



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

<b>To be completed by the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO)</b>	
Meeting No: <b>15</b>	Date of Meeting: <b>26-March-2014</b>
Item No:	Programme/project:

*(To be completed by the Participating UN Organisation and endorsed by SC)*

To: Lebanon Recovery Fund Steering Committee	Date of Submission: 8 <sup>th</sup> January 2014
From: National Authority and Head of UN Participating Organisation	Contact: Shombi Sharp, Deputy Country Director, UNDP, Lebanon
Through: Project Advisory Group (PAG) <input type="checkbox"/> Endorsement <input type="checkbox"/> Comments	Contact: Telephone number, email  <a href="mailto:Shombi.sharp@undp.org">Shombi.sharp@undp.org</a>
Proposed submission, if approved would result in: <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation of existing programme/project <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New programme/project <input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain)	Proposed submission resulted from: <input type="checkbox"/> National Authorities initiative within national priorities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN Agency initiative within national priorities <input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain)
<b>Programme/project title: SELECTED RAPID DELIVERY AND IMMEDIATE IMPACT INTERVENTIONS</b>	
<b>Amount of funds requested for proposed programme/project: USD 5,531,469.86</b>	

**To be completed by the Participating UN Organisation**

**Estimated number of beneficiaries: direct** \_\_\_\_657,840\_\_ **indirect** \_455,000\_\_\_\_\_

**Percentage and amount of indirect costs requested: 7 % (USD 361,871.86)**

## Background

The impact of the Syrian crisis on Lebanon is reaching a scale unprecedented in the history of complex, refugee-driven emergencies. While in April 2012, 32,800 refugees were registered or awaiting registration with UNHCR, by mid-January 2014 that figure had jumped sharply to over 870,000. This number is expected to reach 1.5 million by the end of 2014, an increase equal to 36% of the entire Lebanese pre-crisis population. To contextualize the impact further, Lebanon was already one of the most densely populated countries in the world, with an average of over 400 people per square km of land. This sudden and large influx of refugees from Syria is now placing enormous pressure on the country and its people, especially those in the poorest areas, where refugee concentrations have been greatest.

The Economic and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the Syrian Conflict on Lebanon, conducted jointly by the World Bank and the UN, further identified a number of significant impacts on the socio-economic fabric of the host country, with particular implications for communities hosting refugees. Most notable, as a direct consequence of the Syrian crisis, Lebanon is experiencing: a drastic drop in economic growth and related macro-economic indicators; increased and unsustainable load on already inadequate physical infrastructure; stress on fragile eco-systems; competition between populations for scarce livelihood opportunities; sharply increasing strains on municipal and social services, and increasingly stretched capacity of the national and local authorities to perform their basic functions, including responding to natural or man-made crises.

The ESIA acknowledges the country-wide impact on Lebanon while identifying particular areas considerably more affected than others. These include large pockets in South and North, as well as Bekaa valley in the East that presently accommodate the bulk of the refugees. Due to geographic proximity to the conflict in Syria, many areas carrying the greatest refugee burden also happen to be among the least developed and most chronically poor regions of Lebanon pre-crisis. There are clear indications that the resilience and capacity of these areas to continue hosting the existing refugee population, much less accommodate a steady flow of new arrivals, is fast reaching its limits. Intensifying competing with refugees for scarce natural and economic resources is driving more Lebanese into poverty and the ranks of the unemployed, leading to frustration, stress and a growing potential for conflict between hosts and refugee communities. This comes in the context of declining social and municipal basic services, leading to a fall in the health and education status of all people being served – refugees and hosts alike.

With a view to addressing these challenges while supporting resilience and social cohesion, UNDP Lebanon formulated the “**Lebanon Stabilization and Recovery Programme**” (Annexed). The Programme adopts an integrated approach, responding to assessed needs through three complementary tracks: Livelihoods, Basic Services and Social Cohesion. Based on UNDP’s extensive prior experience working in the refugee hosting areas, supported by close consultation with national, regional and local stakeholders and the findings of the ESIA, a number of initiatives have been designed within this framework to increase livelihood and socio-economic opportunities, strengthen local capacities to deliver services in a participatory and inclusive manner, and foster mechanisms for peaceful co-existence and conflict resolution.

## 1. Purpose of Proposed Programme/Project

A robust response to the complex crisis described above requires a mix of both urgent and developmental responses. The following proposal therefore includes rapid interventions that fall under Outputs 1, 2 and 3 of the Stabilization and Recovery Program, providing immediate relief as well as laying the groundwork for medium and longer term impact. Activities have been identified according to the following selection criteria:

- Geographical targeting according to the Vulnerability Analysis undertaken jointly with UNICEF, UNHCR and the Government of Lebanon (see Annexed Stabilization Programme);
- Endorsement of municipalities and existing local participatory planning mechanisms;
- Full coordination with national authorities (line Ministries) and service providers;
- Possibility to carry out activities with a quick impact and within a short period;

All activities within this programme will be implemented through the Direct Implementation (DIM) modality of UNDP, wherein UNDP will act as the principal executing agency, forming partnerships with the governmental, non-governmental and corporate sector entities for the delivery of the stipulated goods and services. The Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) will serve as the main governmental counterpart. Many of the proposed projects expand on the existing development initiatives already operating in the refugee hosting areas while some would form part of the recently initiated UNDP/MoSA Lebanon Host Community Support Programme. The UNDP Country Office will oversee the implementation of the initiatives through its central office in Beirut as well as its regional office network in Akkar, Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and South, and will be responsible for reporting on the progress.

These interventions are integrated within the UNHCR-led Regional Response Plan (RRP) Social Cohesion and Livelihoods and Water and Sanitation Sectors and are further coordinated with the international community via the Task Force on Support to Host Communities.

The results chain is articulated in the following Objective/Outcome table:

<b>Immediate Objective</b>	Stabilisation and recovery in the refugee hosting areas through quick impact and community support projects
<b>Outcome 1</b>	Livelihood and economic opportunities increased in select refugee hosting areas through upgrading, repairing and improving the production infrastructure and creating short and medium term employment opportunities
<b>Outcome 2</b>	Delivery of basic social services expanded and improved in target communities through equipping, rehabilitation and upgrading the infrastructure and improving the skills of service providers
<b>Outcome 3</b>	Social cohesion in target areas improved through improved skill base for peaceful dispute resolution

These results will in turn be achieved through the following Activities and Outputs:

**OUTPUT 1: Livelihood and economic opportunities increased**

- **Activity 1.1. Support value added production of fruits and vegetables in Akkar through postharvest processing**  
Beneficiaries: 1,000 farmers
- **Activity 1.2. Enhance fruit marketing in Akkar**  
Beneficiaries: 800 members (farmers) of the United Cooperative - Joumeh, Akkar
- **Activity 1.3. Implement a cash for work reforestation activity in Bekaa**  
Beneficiaries: 750 Workers & the Indirect beneficiaries: population of the target areas (430,000 inhabitants), through enhanced environmental awareness and improved eco-system services.
- **Activity 1.4. Increase irrigated agricultural areas in North Bekaa**  
Direct Beneficiaries: 90 Workers employed for construction and 200 farmers  
Indirect beneficiaries: 25,345 inhabitants of the 4 villages

**OUTPUT 2: Capacity of national and local actors (government and civil society) strengthened in the delivery of health, education and basic municipal services in a participatory manner and coordination of service delivery by all stakeholders.**

- **Activity 2.1. Increase access to quality public primary health care services and health awareness in public schools**  
Beneficiaries: 5,000 students; 1,500 patients per month; 10 health educators and 10 directors from 10 public schools; 70 medical and Para medical personnel from 10 PHCCs
- **Activity 2.2. Provide Septic Pumper Trucks to five Union of Municipalities in the South**  
Beneficiaries: 570,000 rural residents of the Chqif, Jabal Amel, Tyre, Arqoub and Rihan
- **Activity 2.3. Improve the water infrastructure in the Union of Municipalities of Kalaa**  
Beneficiaries: 80,000 inhabitants of the 10 villages
- **Activity 2.4. Provide sustainable lighting and heating to host communities**  
Beneficiaries: 5,000 persons
- **Activity 2.5. Improve government response to crisis and major civilian operations**

**OUTPUT 3: Local level dispute resolution strengthened and community security improved**

- **Activity 3.1. Promote balanced and conflict sensitive media coverage (*withdrawn*)**
- **Activity 3.2. Develop local level peace building strategies to mitigate tensions in selected conflict prone areas of Lebanon hosting Syrian refugees**

### 3. Evaluation of Proposals by the PAG

#### Implementability

	Year ...	Year ...
Estimated commitments	US\$	US\$
Estimated disbursements	US\$	US\$
Contribution (optional)	US\$	US\$

Does the project correspond to national priorities? Yes  No

The objectives and activities of the project are fully in line with the priorities set out in the Government of Lebanon Roadmap and Regional Response Plan, endorsed by the government, the UN agencies and the humanitarian community at large.

Project approved by Line Ministry : Ministry of Social Affairs on 15/2/2014

### 4. Review by the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO)

#### Check on Programme/Project Proposal Format Contents

Cover sheet (first page) Yes  No

Logical Framework Yes  No

Programme/Project Justification Yes  No

Programme/Project Management Arrangements Yes  No

Risks and Assumptions Yes  No

Budget Yes  No

Support Cost Yes  No

Overall review of programme submission

Recommendations

Elaborate

5. Decision of the LRF Steering Committee

- Approved for a total budget of \$
- Approved with modification/condition
- Deferred

Reason(s)/Comment(s)

Elaborate

  
Chair of the LRF Steering Committee  
  
The Minister  
Signature

7 May 2014  
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**  
**Programme/Project Proposal Format and Guidelines**

**Contents:**

1. Cover sheet and description of programme/project document (Appendix A)
2. Logical Framework (Appendix B)
3. Programme/Project Budget (Appendix C)





## LEBANON RECOVERY FUND

## PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET

<b>Participating UN Organisation:</b> <b>UNDP</b>	<b>Sector:</b> <b>Livelihood and Social Cohesion</b>
<b>Programme/Project Manager</b> <b>Name: Shombi Sharp</b> <b>Address: UNDP</b> <b>Telephone:</b> <b>E-mail: <a href="mailto:shombi.sharp@undp.org">shombi.sharp@undp.org</a></b>	<b>LRF PAG</b> <b>Name:</b> <b>Address:</b> <b>Telephone:</b> <b>E-mail:</b>
<b>Programme/Project Title: SELECTED RAPID DELIVERY AND IMMEDIATE IMPACT INTERVENTIONS</b> <b>Programme/Project Number:</b>	<b>Programme/Project Location: North, Bekaa, South, Tripoli, Beirut Suburbs with some country-wide initiatives</b>
<b>Programme/Project Description:</b> Three pronged approach, seeking to contribute to stabilization and recovery in refugee hosting areas through livelihood support, municipal services enhancement and promotion of conflict prevention and peace-building	<b>Total Programme/Project Cost: USD</b> <b>LRF: USD 5,531,469.86</b> <b>Government Input: USD</b> <b>Other: USD</b> <b>Total: USD</b>
	<b>Programme/Project Duration:</b> Estimated 9 months after transfer of funds
<b>Development Goal:</b> Contribute to stabilization and recovery in refugee hosting areas of Lebanon <b>Key Immediate Objectives:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihood and employment opportunities expanded</li> <li>• Municipal service delivery enhanced</li> <li>• Conflict prevention and peace-building promoted</li> </ul>	

**Outputs and Key Activities:**

OUTPUT 1: Livelihood and economic opportunities increased

Activity 1.1. Support value added production of fruits and vegetables in Akkar through postharvest processing

Activity 1.2. Enhance fruit marketing in Akkar

Activity 1.3. Implement a cash for work reforestation activity in Bekaa

Activity 1.4. Increase irrigated agricultural areas in North Bekaa

OUTPUT 2: Capacity of national and local actors (government and civil society) strengthened in the delivery of health, education and basic municipal services in a participatory manner and coordination of service delivery by all stakeholders.

Activity 2.1. Increase access to quality public primary health care services and health awareness in public schools

Activity 2.2. Provide Septic Pumper Trucks to five Union of Municipalities in the South

Activity 2.3. Improve the water infrastructure in the Union of Municipalities of Kalaa

Activity 2.4. Provide sustainable lighting and heating to host communities

Activity 2.5. Improve government response to crisis and major civilian operations

OUTPUT 3: Local level dispute resolution strengthened and community security improved

Activity 3.1. Promote balanced and conflict sensitive media coverage (*withdrawn*)

Activity 3.2. Develop local level peace building strategies to mitigate tensions in selected conflict prone areas of Lebanon hosting Syrian refugees

On behalf of:

Signature

Date

Name/Title

UN Participating Organisation

UNDP

14.4.14

LUCA RENDA, Country Director

Chair, LRF SC

7 May 2014

Alain Hakim, Minister of Economy and Trade



## **1. Programme/Project Justification**

The impact of the Syrian crisis on Lebanon is reaching a scale unprecedented in the history of complex, refugee-driven emergencies. While in April 2012, 32,800 refugees were registered or awaiting registration with UNHCR, by mid-January 2014 that figure had jumped sharply to over 870,000. This number is expected to reach 1.5 million by the end of 2014, an increase equal to 36% of the entire Lebanese pre-crisis population. To contextualize the impact further, Lebanon was already one of the most densely populated countries in the world, with an average of over 400 people per square km of land. This sudden and large influx of refugees from Syria is now placing enormous pressure on the country and its people, especially those in the poorest areas, where refugee concentrations have been greatest.

The Economic and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the Syrian Conflict on Lebanon, conducted jointly by the World Bank and the UN, lists a number of negative impacts on the socio-economic fabric of the host country and especially the communities hosting the refugees. These include, chiefly: drastic drop in economic growth and related macro-economic indicators; increased load on the already dilapidated physical infrastructure; stress on fragile eco-systems; fiercer competition for scarce livelihood opportunities; additional strain on municipal and social services, and, stretched capacity of the national and local authorities to perform their basic functions, including the capacity to respond to natural or man-made crises.

The ESIA acknowledges the country-wide impact on Lebanon but identifies certain areas as being more stressed than others. These include large pockets in South and North, as well as Bekaa valley in the East that presently house bulk of the refugees. The refugee hosting areas are also happen to be among the least developed and chronically poorer regions of Lebanon and there are indications that the hitherto prevailing resilience and capacity of these areas to host the refugees is fast reaching its limits. The social and economic implications of the aforementioned impacts can be the bloating of the number of poor among the Lebanese, competing with the poor and distressed refugees from Syria for scarce natural and economic resources, leading to frustration, stress and possible conflict between the hosts and the refugee communities. This apprehension is in addition to the obvious degradation of the already poor social and municipal services, leading to a drop in the health and education status of all the people being served – refugees and hosts alike.

## **2. Programme/Project Approach**

A robust response to the complex crisis described above requires a mix of both urgent and developmental responses. The following proposal therefore includes rapid interventions that fall under Outputs 1, 2 and 3 of the Stabilization and Recovery Program, providing immediate relief as well as laying the groundwork for medium and longer term impact. Activities have been identified according to the following selection criteria:

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All activities within this programme will be implemented through the Direct Implementation (DIM) modality of UNDP, wherein UNDP will act as the principal executing agency, forming partnerships with the governmental, non-governmental and corporate sector entities for the delivery of the stipulated goods and services. The Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) will serve as the main governmental counterpart. Many of the proposed projects expand on the existing development initiatives already operating in the refugee hosting areas while some would form part of the recently initiated UNDP/MoSA Lebanon Host Community Support Programme. The UNDP Country Office will oversee the implementation of the initiatives through its central office in Beirut as well as its regional office network in Akkar, Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and South, and will be responsible for reporting on the progress.

These interventions are integrated within the UNHCR-led Regional Response Plan (RRP) Social Cohesion and Livelihoods and Water and Sanitation Sectors and are further coordinated with the international community via the Task Force on Support to Host Communities.

## **OUTPUT 1: Livelihood and economic opportunities increased**

### **Activity 1.1. Support value added production of fruits and vegetables in Akkar through postharvest processing**

Jord Akkar is the major fruit producing area in Akkar district, where apple is the major crop in addition to some annual crops and summer vegetables. Prior to the conflict across the border, Syria served as the main transit route for the export of fresh agricultural produce. The Syrian crisis and the consequent closure of the border had limited the demand to the local consumers and has resultantly decreased the prices of agriculture produce in this region, affecting the income of farmers and the livelihood of their families. This situation is forcing many farmers to abandon their fields and orchards. The decrease in livelihood opportunities has been further exacerbated due to the influx of refugees and is causing stress to the local socio-economic fabric.

Meanwhile, an agricultural cooperative for food processing exists in Fneideq (Jord Akkar), which possesses several food processing machines and has been assisting the community of Jord Akkar to alleviate the effects of improper marketing of the agricultural products and has been contributing to improve the socioeconomic status of the community. Though jams, syrups, vinegars and other products are processed from crops grown in the region, the cooperative still lacks the proper machinery for drying fruits and vegetables. With the reduced economic potential of fresh produce, drying and preserving the fruit is one of the options to reduce the economic stress locally, and promote expansion of entrepreneurship further down the economic chains.

The project will increase the cooperative's manufacturing capacity by equipping the cooperative with fruit-drying-equipment that works on solar energy. Moreover, the cooperative members will attend a training in accounting and marketing. The cooperative will also be supplied with a vehicle to transport the products to different markets. The suppliers of the drying machinery will train the farmers in its operation and maintenance. Along with the procurement and supply

of the machinery and the vehicle to the beneficiaries, trainers from the Local Economic Development Authority (LEDA) will train the members of the cooperative in modern accounting and marketing techniques with a view to maximise the economic benefits of the investment.

Budget 1.1:

Description of Unit	No of Units	Cost per unit (USD)	Total Cost (USD)
Drying machine	1	50,000	50,000
Transportation vehicle	1	30,000	30,000
Training on accounting and marketing	1	7,000	7,000
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>87,000</b>
F&A			6,090
<b>Total (USD)</b>			<b>93,090</b>

Beneficiaries: 1,000 farmers

**Activity 1.2. Enhance fruit marketing in Akkar**

The United Cooperative in Joumeh region of Akkar is a union of 3 agricultural cooperatives, which are active in fruit production in the villages of Rahbeh, Bazbina, Akkar El-Atiqua and their surrounding areas. The United Cooperative has established (since 1999) a refrigerated storage facility for the farmers in the region. Moreover, the United Cooperative has assisted in providing agricultural guidance since 2006 to its members to improve the quality and quantity of fruits produced and to reduce the use of pesticides. Like the farming communities elsewhere in Akkar, the Cooperative is suffering economic stress due to closure of the transit route through Syria. One of the options identified for assisting the members of the cooperative to alleviate the economic impact of the crisis is to improve the marketability of their produce through better grading, washing and packaging.

The project will support the United Cooperative to enhance its marketing capacity through establishing a washing, grading and packing unit at the United Cooperative's refrigeration facility. In addition, a vehicle will be provided to the cooperative for transporting the products to the market.

Budget 1.2:

Description of Unit	No of	Cost per unit (USD)	Total Cost (USD)
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	Units		
washing, grading and packing machine	1	250,000	250,000
Transportation vehicle	1	30,000	30,000
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>280,000</b>
F&A			19,600
<b>Total (USD)</b>			<b>299,600</b>

Beneficiaries: 800 members (farmers) of the United Cooperative - Joumeh, Akkar

### **Activity 1.3. Implement a cash for work reforestation activity in Bekaa**

The consequences of the current land degradation, especially in the Bekaa region, on the ecosystem and its components are translated into soil erosion, loss of fauna and flora, biodiversity, micro-climate change, loss of organic matter in the soil and soil fertility, desertification, decrease in soil water infiltration and stored underground water, as well as increase in run-off leading to mudslides and floods, lower agricultural productivity, and negative impact on the socio-economic and livelihoods of local communities. The chronically degraded condition of environment in Bekaa has come under increased stress from a massive influe of refugees from Syria over the past several years. This crisis has also contributed to the economic stress with the presence of more skilled and unskilled people and fewer jobs around.

Taking advantage of the tree planting season (October-February), the project will implement a cash for work activity to increase reforestation areas in the Bekaa by 500 Dunums (c. 0.5 million square metres) through labor intensive activities targeting 75% Lebanese and 25% Syrian beneficiaries. The density of plantation will be around 125 trees per dunum. It will provide short term employment to unskilled and unemployed. The species to be planted will be the ones already comprising the local flora (e.g., Pine, Almond, Wild Apple, Hawthorne, Wild Olive, Cypress etc.,) and the saplings will all be procured from local nurseries who have ample supplies available.

The project will be implemented by 7 Federations of Municipalities from the districts of Rashaya, West Bekaa, Zahle, Baalback and Hermel in Bekaa. Under the proposed arrangements with the implementing Federations of Municipalities, the implementing partners will undertake to nurture and conserve the planted saplings until they mature, and will also contribute in the cost of labour required to plant them. It is estimated that the contribution of the partner Federation of Municipalities, in monetised terms, will be no less than USD 30,000 over a period of 3 years – the minimum protection and nurturing period required- for the samplings to mature and take root.

Budget 1.3:

Description of Unit	No of Units	Cost per unit (USD)	Total Cost (USD)
Procurement of saplings	62,500	2	125,000
Labour charges for planting the saplings	62,500	1	62,500
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>187,000</b>
F&A			13,090
<b>Total (USD)</b>			<b>200,090</b>

Beneficiaries: 750 Workers & the Indirect beneficiaries: population of the target areas (430,000 inhabitants), through enhanced environmental awareness and improved eco-system services.

#### **Activity 1.4. Increase irrigated agricultural areas in North Bekaa**

This project aims at increasing irrigated agriculture areas in the refugee hosting Bekaa region through constructing irrigation channels in 4 villages in Northern Bekaa in collaboration with the municipalities of Flawi, Boudai, Zrazir and Hermel. The agricultural lands in Flawi, Boudai and Zrazir depend on supply of water drawn from Alyamuna stream through an infiltration gallery and the main channel from it spreads into minor branches many of which are earthen, causing massive conveyance losses due to seepage, evaporation and perforation. Similar issues are faced by the communities dependent upon an earthen channel emanating from a stand-alone spring in Hermel area. The water loss in the earthen channel is a major constraint to expansion of irrigated lands, intensification of cropping pattern and the consequent increase in the economic benefit of the water. The lining and improvement of the channels will lead to sustainably increasing the income of Lebanese farmers and creation of short term job opportunities for both Lebanese and Syrian labourers.

The project will construct irrigation canals with a total length of 6.5 Km. Out of these, 4.5 km will be constructed using concrete while 2 km will be lined through a PET pipe conduit in view of the terrain features. The disaggregated proposed scope of work is described in the Budget table below:

#### Budget 1.4:

Description of Unit	No of Units	Cost per unit (USD)	Total Cost (USD)
Construction of 4500 m B-class reinforced concrete irrigation	4500	50	225,000

channels (Flawi: 1500 m; Boudai: 1000 m, and, Hermel: 2000 m)			
Construction of 2000 m of PET pipe conduit in Zrazin	2000	25	50,000
Project Management			15,000
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>290,000</b>
F&A			20,300
<b>Total (USD)</b>			<b>310,000</b>

Direct Beneficiaries: 90 Workers employed for construction and 200 farmers

Indirect beneficiaries: 25,345 inhabitants of the 4 villages

**OUTPUT 2: Capacity of national and local actors (government and civil society) strengthened in the delivery of health, education and basic municipal services in a participatory manner, including coordination of service delivery by all stakeholders.**

**Activity 2.1. Increase access to quality public primary health care services and health awareness in public schools**

The influx of refugees from Syria has put additional burden on the already stretched capacities of the health and educational system in the refugee hosting areas of Lebanon. The already dilapidated water and sanitation facilities, as well as the lack of awareness about primary health care in the public schools are feared to become major sources of oro-foecal diseases among the population. The delivery system of curative health is under major stress for taking care of the existing increased case load and is unlikely to be able to respond to any outbreaks.

The project will support the initiation of a local referral system in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, the CDR and the local authorities in order to increase access to quality public primary health care services by the community and to increase awareness on health in public schools. Thus, the project will promote dialogue among all the involved stakeholders at territorial level i.e. representatives of the line ministries and of local authorities, directors of primary health care centers and public schools and other actors to discuss and set up (with the support of technical experts) the territorial health plan.

Also the project will support the primary health care centers (PHCC) and public schools in the most vulnerable areas affected by the influx of Syrian refugees through comprehensive interventions:

- Improve the capacities of selected primary health care centers in the most under-served communities.



-Improve the capacities of teachers on health education in selected public schools in the most vulnerable communities.

- Improve sanitation conditions of the selected public schools.

In order to avoid duplication and to ensure a standardized support to the social sectors, the MoPH and ME&HE will involve WHO and UNICEF and other agencies involved in this process in order to enhance complementarity of interventions. This would be achieved through sharing the plans and progress reports in the related Sector Working Groups organized at the national and regional levels for coordination of response to Syrian crisis.

An MOU between three ministries (MoSA, MoPH, and MEHE) and UNDP, is planned for signature in mid-April. Further, following consultations with all three ministries, the following 10 pilot areas were agreed upon:

North region: Halba ,Wadi Khaled

Bekaa region: Bar Elias, Allabweh, Baalbak

South region: Bint Jbiel

Mount Lebanon region: Borj Hammoud, Haret Hriek, Chiah, Baaklin

Budget 2.1:

Description	Number	Unit Cost in USD	Total Cost (USD)
<b>SUPPLIES</b>			
Rehabilitation of water and sanitation system in public schools	10	20,000	200,000
Provision of Hygienic kits during the awareness raising activities	5,000	4	20,000
Procurement of equipment for PHCC	10	25,000	250,000
Rehabilitation of PHCC	2	60,000	120,000
Procurement of essential medical supplies for PHCC	10	25,000	250,000
Health Information System of MoPH		30,000	30,000
<b>WORKSHOPS/CONFERENCES</b>			
MoPH event - national conference April 2014*			8,000
Workshops 5 by area (10 areas)	50	1,600	80,000

<b>STAFF</b>			
National Coordinator	1	4,500	22,500
Project Coordinator North	1	3,200	16,000
Project Coordinator South	1	3,200	16,000
Project Coordinator Bekaa	1	3,200	16,000
Project Coordinator Mount Lebanon	1	3,200	16,000
Area Managers North, Bekaa, South, Mount Lebanon (25% of time)*	4	5,500	27,500
<b>OFFICE COSTS</b>			
Transportation cost; Stationery; Communication	Lumpsum	5,760	28,800
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>1,100,800</b>
F&A			77,056
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,177,856</b>

\* UNDP will share the cost of the conference and the Areas Managers by USD 2000 and USD 82,500 respectively, in addition to the German contribution. The Area Managers are already in place with an on-going UNDP initiative and will dedicate 25% of their time to this project.

Beneficiaries: 5,000 students; 1,500 patients per month; 10 health educators and 10 directors from 10 public schools; 70 medical and Para medical personnel from 10 PHCCs

### **Activity 2.2. Provide Septic Pumper Trucks to five Union of Municipalities in the South.**

Most of the the 570,000 residents of the Chqif, Jabal Amel, Tyre, Arqoub and Rihan regions in Sourth Lebanon suffer from the absence of sewage networks in their villages. Thus, the majority of the houses use cesspits with high cost of cleaning leading to leakages and health problems. Presently, the households pay private dump-truck owners to periodically remove the sewage from the cesspits and dispose them into the sewage drainage canals or treatment units in the nearest available facility. On the average, each household has to pay around US\$ 700 per year – a hefty sum for the poor. The situation has become even more precarious with the large influx of refugees from Syria which has introduced significant additional stress on the environment.

The project will provide septic pumper trucks to the Union of Municipalities of Chqif, Jabal Amel, Tyre, Arqoub and Rihan, which will be available for residents at a low cost, subsidized by the Union of Municipalities, reducing the financial burden, especially for the poor. This approach both supports municipalities directly and provides cost-efficiency and scale through making services available to the member municipalities of the unions. The evidence from similar initiatives in the area indicates that the cost per household for sewage removal can come as down as USD 300 per year as a result of the project.

Budget 2.2:

Description of Unit	No of Units	Cost per unit (USD)	Total Cost (USD)
Septic Pumper Truck	5	120,000	600,000
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>600,000</b>
F&A			42,000
<b>Total (USD)</b>			<b>642,000</b>

Beneficiaries: 570,000 rural residents of the Chqif, jabal Amel, Tyre, Arqoub and Rihan

**Activity 2.3. Improve the water infrastructure in the Union of Municipalities of Kalaa**

Many parts of South Lebanon suffer from shortage of household water, and the situation has worsened following the Syrian crisis and influx of Syrian refugees. One of the main reasons for this is the old water conveyance network that often develops ruptures and leakages, causing the wastage of this precious and essential resource. Currently, the 80,000 inhabitants of the 10 villages within the Federation of Municipalities of Kalaa (Tibnin, Haris, Kafra, Aita El-Jabal, Safad Al-batikh, Jmaijmeh, Deir Antar, Kfar Donin, Qalaway and Yater) receive drinking water only two days a week provided there is no leakage in the water system. South Water Authority, which covers the whole South region is unable to respond to all maintenance activities of the water networks especially the internal ones within the villages due to the lack of proper tools for detecting and repairing the ruptured pipelines.

The project will equip the water maintenance center in Kalaa with all the equipment and machinery necessary for repairing any possible problem occurring in the water network in the most efficient way. With a view to ensure the sustainability of the initiative after implementation and to foster transfer of knowledge and skills,, the supplier of the equipment will provide training on water management and maintenance for 5 technicians already employed by the municipalities for pipe network maintenance and management.

Budget 2.3:

Description of Unit	No of Units	Cost per unit (USD)	Total Cost (USD)
Engine Driven Welder	1	5000	5000
Trash Pump	1	1500	1500
Motor Breaker, Petrol Driven-Breaker	1	6000	6000
Moil Point	1	1500	1500
Narrow Chisel	1	1500	1500

<b>Steel Pipe Cutter</b>	1	1500	1500
<b>Van, (Brand new)</b>	1	26000	26,000
<b>Mini excavator (Bobcat or any other brand depending on the price) (brand new)</b>	1	30000	30,000
<b>Scanner (detector for water leakage).</b>	1	7000	7000
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>80,000</b>
F&A			5600
<b>Total (USD)</b>			<b>85,600</b>

Beneficiaries: 80,000 inhabitants of the 10 villages

#### **Activity 2.4. Provide sustainable lighting and heating to host communities**

The majority of refugees are being hosted in communities that are among the poorest in the country. Given the significant periods of power cuts in Lebanon, where some regions have at least 9-12 hours of power cuts per day, the need to deliver urgent and basic energy for lighting at the household level and the need to provide cooking and heating, especially for the cold season is critical. These utilities are needed by both the host-communities as well as the Syrian refugees to ensure safety, well-being and security. Using solar energy represents an important means of providing these rural communities with an additional cost-effective and independent source of electricity. Furthermore, for household heating and cooking, sustainable pellet stoves can be used instead of highly polluting diesel fuel or wood collected unsustainably and often illegally from forests.

The use of renewable energy systems, such as the ones proposed, saves on household and municipal spending while ensuring that the basic needs of Syrian refugees and local host-communities are met. The proposed equipment to be purchased and installed are: **Pico-Photovoltaic Systems (Pico-PV)** capable of lighting a small number of energy efficient light bulbs. The system consisting of a box-like generator enables the lighting of 3 rooms. These systems will be provided to households hosting Syrian refugees. **Briquette Stoves** (small heating unit sufficient to warm a 100m<sup>2</sup> room on average): The unit is fed with sustainably produced briquettes (manufactured from the carpentry or agricultural waste or from sustainably managed forests) that are burnt in the system and emit heat. Some local manufacturing of pellets has started in Lebanon and through the introduction of these systems, not only would heating be provided to the refugees, but also potential new job opportunities for the manufacturing of sustainable biomass for heating from agricultural waste and forest residue.

These units will be purchased as pilot technologies that are environmentally-friendly and will complement the Winterization Programme of UNHCR under implementation within the Regional Response Plan. The target villages will be the poorest host-communities in Akkar and the Bekaa region which have the infrastructure needed to introduce these equipment at the household level. The selection of the specific villages/households will be launched once the project is approved, with close coordination in the field with UNHCR and other actors working on the ground, using the 225 most vulnerable communities mapping used by UNDP and the international community as a key reference.

Budget 2.4:

Description of Unit	No of Units	Cost per unit (USD)	Total Cost (USD)
Pico PV for lighting	500	900	450,000
Stoves for heating	500	500	250,000
Env friendly briquettes (kg)	50,000	10	500,000
Project Management			113,000
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>1,313,000</b>
F&A			91,910
<b>Total (USD)</b>			<b>1,404,910</b>

Beneficiaries: 5,000 persons

**Activity 2.5. Improve government response to crisis and major civilian operations**

Since the beginning of the Syrian crisis, the Government of Lebanon has maintained an open border policy and has permitted refugees to settle freely across the country. A feature of the influx in Lebanon has been the absence of camps and the absorption of many refugees into Lebanese communities. This only made the humanitarian and operational challenges of coping with this large influx of refugees more complex for the Lebanese authorities and humanitarian agencies. Amplifying these difficulties in dealing with this crisis is the fact that the majority of refugees are currently residing in the poorest and most vulnerable areas including the informal gatherings. These areas that had already suffered from inadequate residential infrastructure are now more hazardous with more people dwelling in them. UNHCR and Government mappings indicate that the majority of refugees are concentrated in North and Bekaa regions. Akkar, Baalbek, Tripoli, El Minieh Dennie, and Zahle. These areas are not only among the most vulnerable in terms of poverty levels and inadequate infrastructure, but are also considered most prone to natural disasters including floods, storms, land-slides, drought, and earthquakes.

The situation becomes even more aggravated taking into account the political instability and impasse that the country has been facing over the past years. The recent man-made disasters including bombings and clashes that have resulted in injuries, casualties as well as material damages to homes, business and infrastructure have worsened the security, political and socio-economic situation. Such increases in man-made disasters have heightened the pressure on Government institutions in terms of their ability to prepare and respond adequately in case of such incidents. Moreover, whole sectors have been impacted by the situation including trade, tourism, and construction and as a result, tensions between the Lebanese population and Syrian refugees are

growing fast. With an unclear horizon to the situation in Syria, it is expected that Lebanon will continue to face increased natural and man-made crisis threats.

In response to these challenges, Lebanon urgently needs to enhance its response mechanisms and mainstream and implement its National Response Plan at the national, sectoral, and local level in a comprehensive, coordinated and effective manner with the objective of reducing, mitigating and managing the impacts of natural and man-made crises.

The project will improve the Government’s capacities for emergency preparedness and response to man-made and natural disasters and crises. It will support the functions of the National Coordination Committee (NCC), mandated by the Prime Minister to ensure a unified command approach that integrates and coordinates operations with concerned ministries, agencies and stakeholders. This will be done through the establishment of a National Operations Room (NOR) as proposed within the general framework of the national response plan. The NOR will act as the nerve centre for all responses to violent and destructive incidents and will be mobilized during major civilian operations to protect and safeguard civilian lives and property.

The project will also support key sectors to mitigate the impacts of natural and man-made crises on essential services that enable the Lebanese society to function. This will be implemented in coordination among sectors within the overall response plan framework and by building key sectors’ capacities and strengthening their preparedness and response. Gaps will be identified and addressed therefore reducing the risks in key sectors and ultimately in protecting and supporting community development. Due to the tight timeframe for delivery, support will be extended to the Ministry of Education, Social Affairs, and to Beirut Rafik Hariri International Airport. Support to the Ministry of Education will allow for the development of the ministry’s response plan and the establishment of a disaster management cell. Moreover, the project will build the capacity of ministry and school officials to manage different types of disasters. Special focus will go to education institutions in the North and Bekaa. Similar support will be extended to the Ministry of Social affairs and Beirut airport in terms of response plan development and equipping their respective crisis management cell.

The project will build the capacities of local authorities' management to design and implement adequate rapid disaster assessment and response plans in line with the National Response Plan resulting in increased capacities in the management of crises. Trainings, simulations and drills will be implemented within a selection of critical local authorities. At least 25 local authorities in the North and Bekaa will be supported to adopt resilient cities campaign and charter.

Special attention will be put on increasing the awareness among mass population including Syrian refugees on response and safety measures (awareness, drills, emergency kits). At the regional level the project will design and implement Tripoli operational room serving the North region. Finally, distribution of emergency kits to major critical areas, local authorities, sectors, institutions, women, and people with disabilities will be carried out to promote their replication.

Budget 2.5:

Description of Unit	No of Units	Cost per unit (USD)	Total Cost (USD)
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<b>ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL OPERATIONS ROOM (NOR)</b>			
Software and Equipment for DMIS	1	33,000	33,000
Satellite GIS Images	1	107,000	107,000
Furniture and equipment	1	58,000	58,000
Backup Servers	1	15,000	15,000
Thuraya Satellite Phones	5	2,300	11,500
Exposure visit	1	21,000	21,000
Training and simulation	1	12,000	12,000
Finalisation and integration of crisis response plan	1	15,500	15,500
Deployment of technical advisors to NOR	3	14,333	42,999
<b>SUPPORT TO FOUR NATIONAL MINISTRIES IN CRISIS PREPAREDNESS AND PLANNING</b>			
Compilation of sectoral response plans	4	16,000	64,000
Establishment of crisis cells	4	14,500	58,000
<b>SUPPORT TO 25 LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN NORTH AND BEKAA TO ADOPT RESILIENT CITY CHARTER</b>			
Local events and technical support	25	1,320	33,000
<b>SUPPORT TO ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL CRISIS RESPONSE PLAN AND OPERATIONS ROOM</b>			
Regional plan formulation for Tripoli	1	2,000	2,000
Training and simulation of Regional Plan	1	1,000	1,000
Equipment for Ops Room	1		8,100
Thuraya Satellite Phones	3	2,300	6,900
Training and simulation of OR	1	25,000	25,000
<b>AWARENESS RAISING ON CRISIS PREPAREDNESS</b>			
Distribution of emergency response kits	1,000	100	100,000
Awareness raising through mobile app and leaflet distribution	1	56,000	56,000
<b>MANAGEMENT AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT</b>			

Office rent, expenditure and staff salaries	lumpsum	70,000
Technical support (continual)	lumpsum	34,000
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>773,999</b>
F&A		54,180
<b>Total</b>		<b>828,179</b>

**OUTPUT 3: Local level dispute resolution strengthened and community security improved**

**Activity 3.1. Promote balanced and conflict sensitive media coverage (*withdrawn*)**

**Activity 3.2. Develop local level peace building strategies to mitigate tensions in selected conflict prone areas of Lebanon hosting Syrian refugees**

This activity is directly featured as a core pillar of the Lebanese Government’s “Roadmap of Priority Interventions for Stabilization from the Syrian Conflict” which is itself highlighted in the current ministerial statement. More specifically, this activity falls under the social cohesion intervention category which aims at fostering peace building mechanisms to mitigate tensions in conflict prone areas hosting Syrian refugees. This intervention will better ensure that physical infrastructure activities implemented under outputs 1 and 2 are carried out in a sustainable, conflict sensitive manner therefore avoiding the creation of additional tensions while at the same time reducing them. Moreover, this aspect of conflict sensitive programming was recently highlighted by the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities under its current leadership as to reduce tensions that have been on the rise.

In 2013 and early 2014, the repercussion of the Syrian refugees influx has expanded to most Lebanese areas. Signs of conflict between the Lebanese and the Syrian communities have become clear in many regions, varying based on the region’s social and economic context. Citizens and specially municipalities are left alone to deal with its implications, with no guidance or capacity to differentiate between the political and humanitarian aspect. The municipalities are thus suffering from the overload and are facing many challenges when it comes to managing the situation on the local level whether at the managerial level, the conflict level or the communication level: between the municipalities and the host and refugees communities or even between the municipalities and the central government and between the municipalities and the international, national and local organizations. These challenges are making the humanitarian response more difficult, even creating in many cases a lot of conflict and problems between the international organizations and the local host communities. With the lack of a conflict sensitive approach to basic services and development the initial objective of improving living conditions of host communities are at risk of having negative implications rather than positive ones.

UNDP through its Peace Building in Lebanon Project has been working with local authorities since 2008 building their capacities in peace building, conflict resolution and mediation skills.



Since 2011, focus has been on longer term approaches, assisting local communities in establishing local level conflict mitigation mechanisms. The proposed project will work on establishing local peace mechanism in Bekaa, one of the most affected regions and one of the largest community hosting Syrian refugees. The purpose of the work will be to develop initiatives to diffuse tensions that may arise in the communities before they escalate to a higher level and come up with development projects based on a conflict sensitive needs assessment where projects identified can contribute to reducing tensions. These local peace mechanisms will be empowered to identify the services related sources of tensions in these specific areas and through the project's resources such sources of tensions will be addressed in the form of development projects. These interventions will support Lebanese-Lebanese social cohesion by reducing tensions between themselves and support positive social interaction by reducing tensions between Lebanese and Syrians.

The capacities of local leaders including municipalities, and active community members who play a positive role in their area will be strengthened in a number of areas such as; conflict analysis in order to gain a deeper understanding of the dynamics in their environment. The other areas of support and capacity building on:

- Crisis management
- Municipal financial management and governance
- Communication with central government, donors, NGOs, and community
- Conflict analysis
- Peace building and mediation
- Monitoring implementation of public works for better quality delivery

This component will include the execution of additional community support projects that tangibly address the sources of tensions as identified by the local community, fostering both cooperation and the delivery of tangible results, often public infrastructure. In the same way, this activity will also directly inform the elaboration and implementation of outputs 1 and 2 of the proposal, ensuring that the causes of tensions are addressed tangibly through the community support projects therein.

Budget 3.2:

Description of Unit	# of Units	Cost per unit (USD)	Total Cost (USD)
Conflict Analysis (Mapping, Group formation and Participatory action planning)	1	60,000	60,000
Local Level Conflict Mitigation Activity (Trainings and local workshops)	25	4,800	120,000
Community Support Projects (ex: irrigation canals, structure rehabilitation, public spaces, etc.)	3	26,164	78,493

Project Running Costs	5	5,800	29,000
Project Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Manager</li> <li>• Admin and Finance Assistant</li> <li>• Peace-building coordinator</li> <li>• Local Level Conflict Mitigation Officer</li> <li>• Conflict Mapping Assistant</li> <li>• Driver</li> </ul>	5 (spread over 9 months)	17,400	87,000
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>374,493</b>
<b>F&amp;A</b>			<b>29,959</b>
<b>Total (USD)</b>			<b>404,452</b>

### 3. Management Arrangements

The projects will be implemented through the Direct Implementation (DIM) modality of UNDP, wherein UNDP will act as the principal executing agency, forming partnerships with the governmental, non-governmental and corporate sector entities for the delivery of the stipulated goods and services. The Ministry of Social Affairs will serve as the main governmental counterpart, being represented on the Project Steering Committee/ Board, participating in approval of the work plans and progress reports. The local level activities of the project will coordinate closely with the Social Development Centres (SDC) of the ministry to facilitate smooth implementation and, in the process, building the capacity of the staff through exposure to participatory methodology. Many of the proposed projects expand on the existing development initiatives already operating in the refugee hosting areas while some would form part of the recently initiated Lebanon Host Community Support Programme. The UNDP Country Office will oversee the implementation of the initiatives through its central office in Beirut as well as its regional offices in Akkar, Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and South, and will be responsible for reporting on the progress. The Outputs related to livelihood and municipal services will mostly be implemented through the existing UNDP offices in the field and will require very little additional management expenditure.

### 4. Analysis of risks and assumptions

Risks	Mitigation Measures
Military violence from the across the border	Alternate sites further inland will be chosen for

<p>makes activities in the bordering areas impossible</p>	<p>similar activities OR activities will be rescheduled till the emergence of favourable conditions</p>
<p>Local law and order deteriorates</p>	<p>The component dealing with the security forces will be leveraged to provide a conducive environment</p>
<p>Duplication of efforts with other humanitarian/development agencies</p>	<p>The information about the activities will be regularly shared in Sector Working Groups nationally and locally to ensure coordination and complementarity</p>

**Appendix B**  
**Logical Framework**

	<b>Target</b>	<b>Measurable Indicators</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Important Assumptions/Risks</b>
<b>Immediate Objective</b>	Stabilisation and recovery in the refugee hosting areas through quick impact and community support projects			
<b>Outcome 1</b>	Livelihood and economic opportunities increased in select refugee hosting areas through upgrading, repairing and improving the production infrastructure and creating short and medium term employment opportunities			
<b>Outcome 2</b>	Delivery of basic social services expanded and improved in target communities through equipping, rehabilitation and upgrading the infrastructure and improving the skills of service providers			
<b>Outcome 3</b>	Social cohesion in target areas improved through and improved skill base for peaceful dispute resolution			
<b>Output level</b>				
<b>Output 1:</b> Livelihood and economic opportunities increased	Equip the cooperative in Jord Akkar with fruit-drying-equipment	Number of equipment provided and feedback from users	Field visit Meeting with cooperative members and pictures	Communities receptive and conditions conducive for implementation
	Train Jord Akkar cooperative members in accounting and marketing for cooperative members	Evaluation of training and list of attendees	Training report Meeting with cooperative members and pictures	Communities receptive and conditions conducive for implementation
	Supply a vehicle to Jord Akkar cooperative to transport the products	Number of vehicles and feedback from users	Field visit Meeting with cooperative members and pictures	Communities receptive and conditions conducive for implementation
	Train the Jord Akkar farmers in accounting and marketing	Evaluation of training and list of attendees	Training report	Communities receptive and conditions conducive for implementation
	Supply washing,	Number of	Field visit	Communities

	grading and packing machine to cooperatives in Joumeh Akkar	equipment provided and feedback from users	Meeting with cooperative members and pictures	receptive and conditions conducive for implementation
	Supply a vehicle to Joumeh Akkar cooperative to transport the products	Number of vehicles and feedback from users	Field visit Meeting with cooperative members and pictures	Communities receptive and conditions conducive for implementation
	Supply saplings for tree plantation in Bekaa (Rashaya, West Bekaa, Zahle, Baalbak, Hermel)	Number of saplings planted	Field visit Meeting with communities and pictures	Communities receptive and conditions conducive for implementation
	Employ labour for plantation	Number of people employed	Muster rolls	Communities receptive and conditions conducive for implementation
	Construct 6500 m (4500 m concrete; 2000 m PET pipe) of irrigation network in Northern Bekaa (Flawi, Boudai, and Hermel)	Length of network constructed	Field visits Pictures	Communities receptive and conditions conducive for implementation
<b>Activities</b>		<b>Inputs/Means</b>	<b>Costs</b>	
Procuring and handing over drying machine for Jord Akkar		Tendering, procuring and supplying the equipment	50,000	
Procuring and handing over transportation vehicle for Jord Akkar		Tendering, procuring and supplying the equipment	30,000	

Procuring the services of resource persons and facilities for training in marketing and accounting		Procuring the services and supplies	7000	
Procuring and handing over washing, grading and packaging machine for Joumeh Akkar		Tendering, procuring and supplying the equipment	250,000	
Procuring and handing over transportation vehicle for Joumeh Akkar		Tendering, procuring and supplying the equipment	30,000	
Procuring and supplying saplings for plantation in Bekaa		Tendering, procuring and supplying the saplings	125,000	
Enrolling and managing labour for plantation		Supporting the municipalities in service procurement and supervision	62,500	
Constructing Irrigation network in North Bekaa		Tendering for and procuring the services and supplies	275,000	
Supervising and technically monitoring the construction work		Procuring and deploying technical specialists' services	15,000	
<u>OUTPUT 2:</u> Capacity of national and local actors (government and	Provide equipment and supplies to PHCCs	Number of equipment and supplies provided and feedback from users	Field visit Meeting with communities and pictures	Communities receptive and conditions conducive for implementation

civil society) strengthened in the delivery of health, education and basic municipal services in a participatory manner and coordination of service delivery by all stakeholders.				
	Rehabilitate school sanitation facilities	Number of facilities rehabilitated and feedback from users	Field visit Meeting with beneficiaries and pictures	Communities receptive and conditions conducive for implementation
	Raise awareness on hygiene and providing hygiene kits	Number of awareness sessions held and number of kits distributed	Session reports, field visits and pictures	Communities receptive and conditions conducive for implementation
	Install Health Information System	Number of equipment installed and persons trained to use them	Field visits, training reports, Meeting with beneficiaries, pictures	Communities receptive and conditions conducive for implementation
	Organise national conferences and workshops for MoPH	Number of events held	Field visits, event reports, pictures	Communities receptive and conditions conducive for implementation
	Provide Septic Pumper trucks to 5 municipalities in South	Number of vehicles supplied and users' feedback	Field visit Meeting with municipality inhabitants and pictures	Communities receptive and conditions conducive for implementation
	Provide water network maintenance and repair equipment to Union of municipalities in Kalaa, South	Number of equipment provided and persons trained to use them	Field visit Meeting with communities and pictures	Communities receptive and conditions conducive for implementation
	Provide Pico PV lighting to households	Number of equipment provided and users' feedback	Field visit Meeting with communities and pictures	Communities receptive and conditions conducive for implementation

	Provide stoves and Env. Friendly briquetts	Number of equipment and supplies provided and users' feedback	Field visit Meeting with communities and pictures	Communities receptive and conditions conducive for implementation
	Provide equipment and expert advisors to the National Operations Room for Crisis Response	Number of equipment and supplies provided, number of crisis response plans integrated and users' feedback	Field visits, Documents' review, training reports, Meeting with beneficiaries, pictures	Counterparts receptive and conditions conducive for implementation
	Support 4 ministries to compile crisis preparedness and response plans and establish crisis cells	Number of plans formulated and crisis cells established	Field visits, Documents' review, Meeting with beneficiaries, pictures	Counterparts receptive and conditions conducive for implementation
	Support 25 local authorities to adopt resilience charter	Number of charters adopted	Field visits, Documents' review, Meeting with beneficiaries, pictures	Counterparts receptive and conditions conducive for implementation
	Support establishment of crisis response plan and Ops Room for North Lebanon	Number of plans prepared, number of Ops Rooms equipment supplied and stakeholders' feedback	Field visits, Documents' review, Meeting with beneficiaries, pictures	Counterparts receptive and conditions conducive for implementation
	Conduct crisis wareness raising activities	Number of mobile apps and leaflets designed and users' feedback	Field visits, Documents' review, Meeting with beneficiaries, pictures	Communities receptive and conditions conducive for implementation
	Distribute emergency	Number of kits	Field visits,	Communities receptive and



	response kits	distributed	pictures	conditions conducive for implementation
<b>Activities</b>		<b>Inputs/Means</b>	<b>Costs</b>	
Rehabilitating the water and sanitation systems in schools		Tendering for and procuring the services and supplies	200,000	
Procuring and supplying training services and kits for hygiene in schools		Tendering for and procuring the services and supplies	20,000	
Procuring and supplying equipment and supplies for PHCCs		Tendering for and procuring the services and supplies	500,000	
Repairing the PHCCs		Tendering for and procuring the services and supplies	120,000	
Putting in place HMIS		Tendering for and procuring the services and supplies	30,000	
Conducting national health conferences and regional workshops		Tendering for and procuring the services and supplies	88,000	
Providing management and technical support for implementation of health care activities		Procuring and deploying technical specialists' and field managers' services	142,800	
Procuring and handing over the septic pumper		Tendering for and procuring the	600,000	

trucks in South		equipment		
Procuring and handing over water supply system repair and maintenance equipment in Kalaa		Tendering for and procuring the equipment	80,000	
Procuring and distributing renewable energy equipment and supplies		Tendering for and procuring the equipment and supplies	1,200,000	
Providing management and technical support for implementation of activities		Procuring and deploying technical specialists' and field managers' services	113,000	
Procuring and handing over expert services, hardware and software for NOR		Tendering for and procuring the services, equipment and supplies	315,000	
Assisting 4 ministries in crisis planning and establishing crisis cells		Tendering for and procuring the services, equipment and supplies	122,000	
Providing technical and facilitation services to local authorities for Resilient City Charter		Tendering for and procuring the services, equipment and supplies	33,000	
Supporting establishment of regional crisis response plan and Ops Room		Tendering for and procuring the services, equipment and supplies	43,000	

Raising awareness and supplying kits for crisis response		Tendering for and procuring the services, equipment, mobile apps, and supplies	156,000	
Providing management and technical support for implementation of activities		Procuring and deploying technical specialists' and field managers' services	104,000	
<b>Activities</b>		<b>Inputs/Means</b>	<b>Costs</b>	
Conducting Conflict assessment exercise		Procuring and supplying services	60,000	
Conducting local capacity building and peace building activities in 25 localities		Procuring and supplying facilitation and logistical services	120,000	
Providing management and technical support for implementation of activities		Procuring and deploying technical specialists' and field staff services	87,000	
<b>Management and support services (cumulative)</b>			<b>470,798</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>5,558,598</b>	

**Appendix C**

**Programme/Project Budget**

PROGRAMME BUDGET			ESTIMATED UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES (US\$)		
CATEGORY*		TOTAL AMOUNT (US\$)	Year 1 / tranche 1	Year 2 / tranche 2	Year 3 / tranche 3
1	staff and other personnel cost	533,799	533,799		
2	Supplies, Commodities, Materials, Training	4,409,385	4,409,385		
3	Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation				
4	Contractual Services	111,500	111,500		
5	Travel				
6	Transfers and Grants to Counterparts				
7	General Operating and Other Direct Costs	114,914	114,914		
<b>Total Programme Costs</b>		<b>5,169,598</b>	<b>5,169,598</b>		
	<b>Indirect Support Costs (7%)</b>	<b>361,871.86</b>	<b>361,871.86</b>		
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5,531,469.86</b>	<b>5,531,469.86</b>		



Providing management and technical support for implementation of health care activities*									
<b>Activity 2.2. Provide Septic Pumper Trucks to five Union of Municipalities in the South</b>									
<b>Actions under 2.2</b>									
Procuring and handing over the septic pumper trucks in South									
<b>Activity 2.3. Improve the water infrastructure in the Union of Municipalities of Kalaa</b>									
<b>Actions under 2.3</b>									
Procuring and handing over water supply system repair and maintenance equipment in Kalaa									
<b>Activity 2.4. Provide sustainable lighting and heating to host communities</b>									
<b>Actions under 2.4</b>									
Procuring and distributing renewable energy equipment and supplies									
Providing management and technical support for implementation of activities*									
<b>Activity 2.5. Improve government response to crisis and major civilian operations</b>									
<b>Actions under 2.5</b>									
Procuring and handing over expert services, hardware and software for NOR									
Assisting 4 ministries in crisis planning and establishing crisis cells									
Providing technical and facilitation services to local authorities for Resilient City Charter									
Supporting establishment of regional crisis response plan and Ops Room									
Raising awareness and supplying kits for crisis response									
Providing management and technical support for implementation of activities*									
<b>OUTPUT 3: Local level dispute resolution strengthened and community security improved</b>									
<b>Activity 3.1. Promote balanced and conflict sensitive media coverage (<i>withdrawn</i>)</b>									
<b>Activity 3.2. Develop local level peace building strategies to mitigate tensions in selected conflict prone areas of Lebanon hosting Syrian refugees</b>									
<b>Actions under 3.2</b>									
Conducting Conflict assessment exercise									
Conducting local capacity building and peace building activities in 25 localities									
Providing management and technical support for implementation of activities*									

\* Management input charged for an input of five months, staggered over 9 months