economic	Support to Government through LPDC
Italy		Early recovery of Nahr el Bared surrounding municipalities	UNDP	\$200,000	\$200,000		Jan-08	Dec-09	Social	Youth and reconciliation and Dialogue
Italy		Early recovery of Nahr el Bared surrounding municipalities	UNDP	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000		Jan-08	Dec-09	Economic	Livelihood
Italy				\$3,370,000	\$3,370,000	\$5,000,000				
Kuweit	Beddawi	Rehabilitation of drinking water system	Direct implementation in coordination with CDR	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000				Economic	Livelihood

Kuwait	Beddawi	Wastewater network surrounding villages	NBC	Direct implementation in coordination with CDR	\$2,181,818	\$2,181,818					Economic	Livelihood
Kuwait	Muhammara	Wastewater network surrounding villages	NBC	Direct implementation in coordination with CDR	\$1,090,909	\$1,090,909					Economic	Livelihood
Kuwait	Deir Ammar	Wastewater network surrounding villages	NBC	Direct implementation in coordination with CDR	\$2,727,273	\$2,727,273					Social	Education
Kuwait	Minnieh	Establish a socio-economic center in NBC surrounding villages		Direct implementation in coordination with CDR	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	Dec-08	Dec-09			Economic	Livelihood
Kuwait	Bebnine	Establish an emergency center in NBC surrounding villages		Direct implementation in coordination with CDR	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	Dec-08	Dec-09			Economic	Livelihood
Kuwait					\$14,500,000	\$14,500,000	\$0					
EMKAN	Minnieh	Establish a dairy processing unit: Dairy milk collected in the different collection centers will be transferred to the unit for processing into milk by-products		EMKAN	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	Jan-09	Oct-11			Economic	Infrastructure
EMKAN	Bebnine	Fruit & vegetable market		EMKAN	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	Jan-09	Oct-11			Economic	Infrastructure
EMKAN	Bebnine	Packaging and cooling unit		EMKAN	\$900,000	\$900,000	Jan-09	Oct-11			Economic	Infrastructure
Saad Hariri	Muhammara	Construction of a water reservoir and village road		Saad Hariri	\$28,000	\$28,000					Economic	Livelihood

Saad Hariri	Minnieh	Asphalting village road	Saad Hariri	\$97,000	\$97,000				Economic	Livelihood
Saad Hariri	Minnieh	Rehabilitaion & Asphalting village road	Saad Hariri	\$71,000	\$71,000				Economic	Livelihood
Saad Hariri	Bebnine	Construction of an Hotel de ville	Saad Hariri	\$253,000	\$253,000				Economic	Livelihood
Saad Hariri	Minnieh	Retention walls of the village cimetry	Saad Hariri	\$25,000	\$25,000				Economic	Livelihood
Saad Hariri	Halba	Construction and equipment of a health center	Saad Hariri	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000				Economic	Livelihood
Saad Hariri	Minnieh	Supply of an ambulance car	Saad Hariri	\$31,000	\$31,000				Economic	Livelihood
Saad Hariri	Deir Ammar	Equipment and furbishment of public school	Saad El Hariri, supervision CDR	\$270,000	\$270,000				Economic	Livelihood
Saad Hariri	Minnieh	Construction works for minnieh Orphonage center	Saad El Hariri	\$97,000	\$97,000	Dec-08	Dec-09		Economic	Livelihood
Saad Hariri	Minnieh	Construction of an Assembly Hall	Saad El Hariri	\$70,000	\$70,000				Economic	Livelihood
Saad Hariri	Minnieh	Construction, equipment of public school	Saad El Hariri, supervision CDR	\$4,370,000	\$4,370,000				Economic	Livelihood
Saad Hariri	Zouk el Hassineh	Construction, equipment of public school	Saad El Hariri, supervision CDR	\$4,050,000	\$4,050,000				Economic	Livelihood
Saad Hariri	Deir Ammar	Equipment of Deir Amar public school	Saad El Hariri	\$370,000	\$370,000				Economic	Livelihood
Saad Hariri	Zouk el Habalsah	Rehabilitation of Zouk el Habalsah public school	Saad El Hariri	\$78,000	\$78,000	Dec-08	Dec-09		Economic	Livelihood
Saad Hariri	Minnieh	Rehabilitation of Minnieh mixed public school	Saad El Hariri	\$100,000	\$100,000				Economic	Livelihood
Saad Hariri	Minnieh	Rehabilitation of Minnieh Blat public school	Saad El Hariri	\$60,000	\$60,000				Economic	Livelihood
Saad Hariri	Minnieh	Rehabilitation of Minnieh Makaleh public school	Saad El Hariri	\$180,000	\$180,000	Dec-08	Dec-09		Economic	Livelihood
Saad Hariri	Minnieh	Rehabilitation of Minnieh - Nabi Yousha public school	Saad El Hariri	\$370,000	\$370,000				Economic	Livelihood
Saad Hariri	Qarkaf	Construction and equipment of a primary public school	Saad El Hariri	\$2,670,000	\$2,670,000					

USA	Sheikh Taba	The project aims to increase the local economic development in the village. The major project components: 1- training and economic planning, 2- implementation of a project with comparative advantage, 3- environmental component 4- GIS mapping, portal and web site design.	RI	\$220,000		\$220,000	Dec-08	May-09	Economic	Infrastructure
USA	Zouarib	The project aims to increase the local economic development in the village. The major project components: 1- training and economic planning, 2- implementation of a project with comparative advantage, 3- environmental component 4- GIS mapping, portal and web site design.	RI	\$220,000		\$220,000	Dec-08	Aug-09	Economic	Infrastructure
USA	Zouk el Habalsa	The project aims to increase the local economic development in the village. The major project components: 1- training and economic planning, 2- implementation of a project with comparative advantage, 3- environmental component 4- GIS mapping, portal and web site design.	RI	\$220,000		\$220,000	Dec-08	Mar-09	Economic	Infrastructure

USA	Zouk el Haddara	The project aims to increase the local economic development in the village. The major project components: 1- training and economic planning, 2- implementation of a projet with comparative advantage, 3- environmental component 4- GIS mapping, portal and web site design.	RI	\$220,000					\$220,000				
USA	Zouk Hassineh	The project aims to increase the local economic development in the village. The major project components: 1- training and economic planning, 2- implementation of a projet with comparative advantage, 3- environmental component 4- GIS mapping, portal and web site design.	RI	\$220,000					\$220,000				
USA	Zouk Moukashrine	The project aims to increase the local economic development in the village. The major project components: 1- training and economic planning, 2- implementation of a projet with comparative advantage, 3- environmental component 4- GIS mapping, portal and web site design.	RI	\$220,000					\$220,000				

USA	Bkarzala	The project aims to increase the local economic development in the village. The major project components: 1- training and economic planning, 2- implementation of a projet with comparative advantage. 3- environmental component 4- GIS mapping, portal and web site design.	Relief International	\$220,000		\$220,000				
USA	Borj El Arab	Two projects to be designed	CHF	\$120,000		\$120,000	Dec-08	Feb-09	Economic	Infrastructure
USA	Minyara	The project aims to increase the local economic development in the village. The major project components: 1- training and economic planning, 2- implementation of a projet with comparative advantage. 3- environmental component 4- GIS mapping, portal and web site design.	RI	\$220,000		\$220,000	Dec-08	Mar-09	Economic	Infrastructure
USA	Deir Daloum	The project aims to increase the local economic development in the village. The major project components: 1- training and economic planning, 2- implementation of a projet with comparative advantage. 3- environmental component 4- GIS mapping, portal and web site design.	RI	\$220,000		\$220,000	Jan-09	Aug-09	Economic	Infrastructure

USA	Hakour	The project aims to increase the local economic development in the village. The major project components: 1- training and economic planning, 2- implementation of a project with comparative advantage. 3- environmental component 4- GIS mapping, portal and web site design.	RI	\$220,000	\$220,000	Dec-08	Jun-09	Economic	Infrastructure
USA	Halba	The project aims to increase the local economic development in the village. The major project components: 1- training and economic planning, 2- implementation of a project with comparative advantage. 3- environmental component 4- GIS mapping, portal and web site design.	RI	\$220,000	\$220,000	Dec-08	Aug-09	Economic	Infrastructure
USA	Homeira	Two projects to be designed	CHF	\$120,000	\$120,000	Dec-08	May-09	Economic	Infrastructure
USA	Jdidet el Joumeh	The project aims to increase the local economic development in the village. The major project components: 1- training and economic planning, 2- implementation of a project with comparative advantage. 3- environmental component 4- GIS mapping, portal and web site design.	RI	\$220,000	\$220,000				

USA	Karm asfour	The project aims to increase the local economic development in the village. The major project components: 1- training and economic planning, 2- implementation of a project with comparative advantage. 3- environmental component 4- GIS mapping, portal and web site design.	RI	\$220,000		\$220,000	Aug-07	Dec-08	Economic	Livelihood
USA	Majdala	Two projects to be designed	CHF	\$120,000		\$120,000	Jan-09	Aug-09	Economic	Infrastructure
USA	Mar Touma	Two projects to be designed	CHF	\$120,000		\$120,000	Dec-08	Jun-09	Economic	Infrastructure
USA	Mazraat el Ghattas	The project aims to increase the local economic development in the village. The major project components: 1- training and economic planning, 2- implementation of a project with comparative advantage. 3- environmental component 4- GIS mapping, portal and web site design.	RI	\$220,000		\$220,000	Dec-08	Feb-09	Economic	Infrastructure
USA	Bebnine	Green park	CHF	\$133,000	\$133,000		Dec-08	Aug-09	Economic	Infrastructure
USA				\$4,666,000	\$646,000	\$5,920,000				
World Bank	Bebnine	Livestock and dairy project (21 cows)	جمعية العدالة الاجتماعية	\$33,000		\$33,000	Dec-08	Mar-09	Economic	Infrastructure
World Bank	Bebnine	Support to women rehabilitating the nets (350 women)	Fishermen cooperative	\$49,950		\$49,950				
World Bank	Bebnine	Providing of equipment needed for the rehabilitation of the vessels	Fishermen cooperative	\$50,000		\$50,000				
World Bank	Bebnine	Rehabilitation of roads	Municipality	\$280,844	\$280,844					
World Bank	Beddawi	Rehabilitation of roads, retention walls	Municipality	\$317,467	\$317,467					

World Bank	Bhanine	Retention walls	Municipality	\$84,084	\$84,084				Social	Health
World Bank	Minnieh	Rehabilitation of roads	Municipality	\$332,726	\$332,726				Social	Health
World Bank	Muhammara	Rehabilitation of roads	Municipality	\$94,063	\$94,063				Social	Health
World bank	Deir Ammar	Irrigation networks	Municipality	\$338,939	\$338,939				Social	Health
World Bank	Muhammara	Irrigation networks	Municipality	\$5,427	\$5,427				Social	Health
World Bank	Bebnine	Irrigation networks	Municipality	\$517,398	\$517,398				Social	Health
World Bank	Beddawi	Irrigation networks	Municipality	\$26,507	\$26,507				Social	Health
World Bank	Minnieh	Irrigation networks	Municipality	\$667,714	\$667,714					
World Bank	Bhanine	Irrigation networks	Municipality	\$216,407	\$216,407					
World Bank	Bebnine	Construction of retention walls	Municipality	\$130,413	\$130,413					
World Bank	Beddawi	Municipal Infrastructure	Municipality	\$71,944	\$71,944				Social	Social
World bank	Deir Ammar	Retention walls	Municipality	\$15,719	\$15,719	Dec-08	Mar-09		Social	Social
World Bank	Minnieh	Retention walls	Municipality	\$304,867	\$304,867				Social	Social
World Bank	Muhammara	Retention walls	Municipality	\$4,083	\$4,083					
World Bank	Bebnine	Equipping a health center with X-ray	Islamic medical organization	\$49,750	\$49,750			\$49,750		
World Bank	Bhanine	Ambulance	Hariri Foundation	\$41,515	\$41,515			\$41,515		
World Bank	Minnieh	Equipping of cardiologic clinic	Islamic medical organization	\$100,000	\$100,000			\$100,000	Social	Education
World Bank	Minnieh	Rehabilitation of a health clinic	Nahda association	\$20,603	\$20,603	march 09-	Mar-11	\$20,603	Social	Education

World Bank	Muhammara	Implementation of Health clinic	Islamic medical organization	\$50,000		\$50,000	Jun-08	Jun-10	Social	Education
World Bank	Beddawi	Health clinic	Nahda association	\$30,500		\$30,500			Social	Education
World Bank	Bebnine	Rehabilitation of a location for social gathering	جمعية الارشاد	\$49,710		\$49,710			Social	Education
World Bank	Minnieh	Orphans center	Abwab El Kheir	\$21,795		\$21,795			Social	Education
World Bank	Bhanine	Implementation of a public library	Hariri Foundation	\$30,670		\$30,670			Social	Education
World Bank	Bhanine	Establish an electronic Library	Hariri Foundation	\$41,515		\$41,515			Social	Education
World Bank	Deir Ammar	Public library	Safadi Foundation	\$50,330		\$50,330			Social	Education
World Bank	Minnieh	On-line library	جمعية أبناء المنية الاجتماعية	\$50,000		\$50,000			Social	Education
World Bank	Minnieh	Public Library& IT center	الرابطة التربوية الاسلامية	\$25,623		\$25,623			Social	Education
World Bank				\$4,103,563	\$3,192,195	\$2,511,368				\$8,203,563
Subtotal				\$68,038,667	\$56,764,299	\$34,750,368				